

COMMUNIST TERRORISM IN MALAYA

THE EMERGENCY
JUNE 1948 — JUNE 1952



H.E. The High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya, General Sir Gerald Templer, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

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WITH A CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

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General Sir Rob Lockhart, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C., Deputy Director of Operations.

H.E. The High Commissioner, Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, at the camp of the Cameronians near Segamat, Johore.



COMMUNIST TERRORISM IN MALAYA.

THE EMERGENCY 1948—1949.

A PROPER perspective of the events which caused the declaration of a state of emergency in June 1948 can only be obtained from a survey of the tactics followed by the Communists since the liberation in their efforts to gain effective control of labour in Malaya. From 1945, when their initial hopes of taking advantage of the Japanese collapse to set up Communist administrations by means of the Resistance Forces known as the Malayan Peoples' Anti-Japanese Army were frustrated, they endeavoured to achieve their ends by setting up General Labour Unions directly under their own control and by infiltrating into newly formed Trade Unions which it was the policy of the Government to foster. While the Government was doing everything possible to encourage the building up of a stable and organically sound Trade Union movement which should have the inherent strength to withstand the post-war world-wide threat of Communist infiltration, the Communists sought by every means in their power to anticipate this object and obtain the control they sought before it was too late. It was in fact a race against time and by the middle of 1948 it was apparent to the Communists that their tactics had failed. Despite the hardship of post-war economic conditions—so favourable to Communist propaganda—the inherent good sense of responsible labour leaders strengthened by the tireless efforts of the Trade Union Adviser and his staff had in great measure withstood the Communist challenge. The policy pursued by the Communists was to secure as many of the key positions as possible in Trade Unions for their own adherents and to concentrate their strength on the formation of larger Unions or Associations of Unions which would enable them to organise agitation and strike action involving the largest numbers possible while at the same time creating the widest gap between the labourers and their Union executive to ensure ignorant but unquestioning obedience. By securing the key posts in such wide Associations they hoped to stultify the genuine and local efforts of labour leaders in its component parts. This policy was embodied in the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions which was under direct Communist domination. By early 1948 the struggle was reaching its climax and the Communists were testing their strength by the promotion of numerous strikes and labour unrest on trivial pretexts all over the country. Nevertheless there were not wanting signs that many of the Unions were dissatisfied with P.M.F.T.U. domination and the Communists resorted to methods of violence, intimidation and extortion in the attempt to restore their waning position. The *coup de grace* to their hopes was administered when legislation was passed through all its stages on the 31st May to provide for the restriction of office-bearers of trade unions (with the exception of the Secretary) to persons who had a minimum of three years' experience in the industry concerned; the prevention of persons convicted of extortion, intimidation and other similar crimes from holding such office and finally the prohibition of the federation of trade unions otherwise than on an industrial or occupational basis. This directly nullified the Communists tactics and neither the P.M.F.T.U. nor its satellite State Federations made any attempt

to adapt their system or organisation to the new requirements. Their labour infiltration tactics had failed and they turned to their other weapon—violence.

This change of tactics was undoubtedly also hastened by the increasing use which the Government had begun to make of its powers of banishment and which made it necessary for the known Communist leaders to go underground.

The extent to which the Communists had succeeded in dominating the Trade Union movement was shown by the numbers of Unions which ceased to exist as soon as their Communist masters abandoned them and took to the jungle. At the beginning of 1948 there were 289 Unions on the register. Although 42 Unions were added during the year, at the beginning of 1949 there were only 162 Unions on the register and 25 applications under consideration. The certificates of the remainder had been cancelled on failure to show cause to the contrary.

The intensification of the campaign of violence resolved itself in June into murderous attacks on individuals employed in the country's basic rubber and tin industries. A succession of incidents in the first two weeks of that month culminating in the murder of three European planters on one day made it clear that drastic action would be necessary to suppress the wave of terrorism which had broken out and on the 16th June a state of emergency was declared under the B.M.A. (Essential Regulations) Proclamation.

Regulations were published giving wide powers to the Government and imposing heavy penalties for assisting the bandits, including the death penalty for carrying arms.

Among the powers conferred on Government by the Essential Regulations, the following were perhaps the most important:

To order detention for a period up to one year.

To declare protected places.

To raise a force of Special Constables.

To take possession of buildings and vehicles.

To control movement on the roads.

To disperse assemblies.

To impose curfews.

Increase in powers of arrest and search without warrant.

Enhanced and new penalties in connection with unlawful possession of arms.

As it was held to be undesirable that the powers conferred on Government should rest on a military proclamation, an Emergency Regulations Bill, repealing the pre-war legislation in the various component parts of the Federation was introduced and passed through all its stages at a meeting of Legislative Council on 5th July 1948. New regulations under this Ordinance were then made and the regulations under the Essential Regulations Proclamation were revoked.

Other regulations of importance under the new Ordinance concerned the following:

Dissemination of false reports (and personation of police officers) became a criminal offence.

Powers were given to take control of businesses if the profits were likely to go to bandit funds.

The provisions of the Register of Criminals Enactment on fingerprints and photographs were applied to persons detained under the Emergency Regulations.

All but capital offences were made triable by District Courts; statements to the police became admissible in evidence; trials might be held *in camera* or the names of witnesses withheld from publication.

Meanwhile the pattern of the bandits' strategy was becoming clearer. Attacks were being concentrated largely on estates and mines and it was of paramount importance to put them in a state of defence. It was decided to raise a force of Special Constables for this purpose. Recruiting started on 26th June 1948 and within three months nearly 24,000 men had been enrolled. By the end of the year the figure was nearly 30,000, the great bulk of whom were Malays. These men were, with comparatively few exceptions, totally untrained and means had to be found to give them essential basic training and to put them under discipline. The Army made training teams available which toured the country but the teams were not, of course, able to remain in any place for more than a short period. Advantage was taken of the demobilisation of the Palestine Police Force to make possible the recruitment of several hundred British Sergeants for posting to groups of estates and mines to take charge of the Special Constables. They began to arrive by specially chartered aircraft in the second half of August, and, in the bad areas, relieved managers of estates and mines of a strain which had become well nigh insupportable. If it had not been for the indomitable determination of planters and miners to stand fast during the early months of the emergency, the loyal support they received from their staff and labourers and the magnificent response of the Malay community to the call for Special Constables to provide static defences for the estates and mines, large areas of the country might have fallen under Communist control and so made possible the establishment of small Communist Republics—one of the terrorists' declared aims.

In addition to the Special Constables, who were in full-time paid employment, provision was made for the enrollment of Auxiliary Police. This force consisted of men of all races in civil employment who were prepared to give their services voluntarily on a part-time basis. They were largely recruited in the towns and they were used to relieve the regular Police of any duties which did not require special qualifications. The total number at the end of the year was 16,966. In many State, Kampong Guards were organised whose duties were to keep a sharp look-out for strangers and to make reports to the Police.

Plans for greatly strengthening the regular Police in all ranks were put in hand. During the Japanese occupation the Police Force had become completely demoralised and although great strides had been made since the liberation in September, 1945, and the vital factor of morale had been restored the Police were still much below strength in both men and modern equipment, although the success they had achieved in the reduction of post-war crime as evidenced by the chart shown at the end of this appendix was remarkable. The Headquarters organisation in particular, both in Kuala Lumpur and in each of the States and Settlements, was found to be inadequate for dealing with the situation which had arisen. For the work connected with the recruitment of Special Constables, officers from other Department were attached to the Police Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and in each of the States and Settlements, and did valuable work. Again it was

fortunate that it was possible to draw on the reservoir of the Palestine Police Force for many of the officers to fill the much enlarged establishment which was approved. Foremost among these was Mr. W. N. Gray, C.M.G., D.S.O., formerly Inspector-General of Police in Palestine, who in July had paid a brief visit to Malaya to give Government the benefit of his advice in the light of his experiences of terrorism in Palestine. Mr. Gray was appointed to be Commissioner of Police for the Federation in August to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement on medical grounds of Mr. H. B. Langworthy.

The task of providing arms, equipment and clothing for the new additions to the Police, including the Special Constabulary and the Auxiliaries, was a formidable one and the shortage was acute in the early stages. Arms and ammunition, including rifles and Stenguns in large quantities were, however, immediately made available from local Army stocks. The R.A.F. were also able to assist and the Commonwealth Government of Australia flew a quantity of arms and ammunition to Singapore. So far as resources would permit, automatic weapons were issued to planters and miners who were in addition given facilities for importing them on their own account. A considerable quantity was imported in this way from the United States by mining and planting companies.

A serious deficiency was the lack of Police wireless communications. Orders for a limited quantity of equipment had been placed before the emergency began but had not arrived. Army sources were, however, able to supply sufficient sets to establish a network from the Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur to the Headquarters of each State and Settlement and the necessary operating staff was provided from Naval, Army and R.A.F. personnel. Orders were placed for a large number of additional sets and arrangements made for the training of operators. Not all these had arrived by the end of the year but substantial progress had been made with the construction of a comprehensive network of wireless communications. Unfortunately it proved impossible to find a suitable officer to fill the post of Chief Signals Officer and this was a considerable handicap.

From the time that a state of emergency was declared, the whole resources of the Army were made available to aid the Civil Government in the campaign against the Communist bandits. The following units were stationed in the Federation in June:

North Sub-District—

- 2nd Bn. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry
- 1/6th Gurkha Rifles
- 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles
- 1st Bn. the Malay Regiment
- 2nd Bn. the Malay Regiment

Central Sub-District—

- 2/6th Gurkha Rifles
- 1/7th Gurkha Rifles
- 2/7th Gurkha Rifles
- 26th Field Regiment Royal Artillery

Johore Sub-District—

- 1st Bn. the Seaforth Highlanders
- 1st Bn. the Devon Regiment
- 1/10th Gurkha Rifles

and more troops were made available immediately from Singapore District.

In August a battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers arrived from Hong Kong and, in response to an urgent request for additional troops, the 2nd Guards Brigade was sent from the United Kingdom and arrived at the end of September. Intensive training in jungle warfare was arranged for the troops who had newly arrived and, as an interim measure, a number of small units were formed under officers most of whom had had experience in Force 136 during the war. The rank and file of these units were for the most part Malays from the Malay Regiment and Gurkhas, and the units were collectively known as Ferret Force. Attached to this Force were Dyaks from Borneo whose experience of tracking in jungle proved to be of great value. As the Army became more experienced in local conditions, the need for Ferret Force declined and it was wound up towards the end of the year. In its place was created a Civil Liaison Corps, composed of Europeans and Chinese with local knowledge, the members of which could be attached to Army units to facilitate contacts with the local population.

At an early stage of the emergency, the Air Officer Commanding Malaya established an Advanced Air Headquarters at Kuala Lumpur and brought up Dakotas and Spitfires from Singapore. Valuable reconnaissance work was done and reinforcements of troops, police, arms and ammunition and stores were flown to whatever part of the country most urgently needed them. Air-strikes with rockets were carried out by Spitfires when accurate information was available as to the whereabouts of a bandit hideout. Care was taken to ensure that such strikes were only directed against jungle areas where there was no danger to the civil population. The technique of supply-drops was studied and became of great value at a later stage when it became possible to keep troops supplied in deep jungle without the necessity of previously prepared dropping-zones.

Coastal patrols for the purpose of intercepting attempts at illegal immigration or the smuggling of arms and ammunition in to the bandits were instituted at an early stage by the Navy who were assisted by the R.A.F. The Navy took over operational control of all in-shore as well as off-shore patrols including a small number of craft operated by the Police. Although unspectacular, the part played by these patrols was an essential one and undoubtedly deterred intending illegal immigrants from making the attempt.

The identification of terrorists and prevention of their free movement by ordinary transport was clearly a matter of great importance and in September the details of a form of National Registration were agreed on but work was completed before the end of the year on only two portions of the scheme:

- (a) a "sealed" belt about 20 miles wide along the Siamese frontier where only Chinese were at first registered; and
- (b) the Settlement of Penang where all residents were registered.

Work in the Frontier Area was intended to check illegal Chinese immigrants who might aid the bandits. It was operated with the help of a specially raised Frontier Force.

Work in Penang was part of the general Registration scheme for the whole country. Although the neighbouring States had not completed Registration, the identity cards produced by Penang residents were of considerable assistance to the Police in carrying out security checks.

Registration in the rest of the country proceeded in the face of determined opposition from the terrorists but such incidents as the abduction of photographers had little effect on its successful progress.

A few days after the state of emergency was declared a senior administrative officer was appointed to a new post of Secretary for Internal Security whose duties were to deal with all matters rising out of the emergency and to act as Chairman of the Internal Security Committee. This Committee which was composed of representatives of the three Services, the Police, the Telecommunications Department and any other Government Departments concerned, met daily for the first few weeks and was principally concerned with such matters as the provision of arms, ammunition and other essential supplies to the Police, particularly the Special Constabulary, and the improvement of Police communications by the loan of wireless equipment and personnel from the Services. The Committee was also closely concerned with the protection of estates and mines and the preserving of stores which were in short supply such as barbed wire. At an early stage, representatives of the United Planting Association of Malaya and of the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines were added to the Committee's original membership. Another matter with which the Committee was concerned was the provision of protection for the main railway services.

At the end of October 1948 the functions of the Secretary for Internal Security were extended to cover Defence and a post of Secretary for Defence and Internal Security was created with a considerably enlarged staff.

In the majority of the States and Settlement, Security Committees were established, with unofficial as well as official membership, to assist and advise the local Chief Police Officer and military commander. All these Committees and the Internal Security Committee at Federal Headquarters proved their value not only in carrying out their primary functions but in providing an opportunity for ventilating grievances and exchanging points of view.

Immediately a state of emergency had been declared, a large number of arrests were made under the newly-published regulations, and consideration had to be given to the question of accommodating the persons detained. The first "camp" to be so declared under the special regulations governing their administration was the gaol at Seremban, whose "ordinary" criminals were transferred elsewhere by 1st August. It could accommodate only 650, however, and urgent steps became necessary to find other suitable sites or buildings. The former immigration depot on Pulau Jerejak, Penang, was selected as requiring little adaptation to become available for a camp and it was first used on 20th October, after some delay due to a shortage of barbed wire. The capacity was 2,000. A second site was found at Tanjong Bruas, seven miles from Malacca, and a camp was opened on 18th November to hold a maximum of 2,000. The need for more camps was acutely felt in Johore and work was started on two, one at Majedie, near Johore Bahru, for 2,000 and the other at Kluang for 1,500. The former was opened on 14th December but the latter had not been completed by the end of the year. To ease the situation while the Majedie Camp was being built, the Government of Singapore made a most welcome offer to accommodate 450 detainees on St. John's Island and this was accepted. Temporary staff, from the Superintendents downwards, had to be obtained for all these camps but a few experienced men were lent by the Prisons Department who were themselves, however, hard put to it to cope with the large influx into the gaols. By the end of the year a total of 5,097 persons were held under detention orders.

Under the regulations, detained persons were permitted to lodge an appeal against their detention and these appeals had to be heard by Advisory

Committees. Committees were appointed in each place where detainees were held, either in gaols or in detention camps. The Chairman was usually the District Judge (part-time) and the members of the Committee were prominent local officials and non-officials. The recommendations of the committees were at first submitted to the High Commissioner for a final decision but the number of appeals soon made it necessary for the powers of decision to be delegated to a Commission of three. It became clear before the end of the year, however, the considerable arrears of unheard appeals were accumulating. This tendency was not markedly checked by the appointment of one or two full-time Chairmen of Advisory Committee, e.g., Penang and Malacca.

An important decision was taken in November 1948 when a new Emergency Regulation 17c was gazetted which provided that detainees, whose appeals had been rejected or who had not appealed, could be repatriated by order of the High Commissioner in Council provided that they were not Federal citizens or British subjects born in Malaya. Arrangements were made for their dependants to accompany them. The task of getting in touch with these dependants and of arranging temporary accommodation for them in a camp at Morib fell to the Social Welfare Department. Many difficulties were encountered.

Other Departments particularly concerned with the Emergency were Public Relations, Public Works and Telecommunications.

With the declaration of a state of Emergency the necessity for informing the public fully on all aspects of it became of vital importance. The Information Services of the Department of Public Relations were already available and an Emergency Publicity Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Public Relations to deal with the matter.

The Press provided the major channel for disseminating information to the public particularly in the urban areas. The initial difficulties of providing an adequate and rapid service of news from official sources of the operations of Security Forces and about bandit outrages were met mainly through the expansion and modernisation of the Police communications system, through the provision of facilities for Press representatives to accompany Security Forces on operations and obtain the facts for themselves and through the inauguration of a series of regular Press Conferences. The latter were attended by the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of Police, the General Officer Commanding Malaya District, the General Officer Commanding Singapore District, the Air Officer Commanding, a Naval representative with other leading officials and provided the Press with regular opportunities to obtain a broad view of the situation and to obtain the answers to questions concerning it. There is no Press Censorship in Malaya.

In the period July-December 1948 1,175 official Press Releases concerning matters related to the Emergency were issued through the Press Section of the Department of Public Relations which maintained a teleprinter service with Singapore, Ipoh and Penang on a 14-hour day basis.

The diversities of language in the plural society of Malaya allied to the fact that the majority of the population live in isolated villages and on estates and mines, in riverine kampongs and in rural areas, necessitated the planning and production of simple leaflets in vernacular languages which could be readily disseminated by air-craft, police patrols, mobile public-address units and other agencies. Thirty million leaflets written in simple terms in vernacular languages, co-ordinated to a basic plan, and varying

from news and explanations of the many Emergency Regulations to psychological warfare and anti-Communist material were prepared and distributed up to the end of the year. Simple vernacular papers in Malay and Tamil were prepared and distributed in rural areas and to labour forces on estates to a total of 540,000 during the period. Many estates and mines co-operated by assisting in distribution of leaflets and news-sheets to their labour forces.

Twelve Mobile Public Address/Cinema Units of the Department of Public Relations played a considerable part in informing the rural population. Between June and December, Field Officers of these Units addressed some one and a quarter million people in vernacular languages on matters of importance in connection with the Emergency.

That the bandits appreciated the danger to their cause which the work directed by the Emergency Publicity Committee presented is evident from strong reactions to it in their propaganda output. Their own output of propaganda was on a considerable scale mainly through crudely mimeographed pamphlets the contents of which varied from the abstractions of Marxist-Leninist theory to crude threats of murder and demands for extortion money.

The onset of the Emergency meant a large amount of extra work to the Public Works Department in the erection of defence works, detention camps, new police posts and accommodation, etc. The cost of these works was in the neighbourhood of \$2,700,000. Similarly the Telecommunications Department was called upon to provide as a matter of urgency new services to outlying districts (the number of direct exchange lines provided from July onwards for Emergency purposes were 467 and extensions were more than double that number) and in addition to organise a network of telephone, teleprinter and radio communications for the Police, besides training the required W/T operators. Both these Departments had to meet the extra commitments with considerably depleted staff. By the end of the year it was estimated that the Emergency was costing the Federation some \$300,000 a day.

Despite all the difficulties in devising and putting into effect the measures necessary to meet the very serious threat presented by the organisation campaign of terrorism, banditry and murders, by the end of the year these measures were beginning to have effect. Two factors which especially operated against the task of the Security Forces were the number of arms left in Malaya as a legacy from the Japanese occupation without which it would have been quite impossible for the bandits to launch or sustain their gangster tactics and secondly the widely spread areas of Chinese squatters. To maintain their campaign, apart from arms and ammunition, it was necessary for the bandits to obtain a regular supply of money, provisions and information. Money they secured by methods of extortion from many members of the community who were afraid to inform against them but their chief support they found among Chinese squatters whose assistance they obtained either by terrorism or propaganda. The existence of Chinese squatters had always constituted a problem in Malaya which was considerably intensified by the Japanese occupation during which many industrial labourers were driven on to the land to grow food to support themselves. In isolated communities, in illegal occupation of their land and remote from effective administration control it was a comparatively easy matter for the bandits to use them as sources of supply and cover. The increasing part they were playing in enabling the bandits to prolong their campaign was recognised by the Government and in December a Committee

under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary was appointed to examine and make recommendations for dealing with this long outstanding problem.

The picture at the end of 1948 was one that gave grounds for sober confidence. The initial object of the terrorists to subvert the Government had been decisively defeated: measures of defence had been greatly strengthened; the Security Forces, largely relieved of static defence duties by the Special Constabulary, suitably expanded and adequately trained, were ready to turn to the offensive.

This offensive had an immediate effect on the number of weekly incidents caused by bandit activity. These dropped steadily during the first weeks of the year 1949 from the earlier average of over 50, and from the middle of February until the end of 1949 the number of weekly incidents averaged 26. The lowest number on record during 1949 was in the first week in August when only 12 incidents occurred. The nature of bandit attacks also changed and it was noticeable that they were reluctant to attack targets which were guarded or where they had not the element of surprise. As a result they failed completely in their expressed objectives of disrupting the administration and the economy of the country, and of establishing "liberated areas" over which they had full control. There was a tendency for the main bandit forces to retreat to bases deeper in the jungle where they could evade the offensive operations of the Security Forces. As a result, during the year the main incidents were carried out by small gangs operating either as killer squads or as part of the Min Yuen Organisation. It was the duty of this latter Organisation to arrange for the collection of food supplies and money from the local population, and for the dissemination of Communist propaganda. Many of the incidents initiated by these gangs were comparatively trivial and included many cases involving only an exchange of shots with Police posts at night. Attacks on a larger scale were generally confined to soft targets, and in this respect the number of ambushes, where the bandits were able to operate from prepared positions with clear escape routes, increased. One of the purposes of such ambushes was the need of the bandits to capture more arms and ammunition. A very great deal of credit for the failure of the bandits to establish "liberated areas" and to disrupt the economy of the country must, however, go to planters and miners, particularly those in isolated areas, who with great courage remained on their properties and while attending to their normal duties supervised their own defence.

The bandits announced during 1949 that on the 1st February their forces had been formed into the "Malayan Races Liberation Army." This was an attempt to disguise the movement as nationalist and to imply that it incorporated all races. To give further weight to this argument they also formed a so called 10th Regiment of Malays in Pahang. During the latter part of the year this Regiment was particularly harried by the Security Forces, and, by the end of the year, had almost completely disintegrated. The movement continued, as it had begun, to be based almost entirely on an alien Chinese element.

In spite of their reluctance to engage the Security Forces in battle, which made contact under favourable conditions difficult to achieve, the Security Forces inflicted considerable casualties. 618 bandits were killed, 337 captured and 1,392 jungle camps were discovered and destroyed. 1,319 weapons were recovered, including automatics, rifles, pistols together with 842 grenades. In addition a considerable amount of ammunition of all types was seized, together with other equipment, documents and food supplies.

These figures only include known and certain casualties and no estimate has been made of the number who may have been fatally wounded, nor of those who died of starvation and disease. At the end of the year it was estimated that the strength of the "regular" bandit forces was between three and four thousand.

During the first part of the year there was a steady trickle of surrendered bandits, and it was decided that surrender terms should be offered in the hopes that this number would be increased. Accordingly on the 6th September it was announced that bandits who surrendered would not be prosecuted on a charge carrying a mandatory death penalty provided they had not been guilty themselves of a violent crime. This announcement was given very wide publicity through the vernacular Press, and leaflets were distributed throughout the country, over one million being dropped from the air in known bad areas. Mainly as a result of this announcement the number of bandits who surrendered in the last quarter of the year considerably increased. The final figure at the end of the year was 216 of whom 116 surrendered after the announcement was made.

Casualties suffered by the Civilian population and by the Forces during the year were:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Civilians ...	334	200	162
Police ...	164	170	—
Military ...	65	77	—

The high Civilian casualty figures when compared with those of the Security Forces clearly indicate the purely terrorist nature of the bandit campaign.

The expansion and reorganisation of the Police Force continued throughout the year, and at the end of the year the strength of the Force, including about 3,500 "Extra Police Constables," but excluding the 30,000 Special Constables, was 17,871 all ranks as compared with 15,461 on the 1st January. 4,235 recruits for the Regular Force passed through Police Depots during the year, and as the number of rank and file approached the approved establishment figure of 14,522, it became possible to close the temporary Depots at Johore Bahru in June, 1949, and at Tanjong Rambutan in August, 1949, and to extend the training period from five to eight months. The Force transport fleet was also increased, and at the end of the year was composed of 1,410 vehicles of all types. The Police wireless communication system was extended and experiments with various types of mobile sets for jungle use were carried out.

A considerable building programme was undertaken during the year and 81 new Police Stations were opened, including 12 Police Posts for the Frontier Force. Many other buildings were either converted or extended.

To deal with particularly difficult conditions on the Northern Frontier a Frontier Force was established under the Police and at the end of the year was composed of 596 all ranks. The personnel were on special terms of service designed to cover the requirements of this branch of Police work and to attract men with local knowledge of the frontier areas. The duties of the Force included Anti-bandit patrols, the prevention of arms smuggling, illegal immigration, and general control of the population living in the frontier zones. The Force operated under the command of the three Chief Police Officers concerned.

In September, 1949, an agreement was concluded between the Govern-

ments of Thailand and the Federation providing reciprocal arrangements for the Police of the respective territories to cross the frontier in pursuit of terrorists up to points in Thailand or Malaya specified in the agreement. According to the terms of the agreement Malayan Police crossing into Thai territory must be accompanied by one or more Thai police officer(s) and *vice versa*. To facilitate this arrangement a detachment of Thai Police was stationed in Kedah, the members of which were attached to Malayan Police patrols on the frontier.

The agreement is working satisfactorily and has produced a greater measure of co-operation between the two Police Forces.

The strength of the Special Constabulary at the beginning of 1949 was 28,719. By the middle of the year it had risen to 32,000 and every effort was made during the remainder of the year to reduce this figure to the minimum compatible with security. The figure at the end of the year was 29,984.

The strength of European Sergeants was reduced during the year from 495 to 442 by casualties, resignations, discharges and transfers. As the standard of proficiency of the Special Constables improved it was found possible to reduce the number of European Sergeants employed on estates and mines and to use some 70 of them as leaders of jungle squads in which role they have been of great value. To facilitate the administration of this large force which was widely scattered throughout the Federation, arrangements were made for 745 planters, miners and others to be given honorary rank in the Auxiliary Police.

In order to maintain the pressure on bandit gangs which took refuge deeper in the jungle it became necessary to establish Police Jungle Squads and by the end of the year 230 squads were in operation. These squads were composed of men of all races and were not confined to members of the Regular Force. Many suitable Extra Police Constables and Special Constables were incorporated in them.

The Auxiliary Police and Kampong Guards, continued to play their part in the Emergency during the year; the former were employed mainly in the towns, while Kampong Guard Posts were established in the villages and armed with shotguns for local defence.

The Armed Forces continued to give effective and generous support in aid of the civil power. The Army was fully employed and despite requirements of rest and retraining only two Units—the 2/2 Gurkha Rifles and the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards—were withdrawn from operations during the year and then only for a short period. On the 17th July the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards left for the United Kingdom, its place being taken by the 1st Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment from Greece. On the 25th August the 1st Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers also left for the United Kingdom being relieved by the 1st Battalion of the Green Howards who arrived on the 15th September and commenced operations in Pahang. On the 1st of November H.Q. Singapore District ceased to be responsible for operations in Johore which reverted to the command of H.Q. Malaya District, Kuala Lumpur. Johore sub-District was thereupon dissolved and the Central Malaya sub-District was renamed South Malaya sub-District, to include Johore as well as Negri Sembilan and Malacca in its sphere of operations. At the same time 48 Gurkha Infantry Brigade was formed from existing units, and took over from the 2nd Guards Brigade the direction of operations in Pahang. Throughout the year units steadily improved their technique

in jungle warfare and carried out many operations in remote and inaccessible parts of the country.

On the 23rd February the newly raised 3rd Battalion of the Malay Regiment became available for operations and was stationed in Kelantan under the command of H.Q. North Malaya sub-District. The 4th Battalion was raised during the year and was formed on the 22nd November, 1949, after one of the largest passing-out parades of recruits seen at Port Dickson. The 1st and 2nd Battalions were on active operations for the greater part of the year. On the 11th July, 1949, the first Malay Infantry Brigade Headquarters was opened at Port Dickson and assumed administrative command of all Battalions of the Regiment and of the Depot. A Brigade Signal Squadron was also formed and a specialist recruit company was formed at the Depot to provide drivers, signallers and tradesmen of all types. During the year, 1,798 Malays were recruited into the Regiment.

The Royal Air Force continued to play its important role in the campaign and was able to meet all high priority demands for air strikes and air supply by the Security Forces. Spitfires and Tempests operated from Kuala Lumpur Airfield, while other aircraft, including Beaufighters and Sunderlands operated from other bases. By the end of 1949 over 300 air strikes had been carried out against bandit camps and concentrations, and it is known that a number of casualties were caused. The general accuracy of these strikes was excellent and reflected great credit on the air crews in locating and attacking targets which were often invisible being hidden 200 ft. below the tops of trees. Royal Air Force Dakotas, renowned for their excellent work during the war were used to drop hundreds of tons of supplies to troops and Police operating in the jungle. In nearly all cases the dropping zones were small, often not being more than 50 yards by 30 yards in area. It required great skill on the part of the crews, not only to find these, under difficult weather conditions, but also to put the supplies down so that they could be recovered by the ground forces. Other tasks carried out by the Royal Air Force included photographic and visual reconnaissance and communication flights, which was a most necessary task due to the lack of good road and rail communications in many areas of the Federation.

Coastal patrols were operated continuously by the Royal Navy assisted by launches of the Police Marine Branch and aircraft of the Royal Air Force. A very large number of vessels of the junk type, and smaller, were searched and their crews interrogated. Doubtful cases were turned over to the Civil Authorities, but the number of illegal immigrants discovered was insignificant and no evidence of arms smuggling was found. In general, the negative nature of reports from the coast watching organisation supports the view that these patrols remained an effective deterrent to illegal traffic by sea.

The Civil Liaison Corps, composed of Europeans and Chinese with local knowledge, continued to provide small units which were attached to the Army to facilitate contacts with the local population. Dyaks, specially recruited from Sarawak, were also included in these units and were of particular value to British troops engaged on jungle patrols.

Late in 1948 the local Defence Committee approved the re-establishment of Volunteer Forces in the Federation, and proposals to implement this decision were therefore examined in consultation with local Naval, Military and Air authorities. Legislation was prepared during the year to authorise the raising of the Malayan Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, a Federal Unit of the Sea Cadet Corps, a Federation wing of the Malayan Auxiliary Air

Force and a Federation wing of an Air Training Corps. It was also decided to re-establish the Volunteer Land Forces, but on a different footing to the pre-war Volunteer Forces owing to a radical change in their envisaged role in either an Emergency or War. It was decided that the Units proposed should in general be Auxiliary to Regular Military Units in Malaya.

The Department of Public Relations was primarily concerned with the dissemination of information relating to modifications of Government policy and action as a direct result of the Emergency. The Department was also responsible for the production and dissemination of a considerable volume of material relating to Psychological Warfare, and was engaged in propaganda activities in support of Security Force operations, activities which must be regarded as outside the normal function of a Civil Government Information Service.

The Malayan Press continued to provide the major medium for the dissemination of information, particularly in the urban areas. Regular Press Conferences were held throughout 1949 by the Federal Government, at which question concerning the Emergency were answered and a regular review of the situation given by the Chief Secretary, the Commissioner of Police and the Services' representatives. There is no Press censorship in Malaya.

The diversities of language in the plural society of Malaya allied to the fact that the majority of the population live in isolated villages and on estates and mines, in riverine kampongs and in rural areas, necessitated the planning and production of simple leaflets in vernacular languages which could be readily disseminated by aircraft, police patrols, mobile public-address units and other agencies. Fifty million leaflets, many of them pictorial, co-ordinated to a basic plan, and varying from news and explanations of the many Emergency Regulations to psychological warfare and anti-Communist material, were prepared and distributed during the year. Simple vernacular papers in Malay and Tamil were prepared and distributed in rural areas and to labour forces on estates to a total of $3\frac{3}{4}$ million during the year. Many estates and mines co-operated by assisting in the distribution of leaflets and news-sheets to their labour forces.

Mobile Public Address Units continued to prove of very considerable value in reaching the rural population amongst whom adult literacy is low. The duties of Field Officers of these Units were arduous and dangerous. These included addressing in vernacular languages large audiences, drawn by the attraction of a film show and assembled at night on village padangs, on such subjects as Communist terrorism and banditry, the measures taken by Government to combat them and the necessity for information and assistance to the Security Forces. Some 200,000 people were addressed in their own languages by local staff of these Units during each month of the year.

Ample evidence was available in captured Communist document that these activities were the cause of considerable concern to the bandits and to Communist propagandists. The output of the latter continued on a considerable scale during the year mainly through crudely mimeographed pamphlets. The contents of these varied from the abstractions of Marxist-Leninist theory to crude threats of murder and demands for extortion money.

The Emergency continued to mean a large amount of extra work for other Government Departments, many of which were operating with depleted staffs. The Public Works Department was heavily engaged in the erection of Detention Camps, new Police Posts and other Police accommodation,

buildings and barracks for the Malay Regiment, etc. Similarly, the Telecommunications Department continued to provide and maintain new services to outlying districts and gave considerable assistance to the Police in organising a network of telephone, teleprinter and radio communications, in addition to assisting in the training of W.T. operators and the maintenance of equipment. The Survey Department was frequently called upon to supply maps, and, when they could not be printed commercially, leaflets, such as that containing the surrender announcement.

It was estimated that the Emergency continued to cost the Federation Government about \$250,000 a day. His Majesty's Government, in addition to bearing the cost of the Armed Forces in operation made a financial contribution to the cost of the Emergency of £5,000,000. The Singapore Government also made an offer of £500,000, a contribution which was gratefully accepted.

During the year the Emergency Regulations were developed still further in accordance with the general situation and the necessity for legal authority to deal with the various problems which arose. The following were the principal amendments and additions to the Regulations:—

Power to order the detention of residents or portion thereof in any village, area or district where the High Commissioner is satisfied that they have aided, abetted or consorted with the bandits, suppressed evidence relating to the unlawful possession of arms, persistently failed to give information to the Police concerning bandits or persistently failed to take steps to prevent their escape. (Emergency Regulation 17D).

Power to prohibit in the public interest the manufacture, sale, use, display or possession of any uniform, flag, emblem, etc. (Emergency Regulation 6B).

Power to deal with the offence of carrying a firearm while drunk or disorderly. (Emergency Regulation 4A).

Power to police officers to use all force necessary including the use of lethal weapons to arrest persons reasonably suspected of carrying firearms or ammunition or of consorting with such persons. (Emergency Regulation 27A).

A period of detention under the original Emergency Regulations was extended from one to two years. (Emergency Regulations 17 [1]).

Power to evict persons unlawfully occupying land. (Emergency Regulation 17E).

Power to restrict the residence and movement of any person where the Mentri Besar or Resident Commissioner as the case may be, considers it to be in the public interest to order such restriction. (Emergency Regulation 17F).

Regulation 5 makes it an offence punishable by death or penal servitude for life and whipping to consort with a person unlawfully carrying arms and ammunition in circumstances which raise a reasonable presumption that the person so consorting had acted or intended to act with the other in a manner prejudicial to the public safety. This has now been amended by the addition of a sub-section which makes it an offence punishable with ten years' imprisonment to consort with any person in circumstances which raise a reasonable presumption

that the person so consorting knew that the person with whom he was consorting was unlawfully carrying or in possession of arms or ammunition. (Emergency Regulation 5 [1A]).

Other Important Regulations made under the Ordinance have been passed and they are as follows:—

The Emergency (Civilian Injuries Compensation) Regulations, 1949;

The Emergency (Travel Restriction) Regulations, 1948 (in force on 1st February, 1949);

The Emergency (Police Force Foreign Service) Regulations, 1949;

The Emergency (Rubber Control) Regulations, 1949;

The Emergency (Injury Allowances) Regulations, 1949;

The Emergency (Registration of Labour) Regulations, 1949;

The Emergency (Alien Ordinance Extended Application) Regulations, 1949.

The Emergency (Passengers Restriction Ordinance Extended Application) Regulations, 1949.

At the end of 1948 there were 1,779 persons detained in custody under Emergency Regulation 17. As more information reached the Security Forces further arrest were made and it was necessary to provide more accommodation for detained persons. At the end of 1948 detention camps had been established at Pulau Jerejak (Penang) Tanjong Bruas (near Malacca) and Majedie (near Johore Bahru) with accommodation for a total of 6,000 persons and a camp was under construction at Kluang to accommodate a further 1,500 persons. The Kluang camp was opened on 17th January. A transit camp for persons repatriated under Emergency Regulation 17C was opened at Port Swettenham on 1st March and a further camp at Ipoh with accommodation for 4,000 persons was opened on 1st June. From time to time with the agreement of the Singapore Government, detained persons were accommodated in a camp on St. John's Island, off Singapore Harbour.

During 1949 6,374 persons were repatriated under Emergency Regulation 17C, of whom 6,149 were repatriated to China and 225 to India. In addition 2,913 dependents of Chinese repatriates and 235 dependents of Indian repatriates accompanied the repatriates to China and India respectively. In China the Communist Armies advanced southwards and successively occupied the ports of South China. Ships from Malaya ceased to call at ports occupied by the Communist forces and after the occupation of Swatow and Canton in October, no port on the mainland of China proper was available for the disembarkation of Chinese repatriates from Malaya. Hoihow, on the island of Hainan, remained in the hands of the Chinese Nationalist Government throughout the year but subsequently after October only natives of Hainan were permitted to land there. The effect of the cessation of repatriation to China was to increase the pressure of accommodation in Detention Camps. At the end of 1949 there was no alternative to the continued detention of Chinese persons whose conduct had been such that they could not be released or selected for admission to the rehabilitation centre mentioned later. The number of persons in detention under Emergency Regulation 17 at the end of 1949 was 5,362 with an additional 213 dependents mostly young children.

It had been apparent in the earliest days of the Emergency that a major factor operating to assist the armed terrorists was the existence of squatters in areas bordering on the jungle. These unlawful occupants of land were under no effective administration and many of the areas they occupied were difficult of access. The direct or indirect support which the armed terrorists received or exacted from these squatter communities was nullifying much of the efforts of the Security Forces. In January Emergency Regulation 17D was introduced, and between January and October a total of sixteen operations were conducted in various localities resulting in the detention of 6,343 persons. These measures were essential to deprive the terrorists of large bodies of voluntary and involuntary supporters, but were none the less distasteful in that there were seldom specific grounds of detention against the individual members of the communities so detained. Also, although compensation was paid for movable property and livestock which could not be taken into detention with the squatters, the operations involved deprivation without notice of their homesteads (albeit on unlawfully occupied land) and of any immediate means of livelihood.

1,226 persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17D had been released by the end of 1949 to live in places where they would not be subject to threats by terrorists. It was also provided that persons other than Federal citizens and British subjects detained in custody under Emergency Regulation 17D could be ordered by the High Commissioner in Council to leave and remain out of the Federation. 740 persons detained under the Regulation were repatriated to China.

Less drastic measures to deal with the squatter problem were authorised by Emergency Regulation 17E and 17F promulgated in May and October respectively. The two regulations jointly made it possible for the State and Settlement authorities to resettle and regroup squatter communities in compact areas which could be satisfactorily policed and administered. At the end of the year resettlement areas were opened or planned in a number of States and it was hoped that more squatters detained under Emergency Regulation 17D would soon be released to become law-abiding and self-supporting cultivators in the resettlement areas.

It was felt that a number of persons detained under the Emergency Regulations had been more the victims of unfavourable circumstances than incorrigible enemies of law and order. The lack of normal educational facilities during the Japanese occupation of 1942-45 and the attempts of the Communist leaders to associate their aims with legitimate aspirations such as nationalism and self-government resulted in many persons of an impressionable age or with inadequate educational and social back-grounds being deceived into acceptance of Communist slogans. Means of re-educating such persons to enable them to resume their places in a free and democratic society were considered during the year and on 27th December, 1949, the Taiping Rehabilitation Centre was opened. Chinese persons in detention are to be carefully selected for admission to the Rehabilitation Centre where, while still in custody, vocational and other training will be given in the hope that they may eventually be unconditionally released as free members of society. Plans were also being considered at the end of the year for a similar Rehabilitation Centre near Klang for detained Malays.

The increase in the numbers of persons detained by the Security Forces led to modifications in the machinery for hearing and considering objections which persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17 have a right to make. The former Advisory Committees were replaced by Committees of Review which may give orders for continued detention or release, on bond or otherwise, after considering the objections and all available in-

formation about the person detained. Committees of Review may also refer doubtful or difficult cases to the Review Commission. Although there were 15 Committees of Review hearing objections at various places throughout the country, there were arrears of cases outstanding at the end of the year at one or two centres.

The Emergency continued to press most heavily on the Chinese. Many of them were victims of bandit attacks and more were put in fear of their lives. Those living in the rural areas were periodically dominated by the bandits and in a number of places it was unfortunately found necessary as has already been described, to remove entire groups into detention camps because of the assistance they had given, often involuntarily, to the bandits. In spite of this the Chinese community during the year began to recover from the stupor into which the sudden Communist attack had originally plunged them. Their leaders, especially the Federal Councilors, early perceived that the Emergency was not only endangering many Chinese lives, but was also tending to cause doubts in many peoples' minds as to the genuineness of Chinese loyalty to Malaya. These doubts arose from the fact that most of the bandits were Chinese whom the rest of the Chinese community were unable to resist owing to lack of protection. There was in consequence a movement at the end of 1948 to organise the Chinese community to protect its own interest in the country, and this resulted in the foundation of the Malayan Chinese Association in February. The Association included in its objects the preservation of good intercommunal relations and support for Government in its efforts to maintain law and order. The response was immediate, especially among the non-English speaking Chinese, and by the end of the year there were over 100,000 members with branches in all States and in most districts. The genuineness of the Association as an anti-bandit movement was amply demonstrated by the continuous and brutal attacks aimed against its leaders, which included the hurling of a hand grenade against the President at Ipoh in April.

The first activities of the M.C.A. were intended to alleviate the hardships inevitably borne by the Chinese community in a campaign which was largely fought against Chinese bandits living in Chinese populated but often unprotected areas. The cause of the squatters at once became the cause of the M.C.A. which offered financial assistance for their resettlement as soon as action was taken on the recommendations of the Squatter Committee which met under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary in February. Unfortunately, with the exception of Johore, funds were not forthcoming on a sufficient scale, and at the end of the year plans were under way, to hold a lottery. In pursuance of its policy of promoting Chinese interests during the critical period of the Emergency, the Association's leaders urged local Chinese to become Federal Citizens and they themselves played their part in the deliberations of the Communities Liaison Committee. The prospect of Communist control of China and the likelihood that the new masters of China would soon turn their attention to the Overseas Chinese made it essential that the Chinese should strengthen both their ties with their country of adoption and their own unity as an integral section of the Malayan population. In retrospect the earnest efforts of Chinese leaders to remove any doubts about the loyalty of the great majority of local Chinese to Malaya may be considered the most important development in Chinese affairs during 1949.

Government strengthened its formal ties with the Chinese community by encouraging the establishment of Chinese Advisory Boards in most States and Settlements, and a special Emergency Chinese Advisory Committee was

appointed under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to whose meetings representatives of the Defence Secretariat and Police were invited.

Security Committees met at regular intervals during the year in most of the States and Settlements to discuss and resolve problems arising out of the Emergency which affected areas under their jurisdiction. A Federal Internal Security Committee, covering problems of general application also met at regular intervals in Kuala Lumpur.

These Committees were comprised of unofficials and representatives from the Civil Government, the Police and the Services, and afforded an opportunity for close liaison between all those concerned with Emergency problems.

An interesting indication of the extent to which the Communists had previously controlled the trade unions and labour in the country was given by the figures for man days lost during 1949, when compared with previous years, as a result of labour disputes. In 1947 the total man days lost were 696,036; in 1948, 370,464, nearly all of which were in the period at the beginning of that year before the Emergency started in June, and in 1949 only 5,390.

It will be evident from this account that throughout 1949 the main emphasis in dealing with the Emergency was on the efforts of the Security Forces. But at the end of the year the bandit forces, while they had been considerably harried and had suffered severe casualties, were still in a position to maintain their attacks at the same level and even to intensify them in certain areas, where due to the need for rest and retraining Security Force pressure could not be steadily maintained. Increasing attention was, however, being paid to the equally important administrative and political measures already mentioned, designed to improve Government's administrative control over rural areas and to encourage full public co-operation with the Security Forces. The need for these became more apparent towards the end of the year when Communist successes in China provided a filip to bandit morale and at the same time gave serious food for thought to the Chinese community. It was realised that the bandits would take full advantage of this, and plans were therefore prepared for the early months of 1950 to enable the public to meet this challenge.



PERUSAHAAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA
(MINISTRY OF INFORMATION MALAYSIA)
TINGKAT 5,
"ANGKASAPURI"
BUKIT PUTRA, LUMPUR
50610 KUALA LUMPUR

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THE EMERGENCY 1950.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMERGENCY.

The success of the Communists in China during the latter part of 1949 and the recognition by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the Chinese People's Government early in January, 1950, had a marked effect on the Emergency in Malaya. On the one hand the bandits themselves were much encouraged and on the other there was a significant change in the attitude of a considerable section of the Chinese in the Federation which became less ready to co-operate with Government and more disposed to insure themselves with the other side; for they feared that if they openly sided with the Government in Malaya, their relatives or their property, or both, in China, would suffer at the hands of the Communist Government.

It can be said therefore that the situation at the beginning of 1950 had deteriorated as compared with 6 months earlier. This was due not only to the external factors mentioned in the last paragraph but also to the fact that the Malayan Communist Party had, during the latter part of 1949, undertaken a training programme which enabled them, from the beginning of 1950, to step up materially their attacks on persons and property and, at the same time, to extend their activities in the field of propaganda.

A tendency had become increasingly evident at the end of 1949, particularly in the towns, for the general public of all races, with the exception of a relatively small number of public-spirited individuals, to regard the prosecution of the Emergency as a matter solely for Government and the Security Forces. It was clearly necessary to drive home the lesson that, without the full co-operation of the ordinary man-in-the-street on whom the authorities relied for information, the Emergency would continue indefinitely. Arrangements were therefore made for a special "Anti-Bandit Month"—starting on the 28th February and ending on the 2nd April—during which volunteers assisted the Police in such tasks as manning road-blocks and carrying out screening operations. In many instances these volunteers were able to release regular Police for more important duties. Over half a million adult males were enrolled and this response to the appeal for volunteers provided a complete refutation of the Communist propaganda lie that the bandits had the support of the Malayan people. Tasks were carried out which were beyond the capacity of the regular Police on their own and, where experience showed that they were fruitful, they were continued, after the month was over, with the assistance of Auxiliary Police. In some places anti-bandit volunteers went on active operations.

Bandit-inspired incidents rose to 221 in February, an increase of 80 per cent. over the average monthly figure of 1949. This increase continued until May, 1950, when the number of incidents reached a total of 534, nearly double the previous highest monthly figure recorded since the start of the Emergency. There was a slight falling off during June and July, but the figures were still three times greater than the average for 1949. In August the number of incidents rose again and continued to do so until October, when the peak figure of 571 was recorded.

As part of the bandit effort Communist cells were being formed to an increasing extent in towns, villages and, in particular, in "squatter" areas

wherever Chinese preponderated. Upon these, the Communist armed gangs depended for their maintenance and information, dominating the population by terrorist methods and by propaganda. These Chinese squatters, a relic to the Japanese occupation, were estimated to number about 500,000 spread over the country and beyond effective administration by the Government. The isolated situation of the squatters' dwellings combined with the jungle nature of Malaya, ideal for guerilla raids, meant that complete security, whatever the size of the Security Forces, could never be afforded them. The need to bring these squatters within the control of the administration and to provide them with protection had been realised at an early stage of the Emergency and the report of a Committee had been published in February, 1949. This was referred to State and Settlement Governments for consideration and it was not until the beginning of 1950 that effective steps to resettle squatters were begun.

APPOINTMENT OF A DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS.

In April, 1950, Lieut.-General Sir Harold Briggs, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., was appointed Director of Operations charged solely with the prosecution of the Emergency and the co-ordination of the efforts of the Security Forces with those of the Civil Administration to ensure that the maximum effort was effectively directed against the bandits.

It was realised that there was no quick or easy way of ending the Emergency. To kill bandits was not enough as replacements were always available; what was required was to break Communist morale and to remove or disrupt the bandits' sources of supply. This could only be done by accelerating the pace at which the "squatters" were being brought within administrative control. Above all, as this was progressively accomplished, it was essential to give security to them and control to Government by concentrating their dwellings.

General Briggs included this large project as the basis of his Plan and issued his first Directive in May calling for the people of Malaya to identify themselves with the battle against the bandits, ordering the re-deployment of the Police and the Army and an all out drive to tackle the problem of Resettlement.

An increase of two brigades of infantry made it possible, whilst maintaining equivalent security in the northern half of Malaya, to concentrate the maximum possible forces in Johore on 1st June, in Negri Sembilan and Malacca on 1st August, and in parts of South West Pahang on 1st September. Whilst resettlement was to continue throughout the country concurrently, priority of personnel and effort was to be given to these southern States to produce quicker initial results.

The Briggs Plan envisaged a Military framework of protection working in the jungle fringes, protecting the populated areas and communications from bandit encroachment, destroying bandits who, for maintenance of morale alone, must attempt entry, and cutting off their communications with their Communist cells in these places. The Police Force was to dominate the populated areas, dislocate and break up Communist cells therein, give local security and, by use of its C.I.D. and Special Branch, gain information from the population, now more responsive because of that added security. Once gained, that information was to enable them to anticipate any further recrudescence of active Communism. The R.A.F. was in support of both the Army and Police in increased weight.

The Plan entailed urgent steps being taken:

- (a) to get decisions quickly acted on through simplicity of procedure, especially financial procedure;
- (b) to get the maximum civil administrative effort "on the ground," especially in the matter of staff;
- (c) to increase the efficiency and numbers of the Police Force, especially in the matter of organisation, provision of leaders (above all, trained C.I.D. officers) and the formation of a para-military force composed of Police jungle companies.

In order to initiate action to implement this policy there were set up in April the Federal War Council, and State/Settlement War Executive Committees. Membership of the former consisted initially of the Chief Secretary, the Secretary for Defence and Chiefs of the Armed Forces and Police under the chairmanship of the Director of Operations. Later in the year membership was extended to include two Malays, a Chinese and a European planting representative under the chairmanship of His Excellency the High Commissioner. At State and Settlement level these committees were under the chairmanship of the Mentri² Besar or British Advisers in the Malay States, and of Resident Commissioners in the Settlements, with the Chief Police Officer and Officer Commanding troops as members. Here, too, frequent co-option of non-service representatives took place and the joint conception embodied in these War Executive Committees was followed at all levels with the Civil Administration, Police and Army working in the closest collaboration, and using Combined Operations and Intelligence Rooms wherever practicable.

The implementation of the Plan went ahead steadily from June 1st. In the local areas where resettlement was completed an immediate improvement was noticeable. This was borne out by a decrease in incidents, by bandit efforts to hinder resettlement (which later have been ineffective) and by statements found in captured documents. An increasing desire for and satisfaction in resettlement was shown by the "squatters" who have been and are being settled. Generally, however, the morale of the population which had improved considerably in the knowledge that a definite plan, of which they approved, had been instituted, declined again when no quick improvement in the situation was discernible and the total number of incidents continued to rise. Evidence from captured documents showed however that the increase in bandit inspired incidents was a definite reaction to the Briggs Plan. Shortage of food consequent upon the method of deployment of the Security Forces and the gradual disappearance by resettlement of their supply areas, caused the breaking up of large gangs and the merging of M.R.L.A. and Min Yuen units into small mobile gangs. These small gangs carried out wide-spread "jitter" attacks on "soft" targets in an attempt to draw off Security Forces from their accepted tasks and so interrupt the progress of the Plan. Sixty per cent. of these were confined to stealing Identity Cards, cutting the telephone wires, stray shots around the perimeters of resettlements areas and other incidents of a minor character.

By November the stage had been reached when it was possible to intensify the effort of the Security Forces against the bandits. A further redeployment was carried out and civil administrative measures to speed up the Plan were introduced with the result that the numbers of bandit inspired incident dropped off by nearly 200 per month while bandit casualties increased considerably, 85 being killed in December alone.

By the end of the year, in spite of the adverse effect on public opinion of external events in the Far East, particularly in Korea and Indo-China, there was a distinctly apparent improvement in civil morale, some stiffening of anti-Communist feeling among the Chinese, and a further increase in the flow of information and generally in Security Force results. Among the population there seemed to be a real hope that, given time, successes would come, and acceptance of the fact that there was no quick solution.

Resettled persons generally showed increased appreciation of the security afforded them though active Chinese support was still generally lacking.

As a result of resettlement, accompanied by Security Force action, bandit gangs by the end of the year had, however, tended to disperse among the remaining squatters and especially among Estate and Mine labour, forcing these people to feed them and to aid them in activities such as rubber tree slashing.

The fact that bandits still did, and had to, maintain contact with the inhabitants confirmed the correctness of Security Force tactics whereby the role of the Army was to prevent such contacts by interception in small parties on the jungle fringes, and the role of the Police was to give local security to the population and to break up the Communist cells therein.

CASUALTIES.

Throughout 1950 the bandits continued to show a reluctance to come to grips with our patrols, but in spite of this reluctance, Security Forces succeeded in killing 639 bandits, capturing 147 and wounding 344. In the same period 147 bandits surrendered, 1,662 jungle camps were discovered and destroyed, and 1,368 small arms, 557 grenades and 131,393 rounds of ammunition were recovered. All these are known casualties. No estimate of the number of bandits who have died from wounds, starvation, etc., has been attempted.

Casualties suffered by the civilian population at the hands of the bandits during the year were:

		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Civilians	...	646	409	106
Casualties suffered by Security Forces were:				

		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Police	...	222	321	—
Military	...	72	164	—

These figures are substantially higher than those covering the year 1949 and support the view that in 1950 the battle was truly joined whereas 1949 was a year of training and expansion on both sides. The terrorists nature of the campaign however remains apparent when civilian casualties are compared to those of the Security Forces.

THE SECURITY FORCES.

Police Force.

The Federation Police Force concentrated on preventing the spread of Communist activities from rural to urban areas during 1950. In this task it was particularly successful and Communist-inspired incidents in towns were few and far between.

It also collaborated closely with the Armed Forces—which were reinforced considerably early in the year—in actively combating the Communists. This collaborations led to the bandits losing 933 in killed, captured or surrendered, the discovery and destruction of 1,622 bandit camps, the capture of 1,386 weapons, large quantities of ammunition and the seizure of many Communist documents which provided a great deal of valuable information.

But besides its campaign against Communism the Police Force was also occupied with its re-organisation and expansion. During the year 7 new police stations were built and 36 police posts were constructed in new resettlement areas. The men to man these posts were transferred from jungle work when the military took over the patrolling of jungle areas.

During the year 1,100 more officers and men were added to the strength of the Police Force. At the end of 1950, it was composed of 477 Gazetted Officers, 12 British Inspectors, 432 Asian Inspectors, 513 Lieutenants (Formerly European Sergeants), 14,606 rank and file and 784 detectives. One hundred and twenty members of the Force were killed during the year.

Two officers formerly of the Indian Police Service—Sir William Jenkin and Mr. W. D. Robinson arrived during the year. Sir William is now Adviser on C.I.D. methods and in charge of re-organisation of the Branch and Mr. Robinson is Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The Special Constabulary, whose principal duties are guarding estates and mines, had 34,053 members at the end of 1950. It started the year with a strength of 29,987, but during the first three months was reduced to 29,413 through economy measures. In April the Government revised its policy and the establishment for this branch of the Force was fixed at 37,000. As it is not possible to train Specials at the Police Depot in Kuala Lumpur they are trained at Police Circle and District level. During the year 222 Special Constables were killed by bandits.

At the end of 1950 the Force had 143 H.F. and 126 V.H.F. wireless stations in operation. A complete network of V.H.F. stations is planned to cover the Federation by the end of 1951.

Although the incidence of serious crime showed a marked increase over 1949, this increase was mainly due to Communist activities. Serious crime unconnected with banditry was practically at the same level as in 1949.

“The Police Force has continued to be gravely handicapped in its work by the failure of the public to come forward with information states the Police Section of the Federation Annual Report. This state of affairs applies equally to persons who fail to report information in their possession regarding bandit activity, to witnesses in criminal cases who, from fear of the consequences, will not give evidence, and to others who neglect to report the commission of offences. It cannot be gainsaid that under certain circumstances and in some areas the civil population is subject to strong pressure from the Communist bandits. However, unless and until the people at large give unstinted and full support to the security forces the task of rooting out the evil elements in the Federation will remain incomplete and a continued state of lawlessness, hardship and uncertainty will prevail.”

The strength of the Police Force in July 1951 was:—Gazetted Officers 552; British Inspectors 7; Asian Inspectors 580; Police Lieutenants 690; Rank and File 17,707; Detectives 688; Special Constables 36,939; and Extra Police Constables 3,756. In addition there were Home Guards 100,370; Kampong Guards 63,922; and Auxiliary Police 6,000.

The Army.

Throughout the year the Army was fully deployed in aid of the civil power against the armed Communist gangs.

During the year two battalions at a time were withdrawn from operations for retraining. This number was reduced to one in December.

Reinforcements were received from Hong Kong in March when 26 Gurkha Infantry Brigade, consisting of 1st Battalion Cameronians (The Scottish Rifles), 1/2 Gurkha Rifles and 2/10 Gurkha Rifles, arrived. They were stationed in Johore. Further reinforcements arrived in July when 3 Commando Brigade Royal Marines, consisting of 40, 42 and 50 Commando came to Malaya from Hong Kong and were stationed in Kedah, later moving to Perak.

In August 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards left for the United Kingdom, but were replaced by 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment.

On 1st June, 1950, with the inception of the Briggs Plan, a concentration of troops had to be built up in the priority area of Johore and 6 battalions were deployed in that State. The essence of deployment plans was to ensure a framework of troops throughout the Federation in the support of the Police, with reinforcements superimposed on this framework in Priority Areas. This framework which in effect means decentralising to Company, and in some cases Platoon, formations in each Police district, proved to be the most satisfactory tactical deployment for this unusual campaign.

As the plan progressed northwards extra battalions were allotted to Negri Sembilan and South Pahang under command of 63 Gurkha Infantry Brigade in Negri Sembilan and 48 Gurkha Infantry Brigade in Pahang.

As a result of the arrival of reinforcements there was a command reorganisation. North Malaya Sub-District had under command 3 Commando Brigade R.M. 1 Malayan Infantry Brigade and the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; 48 Gurkha Infantry Brigade remained in Pahang; and South Malaya District had under command 18 Infantry Brigade, 26 Gurkha Infantry Brigade and 63 Gurkha Infantry Brigade.

In September the 13/18 Royal Hussars, an armoured car regiment, arrived from the Middle East, and, at about the same time, 67 and 68 Gurkha Field Squadrons, Royal Engineers (who had been used in an infantry role) left for Hong Kong.

Soon afterwards 54 Battery of 25 Field Regiment Royal Artillery, equipped with 25 pounder guns, arrived from Hong Kong.

In December a start was made in forming the Malayan Scouts (Special Air Service). They are to be used in a special role in the anti-bandit campaign.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, the Malay Regiment, were on active operations—except for short periods of retraining—throughout the year. In April, 1950, the 4th Battalion, which had been raised towards the end of the previous year, moved to its operational area in Pahang, and was in action against the bandits shortly afterwards. At the end of the year it was announced that the Regiment is to be expanded to six battalions.

A great step forward was made during the year with regard to Malay officers. Malay officer cadets are now admitted to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and there are twenty such cadets from the Regiment undergoing training there now. On completion of their 18 months training; these cadets will be gazetted as Second Lieutenants in the Regiment. Malay Officers are now being given a new type of commission, issued by His

Excellency the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty the King and Their Highnesses the Rulers, which raises their status to that of the British Officers serving with the Regiment.

The year saw the completion of the training of the first batch of Specialists—fitters, mechanics and tradesmen of all types—and these are now working at their trades in the various ancillary units of the Malay Regiment, which have themselves been expanded to deal with the general expansion in fighting strength.

Casualties suffered by the Army were:

	OFFICERS.		OTHER RANKS.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
British Units ...	7	12	32	77
Gurkha Units ...	2	2	12	48
Malay Units ...	—	—	19	25

The role of the Civil Liaison Corps became more firmly established during the year. The greater strength of the Army and an increase in the scale of Civil Liaison Officers with each Battalion as their usefulness was proved, led to the establishment being raised from the 1949 total of 100 to 270 by the end of the year.

The success of the Dyak trackers was also most marked. The Army found the special jungle knowledge of the Dyaks of the greatest value and asked for the establishment to be raised from the initial figure of 34 in 1949 to 108 in May and finally to 240 in November. Service with the Army attracted large numbers of volunteers in Sarawak and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining these numbers.

The Royal Navy.

Coastal patrols were carried out continuously by the Royal Navy assisted by launches of the Police Marine Branch and aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

These still appear to deter any attempt to reinforce the bandits by infiltration or the smuggling of arms and ammunition.

In addition, H.M. Ships and Motor launches have acted in support of the Civil and Military authorities by troop-carrying, landing armed parties and, on occasion, by bombardment.

The Royal Air Force.

As the tempo of ground operations against the bandits increased during the year, requests for all forms of air support were received by Advanced Air Headquarters at Headquarters Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, and were met on almost every occasion.

There was over 100 per cent. increase in the offensive air support, 786 air strikes being flown during the year. The busiest month for the medium bombers and ground attack aircraft was September, when they flew 106 strikes involving 505 sorties.

For the first time a squadron of Lincoln medium bombers arrived in the Far East from the United Kingdom, and started bombing operations during the latter part of March. In July, a squadron of R.A.A.F. Lincolns joined the R.A.F. squadron while other squadrons were operating with Brigands, Spitfires and Tempests. Night strikes were carried out by the Lincolns and bombing was found to be extremely accurate.

Bandit concentrations, often hidden below trees over 200 feet high, were usually difficult to locate. While the aim was always to kill bandits, the role of the R.A.F. was often in the nature of artillery, the object being

to drive the enemy into areas where they could be more easily dealt with by ground forces. The number of casualties inflicted by air action has always been difficult to assess but follow-up troops and police frequently found areas of jungle devastated by bombing with enormous craters, while camps have received direct hits from bombs and strafing attacks.

Captured and surrendered bandits have expressed their fear of attack from the air, the number of hastily evacuated camps found by ground forces during the follow-up operations testifying to the truth of these statements.

As with airstrikes, the year has seen large increases in air supply sorties, R.A.F. Dakota crews from Kuala Lumpur having dropped nearly 3½ million lbs. of stores to British, Gurkha and Malay troops, the Police and Government Departments. Nearly 4,000 Military, Police, Government and civilian passengers and nearly half a million lbs. of freight were ferried between the main airfields of the Federation.

A Casualty Evacuation Flight was formed at R.A.F., Changi, during May, 1950, and was equipped with Dragonfly helicopters which lifted 26 sick or wounded personnel from jungle clearings. Austers of 655 (A.O.P.) Squadron have also been used in conjunction with the helicopters in addition to their normal duties of spotting, communication and reconnaissance.

Other duties carried out by the R.A.F. in Malaya have included dropping of surrender leaflets, visual and photographic reconnaissance, sea patrols and road convoy air cover.

One squadron of the R.A.F. Regiment (M), changed every six months, operated with Security Forces in the Selangor area.

INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA.

For the first few months of the year the Department of Public Relations continued to be responsible for the production and dissemination of psychological warfare material directed to the Communists and their supporters as well as for general information about the policy and actions of the Government. An intensive publicity drive in support of the special Anti-Bandit Month was described by the *Straits Times* as "as amazing demonstration of the effectiveness of a mass propaganda system never before employed in Malaya."

After the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs as Director of Operations it was decided to intensify the psychological warfare campaign against the Communists and Mr. Alex Josey was seconded in May from the Department of Broadcasting to the post of Staff Officer (Emergency Information).

In September Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene, Head of the East European Service of the B.B.C., was seconded for one year to Malaya and appointed to the post of Head Emergency Information Services, with the task of directing and co-ordinating all propaganda media on behalf of the Director of Operations. Measures for which approval was obtained before the end of the year included the expansion of the fleet of mobile public address units to fifty-three and big increases in the staff and equipment of the Malayan Film Unit, while in the field of Broadcasting the amount of programme time devoted to the Emergency was increased.

State and Settlement Emergency Information Officers were appointed to take charge of the local aspects of the propaganda campaign. The employment of surrendered bandits in large numbers both for word of mouth propaganda to the rural population and the production of leaflets addressed to their former comrades was initiated. In an attempt to increase the flow of information from the public greatly increased scale of rewards were

introduced for information leading to the capture or killing of Communist terrorists.

At the end of the year a change in news policy was approved by the War Council which permitted the issue of more detailed communiques about Emergency operations.

RESETTLEMENT.

Plans for settling, resettling and regrouping squatters progressed and the pace increased as more staff became available. The position at the end of 1950 showed that 82 resettlement areas were practically completed while 58 others held and were receiving other families daily. The total number of persons then resettled or in the process of being moved was 67,000 in the Priority Areas and 50,000 in other areas while plans had been made or were being made for another 195 areas in which there would be resettled a further 332,500 squatters, including 52,500 in the Priority Areas.

In order to tackle this task it was necessary to take 40 officers away from non-Emergency duty in Federal Department and direct them to resettlement work; to recall from overseas leave all officers who had been away for five months; to ask the Colonial Office to recruit 17 officers for resettlement work; and to recruit nearly 200 other officers locally. In addition, the Public Works and Survey Departments have directed a major portion of their staff and equipment for implementation of these measures.

During 1950 funds totalling approximately \$7,000,000 were provided by the Federal Government for expenditure on squatter resettlement schemes initiated by State and Settlement Governments. Of the total sum made available, \$3,800,000 was spent on subsistence, allowances and housing grants to squatter families who, by reason of their resettlement, were temporarily deprived of their means of subsistence, and who were required to erect new houses in resettlement areas. The remaining \$3,200,000 went to cover the cost of land acquisitions and of public works in resettlement areas such as roads, drainage, latrines, wells, fencing, community halls and reception huts. In addition, orders were placed during 1950 by the Federal Government on the Crown Agents and local importers for a total of 2,156 tons barbed wire for use in resettlement areas and supplies were distributed to State and Settlement Governments as they were received.

Expenditure in connection with the resettlement of squatters will be much higher in 1951 than in 1950.

CHINESE AFFAIRS AND THE EMERGENCY.

The necessity to control the rural Chinese more closely has been clearly driven home by the Emergency. The need for special measures to bring the Chinese into a more satisfactory relationship with the State Governments has been met, in part, by the creation of posts of Secretary for Chinese Affairs in every State having a sizeable Chinese community. The Chinese Affairs Department has also been expanded to provide Chinese Affairs Officers both at State and District level to assist in the administration of the large Chinese population. The Department should thus be in a position to interpret Government policy to this part of the population and in turn to convey their opinions and reactions to Government.

The expansion of the Chinese Affairs Department to include Junior Chinese Affairs Officers at District level is a new development indicative of Government's intention that, until the Chinese population has become truly Malayan, there shall be close contact, unimpeded by the barrier which normally results from an alien language and culture, between it and the Administration.

The resettlement and regrouping of rural populations has to a large extent overshadowed other branches of Chinese Affairs work, but the short term needs to provide protection and administrative control have not been allowed to obscure the long term value to Malaya of developing rural communities and giving them cohesion and a sense of social responsibility.

The formation of village committees in resettled areas, for instance, augurs well for their future. These committees have many of the features of a parish council and, under the guidance of the Chinese Affairs Officers who concentrate on this aspect of "after-care," will, it is hoped, become a firm basis upon which more advanced Local Government institutions can be built.

The Malayan Chinese Association continued to give energetic support to Government, which has found its leaders, at every level, anxious to co-operate. The early hopes of the Association becoming completely representative of the Chinese community have not, however, yet been fulfilled though its leaders have made genuine efforts to promote the Malayisation of the Chinese population.

The lack of Chinese recruits for the Security Forces has been a disappointing feature of the Emergency. Chinese applied in large numbers for posts as Liaison Officers and Assistant Resettlement Officers, but few have been willing to serve in the Regular Security Forces. However, in the areas where Chinese Police have been recruited, there was convincing evidence of their fighting qualities and of the useful results which flow from having Chinese in the Police Force.

In the realm of Chinese Education, Chinese Affairs Officers joined with the Education Department in a concerted effort to make school committees more aware of their responsibilities. The problem of providing schools in resettlement areas is a vital part of the plan for closer settlement, and the Malayan Chinese Association has assisted in the financing of these as well as other projects.

FINANCE.

It has been estimated that the Federal Government spent \$136,239,000, on Defence and the Emergency including the Police and Malay Regiment during 1950.

His Majesty's Government, in addition to bearing the cost of the armed Forces in operation, made a financial contribution in aid of expenditure on defence and internal security of the \$25,714,286 and promised \$10 million towards the raising of the 5th and 6th Battalions of the Malay Regiment in 1951.

LEGISLATION.

During 1950 the Emergency Regulations were developed still further in accordance with the general situation and the necessity for legal authority to deal with it. The following are the principal amendments and additions to the Regulations:

Emergency Regulation 4C.

The demanding, collecting or receiving of certain essential supplies from any other person in circumstances raising a reasonable presumption that the person making the demand or the person for whom the supplies were intended is a terrorist was made a capital offence.

Emergency Regulation 4C.

The possession of terrorist documents or of supplies for which the possessor cannot satisfactorily account was also made a capital offence.

Emergency Regulation 6D.

Provision was made for the offence of possession of terrorist documents (e.g., subversive matter for propaganda, accounts showing collections or subscriptions or demands for supplies).

Emergency Regulation 17FA.

Power to declare certain areas to be controlled areas and residential areas was vested in State and Settlement executive officers. No person in a controlled area may reside except in residential part or be at large in the controlled area during curfew hours.

Emergency Regulation 12.

Power was given to the Chief Secretary to prohibit the printing, sale, issue, circulation or possession of seditious or inflammatory matter of any kind.

Emergency Regulation 20A.

State and Settlements executive officers were given power to order the clearing of undergrowth on either side of public roads to a distance of 50 yards.

Emergency Regulation 17DA.

Power to impose a collective fine on the residents of any village, area or district, or to order the complete or partial closing of shops or the quartering of additional police therein, was conferred on the State and Settlement executive authorities, if they were satisfied, after inquiry by a competent authority appointed for the purpose, that the inhabitants had aided, abetted or consorted with bandits suppressed evidence relating to offences against the Emergency Regulations, failed to give information to the police concerning bandit activities or failed to take steps to prevent the escape of bandits.

Emergency Regulation 17.

The Chief Secretary was authorised to extend order of detention for two-year periods and provision was made for the cases of persons already detained to be reviewed after eighteen months detention. Power was also given to order that juveniles detained under the Emergency Regulations should be detained in Advanced Approved Schools.

Emergency Regulation 3A.

A Comptroller and Director of Man-power were appointed, with power to direct any person in the Federation to perform such services, including military or police service, as might be specified (only males between 17 and 45 to be required to perform military or police service). Such services are to be paid for, and penalties are provided for failure to comply with the direction. Engagement in employment is also controlled, as is the maintenance of labour for essential work.

Other Regulations.

Other important regulations have been made under the Ordinance including:

The Emergency (Restriction of Movement of Foodstuffs) Regulations, 1950;

The Emergency (Control of Shops in Specified Areas) Regulations, 1950;

The Emergency (Prohibition of Conveyance of Firearms) Regulations, 1950;

The Emergency (Publications—Control of Sale and Circulation) Regulations, 1950;

The Emergency (Publications—Import Control) Regulations, 1950;

The Emergency (Home Guard) Regulations, 1950;

The Emergency (Entry by Land from Thailand) Regulations, 1950;

The Emergency (Tin-Ore Control) Regulations, 1950.

DETENTION AND DEPORTATION.

At the end of 1949 there were 5,362 persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17 and with them 213 dependents, mostly children. By the end of 1950 the figures were 8,508 and 527 respectively. Of these persons 3,746 were subject to orders by the High Commissioner in Council under Emergency Regulation 17C to leave and remain out of the Federation.

During the Spring of 1950, 75 person who were natives of Hainan were repatriated under Emergency Regulation 17C to the island of Hainan, but thereafter the authorities at Hoihow, the port of Hainan Island, would not allow repatriates from Malaya to disembark there. The mainland ports of China having been closed to repatriates from Malaya in the autumn of 1949, the repatriation of Chinese thereupon came to a complete standstill. In November, however, one shipping company received permission to disembark repatriates at the port of Swatow and during the last two months of the year 887 Chinese persons under detention accompanied by 514 dependent relatives were repatriated through that port.

Two hundred and twenty-five detainees with 316 dependents were repatriated to India during the year.

The power vested in the High Commissioner by Emergency Regulation 17D to arrest and detain all persons in a specified area was not used during the year 1950.

During the course of the year 79 male Chinese under orders of detention were unconditionally released after a period of vocational and other training at the Taiping Rehabilitation Centre.

To prevent youths coming under undesirable political influence in detention camps, arrangements were made for selected male Chinese under seventeen years of age whom it had been found necessary to detain to be accommodated at the Advanced Approved School for boys at Telok Mas, Malacca. At that institution the boys receive vocational and other training similar to that provided for youths who are sent to the School by the Courts under the provisions of the Juvenile Courts Ordinance.

Increasing attention was given to the problem of classifying detained person according to their political complexion with the object of segregating those who had only acquiesced in terrorist activities or submitted to terrorist domination from those who had taken an active part in furthering terrorist crimes. A system of classification and segregation was devised and those who, when removed from political pressure by detention, show that are unlikely again to participate in insurgent activities will be released either under bond or unconditionally.

THE EMERGENCY 1951.

THE outstanding event of the emergency during the year was the murder by Communist terrorists on 6th October on the road from Kuala Kubu to Fraser's Hill of the High Commissioner, the late Sir Henry Gurney, K.C.M.G., whose patient and determined efforts to eradicate Communism from the Federation had won the admiration of all communities. Mr. M. V. del Tufo, C.M.G., Chief Secretary of the Federation, was in the United Kingdom at that time. He immediately returned to the Federation and, on 13th October, assumed duty as Officer Adminstrating the Government, which office he was still holding at the end of the year. Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Briggs, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., left Malaya on retirement on 2nd December and his post was filled by General Sir Rob Lockhart, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C., who arrived in Malaya on 11th November and assumed duty as Director of Operations on 3rd December.

There was at the beginning of the year a distinct improvement in civilian morale, which had deteriorated as a result of Communist pressure both in Malaya and in the Far East in 1950, and some stiffening of anti-Communist feeling. The flow of information had increased and the Security Forces were achieving better results. It has always been clear that the morale of the civil population and in particular the inhabitants of rural areas is a vital factor in the campaign to overcome Communist terrorism. The object has therefore been to break down Communist morale while upholding that of the population; the killing of terrorists, the breaking up of Communist cells and the use of propaganda, all contributed to this. Nevertheless until the scattered rural population had been congregated in areas where protection could be provided, results by the Security Forces, including the Special Branch of the Police, were difficult to obtain owing to the widespread sources of supply available to the terrorists. Wherever resettlement was completed the original terrorist supply and extortion organizations were disrupted. The extent to which this disruption forced them to change their policy and structure was not fully appreciated for some time but it was immediately evident that it forced the terrorist gangs to disperse among the remaining squatters and especially among estate and mine labourers, who were intimidated into feeding them and aiding them in incidents such as rubber tree slashing.

The fact that the terrorists could not survive without maintaining their contact with the people confirmed the correctness of the role allocated to the Army under the Briggs Plan, namely, to prevent contacts by interception in small parties on the jungle fringes, leaving to the Police the role of giving local security to the population. It had only been possible to complete this deployment of the Army and Police in November 1950 when it had had an immediate effect on the incident and casualty rate.

At the beginning of 1951, therefore, the priority for action was the resettlement of the remaining squatters and the regrouping of the scattered labour forces. The latter became increasingly urgent as the resettlement programme advanced since the Communists, deprived of much of their support from the squatters, turned their attention more and more to labourers on estates and mines. Up to this time special protection had been given to the machinery but not to the labourers. To give protection to scattered labourers' dwellings all over the country would, of course, have been a task completely beyond the already overburdened Police Force. Labourers

employed in the tin and rubber industries, the Public Works Department and the Railway were accordingly regrouped within wired-in perimeters. The cost of this regrouping was placed on the employers. Each estate or mine presented a separate and distinct problem and regrouping committees, which included representatives of the planting associations themselves, had to be formed to solve them.

Resettlement was progressing well at the turn of the year and it was possible to decide on the 1st May, 1951 as the date for completion in Johore, which had already received priority of staff. Resettlement in Johore except in a few isolated cases, was completed by this date; thereafter other States successively received more staff and were similarly able to increase the rate of resettlement until by the end of the year the greater part of the physical side of the task had been completed.

As the resettlement programme developed, the terrorists were also forced to establish a system of food dumps planned to maintain them for the period until they were able to renew and reopen contact with their erst-while helpers in the new resettled villages. In June, 1951, therefore, measures to control food supplies were put into effect. These measures included controlling the movement of rice and other important foodstuffs and of supplies in bulk, the amount of the stocks held by retailers and the movement of smaller quantities out of villages, including the newly resettled villages. It was hoped by these means, provided the villages were properly secure, to force the terrorists to live on and gradually exhaust their food dumps. The existence of these food resources was a potential danger since they could give the terrorists a degree of mobility and the means to concentrate their forces for co-ordinated attack on defended areas. In spite of the difficulties of administering a food control scheme in so many localities, each with its own problem, a considerable measure of success was achieved. The terrorists were forced to break down their gangs into small units and to concentrate much of their effort on rebuilding their supply lines instead of on the prosecution of their guerrilla warfare. However, by the end of the year they had succeeded by intimidation, propaganda and family ties in organising food supply groups in many of the wired-in villages. The security of these villages, therefore, became a pressing task.

Owing to the many other commitments falling on the Police Force it became clear that the inhabitants themselves would have to play a larger part in making their villages secure against the predatory attacks of the terrorists. The Home Guard had been formed as far back as September 1950 with the intention of enabling the population to share actively in the defence of their homes but, in fact, its activities had been largely confined to duties in connection with household registration of inhabitants and visitors and, latterly, to assisting in the supervision of food control measures. In July 1951 the Home Guard, largely an unarmed force, was amalgamated with the Kampong Guard, a large proportion of the members of which were armed with shot guns and had long been taking an active part in the battle against the terrorists. The Kampong Guard, however, was chiefly located in old established villages while the newly resettled villages, by the nature of their recent growth and natural lack of cohesion, had only a sprinkling of Home Guards. This was an obvious weakness and plans were made, for adoption early in the new year, not only for increasing the numerical strength of the amalgamated Home Guard, already more than 200,000 strong, but also and more important for increasing its armed component its standard of training, morale and effectiveness.

TERRORIST AND SECURITY FORCE ACTIVITY.

Terrorist activity during 1951 followed to a large extent the trends of 1950 except that the incident rate was higher. This gradual intensification of effort had developed since early in 1950 but towards the end of that year the incident totals had begun to fall. This downward trend continued into 1951 but towards the end of February the incident totals rose again. This increase in terrorist effort, no doubt in the attempt to hamper the resettlement campaign and regain their control over the population, was more sustained than in 1950 and reached its peak in June when 606 incidents were reported. This figure was the highest since the beginning of the Emergency. There was very little slackening of effort during the remainder of the year and only once did the monthly incident figures fall below the 500 mark. During December, however, there were signs that the terrorists were feeling the strain of sustained Government effort and incidents were becoming less serious. The average weekly figures of incidents for 1951 was one hundred and seventeen by comparison with ninety-one for 1950.

As in 1950, most of these incidents were of a minor nature, stealing of National Registration Identity Cards, cutting telephone wires, stray shots at resettlement areas and nuisance attacks against the main line railway, most of them perpetrated to intimidate or impress the local populace.

The main terrorist targets were:—

- (a) rubber estates,
- (b) road transport, both Security Force and civilian,
- (c) civilians,
- (d) the railway.

Damage to estates during the last six months of 1951 amounted to over \$8,100,000, a substantial increase over the same period in 1950 when the damage amounted to \$6,300,000. These figures emphasise the fact that the terrorists, during 1951, concentrated on the type of attacks likely to cause the greatest economic damage to the country.

Terrorist tactics during the year did not show any great changes, and they continued to attack soft targets to avoid Security Force patrols. There was, however, a period during September and October when aggressive tactics were adopted and several well planned and determined attacks were made against Security Force patrols.

Evidence from captured documents corroborated the fact that measures to control food seriously disrupted the terrorist food supply system. These measures, coupled with Security Forces success in finding a large number of reserve food dumps, caused no little concern to the Malayan Communist Party leaders and forced the merging of their armed units and their supply organisation into small mobile gangs—a continuation of a trend which had become apparent during the latter part of 1950, and a development by which may be judged the success of the continued pressure imposed by the Security Forces and the Administration on the terrorists. The denial of their one-time fruitful source of food supply resultant from the progress of Resettlement schemes also forced the Malayan Communist Party to undertake food cultivation in jungle clearings in an attempt to alleviate the food position, thus further dispersing their effort.

MAJOR OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE SECURITY FORCES.

A number of major operations, in which the Services and the Police took part, were launched against the enemy during the year. Among these were:—

- (a) Operation "PROSAIC" (from January-March) in the SOUTH EAST PAHANG area. The first operation of the S.A.S. Regiment (The Malayan Scouts) deep into the jungle.
- (b) Operation "WARBLER" (in June) in JOHORE and NEGRI SEMBILAN. All troops, Police and the Administration in the two States took part in this operation, which constituted a general intensification of the operational effort against the enemy in the areas concerned.
- (c) Operation "PURSUIT" (in October/November) in PAHANG. This operation was mounted following the murder by terrorists of His Excellency the High Commissioner. Its objective was to bring the killers to book. The troops taking part included the 1st Battalion the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, the 1/10th GURKHA Rifles, and the 2/6th GURKHA Rifles, as well as 93 Field Battery, Royal Artillery. During this operation the first real use of artillery was made. Although it did not achieve its primary object the operation effected the complete disruption of the terrorist company operating in the area, which remained virtually free from incidents for some months afterwards. The Army assisted the Police in the evacuation of the entire civilian population of the village of TRAS during this operation.
- (d) Operation "SPRINGTIDE" (in December) in CENTRAL PERAK. Troops of 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines, carried out this operation against particularly active and well-organised enemy Independent Platoons. The operation achieved the disorganisation of the enemy's food-supply and their contacts with the subversive elements of the civilian population.

The Royal Navy assisted most ably in a number of operations. In Operation "PROSAIC" in January, the Navy transported the S.A.S. Regiment (the Malayan Scouts) from PORT DICKSON in NEGRI SEMBILAN by sea and river to ULU ROMPIN in PAHANG. This involved some difficult navigation along a river which had burst its banks and had flooded the country-side. In operations in the TELUK ANSON area of PERAK naval vessels supported troops of 3 Commando Brigade, Royal Marines, and in the MUAR area of JOHORE the Navy operated in support of the 1st Battalion the Cameronians.

Although it is mentioned again in a succeeding section, special reference should be made here to the valuable assistance which the Army and Police have received from the Royal Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force, during the year. Apart from air-strikes, supply drops and photographic reconnaissance the evacuation of the sick and wounded from deep jungle areas by helicopter has been of great value to morale and has been carried out with great skill and daring on the part of the pilots concerned.

CASUALTIES.

Security Forces, though hampered to a large extent by the terrorists operating in small groups and the reluctance of these small gangs to strike at hard targets, succeeded in increasing the rate of contacts and inflicted many more casualties upon the terrorist. During the year 1909 contacts were made by Security Force Patrols. A total of 1,796 casualties were inflicted, the detailed figures being killed 1,025, wounded 650 and captured 121. This total was 43% above the 1950 figure. Another satisfactory trend

was the increase in surrendered terrorists—201 by comparison with 147 in 1950.

Owing to the widely dispersed incidence of these casualties they did not reduce the terrorist potential to any great extent. Had it been possible to inflict the same number on fewer terrorist gangs, individual units would not have had the breathing space to recuperate and would have been hard put to it to replace their losses.

Bandit attempts to make good their losses in arms and ammunition continued throughout the year and in most areas they were successful. The figures for the year were:—

Small arms recovered by			
Security Forces	...	957	Lost by Security Forces ... 1,036
Ammunition recovered by			
Security Forces	...	70,225	Lost by Security Forces ... 43,226

Casualties suffered by the Civilian population and Security Forces during the years 1950 and 1951 were:—

		KILLED		WOUNDED		MISSING	
		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Civilian	...	646	532	409	357	106	135
Police	...	222	381	321	426	—	—
Military	...	72	124	164	237	—	—

These figures reveal a substantial drop in civilian casualties, but an equally substantial rise in Security Force casualties; this, with the increased contacts, was to be expected.

THE SECURITY FORCES.

The Police Force continued to expand throughout the year and its organisation was adapted to meet the new demands placed upon it. This is described in detail elsewhere. This section is therefore confined to a brief description of the contribution made by the three Services.

The Army.

The Army remained fully deployed throughout the year in aid of the Civil Power.

The British Battalions went on to the Higer Establishment during January-February and so operated an extra company, a fact which increased their effectiveness. At the end of the year this expansion was, however, still in progress and Battalions were not yet fully up to strength.

The 1st Battalion Scots Guards left the Federation in April, having completed its tour of three years. It was replaced by the 1st Battalion The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, which then operated in the KUALA KUBU BAHRU area of SELANGOR.

The 1st Battalion the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, which had been operating in PENANG, PROVINCE WELLESLEY and KEDAH, completed its tour in May and was relieved by the 1st Battalion the Manchester Regiment.

During June and July, the 1st Battalion the Seaforth Highlanders' left the Federation to return to the United Kingdom and was replaced by the 1st Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, which continued operations against the terrorists in the TAPAH area of PERAK.

26 Field Regiment Royal Artillery, which had been operating against the enemy in an infantry role, left the Federation for Hong Kong in May. 54 Field Battery, Royal Artillery, which had a comparatively short spell in the Federation (having arrived here towards the end of 1950 from Hong Kong) left in July and was replaced by 93 Field Battery, Royal Artillery. This battery, operating from its base at TAMPIN, in NEGRI SEMBILAN, has been actively engaged against the enemy and has given artillery support in a number of operations.

In September, the 12th Royal Lancers (The Prince of Wales) arrived to replace the 4th King's Own Hussars which had also completed their tour of duty in Malaya.

The newly-formed 5th Battalion the Malay Regiment commenced operations in the RAUB area of PAHANG during December, while the four senior Battalions continued to operate against the terrorists with considerable success.

The S.A.S. Regiment (The Malayan Scouts) formed locally towards the end of 1950 (one squadron from the United Kingdom ex Artists Rifles, one squadron from RHODESIA and the remainder from Far Eastern Land Forces volunteers) started their first operation in January.

The end of the year brought news of the impending arrival in the Federation of the 1st and 3rd Battalions, the King's African Rifles as well as the 1st Battalion the FIJI Infantry Regiment.

Broadly speaking, the principal role and tasks of the Army have remained unaltered, since the inception of the Briggs' Plan; the primary task being the bringing to battle and destruction of the armed Communists in the jungle and along its fringes, and the secondary role being that of supporting the Federal Police in the populated areas.

However, with the advancement of the Briggs' Plan and the consequent reaction by the terrorists, it was felt that certain tactical modifications were required and a revised tactical instruction was issued accordingly by H.Q. Malaya, in July. Without altering the original plan of allocating specific operational areas to military units with different degrees of priority to these areas and of breaking down into small operational units so as to give wider cover increasing emphasis was laid on Joint Police/Military planning and operations.

With the formation of the Police Federal Jungle Companies, the Army were able to hand over to the Federal Police the military commitments for the whole of the State of KELANTAN and the KUANTAN area of EAST PAHANG in March and July respectively.

Spectacular successes during the year included:—

- (a) the killing of eleven terrorists in the KUALA KUBU BAHRU area of SELANGOR by a patrol of the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, in March;
- (b) seventeen terrorists killed during a pitched battle between the 1/2nd GURKHA Rifles and a large terrorist party in the LABIS area of JOHORE in May, and finally
- (c) twelve terrorists killed by the same Battalion in the SEGAMAT area of JOHORE.

A patrol of the 1st Battalion the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, returning to base in vehicles were ambushed by forty or fifty terrorists along an estate road in the KUALA KUBU BAHRU area of

SELANGOR. The patrol had driven into a well-prepared ambush and was caught in a completely exposed position. After an engagement which lasted nearly one hour, during which the terrorists repeatedly tried to charge the patrol in order to capture their arms and ammunition but were driven off time and again by well-aimed fire, directed by a Private Soldier (one of the few survivors of the patrol), the enemy finally withdrew when the arrival of Security Forces reinforcements seemed imminent. The patrol lost one Officer and ten other ranks killed and seventeen wounded, but succeeded in killing six terrorists. No weapons were lost to the enemy and two enemy rifles were recovered.

The DYAK trackers continued to render valuable services to the Security Forces operating throughout the Federation. In June one of these trackers, out on operations with the 1st Battalion, the Worcestershire Regiment in JOHORE, won the GEORGE CROSS for conspicuous gallantry.

The use of dogs for tracking started on a small scale at the beginning of the year. In August fifty dogs were sent to JOHORE to be used by military units on anti-terrorist operations. The scheme has not yet passed its experimental stage and no final comment on the operational usefulness of these animals can as yet be given.

The Army suffered the following casualties during 1951:—

	KILLED	WOUNDED	MISSING	TOTAL
British Officers ...	12	16	—	28
British Other Ranks ...	38	103	—	141
Gurkha Officers ...	3	—	—	3
Gurkha Other Ranks ...	38	70	—	108
Malay Officers ...	—	—	—	—
Malay Other Ranks ...	17	22	—	39
TOTAL ...	108	211	—	319

The Royal Navy.

The Royal Navy maintained patrols on the East and West Coast in support of the civil and military authorities, with the main object of preventing illegal immigration and arms smuggling. During these patrols a number of crafts were stopped and searched, and in suspicious cases the vessels were sent in to the nearest port for police investigation. There was no evidence to show that any illegal arms entered the Federation by sea.

Royal Naval patrol crafts operated where possible in conjunction with launches of the Police Marine Branch and maintained close touch with local police headquarters in the seaboard districts. Small naval craft also operated up the rivers in support of the Security Forces on several occasions. Bombardments by light forces were carried out on targets near the coast.

The Royal Air Force.

The main task of the Royal Air Force was to attack jungle targets, camps and hideouts in order to lower terrorists morale by keeping them on the move and to deprive them of their base camps and cultivation.

During the year there was a considerable increase in the number of attacks made, and the thousandth "strike" for the year was carried out on December 30th. Nearly 4,500 sorties were flown. Heavy attacks were made on enemy camps and cultivation which had been pinpointed by Auster

Aircraft on reconnaissance. These targets were deep in inaccessible jungle and consequently results were difficult to assess as Ground Forces were seldom able to follow up. Distinguished Flying Crosses were awarded to some aircrew of the Strike Squadrons for their determined and accurate attacks.

Statements by surrendered and captured terrorists have confirmed that a number of casualties were inflicted by airstrikes, that airstrikes were greatly feared and that this continued harassing had a detrimental effect on their morale.

A Royal Australian Air Force Lincoln Squadron took over the medium bomber role early in the year and the Air effort was further reinforced by Vampire and Hornet aircraft. Owing to an increase of enemy activity in North Selangor towards the end of the year, it was decided to re-establish a detachment of Strike aircraft at Royal Air Force Kuala Lumpur both to save flying time and to decrease the interval between the demand from the Security Forces for assistance and its provision. On one occasion these aircraft arrived on their targets within 45 minutes of the demand being originated.

The Far East Casualty Evacuation Flight lifted 55 casualties from jungle clearing by Helicopter aircraft. Auster aircraft were most successful in locating suitable clearings for these evacuations. The Commanding Officer of the Far East Casualty Evacuation Flight was awarded a Distinguished Flying Cross during 1951 for his outstanding devotion to duty in carrying out this most difficult and hazardous role.

Dakotas of the Royal Australian Air Force and Royal Air Force, based at Kuala Lumpur and Changi, dropped well over 3,000,000 lbs. of supplies to the Security Forces with a minimum of failures in spite of the adverse weather conditions and sometimes most difficult dropping zones. These aircraft also made numerous journeys carrying passengers and freight to the airfields throughout the Federation. Regular flights have been made to Kuching to ferry DYAKS employed on tracking duties with the Security Forces.

The Auster Squadron, with aircraft based on various strips throughout Malaya, flew over 10,000 hours during 1951 on reconnaissance and communication flights.

Sunderland aircraft of the Far East Flying Boat Wing, besides their commitments in Korean Waters and on strikes in support of Security Forces in Malaya carried out regular air/sea patrols of the Malayan coast searching for any vessels attempting illegal entry into the Federation. Close liaison was maintained with the Royal Navy on these patrols.

Brigands and Hornets provided Air Cover over convoys, railway lines and rivers as a deterrent to enemy interference wherever circumstance warranted.

The Photographic Reconnaissance Squadron continued to give pictorial cover of operational areas to both Ground Forces and the Strike Squadrons. Their efforts contributed largely to the success of the Air attacks since these photographs were of immense help in briefing aircrews on jungle targets in areas where maps were very often inaccurate. Also, from these photographs after interpretation by the team of experts now stationed in Malaya, terrorist camps and cultivation areas were located and attacked.

Throughout the year, Squadrons of the Royal Air Force Regiment have periodically participated in operations in Selangor.

Many thousands of propaganda leaflets were dropped over numerous areas in the Federation by aircraft employed on both Strike and Air Supply tasks.

THE INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA SERVICES.

The primary tasks of the Information and Propaganda Services were to raise the morale of the civil population and to encourage confidence in the measures taken by the Government, with a view in particular to increasing the flow of information reaching the police, and at the same time to attack the morale of Communists and their sympathisers. It was also and still is their responsibility to create an awareness of the true values of the democratic way of life which is threatened by International Communism.

This was done by word of mouth, by leaflets, by Radio, by announcements and releases to the Press and by films. More than 51 million leaflets were produced. Leaflets were the chief medium employed for propaganda against the enemy in the jungle who could not be reached by any more direct method of address. These leaflets consisted generally of statements by terrorists who had surrendered and letters written by them to their former comrades, or of material derived from surrenders or other intelligence sources designed to create mutual mistrust in terrorist ranks and to lower morale generally. The increase in the number of Mobile Public Address/Cinema Units to a total of 63 made it possible not only to allocate a Mobile Unit to each major district but also to make a number of Units available for full-time duty in connection with operational propaganda. However, their work was hampered by the impossibility of recruiting sufficient Chinese Field Officers to allot one to every Unit.

The policy of offering rewards for information leading to the capture or killing of terrorists, which had been initiated in November 1950, continued to produce satisfactory results, and in June 1951 the scale of rewards was increased in the hope of increasing the success of the policy. Under the increased scale rewards ranged from \$80,000 for the bringing in alive of the Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee, Malayan Communist Party, down to \$2,000 for information leading to the capture or killing of an ordinary terrorist.

The introduction of a Community Listening Scheme, through which by the end of the year some 500 radio receiving sets had been installed in outlying villages to enable the people to receive programmes of Radio Malaya, specially designed for rural audiences, was also a development of major importance. These extensions of the machinery of the information services were not only of value in relation to the Emergency but will also be of considerable importance for the future in the field of adult education and community development.

RESETTLEMENT.

The work of resettling and regrouping squatters into compact new villages continued and developed its greatest momentum in the middle of the year. In January, 1951, there were 82 such new villages almost completed and a further 58 were in the process of being established. The total number of persons then moved was 117,000. By the end of the year, 429 new villages were in being and 79,000 families comprising some 385,000 persons (men, women and children) had been moved. There still remained however at least a further 80,000 persons to be resettled and brought into closer contact with the administration.

To assist the District staff in this work there were by the end of the year 53 full-time Resettlement Supervisors employed and 51 officers still seconded from other Government Departments to assist. In addition there were 302 Assistant Resettlement Officers employed in the new villages.

In 1950 funds amounting to \$7,000,000 were provided by the Government, approximately \$4,000,000 being actually spent in that year and the outstanding commitments carried forward into 1951. The sum actually spent in 1951 was approximately \$37,000,000, with additional commitments carried forward into 1952. Thus, the actual expenditure in 1951 was more than 9 times that of 1950.

The physical resettlement of squatters in new villages was only the first step in bringing to these people the benefits of ordered administration and much work remained to be done thereafter. The villages required the provision of roads, drains, water supply, sanitation, anti-malarial measures as well as the provision of schools and medical facilities. In addition, the population, by being congregated in villages is rendered an easier target in the war of ideas and much work has to be carried out to prevent a spread of Communism inside the new villages. In this fight, the provision of schools and dispensaries, agricultural development and security of land tenure are all weapons of importance and much was accomplished in translating plans into reality in many villages.

CHINESE AFFAIRS AND THE EMERGENCY.

The need for special measures to bring the Chinese into a closer relationship with Government has been emphasised during the year as the physical side of re-settlement progressed and village development problems emerged. The officers of the Department of Chinese Affairs, by reason of their specialised training, proved most useful to the State Governments in their advice on specific Chinese problems, and in assisting the District Officers to bring the rural Chinese population within the fold of the District Administration. Their assistance in the development of Village Committees which were established in many areas was particularly valuable. Elections to these committees were in places the focus of considerable enthusiasm.

It was a satisfactory development that there was more consultation with all classes of Chinese in order to effect a closer association with Government in the effort to end the Emergency, and this resulted in the Chinese, on the whole, showing a new vigour and a greater sense of responsibility.

The Malayan Chinese Association grew in importance and in an endeavour to strengthen its contacts with the Chinese in the more rural and isolated areas embarked on a scheme to reorganise itself. The Central Committee of the Association co-operated with the Government in the task of resettlement and collected money for Welfare Services in the Resettlement Areas. Large sums were raised to provide for schools and other amenities, and relation between the Malayan Chinese Association and the Government, always good at the centre, generally improved everywhere especially in those districts where the Chinese Affairs Officers was able to promote understanding between the Association's representatives and the local Government authorities.

All the State Governments indicated their willingness to grant long term land titles to Chinese inhabitants of the new villages in appropriate cases, and this proviso was welcomed by Chinese as an important factor in re-assuring the new village inhabitants as to their future.

Two men of the
3rd Battalion King's
African Rifles in
position ready to at-
tack the enemy.



The Government also took an interest in Chinese Schools and Chinese education. Mandarin-speaking Officers of the Chinese Affairs Department were seconded for duties in connection with inspection and supervision of Chinese Schools. Following the example of Penang other States and Settlement Governments set up Chinese Schools Advisory Committees. These Committees on which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Senior Inspector of Schools and prominent Chinese are represented proved a great success and many interesting proposals for improving conditions in Chinese schools emerged from their deliberations.

The work of the Chinese Affairs Department greatly increased, and its further expansion was approved. Every effort was made to recruit suitable Chinese Officers for service in the Department and in the Districts.

LEGISLATION.

The Emergency Regulations, 1948, had to be amended from time to time to meet the needs of the changing situation. Owing to the numerous amendments which had been made to the original regulations, advantage was taken of the need for a consolidated reprint of the 1948 Regulations to rearrange these into a more logical sequence and into separate parts. Accordingly a new set of Regulations, in substance the same as those which they replaced, was made and came into effect on 1st October, 1951, as the Emergency Regulations, 1951.

The following were the principal amendments and additions to the 1948 Regulations before consolidation:

- (i) Power was given to a competent authority, appointed for the purpose by State or Settlement executive officers, to require the owners or occupiers of land to provide defence works. (Emergency Regulation 17 FAA).
- (ii) The police were authorised to destroy unoccupied buildings where the occupants had been detained or had been compelled to reside elsewhere and it was impractical to deny the use of such buildings to the terrorists in any other way. (Emergency Regulation 17H). At the same time the provision for compensation in this and other cases in which buildings or land can be seized or destroyed were amended. (Emergency Regulations 18 A and 18 B).
- (iii) It was provided that no compensation should be payable to any person in respect of any damage or injury to his person or property caused by any act authorised by any regulation unless specific provision for such was made. (Emergency Regulation 40).
- (iv) State and Settlement executive officers were given power to restrict the stocks of certain specified foods, medicines and writing and duplicating materials in shops in specified areas or to prohibit dealing in such articles unless licensed and to restrict the movement of such articles. (Emergency Regulation 17EA).
- (v) The Marine Superintendent was empowered to authorise the master of any vessel to carry passengers to or from any port in a Malay State upon such conditions as he might prescribe, and such authorisation exempted the master from any restrictions or penalties imposed by any written law. (Emergency Regulation 15 AA).

The Emergency Regulations, 1951, were amended by the addition of a regulation empowering State and Settlement executive officers to require the residents of any place or district to take preventive measures to protect themselves from acts of terrorism by clearing herbage, bush or undergrowth. (Emergency Regulation 17 DB).

Other important regulations were made under the Ordinance, including:

- (i) The Emergency (Control of Building) Regulations, 1951.
- (ii) The Emergency (Control of Schools) Regulations, 1951.
- (iii) The Emergency (Control of Dulang Passes) Regulations, 1951.
- (iv) The Emergency (Detained Officers) Regulations, 1951.
- (v) The Emergency (Rubber Supervision Enactment) (Extension to Settlements) Regulations, 1951.
- (vi) The Emergency (Tenants Registration) Regulations, 1951.
- (vii) The Emergency (Home Guard) Regulations, 1951 (repealing and re-enacting with amendments the 1950 Home Guard Regulations).

DETENTION AND DEPORTATION.

At the end of 1950 there were 8,508 persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17 with an additional 527 dependants. At the end of 1951 the corresponding figures were 6,229 detainees and 458 dependants. Of these 6,687 persons 3,707 were subject to orders by the High Commissioner in Council under Emergency Regulation 17C to leave and remain out of the Federation.

During the year 1951, 3,778 detainees and 3,324 dependants were repatriated under Emergency Regulation 17C to China and 73 detainees were repatriated to India.

The power vested in the High Commissioner by Emergency Regulation 17D to arrest and detain all persons in a specified area was used twice during 1951. In all 3,765 persons were so detained. At the end of the year 2,260 persons were held under this regulation; the remainder had either been released or, in the light of special information, placed under individual orders of detention.

During the course of the year 532 male Chinese detainees were unconditionally released after a period of vocational and other training at the Taiping Rehabilitation Centre.

The arrangement whereby young male detainees were accommodated at the Advanced Approved School, Telok Mas, was continued. They received vocational and other training similar to that provided for young men sent to the school by the Courts under the provisions of the Juvenile Courts Ordinance.

VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The Secretary of State, the Rt. Honourable Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, accompanied by the Honourable Hugh Fraser, M.P., Mr. J. J. Paskin, Colonel Muller and Mr. A. W. Mackintosh arrived in Singapore by air from the United Kingdom on the 29th November. After spending two days with the Commissioner-General at Bukit Serene, during which time the Secretary of State was able to see a little of conditions in South Johore, the party

arrived in Kuala Lumpur on the morning of the 2nd December. The Secretary of State met deputations from United Malayan National Organisations, the Malayan Chinese Association, the Malayan Indian Congress, the Federation of Indian Organisations, the Peninsular Malays Union, the Rubber Producers Council, the Planting Associations, the Mining Associations and the Malayan Trade Union Council. He visited several of the States and the Settlement of Penang, returning to Singapore on the 8th December. On the 16th December he returned to the Federation for a further three days. He met Their Highnesses the Rulers at two special meetings of the Conference of Rulers during his visit.

On the 11th December the Secretary of State broadcast his 6 Point Plan to defeat Communist banditry. This plan dealt first and foremost with the general direction of the country's forces, military and civil, against the enemy. The other points embraced the reorganisation and training of the Police Force, education, greater protection for Resettlement areas, reorganisation of the Home Guard and the maintenance of the morale and efficiency of the public service. This plan was welcomed in the light of the Secretary of State's promise that these problems would be solved and that action to do so would proceed forthwith.

**PERPUSTAKAAN PENYELIDIKAN,
KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA,
(MINISTRY OF INFORMATION MALAYSIA),
TINGKAT 5,
"ANGKASAPURI"
BUKIT PUTRA,
50610 KUALA LUMPUR.**

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD JUNE, 1948 TO DECEMBER, 1950.

SERIOUS outbreaks of violence accompanied by a wave of strikes on rubber estates, tin mines and other industries in the organisation of which the Communist-controlled Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions took a leading part broke out in different parts of Malaya in the early part of 1948. This continued throughout June: in that month as a result of a series of murders the Federation Government took strong action to maintain public security. A state of Emergency was declared. The following is a brief summary of important events.

June 1948

June 6 The Commissioner-General in a broadcast, referred to the outbreak of lawlessness and violence inspired by Communist agitators and to the fact that Communists were making a desperate effort to impose the rule of the knife and the gun in plantations, mines and factories. He mentioned the possibility that a Communist political offensive would commence in the East as a result of their having been checked in Europe.

June 12 Three Chinese Kuomintang leaders were shot dead in their homes in Central Johore by five terrorists.

June 13 The Federation Government served notice on the Communist-dominated Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions and the State Federations of Trade Unions in various States and Settlements to the effect that their applications for registration under the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1948, had been refused on the grounds that they were not Federations of Trade Unions whose members were engaged in similar trades.

At a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner (Sir Edward Gent) referred to the seriousness of the wave of violence in certain parts of Malaya and said that there had been at least 13 serious incidents including 10 murders and 3 attacks on European managers on the estates. These crimes of violence had their origin in the agitation by alien extremist elements who challenged the authority of the Government and were attempting to upset the economy of the country by fomenting labour disputes, repudiating conciliation and negotiation.

June 15 The High Commissioner, Sir Edward Gent, met employers' and workers' representatives of the Federal Legislative Council and of the Labour Advisory Board to discuss disturbed labour conditions. The Conference agreed that the deterioration in labour relations was not attributable to the Trades Union movement as such. It was unanimously agreed that the majority of the workers, equally with the employers and the Government alike, condemn violence and intimidation which were the weapons of subversive elements exploiting individual Trades Unions for their own purposes.

June 16 Three European planters murdered in Perak by a number of armed Chinese.

State of Emergency proclaimed in several districts in Perak and Johore.

June 17 State of Emergency extended to the whole of Perak and Johore States. The police carried out extensive raids on Malayan

Communist Party offices in different parts of the country. Police also raided the Headquarters of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army Ex-Service Comrades Association.

Estate planters and workers formed themselves into local constabularies for self-protection.

Twelve armed and uniformed Chinese attacked the police station at Jeram Choh (Johore).

June 18 The State of Emergency was extended to the whole of the Federation.

June 21 Police raids were made throughout the Federation and 600 persons arrested. The G.O.C. Malaya District stated in Kuala Lumpur that all trained fighting troops in Malaya were standing by for co-ordinated action with the police.

June 28 Emergency Regulations establishing a Special Constabulary were issued.

40 armed and uniformed Chinese attacked the police station at Kuala Krau (Pahang) but were beaten off.

June 29 Terrorist bands raided Jerantut (Pahang), burning down the police station and looting the shops.

The High Commissioner, Sir Edward Gent, left for London for consultations with the Colonial Office.

July 1948

July 1 Sir Alec Newbould appointed Officer Administering the Federation Government during the absence of Sir Edward Gent.

A Chinese Colonisation Officer of the Federation Government was murdered by bandits at Langkap, Lower Perak.

Emergency Regulations (Amendment) promulgated making the possession of unlicensed firearms punishable by death.

July 4 Sir Edward Gent killed in an air accident near London. (A public inquiry into the air crash was held in London in September, 1948. The official report of the court investigation of the accident was published in Command Paper No. 7609).

July 5 Sir Alec Newbould and Major-General Boucher, G.O.C. Malaya District, at the Federal Legislative Council, outlined the measures being taken by the Government to meet terrorism in Malaya and stated that the police and military were fully integrated in the anti-terrorist campaign.

July 7 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in a broadcast, stated that the Malayan Communists had been working to a deliberate plan with the aim of staging a violent revolution and taking control by force of arms. Over 1,000 arrests had been made since the Emergency was declared which had thrown the Communist plan "out of gear." He gave a warning that the Government was dealing "with desperate characters who are killing law-abiding citizens" and whose aims were "government of the people by murderers for murderers."

Aircraft attacked with rockets enemy camp sites in the jungle in North Perak.

July 8 A terrorist leader, Tan Kan, formerly head of the Johore Labour Union, was shot dead in a gun battle in Johore.

July 9 Two European planters together with a Malay and an Indian were killed in an ambush near Batu Sawah (Pahang).

Terrorists attacked the police station at Langkap, South Perak, killed one constable and were finally repulsed.

July 10 Police and Gurkhas killed four armed Chinese bandits and captured 19 in an engagement near Kuala Lumpur.

July 12 Uniformed bandits seized and occupied for an hour the coal mine at Batu Arang (Selangor). Before withdrawing in face of military reinforcements, they murdered 5 Chinese and damaged mining plant.

Terrorists entered Senggang estate, Kuala Kangsar, Perak, and took over control.

July 13 There were further murders on estates in Perak and Johore. Security Forces cleared terrorists from the Senggang estate (Perak) which they had occupied the previous day.

The Singapore Legislative Council passed a Bill conferring Emergency powers on the Governor.

July 14 Terrorists killed 4 Chinese civilians, including a woman, in an attack on Ulu Yam village (Selangor).

July 15 A battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong.

It was stated that the recruitment of 3,000 additional police and many thousands of special constables was proceeding satisfactorily.

July 16 Lau Yew, a member of the Malayan Communist Party "Central Military Committee," together with 10 others, was killed by the police in a gun battle near Kajang, Selangor.

July 17 Shortened procedure for the trial of emergency offences. (The Emergency Criminal Trials Regulations, 1948).

A British officer of a Gurkha Regiment was killed in operations against bandits in South Perak.

The President of the left-wing Malay Nationalist Party and Chairman of PUTERA (Isak bin Haji Mohamed) was arrested in Taiping, Perak. (Government had evidence that Ishak "had been working with Communist elements for the overthrow of Government and the establishment of an alternative Government by force").

Some 300 terrorists attacked the police station at the isolated village of Gua Musang (Kelantan) killing two policemen and kidnapping 14 others. They then occupied the village. (Security Forces recaptured it on July 22).

July 20 A British Major and 6 Malay soldiers were killed and three Malay soldiers wounded when terrorists ambushed a column of police and troops moving to Gua Musang. Spitfires attacking terrorists in the area killed at least four.

The headmaster of a Chinese school in Selangor was shot and killed by two gunmen.

At Batu Arang, twenty persons were arrested in connection with the attack on the coal mine.

July 21 In a broadcast, Sir Alec Newbould (The Officer Administering the Government) called upon the Chinese to "translate their assurances of support into positive action." He added that "at the moment there could be only two camps—those who actively supported the Government and the rest—and that there were many Chinese who were hesitating."

The Federation Government announced that National Registration would be introduced; registration would at first be enforced in certain specified areas.

Bandits ambushed a police convoy evacuating two European families from their homes on a rubber estate near Kajang. A boy aged 10 (who later died) and his father and mother, one other European, and two of the Malay escort were wounded.

Buildings were burned down by Chinese bandits who attacked three estates in Perak.

July 22 Army and Air Forces made a co-ordinated attack against bandits in the Bertam area of Central Kelantan.

40 gunmen who attacked an estate in Pahang were beaten off by special constables.

Two Chinese were sentenced to death for the illegal possession of arms.

July 23 The Malayan Communist Party and other affiliated bodies (The Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army Ex-Service Comrades Association, the New Democratic Youth League, and the Ikatan Pembela Tanah Ayer Malaya) were declared illegal organisations.

July 25 The Army and police began a big sweep in the Semenyih area of Selangor with a rocket attack by Spitfires on a jungle area which wrecked an insurgent headquarters.

Numerous acts of banditry and police operations were reported from other parts of the country.

July 26 The 4th Hussars were stated to be under orders to move from the United Kingdom to Malaya.

Chinese bandits burned down half the village of Pantai Remis in Perak.

Nine wanted men were arrested and 500 screened in Semenyih (Selangor).

More than 1½ million emergency information leaflets in Malay, Chinese and Tamil were dropped by the R.A.F. over rural areas.

July 27 Major-General Boucher said in the Federal Legislative Council that a Communist "National Liberation Army" was expected to complete its mobilisation by September 1.

The Commissioner-General discussed the situation with planters, miners and Malay and Chinese leaders.

July 28 The Commissioner-General assured a conference of leaders of the Chinese community at Kuala Lumpur that the Government would provide enough troops to finish the campaign against the Communist bandits.

July 29 ¾ million leaflets in all local languages dealing with the emergency and giving information to the public were dropped by the R.A.F. over Perak.

July 30 22 terrorists were killed and 47 captured in a sweep of the jungle near Batu Arang by police and troops.

Communist propaganda leaflets in Chinese distributed in many areas during the month. These urged the people to accept Communist Party leadership in an armed attempt to overthrow the Government. They bore the seal of the "Malayan Communist Party People's Liberation Army," the "Malayan People's Anti-British Army," the "People's Self Defence Corps."

August 1948

Aug. 2 The Australian Cabinet decided that arms and ammunition would be supplied to the British Government for use against the Malayan terrorists if requested.

Aug. 3 The Commissioner-General broadcast on the subject of the Communist insurrection. He stated that the Malayan Communists had hoped to seize power by August 3, and declared a Communist State and spoke of the measures taken to repress terrorism.

The R.A.F. attacked an area deep in the jungle in South Perak destroying several bandit hideouts.

Aug. 4-5 Armed Chinese terrorists in attacks on estates in Kedah and Ipoh murdered two European managers.

Several Chinese managers and contractors were also killed in bandit raids on estates, during which a number of buildings were burnt down.

Aug. 6 Recruitment of Special Constables reached the 10,000 mark, almost all being Malays.

Aug. 7 The European manager of a Johore estate was murdered and the estate buildings set on fire by Chinese terrorists.

Security Forces occupied Pulai (Kelantan)—former Communist headquarters.

Aug. 8 Selangor Chinese in a meeting at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Kuala Lumpur, unanimously supported the formation of a Chinese Auxiliary Police Force.

Aug. 9 3 Chinese terrorists were killed by police and troops on an estate in Johore.

A Chinese school teacher was shot dead by terrorists at Segamat, Johore.

Aug. 11 Dyaks arrived from Sarawak (Borneo) to aid as jungle trackers.

Sir Alec Newbould broadcast in Malay and congratulated the Malays on their response to Government's appeal for recruits for the police and special constabulary.

Aug. 12 R.A.F. aircraft attacked an insurgent headquarters and a supply depot in Kelantan, near the Siamese frontier.

Successful air strikes were made by the R.A.F. against bandit camps in the Federation.

An Australian miner in Perak was ambushed and murdered.

Aug. 14 Five terrorists were hanged in Kuala Lumpur for illegal possession of arms.

- Aug. 19 Terrorists attacked estates in Pahang and Selangor where they set fire to a week's rubber production.
- Aug. 20 Police reinforcements (ex-Palestine Police) arrived by air from the U.K. The new Commissioner of Police (Mr. W. N. Gray) also arrived.
 More than 100 uniformed Chinese terrorists raided an estate in Johore and burned down buildings. A European manager, who headed a rescue party, was killed.
- Aug. 22 Troops and police from Singapore searched a coastal area in Johore.
- Aug. 26 Some 50 uniformed Chinese terrorists raided an estate near Johore Bahru, killed one person and wounded 5 and set fire to buildings.
- Aug. 27 The Malayan Government offered rewards totalling \$120,000/- for information leading to the arrest of 12 prominent Chinese Communist bandit leaders.
- Aug. 29 The G.O.C. Malaya District told the Press that the anti-terrorist campaign in South Kelantan (Pulai, Gua Musang, etc.) was almost completed. The G.O.C. Singapore District, reported that the situation in Johore had improved in many areas.
- Aug. 30 100 terrorists attacked a police station and killed a mine manager in Negri Sembilan.

September 1948

- Sept. 1 Dr. Ong Chong Keng, a member of the Federal Executive and Legislative Council, was murdered in Penang.
- Sept. 3 Troops burned down a terrorist camp in Johore and captured a large arms dump.
- Sept. 8 Terrorists attacked the Sungei Bekok estate (Johore) and damaged several buildings.
- Sept. 9 How Kee, Chinese Commandant of the former Perak Brigade of the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, was shot dead by Security Forces in an operation in Perak.
- Sept. 10 The G.O.C. Malaya District stated that the presence of a new unit of the bandit army in Kedah had been ascertained by Security Forces.
- Sept. 13 Sir Henry Gurney appointed High Commissioner.
- Sept. 14 In a skirmish near Sintok (Siamese border) terrorists killed a policeman.
- Sept. 15 A terrorist leader, Chan Tsung Chuan, was captured north-west of Taiping (Perak).
 Terrorists tried to blow up the Singapore-Kuala Lumpur railway line between Sedenak and Layang Layang (Johore) and succeeded in derailing one wagon and removing two lengths of track.
- Sept. 19 A terrorist hiding-place holding ammunition and uniforms was discovered by troops at Batu Caves (Selangor).

Sept. 25 The G.O.C. Malaya District told the Press that special teams known as "Ferret Force" groups and led by former Chindit and Force 136 officers were now carrying the fight to the terrorists in the jungle.

Sept. 27 A Negri Sembilan terrorist leader, Lim Chong, was shot by one of his own men, who handed him over to the police.

Some 150 terrorists attacked a sawmill near Kota Tinggi and captured arms, ammunition and food.

October 1948

Oct. 1 Terrorists threw hand grenades into a Chinese newspaper office in Ipoh, killing a reporter.

Oct. 2 Four British soldiers were killed and five others wounded when terrorists opened fire on a group of soldiers bathing near Bidor (Perak).

Oct. 4 Two battalions of the Guard's Brigade arrived in Singapore.

Oct. 5 It was stated in the Federal Legislative Council that there were now in the regular police force 245 officers, 237 inspectors, 450 British sergeants, 14,290 other ranks and that there were more than 22,000 Special Constables. It was proposed to set up a complete radio network linking up police stations.

Oct. 6 Sir Henry Gurney was installed as High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya.

The Commissioner-General said in a broadcast that the developments of the last few months were a bitter disappointment and a grave defeat for the Communists who had initially hoped to complete mobilisation by the end of August and to set up a Communist Republic. The Malayan people had been hostile to the terrorists from the beginning. The Communists counted less than half of one per cent. of the total population and were mostly alien Chinese thugs.

Oct. 7 A further Guards battalion arrived at Singapore. Wong Tat Chee, a Johore Communist leader, shot dead.

Oct. 12 Security Forces occupied the village of Poh Lee Sen (a former terrorists headquarters) in Johore and recovered large stocks of ammunition, food and equipment as well as Communist flags and literature.

Oct. 14 State and Settlement authorities planned to commence National Registration in Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Malacca and Johore. In Penang and northern border areas Registration had already commenced.

Oct. 19 Terrorists attacked and set fire to the railway station at Rimba Panjang (Perak) and damaged communications in that area.

Oct. 30 Terrorists ambushed a mine train near Sungei Lembing (Pahang) and killed a European, a Chinese and two Malays.

November 1948

Nov. 2 Security Forces screened Kachau village in Selangor.

Nov. 3 The report of Mr. S. S. Awbery, M.P., and Mr. F. W. Dalley on Labour and Trade Union Organisations in Malaya was published.

- Nov. 4 The Chief Secretary told the Press in Kuala Lumpur that the work of National Registration was well in hand in spite of terrorists' attacks and an intensive bandit propaganda drive against it.
- Nov. 17 A month's drive against terrorists in Johore ended, after covering 600 square miles, killing 27 bandits and destroying 12 camps. Arrests numbered 152. Arms and ammunition were captured.
- Nov. 18 At the Budget Meeting of the Federal Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, spoke of the great strain that had been placed on the administration and the national economy by the emergency. He said: "Until the full nature of our commitments in dealing with the emergency is known further measures to secure economy will be necessary. Terrorism is the most expensive form of illness from which any community can suffer and becomes more so the longer it is permitted to drag on."
- Nov. 21 Discussions in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur between British and Siamese officials regarding the method of dealing with large numbers of Chinese terrorists who were said to be using dense jungle country on the Siamese side of the frontier as their base. Chinese bandits shot at and wounded a French priest during a service in a church at Cameron Highlands.
- Nov. 25 Regulations were issued in Kuala Lumpur giving the Chief Secretary of the Federation power to repatriate aliens detained under the Emergency Regulations for aiding bandits.

December 1948

- Dec. 6 Payment of money to terrorists will not be tolerated—Chief Secretary's warning. The first batch of 52 alien-born detainees was sent back to China.
- Dec. 8 Armed terrorists set fire to a railway station at Sungei Tampayan, Kuala Lumpur.
- Dec. 12 25 Chinese suspects were killed by a Security Forces at Batang Kali, Selangor, when they made a concerted dash to escape before being taken to the police station for screening. (An official enquiry was held and an official statement issued on 31st December, 1948, stated that "after careful consideration of the evidence and a personal visit to the place where the incident occurred, the Attorney-General is satisfied that the suspects would have made good their escape had the Security Forces not opened fire").
- Dec. 13 Mr. A. M. Blake, unarmed civilian superintendent of the Serendah Boys' Home, was murdered by terrorists who also burned down his bungalow.
- Dec. 17 The Commissioner of Police told a Press Conference at Kuala Lumpur that a number of mine owners and shareholders had been arrested in connection with the payment of extortion money to bandits.
- Dec. 20 Bandits attacked a mine at Kemaman (Trengganu) and killed the Malay managing director who was also a Trengganu State Councillor.

- Dec. 21 Over 200 Chinese tin miners at a public meeting in Ipoh signified their willingness to sign a Statutory Declaration undertaking not to pay "protection money." In addition, a resolution was passed undertaking wholeheartedly and continuously to support the Government in its fight against lawless elements.
- Dec. 28 5 Chinese were killed and two wounded in a clash between Malays and Chinese in the Sitiawan area (Perak).
- Dec. 30 3 Chinese labourers were bayoneted to death when 50 uniformed terrorists attacked an estate at Bahau (Negri Sembilan) nearly all the buildings being burnt down.
- Dec. 31 Seven British troops were killed and 9 wounded in an ambush engagement with bandits on the Sungei Siput-Jalong road in Perak. Six bandits were killed.

Casualties. From 16th June, 1948 (when a state of emergency was declared) to the end of the year, 409 bandits were killed and 268 captured. Police, Service and civilian casualties were 482 killed and 404 wounded. Civilian casualties, of which more than two-thirds were Chinese, were 330 killed and 194 injured. 24 Europeans were killed and 14 wounded.

Repatriation and Banishment. A total number of 606 Orders of Banishment were approved since the beginning of 1948. Of these 588 were aliens and 18 were British subjects. (Also in December, 1948, approval was given under the Emergency (Amendment No. 9) Regulation, 1948, for the deportation of 233 aliens and 7 British subjects born outside Malaya).

The number of persons detained under Regulation 17 (Power to Order Detention) to date—5,196.

The number of persons arrested under Regulation 24 (Power to detain suspected persons) to date—8,429.

Emergency leaflets printed and distributed for public information to date—30 million.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY, 1949 TO DECEMBER, 1949.

January 1949

- Jan. 5 The G.O.C. Singapore District reported that the bandit organisation in Johore was breaking up.
- Jan. 9 Chinese and Malay leaders from Singapore and the Federation met in Penang and set up a Goodwill Committee of five Malays and four Chinese. The Commissioner-General agreed to serve as liaison officer.
- Jan. 11 New Emergency Regulation No. 17D came into effect providing powers to repatriate the inhabitants of squatter areas known to be actively assisting bandits. 500 squatters were rounded up by Security Forces in Sungei Jeloh and Sungei Siput areas of Kajang (Selangor).
British troops killed 5 bandits in operations on the Kedah-Perak border.
- Jan. 18 Security Forces examined 1,658 people and arrested 37 in a security check in the area southeast of Ipoh.
- Jan. 19 Over 500 squatters were removed from their homes in Hailam Kang, South Johore, and held for repatriation.
12 people including 4 British soldiers were killed by bandits in an ambush near Temerloh (Pahang).
- Jan. 21 Emergency Regulations providing for compulsory deportation of dependants of persons against whom a repatriation order has been made under Emergency Regulation 170 was published.
- Jan. 22 Regulations giving power to the Security Forces to open fire, in certain circumstances, to effect arrests and to prevent escapes from arrest were published.
Amendments to Emergency Regulations dealing with the wrongful carrying and possessing of arms and offensive weapons were gazetted.
- Jan. 25 Bandits derailed a train at Batu Arang (Selangor).

February 1949

- Feb. 1 In a broadcast on the first anniversary of the Federation of Malaya, Sir Henry Gurney said that the record of the Federation in its first year had more than fulfilled the hopes and justified the faith of those who set their hands to the Agreement. Referring to the Emergency, Sir Henry Gurney said that the vigorous measures introduced by the Government to combat the menace of terrorism had the support of the overwhelming majority of the people in this country.
Bandits derailed two engines in the Tapah district of Perak.
- Feb. 6 Emergency (Travel Restriction) Regulations, 1948, gazetted.
Squatter operations at Ulu Temiang (Negri Sembilan) resulted in 500 persons being detained. (Ulu Temiang was a centre of

Communist bandit activity. Bandits moved and lived freely among the squatters. Their domination of the area continued despite police and military patrols, no information being given to the authorities).

- Feb. 8 The report of a special committee of members of the Federal Legislative Council set up to investigate the squatter problem was published. (Ref. Council Paper No. 3 of 1949).
- 35 people were arrested in Johore and Malacca for paying "protection money" to the terrorists.
- 500 detained in Sikamat (Negri Sembilan) squatter operation.
- Feb. 9 Following conferences between Siamese and British Officials, Security Forces and Siamese police and troops launched a large-scale attack on gangs of bandits concentrated on the Siam-Kedah border.
- In operations along the Johore river near Lingui, Security Forces killed 4 armed bandits including one Japanese.
- Announcement was made that people not in possession of Identity Cards after February 28 would be prosecuted.
- Chinese tin miners in Perak published the fact that they had signed Statutory Declarations not to pay "protection money" to bandits.
- Feb. 10 British troops found documents in Japanese in an empty bandit camp on the Siam-Kedah border.
- A European member of the Negri Sembilan State Council and two Special Constables were ambushed and killed on an estate near Seremban.
- Feb. 12 All bus operators in Penang and Province Wellesley at a meeting in Penang agreed unanimously "not to materially assist or pay protection money to lawless elements." As a token of their intention they signed Statutory Declarations to this effect.
- Feb. 13 In a village near Kajang a Chinese detective fought 6 armed uniformed bandits and drove them off.
- Feb. 17 The High Commissioner told a meeting of the Legislative Council at Kuala Lumpur that the British Government had been asked to make a sustained contribution to the cost of security and defence. He stated that the emergency was costing the country not less than \$300,000/- per day.
- Feb. 23 The All-Malayan Chettiar Chambers of Commerce at a meeting held in Kuala Lumpur passed a resolution that "each individual member, agent, representative and assistant will co-operate with the Government and shall swear Statutory Declarations affirming that they will not directly or indirectly give assistance, help or protection money to any person or persons working against the law and order of this country."
- Feb. 24 Police and troops cleared a squatter area at the foot of Batu Caves (Selangor) and detained 350 people. (Batu Caves area had been the scene of much Communist activity. The caves themselves gave excellent concealment for arms, stores and men. Squatters in the area were known to have supplied the bandits with cooked food and to have kept them informed of the movements of the Security Forces).

Feb. 27 Chinese throughout the Federation gathered at the Chinese Assembly Hall, Kuala Lumpur, for the inaugural meeting of the *Malayan Chinese Association*, and elected Mr. Tan Cheng Lock as its temporary President.

Feb. 28 Security Forces began a round-up of squatters on the Kedah-Siam border.

March 1949

Mar. 1 Enforcement of National Registration.

In operations near Triang (Pahang) over 100 bandit supporters were rounded up.

Mar. 3 The Federation Government issued excerpts from a document ("Our Opinion of the Battle") captured from a Communist camp. The document stated that the executive of the Party was disheartened at the way the "revolution" was going. Their bases were being destroyed, they lacked popular support, and confidence in victory. Their campaign was badly planned and improperly directed.

Mar. 8 Security Forces rounded up 273 squatters in the Kluang district of Johore.

Mar. 16 11 persons out of 35, arrested in Johore and Malacca for alleged payment of money to bandits, were released.

Mar. 18 Statement issued by the *Malayan Chinese Association* on the objects of the new Association:—

- (1) To promote and assist in restoring the peace and security of Malaya.
- (2) To promote and maintain inter-racial goodwill and harmony in Malaya.
- (3) To foster and safeguard the welfare of the Malayan Chinese by legal and constitutional means.

Mar. 22 Amendment to the Emergency Regulations—persons found guilty of consorting with armed persons may be punished with death or flogging.

Mar. 30 Statement of British gift to Malaya of \$42,850,000/- or £5 million, to cover a proportion of the Federation's direct expenditure on internal security in 1949.

Mar. 31 The High Commissioner told the Federal Legislative Council meeting at Kuala Lumpur that although events had become more favourable there were still thousands of murderers and bandits at large and many people were still paying "protection money." There would be no further warning in this matter.

It was stated that weapons estimated to be sufficient for equipping over 1,000 terrorists had been recovered by Security Forces since the beginning of the Emergency (up to March 31). The haul included machine-guns, mortars, rifles, shot-guns and other weapons (967), hand-grenades (1,092), ammunition (162,975) and bombs (1,870).

April 1949

- April 2 The Commissioner of Police commenting on the internal security situation at a Press Conference, said that the improvement had been "modest but steady," and that the mounting offensive of the Security Forces was forcing the bandits away from the settled areas.
- April 3 A Working Committee of the *Malayan Chinese Association* was set up.
- April 5 Five deserted bandit camps and 12 graves were found at Kanching (Selangor).
- First meeting of the *Emergency Chinese Advisory Committee* in Kuala Lumpur, Selangor. (The Committee considered means of strengthening liaison between squatter settlements and Government with special reference to the assistance which the Malayan Chinese Association would be able to render in this respect. The Committee also considered other aspects of the Emergency affecting Chinese and ways in which the Malayan Chinese Association could assist the authorities with particular reference to detainees).
- April 10 Mr. Tan Cheng Lock and four other Chinese leaders were wounded by a grenade thrown by a terrorist during a meeting of the *Malayan Chinese Association* at Ipoh.
- The notorious bandit "Kepayang Gang" in Perak was liquidated by the Security Forces.
- April 11 Second major squatter operation in Johore (Sin Kang) area. (Bandits had an extremely high degree of control over this area and could rely on this district for recruits as well as for material aid).
- April 19 The *Communities Liaison Committee* held a meeting in Kuala Lumpur. (This Committee was formed to maintain understanding between the communities and to suggest ways and means of strengthening and improving the bonds of communal friendship. Its motto is "equality and justice for the people of Malaya." It evolved from the Goodwill Committee set up on January 9th).
- April 21 Perak police arrested 43 prominent Perak Chinese for paying "protection money."
- 87 Chinese surrendered themselves to the police at Kuala Kangsar (Perak). These men took to the jungle during the Japanese occupation and formed the Overseas Chinese Anti-Japanese Army. They had no connection with the Communist bandits but had K.M.T. affiliations.
- April 22 60th bandit (Liow Man Chee) hanged.
- First passing-out parade of N.C.Os. of the Special Constabulary.
- April 24 Successful operations at Bruas (Perak) by Kampong Guards and the Malay Regiment in which five bandits were killed.

April 30

Bandit Casualties (To-date).

		KILLED.	WOUNDED AND ESCAPED.	WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.	CAPTURED UN- WOUNDED.
Malays	...	11	2	2	11
Chinese	...	581	173	72	308
Indians	...	2	—	1	4
Indonesians	...	2	1	2	4
Siamese	...	1	—	1	—
Sakai	...	3	—	—	—
Others	...	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	...	601	176	78	328

May 1949

May 1 Trade Unionists at a May Day meeting in Singapore condemned the Communist-terrorists; at the same time they reaffirmed their faith in democratic trade unionism and pledged support to Government to stamp out banditry and anarchy.

May 9 The Singapore Government announced that the Kuomintang and the China Democratic League must apply for registration or exemption under the Societies Ordinance. (It was stated that branches of foreign political associations in Singapore are "an obstacle to the development of political consciousness in the Colony").

May 12 The China Democratic League was declared unlawful in the Federation. (The High Commissioner in Council "considers it to be essential in the public interest that the China Democratic League should be declared unlawful." In the opinion of the High Commissioner in Council the League "is being used or is likely to be used for a purpose incompatible with the peace, good order and welfare of the Federation").

Need to watch for bandits attempting to return to civilian life—statement by Chief Secretary.

The Federation Government released another captured bandit document (in its original form) which revealed the failure of the terrorists' campaign and admitted the bandits' doubts, fears and dissension.

At a Press Conference at Kuala Lumpur, the Commissioner of Police stated that many bandit camps and hideouts had been destroyed by the Security Forces. The bandits were penetrating deeper into the jungle. The general situation had improved greatly but there was still much to be done.

May 18 Squatter operations in Pulai valley, Kelantan, resulted in 131 persons detained. (Many of the bandits identified as having taken part in the attack on Gua Musang Police Station on July 17, 1948, were residents of Pulai Valley. The bandits treated Pulai Valley as a stronghold).

May 20

Strength of the Federation Police Force (To-date).

	REGULAR POLICE.	EXTRA POLICE CONSTABLES.	SPECIAL POLICE.	AUXILIARY POLICE.
Europeans ...	745	—	7	1,945
Malays ...	12,293	—	29,030	17,051
Indians ...	1,306	—	1,669	1,029
Chinese ...	438	—	479	2,546
Eurasians ...	24	—	29	129
Others ...	5	—	—	—
Women ...	—	—	92	—
TOTAL ...	14,811	*3,601	31,306	22,700

(* It is not possible to give figures for Extra Police Constables by races as these are enlisted locally in each State/Settlement).

May 23 Squatter operations at Merapoh, West Pahang—258 detained. (The bandits in this area called themselves the “West Pahang Liberation Army.” There is abundant evidence to show that the majority of them were actually squatters in the Merapoh area, and therefore able to provide themselves with food and information).

During the squatter operation at Merapoh (West Pahang) 20 tons of padi were recovered.

May 28 New Emergency Regulation 17E—resettlement of squatter areas.

May 29 At a meeting in Arau (Perlis) the *United Malays National Organisation* decided to admit non-Malays as associate members.

May 31 China Communist radio propaganda: Singapore and Federation Governments issued a joint warning.

June 1949

June 3 Press Conference—Commissioner of Police reviewed the general situation. Emergency still costing \$300,000/- a day.

June 5 Mr. A. V. Alexander, British Minister of Defence, arrived in Singapore on his way to Hong Kong.

June 7 Three more terrorists hanged, bringing total to 68.

June 8 Evacuation of Damak (Pahang) squatter area under Emergency Regulation 17D. (There was strong evidence that the bandits who had been operating in the area were being assisted and supported by squatters from Damak).

First meeting of the Penang *Chinese Advisory Board*.

June 12 Evacuation of Kemayan (Pahang) squatter area under Emergency Regulation 17D. (The history of this area is one of Communist activity both before, during and since the Japanese occupation. 88 Chinese were arrested on February 28, for aiding the bandits with food and money, attempting or organising Communist meetings and attempting to run the area under their own Communist Government. At no time had any information been given to the police by inhabitants of the area).

Meeting of the *Malayan Chinese Association* at Ipoh.

June 13 69th bandit (Ngoh Seng Lek) hanged.

60 armed Chinese bandits attacked an estate near Tapah (Perak) causing damage estimated at \$12,000/-.

June 17 Armed uniformed bandits set fire to and destroyed a double-deck bus at the $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Cheras Road, Kuala Lumpur.

June 19 Another captured Communist document in diary form was released by the Federation Police. (The diary confirms the situation revealed in documents seized earlier; that the Malayan terrorist bands had been forced on the defensive, that they were "war weary" and weakened by internal dissension. The diary tells further of hardships in the jungle, attacks by the enemy, "lack of training and loss of guns, and deterioration of morale, lack of popular support." The diary is written in Chinese).

June 24 The Commissioner of Police told a Press Conference at Kuala Lumpur that the bandits were now turning more to crime and violence.

June 25 Aw Boon Haw banned from entering the Federation under the Emergency Travel Restrictions Regulations on security grounds.

A British naval officer was killed in a bandit ambush near Jasin (Malacca).

June 26 10 Chinese bandits set fire to a smokehouse and kongsi on Belemgu Estate (Pahang).

June 29 20 armed uniformed bandits held up a bus and robbed the passengers of their registration cards at the 7th mile, Tapah-Cameron Highlands Road (Perak).

June 30 **Deportation and Banishment.** The total number of deportation under the Emergency Regulation 17C since the beginning of 1949 is 3,013 aliens and 56 British subjects.

A total number of 216 Orders of Banishment were approved since the beginning of 1949. Of these 138 were aliens and 30 were British subjects.

Bandit Casualties (To-date).

	KILLED.	WOUNDED & ESCAPED.	WOUNDED & CAPTURED.	CAPTURED UNWOUNDED.
Malays ...	14	3	3	11
Chinese ...	665	213	78	339
Indians ...	5	—	1	4
Indonesians ...	2	1	2	4
Siamese ...	1	—	1	—
Sakai ...	3	—	—	—
Others ...	1	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	691	217	85	359

Civilian Casualties.

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Malays ...	69	65	43
Chinese ...	309	107	117
Indians ...	34	25	—
Indonesians ...	7	8	—
Europeans ...	28	12	—
Sakai ...	5	3	—
Others ...	2	4	—
TOTAL ...	454	224	160

Police Casualties.

		Regular Police		Specials		Auxiliaries	
		Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded	Killed	Wounded
Malays	...	75	75	65	64	5	4
Chinese	...	6	9	2	6	3	—
Indians	...	6	15	5	7	—	—
Indonesians	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Europeans	...	11	14	—	—	3	—
Others	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	...	99	133	73	77	12	5

Military Casualties.

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
TOTAL ...	86	124

July 1949

July 1 Chan Ah Yew, the 70th bandit to be executed since the Emergency, was hanged at Kuala Lumpur.

July 3 A curfew was imposed in eighteen towns in south-west Pahang and north-east Negri Sembilan.

July 4 Parts of Selangor (Cheras, Kajang, Semenyih and Beranang) and Negri Sembilan were declared a special area under Emergency Regulation 10A.

An armed bandit gang attacked an estate in Klang (Selangor) killing one man, wounding two, and abducting four others. This bandit gang included three Javanese and a Tamil, the leader.

The police killed three armed bandits in the jungle in the Malacca district.

The Perak police located the communication centre of the Kepayang gang in a squatter area near Ipoh, and made two arrests.

Four armed-uniformed bandits abducted and murdered a young Chinese tapper in Hup Huan Estate (Johore).

July 5 A hand-grenade was thrown amongst the crowd at a Circus performance at Kampar (Perak); four persons were killed and 46 wounded.

July 6 A combined patrol of police and military following up the gang responsible for the Circus outrage in Kampar (Perak) killed 3 bandits and located 3 camps in thick jungle to the north of the town.

Five Chinese closely connected with the Malayan Communist Party Propaganda Section were arrested in Penang. A quantity of Communist news-sheets was recovered.

July 7 Ho Seong hanged (71st bandit).

A police party operating in the Kuantan area of Pahang discovered a bandit armourer's workshop.

July 8 A large quantity of arms and ammunition was found buried in Rengam Estate (Johore).



The R.A.F. plays an important part in the fight against the terrorists. Armourers equip a Beaufighter with a rocket projectile for blasting terrorist camps located in deep jungle.



Men of the 1st Bn. Fiji Infantry Regiment seen operating the range finders of a 3" Mortar.

A Chinese Communist agent and recruiting officer was arrested by the police at Ladang Geddes Estate (Negri Sembilan).

Four armed-uniformed bandits robbed the occupants of a kongsi of cash and goods valued at \$212/- in the Kulai area (Johore). Later, the bandits robbed five houses on Kelan Estate of goods and cash.

July 9 Two large bandit camps were found in the Kuala Pilah area of Negri Sembilan and two others in the Jelebu District.

July 12 Eight members of a police party were killed in a bandit ambush near Rawang (Selangor). Two other policemen were wounded.

July 13 Two Sakais were killed, three wounded, and eight abducted in attacks by Chinese on their encampments in the Kampar and Tapah areas of Perak. Later, in a revenge raid on a Chinese village (Bukit Pekan) near Kampar, Sakais killed fourteen Chinese and wounded thirteen others. The police later arrested twenty-three Sakais.

July 14 The High Commissioner made a farewell address to the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards.

Police and Military operating in Bukit Kepong (Johore) discovered a large bandit camp with accommodation for 100 persons.

July 15 Mr. O'Connell, Acting Commissioner of Police, told a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur that there was no evidence to show that the bandits were receiving any help from outside countries.

The Police stated that 145 highly trained jungle squads were operating against the bandits.

The R.A.F. completed a series of attacks on bandit hideouts in the Upper Perak jungle.

July 16 Coldstream Guards and Police found a buried bandit arms dump in the Cameron Highlands (Perak). Arms, ammunition and a quantity of armourer's tools were recovered.

July 19 In an engagement with armed-uniformed bandits in the Kajang area of Selangor, a military patrol killed one bandit and captured another.

July 20 Air attacks were made on bandit areas near Batu Arang in Selangor and in West Johore.

July 21 Over 1,000 police took part in an operation in Kepayang and Simee (Perak) to clean up the remnants of the Kepayang Gang. Nine members of the gang were arrested.

July 22 A Chinese bandit leader and a Tamil who was wanted for several murders were killed by the military in the Segamat area of Johore.

July 23 The bodies of a number of Sakais were discovered in six communal graves near the Bertam Valley. They were the Sakais who were abducted from the Cameron Highlands by armed bandits on July 4.

July 25 A European police officer, a surveyor and a Chinese mining kapala were killed during a bandit ambush on Kemaman River in Trengganu.

July 26 A police party operating in the Labis area (Johore) found and destroyed five bandit camps with a total accommodation for 260 persons.

Over 1,000 police took part in a screening operation covering 24 square miles in the Ipoh area (Perak). 29 persons, identified as food suppliers and guides to the bandits, were arrested.

20 armed bandits robbed a Malay house at Kampong T. Sentang (Pahang) of cloth valued at \$1,500/-.

July 27 A Spitfire returning from an operation in Pahang crashed near Sembuang Airfield; the pilot was killed.

Four members of a British patrol were wounded in a bandit ambush in the Tapah area of Perak. The Sakai guide was shot dead. Two bandits were killed and one wounded.

Police found 14 land mines in the river Jemeluang (Johore) near the 12th mile Mersing—Jemeluang Road.

July 29 Bandits stabbed a Tamil labourer and kidnapped another two on an estate near Kuala Lumpur.

Police and Military recovered ammunition and a quantity of medical supplies from an arms dump in the Kota Tinggi area of Johore.

July 30 Gen. Harding arrived in Singapore to take over from Gen. Ritchie as Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces.

Kampong guards in the Muar area (Johore) killed 2 bandits.

850 recruits finished their course at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur.

A Malay Special Constable was killed following an attack on Malacca Pindah Estate (Negri Sembilan) by 30 armed bandits.

July 31 The Federation Police Force reached full strength of 14,522 for the first time since the liberation in August, 1945.

Deportation and Banishment. The total number of deportations under the Emergency Regulation 17C since the beginning of 1949 was stated to be 3,471 aliens and 58 British subjects.

The total number of banishments since the beginning of 1949 was stated to be 226. Of these 193 were aliens and 33 British subjects.

Detention and Repatriation. The total number of persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17 (1) on the 31st July was stated to be 5,644.

The number of persons, including dependents, repatriated under Emergency Regulations up to July 31st was officially given as 6,518.

August 1949

Aug. 1 2 bandits surrendered to a Jungle Squad operating near Paya Luas (Pahang).

Arms and ammunition, clothing, foodstuffs and Communist caps were recovered from a bandit camp in Temenggor (Perak).

The Singapore Government made a gift to the Federation of \$4,285,715/-.

Aug. 4 14 armed-uniformed Chinese bandits robbed five shops in Jagoh village (Johore).

About 20 armed-uniformed bandits burnt down the labour lines, smoke house and the kepala's hut on Raman Estate, at 10th mile, Ulu Langat Road.

Aug. 5 Sir Alec Newbould, Chief Secretary, and Mr. W. N. Gray, Commissioner of Police, stated at a Press Conference that the overall situation was improving but that the Security Forces needed greater assistance from the public in providing information.

In a bandit ambush in the Mentakab district of Pahang, seven police were killed, nineteen wounded, and three missing (two of these returned unhurt 2 days later).

Twenty armed bandits burnt and destroyed a lorry belonging to Cheras Estate (Selangor).

Aug. 6 An armed bandit collector was killed by police in the Kluang area Johore.

Aug. 7 A Chinese woman bandit shot dead a detective in Chemor town (Perak).

In the Jerantut area of Pahang, kampong guards killed a notorious Malay bandit leader, Wan Ali. A reward of \$10,000/- was later paid to the Kampong Guards.

In the Segamat district of Johore, 100 Chinese, Tamil and Malay bandits raided the Tangkak Estate and set fire to the buildings.

At Nan Cheong Kongsu (Perak), a gang of Chinese bandits stabbed 2 Chinese labourers to death.

Aug. 8 Pahang police killed a Malay Communist collector in a village near Mentakab (Pahang) where he and three others had murdered three villagers.

Aug. 9 One Constable was killed and three people were seriously wounded by a hand-grenade thrown in a suburb of Ipoh, capital of Perak.

Aug. 10 A Chinese rubber dealer in the Kampar district of Perak was killed by Chinese bandits.

In the Kajang district of Selangor an army patrol clashed with a gang of thirty bandits.

Aug. 11 The Federation Government ruled that all Government servants might hold office in political organisations with the exception of members of the judicial and legal departments, the police and the Malay Regiment.

72nd bandit (Low Ah Seng) hanged.

Aug. 12 A curfew was imposed in the main town areas of Negri Sembilan and part of the Settlement of Malacca. These areas were adjacent to those placed under curfew on 3rd July.

Two masked Chinese bandits entered the Tamil labourers' lines on Jany Estate (Selangor) and robbed cash and jewellery valued at \$1,000/-.

Aug. 13 It was stated in the 100-page annual report of the Federation for 1948, that in its first year, the Federation of Malaya had met and broken the first onslaught of militant communism upon any

territory directly associated with the Western democracies. The early elimination of Communist-led terrorism in the Federation was "an issue of life and death to which all other problems are intimately related and necessarily subordinate."

Aug. 14 40 Chinese bandits attacked a police post, guarding a Government quarry, near Kajang (Selangor) and killed three special constables and the wife of a Corporal. Two other constables were seriously wounded.

An army patrol destroyed three large bandit camps, with accommodation for 350 persons, in the Tenang area of Johore.

Aug. 15 *The Communities Liaison Committee* met in Kuala Lumpur and considered the political aspects of inter-communal relations in Malaya.

The Johore Government announced a large scheme for the resettlement of squatters in Johore.

Aug. 17 A *Chinese Advisory Board* was established in Johore.

In Kulim town (Kedah), bandits threw a grenade into the house of a Chinese doctor and injured a child.

Bandits wounded the officer-in-charge of Kuala Kubu District in Selangor.

R.A.F. bombers attacked bandit lairs in Negri Sembilan.

Aug. 18 A Chinese living in Ladang Estate (Ipoh) was gagged and stabbed to death by 2 bandits.

Security Forces screened 1,000 persons living in the Tapah area.

Aug. 21 Evacuation of Bertam Valley (Cameron Highlands) squatter area under Emergency Regulation 17D. (The operation was conducted following a series of bandit outrages, culminating in the mass murder of 34 Sakais on July 4th).

Aug. 23 Police and Military recovered 30 Japanese machine-guns, all in first class condition, from an arms dump at Atbara Estate (Pahang).

Bandits cut off the water supply of Kajang, Selangor.

A bandit gang of over 100 attacked Mengkarak (Pahang) but fled, leaving five dead including their leader, Ong Tuan, when Military aid arrived. One special constable was mortally wounded and another missing (he returned later).

Police screened Kopisan village, Gopeng (Ipoh) and arrested 2 "wanted" bandits.

"Tai Kwei" (Big Devil), a notorious Communist-leader, was mortally wounded by a Police patrol, operating in the Labu area of Negri Sembilan.

Police released a captured Communist document—The document in the form of letters told of desertions, sickness, low morale and lack of food among the ranks of the bandits.

Aug. 24 Squatters evacuated from Kanching (Selangor).

Bandits murdered a member of the *Malayan Chinese Association*.

- Aug. 25 Five bandit agents and collectors were arrested following a screening of 2,744 persons at the railway station, Kampar (Perak).
- Aug. 26 Bandits attacked a police party at the 51st mile Durian Tipus Road (Negri Sembilan) and killed a police corporal, wounded two European officers and six constables.
- Aug. 27 Chemor town (Perak) screened.
Squatter evacuation of five areas in Kedah carried out.
- Aug. 28 20 bandits attacked for an hour the Wilkinson Process Works (Selangor), but were finally repulsed.
- Aug. 29 Curfew in Selangor extended to cover an area of 800 square miles in the State (Districts of Kuala Kubu, Rawang, Klang and Kuala Selangor).
Two members of the "Tai Kwee" Gang, a man and a woman, were shot dead by a jungle squad operating in the Labu area of Negri Sembilan.
15 bandits armed with rifles and bayonets murdered 2 Chinese women at the 1st mile, Yong Peng-Paloh Road (Johore).
- Aug. 30 30 armed bandits burned down the labour lines, smokehouse and the bungalow of Batu Annam Estate at Ayer Molek (Johore).
- Aug. 31 Evacuation of squatters from Sungei Long (Selangor) under Emergency Regulation 17D.
Detention of S. M. Ramasamy—It was officially stated that the detention of S. M. Ramasamy, the President of the Ulu Selangor Rubber Workers' Trade Union, did not result from his activities as a Trade Union official or in connection with his work as a member of the Rubber Workers' Committee.
Bandits derailed an armoured train at the 84th milestone between Mentakab and Kuala Krau (Pahang).
Jungle squads discovered and destroyed 2 large bandit camps consisting of 37 huts with accommodation for 400 men at the Kerdau Malay Reservations in Pahang.

September 1949

- Sept. 1 Registration of Societies (Societies Ordinance, 1949) gazetted.
73rd bandit (Chen Ngan alias Chen Choon) hanged.
Police released an original letter written by a surrendered bandit in which he appealed to his comrades to surrender.
420 squatters and labourers were screened at the Chikus Forest Reserve (Tapah). One active bandit and one bandit agent were arrested.
- Sept. 2 Passing-out Parade of 240 Gurkha recruits in Seremban.
- Sept. 3 A hand-grenade was thrown in the Coronation Park, Taiping. One Chinese was killed and seven others wounded.
A bandit gang burned down the smoke house, rubber store and kongsi of Hew Chon Estate in Pahang.

Sept. 5 The Federation Government offered surrender terms to persons guilty of carrying arms and consorting with bandits. A statement, contained in leaflets dropped from the air next day throughout the country, said there was no intention of relaxing the law against those known to be guilty of murder and other serious crimes. The law, however, had been amended so that other offenders who surrendered voluntarily would not be charged with any offence involving the death penalty. Each case would be dealt with on its merits.

The Emergency (Rubber Control) Regulations enforced.

Sept. 6 Dakotas dropped "surrender" leaflets on 50 areas throughout the Federation. (Since the Emergency began, some 45 million vernacular leaflets have been distributed by air and on the ground).

16 bandit supporters were arrested in Selayang village (Selangor).

Sept. 7 Gen. Sir John Harding, the newly-appointed C.-in-C., Far East Land Forces, announced that everything possible would be done to make available every soldier for intensified operations against the bandits. Army leave was restricted, and certain training courses were stopped.

44 out of 70 persons, recently arrested in the Kuantan district of Pahang, confessed to having subscribed to bandit funds.

Twelve Chinese in the Bahau area of Negri Sembilan were arrested for paying sums of money ranging from \$5/- to \$300/- to the Communist-bandits.

Sept. 8 Eight Tamils and two Chinese were arrested during a screening operation at Bukit Rotan (Selangor). One was a self-confessed Communist courier.

Police arrested a female Chinese member of the "Ang Bin Hoay" and collector of subscriptions at Batang Padang Estate (Perak).

Sept. 9 Curfews imposed in Negri Sembilan—districts of Jelebu, Tampin, Kuala Pilah and Mantin.

General Sir Neil Ritchie, C.-in-C., Far East Land Forces, left Malaya.

Sept. 10 19 Chinese and one Malay armed-uniformed bandits murdered and robbed a Chinese of \$1,500/- in Kampong Gangsa (Malacca).

Sept. 11 In the Segamat area of Johore, four communist bandits were killed by a military patrol.

A gang of 300 Chinese bandits attacked the railway town of Kuala Krau in Pahang and derailed an armoured train sent to investigate the raid. Eight bandits, four policemen, two European railway engineers and two Malay women were killed. The railway station, the Station-Master's house, the railway inspector's house and the railway pump were all burnt down by the bandits.

Twelve armed-uniformed Chinese bandits burnt down the smokehouses, store room and other buildings of the Tong Heng Estate in Pahang. Damage is estimated at \$30,000/-.

A police party travelling in a sampan was attacked by bandits near Inul (South Pahang). A Special Constable was killed and another wounded.

- Sept. 12 31 bandit supporters were arrested following a screening operation by the Military at the Cameron Highlands area.
- Sept. 13 The High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya, Sir Henry Gurney, presented Colours to the 2nd Battalion, Malay Regiment, at the Regimental Depot, Port Dickson (Negri Sembilan).
- It was officially announced in Kuala Lumpur that six major operations were proceeding against the bandits.
- Sept. 14 Bandits shot dead the Dato Ampat of Peruang in Pahang.
- Security Forces in the Rawang area of Selangor recovered a large duplicating machine, stationery, clothing, medical supplies and food from a bandit camp.
- Sept. 15 19 male Chinese were detained following an identity card check in Ipoh town.
- Sept. 16 The Chief Secretary, Sir Alec Newbould, announced at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur, that the Government was considering a plan to turn captured bandit associates into good and free Malayan citizens. If the experiment was successful, it would be extended to all those now detained under Regulation 17D and offer them a chance of resettlement. Sir Alec added, "It is absolutely essential for us, quite apart from the emergency, to re-educate people in what we consider the right way to oppose Communism."
- Armed Chinese bandits burned down two smoke houses and destroyed property on two Chinese estates in the Bentong area of Pahang.
- Sept. 18 The *Communities Liaison Committee*, an influential unofficial body representing the main races in the country stated that the aim of the Federation should be the attainment of self-government with sovereign status, and the creation therein of a Malayan nationality. As a first step legislation should be introduced for elections. The Committee further agreed that the teaching of the Malay and English languages should be made compulsory in all Government and Government-aided schools.
- 30 bandit supporters were arrested following a screening operation at the Sekinchang Government development area in Selangor. Whilst searching the surrounding padi area police discovered three large illegal rice mills.
- A bandit camp consisting of 43 huts with accommodation for 300 persons was found in the Mentakab area of Pahang.
- Sept. 20 Police and Military screened Tangkak village (Malacca) and detained 23 persons.
- Sept. 21 Armed bandits set fire to a Chinese house in the Plentong district of Johore. A male occupant was killed and an 8-year-old girl burnt to death.
- Sept. 22 Six bandits attacked a Chinese club with hand-grenades and Sten guns, killing one Chinese and wounding six in Tanjong Tuallang (Perak).

- Sept. 23 A bandit gang attacked a police convoy in the Kroh area of Kedah, killing five and wounding six others.
- Sept. 24 Two Chinese kepalas were killed by bandits in the Dengkil area of Selangor.
- A police convoy proceeding from Kuala Lipis to Mentakab (Pahang) was ambushed by a bandit gang. Three constables were killed and two seriously wounded.
- Sept. 25 Security Forces operating near Broga (Selangor) killed four bandits, captured three and also recovered a quantity of arms and ammunition.
- A gang of 150 armed bandits attacked Kampong Sajawi (Pahang) burning two houses and looting five others.
- One army officer, two soldiers and three bandits were killed in an engagement in the Kuala Kubu area of Selangor.
- Armed-uniformed bandits, wearing masks, robbed six houses in Kulai (Johore).

October 1949

- Oct. 2 Bandits destroyed an engine at the Lay Sun Tin Mine at Bayas Tujoh (Perak).
- Bandits attacked the labourers' lines at Jeransang Estate (Pahang), and stole workmen's tools, jewellery and money.
- Oct. 3 Six Gurkhas were killed in an ambush at the 14½ mile Kuala Klawang—Seremban Road in Negri Sembilan.
- Oct. 4 200 Chinese bandits burned down the bungalow, labourers quarters, smoke-house and other buildings on the Kemayan Estate (Pahang). The damage totalled \$200,000/-.
- Oct. 5 Armed-uniformed bandits after robbing the passengers set fire to a bus near Bentong (Pahang).
- Two men and two women, living in a lonely squatter hut near Alor Gajah (Malacca), were stabbed to death by terrorists.
- Oct. 6 Curfew imposed in Tanjong Tualang (Perak).
- 1,432 persons were screened in Sungei Siput South, Sahum and Chenderiang in the Tapah area of Perak.
- The R.A.F. carried out three heavy attacks on bandit camps in the Ulu Paka area of Trengganu.
- Oct. 8 The Foundation ceremony of the University of Malaya was held in Singapore.
- A Malay was murdered and two others abducted by a gang of Malay bandits in Kampong Ketam (Pahang).
- In an operation near Mentakab (Pahang), British troops killed an armed Chinese bandit and captured three others.
- Oct. 9 Police screened Ulu Yam Bahru and Ulu Yam Lama in Selangor and detained 20 men and 4 women. They included spies, suppliers, couriers and a propagandist recruiter.

Oct. 10 Security Forces in Central Pahang began to evacuate the entire population of Paya Sat, a squatter village in the Mentakab district, where numerous bandit incidents had occurred.

The smoke-house and store on Liew Weng Chee Estate (Pahang) were burnt down by a party of uniformed terrorists.

Oct. 11 Amendments to Emergency Regulation 17D—provide for the release on bond and the re-settlement of squatters detained under the order.

A truck was ambushed and set on fire by armed and uniformed bandits on the Kuala Lipis-Benta Road, in Pahang. The driver was killed and an Indian passenger injured.

Near Alor Gajah (Malacca), bandits robbed \$700/- from a contractor who was on his way to pay labourers wages.

Oct. 12 Security Forces operating in the Labis area (Johore) killed 2 bandits and captured 2 others, all of whom were "wanted" persons.

Oct. 13 2,009 persons were screened at the Central Market, Kuala Lumpur, and 18 persons were detained.

Ipoh jungle squad raided a coffee shop in Simee village and detained 18 Chinese.

Oct. 14 Seven terrorists raided the Ong Siong Teck Estate in Pahang and burnt the house and equipment.

Police screened 5,252 persons in the area of North Klang and made six arrests.

Oct. 15 Chinese armed bandits held up and burned five timber lorries in the Tenang area of Johore.

Oct. 18 Curfew imposed in Kampong Salak in the Sepang District of Negri Sembilan.

Oct. 19 Bandits attacked the police station at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak.

Important new points on National Registration, regarding loss, falsification and change of address on Identity Cards, were embodied in amended emergency regulations.

A police party guided by two surrendered bandits found a bandit camp near Batu Caves (Selangor).

A jungle squad operating at the Kluang-Mersing Road engaged a gang of bandits. Arms and ammunition were recovered.

Oct. 20 Lai Fook Look (74th bandit) hanged.

A military convoy was ambushed at the Kuala Lipis-Jerantut Road and 4 Malay soldiers were killed and eight others seriously wounded.

A gang of Chinese and Malay bandits attacked a Gurkha base near Kampong Chenah (Negri Sembilan) and killed one soldier and wounded three others. The bandits suffered eight killed and many wounded.

Two bandits, one a known leader, surrendered to the police in the Segamat area of Johore.

Oct. 22 A civilian truck was stopped by a gang of Chinese bandits at the 72nd milestone Jerantut-Kuantan Road in Pahang. Large quantities of foodstuffs including 25 sacks of rice were taken away by the bandits.

Oct. 20-22 Police and military screened a large number of squatters and tappers in Kemayan-Mengkuang area (Negri Sembilan) and arrested 32 Chinese bandit-helpers.

Oct. 23 The Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Field Marshal Slim, arrived in Kuala Lumpur.

A police party raided a bandit camp in a very swampy jungle near Sitiawan (Perak) and recovered quantities of arms, ammunition, clothing, medicine and food.

Oct. 24 Armed Chinese robbed labourers of 20 identity cards at Thong Hong Hung Estate (Pahang).

Oct. 26 A scheme prepared by the *Malayan Chinese Association*, Negri Sembilan Branch, for the resettlement of detained squatters was approved by the Government of Negri Sembilan.

Three Chinese women were killed and another Chinese woman was seriously wounded when terrorists threw a hand-grenade into a shop in Karak town (Pahang). A Chinese and four Chinese children were also wounded.

Security Forces screened 3,252 persons in Cameron Highlands (Ringlet, Boh Estate, Lubok Tamang and Tanah Rata).

Two Chinese and two Indians were arrested for assisting the bandits following a screening operation of 3,000 people in the Port Swettenham area.

Oct. 28 The Chief Secretary, Sir Alec Newbould, at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur said that the fight against Malaya's Communist bandits would not be affected if the British Government recognised the new Chinese Peoples' (Communist) Government.

It was officially stated at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur that the bandit leaders were killing their own men to prevent them surrendering under the terms recently offered by the Government.

Oct. 30 Armed bandits held up four civilian lorries, one P.W.D. truck and a bus at the 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ milestone Jerantut Road (Pahang). Quantities of foodstuffs and coconut oil together with the bus fares, were taken away by the bandits. Four vehicles were burnt out.

In a month of all-out efforts, the R.A.F. squadrons at Kuala Lumpur set some record figures in their operations in support of the Security Forces. Some 180 tons of supplies were dropped from the air and over 100 attacks were made against the bandits.

November 1949

Nov. 1 Li Sai Weng Estate in Bentong (Pahang) attacked by bandits.

A Tamil and a Chinese bandits surrendered to the Johore police.

A complete section of Chinese and Tamil bandits, bombed by the R.A.F. and harried by the Security Forces for the past 2 weeks, surrendered in the Segamat area of Johore. The section was composed of ten bandits—seven Chinese and three Tamils.

Nov. 2 Chinese and Malay bandits ambushed a lorry carrying labourers to the Chong Heng Mine in Menchis (Pahang), and killed five Special Constables and 3 Chinese labourers (including two children). Five others were wounded.

Bandits cut the telephone wires and removed ten lengths of railway line between Ayer Hitam and Kemayan in the Bahau area of Negri Sembilan.

Nov. 4 The Bukit Serene Conference, which began three days ago in Johore Bahru, ended today.

1,830 persons screened in Pasir Puteh (Perak).

Armed and uniformed bandits took the labourers' identity cards in Nan Heng Estate (Pahang).

Nov. 5 A European, two special constables, 4 Chinese labourers were killed and six other labourers were wounded in a bandit ambush on a Voules Estate lorry in the Tenang area of Johore.

Nov. 6 It was announced from Federation Police Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur, that bandit surrenders were increasing and that more information had come to light on the payment of protection money and similar activities.

Quantities of packs, mosquito nets, blankets, uniforms, rice, medicine and ammunition were recovered from a bandit camp in Mentakab (Pahang).

Bandits attacked Kamayan Police station (Pahang), but were driven off.

Nov. 7 Air Marshal Sir Brian Baker arrived in Singapore on a brief visit to Malaya.

Col. D. R. Rees-Williams, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, arrived in Kuala Lumpur.

Gurkhas operating in the Segamat area (Johore) killed 3 Chinese bandits and wounded another three.

Slight damage was done to a water tank when armed bandits attacked the reservoir at Bukit Panchor (Province Wellesley).

A "wanted" Malay bandit was captured in Jerantut (Pahang).

Chinese bandits raided Fu Win Rubber Estate in Kulim (Kedah) and set fire to the kongsi, smoke house, and the labourers' quarters.

In an ambush by Gurkhas near Tenang (Johore), 3 armed bandits including 2 women, were shot dead.

In an address to the Malays in Temerloh (Pahang), the Mentri Besar of Pahang appealed to the kampong folks not to be misled by Communist propaganda, but to assist the Government by giving useful information about bandit activities.

Nov. 8 The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Col. D. R. Rees-Williams, in a Press Conference at King's House, said that he was optimistic, but there was still a bitter fight ahead. "The fight is not only being intensified, but new methods are being worked out and plans are being co-ordinated. It is absolutely

essential that the civil administration should grip the jungle-edge squatter areas which have previously not been under administration. We are resolved to stamp out terrorism."

Camp for rehabilitation of detainees at Taiping—"Taiping Yuen."

Joint appeal to bandits in North Johore—Chinese and Indians from 16 societies in Segamat together with 17 surrendered bandits jointly signed an appeal to bandits in North Johore to give up and surrender. The appeal was also signed by twelve locally influential Malays.

Nov. 9 The towns of Mentakab and Temerloh in Pahang were screened.

Bandits burnt down a kongsi and a smoke-house at Juntai Estate (Negri Sembilan), causing \$40,000/- damage.

52 Chinese squatter families, from Sikamat and Ulu Temiang (Negri Sembilan), commenced work on their new resettlement camp.

A European woman (wife of the Mines Superintendent of Temoh), and a European estate manager were killed by bandits at the Taiping—Selama Road (Perak). Two Malays were also wounded.

Bentong town (Pahang) screened.

British troops killed two bandits and wounded 6 others in a 3-hour engagement near Kulim (Kedah). One soldier was killed.

Nov. 10 The Chief of Air Staff Designate, Air Chief Marshal, Sir John Slessor, arrived in Singapore on a short visit to Malaya.

A military patrol near Jerantut (Pahang) recovered quantities of arms and ammunition, sarongs and uniforms from a bandit camp.

Armed Chinese terrorists stole 12 identity cards, railway tools and detonators from the railway labour lines at the 62nd mile Mengkarak (Pahang).

Curfew imposed in Muar District (Johore).

Part I of the Federation's draft 6-year plan for social and economic development published.

Nov. 11 A large scale seaborne screening operation was carried out at Sungei Lima and Pulau Ketam (Selangor).

R.A.F. attacked a number of places north-east of Labis (Johore); later leaflets were dropped in the area.

In the Dungun area of Trengganu, five jungle clearings of about 100 acres, of which 68 acres were cultivated with padi and vegetables, were destroyed by jungle squads after 6 days work in torrential rain. 12 bandit camps found in the same area were also destroyed.

Nov. 12 It was officially announced that a number of bandits have surrendered during the past three weeks in Central Pahang.

British troops killed 6 terrorists in an engagement near Kampong Bahru (Johore). Four British soldiers were killed.

- Nov. 13 The Perak Squatter Committee Report—The Committee considered that large scale repatriation of squatters was impracticable and inexpedient, and decided that the State must solve its own squatter problem within its own boundaries. The object must be to eliminate the squatter who was an irresponsible and uncontrolled element and replace him by the settler who would be a responsible citizen secure in his position and aware of his obligations. The most effective means of bringing about this desired change was to give the squatter security of tenure—a stake in the land. The Committee recommended that 22,000 squatters be removed from their present holdings for resettlement in selected areas in Perak.

Ten Chinese, 6 of whom were identified as bandit food suppliers, were arrested in Menchis (Pahang).

25 bandits carried out a robbery at the 82nd milestone Jerantut-Kuantan Road (Pahang).

A European military officer and a boatman were killed following a bandit attack on 2 Malay Regiment boats at Jeram Kalang (Kelantan). Two police were missing.

- Nov. 14 Dramatic night capture of 3 Malay bandits by kampong Malays near the Pahang river.

- Nov. 15 The Commander-in-Chief designate of the Far East Air Force, Air Marshal F. J. Fogarty arrived in Singapore to assume his new appointment.

At the meeting of the Federal Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, announced that since the offer of surrender terms on September 6, 61 bandits and 42 of their supporters—a total of 103—had given themselves up. He declared, "Nothing that may happen in China will weaken the determination of the people of this country to eliminate militant communism here; rather will their efforts be strengthened."

- Nov. 17 The Financial Secretary, Mr. W. D. Godsall, announced at the Federal Legislative Meeting that Britain would contribute another £3,000,000. (\$26,000,000/- approximately) to the cost of the Federation's defence and security for 1950.

Statement by captured bandit. A 22-year-old surrendered bandit told the police that a large number of the bandits in the jungle would like to surrender, but they are afraid of execution by their leaders.

1,003 persons screened at Pudu, Kuala Lumpur.

A hand-grenade was thrown into a house in Penang and two persons were injured.

One of the heaviest air attacks since the Emergency began took place in South-west Kelantan. 30 thousand surrender leaflets were also dropped over the target areas.

- Nov. 18 Four Chinese bandits, the remnant of the notorious "Tai Kwee Gang" which once terrorised areas of Negri Sembilan, surrendered to the Seremban police.

- Nov. 20 Addressing 750 recruits at the passing-out parade in Port Dickson (Negri Sembilan), Sir Henry Gurney said: "It is your duty to defend the homes and families of all people in Malaya. It is your duty to maintain peace and your first task will be to finish off the Communist bandits."
- Senai police station attacked by bandits. Two civilians were shot dead and five others wounded, including a European estate manager.
- Nov. 21 A number of Tamil labourers were seriously wounded following a bandit ambush on two trucks at the Lipis-Jerantut Road (Pahang).
- Armed Chinese terrorists held up and set fire to two buses on the Karak-Menchis Road (Pahang). They took 30 identity cards from the passengers.
- Curfew imposed at Kuala Klawang (Negri Sembilan).
- A surrendered Chinese bandit broadcast from Radio Malaya and told the story of why and how he surrendered.
- Nov. 22 4,392 persons screened in Ampang town (Kuala Lumpur)—35 detained.
- In an engagement with Gurkhas near Segamat (Johore), four bandits (including Nadesan, a murderer with \$1,000/- on his head) were killed. Three others were wounded.
- Nov. 23 Three Trade Union representatives left Malaya for London to attend the Preparatory Conference of the Free World Labour Confederation.
- Nov. 24 Two kongsi houses at Tan Ban Joo Estate burnt.
- Nov. 25 25 armed Chinese terrorists went to Ayer Puteh Estate (Negri Sembilan) and shot dead a Chinese kepala.
- Nov. 26 It was stated that seventy-five new police stations have been built and occupied since September, 1948, in addition to those which already existed. A considerable number of temporary police posts and stations have also been established.
- A Beaufighter, while returning from an air strike, crashed near Durian Tipus (Negri Sembilan). Two members of the crew were killed and one seriously injured.
- Nov. 27 Police Mission arrived in Kuala Lumpur. (The Mission is to investigate the present and long term problems connected with the organisation and administration of the Federation of Malay Police and to advise the Government of the Federation thereon).
- The 1st edition of "Berita Mata-Mata"—Federation Police newspaper issued.
- Nov. 28 The number of jungle squads in the Federation reached a total of 214.
- Nov. 29 The Government of Johore announced that a comprehensive resettlement scheme for squatters, based on permanency of tenure

and security of title to land, was now under way in the Mawai area of Kota Tinggi (Johore).

Nov. 30 Armed bandits set fire and destroyed the buildings on Meras Estate, Kulim (Kedah).

In an attack on a strongly defended bandit camp near Raub (Pahang), a Malay Regiment killed four bandits. The Regiment suffered one killed and three wounded, including a British Liaison Officer.

Certificates of citizenship issued (to-date).

Malaysians (adults and minors)	38
Chinese (adults and minors)	11,688
Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese (adults and minors)	263
Others	28
TOTAL ...	<u>12,017</u>

December 1949

Dec. 1 Bandits hoisted a Communist flag on railway signals near Triang (Pahang). Communist pamphlets were also posted.

Jungle squads operating in the Tikus Valley in Sungei Siput (Perak) killed 2 bandits and recovered a quantity of arms and ammunition, food, clothing and documents.

Rasa village in Selangor screened.

Armed Chinese bandits robbed the labourers in Sungei Pertang Estate (Pahang) of identity cards.

Dec. 2 Further statements by surrendered bandits—the continued ebbing of morale among the gangs as hunger, fear and disillusionment set in.

75th bandit (Yaw Har) and 76th bandit (Yong Kee) hanged.

Bandits cut the telephone wires and smashed the insulators at the 31st mile Degong-Ayer Kuning Road (Perak).

Dec. 3 Buildings on Sungei Kawang Estate (Pahang) burned by bandits.

Dec. 4 Terrorists burnt two kongsi houses on Craigielea Estate (Johore).

Security Forces screened Kuantan town (Pahang).

Dec. 5 The High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, paid tribute to No. 45 Squadron, R.A.F. which left Kuala Lumpur.

Bandits removed three shotguns, 400 rounds of ammunition and \$650/- from Rambun Mine in Perak.

Resettlement of squatters in Pahang—43 Chinese squatters and Sakai women married to Chinese from Kuala Sua Telom Valley were resettled in Jerekoh near Benta (Pahang).

Dec. 6 Jerantut town (Pahang) screened.

Police screened Selama, Terap Village and Kebun Kabi Village in Kedah.

In an engagement with 60 bandits near Bahau (Negri Sembilan), 4 police were killed and 6 others wounded. The bandits suffered 3 killed and 5 wounded.

Three leading Chinese in Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan) luckily escaped when an unknown Chinese terrorist threw a hand-grenade at them.

Dec. 7 The Commissioner of Police told a Press Conference at Kuala Lumpur that surrendered bandits had given useful information to the Security Forces. Since the Emergency began, 311 bandits had surrendered—157 of them since September 6, when the Government announced its surrender terms with large-scale leaflet raids on bandit hideouts. Security Forces had so far killed 949 bandits and captured 560.

Dec. 8 The Director General of Military Training, Lieutenant-General R. N. Gale, visiting the Far East Land Forces.

Dec. 9 In statements to the Police, three surrendered bandits described how they were forced into the jungle, the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing among the gangs and their ebbing morale, the unjust treatment meted out to them and how they finally escaped to surrender.

Dec. 10 Sir Henry Gurney's farewell message to No. 48 Squadron, R.A.F.

The Estate Duties (Emergency Deaths) Remission Order, 1949, gazetted.

A Malay guard and a woman passenger were killed when terrorists derailed a train in the Bahau area of Negri Sembilan.

Bandits held up and derailed a train running between Bahau and Kemayan (Pahang). A number of mail bags were opened.

Dec. 12 Honours and awards for anti-terrorist operations—eight officers received the O.B.E., 22 officers the M.B.E. and 19 other ranks the B.E.M.

Sixteen police (including a European officer) were killed and nine wounded when terrorists ambushed a jungle squad travelling from Jelebu to Seremban. The three vehicles carrying the police squad were burned.

In an operation in the Sauk area (Perak), a jungle squad located a bandit camp and killed five Chinese bandits and wounded two others.

Bandits burnt down the smoke-house and destroyed factory equipment on Ho Chee Chong Estate (Pahang).

Dec. 14 77th bandit (Chin Koon Sin) hanged.

Dec. 17 Major General C. H. Boucher, G.O.C., Malaya District, knighted.

Eight suspected bandit food suppliers were arrested following a screening of 200 persons at the new settlement of Endau (Johore).

A Spitfire returning from operations crashed near Puchong in Selangor.

- Dec. 18 Two bandits were shot dead when a bandit gang made an unsuccessful attack on the police post at Sumpitan in the Grik area of Perak
- A Malay girl and a Special Constable were killed and three other Specials wounded, when a bandit gang attacked Gunong Inas Estate, Selama (Perak). The clerk's bungalow smoke-house, packing sheds and factory were burnt down.
- Terrorists set fire and destroyed the overseer's quarters at Kulim reservoir near Bukit Besar (Kedah).
- Dec. 19 The R.A.F. delivered a series of strikes at four selected areas in the vicinity of Kluang (Johore).
- Dec. 20 A terrorist-gang ambushed a Forestry Department lorry near Kluang (Johore) and killed two Special Constables and a Malay labourer. Eight other people were wounded.
- Police and Military carried out a screening operation covering an area of 22 square miles in the Telok Anson area of Perak.
- Damage estimated at \$35,000/- was caused by terrorists who attacked Kemayan Estate (Pahang). The terrorists burnt the estate buildings and kidnapped four labourers.
- Six Chinese subscription collectors and bandit agents were arrested in the Ulu Langat District of Selangor.
- Dec. 21 In a bandit ambush at the foot of Kuala Pilah pass in Negri Sembilan, three British soldiers were killed and five others wounded. The bandits suffered one killed and five wounded.
- The driver and a conductor were killed when terrorists attacked a passenger bus travelling on the Kuantan-Sungei Lembing Road (Pahang).
- Dec. 22 At the meeting of the Federal Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, announced plans for the mobilisation on a voluntary basis for about a month of all the civilian resources to assist the Security Forces. He made a special appeal to everyone to join in a united effort, so that all available man-power could be deployed, in one way or another against the enemies of society.
- "Is there anybody," said the High Commissioner, "who does not feel some quickening of the blood at these atrocious crimes committed against innocent people in the name of Communism and who does not feel it his duty to help in ending them? If such there be, let him now declare it and show where he stands."
- Dec. 23 Inche Hadi Noor, ex-President of the Persatuan Indonesia Merdeka (Free Indonesia Organisation) detained by the police under the Emergency Regulations.
- A surrendered Chinese bandit told the police that bandit leaders are afraid of the effect of the Governments' surrender campaign.
- A bandit-gang shot and killed two Chinese in Ampang (Selangor).

Dec. 24. Three members of the notorious Green Dragon Mountain Society, which formerly operated in Salak South, near Kuala Lumpur, escaped from Taiping Gaol.

Curfew imposed in Kuala Lumpur North District (including Ulu Klang, Ampang and Cheras Road).

A food lorry was stopped at the 80th milestone, Kuala Lipis-Kuantan Road (Pahang), by armed bandits. Foodstuffs were removed from the lorry.

300 persons were screened at the Amusement Park, Telok Anson (Perak).

Dec. 26 Pretending to be dead after being ambushed by terrorists at the 7th mile Serdang Road (Kedah), the wounded European assistant of Anak Kulim Estate, Kulim, escaped with his life. His Malay driver was killed.

Six armed Malay bandits raided a shop at Kampong Batu Patan (Pahang) and stole \$52/- from the occupants.

Dec. 27 Twenty-three mourners were wounded—four later succumbed to their injuries—when a grenade booby trap exploded during a funeral ceremony at the Overseas Chinese Cemetery, Ipoh. The funeral was that of a Chinese towakay's mother.

Armed terrorists burnt down the labour lines and smoke-house on Bukit Seremban Estate (Negri Sembilan).

A bandit camp with accommodation for 200 persons was destroyed by Gurkhas operating in the Kuala Krau area of Pahang.

Two police constables were killed in a 20-minute battle with 100 terrorists in the Kluang area of Johore.

Dec. 28 Bandits attacked the animal husbandry farm in Kluang (Johore) and caused damage to the buildings.

Dec. 29 Three armed Chinese stopped a bus travelling from Chemor to Jelapang (Perak) and robbed the passengers of their identity cards.

In Sungei Lebong Baloh (Kuantan), six armed Malays stabbed and robbed a Chinese couple of money and identity cards.

Dec. 30 It was stated that the Federal Government proposes to recruit Chinese into the Regular Police Force in the near future.

78th bandit (Sing Meng) hanged.

Dec. 31 The National Emblems (Control of Display) Ordinance, gazetted, (the Ordinance prohibits the flying of foreign national emblems in the Federation other than the Federation Flag when approved, the various State flags and the Union Jack except in special circumstances).

1,500 persons screened in Kuantan town.

A party of Chinese bandits stabbed the kepala of Sungei Mas Estate (Pahang) and set fire to the buildings.

Emergency leaflets printed and distributed for public information to date—51 millions.

Deportation and Banishment.

The total number of deportations under the Emergency Regulation 17C during 1949 was stated to be 5,994 aliens and 106 British subjects.

The total number of orders of banishment approved during 1949 was stated to be 314. Of these 274 were aliens and 40 British subjects.

Bandit Casualties (To-date).

		KILLED.	WOUNDED AND ESCAPED.	WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.	CAPTURED UN- WOUNDED.
Malays	...	38	8	7	34
Chinese	...	932	346	106	440
Indians	...	10	—	1	4
Indonesians	...	3	1	2	4
Siamese	...	1	—	1	—
Sakai	...	7	—	—	—
Others	...	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	...	992	355	117	483

Civilian Casualties (From bandit action).

		KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Malays	...	100	80	55
Chinese	...	427	204	143
Indians	...	40	44	3
Indonesians	...	7	8	—
Europeans	...	35	14	—
Siamese	...	1	—	—
Sakai	...	43	6	48
Others	...	2	4	1
TOTAL	...	655	360	250

Police Casualties.

		Regular Police.		Specials.		Auxiliaries.	
		Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Malays	...	114	127	89	103	10	9
Chinese	...	7	10	5	7	3	—
Indians	...	15	18	6	7	—	—
Indonesians	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Europeans	...	15	18	—	—	3	—
Siamese	...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Others	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL	...	152	173	101	119	17	10

Army Casualties.

		KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
TOTAL	...	149	212	2

Types of arms recovered from the Bandits.

			<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Revolvers	...	...	87	193
Pistols	...	...	69	191
Rifles	...	...	3,063	619
Shot guns	...	...	71	134
Sten/TSMG	...	...	51	67
Home-made weapons	...	...	11	15
Hand-grenades	...	...	743	829
Bren-guns	...	...	—	10
Machine-guns	...	...	—	46
Mortars	...	...	—	1,191

Small arms ammunition recovered from the Bandits.

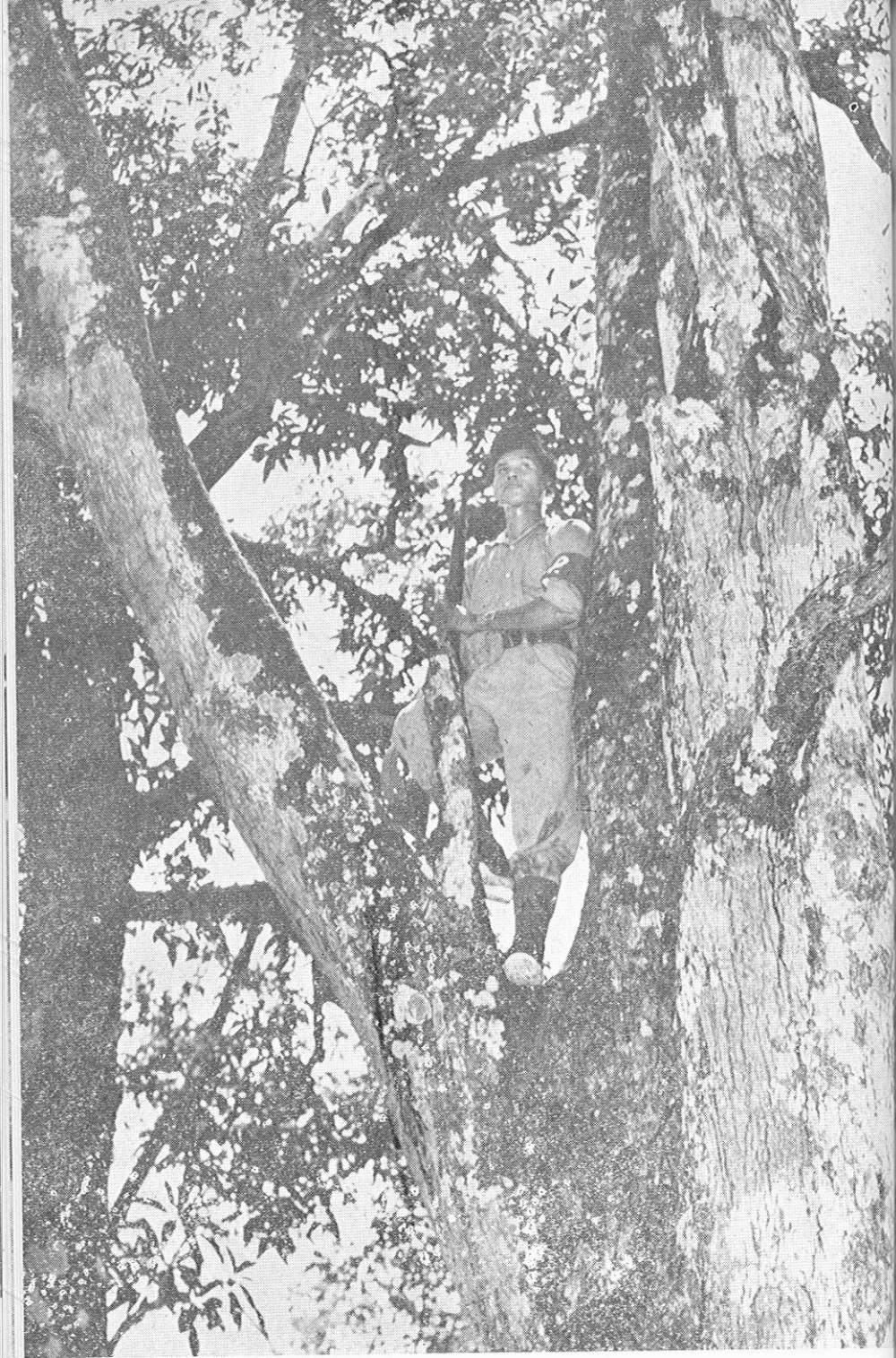
<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
123,018 rounds	447,770 rounds

Number of arms all types recovered by Security Forces.

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
3,308	2,914



Bren Gun Team of a Police Jungle Squard cover an advancing section in Operations against Terrorists.



A Kampong Guard on Sentry Duty.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1950

January 1950

- Jan. 1 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in a New Year message said, "The principal memory of 1949 in Malaya is not the destructive military campaign which the Communists have forced upon us. It is the constructive policy pursued by the Governments and the leaders of the people of the Federation and Singapore."
- Terrorists wrecked a passenger train between Arau and Padang Besar, near the Thailand border.
- In the Jerantut area of Pahang, Gurkhas killed three bandits and wounded six.
- Terrorists in Penang made three hand-grenade attacks. Two of the grenades were thrown into power stations and the third was flung into the Chinese Town Hall.
- Jan. 6 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, said in a broadcast that Britain's recognition of the Chinese Communist Government did not involve any slackening in hostility in Malaya against the Communist terrorists, who were the enemies of the Malayan people.
- A cyclostyled booklet entitled "The Present Day Situation and Duties" produced by the Malayan Communist Party for the use of the bandits was recovered by the Security Forces. It contained some interesting sidelights on the Party's original plans for the overthrow of the Government in 1948 and on the Party's attitude towards "democracy."
- A police sergeant was killed and three constable wounded in a bandit ambush in the Batu Gajah area of Perak.
- Jan. 7 Bandits murdered the penghulu of Kampong Kongkoi (Negri Sembilan) and set fire to his house. Two other Malays were also killed.
- Jan. 8 50,000 copies of an appeal by Malay, Chinese and Indian community leaders to bandits in Selangor to surrender were distributed throughout areas in Selangor.
- Jan. 9 In the Bahau area of Negri Sembilan, bandits fired on a police lorry wounding nine policemen.
- Jan. 10 Six persons were injured, one seriously, when terrorists flung two hand-grenades into two Chinese shops in Pusing (Perak).
- Jan. 12 The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gray, announced that a small Malay underground movement in North Perak had been broken up.
- A jungle squad operating in the Kuantan area of Pahang discovered two bandit camps and recovered a printing press, Communist documents and armourer's tools.
- Jan. 13 79th bandits (Yong Ah Long), 80th bandit (Ch'enk Shang) and 81st bandit (Liow Ah Meng) hanged.

Curfew imposed in Pusing (Perak).

Three bandits (Chan Than Lin, Chong Loy and Chin Loy) who escaped from Taiping Prison on Christmas Eve (1949) were recaptured by police near Sungei Siput, Perak.

Jan. 14 Detainees in the Majedie Detention Camp (Johore) attacked and slightly injured the President of the Johore Branch of the Malayan Chinese Association, who was visiting the camp.

Jan. 15 Thirty-nine "Specialists" of the Malay Regiment took part in a passing-out parade at Port Dickson.

Jan. 16 Scots Guards operating in the Batu Arang area of Selangor shot dead a bandit, Chong Hoy Fong, for whom a reward of \$2,000/- had been offered.

Jan. 17 Four uniformed terrorists tied and stabbed to death a Chinese squatter, after which they stole cash, jewellery and poultry to the total value of \$218/-.

Jan. 18 Five bandit reservists and two bandit agents were arrested following a screening operation at Tong Ah Estate, Sungei Ular (Kedah).

Jan. 20 At a meeting convened in Selangor by the Selangor branch of the Malayan Chinese Association, the Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Mining Association of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, all Chinese in the State were urged to support the Anti-Bandit Month.

In an engagement in the Junjong area of Kedah, Security Force killed two bandits and recovered large quantities of arms and ammunition, food, medicine and clothing.

Armed Chinese and Indian bandits robbed and stabbed to death a contractor in Pogoh Estate (Johore).

Jan. 22 Twenty-two bandits, including three women, were killed in an operation north of Labis in Johore.

In Province Wellesley, bandits ambushed a police jungle squad killing one British sergeant, six Malay constables and one Chinese. Six others were wounded.

Jan. 23 In a joint statement issued by the Federation and Singapore Governments it was again reiterated that the British Government's decision to recognise the Central Peoples's Government of China in no way affected the determination of the Governments and the peoples of Malaya to eliminate the Malayan Communist Party. The statement added that the sale of Victory Bonds of the new Government of China was prohibited by the Malayan Governments. The collection of subscriptions towards such bonds was also not allowed.

Jan. 25 A Chinese passenger was killed and two others seriously wounded when bandits opened fire on the train travelling from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur the previous night.

Jan. 26 82nd bandit (Ahmad bin Hashim) hanged.

Bandits burnt down the labour lines on Ng Tiong Kiat Saw-mill in Gemas (Johore).

Jan. 27 Trade Union leaders of Malaya issued an appeal to all workers in the country to give their fullest support to the Anti-Bandit Month campaign to assist Security Forces in stamping out Communist banditry.

A total of 1,101,245 leaflets on the Anti-Bandit Month campaign had been distributed throughout the Federation. Also, over 140,000 posters had been sent to centres all over the country.

The European assistant manager of Sabai Estate, near Bentong (Pahang), was murdered by bandits.

Jan. 28 Bandits ambushed an estate lorry in the Kota Tinggi area of Johore, killing ten of its occupants, including six members of the police, and wounding four.

Three labourers belonging to the Pak Long Tin Mine, Kajang (Selangor), were murdered by terrorists.

Several terrorists were killed in operations in the Jelebu area of Negri Sembilan, in the Batu Gajah district of Perak, and near Segamat in Johore.

Jan. 29 Estate buildings at Sikamat Estate (Negri Sembilan) burnt.

Jan. 30 Enrolment began throughout the Federation for the Malayan People's Anti-Bandit Month.

Bandits entered the Kamuning Estate in the Sungei Siput area of Perak and killed the conductor.

February 1950

Feb. 1 The Chief Secretary, Sir Alec Newbould, in a broadcast-message on the Second Anniversary of the birth of the Federation of Malaya, stressed how essential it was to ensure that the Malayan People's Anti-Bandit Month was successful. "The enemies of law and order," he said, "have a vested interest in chaos and it is the duty of everyone who has the welfare of the Federation at heart to offer unstintingly his or her services for the common task."

Four people, including a woman and a child, were killed by terrorists in Tras village (Pahang), and two people were wounded. Twelve villagers were arrested by the Police.

Feb. 2 The Chief Secretary, Sir Alec Newbould, declared at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur, that comment in support of the Malayan Communist Party, whether quoted from Peking Radio or written in Malaya, clearly contravened the Emergency Regulations. "Any section of the press," he said, "which publishes such comment may have its licence withdrawn under the Printing Presses Ordinance."

Twenty-seven Communist sympathisers were arrested following a screening operation by the Military in the Ulu Yam area of Selangor.

The village chief and one guard were killed when 40 bandits attacked Kampong Telekong (Negri Sembilan).

Feb. 3 Armed, uniformed bandits set fire to the store, offices and smoke-houses at Liew Weng Chee Estate in Bentong (Pahang). Damage was estimated at \$20,000/-.

Feb. 4 Simpang Tiga, a village in the Sitiawan area of Perak, was burned down by bandits and 1,000 of the inhabitants made homeless.

Bandits attempted to blow up the pipe-line with grenades near the 16½ mile Johore Bharu-Pontian Road, but only succeeded in denting the pipes.

The entire factory and labour lines on the Indian-owned Palaniappah Estate were burnt down by armed bandits. 200 piculs of rubber were also destroyed.

Feb. 5 Bandits derailed a train between Kemayan and Bahau in Negri Sembilan.

Forty armed bandits raided the Sang Lee Estate (Pahang) and burned down the estate buildings. Thirty identity cards were taken away.

Feb. 6 Dr. Jessup, the U.S. Ambassador-at-large, told a Press Conference in Singapore that military aid for South-East Asia would be considered with other projects connected with the "Fourth Point" programme to help the area to resist Communist aggression.

About 100 bandits raided Parit Sulong village in Johore, killing two policemen and a school boy and wounding four others.

Feb. 8 At the meeting of the Federal Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, spoke of the overwhelming response of the ordinary people to the call for volunteers for the Anti-Bandit Month. He said, "There is now a sense of unity and determination such as we have not had before. Nobody understands this better than the terrorists themselves, who are at present engaged in a greatly increased tempo of futile and destructive attacks on civilians."

Trades Unions throughout Malaya whole-heartedly endorsed the appeal to the workers of Malaya to give their support to the Malayan People's Anti-Bandit Month.

Armed Chinese bandits raided a Chinese-owned estate, near Mentakab (Pahang), and caused about \$10,000 damage.

Four police telephone boxes in Penang were set on fire.

Feb. 9 The driver and the attendant of an estate lorry from Ulu Caledonian Estate were shot dead.

A gang of Chinese and Malay bandits raided a Chinese-owned estate near Mentakab (Pahang) and murdered the estate manager and two labourers. They also abducted four other labourers, including a boy.

Feb. 10 Near Kampar (Perak), 20 armed bandits held up a bus and robbed the passengers of their identity cards, after which they set fire to the bus.

The *Communities Liaison Committee* met in Kuala Lumpur to discuss ways and means of improving the economic position of the Malays and also the problem of citizenship and nationality.

Feb. 11 Enrolments for Anti-Bandit Month throughout the Federation reached the 200,000 mark.

The owner of a bicycle shop at Asahan (Johore) was shot dead by two masked Chinese.

Feb. 12 The 1st Battalion, Malay Regiment stationed at Taiping, was presented with its Regimental Colours by Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner.

Ten armed bandits abducted the Dato Ampat (a Chinese) of Batang Kali (Selangor).

Two smoke-houses and 270 piculs of rubber belonging to Huat Seng Heng Estate (Johore) were destroyed by bandits.

Feb. 13 Four terrorists were shot dead by jungle squads operating in the Jasin area of Malacca. A large quantity of equipment was also recovered.

A European planter was killed by bandits near Ipoh.

Jungle squads operating in the Sungei Charu area of Kuantan (Pahang) discovered a large bandit camp which included a large vegetable garden. Large quantities of arms and ammunition, paper, clothing, shoes and food were recovered.

Feb. 14 Bandits burnt down the smoke-house, packing shed and bungalow on Valentia Estate (Pahang).

Kuantan area screened.

Thirty-five Chinese were detained following a screening operation in Mentakab town (Pahang).

Feb. 15 83rd bandit (Yeo Kian Tek) hanged.

A bandit leader was killed by the Security Forces at the 84th mile Lipis-Kuantan Road (Pahang).

Feb. 16 Two policemen were killed and two seriously wounded in a bandit ambush near Mengkuang (Pahang).

Feb. 17 A European Liaison Officer was killed by bandits near Sungei Bilun in Pahang.

The smoke-house on Tavoy Estate in Kuantan, burnt.

Feb. 18 Kampong guards killed two armed bandits at the 41¼ mile Bruas-Sitiawan Road (Perak).

Curfew imposed on Bukit Mertajam (Province Wellesley).

At Bukit Changgang Village (Selangor), armed terrorists murdered three constables and a civilian. Two Chinese and a child were also seriously wounded.

Terrorists set fire to the engine shed and engines belonging to Kok Tong Kongs (Perak).

Feb. 19. Armed terrorists abducted the Ketua of Kampong Durian Burong (Kulim).

Feb. 20 Ten armed Chinese and Malay bandits relieved 60 Chinese of their identity cards at Kampong Bakar Arang in Johore.

Feb. 21 Wahi Annuar, a Malay bandit leader in Pahang, who had a reward of \$5,000/- on his head, surrendered to the Police.

Anti-Bandit Month: joint appeal by 31 Chinese Associations in Negri Sembilan.

A "wanted" bandit who took part in the burning of Simpang Tiga was shot dead by the police near Simpang Ampat (Perak).

Feb. 22 Thirteen constables, six kampong guards, two women and two children were killed and three constables were seriously wounded, when bandits attacked and set fire to the police station

at Bukit Kepong in Johore. The bandits suffered seven killed and approximately 15 wounded.

Feb. 23 An Indian clerk of Kingsmead Estate (Pahang) was murdered by 50 armed Chinese and Malay bandits. Buildings were burnt and 50 identity cards were taken away from the labourers.

Feb. 24 A civilian bus travelling from Karak to Mentakab (Pahang) was ambushed and burnt.

Twenty-two terrorist supporters, members of "Min Yuen" were arrested at Pulai (Kelantan).

A detective corporal was shot dead by four armed terrorists in Gopeng town (Perak).

Feb. 25 Communist posters relating to the Anti-Bandit Month were found in Kuala Kurau and Parit Buntar (Perak).

Feb. 26 The Malayan People's Anti-Bandit Month was launched. 350,000 people having volunteered for duties. All army, police and Government leave was stopped.

Terrorists attempted to attack Ayer Bembam Police Station in Johore but were repulsed.

In an engagement with bandits near Kajang (Selangor), British troops killed three terrorists and wounded three others.

The manager of Seelong Motor Omnibus Company in Johore was shot dead.

Gurkhas arrested a shoepkeeper at Durian Chondong (Johore) who was identified by a surrendered bandit as a bandit helper.

Feb. 27 Armed uniformed terrorists burned down the estate buildings on Foon Tek Kongsi (Perak), causing \$30,000/- damage.

Amendments to the Emergency Regulations Ordinance, 1948, providing for the establishment of controlled areas and regulations for the movement of food, gazetted.

Feb. 28 Anti-Bandit Month: joint appeal by thirty-eight associations in the Muar District of Johore to the bandits to stop their violence and surrender.

Sixty-five recruits took part in a passing-out parade at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur.

March 1950

Mar. 1 Nine persons were wounded when bandits derailed a train near Bahau (Negri Sembilan). In a subsequent fight with troops, one bandit was killed and four others wounded.

Mar. 2 Four British soldiers, a British civilian and a special constable were killed, and five others wounded when terrorists ambushed a convoy on the Cameron Highlands Road.

Pagoh Estate (Johore) was attacked by a gang of bandits who failed to get inside the perimeter, after an hour's fighting.

A European sergeant was killed by a bandit during a screening operation in Bentong (Pahang).

The G.O.C., Malaya District Major-General Sir Charles Boucher, bade farewell to his troops.

- Mar. 3 One Chinese woman was killed and five others wounded when terrorists opened fire on the Singapore-Kuala Lumpur night mail.
- Major-General R. E. Urquhart, the new acting G.O.C. Malaya District, arrived in Kuala Lumpur.
- Mar. 4 A bandit leader with a reward of \$2,000/- on his head was killed near Machap (Malacca).
- Twenty-three Chinese and seven Malay bandit agents were arrested by the police in Arau (Perlis). A large quantity of Communist pamphlets, wire cutters and pliers used by this group to cut telephone wires were recovered.
- In a bandit ambush near Eldred Estate (Johore), two Special Constables were killed and four others seriously wounded, including the European estate manager.
- Terrorists murdered the manager of Soon Chow Tin Mine, Tambun (Perak).
- Mar. 5 A notorious bandit of the "Kepayang" gang was shot dead by the Police during a screening operation in Pasir Puteh (Perak). On the body of the dead bandit were found hand-grenades and ammunition.
- Eighty Chinese and Indian terrorists raided Naya Mulu village (Johore) and killed a Special Constable and a woman. They also robbed the villagers of their food.
- Buildings at Leong Fong Aik Estate (Johore) destroyed.
- Mar. 6 Curfew imposed in three districts in Selangor (Ulu Langat, Sungei Besi and Kuala Langat Police Districts).
- The total number of Anti-Bandit Month volunteers throughout the Federation reached the 420,000 mark.
- A large bandit force ambushed an estate lorry in Sungei Dingin (Kedah), killed six persons.
- A train travelling south from Mentakab, in Pahang, was derailed after an explosion.
- Mar. 7 *Kepong outrage.* A notorious bandit leader, Chan Sam Yin, for information leading to whose capture a reward of \$20,000/- had been offered, was shot dead following a savage attack by his gang on Kepong village in Selangor. The bandits fired indiscriminately into a crowded cinema, killing five civilians (including women and children) and wounding 12 others.
- A terrorist threw a hand-grenade into the Chung Shing Jit Pao (a Chinese daily in Singapore) but the grenade failed to explode.
- Mar. 8 Sir Alec Newbould, the Chief Secretary for the Federation of Malaya, left for England on retirement.
- Mar. 9 Tai Pin, one of the leaders of the "Machap" gang (Malacca), surrendered to the Police.
- 1,850 persons were screened in the Lucky World Amusement Park, Kuala Lumpur.

About 200 Chinese and Malay terrorists raided Hong Huat Sam Estate in Pahang and set fire to all the estate buildings and lorries. They also murdered the estate manager and the contractor. Later, a train carrying troops to the estate was derailed.

Mar. 11 A grenade was thrown into an opium den in Bukit Mertajam town (Province Wellesley), injuring three Chinese.

84th bandit (Chai Ko Cha) hanged.

\$7,000/- worth of cloth and provisions were taken away by armed bandits, who held up a lorry on the Kuala Lipis-Kuantan Road (Pahang).

A grenade was thrown into the Adelphi Hotel, Singapore. Two people were slightly injured.

Mar. 12 Uniformed terrorists took 500 identity cards from the squatters on the 29th mile Johore Bharu-Ayer Hitam Road (Johore).

Mar. 13 Curfews imposed in 2 districts in Negri Sembilan (Mantin and Sepang Police Districts).

Bandits stole 200 identity cards in the Segamat area of Johore.

Mar. 14 Police screened estates in the Bentong area of Pahang.

Four people were wounded by a hand-grenade thrown at a party of Anti-Bandit Month volunteers in Penang.

Mar. 15 A statement issued by the Commissioner-General's office said that reinforcements of aircraft were to be sent to Malaya to support the ground staff. A Gurkha infantry brigade was also being sent from Hongkong.

Mar. 16 \$15,000/- reward offered for information leading to the arrest of two Malay bandit leaders, Hathir and Ali bin Boyok.

Bandits ambushed a party from the Crown Film Unit on the Kuala Lumpur-Bentong Road, wounding the director, a British Officer of the escort and five others.

Mar. 17 The 85th bandit (Sum Fook) hanged.

The first batch of 65 Chinese youths was enrolled in the Police Force.

Armed bandits burned down the railway station at Kempas (Johore).

Ten Chinese bandits surrendered to the Police in Jerantut (Pahang).

Mar. 20 Near Senai (Johore), bandits fired at the mail train from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur, wounding two British soldiers and a civilian.

Bandits attacked the town of Bundi, in the Kemaman area of Trengganu.

Mar. 21 The Government announced the appointment of Lt. Gen. Sir Harold Briggs as Director of Operations to plan, co-ordinate and direct the anti-bandit operations of the police and fighting forces.

Bandits set two ambushes in Kedah (in Ampang Kepayang and on Badenoch Estate), killing two European miners, a British Officer and an Indian policeman. Several others were wounded.

Five people were wounded when a hand-grenade exploded in Penang.

Mar. 22 British troops were engaged in a fight in a squatter area (Cheras) four miles from Kuala Lumpur. Two bandits, one woman and a youth, were killed and three bandits were captured. Four members of the Security Forces were wounded.

Mar. 25 Near Sungei Tua village (Selangor), bandits fired at a lorry carrying Chinese labourers, seriously wounding two. The labourers were robbed of their identity cards.

Eighteen members of the Security Forces were killed, four wounded, and two missing in a bandit ambush in the Gua Musang area of Kelantan. Five bandits were believed killed.

Mar. 26 Sixty armed bandits raided Lee On San Estate in Paloh (Johore), and destroyed the buildings and a quantity of rubber.

Mar. 27 Bandits derailed a train between Mentakab and Bahau (Negri Sembilan).

Mar. 28 Two kongsi houses and one factory machine belonging to the Malayan Steam Sawmill (Johore) were burned down by bandits.

One Special Constable was killed and another wounded when bandits ambushed a police lorry in the Taiping area of Perak.

A police patrol recovered a large quantity of medicine from a squatter hut in Segambut (Selangor).

In an engagement near Jementah (Johore), Security Forces killed five bandits.

Mar. 30 Mr. del Tufo, Acting Chief Secretary of the Federation, told a Press Conference at Kuala Lumpur that Gen. Briggs, the newly appointed Director of Operations, would work directly under the High Commissioner. In answer to a question whether martial law would be introduced in the Federation, Mr. del Tufo said, "There is no intention at the present time of introducing martial law in any part of the Federation."

359 bandits have so far surrendered since the beginning of the Emergency.

Two Special Constables were killed and one wounded in a bandit attack 12 miles from Kuala Lumpur.

Mar. 31 The Pahang Police offered a reward of \$10,000/- for information leading to the arrest of Abdullah C.D., a Malay bandit leader.

Curfew declared in Mantin District (Negri Sembilan).

Three British soldiers and two constables were killed in a bandit ambush in the Bahau area (Negri Sembilan).

Terrorists took away 1,399 identity cards from the inhabitants in the Gunong Temang, Simee and Gunong Rapat areas of Perak.

The total number of persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17 (to-date):—

Malays	...	...	...	1,005
Chinese	...	...	...	5,621
Indian	...	...	...	187
Sakai	...	...	...	13
Others	...	...	...	12
TOTAL ...				<u>6,838</u>

April 1950

April 1 Twenty-six people were injured by a grenade thrown in the Lucky World Park in Kuala Lumpur.

April 2 The Anti-Bandit Month ended. Nearly half a million people volunteered for service during the Month.

Twenty bandits attacked the estate lorry of Batu Seblas Estate (Negri Sembilan) and killed four people and wounded four others.

Armed uniformed terrorists raided Damansara village (Selangor) and killed five people and wounded three others.

In the Bahau area of Negri Sembilan, bandits ambushed an estate lorry, killing four people and wounding three.

An armoured train from Mengkarak to Mentakab (Pahang) was derailed and fired upon.

April 3 Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Briggs arrived in Singapore.

Two soldiers and two civilians in a mail train from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur were wounded by bandit fire.

In a raid on a squatter hut in Gemencheh Estate (Negri Sembilan), a jungle squad killed two bandits and arrested four others.

Security Forces operating near Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan) discovered a large bandit camp consisting of 20 huts, a parade ground, six sentry posts, a guard room and a school.

Statement by 10 Chinese terrorists who surrendered in Pahang recently—described how they went about extorting the labourers and farmers.

April 4 Bandits attacked an armoured car at the Paloh-Yong Peng Road in Johore, killing a policeman and wounding a British civil service officer who later died.

April 5 The report of the Police Mission, sent to Malaya to investigate allegations of discontent in the Federation Police Force, was released. (The Report discussed exhaustively the organisation of the Police Force and such subjects as the difference between jungle operations and ordinary police work, armouring of police vehicles, settlement of squatters, training of cadets and the need of more Chinese for the Police Force).

The Federal Government announced plans for the continuation of voluntary efforts against the bandits. A uniformed auxiliary police force would be set up in all the main towns; the kampong guards and coast-watching services would be extended; squatter resettlement teams would be increased; and propaganda work by

volunteers be developed. A warning was given that the Emergency could not be ended without the full co-operation of the public and voluntary assistance.

A Chinese was shot dead by bandits in a cemetery near Pahang.

April 6 Two Special Policemen were killed in an ambush near Dublin Estate (Kedah).

April 9 Seven bandits were killed and five captured by a patrol of Gurkhas in the Jelebu area of Negri Sembilan.

Nine hundred Gurkha troops arrived in Singapore from Hongkong.

April 10 A European jockey was killed and a Chinese injured by a hand-grenade thrown into a hotel in Ipoh.

April 11 Following a screening operation in Karangan village (Kedah), Security Forces arrested five bandit subscription collectors, two information agents, two food carriers and four active supporters.

April 12 The superintendent of the Goh Ban Huat Pottery Works (Selangor) was shot dead by bandits.

April 13 A Report on the squatter problem issued by the Government said that the early resettlement of about 300,000 Chinese squatters was necessary to break up terrorist activity. There was evidence that the terrorists regarded the resettlement schemes as a major threat to their survival. So far, the Government had provided \$1,809,030 on squatter schemes, and up to 10th March this year, 11,683 persons had been settled, 4,465 resettled, and 2,396 regrouped.

Bandits took away 103 identity cards from six Chinese estates near the 23rd mile Johore Bharu-Ayer Hitam Road.

April 15 A passenger train was derailed by bandits near Mentakab, in Pahang.

The Taho Estate in Tapah (Perak) was raided by terrorists who killed a labourer and set fire to the buildings.

April 17 The 86th bandit (Kuan Fong) hanged.

In the Palau Attap area of Kampar (Perak), armed terrorists after robbing the occupants of a shophouse, stabbed and beat a Chinese girl to death with a hammer.

April 19 After a debate in the Federal Legislative Council in which concern was expressed at the slow rate of progress against the bandits a motion was unanimously passed by the unofficial member calling for the mobilisation, training, and equipment of all available manpower to help in restoring peace. Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, told the Council that although he did not minimize the seriousness of the situation it was very misleading to judge it from the number of bandit incidents. The recent recrudescence of bandit activity was largely a counter to the Anti-Bandit Month volunteers whose overwhelming response had revealed the hollowness of the Communist claims.

The R.A.F. delivered one of the heaviest attacks yet on five targets within a selected area near Triang (Pahang).

Two grenades were thrown in the street at Mantin, in Negri Sembilan, causing two casualties.

In the Segamat area of Johore, Gurkhas killed five bandits and wounded three others. Rifles and 1,440 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

April 21 The Malay National Party (Partai Kebangsaan Melayu Malaya), a political society, was refused registration under the Societies Ordinance, 1949, by the Registrar of Societies.

April 22 A terrorist gang held up 200 labourers in six lorries in the Lombong area of Johore, and took away the labourers' identity cards.

Terrorist concentrations in the Broga area of Selangor were subjected to one of the heaviest bombardments by the R.A.F. and ground forces.

Nearly 1,000 troops comprising the Cameronians and the Gurkha Rifles arrived in Singapore from Hongkong.

Three terrorists from the notorious Machap area, Malacca, surrendered to the Police.

Emergency Regulations—Restriction of Movement of Food-stuffs Regulations, 1950, enforced.

April 24 A Chinese school teacher in Ayer Kuning village (Perak) was dragged out of the classroom by four armed terrorists and shot dead.

April 25 Some printing dies, which produced perfect specimen chops of the Johore National Registration Stamp as used on identity cards, were recovered in a garden-house near Kota Tinggi (Johore).

April 26 Bandits attempted to kill two Chinese detectives by throwing two grenades into a coffeeshop near the Lucky World Amusement Park, Kuala Lumpur.

April 27 Bandits blew up and damaged a railway bridge between Paloh and Bekok stations in Johore.

Police raided and discovered Communist flags, caps, photographs of Communist leaders, posters and documents in the Indian Club at Batu Arang.

April 28 Amendments to the Emergency (Detained Persons) Regulations, 1948, which provided for special detention camps for persons detained under the Emergency Regulations, was published.

Forty terrorists attacked the estate lorry of Narborough Estate (Perak). Seven Malay constables and a Tamil labourer were killed and another constable wounded.

Reward of \$5,000/- offered for information leading to the capture of four bandits who took part in the attack on Bukit Changgang Village in Selangor on February 18th this year.

Unsuccessful grenade attempt on the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson, at the Happy World Stadium, Singapore.

April 29 Reward of \$5,000 offered for information of four notorious terrorists in Pahang.

Amendments to the Emergency Regulations extending the death penalty to those convicted of collecting or receiving money, food or supplies on behalf of the terrorists—the new regulation to come into force on June 1.

Terrorist set fire to four engines and three sheds belonging to Fong Chee Kongs, Tanjong Rambutan (Perak). The damage totalled \$33,000/-.

April 30 The Singapore police arrested nine Communist leaders, including the man believed to be responsible for the attack on the Governor, and seized documents from an isolated house. These included plans for a fortnight's programme of subversive activities, to include strikes, arson, murders, etc.

May 1950

May 1 It was officially stated that the consolidated total of surrendered bandits at the beginning of May 1950, was 375.

May 3 A rubber processing plant in the Tapah district of Perak was wrecked by terrorists.

May 4 Troops killed and captured eleven of the bodyguard of a notorious bandit leader (Liew Kon Kim) in Kajang Estate (Selangor). Five other bandits surrendered. Among the killed was Chen Chee Loong, 2nd in command of the gang.

May 5 A Cadet A.S.P. was killed when leading an attack on a bandit camp in Kedah.

May 8 In Negri Sembilan, six people were arrested in a shop known to have been a bandit food and supply base.

The European assistant manager of an estate in Bentong (Pahang) was shot dead in an ambush.

May 9 The Suffolks Regiment, acting on information, raided a terrorist camp near Kachau (Selangor) and killed five terrorists.

May 10 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald left for Australia to attend the conference of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee.

Bandits murdered the towkay of Wah Choy Mine in Tapah (Perak).

May 11 Thirty bandits went to a coffeeshop in Rasa village (Selangor) and murdered two Chinese, including a woman.

Following screening operations in Sepang and Mantin in Negri Sembilan, Security Forces arrested 19 terrorist agents.

May 12 A terrorist gang burnt down three kongs and a shop on the Buloh Kasap Estate in Johore. The damage totalled \$21,000/-.

May 13 Six policemen were killed and four wounded when a police patrol was attacked by 150 bandits just over the Siamese border. Two bandits were believed to have been killed.

- May 14 The 1st issue of "Noong Man Siu Poh" (The Farmers' News) was published by the Public Relations Department.
- May 15 It was learned that Sir William Jenkin, retired Senior Officer of the Indian Intelligence Service, had been appointed for a year to advise the Criminal Intelligence Department of the Federation Police.
- The formation of the Malayan Auxiliary Air Force, announced.
- May 17 Amendments to Emergency Regulations—extending the period in which persons held under orders of detention may be detained from 2 to 3 years.
- In Pahang, a Sakai, his wife and child were slashed to death with a parang by terrorists.
- May 20 Armed Chinese and Malay bandits raided the mosque and the houses in Kampong Pulong Padang (Pahang) and stole nine shotguns and jewellery.
- \$30,000/- damage was caused by terrorists who set fire to engines on Tong Seng Hydraulic Mine (Perak).
- May 21 Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, announced in a letter to Dato Onn bin Ja'afar, President of the United Malays National Organisation, the Government's proposals for improving the economic position of Malays. They envisaged the establishment of a rural and industrial development authority with a Malay as chairman or joint chairman, and with branches in each State or Settlement, which would carry through various agricultural and industrial schemes designed primarily to give the Malay producer a greater share in the profits accruing from his labour.
- May 22 A number of captured Communist documents which were published gave evidence of a considerable degree of disillusionment and dissension within the party. One report expressed considerable anxiety at the steps being taken by the Government to bring the squatter areas under control, and said that if these were successful the terrorists would suffer difficulties in obtaining information and food supplies.
- May 23 The presentation ceremony of H.M.S. Malaya's bell at Port Swettenham.
- Members of the Kajang gang attacked a police patrol near Ayer Hitam, Kajang (Selangor), killing two men and wounding three others, including a European sergeant.
- A grenade was thrown into the printing office of the China Press in Kuala Lumpur. A watchman was shot dead.
- May 24 Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. John Strachey, Secretary of State for War, arrived in Singapore. The former, answering a question at a Press Conference, reaffirmed that Britain had no intention of relinquishing its duties in Malaya or getting out until its task in Malaya for self-government was completed.
- May 25 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General, reviewing the recent Sydney Conference in a speech in Singapore said he hoped the 6-year plan would start early. The British were keenly aware of the urgency of the situation and the need for

early action. An essential requirement in any long-term programme was that it should start to bear fruit soon.

A former president of the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce was shot dead in his club by a Chinese.

May 26 The High Commissioner performed the official hoisting ceremony of the new Federation flag at the Istana, Selangor.

Bandits slashed 500 rubber trees and burnt down a bungalow on an estate near Kluang (Johore).

May 27 In Kluang (Johore), terrorists attacked a police truck, killing three men and wounding five.

About 500 officers and men of the Royal Marines arrived in Malaya from Hongkong.

May 28 Two British soldiers were killed and one wounded in a fight with bandits near Tapah (Perak). Four bandits were killed.

Near Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan), a British patrol encircled a group of bandits and killed three.

May 29 Mr. Strachey, speaking to British troops, said that more armours would be arriving in Malaya.

Mr. Griffiths returned to Kuala Lumpur after spending 24 hours in the bandit-infested areas of Temerloh and Mentakab in Pahang.

The 87th bandit (Loh Yuen) hanged.

Four hundred tons of rubber were destroyed in a fire which broke out in Singapore. Arson was suspected.

May 30 Mr. Griffiths had discussions with representatives of the Malayan Chinese Association in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Strachey made a tour of Pahang, inspecting military units in training and those returning from active operations against the terrorists.

A terrorist leader of the "Min Yuen" with \$15,000/- reward on his head, was killed near Kuala Lumpur.

May 31 Mr. Griffiths, at a Press Conference in Penang, said that he now realised that the bandits could not survive a month without help from the civilian population.

Mr. Strachey joined a Gurkha patrol in the jungle near Jerantut (Pahang).

A Chinese High School in Singapore was searched by the police and members of the Educational Department. Communist literature was seized and 19 students and one teacher were detained. Six of the detained men were later released.

Certificate of Citizenship issued: (since April 1949).

Malaysians (adults and minors)	1,516
Chinese (adults and minors)	87,484
Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese (adults and minors)	2,875
Others	247

TOTAL ... 92,122

Deportation and Banishment:

The total number of deportations under the Emergency Regulation 17C since the beginning of 1949 was stated to be 6,639 aliens and 135 British subjects.

The total number of Orders of Banishment approved since the beginning of 1949 was stated to be 374. Of these, 331 were aliens and 43 British subjects.

Strength of the Federation Police Force (To-date).

	REGULAR POLICE.	EXTRA POLICE CONSTABLES.	SPECIAL POLICE.	AUXILIARY POLICE.
Europeans ...	734	—	2	1,845
Indians ...	1,133	209	1,229	1,234
Malays ...	13,570	3,023	29,064	42,050
Chinese ...	509	231	763	4,136
Eurasians ...	26	15	57	266
Others ...	7	1	—	—
Women ...	—	—	119	—
TOTAL ...	15,979	3,479	31,234	49,531

June 1950

June 1 Amendments to Emergency Regulations—Death penalty for Communist agents.

Amendments to Emergency (Rubber Control) Regulations—imprisonment for unlawful possession of rubber.

In an ambush on the Gemas—Tampin Road, bandits killed three policemen and wounded two others.

Terrorists burnt down the labour lines on two European estates in Johore.

After robbing 50 labourers of their identity cards and valuables, bandits burnt down the kongsi house of Grisek Plantation (Johore).

June 2 The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, at a Press Conference held in King's House, Kuala Lumpur, declared that the importance of Malaya to the whole Commonwealth and in the present world situation, was very fully recognised by all who carried responsibility for its defence and protection. He added: "Great Britain will see the Emergency through, side by side with the people of Malaya—have no fear of that. This is a joint battle—we are all in it. I appeal once more for the wholehearted co-operation of every peace-loving man and woman in this country."

June 4 The Director of Operations, General Briggs, told leaders of the Chinese community at a special conference in Kuala Lumpur that the intensification of the security and administrative efforts now being made had a three-fold object: to destroy the Communist organisations including the terrorists, to bring the whole population under effective administration, and to give the people security.

Two Chinese Special Constables were killed and four others wounded in a bandit ambush near Grik (Perak).

June 5 Ten armed bandits strangled a woman tapper and bayoneted to death a Chinese youth at the 1st mile Labis-Cha'ah Road (Johore).

June 6 Mr. John Strachey, Secretary of State for War, in a farewell broadcast from Singapore emphasised that the armed rising of

the Communists in Malaya would be suppressed and whatever military measures proved necessary for this purpose would be taken.

Bandits fired at the Kuala Lumpur-Singapore night mail near Bekok (Johore) and wounded five persons.

June 7 Gen. Briggs' big anti-terrorist drive in Johore began.

Curfew imposed over the whole of South Johore.

Twenty-one bandit supporters were arrested following a screening of Arau (Perlis).

119 Malays in Perlis, who had previous connections with the A.P.I. (Angkatan Pemuda Insaf) and the Malayan Communist Party, were pardoned by the Raja of Perlis when they declared their repentance.

June 8 Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a farewell broadcast in Singapore said that he was fully convinced that General Briggs' plans were on the right lines. He added: "I go back to Britain fully informed as to what more is required from us and I am confident that we shall be able to fulfil all your needs. The British Government and people are resolved to stand by you, and with you to win through together."

King's Birthday—twenty members of the Security Forces and several civilians were presented with medals and decorations by the High Commissioner.

June 9 Twenty-three persons were wounded when a Chinese bandit threw a grenade into a shop in Nibong Tebal (Province Wellesley). The bandit was himself killed by the explosion.

June 10 Security Forces shot dead three armed bandits near Seremban (Negri Sembilan).

One male and four female Chinese having important connections with the Malayan Communist Party were arrested following a raid by the Special Branch in Penang. Communist documents, extortion letters and a quantity of arms were seized.

A bandit arms dump containing ammunition, blasting powder and a complete armourer's tools was discovered in Sungei Kachau (Selangor).

June 11 Passing-out parade of 370 recruits of the 11th and 12th intake at Port Dickson.

Bandits ambushed a military jeep and killed two British officers on the Kuala Lumpur-Rawang Road.

Two buses were destroyed by bandits on the Degong-Kampar Road (Perak).

June 12 The 88th bandit (Wong Pun) hanged.

In an 8-hour engagement near Kota Tinggi (Johore), Gurkha troops shot dead six armed terrorists.

June 13 The 89th bandit (Fan Kwong Fui) hanged.

June 14 The High Commissioner announced at the Federal Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur that the British Government had approved a six-million dollar grant for the Social and Educational development of Malaya.

June 15 Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, paid a three-day visit to Malaya. Referring to Communist terrorism, he said:

"It is a tremendously destructive force, a kind of thing which, if continues, will lower the whole level of human action. I wonder whether the people who indulged in it ever knew the utter futility of the campaign. It had no other objective but to create destruction and chaos. It can never achieve anything except very bad and evil results. The terrorist activity gradually degraded the terrorists themselves. It is, therefore, essential that terrorism must be put an end to."

Police raided eight Chinese schools near Ipoh and arrested two school masters.

- June 16 Reward of \$500/- offered (by Negri Sembilan Police) for information of five "wanted" men.
- June 17 Two special constables were killed and three others wounded in a bandit ambush on the Karak-Manchis Road (Pahang).
- June 19 Terrorists killed six persons in various parts of the Federation, including the European manager of Sungei Kruit Estate (Perak), two Asian Government officials and three police constables who were ambushed near Sungei Patani (Kedah).
- June 20 Mr. del Tufo, the Acting Chief Secretary, at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur stated that there was no evidence to indicate that there had been any infiltration of arms or personnel from China to assist the Malayan terrorists.
- June 21 Air Chief Marshal, Sir Hugh Saunders, arrived in Kuala Lumpur.
- The Emergency (Control of shops in specified areas) Regulations, gazetted.
- Damage estimated at \$100,000/- was caused by terrorists who set fire to five engines and an engine shed on a mine in Kampar (Perak).
- Terrorists set fire and destroyed the Penghulu's office, the P.W.D. labourers' lines and a vehicle near Kuala Lipis (Pahang).
- June 22 A police vehicle was attacked by terrorists near Ipoh. Two policemen were killed and another two wounded.
- June 23 Five more terrorists were hanged, bringing the total to 94.
- June 24 The Emergency (Restriction of Movement of Foodstuffs) (Selangor) Regulations, enforced.
- June 26 Bandits burnt down the office store, a lorry and also stole medicine from a Chinese tea estate in Cameron Highlands.
- Near Triang (Pahang), terrorists attacked a railway jeep and killed the driver, a surveyor and two Special Constables. Four other persons were seriously wounded.
- June 28 A terrorist gang raided an estate and a police station near Kota Tinggi (Johore) and killed two constables and wounded three others. Seven bandits were either killed or wounded.
- June 30 The Federal Government announced that plans would be set shortly for the formation of a Malayan Home Guard.
- A European manager of Sedgeley Estate (Selangor) and a Special Constable were killed in a bandit ambush.

Emergency leaflets printed and distributed for public information to date—65 millions.

Bandit Casualties: (Since the beginning of the Emergency).

	KILLED.	WOUNDED AND ESCAPED.	WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.	CAPTURED UN- WOUNDED.
Malays ...	45	10	8	38
Chinese ...	1,221	489	126	491
Indians ...	12	—	1	4
Indonesians ...	3	1	2	4
Siamese ...	1	—	1	—
Sakai ...	8	—	—	—
Others ...	2	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	1,292	500	138	538

Civilian Casualties: (From bandit action).

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Malays ...	150	108	68
Chinese ...	658	363	187
Indians ...	59	66	6
Indonesians ...	10	9	—
Europeans ...	45	28	—
Siamese ...	2	—	—
Sakai ...	47	7	48
Others ...	4	7	1
TOTAL ...	975	588	310

Police Casualties:

	Regular Police killed	Regular Police wounded	Specials killed	Specials wounded	Auxiliaries killed	Auxiliaries wounded
Malays ...	171	189	151	164	21	18
Chinese ...	11	12	8	16	6	2
Indians ...	17	20	8	7	3	—
Indonesians ...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Europeans ...	22	23	—	1	4	3
Siamese ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Others ...	2	—	—	—	1	1
TOTAL ...	224	244	168	190	35	24

Military Casualties:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
British Army (including Gurkhas) ...	113	188
Malay Regiment ...	51	47
R.A.F. ...	27	1
Royal Navy ...	—	1
TOTAL ...	191	237

July 1950

- July 2 Field Marshal, Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived in Singapore.
- July 4 Field Marshal, Sir William Slim visited units in Johore, Negri Sembilan and Selangor.
- July 5 Security Forces in Selangor killed 3 Chinese and 2 Tamil bandits, one of whom was a M.C.P. Regional Secretary.
- July 6 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General, returned to Singapore from Indo-China.

Bandit incidents in May at 509 were the highest in any one month since the Emergency began. From the beginning of the year the number had progressively increased: January, 145; February, 225; March, 290; April, 380.

A Security Force patrol in Pahang was ambushed by bandits, who fled after killing one and wounding four. One bandit was killed.

- July 7 Four Malay and two Chinese bandits were hanged under the Emergency Regulations.

A European estate manager in Perak was attacked by bandits; one Special Constable was killed and two others wounded.

A civilian was killed and four others wounded, including a Civil Liaison Officer when a bandit threw a hand-grenade into a squatter-tent in Perak.

Shops at the 9th mile village, Kuala Lumpur-Kajang Road, were ordered under the Emergency Regulation 17DA (1), 1948, to be closed for certain hours during the day. (This area was a primary source of supply to the bandits, and information received over the whole period of the Emergency confirmed that the inhabitants of this village had been actively co-operating with the bandits).

- July 8 Dato' Onn Ja'afar appointed chairman of Rural and Industrial Development Authority.

- July 11 It was officially stated that a sum of \$350,590/- had been paid for information received January and May, 1950.

Five members of a security force patrol were wounded in a bandit attack in Perak.

- July 12 An amendment to the Emergency Regulations which was published strengthened the recent rule under which persons who collected subscriptions or received supplies on behalf of the bandits were punishable with death. Another regulation made it an offence punishable with imprisonment up to 10 years for a person to be found in possession of a terrorist document.

Amendments to the Emergency Regulations relating to orders of detention, published. (These provide that detained persons may request reconsideration of their cases after they have been detained in custody for eighteen months).

Changes in command of troops in Malaya announced: New Command for South Malaya.

- July 14 Armed terrorists set fire to two civilian buses in Pahang.



PERFOLIAAN PENERJIDIRAN,
KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA,
(MINISTRY OF INFORMATION MALAYSIA),
TINGKAT 5,
"ANGKASAPURI"
BUKIT PUTRA,
50610 KUALA LUMPUR

Special
stables guard
mines, power s
water works,
villages again
terrorist attack.
the Sultan of S
inspects M
Special Const
a rubber est
Selangor.

E. The High Commissioner, on tour in
shore, inspecting
Chinese Home Guards
the new village of
Bakri, near Muar.



Security Forces in Pahang found an arms dump containing 30,500 rounds of ammunition, 33 mines and a quantity of hand-grenades, detonators and shells.

July 15 Chapter Three of the Federation's Draft Development Plan covering development of trade and industry and the final Chapter, a summary of whole plan, published.

A European estate assistant near Paloh (Johore) was killed.

A patrol train from Kuala Lumpur to Penang was derailed in Perak.

July 16 Four Australian bombers and about seventy ground crew arrived in Singapore for action against the bandits.

Bandits fired on a jeep in Perak wounding 3 Eurasian boys and the driver.

July 20 Sir Harold Briggs, Director of Operations, told a Press Conference that the results of the intensified drive against the bandits had so far been satisfactory though early spectacular results could not be expected. There had been good progress in re-settlement. Psychological warfare against the bandits had been stepped up.

Regulations were issued giving to the Governments of both Singapore and the Federation the power to close down any newspaper or publication prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the campaign or which ferment opposition to any war-like operation to which the British Government was committed. (e.g. United Nations action in Korea).

July 24 Bandits derailed a pilot train near Ipoh.

A passenger and goods train was derailed in Pahang.

In Perak, bandits ambushed a police vehicle and killed a detective.

Two European Sergeants were killed following an engagement with bandits in Perak.

Five workers houses were burnt on an estate in Selangor.

July 25 Police investigation of an incident in Singapore in which 3 armed Chinese attempted to burn down a warehouse stocked with rubber led to the discovery of arms and Communist documents.

July 27 The 101st bandit (Wu Ah Kong) hanged.

The R.A.F. bombed bandit hide-outs in the jungles of Perak, Johore, Selangor and Pahang.

Four British soldiers, three women and two children, were injured by hand-grenades in Ipoh, Perak.

The Aik Hoe Rubber Factory in Singapore was burnt down by terrorists after two unsuccessful attempts. Damage was estimated at over \$1 million. 4,000 tons of rubber were destroyed.

July 28 A Senior Inspector of Chinese Schools was shot and seriously wounded by a Chinese youth in Singapore.

August 1950

Aug. 1 British Army Commandos ambushed a band of terrorists on a jungle track in Kedah, killing two and wounding a third.

Arson was believed to be cause of a fire which broke out in a canning factory in Singapore. Little damage was caused.

Aug. 3 102nd bandit (Cheng Kam Peng) hanged.

A European engineer was killed in a bandit ambush in Pahang. Two Special Constables accompanying him were wounded.

Aug. 4 Security Forces in Pahang killed three bandits and wounded several others.

Thirty armed Chinese bandits raided an estate in Negri Sembilan. They shot dead a Chinese kepala and burned down a smoke-house.

Aug. 6 In Kedah, armed bandits robbed a survey party of surveying equipment.

Aug. 7 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, declared in a broadcast that the Communists in South-East Asia outside China were being held—representing features which could give us some measure of cautious encouragement “Other elements and potentialities, however, remain as dangerous as ever,” he warned, adding, “There is no room for easy optimism, still less complacency.”

An American military survey group, led by Mr. J. F. Melby of the State Department, and including Economic Co-operation Administration, Army, Navy and Air Force officials, arrived to confer with officials on a possible Military Defence Assistance Programme.

Security Forces in Johore killed one terrorist and wounded three.

Aug. 8 Shops in Serendah were ordered (under Emergency Regulations) to close for certain hours during the day.

A European officer and three police were killed in a bandit ambush in Perak.

The Federation Police reiterated that there was still no evidence that any arms or ammunition had been obtained by the bandits from sources outside Malaya.

Aug. 9 Bandits burnt down a railway station in Trengganu.

Bandits in Pahang burnt a bus and robbed the passengers of cash and property.

Aug. 10 A 12-day operation by Security Forces was completed in Trengganu. Numerous camps were found and food, clothing, and equipment recovered. A number of bandit supporters and bandit cultivators were also arrested.

The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in a second broadcast reviewing events and trends in South-East Asia said that the Briggs' Plan was beginning to weaken the Communist-bandits in the Federation. Only if the Communists could get material help from their friends outside Malaya would their weakening by the Security Forces be checked but as any such development was unlikely the process should continue.

Aug. 11 103rd bandit (Yap Yin) hanged.

Bandits in Selangor after destroying a sawmill engine, hacked to death two labourers with parangs.

A Malay couple at Kampong Kubang Paya Pauh (Perlis) were shot dead by bandits.

Aug. 12 Bandits stole railway tools and damaged the tracks in Pahang and Negri Sembilan.

Aug. 14 The U.S. military survey mission completed its discussions with the Federation Government. Mr. Melby told a Press Conference at Kuala Lumpur that Britain had made specific requests for help in the anti-Communist campaign and that these would be submitted to the U.S. Government. The Mission had inspected the defence installations, resettlement projects and industries, and was impressed by the way the situation was being handled.

A European estate assistant was mortally wounded and two Special Constables also injured in a bandit ambush in Kedah.

Aug. 15 The wife of a European District Officer and a Chinese translator were abducted after an attack by bandits on a motor-car in Pahang. They were later found to be brutally murdered.

\$20,000/- damage was caused to a quarry in Pahang when terrorists burnt down workers dwellings and destroyed a stone crushing engine.

Aug. 18 The 104th bandit (Lee Hong Chong) hanged.
Bandits burnt down several buildings on an estate in Pahang.

Aug. 20 Two constables were killed and four wounded in a bandit attack in Kedah.

Bandits abducted a Chinese priest who was performing prayers at a funeral ceremony in Perak. The priest was later murdered.

Aug. 22 A Conference of Governors, high Government officials and Service Chiefs from British territories in South-East Asia was held at Bukit Serene, Johore.

Aug. 25 Sir Harold Briggs, Director of Operations, announcing further details of the scheme to raise a Home Guard said that the arming of the Home Guard was to encourage the people of Malaya to help actively in bringing the Emergency quickly to an end and not to leave the job solely to the Government nor to permit people to 'sit on the fence'. The plan would be worked progressively, the village units receiving arms before those in the larger towns, where security would remain the major responsibility of the Auxiliary Police. Each State would receive arms as they became available. Candidates for the Home Guard would be nominated by headmen, who would themselves be selected by a District Advisory Committee consisting of prominent Malay, Chinese, Indian and European local citizens. Home Guards would have the power of arrest and search.

The 105th bandit (Chong Yit Ho) hanged.

An R.A.F. Dakota crashed in Kelantan.

Aug. 28 One British soldier was killed and an officer and another soldier wounded when ambushed by bandits in Pahang.

Aug. 29 Sir Harold Briggs, speaking at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur, said that there had recently been a decrease in serious incidents, and an improvement in the flow of information. The results of the "Briggs Plan" were encouraging and there was increasing evidence of the effectiveness of air action, which depressed the morale of the bandits. Resettlement and regrouping of squatters and labour had already begun throughout the country.

One civilian was killed and seven others wounded, when a hand-grenade was thrown into a public restaurant in Sungei Siput (Perak).

Aug. 30 Concentrated air attacks were made on a jungle area near Kuala Lumpur and on targets in Johore.

The British manager of an estate near Bentong (Pahang) was murdered.

Aug. 31 Price control on flour, lifted.

September 1950

Sept. 1 A Chinese school-master in Perak was shot dead by two terrorists in front of his students.

Bandits hacked to death a 16-year-old daughter of a timber contractor in Perak.

Bandit burnt 3 buses and two lorries in Pahang and Perak.

Sept. 2 Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, left Kuala Lumpur for consultations in the United Kingdom.

Sept. 4 First meeting of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA) in Kuala Lumpur.

Armed bandits attacked a bus in Pahang and killed two police constables and a civilian. Four other passengers, including children were wounded.

Four Malay bandits murdered a Malay school-master in Pahang.

Sept. 5 The R.A.F. bombed bandit jungle hide-outs in Johore, Selangor, Pahang and Kedah.

Thirty armed bandits attacked a kampong in North Perak. The Malay villagers fought back with parangs and killed three of the bandits. The villagers suffered one killed and three wounded.

Sept. 7 Singapore Chinese newspaper "Nan Chiau Jit Pao" launched Communist "Peace campaign."

Letter written by a surrendered bandit revealed the complete lack of morals in bandit gangs and the realisation by some of the terrorists that the Communists were hated by the people.

Sept. 8 Presentation of prizes by Major-General R. E. Urquhart at a passing-out parade of 400 Gurkhas in Seremban.

Kedah/Perlis offered rewards totalling 20,000/- for information of 12 "wanted" bandits in the Pauh area.

Sept. 9 106th bandit (Wong Kong) and 107 bandit (Koh Seng Chee) hanged.

A bandit gang ambushed and killed a Special Constable and fatally wounded a European estate manager in Pahang.

Bandits fired on a jeep and a lorry and fatally wounded a constable and eight others.

Sept. 11 Sugar rationing re-enforced in the Federation.

Terrorists set fire to and destroyed buildings, labour lines and quantities of rubber in an estate in Perak.

Sept. 12 A forest guard was killed and another was wounded by terrorists in Perak.

Sept. 14 Emergency regulations were gazetted providing for the creation of a Home Guard, making men between 18 and 55 liable to part-time duty in specified areas. The new organisation would be built up surely and slowly by careful selection of the areas to which the regulations would be applied.

Two British soldiers were killed in Perak.

Sept. 17 A squatter area and a police station nearby were attacked in Perak. Three constables were killed and 3 others, including a squatter were seriously wounded.

Sept. 18 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar and Mr. C. C. Tan left for London to attend the Commonwealth Aid Conference.

4,000 persons screened in Kampar (Perak).

Sept. 19 List of books and documents banned under Emergency Regulations, published.

108th bandit (Chai Fatt) hanged.

Security Forces captured a female bandit in Kedah and recovered a revolver, a hand-grenade and documents.

Nine bandit agents were arrested following a screening operation in Kedah.

Sept. 20 Federation Government memorandum outlining scheme to entrust responsibilities for conduct of public affairs to local citizens, issued.

Five shophouses in Pahang burnt by terrorists.

Sept. 21 Closing of the Singapore Chinese paper "Nan Chiau Jit Pao" and the Penang "Modern Daily News" under the Emergency (Publications—Control of sale and circulation) Regulations.

Three more bandits were hanged under the Emergency Regulations.

Sept. 22 The Benham Report on salaries of Government employees in the Federation, published.

Sept. 23 The six-man British Parliamentary Delegation arrived in Singapore from the United Kingdom.

Sept. 25 Eight taxis were burnt in Singapore in what was suspected to be a Communist-organised plot.

A bandit camp containing quantities of food, medicine, clothing and equipment was located in Perak.

Bandits fired on a military convoy causing six casualties.

A Chinese bandit threw a hand-grenade into a shophouse in Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan) and killed 4 children and a woman. Nine others, including 4 children were wounded.

Sept. 26 The pilot train between Penang and Kuala Lumpur was derailed.

Sept. 27 Security Forces in Pahang killed two bandits and wounded two others.

Sept. 28 Local Authorities Elections Bill and Malay Regiment (Amendment) Bill, 1950, passed.

Bandits in Penang killed two Chinese and a 12-year-old boy and then robbed the victims' homes.

In Malacca, bandits ambushed a bus, killing a constable and wounding the driver, conductor and three passengers.

Sept. 29 112th Bandit (Mat Noor bin Siak Ali) hanged.

Sept. 30 Four Indians were seriously wounded by an explosion on the railway track in Perlis.

October 1950

Oct. 2 The Under-Secretary for Air, Mr. Aidan Crawley arrived in Singapore from the United Kingdom.

A bandit stores dump containing 30,000 lbs. of rice, 50 tins of fish and large quantity of clothing was located in Negri Sembilan.

A Chinese woman caught carrying two hand-grenades was sentenced to death at Johore Assizes.

Oct. 3 The assistant manager of Kinrara Estate (Selangor) was murdered.

Bandits burned down five kongsi houses and damaged two others on an estate in Johore.

Oct. 5 Security Forces located six bandit camps and several bandit cultivated areas in Trengganu.

\$5,000/- reward offered by the Negri Sembilan police for information of a "wanted" bandit who threw a hand-grenade into a shop in Kuala Pilah in September.

Six constables travelling in convoy in Perak were wounded by bandit fire.

A European transport officer in Johore was wounded in a bandit ambush.

Oct. 6 Amendment to Emergency Regulations: New regulations regarding theft of rubber.

Nine Sakais were hacked to death by terrorists in Perak.

Oct. 7 Bandits abducted three Sakai women in Selangor.

Oct. 8 Four Chinese, members of one family, were murdered by terrorists.

Oct. 9 The British assistant manager of an estate in Kluang (Johore) and two special constables were killed in a bandit ambush.

Oct. 10 Press Conference by the British Parliamentary Delegation in Singapore: Mr. Ernest Popplewell (Labour) said his impression

was that the people of Malaya wished to see the British keep firm control while the country was developing towards ultimate self-government. Lord Listowell (Labour) mentioned the extreme and solid loyalty of the Malay people.

A child was killed and a woman injured when bandits attacked a police post in a squatter village in Perak.

Oct. 11 Bandits burnt two smoke-houses, three labour lines and other buildings on an estate in Perak.

Oct. 12 A detective was fatally wounded by a gunman in Penang.

Bandits in Johore attacked a party of unarmed Auxiliary Police, killing three, abducting one and wounding four.

Oct. 13 Four wounded British soldiers were brought to safety from the jungle by helicopters in Johore.

Oct. 14 One hundred Malays of Kampong Gudang (Perak) who had previously assisted the bandits repented and swore allegiance to Government at the mosque.

Bandits attacked a police patrol escorting a survey party who were all on bicycles. Five constables were killed and three surveyors wounded.

Oct. 15 A party of police and the telecommunications linesmen were ambushed by bandits in Johore and lost nine killed and nine wounded.

Oct. 16 A Chinese liaison officer was shot dead in Perak.

Oct. 18 Sir Harold Briggs announced in Kuala Lumpur that the Federation was setting up jungle companies of special police on a paramilitary basis to take over duties eventually from the Army. He also spoke of the excellent progress being made in resettlement and hinted that when the resettlement of squatters was completed early next year a rapid improvement might be seen in the campaign.

Oct. 19 Terrorists attacked a police patrol in Kedah, killing three police constables and wounding four others.

Federation Draft Provident Fund Bill, published.

Oct. 20 Communist documents captured by Security Forces revealed that dissension had broken out among the bandit leaders about their policy towards the identity card registration scheme.

Gazette notifications: New Emergency Regulations to control entry into Malaya from Siam.

113th bandit (Hui Beng Lim) hanged.

In Province Wellesley, three police constables were wounded, one seriously, when a hand-grenade was thrown into a shop.

Oct. 21 The police stated that Kah Sin (alias Lau Mah) a member of the Central Executive Committee of the M.C.P. had been killed by the Security Forces in an engagement near Sungei Siput (Perak) in December last. He was counted as one of the twelve most important members of the Malayan Communist Party.

Bandits burnt a railway station in Selangor.

- Oct. 23 Eleven Malay woodcutters, seven of whom were Auxiliary Police, killed four armed bandits with their parangs in the Kota Tinggi area of Johore, and put a fifth to flight. The bandit gang leader (Ah Chin) was among those killed. (A reward was later paid to the gallant woodcutters).
- Oct. 25 \$3,000/- reward offered for information of Than Ah Soi, a "Min Yuen" leader in the Mengkuang area of Pahang.
- Six "wanted" persons were arrested during a screening operation in Selangor.
- Oct. 26 A Chinese Press editor, who is also the secretary for the Penang branch of the M.C.A., was shot and seriously wounded by a gunman in Penang.
- Oct. 30 Farewell speech by Major-General R. E. Urquhart, G.O.C. Malaya, to the 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment. The Battalion leaves for the U.K. shortly.
- Shots were fired at the guards at the United States Consulate in Kuala Lumpur the previous night. There were no casualties.
- Oct. 31 A Frenchman employed on the Johore Labis Oil Palm Estate was murdered.

Certificates of Citizenship issued since April 1949—133,936.

November 1950

- Nov. 1 The Officer Administering the Government and the Sultan of Perak granted pardons to 26 Malays and 10 Chinese who were sentenced to imprisonment for crimes of violence during communal disturbances after the Japanese surrender.
- A British Police Lieutenant and two Special Constables were killed in a bandit ambush in Johore.
- Nov. 2 Bandits damaged railway tracks in three areas in Pahang.
- The headmaster of a Chinese school in Perak was murdered.
- Bandits attacked and killed four Special Constables and a lorry driver in Negri Sembilan.
- Nov. 3 Five Chinese school buses—carrying children and teachers—were held up by 10 armed Chinese and a woman in different parts of Singapore.
- Nov. 4 New rates of rubber export duty announced by the Federation Government.
- Home Guards in Kelantan killed two bandits and wounded five others.
- There were casualties among estate workers when an R.A.F. plane dropped a bomb on Utan Simpan Estate near Kuang, Selangor. (Photographs show that the bombs, although they missed the primary target, dropped inside the "Bomb Line" the area which should have been vacated by all workers, etc. during the attack).
- Nov. 5 Three bandits were killed and another was captured by Security Forces following an engagement in Selangor. Arms, grenades and packs were recovered.
- Nov. 7 The engine and three coaches of the Singapore-Kuala Lumpur night mail were derailed.

- Nov. 8 Message from Lam Swee to his comrades in the jungle, requesting them to surrender. Lam Swee, a bandit leader in Johore and former trade union leader, surrendered to the police on June 27.
- 114th bandit (Toong Yin) hanged.
- Nov. 9 A Malay Lieutenant (Munir Abdullah Munir bin Mohd.), 1st Bn. Malay Regiment, was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry against the bandits.
- Nov. 12 Bandits burnt a number of kongsi buildings in Negri Sembilan.
- Nov. 14 Bandits abducted and murdered several Chinese in Selangor. Two Police officers were killed by a gang of bandits while proceeding to investigate a case in an estate in Johore.
- Nov. 16 A bandit section leader with a reward of \$2,000/- on his head was killed in Negri Sembilan.
- Nov. 17 The President of the Malayan Chinese Association, Dato Tan Cheng Lock, in a speech to the Kuala Pilah branch of the Association, urged the Chinese to co-operate more fully with the Government against the bandits.
- 1st anniversary of "Taiping Yuen" rehabilitation camp.
- Nov. 18 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, returned to Singapore from the United Kingdom.
- \$3,000/- reward offered for information of a "Min Yuen" leader in the Gambang area of Pahang.
- The Sultan of Perak addressed Chinese members at the first inaugural meeting of the Perak Chinese Advisory Board in Ipoh.
- Bandits burnt four diesel locomotives in Selangor.
- Bandits attacked the outskirts of Bidor (Perak) and robbed the inhabitants of their identity cards.
- Nov. 19 In an engagement with bandits in Pahang, Security Forces killed two bandits and wounded seven others. Arms and packs containing rice were recovered.
- Nov. 21 The Officer Administering the Government, Mr. S. W. P. Foster Sutton, announced at the meeting of the Federal Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur that manpower was to be conscripted and that Government office work would be reduced to a minimum as part of the Federation's plan to step up the fight against Communist bandits. He said, "The Government proposes to postpone everything which can be postponed thereby enabling more of our energies to be devoted to the task of defeating the enemy in our midst."
- A Malay Auxiliary Policeman was murdered near Pokok Machang in Kedah.
- Ten squatter houses and 30 shophouses in Kedah were burnt down. Four Chinese were also shot dead.
- Nov. 22 Evidence of the extent to which the resettlement of Chinese squatters is dislocating the plans of the Communist leaders is provided by a "guide to the anti-resettlement campaign" issued by the political bureau of the Malayan Communist Party in August. This document was recently captured during operations in Selangor.

A European estate manager, a special constable and a clerk were ambushed and killed by bandits in Johore.

A Malay bandit (Mansur bin Abu) with \$2,000/- on his head was shot dead by a Security Force patrol in Pahang.

Nov. 23 Bandits in Negri Sembilan attacked a military vehicle and killed five police constables.

In Kedah, another gang of terrorists fired on a military vehicle, killing one special constable and wounding two civilians.

Nov. 24 Bandits damaged \$60,000/- worth of property on a tin mine in Perak.

Bandits shot and killed two children and wounded the driver of an estate vehicle in Selangor. One of the children killed was the 4-year-old daughter of the European manager of the estate.

Nov. 28 A bandit food dump containing tins of biscuits, tinned milk, rice and kerosene was discovered in Pahang.

A European estate superintendent was wounded and a Special Constable was killed in a bandit ambush in Johore.

In another area of Johore, a Gurkha Lieutenant was killed during an engagement with bandits.

Three buses were burnt in Perak.

In Perak, two civilians were killed and seven others were wounded including a European mining engineer.

Nov. 29 Malay Kampong Guards in the Grik area of Perak trapped and killed four armed Chinese terrorists and wounded another.

A Malay bandit was killed and two others were seriously wounded when ambushed by Security Forces in Pahang. Arms and ammunition, medicine, clothing and other equipment were recovered.

Nov. 30 A Security Force patrol killed three terrorists in Johore and recovered arms and ammunition.

Two crash wagons of an armoured train were derailed in Negri Sembilan.

In Perak, a survey party discovered the bodies of two Chinese bandits who had died from starvation. A female Chinese who had been without food for nine days was found alive.

Bandits set fire to and destroyed a village post office in Pahang.

December 1950

Dec. 1 The Food Control (Rice Milling) Regulation, 1950, enforced.

A European estate agent was killed and a Special Constable fatally wounded in a bandit attack in Selangor.

Dec. 2 At a Press Conference in Singapore, the Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, described the Colombo Plan as a great contribution of the Commonwealth to uplift the masses in the under-developed areas in South and South-East Asia. "The Colombo Plan," he said, "is a great example of what the Eastern

and Western countries together would do, as co-operative effort between the democracies of the East and West."

A police party was attacked by bandits in Kedah, resulting in a British officer and the driver being killed and six police constables injured.

A food dump containing oil, soap, tobacco and medical supplies was discovered in Pahang.

Dec. 3 Uniformed Chinese bandits raided an estate near Rawang (Selangor) and set fire to buildings, engine and rollers.

A magazine containing 600 shells in excellent condition was discovered near Kota Tinggi (Johore).

Dec. 4 Six bandits were killed and a number of bandit camps were destroyed in the Federation during the past two days.

Curfew imposed in the Ampang-Cheras Road area of Selangor.

Dec. 5 Bandits attacked a police party in Kuala Selangor and killed a European police lieutenant and two Special Constables. Another European lieutenant and Special Constable were wounded.

Terrorists held up a mail truck and stole a bag of mail near Kuantan (Pahang).

Dec. 6 Terrorists ambushed and killed the European manager of an estate in Kajang (Selangor).

Kampong Guards in Kuantan (Pahang) put to flight 20 armed bandits who came to attack their village.

Three bandits were killed near Rawang (Selangor).

Dec. 7 Curfew imposed in Pusing (Perak).

A large quantity of coins were recovered from a bandit hide-out in a cave in Perak.

Police raided a Chinese school in Klang (Selangor) where they found Communist literature. A teacher and nine students were detained.

Dec. 8 The Federation Government announced that in order to intensify its Emergency publicity campaign, another 30 Public Address Vans would be purchased.

A male bandit (Lim Cheat Seng) and a female bandit (Wong Ah Mooi) were hanged in Penang.

A special constable was killed and four others wounded in engagements with bandits in Bahau (Negri Sembilan) and in Mentakab (Pahang). One bandit was killed. A 7-year-old boy was accidentally killed during the fight.

Dec. 9 \$10,000/- damage was caused to an estate near Muar (Johore) when bandits set fire to two lorries.

Six Chinese shops were ordered to be closed under the Emergency Regulations.

Dec. 10 A bandit platoon commander (Siow Kiu) was killed when bandits attacked the police post at the Sikamat Resettlement Area near Seremban.

Three bandits were killed and a fourth was wounded near Segamat (Johore).

Dec. 11

The Chief Secretary, Mr. M. V. del Tufo, in a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur said that the present situation in the Federation would not be assisted if martial law were imposed as the civil authorities have all the power they need. The term martial law was misleading. The difficulties in Malaya at the moment did not arise from any inadequacy in the penalties. The difficulty had been in contacting and catching the bandits.

Two crash wagons were derailed and damaged near Kampar (Perak).

Very serious rioting by Muslims took place in Singapore on account of the Hertogh case.

Curfew imposed in the Raub district of Pahang.

Damage estimated at \$10,000/- was caused to an estate in Klang (Selangor) when armed bandits burnt down the smoke-house, store and office.

Dec. 12

Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, returned to Kuala Lumpur from his visit to the U.K. He was accompanied by Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Briggs, the Director of Operations.

Rioting continued in the city of Singapore with incidents of attacks on passengers and burning of cars.

Curfew imposed in Singapore.

Dec. 13

A food convoy was attacked by bandits in the Kota Tinggi area (Johore).

A European Resettlement Officer was killed and his assistant wounded in a bandit attack near Jasin (Malacca).

Acts of arson by bandits were reported in Kampar and in the Tapah areas of Perak.

Dec. 14

Three Chinese youths set fire to a railway carriage belonging to the Penang Hill Railway.

Dec. 15

The High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, said at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur that every effort must be made to end the Emergency in 1951. He announced that regulations affecting the call-up of people of all nationalities were promulgated and that Mr. S. W. P. Foster Sutton, the former Officer Administering the Government would be appointed the Director of Manpower for the Federation. Sir Henry Gurney also announced the British Government's new gift of \$10 million to the Federation for the raising of two further battalions of the Malay Regiment.

\$5,000/- reward offered by the Kedah/Perlis Police for information of persons responsible for the burning of 30 shophouses and 10 squatter huts at Bukit Selambau, Kedah, on November 21, this year.

New reward terms amounting to \$240,000/- offered for information leading to the capture or killing of members of the inner circle of the Malayan Communist Party, highest reward being

\$60,000/- for the capture of the Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee.

Bandits fired on two police posts and a resettlement area in the Kuala Lumpur rural area but were driven off.

Dec. 16 \$50,000/- damage was caused to an estate near Muar (Johore) when terrorists set fire to estate buildings, smoke-houses and the manager's bungalow. The Chinese manager and the conductor were stabbed to death.

Dec. 17 Bandits raided an estate in Kajang and murdered three tappers.

A large bandit camp with a hospital and a parade ground was found in the Grik area of Perak.

Bandits set fire to a store and two buses belonging to an estate in Jasin (Malacca). Damage was estimated at \$300,000/-.

Dec. 18 \$70,000/- damage was caused to an estate in Kluang when terrorists set fire to the estate buildings.

\$700,000/- worth of rubber was destroyed when a fire broke out in a godown near Kuala Lumpur. Arson was suspected.

Dec. 19 New important Government anti-bandit measures announced: (a) the direction of manpower and (b) the imposition of collective punishments in areas where the inhabitants have culpably failed to prevent crimes or to assist the police in capturing the culprits.

Three European planters were murdered two near Tapah (Perak) and the third near Kuala Kubu (Selangor).

Armed bandits held up a bus near Kuantan (Pahang) and robbed the passengers and six bags of mail.

Ten bandit camps were found, three near Rawang (Selangor), three near Kuantan (Pahang), three near Sungei Siput and Grik (Perak) and one in the Gemas area of Negri Sembilan.

Dec. 20 Four Special Constables and a labourer were killed and four other labourers wounded when 40 bandits attacked a railway at a mine near Kota Tinggi (Johore).

Bandits attacked a car carrying the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and another official near Mentakab (Pahang).

Dec. 21 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in a broadcast warned that "if the Chinese Communists stay hostile to the Western Nations, oppose the Asian Powers who strive for Eastern and Western Co-operation and defy the United Nations, then we could only adapt our attitude accordingly. He said, "The rest of the world respects Chinese history and culture, it feels friendship for the Chinese people, but it refuses to be dictated to by the Communists from anywhere."

Eight bandits, one a high-ranking Communist leader, (Kiam Chiew) were killed in the Federation during the past two days. In addition, several were wounded and considerable bandit equipment was recovered.

Rubber trees were slashed on two estates in Nibong Tebal (Province Wellesley) and one in Bahau (Negri Sembilan).

Smart work by Auxiliary Police resulted in five armed bandit suspects being arrested in Muar. (The High Commissioner sent a message of congratulations to the party of Auxiliary Policemen).

Dec. 22 A Police Lieutenant and a Special Constable were killed and three other Special Constables were wounded in a bandit attack near Kuala Kubu (Selangor).

Security Forces attacked a bandit camp near Muar (Johore) and killed six bandits. The Security Forces suffered one killed and five wounded.

Bandits set fire to a building and houses in a labour line on an estate near Kluang (Johore).

Bandits attacked a sawmill near Tapah (Perak), setting fire to three lorries and killing a Special Constable and two civilians.

Dec. 23 Terrorists threw a hand-grenade in Telok Anson, killing two Chinese and injuring nine others, including three members of a jungle squad.

Twelve bags of food were recovered from a bandit camp near Kuala Kangsar (Perak).

Dec. 25 A police lieutenant and two frontier policemen were missing in the Grik area of Perak following an engagement with bandits. Four other constables were seriously wounded and had to be evacuated by helicopter from the area.

A terrorist threw a hand-grenade in Ipoh town, killing one British soldier and wounding five others. Two Chinese civilians were also wounded.

One bandit was killed and ten others wounded when Security Forces fired at a gang of bandits in the Raub area of Pahang on Christmas eve.

In Jerantut (Pahang), police arrested 12 Chinese for not reporting the presence of armed bandits.

Six suspected bandit agents were arrested in Temerloh (Pahang).

Dec. 26 The ketua of a kampong in Mentakab (Pahang) was killed by bandits. Two of his relatives who went to help him were also murdered.

Dec. 28 Bandits shot and killed two British soldiers and wounded another near Kampar (Perak).

Dec. 29 Forty-three Chinese recruits took part in a passing-out parade at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur. Sir William Jenkin, the Director of Intelligence, took the salute.

The driver of a private car travelling along Tapah (Perak) was requested to stop by an armed bandit. Instead, he drove straight at the bandit killing him instantly.

The Singapore Police closed down the "Mayfair Musical and Dramatic Association," because it was "being used for unlawful purposes incompatible with the peace and good order of the Colony." Communist documents and a printing machine were seized.

The ketua of a kampong in the Gurun district, Kedah, was murdered.

Dec. 30 Twelve policemen were killed and six wounded in a bandit ambush by 50 terrorists in the Gurun district of Kedah. Seven bandits were killed in the ensuing battle. Three civilians were also killed and three others wounded.

Dec. 31 Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, in a New Year message to the people of the Federation, said: "Nothing less is at stake than the hopes of the people of this country to live their lives in freedom in future years, and for these hopes we shall fight together."

Emergency leaflets including posters printed and distributed to date—87 million.

Strength of the Federation Police Force (To-date):

	REGULAR POLICE (INCLUDING DETECTIVE BRANCH).		EXTRA POLICE CONSTABLES.	SPECIAL CONSTABLES.
Malays ...	13,619		3,082	31,589
Indians and Pakistanis ...	1,097		250	1,340
Chinese ...	623		251	939
Eurasians ...	10		—	63
Others ...	41		22	122
TOTAL ...	15,390		3,605	34,053

Strength of the Home Guards (To-date):

Malays ...	...	...	25,400
Chinese ...	...	...	3,500
Indians ...	...	...	800
Others ...	...	...	300
TOTAL ...			30,000

Emergency Statistics: (Since the beginning of the Emergency).

Bandits:

Killed ...	...	...	1,631
Suspects arrested under the Emergency Regulations ...	...	...	599
Sentenced to death ...	...	...	137
Sentenced to imprisonment ...	...	...	138

Civilians:

Killed ...	...	...	1,295
Wounded ...	...	...	756
Missing ...	...	...	356

Police:

Killed (including Special Constables and Auxiliary Police) ...	...	...	567
Wounded (including Special Constables and Auxiliary Police) ...	...	...	610

Squatter Resettlement:

Nearly 120,000 squatters had been resettled in 82 resettlement areas.

Deportation and Banishment:

The total number of deportations under the Emergency Regulations 17C—8,909 aliens and 202 British subjects.

The total number of Orders of Banishment approved during 1950 was 158. Of these, 146 were aliens and 12 British subjects.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE EMERGENCY IN MALAYA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY—JUNE, 1951.

- Jan. 1 Communist bandits made two separate ambushes on Security Forces near Kedah, killing four police constables and wounding six others.
- Jan. 3 Bandits set fire to and destroyed 3 vehicles on estates in Selangor and Perak.
- Jan. 4 A rubber factory, a smoke-house and labour lines were burned down by bandits in Raub (Pahang).
Thirty armed Chinese communists set fire to five lorries near Batu Pahat (Johore).
Seven undergraduates and a lecturer of the University of Malaya were arrested by the Singapore police under Emergency Regulation, No. 28. A number of communist documents were found in their rooms.
Seven starving bandits robbed the Malay occupant of a motor-boat near Gua Musang (Kelantan) and took away parachute bags, cash, jewellery and clothing.
- Jan. 5 Ten armed, uniformed Chinese Communists robbed the labourers of an estate near Rawang (Selangor).
Security Forces discovered a bandit camp with accommodation for 300 in the Kluang area of Johore.
Ah Mee, a Chinese communist in the Kota Tinggi area of Johore, was murdered by his platoon companion for refusing to slash rubber trees.
Fifty armed bandits set fire to kongsi buildings and robbed labourers of their money in the Cameron Highlands.
- Jan. 7 Latex cups and rubber trees were destroyed by bandits on estates in Selangor and Paliang.
- Jan. 8 Emergency Regulations on the control and restriction of building were published.
The Singapore and the Federation police detained another four undergraduates of the University of Malaya and eight other persons under Emergency Regulation No. 28. The vice-president of the Malayan Democratic Union and the president and secretary of the Singapore Teachers' Union were among those arrested.
The R.A.F. attacked bandit targets near Ampang (Selangor).
Two Min Yuen members, one of whom was formerly the chairman of the Kuala Lumpur Working Committee of the M.C.P., were arrested in Kuala Lumpur.
- Jan. 10 A European assistant estate manager in Kuala Langat (Selangor) was murdered by communist bandits.
Three British soldiers were killed in a bandit ambush in Perak.
Two million surrender leaflets were dropped by the R.A.F. throughout the Federation.

Communists set fire to the Kuala Kubu Road Railway Station.

A bandit gang murdered the Chinese manager of an estate near Bahau (Negri Sembilan) and burnt down a house and also the power plant and engine.

Jan. 13 A rubber factory in Penang was burnt down by bandits.

Jan. 14 Three British soldiers and two Chinese were wounded by a hand grenade thrown at them in the centre of Ipoh town.

Two Chinese labourers were hacked to death by bandits in Sungei Besi (Selangor).

Eighteen Chinese squatter families, representing the first batch of squatters to be resettled in Trengganu, were moved into the Kuala Dungun Resettlement area.

Jan. 16 Mr. Watherston, the Secretary for Defence, Federation of Malaya, in a statement on the Emergency said that the account of the Emergency which was published by the Chicago Tribune was entirely incorrect in many respects. It was quite untrue to say that the number of bandits under arms in the Federation was 20,000. The fact was that it was generally estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. Many of the increased number of incidents were due to increased anti-bandit operations.

70 armed Communists attacked and derailed a Malayan Collieries train; two special constables were killed and six others wounded.

A British Officer was killed in Perak by a bandit who was then chased and killed by a British Sergeant.

Jan. 17 Lim Ah Fong, the 2nd woman bandit to be hanged under the Emergency Regulations, was executed in Johore Bahru Prison.

A European resettlement officer in Pusing (Perak) was killed by 2 armed bandits.

Jan. 18 The High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, opened the first Resettlement School in Negri Sembilan.

The Economic Mission to the United Kingdom announced that Malaya would receive \$410,000 from E.C.A. funds for the purchase of equipment for a new road-building programme. It was stated that the new roads would permit better policing and would bring under Government protection 300,000 Chinese squatters.

Jan. 19 The printing licence of the Malayu Raya Press, Singapore was withdrawn under the Printing Press Ordinance.

Jan. 20 A British Marine Lieutenant was murdered by a Chinese near Grik (Perak).

The inhabitants of Pusing, a small town near Ipoh, were fined by a magistrate and ordered to close all shops for a period as a penalty for not informing the authorities of the presence of Chinese bandits which led to the murder of a European resettlement officer on January 17.

- Jan. 22 It was announced that under the new manpower regulations men between the ages of 18 and 24 would be called up for services with the Police and the resettlement organisation. It was estimated that a total number of 20,000 would be selected from the 240,000 youths in that category.
- Jan. 23 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, said in Rangoon that inspite of bandit activities in Malaya, agricultural production had increased and rubber, tin, and cocoanut oil production had been maintained at normal levels. Improvement in transport system had been made and social services extended.
- Five persons were arrested following a screening operation in the Kluang area of Johore.
- Ah Hoi, a Chinese bandit leader with a prize of \$20,000/- on his head was killed by one of his comrades who surrendered to the Selangor police the next day.
- Jan. 24 The Federal Legislative Council meeting in Kuala Lumpur approved in principle the introduction of a ministerial form of Government in which nine members holding portfolios would be responsible for group of Government Departments.
- Two bandit leaders were killed by a military patrol near Sungei Rening (Selangor).
- Jan. 25 Sir Henry Gurney, the High Commissioner, told the Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur that nearly 120,000 Chinese squatters had been or were about to be resettled and 300,000 others would be resettled in the future. Sir Henry said that there was now "a sense of getting together and of discarding old suspicions so that anyone whose home and loyalty lies in Malaya may have the opportunity to play his full part in its defence and security."
- Sir Frank Mellersh, Air Officer Commanding, R.A.F. in Malaya left Malaya for the United Kingdom.
- Jan. 26 The Director of Operations, Sir Harold Briggs, in a radio broadcast emphasised that the fight against the Communist bandits in Malaya was a fight in which all the people must play a part. "Whether you are a Malay, Chinese, Tamil, Eurasian or European," he said, "We shall offer you your chance to help in the new Volunteer Police and Services Units which we are about to form for part time service, as well as the Home Guard which all can join."
- Jan. 27 In the Kuala Langat district of Selangor, Malay kampong guards shot and wounded an armed bandit.
- Malays attacked Chinese squatters at Sungei Durian, Kedah, killing 7 Chinese, wounding 5 others, and rendering 200 homeless by burning down their huts.
- Jan. 28 Twelve British soldiers and 13 civilians were wounded by a hand grenade thrown in a dance hall in Seremban (Negri Sembilan).
- A bandit dump containing a quantity of rubber boots, canvas, cloth, medicine and drugs and other materials were discovered near Kuala Langat (Selangor).

- Jan. 29 A collective fine was imposed on the village of Sungkop, in Kedah, for non-co-operation with the local administrative.
- A bandit gang attacked a resettlement area in the Triang district of Pahang, but was driven away by the police.
- Jan. 30 It was announced in Kuala Lumpur that 700 community listening sets were to be installed early next month in kampong and resettlement areas throughout the Federation.
- 160 recruits including 47 probationary Asian inspectors took part in a Passing-out Parade at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur.
- The High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney and the Director of Operations, Sir Harold Briggs, completed a two-day tour of resettlement areas in the Triang and Bentong districts of Pahang.
- In a battle with bandits in the Ayer Kuning area of Perak, 5 constables and 2 civilians were killed.
- Jan. 31 It was learned that since the announcement of the new regulations providing for the call-up of 20,000 servicemen into the Security Forces and resettlement organisation, 200 applications for certificates of re-admission had been received daily from persons intending to leave Malaya for Communist China.
- A gang of 100 bandits raided and set fire to the bungalow and the workers' houses in the Kuala Lipis area of Pahang. Damage was estimated at \$50,000/-.
- Six Malay and two Chinese woodcutters were abducted by armed bandits near Kuala Krai (Kelantan).

February 1951

- Feb. 1 30 armed bandits in Perak ambushed a police vehicle and killed 2 constables and a driver. The police vehicle was set on fire.
- A Chinese girl school in Singapore was held up by ten unarmed Chinese who robbed 280 students of their identity cards.
- Feb. 2 3rd anniversary of the Federation of Malaya—the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, in a message to the children of Federation stated, "Today is your country's birthday. The Federation of Malaya under its new flag is three years old. The flag is the symbol of the unity of its people and demands the loyalty of all who are, or wish to be, its citizens. Under its protection you will learn the simple duties of citizenship, loyalty, help for other people in their troubles, courage in your own."
- Three Chinese bandits (Lim Fook, Lim Poh Lan and Chee Sik Kwan) were hanged. Their executions brought the total number of bandits hanged to 120.
- Five special constables were killed in a bandit ambush near Teluk Anson (Perak). The bandits losses was three killed.
- Feb. 3 Home Guards were formed in the town of Bentong (Pahang).
- A Chinese foreman and three workers were slashed to death by bandits near Bahau (Negri Sembilan).
- Twenty-five surrendered bandits were entertained by the Malayan Chinese Association (Negri Sembilan).

Six women passengers were wounded near Tapah (Perak) when bandits opened fire at the bus in which they were travelling.

Feb. 4 Six surrendered bandits were entertained by the M.C.A. (Selangor Branch).

Thirty-one ex-bandits, which included seven women and four Indians, were entertained in Ipoh by the Kinta branch of the M.C.A.

Feb. 5 Curfew imposed in the Police Districts of Kuala Kubu Bharu, Rawang and Tanjong Malim.

Bandit camps and supply dumps were found in areas in Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Johore.

The Malay assistant commandant of the Singapore Special Constabulary was shot dead by a Chinese in Singapore. Terrorists also shot at and wounded a Malay Constable in Singapore.

Seven Chinese bandits were killed by the Security Forces, four near Bentong (Pahang) and three others near Kluang (Johore).

Chinese terrorists held up and burnt a latex lorry in the Kuantan area of Pahang.

Feb. 7 A child was killed and five people, including women and children, were seriously hurt when two unknown Chinese threw a hand grenade in Chemor town, Perak.

Feb. 8 At a Press Conference held at Kuala Lumpur, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Del Tufo, said that the Government had noted with considerable regret and displeasure the anxiety of a number of Chinese young men who tried to leave the country in order to evade the call-up of Manpower. He added, "I should make it quite clear that powers will be taken to prevent the return to Malaya of any person within the registrable age group, who leaves Federation at this time without good cause."

Feb. 9 A Police Lieutenant was killed and four persons were injured in a bandit ambush near Kuantan (Pahang). The bandits lost two wounded.

Bandits fired on the night mail train from Kuala Lumpur to Penang, causing the death of two persons and wounding four.

Feb. 12 A Chinese Communist leader (Ng Kim Hing) with a price of \$14,000/- on his head was killed by the Security Forces in Johore.

The 121st Chinese bandit (Chow Ching), hanged.

Feb. 13 Mock Meng, another Chinese bandit leader with a price of \$14,000/- on his head together with six "Min Yuen" members were killed by Security Forces in a battle near Kuala Kubu Bharu (Selangor).

Feb. 15 The village of Jenderam near Kajang (Selangor)—an important bandit centre—was cleared by Security Forces under Emergency Regulations 17D. The villagers were removed to a camp in Johore.

Two R.A.F. sergeants lost their lives when their aircraft crashed during an air strike against bandit targets in the jungles near Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan).



One of the many thousands of local guards who protect Malayan Tin Mines from attack by Communist Terrorists.



Since the Emergency started hundreds of thousands of rubber trees have been slashed by Communist terrorists in an attempt to ruin the country's economy. This is a typical example of a slashed rubber tree.

Feb. 16 The Emergency Regulations (Right of Private Defence), 1951, was issued.

Six Chinese uniformed bandits stopped a van belonging to a European firm and stole \$1,200/- in cash.

Feb. 17 A detective sergeant was killed and three other detectives were wounded in a bandit ambush near Kulim (Kedah). In the ensuing fight, three Chinese tappers were also killed and two others wounded.

30 bandits attacked a police patrol near Kuala Kangsar (Perak), killing a police constable and wounding 6 others.

After stopping a bus near Kuala Lumpur, Chinese bandits killed an Indian passenger and robbed others.

Feb. 18 Bandits burnt the telephone installations and tried to set fire to a railway station in the Tapah area of Perak. They also robbed the Station Master of food and clothing.

Feb. 20 A grenade was thrown at a goldsmith's shop in Penang, wounding five civilians.

Feb. 21 Emergency Regulations whereby owners or occupiers of land might be required to house their employees in specified places on their land, were gazetted.

Feb. 22 Five British soldiers were killed in a bandit ambush near Segamat, Johore.

Feb. 23 Six bandit camps and an illegal rubber factory were discovered in the Alor Gajah area of Malacca.

The 1st anniversary of the heroic defence of Bukit Kepong Police Station. A new police station was officially opened by the Menteri Besar, Johore.

A detective was murdered by two Chinese gunmen in Penang.

Feb. 24 A Chinese member of a terrorist killer gang operating in the Tanjong Malim area of Selangor was killed.

50 bandits after slashing rubber trees set fire to and destroyed 27 buildings on an estate near Kuantan (Pahang).

Feb. 25 Bandits set fire to and destroyed two lorries and two buses in Pahang.

Feb. 26 Fifteen people were arrested following a screening of 2,000 people in the Urban District of Kuala Lumpur.

Feb. 27 The 122nd bandit (Karupayah Sarwar) hanged.

Bandits in the Gua Musang area of Kelantan attacked a military convoy and killed a Malay soldier and wounded three others.

A hand grenade was thrown into a cinema at Sungei Siput, Perak, killing a Malay and wounding eight others.

March 1951

Mar. 1 It was announced that Chinese Citizen Committees would be established in resettlement areas and in some predominantly Chinese villages.

Terrorists raided a P.W.D. establishment near Grik (Perak) and destroyed the overseer's quarters and workers' houses, two lorries and a store.

Mar. 2 Terrorists fired at a P.W.D. lorry near Mentakab (Pahang) killing a Malay and wounding four others.

Mar. 3 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, left Singapore for a visit to London. He was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, General Sir John Harding.

Security Forces killed three Chinese "Min Yuen" terrorists near Kajang (Selangor).

Mar. 4 The Malay Regiment celebrated its 18th birthday by a ceremonial passing-out parade of 400 recruits at Port Dickson.

Mar. 5 Bandit hideouts in the jungle of Perak, Pahang and Trengganu were bombed by the R.A.F.

Terrorists in Johore Bahru killed a European estate manager and two special constables. Two other policemen and the driver were unwounded.

Mar. 6 Rewards totalling \$29,000/- were offered by the Perak police for information leading to the arrest of six communists.

Kampong Guards in Bukit Changang (Selangor) armed with parangs chased and fought a gang of Chinese bandits, killing one of them and wounding another.

Mar. 8 Curfew imposed in Siputeh (Perak).

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General in South-East Asia who arrived in London the previous night, said that since his last visit to London in November things had got a little better in Malaya. "People are getting more information about the terrorist movement, which means our forces are able to make more contacts and get more kills," he said. "To a large extent the improvement of conditions in Malaya depended on what happened outside. But in recent months there had also been a vast improvement in surrounding countries, particularly in Indo-China and Burma.

Mar. 8 It was announced that the estimated population of the Federation on 31st December, 1950, was 5,291,708.

Malayasians	...	...	...	...	2,602,777
Chinese	...	...	...	...	2,034,986
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	...	...	578,292
Europeans	...	...	...	...	11,815
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	11,136
Others	...	...	...	...	52,702
TOTAL ...					<u>5,291,708</u>

Mar. 9 The High Commissioner visited Resettlement areas in Segamat, Johore.

Security Forces shot and killed Ng Cheng Soon, an ex-Secretary of the Sungei Lembing Malayan Communist Party.

- Mar. 10 In widely scattered engagements from Chemor to Bidor in Perak, Security Forces killed eight bandits and recovered a quantity of arms and ammunition.
- Mar. 11 It was reported that the target date for the completion of the resettlement camps in Johore would be May 1. Twenty-four resettlement camps had been completed, 18 were under way and the plans for another 23 were ready. The resettlement programme in Johore would involve the movement of over 14,000 families or about 70,000 persons. Already 37,000 were living in new villages away from the continuous threat and intimidation of communist terrorists.
- Bandits murdered one policeman and wounded three others in the Kuantan area of Pahang.
- In the Mersing area of Johore, seven special constables were killed when bandits attacked a lorry escorted by a police patrol.
- Mar. 12 A Singapore dispatch reported that, according to, a recent Chinese Communist broadcast from Peking a Chinese 'relief committee' for Oversea Chinese refugees from Malaya had been formed and a telegram sent to Mr. Atlee requesting permission for the committee to visit Malaya to investigate conditions of 'Suffering Chinese.'
- New rates of pay for the uniformed rank and file of the Federation police were announced.
- Mar. 13 The High Commissioner announced eleven appointments to portfolios under the new system to decentralise responsibility which provided that the new members of the Legislative Council would be responsible to the High Commissioner and would also act as spokesmen in Legislative Council for Groups of Government departments.
- Over one thousand inhabitants of the Kulim district in South Kedah joined the Police and Military in a determined attempt to clear a notorious bandit hideout—the Bongsu Forest Reserve—of bandits.
- Four Chinese bandits including a woman (Kam Wah, Lee Woon, Yan Fah and Soon Loy) surrendered at the police station in Seremban.
- The 123rd bandit (Yong Peng Wah) hanged.
- Mar. 15 Eighteen buildings were set on fire by terrorists in a Malay rehabilitation camp in Klang. Four houses were completely destroyed.
- Mar. 16 Curfew imposed in Tronoh (Perak).
- A Chinese journalist and three other people were arrested in Kuala Lumpur by the police.
- Mar. 18 One Special Constable was killed and three others wounded when a bandit gang attacked a post on a tin mine in the Gunong Paku area of Kedah.
- Heavy air attacks in support of ground forces were made against bandits in the jungle of Pahang, Selangor and Johore.
- Mar. 20 Five lorries were held up and burnt by bandits, three near Mentakab (Pahang) and two near Tampin (Negri Sembilan).

Mar. 21 The Chief Secretary, Mr. Del Tufo, at a Press Conference in Kuala Lumpur referred to the Emergency and said that the overall picture was one of steady, if unspectacular progress and there were two major reasons for this progress: first, the Security Forces had revised their tactics; and secondly, the fight of the Security Forces had been facilitated by a noticeable stiffening of public morale. Emergency statistics showed that there had been 968 contacts with terrorists from July last year to February this year, with 703 casualties inflicted on terrorists. Of these contacts, 495 had occurred since December, with 361 terrorist casualties.

Four million leaflets on surrender and rewards were dropped over selected areas in Negri Sembilan.

Mar. 22 Curfew imposed in the Police district of Kulai, Gelang Patah and Johore Bahru.

Eight bandits were believed to have been killed in an action with a patrol of R.A.F. Regiment near Rawang (Selangor). Five Malay airmen were killed and five wounded.

Mar. 23 Two Chinese women were slashed to death by Chinese bandits in the Kuala Kubu Bharu district of Selangor.

Mar. 25 Acting on information, Security Forces killed fourteen terrorists in Selangor, four near Rawang and ten near Tanjong Malim. A reward of \$20,000/- was paid to the informants.

Police fired at and wounded one of three Chinese arsonists who attempted to set fire to a trolley bus in Penang.

Mar. 27 Vigorous opposition to the sending to Malaya of any Peking delegation to investigate conditions of the so called 'persecuted Chinese' was expressed by the Chinese Associations in meetings held in Singapore and the Federation.

Curfew imposed in the Klang area of Selangor.

An engine and five wagons were derailed between Paloh and Bekok in Johore.

A 14-year-old boy was stabbed to death by terrorists near Mentakab (Pahang).

Mar. 28 The New Malayan nationality proposals, which include the general principles that first generation non-Malays should be eligible for citizenship by registration and that second generation non-Malays should be citizens by operation of law, were published.

A Chinese Resettlement Officer was killed when a bandit gang attacked a resettlement team near Kajang (Selangor).

Mar. 30 The 2nd Battalion Scots Guards left Singapore for England.

April 1951

Apr. 2 A Marine Lieutenant and a Marine Corporal were killed in an engagement with terrorists in the Kuala Kangsar area of Perak. Two Chinese civilians were also killed.

Passing-out Parade of 130 special constables at the Depot, Sri Menanti, Negri Sembilan.

Acting on information, five Chinese bandits were killed by a Security Forces patrol near Batu Gajah, Perak.

A British merchant seaman was killed and two others seriously wounded by a gunman in Penang.

Acting on information, Malay Kampong Guards in the Lenkuas area of Tronoh (Perak) shot and killed five armed and uniformed members of a bandit gang.

Apr. 4 The Gordon Highlanders arrived in Singapore from the United Kingdom.

A Police Lieutenant and two police constables were killed in a bandit ambush near Kulim (Kedah).

Three Auxiliary Policemen were killed as they attempted to fight off 150 bandits attacking Kampong Temenggong in the Grik area of Perak.

Apr. 5 The Government of the Federation and Singapore announced that rubber exports would be controlled as from April 9.

In Kluang, five armed terrorists tied a rubber tapper to a tree and slashed him to death with a parang.

The 124th bandit (Yaacob Utamah b. Jawi Kromah) was hanged.

Apr. 6 Mr. James Griffiths, the Colonial Secretary, announced in the House of Commons in London that the Government had refused to allow a Mission from China to come to Malaya to examine the conditions of Chinese here. He told the House "I think the House should know that numerous messages have been received from Malayan Overseas Chinese requesting that permission for such a Mission to visit there should be rejected." The following is the text of the reply given in the House of Commons:

"On the 8th March the chairman of a body in Peking styling itself the Relief Committee for Overseas Chinese Refugees in Malaya sent a telegram to the Prime Minister announcing that his committee had organised an investigation team which would proceed to Malaya to investigate the conditions of suffering overseas Chinese. Arrangements for entry permits were demanded. On the 9th March this relief committee issued a statement which appeared in the press in China. It is perhaps sufficient for me to say that this abusive statement is as dishonest and as transparent a Communists propaganda manoeuvre as any I have seen. We have nothing to hide but equally we have no intention whatsoever of permitting such a mission now or at a later date to enter Malaya.

"There is a free and independent Press in Malaya and the facts of the situation there are known to all. The great majority of Chinese in Malaya are peaceful, contented and law-abiding citizens. They have nothing to fear except from the terrorist movement whose object is to create disorder in Malaya and the majority of whose victims have been Chinese. The 11,000 Chinese held in detention camps in Malaya are in the main aliens who have been actively helping the terrorists. They would not be in detention camps now had the Chinese been willing to accept the obligations of a sovereign state to take back its own subjects when they are deported. In conclusion I think the House should know that numerous messages have been received from Malayan

Overseas Chinese requesting that permission for such a mission to visit there should be rejected and expressing their determination to co-operate in the task of resistance to the terrorist movement."

The first batch of reliefs for ground crewsmen of the two R.A.A.F. Squadrons operating with the R.A.F. in the anti-bandit war arrived in Singapore from Australia.

Apr. 8 Six workers kongsi houses were burnt down by 40 bandits in an estate in the Kemasek district of Trengganu.

Apr. 9 A railway station was burned down by a bandit gang in the Segamat area of Johore.

Security Forces in Selangor shot and killed a Chinese "Min Yuen" leader (Ho Kon Yow).

Destination control of rubber exports began to-day.

Apr. 10 Mr. R. P. Bingham, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, told a Press Conference that 6,000 Chinese who were liable to be called up under the Manpower Regulations, had applied for Certificates of Admission since the beginning of this year. He warned Chinese youths leaving for China to evade the call-up that it would be like going out of the "frying pan into the fire," as there was a stringent call-up in China.

The Headmaster of a Chinese school in Klang was murdered by terrorists.

One European, one Special Constable and a civilian were murdered when terrorists attacked in estate vehicle near Kulim (Kedah).

Apr. 11 Major-General R. E. Urquhart, G.O.C. Malaya, paid a farewell visit to the 26 Field Regiment, R.A. which was due shortly to leave Malaya for the Middle East.

Apr. 12 Lincoln and Brigand Bombers of the R.A.F. attacked bandit jungle hideouts in Perak, Pahang and on the Pahang-Negri Sembilan border.

Apr. 13 The son of a well-known Chinese miner in Perak was ambushed and killed near Chemor.

Bandits burned a latex lorry and robbed the labourers on an estate near Seremban.

A Chinese village headman in the Grik area of Perak was shot dead by 20 armed bandits.

Apr. 14 Six police constables were killed and seven others were wounded when terrorists fired at a police van in the Jitra district of Kedah. Five bandits were believed wounded in the engagement.

A Gurkha officer was killed and a British officer and another Gurkha were wounded following an engagement with terrorists in Johore.

Communist terrorists slashed some 3,600 rubber trees on an estate near Mentakab (Pahang).

Two persons were detained for evading the direction of Manpower regulations following a screening operation of 19,000 persons in Kuala Lumpur.

- Apr. 15 Security Forces operating in Johore shot and killed six terrorists and wounded two others.
- Apr. 16 Six Malay soldiers were killed and three were wounded when a military convoy was ambushed by 50 terrorists in Negri Sembilan. A British officer and a Lance Corporal were also seriously wounded. The bandits suffered four killed and three wounded.
- Curfew declared in the police district of Kuala Langat.
- Thirty armed Malay and Chinese terrorists plundered jewellery, clothes and food from a station master's quarters and from workers' homes on a mining estate at Padang Pulut in Trengganu and then set fire to the railway station and the workers' houses.
- Apr. 17 Bandits burned a lorry which was engaged in resettlement work in the Tapah area of Perak.
- Thirty bandits attacked a police party near Rawang (Selangor) and killed a police lieutenant and three constables.
- Three Special Constables were wounded, one seriously, when bandits attacked an escort party on an estate near Taiping (Perak).
- Apr. 19 Security Forces, acting on information, killed two Communists near Mentakab (Pahang), one of whom was Wong Thiew Meng ("Min Yuen" leader of East Kemayan).
- Apr. 20 Another Chinese bandit, Low Chow, was executed for offence against Emergency Regulation 4C (1).
- Apr. 21 A Chinese millionaire pineapple magnate was shot dead by two gunmen in Singapore.
- A Chinese village headman was murdered near Pulau (Kelantan).
- Two bandit food dumps containing quantities of rice, tinned fish, oil and bean-curd were discovered near Grik (Perak).
- Apr. 23 A detective was shot and killed in Georgetown, Penang.
- 12 persons were detained by the Police following a screening operation in the Bayan Lepas area of Penang.
- Bandits abducted a kampong ketua and his son in Kedah (the son was later murdered).
- Apr. 24 A police escort operating near Raub (Pahang) discovered seven bandit supply dumps, containing large quantities of tinned food, dried vegetables, sugar, salt fish, potatoes and rice. Duplicating paper, medicine and drugs were also found in the dumps.
- The awards of four George Medals for gallantry in action against the bandits were announced. It was the first time that George Medals had been awarded in Malaya.
- Apr. 25 In an address to the Federal Legislative Council at Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, stressed that the present conflict with communist terrorism could and would be finished if those who still assisted or were intimidated into supplying money and food to the Communists made up their minds that they would give their actual help to hasten the inevitable end which awaits the murderer and extortioner. "If hate and

anger could kill Communists," said Sir Henry, "there would be few alive here today."

Apr. 26 Another Chinese bandit (Cheng Min) hanged.

The European manager of an estate in Bidor (Perak) was arrested by the C.I.D. (Tapah) for allegedly consorting with armed bandits and failing to report their presence to the Police. (This was the first time that a European had been charged with consorting with bandits).

Apr. 27 A Chinese Auxiliary Police Inspector was killed and two Auxiliary Police and four civilians (including 3 children) were wounded when a hand grenade was thrown by a terrorist in Ipoh.

Tan Guat, Chinese Military Commander of a bandit military group in Johore, surrendered to the Security Forces.

Some 12,000 rubber trees were slashed and several smoke-houses were burnt by Communists in various estates during the past week.

Two European planters were murdered by terrorists within a few miles of the Johore Causeway.

Apr. 28 Sixty-two Police recruits took part in a Passing-out Parade at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur.

Four British soldiers, one Malay and three Chinese civilians were injured when a hand grenade was thrown by a terrorist in Kulim Town, Kedah.

Apr. 29 Terrorists murdered four Chinese, one of them a woman in the Mersing area of Johore.

Terrorists in the Grik area of Perak killed six Chinese timber workers after burning down a timber kongsi.

Apr. 30 Two Malay Kampong Guards ambushed and killed an armed terrorist near Kampar (Perak).

Security forces removed to a resettlement camp the inhabitants of the village of Busut in Selangor because of their active assistance to the bandits over the past two years.

Certificate of Federal Citizenship issued: (Since April 1949).

Malaysians (adults and minors) ...	...	...	5,090
Chinese (adults and minors) ...	...	...	200,366
Indian, Pakistanis and Ceylonese (adults and minors)	...	...	13,119
Others ...	...	...	451

TOTAL ... 219,026

May 1951

May 1 The High Commissioner toured the Jabor Valley allegedly one of the worst bandit infested areas in Pahang.

Security Forces operating near Pusing (Perak) killed six bandits and captured two others. The bandits were waiting to launch a May Day attack on the Pusing Home Guard.

May 2 Acting on information, 1,000 Home Guards accompanied by Security Forces searched 2,000 acres of Baling District in Kedah for bandit camps.

Two European Police Officers, who went to investigate the burning of two railway wagons near Rawang, were shot dead.

Bandits near Kuantan (Pahang) held up two lorries, stole a quantity of foodstuffs and 27 bags of mail, then set fire to the lorries.

Six Gurkhas and two constables were killed and four Gurkhas were wounded in a bandit ambush near Segamat (Johore).

May 4 It was reported that the major stage of the resettlement plan had been accomplished and 80,000 squatters in Johore housed in 63 new villages under police protection.

Another Chinese bandit (Lee Soo) hanged.

May 5 Terrorists near Kuantan (Pahang) held up four lorries, robbed the drivers of cash and stole a quantity of dried fish and four mail bags.

The ketua of Kampong Inchai in Kedah was murdered by armed bandits.

May 6 A Russian mine manager was attacked and wounded by bandits near Kampar (Perak).

May 8 It was reported from Malaya that shipments of rubber to China had been reduced by half since control of exports to Communist countries had been imposed in April.

It was officially announced by Headquarters, Malaya, that the Army casualties from the start of the Emergency in Malaya in June 1948 till May 4 were as follows:—

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
U.K. Officers (with Imperial Forces) ...	25	30
U.K. Officers (with local Forces) ...	1	1
King's Gurkha Officers ...	8	5
U.K. Other Ranks ...	109	170
Gurkha Other Ranks ...	86	146
Malay Other Ranks ...	—	5
Malay Regiment Officers ...	1	—
Malay Regiment Other Ranks ...	57	64
TOTAL ...	287	421

Terrorists fired at a Resettlement Camp in the Kuala Lumpur rural district, wounding a woman.

May 9 Twelve armed bandits fired at a military convoy engaged in resettlement work near Kampar, killing a Police Constable and a Chinese. Four persons, including a European Resettlement Officer were wounded.

Five goods wagons were derailed by an explosion near Senai (Johore).

May 10 Nine Gurkha soldiers, seventeen civilians and three Police were wounded when a hand grenade exploded in a Cinema hall in Bentong (Pahang).

Two Chinese were each sentenced to eight years imprisonment in Kuala Lumpur for failing to report the presence of bandits.

May 11 Six armed terrorists were killed in the Ulu Seminyih area of Kajang.

- May 12 Another 40 men of the Royal Australian Air Force arrived in Singapore for service in Malaya.
- Ah Seng, a member of the Jenderam "Min Yuen," was shot dead near Kajang (Selangor). A hand grenade and \$1,000/- cash were recovered from his body.
- May 13 General de Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China arrived Singapore for discussions with Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, and with U.S. and British Military officials.
- May 14 A Chinese youth, son of a Towkay in Telok Muroh, Lumut (Perak) was abducted and later found murdered by bandits.
- May 15 In Johore, Security Forces found a bandit grave with a rope round a dead bandit's neck. He had evidently been executed by his own gang.
- May 16 Two Chinese terrorists (Moke Pin and Lee Kit Ling) members of the Rasa "Min Yuen" were killed.
- May 18 Bandits fired at a bus near Raub (Pahang), killing a Police Constable and wounding seven policemen.
- Another bandit (Lai Tee Ngok) hanged.
- The Tanah Hitam power-station in Central Kedah was burnt and destroyed by terrorists.
- May 20 Terrorists fired at a resettlement area and called upon the Chinese Auxiliary Police Guard to surrender but the A.P.'s fired back at the attackers and forced them to withdraw.
- May 21 Lt. Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces made his first visit to the Federation since taking over his new command.
- May 22 Sir Franklin Gimson, Governor of Singapore, announced in the Legislative Council that the Executive Council had agreed to ban all exports of rubber to China (a similar announcement to this effect was also made by the Federation Government).
- Two engines were destroyed in a tin-mine in the Ipoh area of Perak.
- The police in Penang announced the arrest of a leader of a Communist organisation and five other members.
- May 24 The Government issued a warning that all persons returning to Malaya from abroad who had been subjected to intensive Communist propaganda would be regarded as a menace to the maintenance of law and order and would be liable to detention under the Emergency Regulations.
- 2,000 rubber trees were slashed by bandits in the Seremban district of Negri Sembilan.
- May 26 Lam Swee, a former Communist leader and member of the Central Executive Committee who surrendered in June 1950, told the press that the bandits numbered 5,000 and were mostly Chinese with about 300 Malays and some Indians. He said that most of the rank and file were not Communists, that stocks of arms and ammunition were low and that as far he knew, no supplies had come from abroad.

Fifty armed terrorists abducted the kepala of a rubber factory near Johore Bahru, struck him first with an axe and then bayoneted him.

May 27 A British officer and two British soldiers were killed and two British soldiers and a tracker were wounded when they were ambushed by 50 bandits near Kluang (Johore).

May 28 Chow Mok, a known member of the Bukit Koman killer squad in Pahang, killed.

Security Forces operating in the Segamat area of Johore killed twelve armed bandits.

Yap Heong, a bandit leader, who eluded the Police for three years was killed near Salak South (Selangor).

May 29 The resettlement school at Machap Umboo, Malacca, was opened.

Armed, uniformed terrorists set fire to labourers' quarters, a bus and two motor-boat engines in the Kuala Selangor district of Selangor.

May 31 Kong Sang, a member of the Gombak Min Yuen, who took part in two grenade-throwing incidents in Kuala Lumpur was shot by Security Forces.

June 1951

June 1 Six uniformed terrorists set fire to and completely destroyed the Temoh Railway Station in Perak.

Two new resettlement buildings were burned in the Bahau district of Negri Sembilan.

June 4 R.A.F. and R.A.A.F. aircraft struck at bandit targets in the jungle in four States in operations in support of the Security Forces.

Acting on information, six suspected terrorists were arrested near Klang (Selangor). Documents together with medical goods were seized.

A Chinese headman whilst travelling on an estate road in Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan) was dragged out of his car and murdered.

June 5 Increased rewards ranging from \$2,000/- to \$80,000/- were announced by the Federal Government for the bringing in alive and for information leading to the capture or killing of Communist terrorists. (Since the announcement of increased rewards at the end of last year \$500,000/- had been paid by Government for information about Communist terrorists).

Dodging a hand grenade aimed at him a European estate manager near Kuala Krau (Pahang) promptly chased his Chinese attacker, wounded him three times and finally captured him.

June 6 A Malay Home Guard in the Kuala Lumpur rural district was brutally murdered by terrorists.

June 7 Gurkha and British officers and other ranks who have been awarded honours ranging from Military Cross to Membership of the Order of the British Empire for gallantry or distinguished service in connection with the campaign against Communist terrorists in Malaya were among those who were presented by the

High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, with the insignia of their awards at the King's Birthday Parade in Kuala Lumpur.

Malay Auxiliary police resisted for two hours a terrorist attack in their kampong near Raub (Pahang) and finally drove the terrorists off.

June 8 A bandit gang caused one of the worst railway derailments in Malaya since October 1950 when an engine hit the tender and eight coaches of the Gemas-Kuala Lumpur day mail and plunged off the track near Gemas.

June 9 The Malayan Chinese Association approved a grant of \$154,980/- to help Chinese resettlement squatters in the Federation. This was the M.C.A.'s second large grant for resettlement work—the first grant of \$170,000/- was made towards the end of last year.

Five terrorists including a Malay bandit leader, Baba bin Buyong with a prize of \$20,000/- on his head was shot dead by Security Forces near Alor Gajah (Malacca).

June 10 Wong Chen, a Chinese terrorists agent and food supplier was found murdered by his own gang near Kota Tinggi (Johore).

A proposal to establish inter-racial National Primary Schools throughout Malaya to supersede the present vernacular schools was made in "The Barnes Report" on Malay Education.

June 11 Terrorists failed to blow up a lorry carrying R.A.F. Regiment Malays near Rawang (Selangor) when an electrically detonated bomb failed to explode.

Kampong Guards near Raub (Pahang) ambushed and killed 3 terrorists.

June 12 Further amendments to Emergency Regulations were announced—(In future no person will be convicted merely for giving money or supplies to the Communist terrorists if he can prove that before being charged, he voluntarily gave full information of the offence to the police officer. This exemption will not, however, apply to persons who have sheltered a terrorist or enabled him to avoid arrest).

Three Tele-communications employees were killed and five wounded when a railway jeep and trailer in which they were travelling were ambushed and blown up by 40 terrorists near Kluang.

June 14 Malay Kampong Guards in Central Kedah attacked 15 terrorists, killed two and took their guns.

June 16 Speaking about the new Emergency Regulations relating to the Control of Food and other supplies to the terrorists, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Briggs, Director of Operations, in a broadcast said, "Like all wars—this is a people's war. I am calling on all of you to help fight this war by preventing the terrorists from obtaining the food and other articles they want." "By doing this," he said, "you will be helping to defeat the terrorists, and, at the same time, you will be helping to restore the peaceful Malaya which the terrorists have tried to destroy."

New Emergency Regulations aimed at completely depriving the Communist bandits of food, drugs and other supplies were announced.

The registration under the Direction of Manpower of youths between the ages of 17 and 24 began in Penang.

50 R.A.F. planes took part in one of the heaviest air bombardments of terrorist targets in Johore jungles.

A lorry and five buildings in the Kuala Kubu Bahru district of Selangor were set on fire and destroyed. Two men and one woman were also bayoneted and then shot to death by bandits on an estate in the same district.

It was estimated in Kuala Lumpur today, the 3rd anniversary of the declaration of the Emergency, three years of war against the bandits had cost Malaya at least \$450,000,000. Of this sum, about \$320,000,000 had been spent by the Federal Government on anti-bandit measures. The rest has been the U.K.'s contribution to internal and external security and for the actual damage done by bandits. In the actual number of lives lost, the bandits had suffered as heavily as Security Forces and civilians combined—the grand total of casualties on both sides being a little over 4,000.

The European manager of Lendu Estate near Alor Gajah (Malacca) and a planter of Jeram Padang Estate, Bahau (Negri Sembilan) were murdered by terrorists.

Ah Ling, a woman leader of a gang of 30 bandits, was shot dead together with three other terrorists near Raub (Pahang).

June 15 Seventeen teachers, pupils and former students of several Chinese schools were detained by the Penang Police in connection with activities of the banned Penang Students' Association.

The strength of the Home Guard (as stated in the "People Guard") in all States and Settlements—excluding Trengganu—was over 57,000 and in all there were 142,000 part-time volunteers helping as Home Guards, Kampong Guards or Auxiliary Police in the fight against the Communist terrorists. The majority were Malays.

June 17 Fire destroyed five buildings in a resettlement area in the Kuala Lipis area of Pahang.

More food dumps were discovered by the Security Forces, one containing 200 gantangs of rice near Triang (Pahang), another containing large quantities of rice and oil near Tampin (Negri Sembilan) and another containing food and clothing near Muar (Johore).

Dakota planes dropped anti-bandit and surrender leaflets in 30 areas of Johore.

June 19 Five terrorists were believed to have been killed during an engagement with Security Forces near Jelabu (Negri Sembilan).

Terrorists destroyed a police post and office in the Nibong Tebal district of Province Wellesley.

June 20 Singapore Security Police questioned four Singapore Chinese school girls who ran away from their homes in Singapore to Hong Kong (with the intention of going to Communist China), but who were sent back to the Colony by plane under police escort. Two other girls were earlier released.

In Kuala Langat district of Selangor, Security Forces located a terrorist supply dump containing 1,200 lbs. of rice, quantities of vegetables, paper, clothing and M. & B. tablets.

Six food dumps containing 2,000 lbs. of rice, quantities of beans and oil were found near Bentong (Pahang). Other food dumps were also found in Grik and Kampar (Perak).

June 21 Loh Wong, Chinese leader of the Chenderiang gang (Perak) was shot dead by Security Forces near Tapah (Perak).

18 Chinese and 26 Indians were arrested following a screening operation in Labis (Johore).

June 22 Ah Ban, Chinese leader of the Min Yuen in the Segambut area of Selangor was killed. Four of his supporters surrendered to the police recently.

The bodies of three rubber tappers were found near Mentakab (Pahang). They had been stabbed to death by terrorists.

June 24 In a review of the Singapore Police's war against militant communism, the Singapore Special Branch C.I.D. Chief, Mr. A. E. G. Blades said that the police had recently arrested 18 communist officials and four gangs of thugs who had been burning buses, taxis and taking identity cards. The police also seized an important propaganda communist centre complete underground communist publications.

Curfew imposed at the 2½ milestone, Seremban-Labu Road, Negri Sembilan, (covering an area within a radius of one mile of the resettlement area).

June 25 The Commissioner of Police, Singapore, advised those Chinese who had received letters from Red China demanding money not to pay up, but to report the matter to the police. More than 50 Chinese in Singapore were reported to have received threats and demands amounting to \$20,000,000 (Hong Kong).

Another terrorist (Siak Koi Yuen) was hanged.

A handgrenade was thrown at a Chinese funeral in Penang, but fortunately did not explode.

June 26 Five terrorists were killed and one wounded near Kuantan (Pahang).

Evacuation of Segambut village to Jinjang in Selangor. (This new resettlement has an area of more than 5,000 acres with a capacity to accommodate 17,000 people).

June 27 In recognition of the fighting spirit of the Auxiliary Police, Kampong Guards and Home Guards in defending life and property against the terrorists, the Federation Government announced that new badges would be issued to all men who had completed 3 months services.

June 28 Curfew imposed in Central Selangor, Klang North and also in Muar (Johore).

Two firemen were wounded when the engine of a goods train was thrown 20 ft. from the line into a swamp near Kluang (Johore).

June 29 Heavily outnumbered, a police convoy fought off a terrorist attack near Broga (Selangor). Four police were killed and two wounded. The terrorists lost one killed and three wounded.

June 30 New re-entry Emergency Regulations introduced—measures for stricter control of travel between Malaya and foreign countries, in particular countries which are under Communist domination.

Terrorists burnt down the Niyor railway station in Johore.

Tan Yong, a notorious Chinese terrorist-killer in the Puchong area of Selangor was killed by Security Forces.

June 30

It was stated that since the Emergency began in June 1948, there had been 700 incidents on the railways. Over 100 major derailments had been caused by bandit interference with the track. The majority of these incidents—565—had occurred within the past 18 months. Inspite of the bandit activities against the Railways more foods and passengers were carried in 1950 than in 1949.

Elections in Resettlement Areas: Elections for village committees in resettlement and regrouping areas were first started in Johore, which was one of the four priority areas for resettlement. They have since been held in Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Perak.

Deportation and Banishment:

The total number of deportations under Emergency Regulation 17C since the beginning of the Emergency was stated to be 11,175 aliens and 259 British subjects.

The total number of orders of Banishment approved since the beginning of the Emergency was stated to be 540 (so far in 1951 68, 1950 158, 1949 314).

Number of Emergency Servicemen: Called up since the direction of Manpower started in February, 1951:

Malays	...	...	...	968
Chinese	...	...	...	863
Indians and others	...	...	...	313
TOTAL ...				2,144

Emergency leaflets including posters printed and distributed to-date—111½ million.

Strength of the Federation Police Force: (To-date).

REGULAR POLICE (INCLUDING DETECTIVE BRANCH).			EXTRA POLICE CONSTABLES.	SPECIAL CONSTABLES.
Europeans	...	1,177	—	—
Malays	...	16,239	3,175	33,629
Indians and Pakistanis	...	1,279	256	1,623
Chinese	...	1,223	304	1,425
Eurasians	...	—	—	107
Others	...	301	21	155
TOTAL ...	...	20,219	3,756	36,939

Bandit Casualties: (Since the beginning of the Emergency).

		Bandits Killed.	Bandits Wounded & Escaped.	Bandits Sur- rendered.	Suspects Wounded & Captured.	Suspects Captured Unwounded
Malays	...	77	22	158	9	46
Chinese	...	2,039	992	363	158	573
Indians	...	25	2	27	2	7
Indonesians	...	3	1	2	2	4
Siamese	...	2	—	1	1	—
Sakai	...	17	—	—	—	1
Others	...	2	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	...	2,184	1,017	553	172	633

Civilian Casualties: (From bandit action).

		KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Malays	...	236	191	78
Chinese	...	1,060	562	260
Indians	...	125	112	9
Indonesians	...	11	8	1
Europeans	...	71	44	—
Siamese	...	2	—	—
Sakai	...	60	10	51
Others	...	11	18	1
TOTAL	...	1,576	945	400

Police Casualties:

		Regular Police Killed.	Regular Police Wounded	Specials Killed.	Specials Wounded	Killed	Auxiliaries Wounded	Missing
Malays	...	278	349	281	310	52	37	3
Chinese	...	20	17	25	32	14	8	—
Indians	...	19	27	10	6	3	—	—
Indonesians	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Europeans	...	40	37	—	1	4	5	—
Siamese	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sakai	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Others	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	...	360	431	316	351	75	50	3

**CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING
THE EMERGENCY IN MALAYA FOR THE PERIOD
JULY 1951 TO JUNE 1952**

July 1951

- July 2 Another terrorist (Haron bin Mat Asin) was hanged under the Emergency Regulations.
 Tan Yong, a terrorist leader in Selangor was killed by Security Forces.
- July 3 A European Manager and 2 Special Constables were murdered in Pahang.
 In Province Wellesley, an 18-year-old youth was dragged from his school and murdered by terrorists. Two Chinese girls in the same area were also murdered.
- July 4 Security Forces killed a \$10,000/- terrorist leader, Ah Foong, near Jelebu (Negri Sembilan).
 The report on Chinese education in the Federation by Drs. William P. Fenn and Wu Teh-Yao was published.
- July 6 Three British soldiers were wounded when terrorists fired on military lorries and resettlement vehicles in the Grik area of Perak.
 A European Estate Manager and 2 Special Constables were killed in a terrorist attack in the Graigilelea Estate, Muar (Johore).
- July 7 Security Forces operating near Tanjong Malim ambushed 2 terrorists, killing one and wounding another.
- July 8 The New Village School in Kuala Terla, Cameron Highlands, opened.
 Two armed uniformed terrorists were killed by Security Forces in the Raub area of Pahang.
- July 12 Siew Chin, a communist leader of Pusing with a reward of \$10,000/- on his head was killed by Security Forces.
 Terrorists set fire to a bridge on the Telok Anson-Kampar Road (Perak).
- July 13 Another communist-terrorist (Wong Chuen) was hanged.
 A bandit camp with accommodation for 100 terrorists was found near Sitiawan (Perak). Rice, cooking oil, tinned food, medicine, clothing and printing equipment were recovered.
- July 14 Four Special Constables and a civilian were killed when 50 terrorists ambushed a police vehicle in Trengganu.
 A Police Lieutenant was killed and five Police Constables were wounded in a terrorist attack on a police vehicle near Kulim (Kedah).
 Five masked terrorists broke into a squatter's house and murdered an adult occupant.
- July 15 A hand-grenade was thrown into a coffee shop in Tapah (Perak), killing one civilian and wounding seven others.
 R.A.F. planes bombed terrorist targets in six estates.
 Six terrorists were killed, 2 in Pahang and 4 in Johore. A woman terrorist was shot dead near Kluang (Johore).

- July 16 A European estate Manager, two constables and a conductor were murdered near Kota Tinggi (Johore). Three Constables were also wounded.
- Terrorists in the Grik area of Perak, stopped a car and robbed its occupants of \$4,000/-.
- July 17 A Police Lieutenant was fatally wounded in a terrorist ambush near Kuantan (Pahang).
- July 18 A wounded terrorist, identified as Chan Wah He, was captured by Security Forces near Cameron Highlands.
- July 19 30 terrorists ambushed a police convoy, killing one Special Constable and wounding 2 others.
- Security Forces killed Raja Gopal, a notorious Indian terrorist leader and five others near Kuala Lumpur.
- Terrorists set fire to a smoke-house, a store and a labourers' lines near Teluk Anson.
- July 20 Si Toh Chun, a member of the Seremban District Committee with a reward of \$10,000/- on his head, was killed by Security Forces.
- July 21 One Gurkha soldier was killed and six others wounded following a terrorist attack on a food convoy near Raub (Pahang).
- July 22 In the Mersing area of Johore, one bridge was destroyed and two others were damaged by terrorists.
- Two terrorists surrendered in the Federation.
- July 23 Special Constables escorting a latex lorry were fired on by terrorists near Kluang (Johore).
- Four Special Constables were murdered.
- Terrorists burnt a passenger bus in Pudu, Kuala Lumpur.
- Three terrorists were killed and six were wounded in the Federation.
- July 24 Six terrorists were killed and one was wounded by Security Forces operating in various parts of the Federation.
- July 25 One terrorist surrendered to the Police.
- July 26 Another communist-terrorist (Tang Weng) hanged.
- July 27 Terrorist Loo Ah Siong, hanged.
- In the Kuantan District of Pahang, terrorists burnt a store, damaged factory machinery and slashed 500 rubber trees.
- Security Forces killed 4 Communists, 2 in Johore and 2 in Perak.
- July 28 Five lorries in the Kota Tinggi district in Johore and an estate vehicle near Seremban (Negri Sembilan) were burned down by terrorists.
- Security Forces, acting on information, attacked a gang of 14 Communist-terrorists in the Segamat district of Johore, killing twelve and capturing one. A quantity of arms were recovered.
- July 29 Another 2 terrorists were killed and two captured near Ipoh (Perak).
- July 31 Fifteen terrorist food dumps were located in the Federation.
- In the Bahau district of Negri Sembilan, terrorists forced tappers to look on while they murdered a woman tapper.

August 1951

- Aug. 1 Terrorists set fire to buildings and robbed labourers on an estate in the Alor Gajah area of Malacca.
- Aug. 2 About 100 squatter houses were destroyed when communist-terrorists set fire to buildings in a regrouping area in the Jasin district of Malacca.
- Five terrorists were killed and two were wounded in the Federation.
- Aug. 3 A food dump containing 18 sacks of rice, 10 sacks of tinned food and 81 tins of milk were found near Triang (Pahang).
- Aug. 4 Two terrorists were killed and one was wounded when Security Forces ambushed five terrorists in the Kajang district of Selangor.
- Aug. 5 A Chinese Liaison Officer was murdered and five members of the Security Forces were wounded in a bandit ambush on the Rompin-Bahau Road in Negri Sembilan.
- Aug. 6 Singapore Riots. The report of the Singapore Riots Inquiry Commission was published.
- The Director of Operations, Sir Harold Briggs, told the Press at Kuala Lumpur that the forces of law and order were winning the battle of morale. The resettlement of 280,000 people in 280 villages had brought security to them and had led to a much greater flow of information, co-operation over food control and the formation of a Home Guard Force for self-protection. Desertions by terrorists were increasing.
- Inhabitants of Batu Laut Village resettled in Tanjong Sepat (Selangor).
- Aug. 7 Terrorists ambushed a police patrol near Tapah (Perak), killing 13 Chinese Auxiliary Police and a rubber tapper.
- Aug. 8 Security Forces in Johore captured a number of terrorist documents in which were revealed plans for the expansion of the "Min Yuen" (civilian branch of the communist terrorists). The increasing difficulties of the terrorists resulting from resettlement and food control measures formed the background to these new plans.
- The Federation Government announced that in the first year of the Briggs Plan in Johore 300 terrorists had been killed, 17 captured and 67 had surrendered, while many had died of starvation, disease or wounds.
- The Singapore Police announced the arrest of 28 Chinese communists and the breaking up of six complete cells of the "Singapore People's Anti-British League," a civil branch of the communist gangs and a training ground for new party members.
- A Chinese woman terrorist was killed near Johore Bahru.
- Aug. 9 A Chinese terrorist who joined the terrorists in Johore for one week was disillusioned and surrendered to the Scudai Police.
- Aug. 12 As a result of information a \$10,000/- terrorist (Sau Keng) was killed near Johore Bharu (Johore).
- Aug. 13 Another terrorist surrendered.

Security Forces operating in Perak contacted 16 armed Chinese terrorists, wounding 2 of them. Terrorist packs and food were recovered.

- Aug. 14 The issue of badges to Auxiliary Police, Kampong Guards and Home Guards by the Federation Government was announced.
- Six terrorist hideout areas in Johore, Selangor, and Perak were bombed by the R.A.F.
- 2 Special Constables were killed when 30 terrorists attacked a Police Post near Tapah.
- 50 armed terrorists attacked a Penghulu's house near Kota Tinggi, murdering the Penghulu and 2 Auxiliary Police.
- Terrorist (Wong Ah Tuck), hanged.
- Aug. 15 Terrorists set fire to a Kongsis and a smoke-house on an estate near Kulim (Kedah). Rubber trees were also slashed.
- Aug. 16 Security Forces in Trengganu found an evacuated terrorist camp Headquarters consisting of 13 huts with lecture hall, parade ground, printing room and armoury. Nearby were numerous slit trenches and sentry posts.
- Two terrorists were killed and three surrendered in the Federation.
- Aug. 17 Two more terrorists (Lai Kok Fei and Ahmad bin Singah Don) hanged.
- Terrorists shot and killed a European planter while he was inspecting an estate in the Rembau district of Negri Sembilan.
- Kampong Guards of Jeransang village (Pahang) were awarded \$2,329/- by the Government for bravery when fighting six terrorists and killing one of them.
- Aug. 18 Lee Keat, a Penang Communist with a price of \$3,000/- on his head, surrendered to the Penang Police.
- Aug. 19 Nine Communists were killed and several were wounded in the Federation during the previous few days. Four others surrendered.
- Aug. 20 In an engagement with 20 terrorists in the Central District of Malacca, five members of the Security Forces were killed and four were wounded. The terrorists suffered 2 dead.
- A British police officer and two police constables were killed and two others wounded when terrorists ambushed a police wireless car near Rawang.
- A reward of \$1,000/- was awarded to the Kampong Guards of Lubok Kulit for bravery in engaging 12 terrorists and killing one of them.
- Five more terrorists were killed. Two other terrorists surrendered.
- Aug. 21 *Singapore Riots.* The Singapore Legislative Council rejected a motion to accept the findings of the Riots Inquiry Commission and to ask the Government to take action against officers blamed in the report.
- Aug. 22 Three terrorists who tried to escape from the scene of an attack on a police car were shot dead by Security Forces near Rawang (Selangor).
- Aug. 23 *Singapore Riots.* The Singapore Government announced that an immediate investigation would be made into the conduct of senior police officials during the riots of December, 1950.





The resettlement of nearly 500,000 people in about 500 Villages has brought security to them and led to a much greater flow of information. A general view of D'or New Village, Province Wellesley.

Kampong Guards in the Kuala Lipis area of Pahang, shot and killed 2 armed terrorists and wounded a third.

Aug. 26 Kampong Guards of a village near Kuala Lipis received a reward of \$4,150/- for bravery in killing two terrorists.

Aug. 27 The terrorist leader of Negri Sembilan, Choo Ah Kong (with a price of \$10,000/- on his head), was killed by Security Forces. 8 Communists surrendered during the previous week.

Aug. 29 Terrorists fired at two houses in the Baling District of Kedah, killing two civilians and wounding a child and two other civilians. After robbing the mails, terrorists set fire to a bus travelling from Kuala Kangsar to Grik (Perak).

A British Police Lieutenant was killed in a terrorist ambush near Tampin (Negri Sembilan).

Aug. 30 The Government announced the tightening up of anti-terrorist measures—conveyance of restricted articles of food to be covered by tarpaulin to be tied down and conveyed at restricted hours.

Aug. 31 Terrorists set fire to a garage in Tanjong Malim; vehicles and petrol pumps were completely gutted.

Emergency Servicemen serving in the Federation (to-date)—2,907:

Malays	...	...	...	1,268
Chinese	...	...	...	1,256
Indians and others	...	...	...	383

TOTAL ... 2,907

September 1951

Sept. 2 Eng Boon, Secretary of the Yong Peng Branch Committee and one of the most active communists in Central Johore, was killed by Security Forces.

Sept. 3 One European was killed and two were missing when terrorists attacked the raft on which they were travelling in the Sungei Siput area of Perak.

The Penang Police captured a Communist Party press and documents incriminating communist helpers.

Sept. 4 An arm's dump containing ammunition, anti-tank projectiles explosives and gun cotton was discovered in the Kuala Lipis rural district area.

Sept. 5 Terrorists attacked a Chinese family in the Segamat area of Johore, and murdered the father and his daughter, wounding the mother and another daughter.

Sept. 6 11 terrorists were killed and several were wounded in engagements with Security Forces, during the previous few days.

Sept. 7 Terrorists attacked a Resettlement Camp near Muar (Johore) and shot dead a police constable and wounded another.

Security Forces in the Jasin district of Malacca attacked a terrorist camp and wounded two terrorists.

Sept. 8 A terrorist document captured in the Rawang area of Selangor gave indications of the effect of Government's propaganda campaign.

- Sept. 9 Chinese terrorists after robbing the workers burned down the labourers' houses and a railway station in the Dungun District of Trengganu.
- Three terrorists were killed in an ambush by a Security Forces patrol near Johore Bahru. Three others were wounded.
- Sept. 10 Enforcement of new measures for the controlling of transport and distribution of rice in Johore, Negri Sembilan and Malacca. Terrorists set fire to two timber lorries and estate buildings near Gemas (Negri Sembilan).
- Sept. 11 Kampong Guards in Kedah inflicted casualties on terrorists who attacked their kampong.
- Sept. 13 In the Jelebu district of Negri Sembilan three Chinese women and a child were murdered when terrorists opened fire on them. Three other Chinese and a Malay were wounded.
- Sept. 15 Five more terrorists gave themselves up to the Security Forces.
- Sept. 16 *Independence of Malaya Party.* The inaugural meeting took place in Kuala Lumpur of the new Independence of Malaya Party founded by Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar, Member for Home Affairs in the Federal Government, supported by Dato' Tan Cheng Lock, leader of the Malayan Chinese Association; Dato' E. E. C. Thuraisingham, Member for Education and leader of the Ceylonese Community; and Mr. R. Ramani, leader of the Indian Community.
- Sept. 17 A 16-year-old girl rubber tapper was abducted and strangled by six terrorists near Triang (Pahang).
- Acting on information, a Security Forces party ambushed and killed one terrorist in the Changkat Petai area of Perak. A woman terrorist was wounded.
- Sept. 19 The Government revealed that the communist leader directing operations in Malaya was Chin Peng, Secretary-general of the M.C.P. since 1948. A reward of \$80,000/- was offered for his capture.
- Three terrorists were killed and five were wounded in the Federation. Three other terrorists surrendered.
- Sept. 20 Two Chinese youths were abducted in the Kota Tinggi area of Johore.
- Security Forces in Kedah, in a surprise attack killed three terrorists and recovered a quantity of ammunition.
- Sept. 21 Election of Village Committee at Tampin New Village area.
- Sept. 22 Singapore received the Royal Charter and was thereby raised to the status of a city.
- A young European whilst supervising boring work was murdered by terrorists near Ipoh (Perak).
- Sept. 24 Two members of the Security Forces were killed and six wounded when terrorists ambushed a patrol near Butterworth (Province Wellesley).
- Sept. 25 Ah Wei, a terrorist leader of Tangkak with a reward of \$10,000/- on his head was killed near Johore.
- Sept. 26 A woman terrorist (Choo Ah Yoo) was hanged.
- A large quantity of clothing, food, documents and kerosene-oil were found in a terrorist camp near Temerloh (Pahang).

Sept. 27 After robbing the passengers and stealing the rails, terrorists burned a mail bus near Grik (Perak).

Five terrorists were killed in Pahang during the previous week.

A Security Forces' patrol killed two terrorists in the Tanjong Malim district.

Sept. 28 Another terrorist (Lee Chee Seng) hanged.

Sept. 29 Four communist terrorists surrendered to the Security Forces.

Rubber trees were slashed in many estates in Johore, Negri Sembilan, Selangor and Perak.

October 1951

Oct. 1 Security Forces, acting on information, killed a Chinese Communist near Cameron Highlands. Two handgrenades and some documents were recovered.

Oct. 2 Terrorists burnt and destroyed five lorries in Johore.

Oct. 5 In an engagement with 40 terrorists near Grik (Perak), Security Forces killed four terrorists and wounded another.

Oct. 6 The High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney was killed when terrorists ambushed his car as he was driving to Fraser's Hill with Lady Gurney. Lady Gurney was uninjured. The ambush took place about two miles below the Gap on the Kuala Kubu-Pahang Road.

It was announced that five Sakai brothers clubbed to death 4 terrorists and killed another with a parang.

Security Forces shot and killed eight terrorists on various parts of the Federation.

Oct. 7 A smoke-house, factory and workers' houses were burnt by terrorists in the Batu Gajah area of Perak.

In the Baling district of Kedah, terrorists attacked a kampong and fired indiscriminately, killing 2 civilians.

Oct. 8 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Commissioner-General for South-East Asia in a tribute to the late Sir Henry Gurney said, "In the brief space of three years he achieved things that will last for generations. The bullet which killed him cannot destroy him. His wonderfully creative power—which was a combination of splendid mind with noble spirit—strove ceaselessly to play its guiding part in building a Malayan nation which shall be a model of human freedom and friendship."

Another Communist surrendered to the Security Forces.

Oct. 9 A police lieutenant and a Special Constable were killed in a terrorist ambush near Kuantan (Pahang). Another police lieutenant and five other constables were seriously wounded.

A member of the 'Min Yuen', identified as Fung Kong, was killed near Kuala Lumpur.

Oct. 11 A hand-grenade, which failed to explode, was thrown into a cinema in the Grik area of Perak.

Oct. 12 Six communist-terrorists were reported killed and several others wounded after a major clash with Security Forces near Jementah (Johore).

Curfew declared in Sempan, Tras, Sungei Chetang and Tranum Resettlement areas.

A Communist leader (Yap Chee Lam), with a reward of \$10,000/- on his head, was killed near Kajang (Selangor).

30 armed Chinese and Malay terrorists entered a kampong, dragged a Malay A.P. from his house and murdered him.

- Oct. 13 Mr. M. V. del Tufo, Chief Secretary of the Federation of Malaya, assumed the Administration of the Federation Government.

A patrol of Commandos operating near Grik (Perak) was twice surrounded by 40 terrorists. Each time they fought their way out, killing four terrorists.

Another Communist district committee member (Kwun Kun Loong), with a reward of \$10,000/- on his head, was killed by Security Forces.

- Oct. 14 Security Forces, acting on information, killed a terrorist and wounded three more when they attacked a terrorist camp near Jerantut (Pahang). Ammunition, packs and clothes were recovered.

- Oct. 15 Another terrorist surrendered to the Police.

- Oct. 16 1,200 Japanese bayonets and six machine-guns were recovered near Ipoh Road (Kuala Lumpur).

- Oct. 17 It was announced that the Federal War Council would be enlarged to include communal and industrial leaders in order to associate the Malayan people more closely with the direction of the anti-Communist struggle.

- Oct. 18 A Chinese and a Malay terrorists were shot dead by Security Forces in the Muar area of Johore.

- Oct. 19 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South-East Asia, urged in a radio broadcast that the Malayan people should unite more solidly to destroy the Communists. He gave an assurance of British support for Malayan efforts to create unity among the population and to secure self-Government.

Three more terrorists (Woon Tong, Cheong Chin and Teong Ket), hanged.

- Oct. 20 Three terrorists were killed and many were wounded when Gurkhas charged a gang of terrorists in the Bentong district of Pahang.

- Oct. 21 Tsung Ngok Chen, part-time editor of Kwong Wah Yit Poh, Penang, was murdered by communist-terrorists.

- Oct. 22 12 members of the Security Forces and 4 civilians were killed and 16 members of the Security Forces and 1 liaison officer were wounded, in a terrorist ambush near Kuala Kubu Bahru (Selangor). Six terrorists were also killed.

Terrorists attacked in Kedah, killing a lance-corporal and wounding four constables.

A European planter was murdered in Tanjong Malim.

Oct. 24 A Chinese from the terrorist gang which shot Sir Henry Gurney, was killed by Security Forces who had been tracking the gang since the murder.

Four Chinese rubber tappers were murdered by terrorists.

Oct. 25 Another terrorist who belonged to the gang which murdered Sir Henry Gurney was shot dead by the 2nd Gurkhas in the jungle east of Raub.

Oct. 26 Six more terrorists were killed and another was captured in various parts of the Federation.

Oct. 30 A Chinese Resettlement Officer was murdered by terrorists in the Ipoh area.

A European Security Officer, out on patrol with four Special Constables gave chase to three terrorists near Kota Tinggi (Johore) and killed two of them. Rifles, handgrenades and ammunition were recovered.

Oct. 31 The Government issued a statement explaining the reasons for the closing of the Mawai Resettlement in Kota Tinggi (Johore).

November 1951

Nov. 1 It was announced that full executive authority in all emergency matters concerning the Federal Government had been delegated to the Director of Operations and would be subjected only to the overriding authority of the High Commissioner or the Officer Administering the Government.

Armed terrorists fired on a bus in Tapah. Twelve shots hit the vehicle and although the driver was wounded, he drove on without stopping.

Terrorists threw a hand-grenade into a house in Bukit Mertajam (Province Wellesley), wounding a man, his wife and two children.

Five terrorists were killed and three were wounded in the Federation.

Nov. 2 Home Guards in the Sungei Siput area of Perak killed 2 uniformed terrorists who were taken by surprise while resting in the jungle.

Nov. 3 15 terrorist camps were found in various places throughout the Federation.

Four lorries belonging to a European estate near Johore Bahru were burnt by bandits.

Nov. 4 A bridge was burnt down by terrorists in Trengganu.

Nov. 5 Twenty-three Malay policemen were arrested in the Banting district of Selangor following disclosures by a captured terrorist.

Two Kampong Guards whose shotguns were earlier seized by three terrorists near Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan), were rewarded with \$2,000/- each for killing two of the terrorists and finally recovering their arms.

A railway engine and four wagons were derailed near Tanjong Malim.

- Nov. 7 Evacuation of Tras village (Pahang) under Emergency Regulation 17D. (The area had a continuous bad record since the outbreak of the Emergency. The persons detained were screened and arrangements made for the release of those who could be resettled without further risk to public safety).
- A 24-hour curfew was imposed in the Bahau district of Negri Sembilan during operations to protect the labourers who had stopped work owing to terrorist intimidation.
- The American Goodwill Mission (to study Malayan tin production and marketing) arrived in Kuala Lumpur.
- Nov. 8 A terrorist gang attacked Ayer Jerneh Police Station in Trengganu, but were driven off.
- Seven terrorists were killed and eight were wounded in the engagements with Security Forces in the Federation.
- A 16-year-old Malay Kampong Guard killed a terrorist with his shotgun in the Raub area of Pahang.
- Nov. 10 Terrorists fired on 2 Resettlement areas in the Kuala Lipis area of Pahang, wounding 2 members of the Security Forces.
- Terrorists derailed a passenger train near Kampar, resulting in 2 civilians being killed and five wounded.
- Another six terrorists were killed and three were wounded in the Federation.
- Nov. 11 General Sir Rob Lockhart, the new Director of Operations, arrived in Singapore from the United Kingdom.
- Inhabitants of Bukit Changgang (Kuala Langat district) resettled in Pandamaran Resettlement (Port Swettenham).
- Nov. 12 A hand-grenade was thrown into the Mayfair Hotel in Ipoh, injuring the Manager.
- A European assistant manager, two constables and a boy were shot and killed near Kluang (Johore). Four civilians were also wounded.
- Nov. 14 The visiting Director of a rubber estate, the estate Manager and nine members of a police jungle squad were killed by terrorists near Tapah (Perak).
- Four people were killed and 12 were seriously injured when a railway engine and three wagons were derailed near Tampin. The Yang di-pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan (who returned from the United Kingdom) was uninjured.
- A. S. Maniam, leading Indian terrorist in Selangor, was killed near Rawang.
- Nine suspected terrorist supporters were arrested following a screening operation at the Bukit Changgang Resettlement (Selangor).
- 3 more terrorists surrendered.
- Nov. 17 17 Thai Police officers arrived in Kuala Lumpur on tour. Acting on information, Security Forces killed six terrorists near Kuala Selangor.

Nov. 19 Following patrol engagements in various parts of the Federation, another 12 terrorists were put out of action. Six were killed, three were captured and three surrendered.

Nov. 21 The Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Del Tufo, gave details in the Federal Legislative Council of the executive authority, which included control of the police, of the new Director of Operations, General Sir Lockhart. He also gave information of new equipment for the police, including armoured vehicles, and announced extensive new measures to increase the efficiency of the security forces.

A communist leader (Tan Kim Yew) with a reward of \$10,000/- on his head, was shot dead near Batu Pahat (Johore).

Nov. 22 A woman terrorist in possession of a handgrenade was killed near Kampar (Perak).

Nov. 23 A Conference of British representatives in South-East Asia, was opened at Bukit Serene.

Nov. 24 In the Jelebu district of Negri Sembilan, Security Forces in an ambush killed two Chinese terrorists. Arms and ammunition were recovered.

Another terrorist surrendered to the Security Forces.

Nov. 27 General Sir Lockhart took over as Director of Operations in place of General Sir Harold Briggs.

A Police Jungle Squad struck back at a terrorist gang which fired on them from prepared positions near Kemasek (Trengganu), killing one Communist and wounding another.

Nov. 28 Three more terrorists (Loh Kwan Sin, Toong Fah and a woman terrorist, Low See Yow) hanged.

Security Forces, acting on Police intelligence, laid an ambush on an estate near Rawang (Selangor) and killed an Indian bandit (identified as Periasamy). The terrorist's pistol, ammunition and medical equipment, were recovered.

Nov. 29 Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Colonial Secretary, arrived in Singapore on a tour of Malaya.

Nov. 30 The Federation Government announced the acceptance in principle of a policy of granting to Chinese Squatters in resettlement areas permanent title to the land they occupied.

December 1951

Dec. 2 Mr. Lyttleton, Colonial Secretary, arrived in Kuala Lumpur and had talks with representatives of the communal organisations and the Rubber Producers' Council.

Dec. 3 Fourteen Chinese, including two women were detained following a screening operation at the Resettlement area—3rd mile, Port Dickson Road.

Chong Hin, vice-Platoon commander with a price of \$5,000/- on his head, was shot dead near Seremban.

In an engagement with terrorists who were blocking a section of the main Singapore-Kuala Lumpur road near Segamat (Johore), a bus driver was killed and a member of the Security Forces wounded.

A hand-grenade, which failed to explode, was thrown into a crowded cinema in Lenggong (Perak).

- Dec. 4 Nine youths were detained following a screening operation in the Simpang Dua Resettlement, Sitiawan.

45 armed-uniformed terrorists entered an estate in Tapah and abducted and murdered two Chinese rubber tappers.

Police captured a terrorist in Bentong. Later as a result of his information to the Police, two of his comrades were killed.

- Dec. 5 Acting on information, Security Forces arrested 39 squatters in a resettlement area near Kluang (Johore). Among them were a number of suspected members of a Communist self-protection Corp.

A goods train was derailed near Kalumpang (Selangor). The engine capsized into a ravine, injuring the driver.

- Dec. 6 Five lorries were burnt by terrorists in the Segamat area of Johore.

Ten terrorists were killed, two were captured and four surrendered in the Federation during the past few days.

- Dec. 7 Thirty-armed uniformed terrorists attacked a kampong near Kuala Langat (Selangor), resulting in one Auxiliary Policeman being killed.

- Dec. 8 Another four terrorists were killed and five were wounded in engagements with Security Forces in Jelebu (Negri Sembilan), Tapah (Perak), and Segamat (Johore).

- Dec. 9 A Police detective and two civilians were killed when armed terrorists fired on a passenger bus near Nibong Tebal (Province Wellesley).

Acting on information Security Forces discovered a terrorist food dump containing 1,200 pounds of rice and a quantity of charcoal and kerosene oil.

- Dec. 11 When defending their kampong against a gang of armed terrorists an Auxiliary Policeman was killed near Grik (Perak).

In a talk to the Press in Singapore and on a radio broadcast, Mr. Lyttleton promised speedy action to subdue terrorism in Malaya. He said the war would be won without large military reinforcements and he outlined the recommendations he would make on his return to the U.K. These included: overall direction of civil and military forces, reorganisation of the police, greater protection of the resettlement areas, the organisation of a Home Guard to include large numbers of Chinese, and an accelerated education programme. Mr. Lyttleton emphasized the need for securing the active co-operation of all Malayan peoples and gave assurances concerning British Policy which, he said, aimed at stable self-government based on a true partnership of all Malayan communities, including the British. He said the British would never quit Malaya until this aim had been achieved.

Mr. Lyttleton later left Singapore for Hongkong. Before leaving he announced that Chinese in Singapore who knew no English would be eligible for naturalization as British subjects.

- Dec. 12 Police sentries fired on a terrorist gang attacking a Resettlement area near Sitiawan and killed an ex-M.P.A.J.A. Captain, Liew Yoke Voon.
- Dec. 14 291 suspected terrorist supporters were detained at Tanjong Ulu Tiram Burok (Selangor) and another 24 in the district of Kuala Pilah (Negri Sembilan).
- Dec. 16 Home Guards in the Pasir Mas district of Kuantan arrested a Chinese who entered Malaya from Thailand by swimming across a river.
- Security Forces killed three more terrorists and wounded two in the Tapah area of Perak.
- Dec. 17 A Chinese Resettlement officer was shot and killed near Tapah (Perak).
- Dec. 18 Returning from Hongkong, Mr. Lyttleton, in a statement to the Press in Kuala Lumpur emphasized the political difficulties in Malaya owing to the Chinese fear of Malay political domination and the Malay fear of Chinese economic strength.
- Four terrorists were shot dead by Security Forces in Johore.
- Four terrorists surrendered during the past few days.
- Dec. 19 Mr. Lyttleton, Colonial Secretary, left for the United Kingdom after the conclusion of his tour.
- Terrorists attacked a wedding party in the Sungei Siput area of Perak resulting in two women guests and two policemen wounded.
- Committee for Sir Henry Gurney Memorial Fund set up.
- Dec. 20 Presentation of decorations to members of the Federation Police Force at the Police Depot, Kuala Lumpur.
- Dec. 22 In an engagement with a gang of terrorists in the Gurun area of Kedah, Security Forces killed one terrorist and seriously wounded another two. Arms and ammunition, food, clothing and medical supplies were recovered.
- Dec. 23 In an engagement with armed terrorists in Johore, a National Serviceman, Tan Thean Siew, distinguished himself by his courage. Although seriously wounded, he drove off charge after charge of the enemy's attack.
- Dec. 24 A Chinese passenger was fatally wounded when terrorists fired on the Penang-Ipoh night mail train.
- Three armed terrorists, one of whom a woman, were shot dead by a Military Patrol operating near Ipoh.
- Four more terrorists surrendered to the Police.
- Dec. 25 A 17-year Chinese terrorist, Lee Ah Thian, surrendered to the Kuala Lumpur Police.
- Acting on information Security Forces fired on five terrorists approaching a kampong near Mersing (Johore). One terrorist was killed, two were hit and fell into a river and a fourth was wounded.
- Dec. 26 After murdering a kapala and his assistant, terrorists set fire to three mining kongsis near Kampar.

- Dec. 27 3,740 serviceable bayonets were discovered by the Police in the Kuala Lumpur rural district.
- Dec. 28 Two more terrorists (Perianan and Lam Siew Wah) hanged.
- Dec. 30 Security Forces shot and killed an uniformed terrorist near Johore Bahru. A pistol, a grenade, ammunition and \$3,200/- were recovered from the dead terrorist.
- Dec. 31 In a New Year message to the people of Malaya, the new Director of Operations, General Sir Rob Lockhart referred to the Emergency and said that what was vital to the success of the campaign against the enemies of the peace and security of the country was that every citizen should be brought to realise his responsibilities as a citizen and to play an active part.

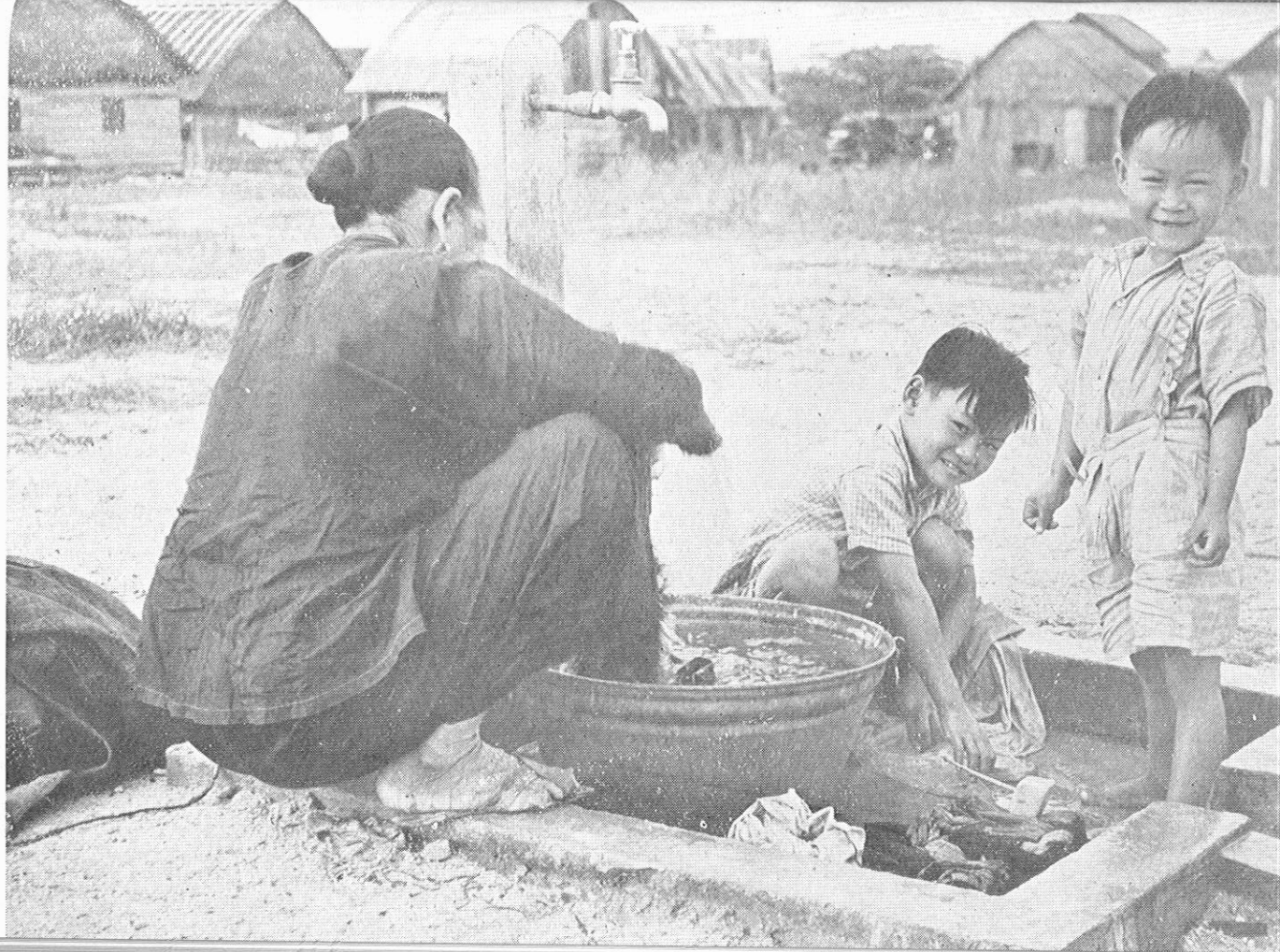
JANUARY 1952.

1952

- Jan. 1 Dato Tan Cheng Lock, President of the Malayan Chinese Association, knighted by the King. (Dato Tan is the third Malayan Chinese to be Knighted).
- Jan. 4 A terrorist (Nordin bin Mat Saman) and a terrorist helper (Tan Teik Poo) were hanged.
- Jan. 5 The Independence of Malaya Party issued a 10-point election manifesto for the Kuala Lumpur Municipality elections calling for a wider franchise, a fully-elected Commission, better housing and Municipal Services.
- Jan. 6 Six terrorists were killed, four were wounded and three surrendered during the past one week.
- Jan. 7 A gang of 15 terrorists ambushed a jeep patrol near Rawang (Selangor) and seriously wounded a Special Constable.
9,000 Japanese bayonets and 20 shot guns were unearthed in the rural area of Kuala Lumpur.
Leong Kuan, a branch committee member was shot dead by a patrol of Gurkhas near Bentong.
- Jan. 8 An 18-point municipal election manifesto was issued by the United Malay National Organisation, Kuala Lumpur division.
The Kuala Lumpur division of the U.M.N.O. and the Selangor branch of the M.C.A. announced in a joint declaration that they would contest the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Elections on February 16 on a common non-communal, non-party basis.
Kampong Guards, acting on information, exchange fire with four Malay terrorists near Bentong and killed one of them. Arms, documents and maps were recovered.
- Jan. 9 Armed-uniformed Chinese terrorists appeared in Penang for the first time since the Emergency began, and hacked to death a Chinese woman, her daughter and her son-in-law.
- Jan. 10 Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General in South-East Asia, declared in a broadcast in Singapore that Britain had prepared plans for the defence, in case of need, of the whole of Malaya and British Borneo. He reaffirmed that self-government was an unalterable aim of British policy in Malaya and said that Britain would continue her responsibilities until self-government should be achieved. He emphasized that it would be wrong to

PH 222

A happy picture taken at the Ampang New Village area in Selangor. Two Chinese boys are assisting their Grandmother in doing the family washing at the stand-pipe.





A typical Communist thug.

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suggest that the difficulties of the Malay community should be ignored because of the need to win Chinese support against the terrorists, but more Chinese help was needed if the Communists were to be defeated in the foreseeable future. He announced that about 400,000 squatters had been resettled.

Nine policemen were killed in a terrorist ambush at the 31½ mile, Degong Road, South Perak.

Two Chinese terrorist agents were arrested in the Bukit Mertajam district of Province Wellesley and another two near Kuala Selangor.

Jan. 11 The Editor of a Communist Press in North Selangor was shot dead by a Police patrol.

Jan. 12 Terrorists shot dead the Superintendent of a rubber estate near Port Dickson.

Jan. 14 Two armed terrorists were killed near Jelebu (Negri Sembilan) and another near Bentong (Pahang).

Jan. 15 It was announced that General Sir Gerald Templer had been appointed High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya with full responsibility for all military and police operations in addition to civil responsibilities. (In a statement to the press on the appointment, Mr. Lyttleton, Colonial Secretary, emphasized the political, as well as the military importance of the post and re-affirmed that the Government's aim was a united Malaya with self-government. He said it was desirable to have greater Chinese representation in the Malayan Civil Service and in the police and to have a Chinese Home Guard. He declared that considerable reorganisation of the police was contemplated).

It was announced that Mr. W. N. Gray, Commissioner of Police for the Federation, and Sir William Jenkin, the Director of Intelligence had resigned from service with the Federation Government.

Security Forces shot dead five terrorists and captured a woman Communist in various parts of the Federation. 3 surrenders were reported.

Jan. 16 Five policemen were killed and one seriously wounded in the Sungei Siput area of Perak. Three of the attacking terrorists were killed.

Kampong Guards in the Mentakab area of Pahang killed one Malay terrorist and wounded two.

Jan. 17 Seven Communists were killed, five were wounded and one was captured by Security Forces in various parts of the Federation.

Jan. 20 A battalion of volunteers of the Fiji Regiment landed in Singapore for service in Malaya.

Jan. 21 Two battalions of the King's African Rifles comprising 1,500 men, disembarked at Singapore.

Jan. 22 Nine terrorists were killed and three members of the police were abducted in different parts of Malaya. A British police officer was killed near Ipoh.

Jan. 24 Another twelve terrorists were killed.

Jan. 25 Announcement of the appointment of Col. Arthur Edwin Young as Commissioner of Police for the Federation.

A European Manager of Lothian Estate (Negri Sembilan) who was once ambushed, but escaped, was murdered by terrorists on his estate.

25 Sundry shops in Batu Arang were closed under the Emergency Regulations.

Terrorists attacked the Benta (Pahang) Police Station but were driven off by the police.

Soo Mok, editor in chief of the "Vanguard Press," the North Selangor Communist newspaper, was killed near Kuala Kubu.

Jan. 28 Thirty suspected terrorist subscription collectors, couriers and agents were arrested following a screening in the Jenjarom Resettlement in Port Swettenham. Surrendered terrorists assisted in picking out the suspects.

In a dusk ambush on a lonely estate in North Perak, a gang of terrorists killed five policemen and seriously wounded an Asian Inspector.

Five Communists surrendered during the previous ten days.

Jan. 29 Official trade figures revealed that Malaya had its most prosperous year in 1951. The favourable trade balance was \$1,270 million, an all time record, with exports valued at \$5,990½ million and imports at \$4,720 million.

In 1950 Malaya had a trade balance of \$1,066 million, exports totalling \$3,957 million and imports \$2,891 million.

Jan. 30 An amendment which sought approval for the appointment of an Asian as Deputy High Commissioner was defeated in the Federal Legislative Council meeting. The amendment to a general motion was defeated by 36 votes to 27, with six abstentions.

The Secretary for Defence, Mr. E. B. David revealed in the Federal Legislative Council meeting that the Emergency was costing Government \$350,000/- a day. (This figure did not take into account the Malay Regiment, the Police, other than Special Constables and police lieutenants, or the cost of the Imperial Forces in Malaya which was being borne entirely by H.M.'s Government).

Four more surrenders were reported.

February 1952

Feb. 2 An estate manager and his 4-year-old son were killed, two policemen wounded, and another missing, as a result of a terrorist attack in the Muar area of Johore.

Terrorists threw a hand-grenade into a Resettlement area in the Mentakab area of Pahang, killing a squatter and an 11-year-old boy.

Feb. 4 Five terrorists surrendered in Kuala Lumpur.

The principal of the Chung Ling High School, Penang, was shot dead by a Chinese terrorist.

- Feb. 5 A Police Jungle Squad shot and killed 2 bandit supporters in the Sepang district of Selangor.
- Feb. 6 Six Chinese youths who escaped to Sumatra to avoid the Manpower call-up returned to Malaya after having been refused entry in Sumatra by the Indonesian authorities.
- A 19-year-old terrorist (Lai Hai Pai) was hanged.
- Ten Communist-terrorists were killed; seven of them in Selangor; one in Perak; one in Negri Sembilan and one in Pahang.
- Feb. 7 General Sir Gerald Templer, the new High Commissioner, arrived in Kuala Lumpur with Mr. MacGillivray, the newly appointed Deputy High Commissioner. After being sworn in, General Templer made known his directive from the Colonial Secretary. This declared that the British Government's ultimate aim was a fully self-governing Malaya, which it was confidently hoped would remain within the British Commonwealth. To achieve this objective there must be a common form of citizenship and the Malays must be encouraged and helped to play a full part in the country's economic life so as to balance the existing uneven economic balance. Because political advancement and economic development were being retarded by Communist terrorism, General Templer's primary task would be the restoration of law and order. The directive reaffirmed that the British Government would not lay aside their responsibilities until terrorism had been defeated and a partnership of all communities re-established.
- Two rubber tappers were clubbed to death by terrorists near Tapah (Perak).
- 3 more terrorists gave themselves up to the authorities.
- Feb. 8 Terrorists suffered another six dead: One in Pahang; two in Johore; and three in Perak.
- Feb. 9 Troops were parachuted into the jungle for the first time to take part in operations against terrorists in Kampong Belum (Perak), 20 miles south of the Siamese border. Ground forces which advanced to their support were held up by bad weather and a gang of Communists entrenched behind a river. The operation was later reported to be a complete success.
- Feb. 11 Information given by members of the public resulted in three more terrorists killed and one wounded.
- Feb. 12 Two engine-sheds and a kongsi-house in a tin-mine in the Kampar area of Perak were burnt by 10 armed-uniformed terrorists. After setting fire to the buildings, the terrorists robbed the labourers.
- Terrorist camps were found in Perak, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Johore, Trengganu and Province Wellesley.
- A Police Inspector, a Lance Corporal and two constables were killed in a terrorist ambush on an estate in Kuala Selangor.
- Feb. 13 The Employees Provident Fund (preliminary) Rules was gazetted.
- Feb. 14 Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar, leader of the Independence of Malaya Party, said in a speech at Kuala Lumpur, that he hoped that when Malaya became independent it would apt to remain a member of the British Commonwealth.

- Feb. 15 A European police Lieutenant (who returned from leave in England only 5 weeks ago) and a Special Constable were shot dead by terrorists near Kluang (Johore).
- Armed-uniformed terrorists clubbed to death a Chinese contractor near Tapah in the presence of his wife and children.
- Nine more Communists were reported killed.
- Feb. 17 The Federation's new Commissioner of Police, Col. A. E. Young, arrived in Kuala Lumpur.
- An officer and six men of the Gordon Highlanders were killed by 20 terrorists on an estate Tapah (Perak).
- A Chinese—member of the Home Guard and the Malayan Chinese Association—was murdered by terrorists who broke into his shop in the Muar area of Johore.
- The results of the Kuala Lumpur municipal election—the first to be contested by political parties—were as follows:—Communal alliance of the Malayan Chinese Association and the United Malay National Organisation, 9 seats; Independence Malaya Party, 2 seats; Independent, 1 seat.
- The Volunteer Rules, 1951, gazetted.
- Feb. 18 Security Forces in Johore bagged another 4 Communists. There were also five surrenders.
- Feb. 19 Chinese terrorists murdered a Malay on an estate in Selarong Panjang (Kedah). Subsequently, the Malays attacked the Chinese living nearby and killed four Chinese adults and three children, seriously wounding another Chinese. The squatters' houses were also burnt.
- Feb. 20 General Sir Gerald Templer, High Commissioner of the Federation told the assembled representatives of the Rulers, the Government and the people at his installation in Kuala Lumpur "I shall not spare myself." He pledged himself to help Malaya along the road to responsible self-government.
- The resignation of Mr. Del Tufo, Officer Administering the Government, was announced.
- The Immigration (Control) Bill, designed to control the entry of people into Singapore from outside Malaya, was adopted by the Singapore Legislative Council.
- Feb. 21 Mr. MacGillivray, Deputy High Commissioner, said in a broadcast that he would reorganise and co-ordinate the administration so as to ensure efficient and immediate service.
- Half a million dollars damage was caused by 50 armed-uniformed terrorists in Kampar (Perak) where they burned down the railway station and a godown containing 150 tons of rubber.
- Feb. 22 Five terrorists were shot dead by a Military patrol in the Rawang District of Selangor.
- Feb. 24 Inhabitants of Sungkop village (Kedah) resettled in Padang Lembu Resettlement.
- Security Forces killed four terrorists, including a District Committee Member who had a reward of \$10,000/- on his head.

Feb. 25 Sir Gerald Templer, the High Commissioner, in a broadcast urged the Boy Scouts' Association to train children in New Village Areas as boy scouts so that they could grow up in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill. He said "many of these people have felt they are not really part of the community and have gained an impression that they are not wanted. Scouts could, in a practical way, show them that they were wanted by extending a welcome to them."

Feb. 26 A terrorist gang fired at the Mawai Police Station in Johore, but was repulsed by the Police.

Ah Peng (the "coffee king"), a \$10,000/- Communist district committee member, was killed by Security Forces in Johore.

A woman terrorist, identified as Yong Kiew, was captured near Rawang (Selangor).

Feb. 29 A patrol of 42 Commandos, operating in a swampy area in the Rawang District of Selangor, shot and killed five armed terrorists.

A European mining consultant and a Special Constable were killed when a gang of 20 terrorists fired from high banks overlooking a track in the Sungei Siput area of Perak.

March 1952

Mar. 1 Three of the murderers of the former O.S.P.C., Kuala Kubu Bharu, who died with three others in an estate ambush on February 12 were killed by the Security Forces near Rawang.

Nine people, including women and children were murdered near Relau on the border of Province Wellesley and Kedah.

Terrorists carried out nuisance raids in several parts of Johore, cutting telephone lines, fired on New Village areas, slashed rubber trees and distributed Communist propaganda.

Mar. 2 Ng Ah Loon (a district committee member) and Koh Yee Cheng (a branch committee member) were killed by Gurkha troops, operating in the Muar area of Johore.

Mar. 3 The Government announced that the War Council would in future, be merged with the Federal Executive Council. Seven people were killed and fifteen injured when terrorists derailed a passenger train running from Gemas (Johore) to Mentakab (Pahang).

Lady Mountbatten arrived in Kuala Lumpur on a tour of the Federation.

Mar. 4 National Service Bills making men of all races in Malaya aged between 17 and 54 liable for service in the armed forces, Police and Civil Defence Forces, in the event of a major Emergency were announced. At Press Conferences in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, it was emphasised that their acceptance by the Councils would not mean an immediate call-up.

Mar. 5 Eleven Communists were killed, seven were wounded and five surrendered in the Federation.

Mar. 6 The New Emergency (Proclamation of Terrorists) Regulations was gazetted. (Under the new measure, Government could

authorise the seizure of the property of anyone who was suspected of being a terrorist, a saboteur, a murderer or a traitor).

- Mar. 7 Sir Cheng-Lock Tan, President of the Malayan Chinese Association, told a meeting of Chinese community leaders in Malacca that Government was right in introducing the National Service Bill. He said the principle that every man should shoulder the burden of defending Malaya must be accepted without reservation. The Government was right in demanding that Chinese should form a reasonable proportion of the armed forces, considering that they formed more than half the population of Malaya and Singapore.
- Mar. 8 Terrorists, for the fifth time, smashed a part of the pipeline and cut off the water supply to Tanjong Malim town in South Perak.
- Five more terrorists were reported shot dead by Security Forces—3 in Selangor and 2 in Perak.
- Mar. 9 H.M.S. Amethyst reported a successful bombardment of Communist camps after sailing up the Sungei Perak river.
- Mar. 10 Recruitment of 7,000 men and women for the Civil Defence Corps, launched in Penang.
- One terrorist was killed and eight others wounded when Security Forces, attacked a gang of 50 armed terrorists in Relau village, on the Kedah-Province Wellesley border.
- Mar. 11 Terrorist murdered Mr. Franks, the Officer Commanding the Kulim Police District of Kedah, during an attack on a terrorist camps.
- Four Communists, Loh Soon Fook, Loo Nam Kiong, Heng Kooi and Loh Har Mooi were hanged.
- Home Guards in Kampong Sungkai (Kedah) killed two armed terrorists and seriously wounded five others.
- Mar. 12 Inhabitants of Belum evacuated to Jeli in Kelantan.
- Mar. 13 A Malay Rehabilitation Centre, established in Morib (Selangor).
- A uniformed terrorist (Chong Ah Chen) surrendered at a Police Post in Province Wellesley. He handed over a sten-gun and four fully loaded magazines, a grenade and \$1,000/- in cash.
- Mar. 14 *National Service:* Large numbers of Indians were reported to be leaving Malaya to escape being called up under the National Service Bill.
- It was announced that a big permanent terrorist base had been discovered near Betong in South Siam, by a combined Malayan and Siamese police patrol.
- Singapore officially given the status of a city.
- Mar. 15 Opening of Machang New Village (Kelantan).
- A Jungle Squad operating near Mentakab attacked a terrorist camp, killing a terrorist couple (Ho Sang and his wife, Ha Ying). Four other terrorists were seriously wounded.

Mar. 17 *National Service Bill:* Sir Cheng-Lock Tan, President of the M.C.A. broadcast from Singapore a suggestion that a Malayan Chinese regiment should be formed, in which all the Chinese could prove, once and for all, that they were "capable of martial endeavour." He agreed with the Bill in so far as it dealt with long-term planning, but hoped that the Emergency could be settled by the use of the voluntary principle. He was sure that if the exact number of men required was stated by the Government the Chinese could produce the necessary volunteers.

Police shot dead an extortionist after he had demanded money from a shop in Penang.

Mar. 19 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, told the Legislative Council that the emergency could not be overcome by military force alone, and that he hoped to see progress made in the following matters, in particular:—common citizenship and removal of existing restrictions, reorganisation of the police force, creation of a Federation army recruited from all communities, extension of the medical services, security of land tenure for every community in the country, encouragement of youth movements, extension of responsible non-racial youth movement, an educational system furthering the closest contacts between the various communities; and economic improvements for the Malay community. He said these measures were intended to hasten the emergence of a united Malayan nation.

Development projects: The first progress report of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority, set up eighteen months previously, showed that only a limited number of schemes had been started and only about 10% of the funds made available for 1951, had been expended.

In a terrorist ambush on the Sg. Lembing-Kuantan Road (Pahang), a patrol of Police suffered 3 killed and 13 wounded, four of them seriously.

A recommendation that citizenship be given to those not already qualified who had served the Federation in the armed forces for 3 years full-time or 4 years part-time was made in the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the citizenship clauses of the Federal Agreement.

Fong Chuen, a Branch Committee Chairman was shot and killed near Dusun Tua (Selangor).

Mar. 20 Sir Franklin Gimson, the Governor of Singapore, left for the United Kingdom on retirement.

A Chinese detective in Penang fought a running battle with three gun-men after they had shot and fatally wounded his wife who was an employee in a Chinese newspaper, the Sing Pin Jit Pao.

Four Chinese terrorists bayoneted to death an old Chinese couple in the Nibong Tebal area of Perak.

Mar. 21 Terrorists suffered another eight killed, seven wounded in attacks by Security Forces in the Federation. Five terrorists were reported to have surrendered.

Mar. 23 Armed uniformed terrorists walked into the house of a Chinese Asst. Resettlement Officer in the Alor Gajah district of Malacca and shot him dead.

Mar. 25 The Federation Government announced that 300 armoured vehicles were already being used by the Federation police and more than 500 others were on order.

It was reported that six students from a Chinese girls' school in Singapore had run away to Communist-occupied China without their parents' consent or knowledge.

In one of the worst ambushes of recent months, twelve men including two British officials were killed and eight others wounded near Tanjong Malim. (The murdered men had gone to restore the town's water supply which terrorists had cut off by sabotaging the pipe line to the reservoir the previous day). Two terrorists were killed.

Mar. 26 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, told Trade Union leaders at a meeting in King's House that he would encourage responsible Trade Unions to the fullest extent in his power.

Two terrorist section leaders, (Wong Hon Hing and Siow Foong) were killed by a military patrol near Rawang.

Mar. 27 Sir Gerald Templer, the High Commissioner, went to Tanjong Malim, and announced to the townsfolk a 22-hour curfew, a reduction in the rice ration and other restrictions, as a collective punishment for non-co-operation with the authorities. He read out a long list of communist outrages committed in the area and said that information against the terrorists had been volunteered only three times.

Mar. 29 At a meeting of the Federation of Malaya Boy Scouts' Association in Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer pledged that he would fight with everything he had to ensure that there would not be racial youth movements in the country.

The appointment of Gen. Stockwell as G.O.C. Malaya, was announced.

Two Communists, including a woman were killed by Gurkha Rifles in the Kluang area of Johore.

Mar. 30 It was announced that the Home Guards would be completely reorganised and placed under an Inspector-General who would be responsible for its organisation but not its operational use. Gen. de Fonblanque was appointed as Inspector-General.

Mar. 31 *Certificate of Federal Citizenship* (since April 1949):

Malaysians (adults and minors)	...	...	...	10,310
Chinese (adults and minors)	...	...	...	299,907
Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese (adults and minors)	...	...	...	31,505
Others	...	...	...	1,048
TOTAL				342,770

April 1952

Apr. 1 Terrorists slashed 600,000 rubber trees—causing the rubber industry six million dollars in income and capital loss during 1951. (Annual Report of the United Planting Association of Malaya).

The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, called for 2,000 Chinese youths to come forward and join the Federation Police Force. In a broadcast to the Chinese, Sir Templer said: "I am calling on the Chinese community to show their loyalty to the country in which they live and to the cause of freedom. This call is particularly addressed to the young men between the ages of 18 and 25 to express their loyalty by volunteering to join the Federation Police Force. I ask their parents to put aside their prejudice and fear and to co-operate to this end."

Strength of Home Guards (to-date) 278,995.

Apr. 1 Strength of the Federation Police Force (to-date):

		Regular Police (including Detective Branch)	Extra Police Constable	Auxiliary Police	Special Constable
European	...	1,198	—	1,859	—
Malays	...	18,022	2,996	46,693	35,593
Indians and Pakistanis	...	1,402	246	6,159	2,204
Chinese	...	1,534	331	2,177	1,708
Eurasian	...	34	—	203	198
Others	...	215	20	—	—
TOTAL		22,405	3,593	*57,091	39,703

(* this included 39,635 who had not yet been transferred to the Home Guard organisation).

Apr. 2 A Chinese Police Jungle Squad killed 4 terrorists in the Sitiawan area of Perak.

A Chinese terrorist in the Kemaman area of Trengganu surrendered to the Police.

Apr. 3 Sir Gerald Templer and the Australian Minister for External Affairs (Mr. Richard Casey) discussed the question of possible Australian aid to the Malayan anti-terrorist campaign.

It was announced that the Federation Government would allot \$300,000/- for the development of adult education in various parts of the Federation.

Apr. 4 30 terrorists attacked a mining post near Kampar (Perak), over-powered the guards and set fire to the post and the engine shed.

Mr. F. W. Dalley, a British trade union expert, arrived in Singapore from London.

Apr. 5 A questionnaire from General Templer was delivered to every house-holder in Tanjong Malim asking for information about Communists in the area.

A squad of Special Constables put 15 terrorists to flight after an engagement in the Jitra area of Kedah.

Evacuation of the inhabitants of Belum (North Perak).

Five Communists were killed, 2 in Kedah and 3 in Trengganu.

Apr. 6 A patrol of the African Rifles shot and killed an armed terrorist near Triang.

Three Chinese terrorists walked into an ambush laid by a patrol of the 1st Cameronians and were killed.

Apr. 7 Replying to a question in the House of Lords, London, Lord Salisbury, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, explained the reasons for the punitive measures adopted recently against the people of Tanjong Malim. He said the measures would not remain in force longer than was necessary and that there was no intention of applying the policy generally. The Government had complete confidence in General Templer, the High Commissioner.

A 24-hour curfew was imposed on the inhabitants of Ulu Johan Valley, Batu Gajah, Perak.

A gunman in Penang chased by a policeman and a detective ran into a Chinese school and shot himself when he found himself trapped in the school library.

In the Grik area of Perak, Kampong Guards ambushed three Chinese terrorists and killed one of them.

Apr. 8 Air Marshal Fogarty, C.-in-C., Far East Air Forces, said in Singapore that the highest priority should be given to the production of helicopters as they would go a long way to solving the problem of helping the army to move quickly in the jungle. If necessary, American helicopters should be bought.

Apr. 9 The 22-hour curfew imposed on Tanjong Malim two weeks ago was lifted and the reduced rice ration increased. Thirty Chinese in the town, mostly shopkeepers, were detained by the Police for questioning as a result of information received in reply to the questionnaire.

One Chinese terrorist surrendered. His firearm, a grenade and ammunition were recovered.

Apr. 10 The Malayan Chinese Association reaffirmed its aims and objects as freedom, equality, and unity. It stressed the need to strive for the establishment of an independent Malayan nation, including the colony of Singapore.

Apr. 11 A 24-hour curfew on about 80 square miles of rubber lands, tin mines and forest reserves stretching from just outside Kuala Lumpur to the Pahang border, was enforced.

A 20-hour curfew was imposed on the inhabitants of Sungei Pelek in Selangor for continually supplying food to the terrorists and for not giving information to the Authorities.

A 24-year-old British Assistant on Kamuning Estate, Sungei Siput, was murdered by terrorists.

Apr. 12 Speaking at the District Rotary International Conference in Kuala Lumpur, the High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer called upon everyone to play his part in stamping out the menace of Communism. The High Commissioner added that what was needed by all communities was a real appreciation of the danger existing in a state of apathy.

Apr. 14 It was announced that a Malay rehabilitation camp would be opened shortly in Morib (Selangor).

Seven terrorists were killed—3 in Perak, 1 in Malacca, 2 in Johore, and 1 in Province Wellesley.

Apr. 15 Terrorists murdered two Chinese in a village outside the perimeter fence of Layang Layang (Johore) before they set fire to the Railway Station.

The appointment of Mr. J. L. H. Davis as the Resettlement staff officer for the country's 400 New Villages was announced.

Apr. 16 The Federation and Singapore Governments have agreed on proposals to form a unified health service.

A British Police Lieutenant, a Chinese Resettlement officer and a Malay Special Constable were killed by terrorists in an ambush on the Pontian Road (Johore).

Recruitment drive for Chinese for the Police Force, launched in Perak.

Apr. 17 Two Communists, one in possession of \$1,300/- cash, were killed by Security Forces operating near Jasin.

Apr. 19 The 20-hour curfew imposed on Sungei Pelek was lifted. The collective punishment of a fine of \$60,000/- by Government for the erection of a barbed-wire fence was reduced to \$25,000/-.

Another five terrorists were killed by Security Forces in Perak. Three women terrorists were also captured.

Apr. 20 Home Guards in the Kuala Krai District of Kelantan fought with 10 terrorists and wounded 2 of them.

Apr. 21 Mr. John Fearn Nicoll, the new Governor of Singapore, arrived in Singapore from U.K.

Apr. 22 Federation Commissioner of Police (Colonel A. E. Young) spoke on police work: complete reorganisation of Police Headquarters; necessity to raise the morale and quality of constables; training of Special Constables; a change of attitude among Chinese in joining the Police Force.

Apr. 24 Fifteen terrorists held up a bus at the 46th mile, Cameron Highlands Road, and robbed the passengers of their identity cards and cash and burned the bus. A Chinese passenger who tried to go to the police station was shot dead.

At a press conference in Singapore, Mr. John F. Nicoll, the new Governor of Singapore said that making Singapore secure was one of the best ways the Colony could help the Federation in the anti-terrorist war. He made a pledge to the Federation and said "If they ask for any specific help, we will certainly try to give it."

A Security Forces Patrol attacked a terrorist camp near Tapah, killing one terrorist and wounding another. A rifle, ammunition and documents were recovered.

Apr. 25 The nine Malay Rulers agreed in principle to the proposed changes for the development of thousands of kampongs and 400 New Villages in the Federation. The Rulers arrived at the agreement at a conference which the High Commissioner attended.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar, Member for Home Affairs, urged the formation of an "Upper House" and a "Lower House" for the Federation. Addressing a public meeting at Kuala Lumpur, he said that this system would be a forward step towards self-government.

Apr. 26 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, in a speech to the Chamber of Commerce, Kuala Lumpur, outlined a list of work and service organisation and urged people to join them.

Long Pin, Selangor's No. 1 terrorist chief with a price of \$25,000/- on his head, was shot dead by the Security Forces in Ulu Selangor.

Eight terrorists were killed, 2 were captured and six were wounded by Security Forces in various parts of the Federation during the previous two days.

Apr. 29 In a terrorist ambush near Maxwell Hill (Perak), a British officer and two Indians were killed and a British Warrant Officer and two other Indians were wounded.

Five more terrorists were shot dead by Security Forces—2 in Malacca, 1 in Johore, and 2 in Selangor.

Apr. 30 *Malayan Societies*—At the end of April 1952, 1,845 societies with a total membership of 766,083 had been registered under the Societies Ordinance, 1949. In addition, there were 561 societies with a membership of 90,631, which had been given exemptions from registration under the Ordinance.

There were 207 Trade Unions with a membership of 109,464 on the Federation of Malaya Register.

May 1952

May 1 The Government announced an increased scale of rewards amounting to about three times the previous sums offered, for the killing or capture of Leading Malayan Communists. The highest reward offered was \$250,000/- for Chin Peng, Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the M.C.P., if brought in alive by the claimant or on the claimant's information. The reward offered previously was \$80,000/-.

May Day—Sir Gerald Templer toured Negri Sembilan, in some of the worst communist areas in the Federation.

May messages to Trade Unions in Malaya were received from Mr. Arthur Deakin, chairman of the T.U.C. General Council, U.K.; the President of the American Federation of Labour, Washington, D.C.; Congress of Industrial Organisations, U.S.A.; Federation of Free Workers, Manila; All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress; and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

May 2 The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttleton, told the House of Commons that useful information had been received as a result of the collective punishment on Tanjong Malim, but it was too soon to assess the full results.

The Bill on Village Council was published.

Mr. O. A. Spencer, Member for Economic Affairs, speaking at a conference in Kuala Lumpur said that it was hoped to have 250 main Co-operative Shops in the Federation by the end of 1952.

In the Kuala Lumpur rural district, a police ambush party fired at two terrorists, killing one and wounding another, a female. Arms, equipment and \$500/- in cash, were recovered.

- May 3 Passing-out-parade of 40 Home Guard Inspectors in Seremban.
A European mining engineer was fatally wounded by terrorists in Ipoh.
- May 4 A jungle company operating in the Jelebu district of Negri Sembilan shot and killed 2 Communists.
- May 5 Wong Lian Chok, a notorious terrorist leader was killed in the Segamat district of Johore.
- May 6 A 19-year-old National Serviceman, Tan Thean Siew, was awarded the George Medal for bravery against the terrorists.
800 Marines of the Royal Commandos left Singapore for Malta after 2 years service in Malaya.
Security Forces, shot dead 8 terrorists—4 in Johore, 3 in Selangor, and 1 in Pahang.
- May 7 The Government announced the creation of new key posts in the Federation, most important of which were that of the Director of Intelligence and the Resettlement Staff Officer.
A new basis of citizenship was accepted by the Federal Legislative Council. Three decisions of the Council provided for:—
- (a) Citizenship to all who acquire the status of British Subjects by birth in Penang or Malacca or through naturalization.
 - (b) Citizenship for those who serve in the armed forces or the Police Force.
 - (c) The introduction of boards to test language proficiency, and a relaxation of language qualifications for 5 years.
- Dr. Frank Laubach of the World Literature Organisation toured three of the biggest new villages in Perak.
It was announced that twelve thousand American Carbines and four million rounds of .300 ammunition had been ordered by the Federation Police Force.
- May 8 Another terrorists, Ho Chee Fatt, was hanged.
- May 9 Major-General A. C. Shortt, Director of the British Military Intelligence, arrived in Kuala Lumpur on a tour of British Military Establishments in Malaya.
It was reported that the Malayan Chinese Association had so far spent \$1,815,115/- on resettlement work in the Federation. The Association had spent \$241,000/- for the purchase of 25 vans to be used as travelling dispensaries in New Villages.
Six communist-terrorists surrendered to the police.
- May 10 Questionnaires asking for information about Communist activities were delivered to the inhabitants of Layang Layang and Cha'ah (Johore), Broga (Negri Sembilan), Triang (Pahang) and Terap (Kedah).
- May 11 Dato Onn bin Ja'afar, Member for Home Affairs, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Independence of Malaya Party at Malacca said that the constitution of Malaya should provide for a

parliamentary form of Government, with an executive, individually and collectively, responsible to the Legislature. He added that the new constitution should provide a single common citizenship for all, irrespective of religion, colour, creed or sex and that further it should prohibit discrimination against any citizen.

- May 12 Recruitment drive for Chinese for the Federation Police Force, launched in Negri Sembilan.
- A British planter was shot dead by terrorists in Sepang Estate (Selangor).
- May 13 Ignoring calls to surrender, Malays in Kampong Bukit Sati (Perak) fought with a gang of terrorists and killed four of them. Two villagers were killed.
- Postal strike in Singapore.
- May 14 Thirteen communist terrorists, including Ching Kuen, the vice-commander of a communist gang, surrendered to the police in Perak. (This was the biggest surrender since the emergency).
- May 15 New Emergency Regulations, providing for the use of electrified fences round new villages to stop food from going to the terrorists, were announced.
- Another 4 Communists were killed and 2 were wounded in Negri Sembilan.
- May 17 In the course of vigorous jungle patrolling, 21 terrorists camps were found in various parts of the Federation.
- May 19 Security Forces killed six terrorists in engagements in Perak, Johore and Kelantan.
- May 20 A British rubber planter and a special constable were murdered by terrorists near Tanjong Malim.
- May 23 Police in Sanglang village (Kedah) fought with 12 armed Malay terrorists who attempted to raid a Chinese shop-keeper's house. One terrorist was killed and two were wounded.
- Loh Pin, a terrorist District Committee member with a price of \$13,000/- on his head, and two of his men were killed in Selangor. (Loh Pin's brother Long Pin, Selangor's No. 1 terrorist who had \$25,000/- on his head was killed in April, 1952).
- Two armed Communists were shot dead in a Police ambush near Kuala Lipis.
- May 24 A Chinese terrorist surrendered to the Police in Kedah.
- May 25 A terrorist agent was killed in a New Village near Kampar.
- May 26 Manap Jepun, a Malay terrorist leader with a price of \$75,000/- on his head, was shot dead near Kuantan (Pahang).
- A police lieutenant and two police constables were murdered by terrorists near Kulai (Johore).
- May 27 Terrorist (Leong Pooi) hanged.
- Singapore police raided Yock Eng Chinese School and detained six teachers, five students and another Chinese.
- May 28 It was announced that the Federation Employees' Provident Fund Scheme would be enforced on July 1. (Three quarters of

a million workers in the Federation would start to contribute to the Fund).

Terrorists in the Kemasik area of Trengganu held up a jeep and a bus and after robbing the occupants of their food, money and identity cards, burned the vehicles.

May 29 Five more terrorists were killed by Security Forces—2 near Triang (Pahang); 2 in Negri Sembilan; and 1 near Grik (Perak).

May 30 A bill for the setting up of the Federation Regiment—the first step towards a Malayan National Army—was gazetted.

The Federation "Coat of Arms" was adopted.

June 1952

June 1 A Police Squad operating near Kota Tinggi fired at a gang of terrorists, killing 2 and wounding 2.

June 2 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, completed his tour of Malacca. He had been to every State and Settlement since he arrived in Malaya four months ago.

A new plan to prevent food supply from reaching the terrorists was put into operation in North Johore. All vehicles carrying food and restricted articles between Segamat and Labis had to travel in convoys under police escort.

The Government of Penang announced that 33-year-leases would be issued for houses and shop lots in New Villages and Agricultural land in the vicinity of New Villages.

An attack on political Commissars and other M.C.P. leaders for their "love" life in the jungle was made in an open letter by Ching Kuen, former deputy Commander of the 11th Independent Platoon of the 5th Communist Regiment in Perak, who surrendered the previous month.

After six months of tracking terrorists for Security Force Patrols, 54 Ibans left Malaya for Sarawak.

Eight policemen were killed and several wounded near the Kramat Pulau Tin Mine (Perak) when 60 terrorists ambushed a police party who were on their way to investigate a water-pipe line which had been tampered with by the terrorists.

Five estate lorries were set on fire by terrorists near Rengam (Johore).

June 3 An Emergency Regulation which empowered all able-bodied people to help to build fences or other defence works, was gazetted.

June 4 A 22-hour curfew was imposed on Gunong Rapat New Village, Perak (The curfew was later reduced to 12½ hours).

Municipal Electoral Roll (to-date):—

Kuala Lumpur	...	...	13,500
Penang	...	...	18,000
Malacca	...	...	8,500

June 5 Mr. Del Tufo, formerly the Officer Administering the Government of the Federation, was awarded the Knighthood on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday. 34 other high decorations

including 32 colonial police medals were awarded to people for meritorious service in the fight against Communist terrorists in the Federation.

8 terrorists were killed and 7 were wounded during the previous few days.

June 6 Three more surrenders were reported.

The Government published a directive on the organisation and the respective responsibilities of the staffs of the Director of Operations and the Secretary for Defence in the Federation.

June 7 Sir Cheng Lock Tan, president of the Malayan Chinese Association, in a speech in Singapore, appealed to Malayan officialdom to sweep away its old prejudice and fear relating to the Chinese in Malaya. He said that the overwhelming majority of the 3,000,000 Malayan Chinese would prove to be a stabilising factor in the Malayan body politic and could be forged into a potent weapon to fight and overcome the three-fold dangers confronting this country—militant communism, communalism and class conflict.

June 8 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer in an interview with a press correspondent in Kuala Lumpur, predicted that the struggle against terrorism in Malaya would continue so long as international communism remained a global threat to peace. He said that the present campaign to beat the terrorists would be successful, however, if all Malayan communities joined hands to give Government forces full support.

As a result of information given by a surrendered terrorist, Gurkha troops recovered a large quantity of medical supplies, provisions, clothes and a sum of \$5,000/- from a terrorist camp near Girk (Perak).

Terrorists in Jebor (Trengganu) blew up a lorry packed with labourers and their children, seriously wounding 14 tappers. A child had one of his legs blown off.

June 9 In the Sungei Siput area of Perak, a Police patrol shot and killed 2 armed terrorists dressed in civilian clothes. Another was captured.

In the Mentakab area of Pahang, a terrorist attempted to attack a sentry of the African Rifles with a parang. The attempt failed and the terrorist was shot dead.

June 11 Major-General R. E. Urquhart, the retiring G.O.C. Malaya, left Kuala Lumpur for the United Kingdom.

Gurkha troops operating in Perak and the Pangkor Island killed six top-ranking terrorists and captured 21 important Communist Party Executives. The six dead terrorists had rewards totalling more than \$100,000/- on their heads.

Chin Nam Fuk, Secretary of the Tampin Branch Committee of the M.C.P., surrendered to the Security Forces near Tampin.

June 12 A Government White Paper on Resettlement and the development of New Villages was published. Commenting on the effects of the New Villages on the campaign against Communist terrorism, the report says that the outstanding effect of resettlement had been to put the strategic initiative fairly in the hands of the Government. The task now was to ensure that that initiative was not

lost. Resettlement would, more than anything else, help to destroy Communism in Malaya. The terrorists had depended on the help of the squatters for supplies, shelter, clothing, tactical information and moral support. But Resettlement had severed the close ties between the armed terrorist units and the unprotected squatters. So far, about \$41,000,000/- had been spent on Resettlement and regrouping to give a new life to 500,000 people in the Federation although Resettlement had inevitably led to upsets in the internal economy of the country and in the lives of many people, it did give a basis for development of a type not previously contemplated. The White Paper forecasts that it might be necessary in future to reshuffle the people of the New Villages so that their special capabilities could be catered for.

The Negri Sembilan State Nationality Bill was gazetted. (The Bill followed the Selangor and Perak State Nationality Bills which were already passed).

13 terrorists were killed in Tampin (Negri Sembilan) and in the Jabor Village (Pahang—Trengganu border).

Another terrorist (Teh Goh Wan) hanged.

Hean Choong, Secretary of the Communist organisation in Ulu Yam, killed.

June 13 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer told a meeting of the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association in Kuala Lumpur that the planters and workers on rubber estates in Malaya, who had maintained the production of rubber under continuous threats of Communist murderers for some four years, had placed the country in their debt. He said that it would be tragic if, despite their courage and tenacity and sacrifices of life and property, the country's efforts in the fight were to be undermined by economic difficulties. The High Commissioner emphasized that the continuance and consolidation of good relations between employers and employees in the rubber industry would benefit both and that it was also vital to the future of Malaya.

The 1st Fijians (who recently started operations) killed three terrorists in the Bahau area. One of the terrorists was an Indian.

June 14 P. M. Williams, former Singapore Labour Party Secretary was detained by the Singapore Police under the Emergency Regulations (Williams was later released).

Led by a surrendered terrorist, Security Forces discovered 11,000 rounds of ammunition, a quantity of arms, explosives and grenades in a jungle on the borders of Negri Sembilan, Malacca and Johore.

June 15 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, flew to London for talks with the Colonial Secretary and other cabinet ministers.

June 17 Three Malay Home Guards in an ambush near Kampong Parit Mohd. Bindu (Johore), shot and killed a terrorist and wounded another who managed to escape.

June 18 4th Anniversary of the declaration of the Emergency in the Federation.

Two terrorists (Abu Sam bin P. Karim and Chong Ah Tham), hanged.

Terrorist Casualties (Since the Emergency started 4 years ago):

Killed	...	...	...	3,149
Captured	...	...	...	915
Surrendered	...	...	...	752
Wounded	...	...	...	1,643
TOTAL				6,459

Security Forces Casualties (including Military Forces):

Killed	...	...	...	1,438
Wounded	...	...	...	2,229
TOTAL				3,667

June 19 Five British soldiers, a Malay police inspector and two civilians were killed when 40 terrorists ambushed a military patrol which was on its way to investigate the burning of a house in Cameron Highlands. Four other soldiers and a civilian were wounded.

Recruitment of Chinese for the Police Force, launched in Malacca.

Muktar bin Ayub, a Malay terrorist leader in Kuala Kangsar district, was killed by a Police Jungle Squad.

Four terrorists surrendered.

June 20 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, told Pressmen in London that the progress made in the Emergency in the last six months gave cause for confidence though not for complacency. He said that the Emergency in Malaya to-day was still serious and that we were fighting not only on the military front but on the political, social and economic fronts as well. In spite of the continuing drain on Malaya's resources, which the Emergency entailed, we were making progress on all those fronts. He said that recent increase in surrenders were significant and showed internal misgivings in the terrorist ranks. Sir Templer added "we are going to restore law and order so that the peoples of Malaya can proceed along the path of self-Government and determine their future constitution free of any threat of violence."

A European assistant on the Staff of Guthrie & Co., Kuala Lumpur, was killed in a terrorist ambush in Kluang (Johore).

A newspaper lorry belonging to the "Singapore Tiger Standard" was burnt by terrorists near Kluang.

12 terrorists were killed and one was captured in engagements with Security Forces during the past two days.

June 21 A comprehensive retraining scheme for the Federation's 75,000-Strong Police Force affecting every rank, every specialised department was announced. The programme was designed primarily to overtake arrears of training which had accumulated during the Emergency and was to be country-wide in scope.

June 22 One passenger was killed and six seriously injured when terrorists fired on a train near Kuala Krai (Kelantan).

Two Communists—a man and a woman—gave themselves up to the Police at Ipoh, and another surrendered in the Sitiawan district of Perak.

June 23 Rewards given to members of the public for information about terrorist activities (Since December, 1950), totalled \$1,939,678/-.

June 24 The Assistant Manager of Selaba Estate, Teluk Anson, Perak, was murdered by terrorists.

Three students of the University of Malaya who were detained under the Emergency Regulations in 1951 were released.

June 25 Four more terrorists surrendered in the Federation. Several terrorists were also killed during the previous few days.

June 26 The Commissioner-General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald told Pressmen in Singapore that the only danger to South-East Asia countries to-day was the danger of Communist interference from outside. Indo-China and Burma, he said, were still the most exposed countries to outside influence. Referring to the Emergency in the Federation, Mr. MacDonald said that under Sir Gerald Templer's "eager, dynamic and brilliant leadership," many projects started by him were already beginning to tell on the terrorists.

Labour Party delegates from Singapore, Selangor, Penang and Perak formed a Pan-Malayan Labour Party to co-ordinate the activities of Labour and Socialist organisations in Malaya. The delegates agreed to a 10-point "basic national programme," which included demands for free and compulsory elementary education, Malayanisation of the Civil Service and the establishment of a voluntary National Defence Force.

It was announced that the Malay Regiment score in bandit casualties had now reached over 500, made up as follows:—

Terrorist Killed	...	...	...	275
Terrorist Wounded	...	...	...	145
Terrorist Captured	...	...	...	82
				<hr/>
				502

June 27 The Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. MacGillivray, in an address at the third annual conference of the Malayan Trade Union Council in Kuala Lumpur said that the Trade Union movement in Malaya, if it was to be a worthy part of the fabric of Malaya, must be prepared to put society and the country first. He pointed out the importance of freedom and independence of Trade Union movement and warned against the dangers of Communist infiltration.

Moo Yat Mei (alias Mah Yau), political Commissar with a reward of \$13,000/- on his head, surrendered to the police in Taiping.

Terrorist (Abdul Manap) hanged.

June 28 The High Commissioner, Sir Gerald Templer, returned to Kuala Lumpur from Britain and said on arrival that everyone in London had fully appreciated and realised the difficulties of the situation in Malaya. He added. "I am quite certain that my nine days in London will produce results."

Report of the Registrar-General on population, births and deaths for 1951, was published. It was stated in the report that Manpower "dodgers" who evaded to Singapore and Overseas at the beginning of 1951 had affected the population figures of the

Federation. (The estimated population of the Federation was 5,337,222 in the middle of 1951. This was an increase of 110,673 over the mid-1950 figure of 5,226,549. But this increase was less by 34,028 than the increase for the previous period of 12 months, which was 144,701. The fall in the rate of increase was very largely attributable to an adverse migrational balance which amounted in all to 26,313 persons of whom 24,848 were Chinese and 8,863 were Malaysians).

June 29 Addressing a gathering of 600 Malay Service Personnel in Kuala Lumpur, Sir Gerald Templar said, "For the Security Forces in this country, there is no such thing as a colour bar. The men who had come thousands of miles away to fight communism in Malaya—the British boys, the Rhodesians, the Sturdy Gurkhas, Africans and Fijians—were all risking their lives side by side with Malay, Chinese and Indian lads."

Chai Min Chan, head of the terrorist gang which had been terrorising the Malim Nawar area of Kampar for the past four years, was killed by a patrol of the Malay Regiment.

A Government circular on giving assistance to communist-terrorists under duress was published. (The circular stated that any assistance given to the terrorists under threat of instant death was not an offence, but it might be an offence to withhold from the police information of such help).

It was announced that the Rural and Industrial Development Authority was to undertake a large project in Perak—the provision of access roads to the Kampongs. About \$90,000/- had been allocated for the initial working of the scheme.

A British estate Security Officer and a policeman were killed and a British Police Lieutenant and another policeman were wounded in a terrorist ambush near Segamat (Johore).

Four American Sailors were among five people injured in a hand-grenade explosion which occurred in the White House Hotel Bar, Singapore.

A patrol of Gurkhas operating near Kuantan (Pahang) came upon a terrorist camp occupied by 21 terrorists. In the ensuing attack, 4 terrorists were killed, including a woman.

June 30 Mr. H. C. Bugbee, Associate Director of the Washington Natural Rubber Bureau, said in Penang that the American Government and people were "fully aware" of the Emergency in Malaya, and had every admiration for the gallant resistance put up by Malayan planters and miners.

The Government of Kelantan announced that permanent titles had been approved to Chinese in New Village Areas.

Terrorist Casualties (July 1951—June 1952):

	1951.						1952.					
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June
Killed	89	91	60	97	76	81	80	101	61	103	86	110
Wounded	49	63	58	56	60	46	47	50	63	63	42	52
Surrendered	14	24	22	12	11	20	17	17	13	6	30	23
Suspects Captured	13	5	8	5	15	17	12	6	7	7	4	18
TOTAL	165	183	148	170	162	164	156	174	144	179	162	203



"The rights of man to live his life in peace and freedom from fear are something that every loyal citizen must be ready to fight for and something that he will lose if he is not."—Sir Henry Gurney late High Commissioner of the Federation of Malaya.



The late High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney who travelled widely in Malaya, enjoying a joke with an old Chinese Squatter.