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JOHOR BAHRU, MALAYSIA.
7hb. November, 1977

TITAH ALUAN DULI YANG MAHA MULIA SULTAN JOHOR

Saya rasa amat gembira menyampaikan perutusan ini bersempena dengan pengeluaran buku-buku Majallah Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar yang dijilid dari tahun 1939 hingga 1949. Ini merupakan satu perkara yang boleh dibanggakan kerana adanya majallah tersimpan yang dicetak sebelum perang dunia dahulu. Saya adalah difahamkan bahawa majallah keluaran tahun 1939 itu bukanlah keluaran majallah yang pertama oleh Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar kerana ada majallah dikeluarkan dari tahun 1927. Tetapi dengan sebab-sebab yang tidak diketahui keluaran ini telah terhenti.

2. Saya diberitahu bahawa projek menjilid lima majallah ini dijadikan satu adalah dikelolakan oleh Lembaga Pengelola Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar yang banyak bilangan ahli-ahlinya terdiri daripada Murid-Murid Tua. Adalah diharap sokongan diberi dengan sepenuhnya oleh Murid-Murid Tua yang lain supaya keluaran majallah ini berjaya.

3. Saya bersekolah di Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar cuma dua penggal dalam tahun 1909. Saya tidak dapat melanjutkan pelajaran saya sebab kesihatan saya telah tergangu pada masa itu. Saya telah dihantar balek ke Johor. Sungguhpun saya menuntut di Kolej dalam masa yang tidak lama tetapi saya sentiasa mengikuti aktiviti-aktiviti Kolej ini dari masa kesemasa. Pada masa ini saya memandang dengan lebih dekat lagi aktiviti-aktiviti di Kolej ini kerana seorang cucunda saya berada di bangku Kolej Melayu ini.

4. Saya sangat sukacita kerana saya diberitahu bahawa Persatuan Murid-Murid Tua Kolej Kuala Kangsar telah bermufakat dan mengambil keputusan mendirikan sebuah Bangunan Persatuan Murid-Murid Tua Kolej Melayu (MCOBA) di Kuala Lumpur yang dalam pembinaan sedang berjalan dengan rancaknya. Saya berharap apakala siapnya Bangunan Persatuan Murid-Murid Tua Kolej Melayu (MCOBA) saya penuh percaya Persatuan ini akan lebih giat lagi menjalankan segala usaha dan rancangan-rancangan di masa-masa akan datang.

5. Saya akhiri Perutusan ini saya mengucapkan selamat maju jaya Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar kita dan saya berbangga kerana ada hubungan saya dengan Alma Mater yang masyor ini.

D.Y.M.M. SULTAN ISMAIL
D.K., S.P.M.J., S.S.I.J., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.K., D.K.(BRUNEI)
D.K.(PAHANG), D.K.(PERAK), D.K.(SELANGOR),
D.K.(KELANTAN), dll.,
SULTAN JOHOR

The

Malay College

Magazine

1939

Vol. 1. — No. 1.

THE

MALAY COLLEGE

MAGAZINE.

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THE MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Editors : Abu Zarim bin Omar.
Raja Mohamed Nordin bin Raja Shahbudin.

Master-in-charge : Mr. K. D. Luke.

Vol. 1. Kuala Kangsar, September, 1939. No. 1.

EDITORIAL.

THE last time the Malay College published a Magazine was in 1927. Now in September, 1939, we set Volume I No. I upon our cover in the confident expectation that volume will succeed volume uninterruptedly. We believe that a magazine has been a very real need in the College, and that its revival after so many years will be welcomed by Old Boys throughout the Country. The links between the past generations and the present have until now been all too slender. The Old Boys Section of the Magazine is not bulky in this issue, but if it does not survey Old Boys' affairs comprehensively, we hope that at least it may indicate the earnest wish of the Editors to provide an opportunity to Old Boys to circulate news of their affairs and any information which may be of interest to members of the College both past and present.

The progress of the College since 1905 has been remarkable, and her future has never been more promising than it is to-day. Much of her present reputation we owe to our late Headmaster, Mr. Bazell, whose devotion to duty and whose training many Old Boys will never forget. To him in his retirement we send a message of greeting and gratitude, together with our best wishes for his happiness.

We welcome Mr. Carey, our new Principal, enthusiastically, because in nine months we have come to recognize the successor to Mr. Bazell as one who is determined to build up in the College a tradition of the highest ideals of school life.

C. BAZELL.

ON October 31st, 1938, Mr. Bazell, Headmaster of the Malay College since 1923 officially went on leave prior to retirement. Those who worked with him know that he wanted his departure to be as unostentatious as possible. He had made the College his life and the boys his "sons," and until his last day with us he was the energetic, vital personality whom all respected. And so his goodbye to the College was hardly different from an ordinary end of term goodbye.

There are some who thought that Mr. Bazell was a harsh man. He was indeed a stern disciplinarian. He believed that the world is hard, and that even at school a boy should learn the ruthless uncompromising laws of life. Never under the Bazellian regime did a boy get his bun and keep the penny. Yet his untiring care of the sick and the injured is equally unforgetable.

The Malay College owes much to its late headmaster. Under his guidance it produced a type of boy who had character and a presence which was and still is unmistakable. Largely through his work the reputation of the College stands high throughout the whole of Malaya. Old Boys, scattered in many States and holding high office, have come back and thanked him for the training he gave them. It would be difficult to find a more valuable testimony to his own character and personality.

Materially we are equally in his debt. To-day probably the College is as well equipped for sport as any educational institution in the country. Fives courts, a swimming pool, hard badminton courts, and finally two first class squash courts all bear tribute to his energy and enthusiasm.

We hear from the Principal that Mr. Bazell has bought a cottage in his home county, and that in his retirement he is still a connoisseur of Malayan curried chicken. His address is:

North End,
Gurney Street,
Cannington,
Bridgwater,
Somerset.

We wish long life, good luck and happiness to a great Headmaster.

We regret to hear, at the moment of going to Press, that Her Highness The Raja Perempuan passed away on Sunday, October 1st, at 8.20 a.m.

To His Highness The Sultan in his bereavement, Old Boys, The Staff and Present Members of the College, join in offering their heartfelt sympathy.

H. R. CAREY.

OUR new Principal is no stranger to the College. His first appointment in this country was at this school, and he acted as first assistant and then as Headmaster when Mr. Bazell was on leave in 1934. He has therefore an understanding of the College which makes the choice of the Governors particularly welcome, for Mr. Carey combines new ideas with a certain respect for tradition.

Many changes both in method and organization have already been carried out, but no change has been made merely for the sake of change, and no effort has been spared to maintain links with the past.

Mr. Carey has an enviable reputation as a sportsman. In his time he has played for the Colony and the F.M.S. at hockey, and for the State in most other games—Soccer, Rugby, and Cricket. He is an expert at them all, and we welcome him as a sportsman as well as as a headmaster. His coaching and interest in all games and athletics give the best possible encouragement to any talent that we may have.

One of the main aims of the Principal since he arrived in October has been to make the College more beautiful. His intense dislike for dirt and untidiness has elicited the co-operation of Staff and boys alike, with the result that on Sports Day the School, newly painted and distempered, made us all feel very proud.

Under the guidance of our Principal there has grown up a spirit of advancement in the College which is a stimulus to everyone working here. Regretfully we have had to turn away more candidates for admission than ever before, owing to lack of accommodation for them. Yet we are glad to be able to state that provision has already been made in next year's estimates for an extension of the Small School, and that plans for a science block have already been considered by the Board of Governors.

With the administration of the Malay College in such safe keeping her future is assured. We believe that year by year the College is fulfilling more efficiently the task for which she was founded, and that by so doing she will continue to be a corner-stone in the structure of Malay Education.

K. D. L.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Administration.

LAST November we said goodbye to Mr. Bazell who went on a journ round the East Indies before he returned home to England. To hi the College owes a great debt of gratitude; we wish him every happine in his retirement.

*

We should like to offer our warmest welcome to our new Principal Mr Carey, who came from Negri Sembilan in December, and to Mrs. Carey who came back from long leave in June. We should like to thank Mrs. Carey for the interest she takes in the School shrubs. We wish our school garden could be as beautiful as hers.

*

Staff.

Mr. G. Woods, our Mathematics master, accompanied by Mrs. Woods and John, left on long leave on the 25th March. We were very sorry to lose them. It was through Mr. Woods' enthusiasm that some of us first became interested in gardening and photography. He also started the now flourishing carpentry section. Mrs. Woods once taught in the Prep. School. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woods were good friends to the College, and we look forward to seeing them again whenever they come to Kuala Kangsar.

*

We extend a cordial welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Edge, who came to us from Singapore in March. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edge worked formerly in China at the St. Giles British School, Tsingtao. Mr. Edge has taken over the teaching of mathematics at the College, and he is also in charge of the Photographic and Carpentry Societies. He has had considerable teaching experience and taught in South America for two years before going to China.

*

Enrolment.

In August, 1939, there were 155 boys enrolled. During the year 12 boys have left, and 19 new boys have joined us this August. Never before have there been so many boys at the College. There is no more dormitory space available.

*

Organization of School Work.

During the last two terms syllabuses have been drawn up which co-ordinate the teaching of all subjects throughout the school. As far as possible subjects have been departmentalised so that boys may enjoy the benefits of specialist teaching. Rooms where possible have been allocated to masters instead of to forms. Geography and Hygiene are now taught in rooms which are specially equipped.

*

To help make clear that the object of the school is not primarily to teach boys how to pass the Cambridge Examinations the names of the forms have been changed. In the Preparatory School are Forms I and II, while in the Big School are the Remove, Form III, Form IV, Shell, the Fifth and the Sixth Forms. Formerly there were Classes I, II, III, IV, V, the Junior Cambridge Class and the Senior Cambridge Class.

Art and Handwork.

All forms, with the exception of the VIth, now for the first time in the history of the College have Art and Handwork in their time tables.

* * * *

The Art and Handwork of the School is in the charge of Mr. Luke, who is assisted by Che' Ariffin. Che' Abbas is in charge of basketry. At present the Handwork consists of paper-cutting, basketry and carpentry, while one form is doing painting on glass. Later in the term, however, these will be supplemented by stick-printing, historical figures in fretwork, and book-binding. The art syllabus, like that of the handwork, is carefully graded from Form I, where charcoal work is done, to the Vth which follows the Cambridge Syllabus.

* * * *

Last term afternoon classes were held in art under Mr. Luke, and 10 boys sat for the Junior Cambridge and four for the Senior Cambridge Art Examinations.

* * * *

The House System.

The House system has been extended in many ways. Previously there were three Houses,—Heads, Wheels and Rookies,—named after the European members of the Staff at the time when the Houses were started. These names it was thought could mean very little to Malay boys of 1939. Accordingly the House system was re-established on an entirely new basis. Four new Houses were created and named after the Sultans of the four Federated Malay States at the time when the College was built in 1905: Idris, Ahmad, Suleiman and Mohamed Shah.

* * * *

In order that the new designation should have real meaning the House System has been made to embrace as many activities as possible. The boys now dine at their House tables, and the House Championship is now won not on the team games only but also on court games and on scholarship.

* * * *

The College Time Table.

The school day now starts at 7 a.m., where previously it started at 7.15 a.m., and finishes at 1 p.m. Formerly we worked from 1.15 to 2.15 p.m., but work at such a time was thought to be of little value.

* * * *

Instead of a Cadet and Scout Parade on Friday mornings we now have Physical Training for the whole School. A syllabus has been prepared by Mr. Luke, and on Sports Day the School Demonstration Squad was able to give a successful Physical Training Display.

* * * *

On account of this Friday morning change the Monday afternoon Scout and Cadet parades have been made slightly longer. They now last from 4.45 to 6 p.m.

The Assembly.

For the last two terms there has been an Assembly in the College Library every Saturday at 12.30 p.m. At this time the Principal has made his announcements, and each member of the Staff in rotation has given a short talk on a subject of his own choice.

* * * *

Games.

The College on the whole has had an outstanding year at games. Both the Hockey and Football Clubs had very successful seasons, while the School Cricket XI was potentially a good side.

* * * *

The small boys have been allowed to play cricket this season instead of football. They have been extremely enthusiastic and the change has been fully justified.

* * * *

Similarly the Junior School (The Third Game) has been equipped to play hockey instead of football during the hockey season. We believe that an early start in these games will bring about its own reward.

* * * *

The Court Games this year have been organized on the House basis, and the House Championships in Tennis, Squash, Badminton and Fives have already been decided. The Individual Championships, with the exception of Badminton, have also been played off.

* * * *

During the coming Hockey season the Court Games will play their part as compulsory games to be played between 5 and 6 p.m. On account of the increase in the numbers of the School it has become impossible to guarantee a game of hockey to a boy more than once a week. Consequently the hockey games have been organized so that a boy normally plays hockey twice a week but misses his second game occasionally in strict rotation. When a boy is not playing hockey from 5 to 6 p.m. he must play one of the court games.

* * * *

Volley Ball has recently been introduced into the School, and it is now played as an official court game.

* * * *

Societies.

Several new societies have sprung up. The carpentry section is slowly becoming better equipped, and every afternoon the newly painted workshop is a hive of industry. The Photographic Society now has a good dark room of its own, fitted with electric light, a water supply and a sink. The Gardening Society has improved the appearance of the College tremendously by planting hibiscus and bougainvilia along the drive and in front of the School buildings.

* * * *

The Geographical Society, like the Gardening Society founded two terms ago, has been steadily growing, and this term its members hope to use some of their accumulated funds for travelling.

The Literary, Dramatic and Debating Society has had a successful year. There is evidence that debating is slowly becoming more popular in the College. Certainly the standard of debate has greatly improved.

* * * *

The Chess Club has not been very active recently. A few faithful members still play regularly, however. It is hoped that the proposed Inter-House Tournament will inspire a renewed interest in the game.

* * * *

The Cadet Corps.

61 boys in the College are Cadets, who are under the general command of Lt. C. W. Jackman. Lt. Mohamed Salleh is in command of No. I Platoon, and 2nd Lt. Mohamed Lazim of No. 2. 2nd. Lt. Lazim is also in charge of the musketry.

* * * *

Sergeant Lembang, formerly of the Malay Regiment, has now become permanently attached to the Cadet Corps. He is always present at Cadet Parades on Mondays, and has already proved extremely helpful in our Cadet training work. Sergeant Lembang also takes the small boys in their afternoon drill.

* * * *

Che Lazim has been granted a commission as Honarary Cadet Second Lieutenant with effect from 18th August, 1939.

* * * *

New equipment purchased for the band this year includes one tenor drum and one solo tub drum. The College crest is painted in colour on a green backgound on the front of both these drums, and they should make a great improvement not only in the performance of the band, but also in its appearance.

* * * *

Scouts.

75 boys in the College are Scouts, and there are 20 recruits. The Scouts are under the general supervision of the Scoutmaster in charge—Mr. K. D. Luke, but the three troops, each troop consisting of 25 boys, are run individually by the Scoutmasters in charge of them—Mr. Fernando, Troop I; Che' Abbas, Troop II and Che' Ariffin, Troop III.

* * * *

The College Buildings.

The College buildings have been almost entirely repainted and redistempered. The School Dining Hall and the Library have been distempered a light green shade with the paintwork a shade darker, while a similar scheme in a light blue and dark blue has been chosen for the dormitories. These colours are most restful and pleasing to the eye.

* * * *

The Carpentary Workshop has been repainted inside and out.

* * * *

One of the small houses opposite the Squash Courts is being used by the Probationers, the other serves as a handwork centre. The large spare form room in the Small School is being used as a scout room, and also as a recreation room for the small boys.

The Health of the School.

The Health of the College has on the whole been good. There are usually three or four cases of fever when boys return from the holidays, but our hospital cases have not been numerous.

* * * *

The work of the final term of this year, however, was unfortunately hampered by an outbreak of typhoid fever among the College boys. There were nine cases of typhoid. Two were suspects. Fortunately effective measures were taken before the disease could become really dangerous. All boys in the school were inoculated twice—on June 27th and on July 4th.

* * * *

As a result of the outbreak of typhoid, four boys in the Cambridge Forms were unable to take the July Cambridge Examinations. They were Tengku Daud, Syed Zin and Syed Yussof of The School Certificate Form, and Abdul Khalid from the Junior Cambridge Form. These boys will be taking the December Examinations at the Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar. We wish them the best of luck.

* * * *

The Malay Probationers.

The following Malay Probationers, Raja Mohar, Che' Shamsudin, Che' Aziz, Che' Abbas, Che' Manaf, Che' Abdul Hamid and Che' Ramli, have come to study in the Malay College for one year before proceeding to Raffles. Although they follow a special syllabus of their own they are taking part in all College activities, and we sincerely hope that they will enjoy their stay here.

* * * *

Among the Probationers is also Che Razak, who was our Head Boy, and who is now working hard for a Queen's Scholarship. We hope very much that he will be successful.

* * * *

Swimming.

There have been Swimming Classes on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The Principal and Mr. Luke were the instructors. By the end of last school year every boy in the school could swim a length of the College pool.

* * * *

Singing.

Singing Classes have been held regularly for the last two terms from 3.30—4.15 p.m. on Tuesdays in the College Library. Under the guidance of the Principal, who has been assisted by Mr. Edge, the singing of the College has shown a great improvement.

* * * *

The College Library.

A large number of new books have been added to the College Library, and the Library itself has been entirely reorganized by Mr. C. W. Jackman.

The Detention Class.

A Detention Class has been held on Wednesday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. to which boys may be sent as a punishment for laziness or carelessness. When it first started there were many boys in detention. Now it is unusual for the class to be held at all.

* * * *

The Old Boys' Scholarship.

We offer our congratulations to Raja Mohd. Redzuan and Raja Mohd. Nordin on their being awarded the Old Boys' Scholarship for the year 1939/40.

* * * *

Tennis.

We congratulate Tengku Jaafar on winning the Perak Malay Tennis Junior Singles Championship of 1939. He also won the Tennis and Squash Championships of the College.

* * * *

Shooting.

We congratulate the College Shooting Team—Raja Othman, Raja Mahmud, Abdul Hamid Sidek and Ungku Muhsin—on winning convincingly in the Annual Shooting Match with King Edward VII School on July 8th.

* * * *

The Tuck Shop.

The College Tuck Shop is in the charge of Raja Redzuan, who is assisted by Hamid Sidek. Unlike other school tuck shops ours is not solely concerned with eatable goods. Sports equipment, House jerseys, stockings, art materials, headed note-paper, ink and stamps may also be bought there. The Tuck Shop is open at all convenient times throughout the day.

* * * *

The College Magazine.

This is the first issue of the new College Magazine. We hope that it will be a regular publication, and that all Old Boys will help to make it a success by buying a copy.

* * * *

Articles submitted by boys are printed substantially as they were given in. Where reports have been modified or added to by masters the initials of the master appear under the signature of the boy.

* * * *

The Annual Athletic Sports.

Our Sports Day this year was held on August 26th on the School Padang. His Highness the Sultan of Perak honoured the College by giving away the prizes, and among the many eminent guests were the Raja Muda, the British Resident of Perak, the Hon. Marcus Rex, Dr. Linehan, the Director of Education and the Yang Mulia the Raja di Hilir. The British Residents of Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang were unable to be present on account of the international situation. Despite these attendant misfortunes, however, the Day was a great success.

* * *

Idris was Champion House, and Raja Shahruzzaman was Victor Ludorum.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER.

WHEN I first came up to Cambridge, everything and everyone connected with the university looked very impressive. Even the gloomy St. Catharine's College struck me with awe and reverence, and one college porter, who had a moustache like a sea-lion's, which I saw in my aimless wandering in the London Zoo once upon a time, had so much of that tutorial personality that I very nearly went up to him and reported my presence in Cambridge. However, my lack of courage to face him in his den saved me from a little bit of embarrassment.

This practice of seeing the tutor is repeated at the beginning of every term, and at each interview I get a list of lectures, which I am supposed to attend in that particular term. I say "supposed" because I, a unit in a whole crowd of undergraduates, sometimes escape the monotony that besieges the lecture room by taking refuge in the Dorothy Cafe, where the atmosphere is freer and more musical. This "Dot Escape Apparatus" must, however, be used sparingly and with discretion, otherwise you may get a letter from your tutor, in which he invariably expresses his sentiments towards you in rather strong language.

The number of lectures that you have a week varies according to what study you go in for and what year you are in. For Engineering, every day is crowded with lectures, and no matter what season of the year it is, they almost always start at 9 a.m. This is all very well in summer, but in winter it is unbearably early. However, work is work, and it must be done.

Engineering science covers a very large ground. It includes Mathematics, Electricity, Heat, Mechanics and so on. The fundamental principles that govern these different branches of science are explained by the lecturers in the lecture rooms, and to illustrate the truth of the various theories, a certain number of suitable experiments are given to be carried out by the students, usually in groups, in the laboratories, with the help of the demonstrators if necessary. And shall I ever forget one Demonstrator? Whenever he comes to help my partner (an Icelander) and me out of any difficulty, he always begins with the adverbial clause, "When I was in America," and the store of these American reminiscences of his seems to me inexhaustible.

In order to familiarise us with the theories used, and to get them firmly fixed in our heads, if it is possible, we have examples classes so many times a week. I, for one, find this method more enlightening than the lectures.

The lecturers in my opinion do not cherish the idea of facing our crowd very much because our lot have been most unruly this year and at times the sense of humour of some of our members tends to become a little bit coarse and irritating to the man, who is casting pearls before the s———e. Many a time have I seen a strayed paper glider hovering in space for a few seconds and having spent its power of flight make a graceful nose-dive into the lecturer's broad back, or in more distressed circumstances make a forced-landing at his feet. But compared to what happened to our lecturer, Mr. S., last Guy Fawke's Day, this is but a mere trifle.

On this particular day the whole town reverberates with the sound of crackers. The firing of these deafening play-things begins in a rather spasmodic manner, but as night falls the market square becomes simply crowded with people and the firing reaches its highest pitch of intensity. Rockets shoot up into the air and while you gaze at the streaks of sparks left trailing behind them a bomb explodes at your very feet. Well, this is what happened to Mr. S. though actually the explosion took place in the drawer of the lecturer's table. A few minutes before 9 a.m. a student had the ingenious idea of putting a time-bomb in the drawer of Mr. S.'s table and at 9.30 a.m., while Mr. S. was in the middle of his preaching, the bomb exploded ; the shock so much jarred his patience that he simply walked out of the room leaving us cheering and applauding him for his keen sense of mutual understanding. Mr. L., who was to give us a lecture at 10 a.m., having heard what had befallen his predecessor, turned tail.

Now that I have got that far, I am beginning to fear that when you read what I have put down in black and white you cannot help thinking that I have not done a stroke of work at all. Well, let me assure you that I do put aside a portion of the day for intensive study. I never exclude myself from the lighter side of life because I never can, and after all it is the fun and frolic of Cambridge life, that makes the place so dear to me. And to be confidential let me tell you that I wish I could spend my remaining years here in Cambridge.

RAJA ZAHAR,

St. Catharine's College,
Cambridge.

HOUSE NOTES.

IDRIS HOUSE.

House Master	.. ..	Mr. F. C. W. Edge.
Asst. House Master	..	Che Lazim.
House Captain	.. ..	Raja Othman.
Vice-Captain	.. ..	Wan Salaidin.
Secretary	.. ..	Hamid Sidek.
Cricket Captain	.. ..	Abu Bakar.
Squash Captain	.. ..	Hamid Sidek.
Tennis Captain	.. ..	Syed Ahmad.
Fives Captain	.. ..	Hussein D. S.
Badminton Captain	..	Hamid Sidek.
Football Captain	.. ..	Wan Salaidin.
Swimming Captain	..	Wan Salaidin.

OUR Housemaster, Mr. G. Woods left on long leave in March, and his place has been taken by Mr. F. C. W. Edge, to whom we extend a warm welcome.

For the most part, Idris has enjoyed a fair measure of success in games during the year, having won the Inter-House Championship for Hockey and Soccer, and tied with Ahmad House for Cricket, thanks to B team having an unbroken record of victories. Unfortunately, our prowess at the lesser games of Badminton, Squash and Tennis is not very great, but while enjoying some excellent and well-fought matches with our opponents, we gained no points for the House. We managed to be the runners-up at Fives, again due largely to our B members, who remained unbeaten throughout the Championship. We hope in our next notes to be able to report progress in our racquet games, for after all, we do have some promising young players.

The House has suggested that effort be made to encourage the playing of Draughts and Chess in the College, with a view to them being included in the list of games for the House Championships. We hope that other Houses will give the suggestion their consideration and support.

Raja Othman, our House Captain, left at the end of last term to take up his appointment with the F.M.S. Railways in Kuala Lumpur. While deploring his loss to the House, to which he was a tower of strength in games, we wish him all success in his new sphere.

Our Vice-Captain, Wan Salaidin has also left the fold, having joined the Land Office in Kuala Kangsar, and to him too, we offer our heartiest good wishes.

It was the unanimous desire of the House that Raja Othman should be succeeded by Ungku Muhsin, Deputy Head Boy of the College, a leader in scholarship, and an indefatigable worker. We feel the choice is a happy one, and know that Ungku Muhsin will fulfil his duties with ability and thoroughness, with the solidarity of all members to back him up.

Abu Bakar, one of the better-known 'characters' of the College, becomes Vice-Captain. His efforts will be directed principally to the organisation and leadership of our athletic activities, for which position he is particularly well fitted.

Next term, House points are being awarded for scholarship in addition to Games. While it is too early to make any forecast of achievement as yet, we expect to acquit ourselves creditably. House notes will make some mention of this in our next issue.

F. C. W. E.

REPORTS ON VARIOUS GAMES.

Football.

A very successful season for both of the XIs culminated in Idris winning the House Championship. The deciding match of the series against Sulaiman House was very keenly contested, but after a hard battle, we managed to win. Raja Othman and Wan Salaidin were great assets to the team, and in addition to playing for the House, were regular members of the College XI the last named captaining Idris House and the College.

TENGKU ARIF,
Football Captain.

Hockey.

Both the 1st and 2nd teams did excellently, and we finished the season at the top of the House Championship Table, our 1st XI proving itself unbeatable in all matches. Raja Othman, Wan Salaidin and Abu Bakar merit our congratulations on being three of the main supports of the College XI, Wan Salaidin leading both House and College teams.

ABU BAKAR,
Hockey Captain.

Cricket.

Although we did not gain the House Championship outright, it was nevertheless gratifying to tie for first place with Ahmad House. Our 2nd XI went through the season with an unbroken series of victories but the match which decided the issue was played between the first teams of Idris and Ahmad Houses. This was won by our opponents after a most exciting finish.

Four of our members were regularly selected to play for the School; Raja Othman (House and School Cricket Captain), Wan Salaidin, Engku Nasaruddin and Abu Bakar.

ABU BAKAR,
Cricket Captain.

Tennis.

We had no outstanding tennis players with the exception of Raja Othman. He played in the Singles Tournament winning all games until he encountered Tengku Jaafar of Ahmad House, who was much too strong for him. However, with much promising material in the House we look for considerable improvement next year.

SYED AHMAD,
Tennis Captain.

Badminton.

Our only really good Badminton player this year is Abu Bakar, but unfortunately handicapped by a bad knee during the House matches, he was by no means at his best. Our 2nd pair won twice, but this did not help us very much, as we lost all the remaining games. We welcome Raja Mohar, one of the Malay Probationers, to membership of Idris House. He is a keen Badminton enthusiast, and should be very useful in the next series of matches.

HAMID SIDEK,
Badminton Captain.

Squash.

Idris House was utterly outclassed by its rivals at Squash, the only players to score any points being Abu Bakar and Engku Nasaruddin. Hamid also shaped quite well, but was unavailing against the superior skill of his opponents.

Squash is becoming increasingly popular, and we feel much more confident of our chances in the next championships.

HAMID SIDEK,
Squash Captain.

Fives.

We were probably as strong as, if not stronger than Ahmad House. During the House matches we were surprised that our 1st pair were defeated by Sulaiman and Ahmad Houses. Our 2nd pair, Engku Nasaruddin and Syed Ahmad were really good and won all their matches.

ENGKU NASARUDDIN,
Fives Captain.

SULEIMAN HOUSE.

House Masters:		CHE SALLEH AND CHE ARIFFIN.
„ *Captain:*		R. SHAH KOBAT.
„ *Vice-Captain:*		R. A. KAMAR.
„ *Secretary*		R. M. REDZUAN.
Football	*Captain:*	S. ZIN.
Cricket	„	R. A. KAMAR.
Hockey	„	SHOWKET.
Badminton	„	T. A. RAZAK.
Tennis	„	WAN HAMID.
Fives	„	IBRAHIM.
Squash	„	T. NASIR.

At the beginning of the Third Term of this year we lost our House Captain, R. Jalaludin. He was very hard working and took part in all games. We thank him for what he has done and wish him every success in his future career.

We have had three House meetings this year presided over by our House Master, Che Salleh, and attended by almost all the members of the House. The members took great interest in these meetings and all of them promised to do their best to make the House worthy of its name.

At one of the meetings, on the proposal of our new House Captain (R. Shah Kobat), it was agreed that all the members should talk to one another in English all the time when they were in school. This proposal was strongly supported by our House Masters.

We did not do well in the Inter-House matches in various games and the second place from the bottom seemed to be our fated position. We have in our House several juniors of promise and we are sure that we shall be able to do better very soon when they can justify their places in the first teams.

The success of our House in becoming the Champion House in form-work gave us a great deal of comfort and encouragement. We were very proud when we were congratulated by the Principal in front of the whole school.

RAJA SHAH KOBAT,
House Captain.

REPORTS ON VARIOUS GAMES.

Hockey.

In spite of the great effort we made we lost every match that we played, but we are glad to say that we were not badly beaten. Che Salleh and Che Ariffin, our House Masters, were present at every House match, and we thank them for their support.

SHOWKET,
Hockey Captain.

Badminton.

Before the Inter-House matches started we had had few practices. This was because we thought that there would be no Inter-House matches last term. In spite of this we started off very well by defeating Idris House in all matches except the Singles. Against Ahmad House, however, we won only one match, while against Mohd. Shah House, we were beaten in all our matches.

T. A. Razak,
Badminton Captain.

Tennis.

There are quite a number of boys who are interested in the game, and in a year or two many of these boys will be good enough to represent the House. Two of our players could not play for the House last term because they were members of the School Relay Team and were busy training every evening.

We regret to report that we did not do well in the Inter-House Competition. We were placed last with a score of four points out of a possible total of 18 points

W. A. Hamid,
Tennis Captain.

Squash.

In spite of the fact that the game is new to most boys we did very well in the Inter-House Competition. We beat both Mohamad Shah and Idris Houses, but were unfortunately beaten by Ahmad House. We were placed second and we are sure that next year we will do better.

T. Nasir,
Squash Captain.

Fives.

Since the introduction of Squash Rackets, Fives has lost some of its popularity. In the Inter-House Competition we managed to beat Mohd. Shah and Idris Houses. This was mainly due to the fact that the School Fives Captain, R. S. Kobat, was a member of our team.

Ibrahim,
Fives Captain.

Football.

Our 1939 football season was not very successful. We lost in almost every match, winning once only against Mohd. Shah. Lack of good players made this result almost inevitable.

S. Zin,
Football Captain.

Cricket.

Most of our cricket players were small and inexperienced. As a result we lost to all the other Houses in first eleven matches. Our second XI, however, did well defeating all except Idris House in their games. We are very optimistic about our cricket next season.

R. A. Kamar,
Cricket Captain.

MOHAMED SHAH HOUSE.

House Master	.. ..	Mr. K. D. Luke.
Assistant House Master	..	Enche Abbas.
House Captain	.. ..	Mohd. Nor.
Vice-Captain	.. ..	Mohd. Shamsudin (Yaacob).
Football Captain	.. ..	Mohd. Nor.
Hockey Captain	.. ..	Mohd. Nor.
Cricket Captain	.. ..	Raja Khalid.
Squash Captain	.. ..	Mohd. Shamsudin (Yaacob).
Fives Captain	.. ..	Hamzah.
Tennis Captain	.. ..	Raja Khalid.
Badminton Captain	..	Mohd. Nor.
Sports Captain	.. ..	Khanifah.

Our record in games during the last school year has been rather black. We have a few good players who managed to give us second place in tennis and badminton, but in football, squash, fives and cricket we were unhappily bottom.

All Houses go through their lean periods, and Mohd. Shah House seems to be very sick at the moment. This is all the more reason why every member of the House should do his utmost to improve the present state of affairs, in the knowledge that one day Mohd. Shah will be at the top, owing in some small measure to his own individual efforts.

We console ourselves that in scholarship we can win second place.

At the beginning of last term we lost two of our most valuable seniors. Ahmad, our House Captain, was outstanding in all games, while Abdul Ghani would have been a great help now in hockey. As recorded elsewhere both Ahmad and Ghani are in Government Service, and we wish them every success in their new work.

Hockey.

We heartily welcome Che Shamsudin and Che Abbas, the Malay Probationers who have joined us. Shamsudin is a great asset at sport. We congratulate him on winning his cricket colours, and hope that he will be able to win the individual badminton championship when it is played. We also congratulate Mohd. Nor, our new House Captain, on gaining his colours for football and hockey. Shamsudin (Yaacob), Raja Khalid and Hamzah have had the honour of playing for the School at cricket. We congratulate them too.

Although the future still does not seem very promising, we nevertheless look forward confidently to the day when our efforts will have their full reward.

K. D. L.

REPORTS ON VARIOUS GAMES :

Football

We have not had a very successful season this year. We had very few good players, with the result that we finished last in the Championship Table. Anyway we are glad that at least one of our players has been selected to play for the School.

Throughout the season great promise was shown by the smaller boys, and we hope that during the coming season we shall be in the running for the Championship.

MOHD. NOR,

Football Captain.

Hockey.

Our First XI did well in this game, but we regret to report that we had no support from our Second XI, who found their opponents too strong for them.

Abdul Ghani, Ahmad and Mohd. Nor were selected to play for the School, and won their School Colours. We offer our congratulations to them.

MOHD. NOR,

Hockey Captain.

Cricket.

Our House has had a poor cricket season. Just before the season began two of our best players, Ahmad bin Harun and Abdul Ghani bin Mat Piah left us. Our First XI won only one match, while our Second XI lost all their matches.

In spite of our many defeats, however, we were not discouraged. Four of our members had the honour to be selected to play for the School. They were Shamsudin M.P., Shamsudin (Yaacob), Hamzah and Raja Khalid. To them we offer our congratulations.

RAJA KHALID,
Cricket Captain.

Squash Rackets.

We did badly in the Inter-House Championship since we had only one or two good players, who could win their matches to give their House some points. We hope to do better next season.

MOHD. SHAMSUDIN,
Squash Captain.

Tennis.

We did well in this Inter-House Championship, and were runners-up to Ahmad. The House was well served in the Singles, in which Mohd. Nor and Shamsudin M.P., played well. We congratulate Mohd. Nor for being runner-up in the School Singles Championship.

RAJA KHALID,
Tennis Captain.

Badminton.

At the beginning of the Badminton tournament we were fortunate in having Shamsudin, the former Victoria Institution Badminton champion in our House. Again our House was successful in the singles and if we had had a good pair in the doubles we should have been a strong contender for the championship. We were runners-up to Ahmad House in the championship.

MOHD. NOR,
Badminton Captain.

Fives.

We fared badly in the Inter-House Fives championship. Our players found their opponents too strong for them. We hope to do better at Fives next season.

HAMZAH,
Fives Captain.

AHMAD HOUSE.

House Master	-	MR. C. W. JACKMAN.
Assistant House Master	-	MR. L. FERNANDO.
House Captain	-	ABDUL RAZAK.
House Vice-Captain	-	TENGKU JAAFAR.
Captain of Football	-	ABDUL RAZAK.
,, *Cricket*	-	R. MAHMUD.
,, *Hockey*	-	MOHD. GHAZALLI.
,, *Sports*	-	MOHD. GHAZALLI.
,, *Tennis*	-	ABDUL RAZAK.
,, *Squash*	-	TENGKU JAAFAR.

WE began the year without much success in the field of sport, but there was great improvement in the last term and Ahmad House seemed quite invincible. We were knocked out in the first round of the Football competition, and were only second in the Hockey Championship. But during the last term of the school year we won all the court games, Tennis, Squash, Fives and Badminton. There was never any doubt about the Tennis and Squash, but the victories in Fives and Badminton came more as surprises. In the Cricket league we were able to keep our unbeaten record for the term, as we tied with Idris House. The first XI won all its matches, but we were handicapped by having a young 2nd XI who only obtained one win.

We should like to welcome the two M.A.S. Probationers who have been allotted to the house, Abdul Aziz and Ramli. Aziz has proved a great help in the Tennis, Badminton and Cricket teams.

We congratulate the following on gaining their school colours: For Hockey, Abdul Razak and Mohd. Ghazalli; for Football, Abdul Razak and T. Jaafar; for Cricket, T. Jaafar, T. Korish, and Abdul Aziz.

We should also like to congratulate T. Jaafar on winning the College Individual Championships for Tennis and Squash and on becoming Perak Junior Singles Tennis Champion.

The House does not appear to possess the same accomplishments in scholarship as it does in games, for we were only able to collect a very few points on the results of last terms examinations, which will count towards the House Championship for the year. We hope that there will be an improvement in this. However there has been one redeeming feature: Abdul Razak has obtained one of the Probationerships in the Malay Administrative Service and we congratulate him on this. He is now preparing to take the Queen's Scholarship Examination and we wish him all success.

A House Tea was held during last term to which the Principal and the Captains of other houses were invited. This was by way of an experiment but it appears to have been a very successful one, and we hope that it will be repeated.

C. W. J.

REPORTS ON VARIOUS GAMES.

Hockey.

BOTH the 1st and 2nd elevens did on the whole well in their games' and we managed to secure second place. We congratulate Abdul Razak and M. Ghazalli on winning their School colours.

Football.

We were rather unsuccessful in this game for our 1st eleven was beaten in its first match against Idris House. However, we expect to do better in future. We congratulate Abdul Razak and T. Jaafar on winning their School colours.

Tennis.

We did exceptionally well in this game and we won all the matches except one. We therefore obtained 17 points out of a possible 18. We are grateful to the representatives of the House for their meritorious performance. We congratulate T. Jaafar on winning the Individual Championship and the Perak Junior Singles Championship of 1939.

Squash Rackets.

As at Tennis we were very successful in this game and won the Championship easily, obtaining 17 points out of a possible 18. We once again congratulate Tengku Jaafar on winning the Individual Championship.

Fives.

We also unexpectedly won the Championship in this game. Although we did not excel very much, we have no hesitation in congratulating the representatives of the House for their good display in winning the Championship.

Cricket.

We share the Championship in this game with Idris House. Our 1st XI won all their matches, but our 2nd XI failed at the last moment. However, our success was largely due to the good fielding and bowling of our respective teams. We congratulate T. Jaafar, Abdul Aziz and T. Korish on winning their School colours.

Badminton.

In this game we also won the Championship. We managed to secure 12 points out of a possible 18. Players in both the Singles and Doubles played well. We hope they will continue to play well for the House.

A. R.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS,
AUGUST 19, 23 & 26.

THE Malay College Annual Athletic Sports Dav was held on the 26th August, before a large and distinguished gathering, which included His Highness the Sultan of Perak, Yang Teramat Mulia Raja Muda, the Honourable the British Resident of Perak, Mr. Marcus Rex, Yang Teramat Mulia Raja di Hilir and the Director of Education, Dr. W. Linehan. It is regretable that that was the time when the international tension was at its highest, when war was in everyone's thoughts. Thus part of the real delight of the Sports, which might otherwise have been obtained was lost. It was also unfortunate for the College that some of its usual distinguished guests were unable to come. Three of the four British Residents were not present, owing to the International situation. However, we are very grateful to His Highness the Sultan of Perak, who, as the Principal pointed out in his speech at the close of the Sports, is a very busy man, for his presence and for his gracious kindness in consenting to give away the prizes.

The Sports Day was a great success. If it was not the most successful one that we have ever had it was certainly the most well-organized. Everything was run with perfect smoothness.

We are greatly indebted to the Principal, to the Sports Master (Mr. Luke), to the Secretary Che' Salleh, and to the Sports Committee for their invaluable work. We are also grateful to the Principal for the introduction of two new events, namely throwing the Discus and throwing the Javelin which were carried out with considerable success.

Further more it is pleasing to note that for the first time in the history of the College a physical training display was given on Sports Day, and what is more it proved to be most successful. We once more give our hearty thanks to Mr. Luke for the organization of the Squad.

As is usual the Sports began with cross country races for both the A and B sections. Although the course was longer than usual, there was a large entry for both sections and the races were thoroughly enjoyable Khanifah won the race for the A section with Ghazalli and Showket obtaining the second and third places respectively. Abdullah Azizi easily won the race in B section. Syed Ahmad and Raja Jalil came in second and third.

The mile race and most of the jumping and throwing events were run on Saturday, August 19, and Wednesday, August 23. It is a pity that no new record was created this year. However, in many events the standard reached was sufficiently high to show the great interest taken by the boys in the sports.

The final day of the Sports was Saturday, August 26. Long before the hour of the start arrived all the competitors were already assembled in their various House colours at the west-end of the field. The four colours of the Houses make up the F.M.S. colours. Only those who did not take any part in the Sports dressed themselves in Malay dress. To a foreign visitor it must have been a thoroughly pleasing sight.

A sharp ring of the bell announced that the Sports were about to begin. At 4.30 p.m. a gun was fired and the 80 yards D race was started. It was followed by the 440 yards A race, which, after an interesting and thrilling race, to everyone's surprise and excitement, was won by Abdul Manaf. The 100 yards C and B races, which were won by Aizudin and Raja Salleh respectively, were then run. The 120 yards Hurdles A which followed was easily won by Raja Shahruzzaman, the Victor Ludorum of this year. The 120 yards Hurdles B was equally easily won by Abu Zarim in the remarkably good time of 18 4/5 secs.

The Physical Training Display was the next item in the programme. Knowing the short time they had had to practise, one can say without hesitation that every member of the squad gave a good account of himself. Throwing the Discus A, a new event, was won by Engku Nasaruddin. Owing to a lack of competitors, the Old Boys' race (220 Yards Handicap) was not as interesting as it should have been. However, Raja Aznir Shah and Raja Azam deserve to be congratulated on winning the first and second places in good time.

Four schools entered for the Inter-School Mile Medley Relay — the Clifford School, Anderson School, Ipoh, King Edawrd VII School, Taiping, and the Malay College. The Clifford School Team are to be congratulated on their excellent performance in winning easily. Their success was due largely to their last runner, who ran the half mile in grand style. The Malay College was last, but one must take into consideration that the College runners had competed in several previous events and were naturally tired.

The Inter-House Relay B was an interesting event. It was won by Ahmad House, who after a rather slow start, steadily gained ground and ultimately won. The 100 yards A was a close race. Raja Alang Kamar won by a small margin. The Inter-House C (100 yards. Teams of eight) which roused the greatest excitement among the small boys was easily won by Mohd. Shah House with Idris occupying the second place.

The 220 yards C and B followed and they were well run. Throwing the Javelin A, a new event, was won by Showket, who had some remarkable throws both in the Heat and in the Final. He won with a throw of 133 feet 2 inches. His fine performance earned much applause.

The Final of the Football in sacks between Ahmad and Sulaiman Houses was easily won by Sulaiman House. Sulaiman House had a really strong team this year and what is more almost all the sack races were won by members of the same House.

The last and most amusing event was the Age Handicap. It is a rule that those who have obtained prizes are not allowed to run in the Age Handicap so that it affords a good chance to anyone who has not had any prize to obtain one. The race was won by Raja Nazrin, who, being the youngest boy in the school, took the lead from the first and easily broke the tape first.

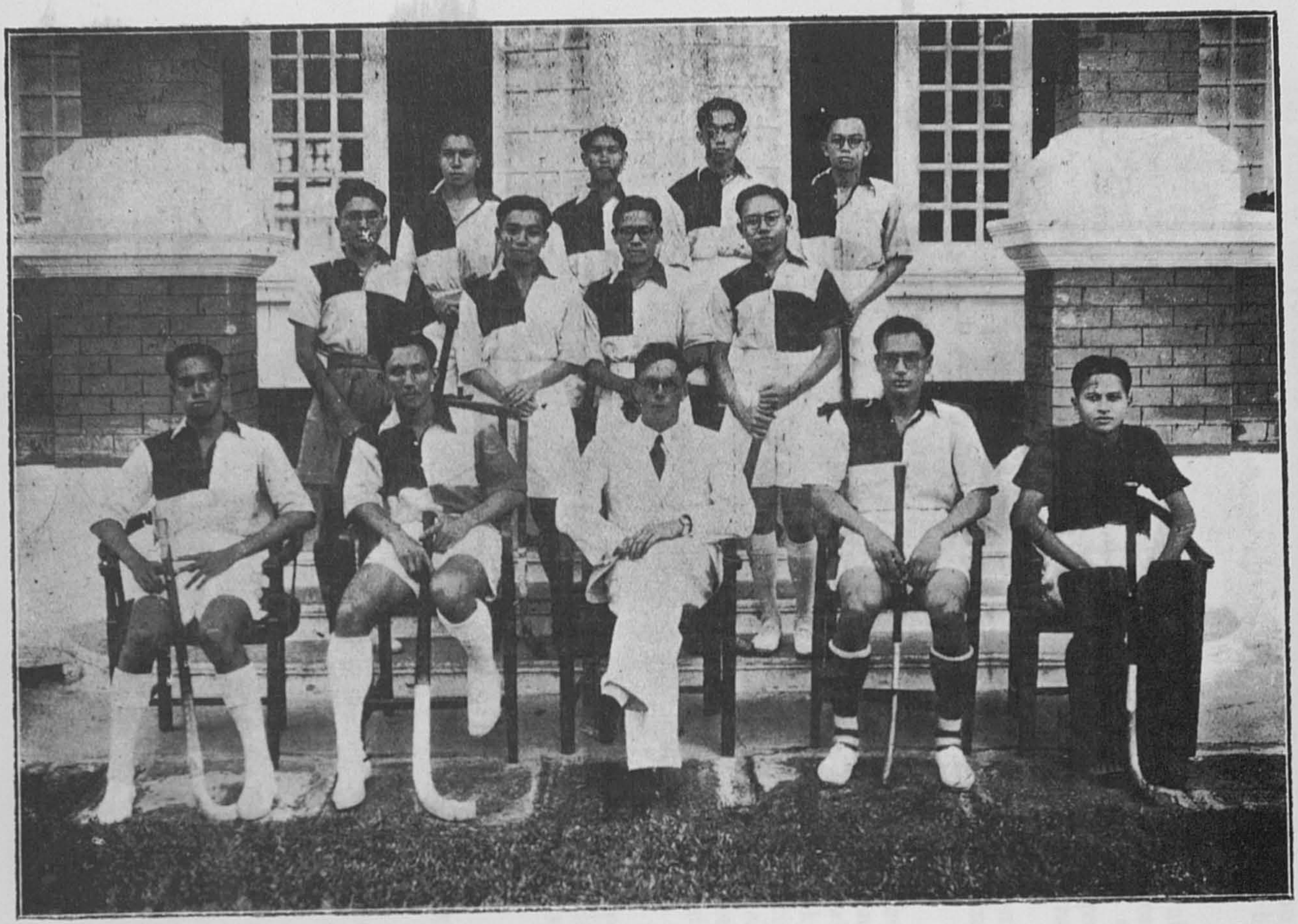
Raja Shahruzzaman is to be congratulated on being the Victor Ludorum. Idris was the Champion House, with Sulaiman House only a few points behind.

When all the boys had gathered together ready to receive the prizes, the Principal in a brief speech thanked all the visitors for their presence and expressed regret at the absence of three of the British Residents, who were unable to come owing to the world situation. He particularly thanked His Highness, who is an old boy of the College, for his kindness in presenting the prizes at the Sports. At the conclusion of the Principal's speech guests were invited to inspect the school buildings and to take light refreshments in the Headmaster's garden. The happy day ended with three cheers being called by the Head Boy for His Highness the Sultan of Perak.

We gratefully acknowledge gifts of money to the Sports Prize Fund from Mr. T. S. Adams, The Hon'ble Mr. G. L. Ham, The Hon'ble Raja Uda, Dato Patinggi, Sarawak, Dato Panglima Teja, Tengku Abdul Molok, and from Dato Hussein.

ABDUL RAZAK.

THE HOCKEY FIRST XI 1938.



Seated L. to R. Ahmad. Wan Salaidin (Capt.). Mr. C. W. Jackman. Raja Othman, Raja Shah Kobat.
Second Row. Meor Ghazalli, Mohd. Nor. Raja Jalaludin. Abdul Ghani.
Back Row. Raja Mahmud. Abu Bakar. Mohd. Ghazalli Abdul Razak.

HOCKEY, 1938.

RETROSPECT.

THE 1938 season must have been one of the most successful that the College has had for some time. The only match that the XI lost was against a strong side of Europeans and that was a very hard fought game. The best win of the season was against Clifford School. Though we were one goal down at the end of the first half, we were very soon in a leading position, thanks to the good combination of the left wing. Mat Nor at inside left scored 3 goals out of six and played his best game of the season. The K. K. District XI were also beaten in a very close game and at Seremban during the holidays a College side beat the King George V School 3—1. It was unfortunate the Anderson and King Edward Schools' matches resulted in draws.

The reason for our success lay in the very evenly balanced side that we were lucky enough to have. The defence—R. Shah Kobat in goal, Wan Salaidin, the Captain, and Abdul Ghani backs—was very sound and in front of them we had a set of extremely hard-working halves. Abu Bakar and R. Jalaludin, the wing halves, marked their men well and in the centre, for the majority of the matches, we had Abdul Razak, who proved himself to be not only hard-working, but constructive and very reliable. R. Othman played at centre-half occasionally, but we could not find a satisfactory inside right and he filled that position towards the end of the season. He is a better half than forward, but his hockey is of such a high standard that he took to the new place immediately and added greatly to the strength of the attack. The forwards were a problem all through the season: there was no lack of good players, but the difficulty was to find the positions that suited them best. There was no doubt about Ahmad and Mohd. Ghazalli: Ahmad could not be moved from inside-right, for provided that he has a wing to work with who is fast and understands exactly what he has to do, he is extremely difficult to stop. In the previous season he and R. Azam had been a fine combination, and after Meor Ghazalli had been tried in a nubmer of games, R. Mahmud was finally chosen to play outside to Ahmad. They played together well: R. Mahmud centred accurately and learnt to anticipate the moves and passes of his inside right. Ahmad's brilliance gave us many goals. His play in mid-field was often disappointing, but given a clear run to the circle he was an extreme danger from the opponents' point of view. Mohd. Ghazalli filled the centre forward position very satisfactorily: he has the necessary quality for a centre forward, speed and dash, and he scored a number of goals by following up the shots of other forwards. He is a little slow at picking up his passes, but that should be remedied with more practice and experience. The left wing presented another problem: for the first part of the season Mat Nor and T. Sulong worked well together and there were hopes that they would settle down to understand each other perfectly. Their

play against Clifford School was extremely promising, but T. Sulong left the school and someone else had to be found for outside left. R. Alang Kamar was tried, but the final solution was to play Mat Nor outside and R. Othman inside. Though all these changes meant that we never had a forward line that had much experience of playing together, they never forgot the primary duty of forwards—to go hard for the opponent's goal, and there was usually plenty of thrust about their attack. Altogether 36 goals were scored for the College and 12 goals against.

Played for the 1st XI.

Goal: R. Shah Kobat.

Backs: Wan Salaidin and Abdul Ghani.

Halves: Abu Bakar, Abdul Razak and R. Jalaludin.

Forwards: R. Mahmud, Ahmad, Mohd. Ghazalli, R. Othman, Mat Nor, T. Sulong, Meor Ghazalli, R. Alang Kamar, T. Jaafar and Syed Zin.

FIXTURES, 1938.

FIRST ELEVEN.

Date.		OPPONENTS.	Ground.	Goals For	Against.	Result.
Tues.	6th Sept.	Kuala Kangsar Malays	Home	2	2	Drew
Sat.	10th „	Perak Old Boys	Home	3	1	Won
Tues.	20th „	Kuala Kangsar Police	Home	8	1	Won
Thurs.	22nd „	Kuala Kangsar Indians	Home	1	0	Won
Fri.	30th „	Clifford School	Away	6	2	Won
Thurs.	6th Oct.	Anderson School	Away	1	1	Drew
Sat.	8th „	Ipoh Malays	Away	1	1	Drew
Mon.	17th „	King Edward VII School	Away	0	0	Drew
Thurs,	20th „	Ipoh Malays	Home	0	0	Drew
Sat.	22nd „	Persidangan Blia, N. S.	Away	2	1	Won
Sun.	23rd „	King George V School, Seremban	Away	3	1	Won
Thurs.	8th Dec.	Kuala Kangsar Malays	Home	5	1	Won
Tues.	13th „	Kuala Kangsar District	Home	1	0	Won
Sat.	17th „	Perak Europeans	Home	3	1	Lost

Played	14.
Won	8.
Drawn	5.
Lost	1.

C. W. J.

FOOTBALL, 1939.

Master-in-charge: MR. K. D. LUKE.
Captain: WAN SALAIDIN.
Vice Captain: ABDUL RAZAK.
Honorary Secretary: MOHD. SHAMSUDIN (Ya'acob).

RETROSPECT.

This season was the most successful we have had since 1934. We played 14 matches in all, of which we won 9, drew 1 and lost 4. Early in the season we lost our first two matches, one against the Chandan Youngsters and the other against the K. K. Malays. Later, however, when we had more training, we were very successful.

In our first match against the Clifford School we managed to beat them by 8—2 goals. Our opponents were weak in the attack, though they possessed a very fast player in A. Aziz. In the return match we beat them by 1 goal to nil; that was after our return from Kedah.

We played against the Anderson School at Ipoh and the game was very fast and interesting at the start, but it was spoilt by heavy rain 10 minutes after the beginning of the second half. We beat them by 5 goals to 1. They, however, managed to beat us in the return match by 4 goals to 1. That we lost so heavily was probably owing to our having played three matches in the same week.

The match against the K. Edward VII School on our ground gave us an unexpected result. We won by 9 goals to nil. The game was inclined to be one sided, though their forwards made several unsuccessful raids on our goal. In the return match the goals were lowered to 3 goals to nil in our favour.

The most hard-fought match of the season was against the Penang Free School for the challenge cup presented by the late Sultan of Perak (Sir Alang Iskandar). The game was very fast all through, in spite of the warm evening. The score was one all in the first half. In the second half, however, Ahmad, our centre-forward, scored three goals in succession and T. Arif added another goal. It was really the best contested game of the season, and we take this opportunity of thanking the Penang Free School for their welcome and hospitality.

The next day we travelled to Alor Star, and played the Sultan Abdul Hamid College the same evening. We lost by 5 goals to 2. Their forwards were fast, and they had a stout defence, which proved too strong for the weary limbs of our forwards. R. Shahruzzaman in goal played magnificently and prevented us from losing more heavily. It is a long time since a College side visited Alor Star. We enjoyed ourselves thoroughly and thank our hosts very much for the reception they gave us.

Our last match was played at Tanjong Malim against the Sultan Idris Training College. This game was very interesting indeed. We were two goals down until the last ten minutes of the game. Within that time, however, we managed to score 3 goals. We stayed two nights there and we are most grateful to members of the College for the delightful time we spent with them.

It is interesting to record that our 2nd XI won both their matches against the Clifford School 2nd XI, the first by 5 goals to nil, and the second by 3 goals to 1.

Last, but not least, we should like to thank the Principal and Mr. K. D. Luke for their coaching and for the trouble they have taken to enable us to attain success.

WAN SALAIDIN.
Football Captain.

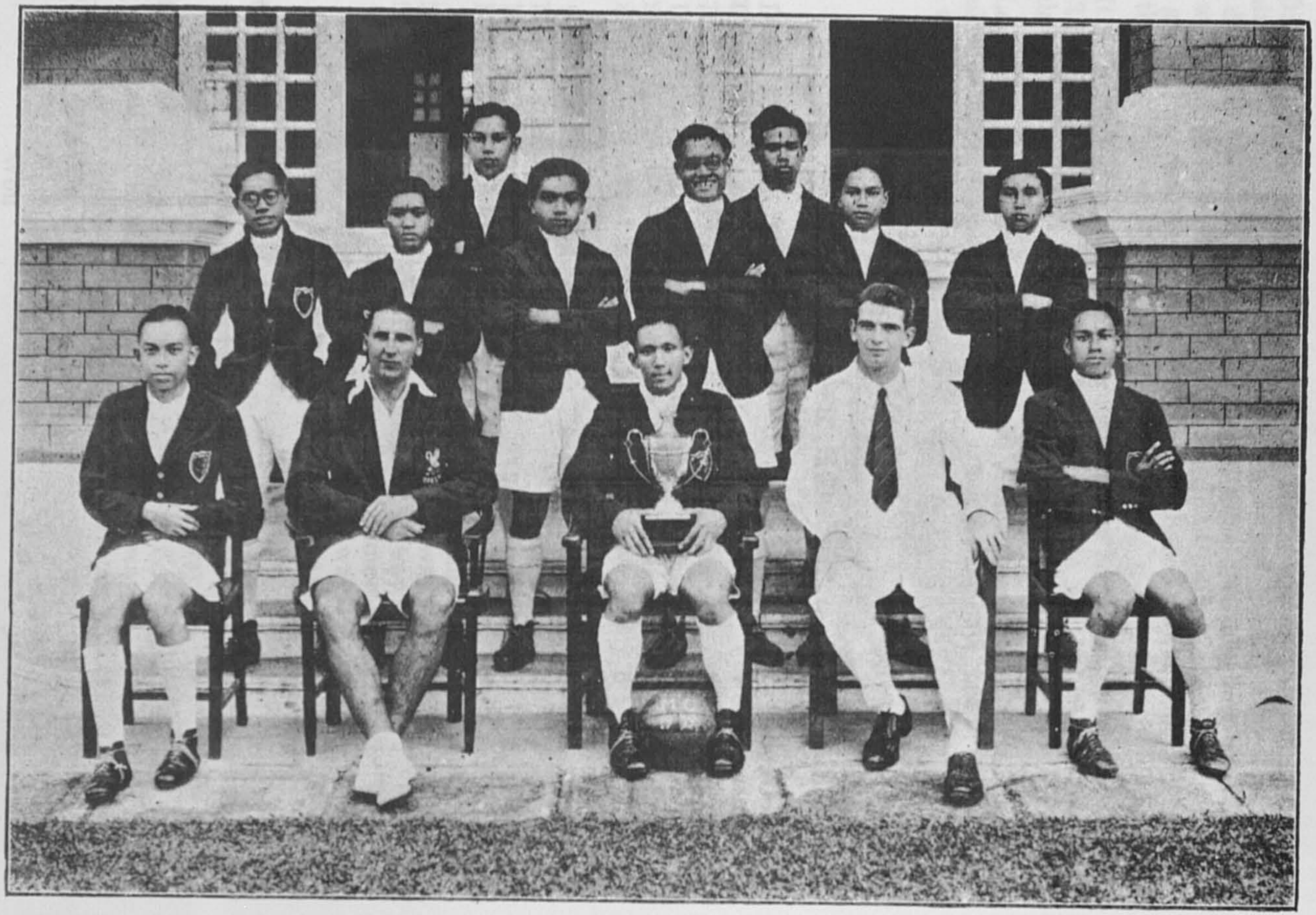
FIXTURES, 1939.

Date.	Opponents.	Ground.	Goals. For	Against.	Result.
FIRST ELEVEN.					
Sat. 7th Jan.	Chandan Youngsters	Home	2	3	Lost
„ 14th „	K. Kangsar Sporting Union	Home	3	2	Won
„ 21st „	Kuala Kangsar Malays	Home	2	6	Lost
Fri. 27th „	Clifford School 1st XI	Away	8	2	Won
Tues. 7th Feb.	Anderson School	Away	5	1	Won
Thur. 9th „	K. K. Police	Away	1	1	Drawn
Sat. 11th „	College Old Boys	Home	4	1	Won
Thur. 16th „	Anderson School	Home	1	4	Lost
Sat. 18th „	King Edward VII School	Home	9	0	Won
Tues. 21st „	K. K. Police	Home	Cancelled		
Sat. 25th „	Penang Free School	Away	5	1	Won
Sun. 26th „	Sultan A. Training College	Away	2	5	Lost
Wed. 1st Mar.	Clifford School 1st XI	Home	1	0	Won
Sat. 4th „	King Edward VII School	Away	3	0	Won
Thur. 9th „	Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim	Away	3	2	Won
SECOND ELEVEN.					
Fri. 27th Jan.	Clifford School 2nd XI	Home	5	0	Won
Wed. 1st Mar.	Clifford School 2nd XI	Away	3	1	Won
"UNDER 16" XI.					
Wed. 8th Feb.	Clifford School	Away	4	1	Won
Tues. 25th „	Clifford School	Home	0	1	Lost

FIRST ELEVEN.

Matches played	-	14	
Won	-	9	
Lost	-	4	
Drawn	-	1	
Goals Scored For	—	49	Goals.
Against	—	28	Goals.

THE FOOTBALL FIRST XI 1938-1939.



Seated L. to R. Abdul Razak, The Principal, Wan Salaidin (Capt.), Mr. K. D. Luke, Ahmad.
Second Row. Raja Jalaludin, Raja Shahruzzaman, Mohd. Nor, Raja Othman, Tengku Arif, Raja Alang Kamar.
Back Row. Tengku Ja'afar, Showket.

FOOTBALL FIRST XI CHARACTERS.

RAJA SHAHRUZZAMAN. — '39. Goalkeeper. Did excellent work this year. Although handicapped by lack of height he always jumps well and is very safe with "grounders." Completely fearless.

WAN SALAIDIN. — '37, '38, '39. Captain. Right Back. He plays well on his day, but never really found his form this season.

TENGKU JAAFAR. — '39. Kicks hard and tackles well. His first time kicking has improved tremendously this year. A very consistent player.

RAJA OTHMAN. — '39. Right Half. A tireless worker who marked his man well. He seemed to play his best games when we were hardest pressed.

ABDUL RAZAK. — '38. Vice Captain. Centre Half. The Backbone of the College defence. Very difficult to pass. Heads well and has a good left foot kick, but is ineffective with his right foot.

SHOWKET. — '39. Left Half. A newcomer who has done very well. He uses his speed to good advantage.

RAJA JALALUDIN. — '38. Right Wing. Played left half last year. Combines well with his inside man. He centres well and takes a very accurate corner kick.

MOHD. NOR. — '39. Inside Right. Has excellent ball control and combines well with his other forwards. Has the hardest shot of the forward line. He should not allow himself to be discouraged.

AHMAD. — '39. Centre Forward. Led the forward line well and is an excellent shot. A good header and dribbler, though he tends to hold on to the ball too long. Usually the fastest forward on the field, and extremely dangerous with his solo efforts.

TENGKU ARIF. — '39. Inside Left. A newcomer to the side who is still very young. His shooting at present is erratic, but he is fast and always keeps up the pressure.

RAJA ALANG KAMAR. — Left Wing. Good at times, but he is inclined to take things too easily. He is fast and could play better with more determination.

ABU BAKAR. — Was ill at the beginning of the season. At left wing he centres well and is difficult to rob, but he is rather slow.

There also played for the First Eleven: Ibrahim.

WAN SALAIDIN,
Football Captain.
K. D. L.

CRICKET.

RETROSPECT, 1939.

OUT of the 12 matches played 6 were won, 3 drawn and 3 lost. We beat Clifford School soundly in the first match, only to lose the return game on their ground. The match against King Edward VII School was lost and the second match unfortunately could not be played because of the outbreak of typhoid. Neither of the matches against Anderson School produced any result: the second match had to be abandoned owing to rain when we were in a very strong position.

Of the other matches the win against the Central Mental Hospital was very creditable, and though we were easily beaten by the Non-Benders, it was an enjoyable game and we hope that the fixture will be permanent.

Though these results are quite promising, the season was not as successful as it might have been with the talent we have had in the College. The weakness lay in the batting: victories ,too often depended on the innings of one or two people. Though the XI consisted of people who were capable of making runs, those who went in low down rarely contributed a score of any value, with the result that when the better batsman failed to give them a lead, the side collapsed.

A little more care and determination should put this right. We shall have a much better side when it learns not to rely too much on the opening batsmen and makes up its mind that it is going to win every match whatever the circumstances and conditions.

That such criticism is justified, can be proved by looking at the outstanding performances of the season. Of the members of the side at the beginning of the term the only people who made substantial scores were Tengku Jaafar, Wan Salaidin and Abu Bakar. In the first Anderson School Match on the College ground Abu Bakar made a very useful 48 not out, and T. Jaafar had very bad luck in being out for 49 in the return fixture. Wan Salaidin's best score was 62 against the Perak Old Boys and other high scores were T. Jaafar's 64 against the Staff and Abu Bakar's 51 against Clifford School. The batting was greatly strengthened by the arrival of Aziz and Shamsudin from the V. I. In the second game against the K. K. Sporting Union they both scored over 50 and retired. Aziz played his most attractive and useful innings against the Central Mental Hospital, when he made 31 out of a total of 95 against very steady and accurate bowling.

There has been no lack of bowlers in the side. Engku Nasarudin has been the most consistent and has taken most wickets. His best performances were 3 for 9 against Anderson School and 4 for 13 against the Central Mental Hospital. Raja Alang Kamar took a number of wickets at the beginning of the season, but could not find a good length in later matches. Abu Bakar, T. Korish and Shamsudin all bowled well. T. Korish took 4 for 12 against Clifford School and Shamsudin 3 for 12 against the Central Mental Hospital.

The fielding was a little lethargic and unenterprising at the beginning of the term. The King Edward School match was lost because we could not hold catches. But in the later matches there was more alertness and activity, and the side began to realise that fielding is just as important a branch of cricket as batting and bowling.

This year the whole of the College has been playing cricket and the boys of the Prep. School seem to have taken to the game at once. They show remarkable keenness and were able to beat a side from Clifford School. College XIs. of the future should benefit from this early practice. If we are ever going to have a really good College side, the elementary principles of the game, such as playing with a straight bat and playing forward to balls that are well pitched up, must be learnt thoroughly. The sooner young players master these points the better cricketers they will become. Being good at cricket is not entirely a gift: it needs learning and above all careful practice. That is why we have nets. They are not merely a convenient way of providing exercise and allowing people to vent their high-spirits. The small boys in the 5th and 6th games are showing what can be done. They are always ready to learn and are full of enthusiasm. With this spirit throughout the school we can be more hopeful about the future.

Our thanks are due to Mr. T. M. Hart for the trouble he has taken in coaching not only the 1st XI but also promising players lower down in the school. We hope that those who have had the privilege of being taught by him, will do him credit when they are a little older.

FIRST XI CHARACTERS.

Raja Othman. ('34—'39).

Has a good eye and can hit hard, but is unreliable. A good field. His captaining of the side improved greatly during the season.

Raja Alang Kamar. ('37, '38, '39).

Both his batting and bowling have been disappointing. He must learn to play forward more and to try and hit the ball, instead of letting the ball hit the bat. His bowling deteriorated during the term. It will only improve when he is able to keep a length and avoid bowling loose balls on the leg. A quick and safe field who throws in very well.

Abu Bakar. ('37, '38, '39).

A very promising left hand bowler who can spin the ball well and keep a good length. His batting has improved considerably and he has developed a very powerful hook to leg which he has used with good effect. A good field.

T. Jaafar. ('39).

A very promising bat with a good forward drive. He must be careful to keep his head well over the ball when playing it. A good field.

Wan Salaidin ('39).

His batting has improved greatly and he can deal with off balls very well. He is inclined to draw away from balls on his leg stump, especially if they are a little short. A sound field.

Abdul Aziz. ('39).

Came to us late in the season from the V. I. and proved a great help to the side. A very good bat, who watches the ball carefully, moves his feet quickly and avoids taking unnecessary risks. A good slip field.

Shamsudin. ('39).

Another recruit from the V. I. A most useful left-hand spin bowler. His batting lacks style, but he can make runs. He has a dangerous habit of playing across to a good-length straight ball. A good slip field.

T. Korish. ('39).

His bowling has steadily improved and he gets his wickets because he can keep a good length. He is developing into a sound bat but at the moment he needs to use a little more care and restraint and must learn to keep the ball on the ground. He should practice throwing in: he is too gentle at the moment.

Engku Nasarudin. ('39).

An unexpected discovery as an opening bowler. He can turn the ball from the off well and at times keep a good length. His batting was disappointing. He takes a long time to get settled and plays very uncertain shots during this process. He must learn to put his foot right down the wicket when playing forwards and to keep his head over the ball.

Raja Mahmood.

Plays with a straight bat but must attack the bowling more. Too often he plays a half and half shot, neither forward nor back, especially with slow bowling. He is a useful change bowler, but needs to have more confidence. A very keen fie[illegible]

Showket.

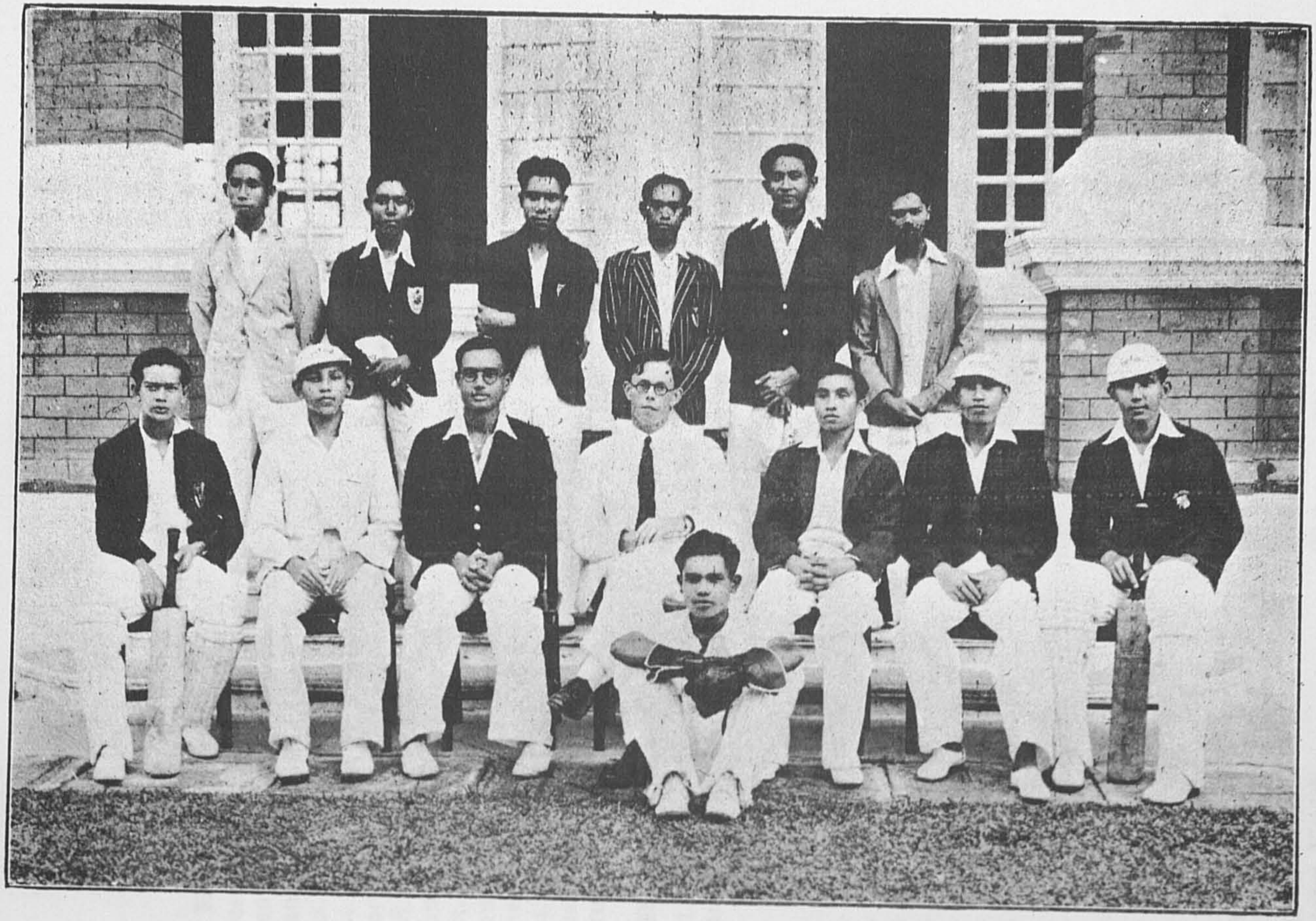
Solved the problem of wicket-keeper very well. With more determination he will improve still more. A very slow scorer, but he plays with a straight bat and can stay in.

Shamsudin, Mohd. Ghazalli, Hamzah and Raja Khalid have also played for the 1st XI.

R. O.

C. W. J.

CRICKET FIRST XI 1939.



Seated L. to R. Aziz, Tengku Ja'afar, Raja Othman (Capt.), Mr. C. W. Jackman, Showket, Raja Alang Kamar, Abu Bakar, Wan Salaidin.

Back Row. Shamsudin, Tengku Korish, Raja Mahmud, Shamsudin, Ungku Nasarudin, Raja Khalid.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES, 1939.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Runs For	Runs Against	Result
FIRST ELEVEN					
Tues. April 25th	The Staff	Home	132	30	Won
Sun. „ 30th	The Old Boys	Home	190	87	Won
Sun. May 7th	Perak Malays	Home			Abandoned
Sat. „ 13th	K. K. Sporting Union	Home	107	99	Won
Sat. „ 20th	Anderson School	Home	148	114 for 9	W. Drawn
Tues. „ 23rd	Clifford School	Home	139	63	Won
Fri. „ 26th	King Edward VII School	Away	60	92	Lost
Sun. „ 28th	Non-Benders	Home	126	206	Lost
Fri. June 9th	Clifford School	Away	18	51	Lost
Sun. „ 18th	Central Mental Hospital	Away	95	52	Won
Tues. „ 20th	Anderson School	Away	125	38	Drawn
Sat. „ 24th	K. K. Sporting Union	Away	176	85	Won
Tues. „ 27th	King Edward VII School	Home	Scratched		
Sun. July 9th	Taiping New Club	Home			
SECOND ELEVEN.					
Fri. June 9th	Clifford School 2nd XI	Home	123	48	Won
Thurs. „ 29th	Clifford School 2nd XI	Away	Scratched		

AVERAGES.

Batting.		Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times Not out.	Average.
1. Aziz	...	4	96	52*	1	32
2. T. Jaafar	...	12	265	64*	1	24.09
3. Shamsudin (V. I.)	...	4	72	52*	1	24
4. Abu Bakar	...	9	152	51	2	21.71
5. Wan Salaidin	...	12	218	62	—	18.25
6. Tengku Korish	...	8	62	19*	2	10.33
7. Raja A. Kamar	...	11	73	23	1	7.3
8. Raja Othman	...	11	77	16	—	7
9. Ghazalli	...	3	14	8	1	7
10. Showket	...	8	32	9	3	6.4
11. E. Nasarudin	...	11	48	16*	2	5.33

Bowling.		Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Shamsudin (P)	...	35.6	15	45	8	5.63
E. Nasarudin	...	136.8	22	202	33	6.12
Raja A. Kamar	...	85.6	18	150	20	7.5
Tengku Korish	...	90.9	31	191	21	9.09
Abu Bakar	...	88.6	16	276	29	9.52
Shamsudin (Pts)	...	14	5	43	2	21. 5

* Not Out.

FIRST ELEVEN MATCHES.

25th April. **Malay College vs. The Staff.** **Result: Won by 92 runs.**

A new fixture which we hope will remain. The Staff batted first and fell easy victims to the bowling of R. Alang Kamar and Abu Bakar. 'Che Hazari made a desperate effort and scored 18 very quickly, but the whole side was out for 40. T. Jaafar and Wan Salaidin opened the batting and having no bowling of any difficulty to face, they scored 64 (retired) and 31 respectively. The match was won before the first wicket fell.

Malay College.

Wan Salaidin st. Luke b Carey ..	31
T. Jaafar retired	64
R. Mahmud st. Luke b Carey ..	12
R. Othman st. Luke b Carey ..	3
R. Alang Kamar not out	15
Abu Bakar not out	3
E. Nasarudin, Hussein, Ghazalli, T. Korish, R. Khalid — Did not bat.	
Extras	4
Innings declared ..	132

Staff.

C. W. Jackman c R. Mahmud b Kamar	1
Che Salleh b A. Bakar	0
K. D. Luke b A. Bakar	7
H. R. Carey c Bakar b T. Korish	5
F. C. W. Edge b Bakar	0
Che Ariffin b Bakar	0
Shamsudin b T. Korish ..	0
Che Lazim b Kamar	0
Che Hazari b Kamar	18
L. Fernando not out	1
Che Abbas c and b Kamar ..	0
Extras	2
Total ..	40

Staff—Second Innings.
43 for 3 wickets.
C. W. Jackman 22.

30th April. **College vs. Perak Old Boys.** **Result: Won by 103 runs.**

The College won the toss and batted first. Wan Salaidin, T. Jaafar and Abu Bakar made a very good start and the score was 108 for 2, the total score being 190. The wickets of the Old Boys fell regularly and they were all out for 87. The most striking piece of bowling was Nasarudin's 3 overs in which he took 3 wickets for 1 run.

Malay College.

T. Jaafar c Rahim b Jamal ..	37
Wan Salaidin b Ahmad b Aziz ..	62
A. Bakar b Jamal	34
R. A. Kamar run out	1
R. Mahmud c Aziz b Jamal ..	3
T. Korish c Ahmad b Aziz ..	13
Hamzah b Aziz	2
E. Nasarudin not out	15
R. Khalid c Euda b Jamal ..	0
Md. Ghazalli c and b Aziz ..	8
Md. Shamsudin c Hj. Bakar b Aziz	1
Extras	9
Total ..	190

Perak Old Boys.

Hussein l.b.w. b Bakar	1
Showket c Korish b Kamar ..	2
Aziz b E. Nasarudin	23
Azraai b Kamar	9
Jamal c Ghazalli b Nasarudin ..	10
Ahmad b Nasarudin	1
Che Euda c Hamzah b Shamsudin	5
Hj. Bakar c and b Shamsudin ..	2
R. Hardan b Kamar	0
R. Rashid not out	10
M. Najmi st T. Jaafar b Bakar ..	18
Extras	6
Total ..	87

R. A. Kamar 3 for 22.
E. Nasarudin 3 for 1.
Shamsudin 2 for 16.

7th May. **College vs. The Perak Malays.** **Abandoned.**

Unfortunately the game had to be abandoned after lunch because of heavy rain. The weather perhaps offered a lucky escape, for in reply to the Perak Malays' score of 85 the College was 8 for 4 wickets, when the rain came.

Malay College.		**Perak Malays.**	
R. Othman played on b Rashid ..	1	Hazari b Bakar	3
W. Salaidin run out	0	Aziz b Kamar	6
T. Jaafar c Hazari b Jamal ..	4	R. Azam b Kamar	0
A. Bakar c R. Ghows b Rashid ..	2	Jamal b Bakar	14
E. Nasarudin not out	3	Dr. Din l.b.w. b Nasarudin ..	9
R. Mahmud not out	6	R. Ghows c Bakar b Nasarudin ..	4
R. A. Kamar		A. Rahman b T. Korish	1
T. Korish		Azraai c Bakar b T. Korish ..	21
Shamsudin	Did not bat.	A. Aziz not out	2
Hamzah		Rashid b Kamar	16
Md. Ghazalli		Manaf b Bakar	1
Extras	1	Extras	8
Total ..	17 for 4 wkts.	Total ..	85

R. A. Kamar 3 for 22.
A. Bakar 3 for 18.
E. Nasarudin 2 for 10.

13th May. College vs. The Kuala Kangsar Sporting Union. Result: Won by 8 runs.

The Sporting Union batted first and began badly losing 3 wickets for 21 runs, but Dr. Din and Mr. Luke prevented the possibility of an easy victory and the College were left to make 99. Though they made a fair start and had reached 82 for 5 wickets, largely owing to T. Jaafar's very useful 46, they were all out for 107 and the match was only just won before stumps were drawn.

Malay College.		**K. K. Sporting Union.**	
R. Othman b Jackson	11	C. W. Jackman b Kamar ..	0
T. Jaafar c Carey b Jackson ..	46	R. D. Jackson b Kamar ..	0
R. A. Kamar b Vanranen ..	3	Dr. Din c and b Korish ..	25
W. Salaidin b Vanranen	12	F. C. Vanranen b Bakar ..	8
A. Bakar l.b.w. b Vanranen ..	0	W. A. McMichael b Bakar ..	1
R. Mahmud b Vanranen	15	K. D. Luke not out	33
T. Korish c Jackman b Vanranen	2	H. R. Carey l.b.w. b T. Korish ..	9
E. Nasarudin b Jackson	1	O. H. M. Sturges b Bakar ..	7
Shamsudin run out	0	Jamal run out	7
Hamzah b Jackson	7	F. C. W. Edge c Kamar b Bakar	1
Ghazalli not out	6	Hazari b Kamar	4
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total ..	107	Total ..	99

R. A. Kamar 3 for 22.
A. Bakar 4 for 48.
T. Korish 2 for 8.

20th May. **College vs. Anderson School.** **Result: Drawn.**

The College batted first. T. Jaafar never looked happy and was soon out l.b.w., but Wan Salaidin supported by Raja Othman, in one of his care-free innings took the score to 59. R. Alang Kamar added 23, but apart from that the side might have found themselves in difficulties had not Abu Bakar settled himself down to make 48 not out, and with Showket stoutly defending his wicket at the other end the score reached 148. Bakar played a very refreshing and vigorous innings which included 7 fours, scored mostly by hooking short balls round to leg.

Anderson School made a good start and were 43 for 2, but wickets fell steadily until they were 108 for 9. Though the bowlers, Abu Bakar, E. Nasarudin and R. Alang Kamar clearly had the better of the batsmen, there was a lack of drive and will to win about the side as a whole and it was most disappointing that they failed to force the pace and prevent a draw.

Malay College.

T. Jaafar l.b.w. b Dulip Singh ..	6
W. Salaidin c Nordin b Ratnavelu	30
R. Othman c Foong Ping b H. Singh	16
R. Mahmud b Harcharan Singh ..	0
R. A. Kamar c Foong Ping b Ratnavelu	23
A. Bakar not out	48
E. Nasarudin b Dulip Singh ..	0
Hamzah c Hamid b Nagiah ..	3
Shamsudin b Dulip Singh ..	0
Showket c D. Singh b Sharifatullah	9
Ghazalli c Foong Ping b D. Singh ..	0
Extras	13
Total ..	148

Anderson School.

Ratnavelu c Shamsudin b Bakar ..	28
Nagiah c Kamar b Bakar ..	6
A. Hamid b Kamar	6
C. Foong Ping c Ghazali b Kamar	14
Nordin l.b.w. b Bakar	0
Harcharan Singh l.b.w. b Bakar	14
Dulip Singh b Nasarudin ..	8
A. Rahman b Nasarudin ..	13
D. Harcharan Singh l.b.w. b Nasarudin	0
Chelliah not out	4
Sharifatullah not out	2
Extras	19
Total for 9 wkts. ..	114

A. Bakar 4 for 33.
E. Nasarudin 3 for 8.

23rd May. **College vs. Clifford School.** **Result: Won by 76 runs.**

The College was again given a good start, this time by Wan Salaidin, but when T. Jaafar went out with the score at 41, several wickets fell quickly. Abu Bakar again came to the rescue with a very confident 51.

E. Nasarudin and T. Korish accounted for most of the Clifford School wickets, but though they were all out for 63, it was a very close finish and

it was almost time before the last man was dismissed. A little more keenness and determination shown in the field earlier on would have made such a tense situation unnecessary.

Malay College.

W. Salaidin played on b Rachpal Singh	30
T. Jaafar run out	5
E. Nasarudin l.b.w. Rachpal Singh	5
M. Shamsudin b Rachpal Singh ..	0
Hamzah b Krishnan	3
R. Othman c Khair b Krishnan ..	13
A. Bakar c Abbas b Rachpal Singh	51
R. A. Kamar c Krishnan b Arus ..	12
R. Mahmud b Arus	6
Showket c Rachpal Singh b Krishnan	2
T. Korish not out	6
Extras	6
Total ..	139

Clifford School.

M. Khair c R. Mahmud b T. Korish	18
M. Shamsudin l.b.w. b T. Korish	1
Krishnan run out	0
Rachpal Singh b T. Korish ..	9
Abbas l.b.w. b Bakar	6
Abbas b E. Nasarudin	5
Valaithan b Kamar	3
Johan b Nasarudin	2
A. Aziz c and b T. Korish ..	1
Kamal Bahrin c R. Mahmud b Nasarudin	0
Manaf not out	0
Extras	18
Total ..	63

E. Nasarudin 3 for 31.
T. Korish 4 for 12.

26th May. College vs. King Edward VII School. Result: Lost by 32 runs.

King Edward's batted first and though they lost 7 wickets for 51, two late stands brought their score up to 92. This would never have happened if the College had been able to hold the catches that were given. Bakar bowled well and took 5 wickets for 30. Raja Othman wisely kept him on as the wicket was more suitable for spin bowling than anything else.

The College batting began very shakily, but R. Othman and Bakar made a good effort to make the runs. The whole side seemed very upset by the grass wicket which they found much slower than the matting that they were accustomed to and three wickets fell with the score at 24. R. Mahmud and Shamsudin made a folorn attempt to hold out, but they were unsuccessful and the whole side was dismissed for 60. It is true this is a low score, but if the College fielding had been up to standard, their opponents' score might have been even lower.

King Edward VII School.

Lam Kok Mun b Bakar	0
Ismail Ghows l.b.w. b Nasarudin	19
Kushari b Nasarudin	6
Arul c Shamsudin b Bakar ..	3
Vithiathan c Bakar b Nasarudin	2
Velayuthan l.b.w. b Kamar ..	12
Paramasivam c Salaidin b Bakar	6
Elam Din c and b Bakar ..	11
R. Bahrom not out	15
Kamarudin c R. Othman b Bakar	4
Hj. Nordin b T. Korish	3
Extras	11
Total ..	92

E. Nasarudin 3 for 22.
A. Bakar 5 for 30.

Malay College.

T. Jaafar b Ismail Ghows ..	1
W. Salaidin c Paramasivam b Arul	0
R. Othman c Kamarudin b Arul	11
A. Bakar c L. K. Mun b Ismail Ghows	14
E. Nasarudin c and b Arul ..	0
R. A. Kamar b Arul	0
T. Korish c Velayuthan b Ismail Ghows	4
R. Mahmud b Ismail Ghows ..	9
Shamsudin l.b.w. b Arul ..	7
Hamzah run out	3
Showket not out	6
Extras	5
Total ..	60

28th May. **College vs. Non-Benders.** **Result: Lost by 80 runs.**

The Non-Benders brought a very strong side captained by Mr. Mustard. They batted first and Mr. Rix settled down to make 82. In spite of good bowling by Nasarudin the College were faced with the total of 206. This was partly due to the fielding which was again poor. When they went in to bat, they were treated to a great variety of bowling and bowlers who, fortunately for the College, did not include Mr. Mustard, but they were unable to score more than 126. There were no outstanding innings, but it was encouraging to see people in the middle of the batting order making scores of two figures.

Non-Benders.

H. R. Rix b Bakar	82
N. F. H. Mather b Bakar ..	0
H. Power b Nasarudin	6
H. R. Carey st. Showket b Nasarudin	7
H. Sanders c and b Nasarudin ..	44
P. B. Marriot b Nasarudin ..	11
Major Phelps b Nasarudin ..	0
Lieut: Jenkins c Salaidin b Nasarudin	29
C. A. Speldwinde c Jaafar b Nasarudin	6
E. H. Taylor b Nasarudin ..	1
A. Mustard not out	0
Extras	20
Total ..	206

Malay College.

T. Jaafar run out	19
W. Salaidin b Marriot	23
R. Othman c Jenkins b Sanders ..	0
A. Bakar c Sanders b Power ..	0
E. Nasarudin b Major Phelps ..	16
R. A. Kamar c Power b Carey ..	11
T. Korish st. Jenkins b Speldwinde	13
R. Mahmud l.b.w. b Marriot ..	3
Showket b Mather	7
Hamzah not out	7
Shamsudin b Speldwinde ..	4
Extras	23
Total ..	126

E. Nasarudin 8 for 76.

9th June. **College vs. Clifford School.** **Result: Lost by 33 runs.**

The soft wicket of the Polo Ground and the accurate bowling of Krishnan and Rachpal Singh completely shattered the College side and they were all out for the total of 18. The fewer comments on this the better. Clifford School batted with confidence as they had every reason to do and scored 51. Nasarudin bowled well and took 5 for 19 and the catching improved. Bakar held three. More determination to master the bowling and not be put off by strange conditions might have prevented this disaster.

Malay College.

Aziz b Krishnan	3
W. Salaidin c Abbas b Krishnan	4
T. Jaafar c Valaithan b Krishnan	0
A. Bakar b Rachpal Singh ..	0
R. Othman c Arus b R. Singh ..	4
R. A. Kamar c Valaithan b Krishnan	0
E. Nasarudin l.b.w. b Krishnan ..	0
Shamsudin M.O. run out	1
R. Mahmud c Arus b Krishnan ..	1
Showket c R. Singh b Krishnan ..	0
Shamsudin Y. not out	1
Extras	3
Total ..	18

Clifford School.

M. Khair l.b.w. b Bakar ..	5
Shamsudin l.b.w. b Bakar ..	1
Krishnan c Aziz b Nasarudin ..	9
R. Singh c Bakar b Shamsudin ..	9
Arus c Bakar b Kamar	1
Abbas l.b.w. b Nasarudin ..	5
Valaithan l.b.w. b Nasarudin ..	9
Johan c Bakar b Shamsudin ..	3
A. Manaf b Nasarudin	5
Kamal Bahrin c R. Othman b Nasarudin	0
A. Aziz not out	0
Extras	4
Total ..	51

A. Bakar 2 for 10.
E. Nasarudin 5 for 19.
Shamsudin M.O. 2 for 9.

18th June **College vs. The Central Mental Hospital. Result: Won by 43 runs.**

We batted first and though Wan Salaidin was soon out, Aziz and Shamsudin gave the side a good start of 44 runs. T. Jaafar joined Aziz and they both batted well to take the score to 59 when Aziz was bowled by Suppiah. His 31 was scored with ease and confidence: altogether an attractive innings. T. Jaafar was out when the total was 94 and the last four wickets fell for the addition of only one run. The Central Mental Hospital had to bat in very bad light. Nasarudin, Shamsudin and Korish all bowled well and Suppiah was the only person who caused them any difficulty. He was the last man out, well caught by T. Korish. This is the first time we have won this game for some time and it was a very creditable performance

Malay College.

Aziz b Suppiah	31
W. Salaidin c Kuppusamy b Suppiah	5
Shamsudin c L. C. Tee b Suppiah	9
T. Jaafar b Tharoo Singh ..	20
R. Othman b Suppiah	0
R. A. Kamar c D. Singh b Anthony M.	3
E. Nasarudin c and b Suppiah ..	6
T. Korish st. Kuppusamy b Suppiah	1
A. Manaf b Tharoo Singh ..	0
R. Mahmud b Suppiah	5
Showket not out	0
Extras	15
Total ..	95

Central Mental Hospital.

J. R. A. Young c Manaf b T. Korish	1
Lim Chooi Tee b T. Korish ..	2
Anthony M. b Nasarudin	0
S. V. Suppiah c Korish b Shamsudin	26
Herman Singh l.b.w. b T. Korish	1
Kuppusamy b Nasarudin ..	1
Tharoo Singh c R. Othman b Nasarudin	0
Teo Seng Seong b Nasarudin ..	3
Ong Kim Seong L.B.W. b Shamsudin	4
Deleap Singh b Shamsudin ..	0
Kannan not out	5
Extras	9
Total ..	52

E. Nasarudin 4 for 13.
T. Korish 3 for 12.
Shamsudin M.O. 3 for 12.

20th June. **College vs. Anderson School— Away.**

Result: Drawn (Rain stopped play).

The College batting first, began scoring very slowly and both Aziz and Wan Salaidin played uncertain shots to rising balls on the off and were caught in the slips. T. Jaafar played much more confidently and deserved the extra run to make his fifty. When he was out with the score at 93, four wickets fell very quickly and the total would have been in the nineties if T. Korish and Showket had not made a very useful stand of about 30 runs, taking the score to 125.

The College were in a winning position with 5 of the Anderson School wickets down for 32 runs, when the storm came with about three-quarters of an hour's play left.

Malay College.

Aziz c Harcharan Singh Talip Singh	10
W. Salaidin c A. Hamid b Talip Singh	2
Shamsudin l.b.w. b Talip Singh ..	10
T. Jaafar l.b.w. b Harcharan Singh	49
R. Othman c and b Harcharan Singh	7
R. A. Kamar l.b.w. b Harcharan Singh	5
E. Nasarudin c Chelliah b Talip Singh	1
R. Mahmud c A. Hamid b Harcharan Singh	0
Manaf c Harcharan Singh b H. Singh C.	0
T. Korish not out	19
Showket c and b Talip Singh ..	8
Extras	14
Total ..	125

Anderson School.

Nordin l.b.w. b E. Nasarudin ..	10
Ratnavelu b Nasarudin	7
Sharifatullah b T. Korish ..	2
Chelliah c Aziz b Korish ..	5
Foong Ping c Nasarudin b Shamsudin	2
Harcharan Singh not out ..	9
A. Hamid not out	3
A. Rahman, Talip Singh, Nagiah, D. Harcharan Singh	Did not bat.
Extras	0
Total for 5 wkts. ..	38

E. Nasarudin 2 for 9.
T. Korish 2 for 10.

24th June. College vs. K. K. Sporting Union. Result: Won by 91 runs.

The College won the toss and went in to bat. The first five batsmen dealt with the indifferent bowling as it deserved. Both Aziz and Shamsudin retired with scores of 52, but there was something like a collapse later on. The 5th wicket fell with the score at 170 and the whole side was out for 176.

Though the Sporting Union started quite well, they never looked like getting the runs. T. Korish bowled most and took 4 for 29.

Malay College.

Aziz retired	52
T. Jaafar l.b.w. b Hembry ..	14
W. Salaidin b Jamal	19
Shamsudin M.O. retired	52
R. Othman c Hazari b Carey ..	11
R. Mahmud b Carey	4
T. Korish c Carey b Spicer ..	4
R. A. Kamar b Spicer	0
E. Nasarudin b Spicer	0
Showket not out	0
Shamsudin Y. b Spicer	0
Extras	20
Total ..	176

K. K. Sporting Union.

K. D. Luke c Shamsudin M.O. b T. Korish	10
C. W. Jackman c and b Kamar ..	11
Dr. Din l.b.w. b Kamar ..	4
B. M. Hembry c and b Shamsudin M.O.	15
H. R. Carey c R. Mahmud b Shamsudin M.O.	21
R. Spicer run out	4
McMichael b T. Korish	7
Jamal run out	5
Manaf not out	1
F. C. W. Edge b T. Korish ..	0
Hazari b T. Korish	0
Extras	7
Total ..	85

T. Korish 4 for 29.
R. A. Kamar 2 for 7.
Shamsudin 2 for 13.

C. W. J.

HOUSE CRICKET NOTES.

THE House matches were run on a League basis, each House being represented by two Elevens. Ahmad House and Idris House shared the honour of being the 1939 cricket champion with 28 points each. Sulaiman and Mohd. Shah Houses were able to obtain only 8 points each.

The Ahmad First XI was invincible, while Idris Second XI was also unbeaten. Ahmad House First XI which won a match received 8 points for the House, and 4 points were given for a win in the Second XI. Ahmad House lost two matches in the Second XI, and Idris House lost one match in the First XI. Sulaiman House won only two matches in the Second XI, while Mohd. Shah House won only one match in the First XI.

FIRST ELEVEN.

Houses.	Won.	Lost.	Points.
Ahmad	3	–	24
Idris	2	1	16
Mohd. Shah	1	2	8
Sulaiman	–	3	–

Ahmad vs. Sulaiman 1st XI.

Ahmad House just won the match by a single run. It was an exciting finish. Sulaiman batted first, and, helped by the bad wicket keeping of the other team, managed to score 105 runs. Showket batted steadily for his side. Aziz's fast score of 56 was mainly responsible for Ahmad's victory.

Idris vs. Mohamed Shah 1st XI.

Idris House won easily. Abu Bakar and E. Nasaruddin were in great form with the ball, and Mohd. Shah were all out for 53 runs. Wan Salaidin and Abu Bakar contributed good scores for Idris House, who totalled 108.

Ahmad vs. Mohamed Shah 1st XI.

Mohd. Shah went in first and were dismissed for 28 runs. Tengku Korish and Raja Mahmud bowled very well. The Ahmad XI thought that they could win easily, but soon found out that they could only beat Mohd. Shah by 18 runs. Hamzah of the Mohd. Shah XI was in great form with the ball, taking six wickets for 12 runs.

Sulaiman vs. Idris 1st XI.

This was an exciting match, for both sides could score runs. Idris won the match in the end in spite of good batting by Showket on the other side. Idris scored 119 runs, of which Raja Othman and Hussain scored 28 and 29 respectively. Sulaiman only managed to score 50 runs.

Sulaiman vs. Mohamed Shah 1st XI.

This match was well contested. Both sides scored many runs. Mohd. Shah won by a fairly wide margin. Sulaiman totalled 89, Showket and Raja Othman making 32 and 30 respectively. Hamzah batted well for Mohd. Shah making 50, while Shamsuddin added 25 runs more out of a total of 132.

Ahmad vs. Idris 1st XI.

This was the deciding match for the championship. Idris had many batsmen, but on this day all of them were outshone by T. Korish's deadly bowling. He took 8 wickets for 7 runs. Idris House batted first and scored 43 runs. Without any wicket falling Ahmad XI passed Idris's total score. Both the opening pair, T. Jaafar and Abdul Aziz, retired making 35 and 30 respectively. The total score for Ahmad was 129.

SECOND ELEVEN.

Houses.	Won.	Lost.	Points.
Idris	3	–	12
Sulaiman	2	1	8
Ahmad	1	2	4
Mohd. Shah	–	3	–

Ahmad vs. Sulaiman 2nd XI.

Sulaiman avenged the defeat of their First Eleven by decisively winning against Ahmad's weak team. Sulaiman had many good batsmen and their bowling too deserved praise. Ahmad were out for 80 runs, while Sulaiman House scored 150. Raja Redzuan is to be congratulated on scoring 42 for Sulaiman.

Idris vs. Mohamed Shah 2nd XI.

Idris House won the match by a narrow margin. The game was keenly contested. Idris made 48 runs, while the other side made 37. Tengku Anwar made 21 for Idris House.

Ahmad vs. Mohamed Shah 2nd XI.

The match was one sided in favour of Ahmad House. Ahmad's bowling was remarkably good especially that of Raja Kamaruddin, who took 6 wickets for 17 runs. Ahmad House's score was 114 against Mohd. Shah's score of 36.

Sulaiman vs. Idris 2nd XI.

Idris House won the match by 18 runs. Sulaiman batted first and scored 25 runs only. Idris House made 43. The Sulaiman XI were strong favourites, but they failed in their batting.

Sulaiman vs. Mohamed Shah 2nd XI.

Sulaiman trounced Mohd. Shah by 85 runs. They made 115 runs. The chief scorers for Sulaiman House were Megat Mahmud and Tengku Abdullah, who made 33 and 26 respectively. Mohd. Shah's score was only 30. Tengku Yaacob took 5 wickets for 12 runs for the winners.

Ahmad vs. Idris 2nd XI.

Ahmad House fared badly in this match, and no batsman entered double figures. Their total was only 28. Idris House in return scored 74 runs. Raja Jalil made 21. Aziz bowled well for Ahmad House taking 5 wickets for 17 runs.

T. J. A. R.
Cricket Secretary.

TENNIS.

THIS game has recently attracted much attention among most of the senior boys of the College. Some of the younger players have shown great promise, and it is likely that the standard of the game will improve considerably in the future.

We have much pleasure in recording that His Highness the Sultan of Perak has graciously presented the College with six Tennis rackets. Last year the Negri Sembilan Old Boys' Association generously gave us a challenge shield, and the first tournament was run with considerable success.

Ahmad bin Harun was the holder of the Championship for the year 1938. Tengku Jaafar, who also won the Perak Malay Tennis Junior Championship, was easily the Champion this year, beating Mohd. Nor, the runner up, by 6—1; 6—2.

In a match between the College and the Staff, the Staff won both the doubles and one of the singles. The results of the match between the College and the Staff are as follows:—

DOUBLES.

Mr. Luke and Che' Hazari beat Tengku Jaafar and Razak by 6—3; 4—6; 7—5.

The Principal and Mr. Jackman beat Mohd. Nor and Mohd. Ghazalli by 6—4; 6—4.

SINGLES.

Che' Hazari beat Razak by 6—1; 6—3.

The match between the Principal and Tengku Jaafar was not played. owing to shortage of time.

The College would have won, or at least the College would not have been so severely beaten, if Che' Hazari (Perak Malay Tennis Champion of 1938 and Runner Up 1939) had not been playing for the other side. Che' Hazari in this match played both in the singles and the doubles. However, we hope to get our own back in our next encounter with the Staff.

ABDUL RAZAK,
Tennis Captain.

SQUASH RACKETS NOTES.

IT was through Mr. Bazell that Squash Rackets was introduced into the College. To-day Squash Rackets is the most popular of all indoor games here. We have two courts namely Court A and Court B. The building was erected last year and it is situated behind the Principal's bungalow.

As there are very few squash courts in the country we have not been able to arrange any fixture with any club or any school. So far we have played only the College Staff.

In this match the College was successful, defeating the Masters by nine matches to two. Mr. Luke and the Principal played very well in defeating the champion, T. Ja'afar, and the Runner-up, Abdul Razak respectively. Many of the staff lacked practice and this was the main cause of their defeat.

Following this the Inter-House Matches took place. Ahmad House was easily champion leading with a very wide margin. Out of 18 points Ahmad House lost only a solitary point. Sulaiman House came second with 8 points to their credit.

The Results of the Inter-House Squash.

HOUSES.	A. 12	B. 6	POSSIBLE TOTAL 18.
Ahmad	... 12	5	17
Sulaiman	... 6	2	8
Mohamed Shah	... 2	4	6
Idris	... 4	1	5

THE INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

The first College Championship held at the end of last term was keenly contested. Eight competitors participated. After defeating their opponents in the early rounds T. Ja'afar and Abdul Razak met in the final. The final was a gruelling fight. T. Ja'afar defeated his redoubtable rival by 3 matches to one.

1. T. Ja'afar
2. T. Arif

   → T. Ja'afar

3. Md. Nor
4. A. Bakar

   → M. Nor

   → T. Ja'afar

5. W. Ahmad
6. A. Hamid

   → W. Ahmad

7. Ibrahim
8. A. Razak

   → A. Razak

   → A. Razak

   → T. Ja'afar.

T. J. A. R.

THE BADMINTON ASSOCIATION.

AS Squash rackets was recently introduced, Badminton in the College tended to be neglected. But, as soon as the house matches were imminent, the boys began to show great interest, which, it is to be hoped, will not fade away very soon.

The matches were keenly contested, but, unfortunately, the wind caused much delay. As a consequence they were over only one day before the end of our final term.

Ahmad and Mohd. Shah were rivals. Their points, all the way through the matches, were level; but in the end Ahmad managed to draw ahead.

Since the introduction of this court game, we have never played against outside teams. The coming of two prominent players from the Victoria Institution has greatly increased our playing strength. It is hoped next term to arrange matches with other schools.

The Inter-house results are as follows:—

Ahmad House	.. .. ..	12 points.
Mohd. Shah House	.. .. ..	10 „
Suleiman House	.. .. ..	7 „
Idris House	.. .. ..	5 „

It is impossible to set down the results of the matches for the Badminton Championship, since they have not yet been played. However, we hope to report on them in our next issue.

SHOWKET MOHD. HASHIM,
Badminton Captain.

FIVES.

SINCE the introduction of Squash Rackets to the School this game has been much less popular. However it is interesting to record that when it was first played it was as popular as any game in the School. Doubtless in due course it will come into its own again.

As there are only two Eton Fives courts in the whole of Malaya we are unable to arrange many matches at the game. The Staff, however, put up a team against us. We managed to defeat both their pairs.

The Inter-House matches were played with considerable enthusiasm. Ahmad House won the Championship, beating Idris by 4 points.

RESULTS.

Ahmad	.. ..	14
Idris ..	.. ..	10
Sulaiman	.. ..	8
Mohd. Shah	.. ..	4

Before the end of the school year a Knock-Out Tournament will be arranged to decide which two boys make the Champion Pair.

ABU BAKAR,
Fives Captain.
K. D. L.

THE LIBRARY.

Librarians : T. Daud and Hamidi.

DURING the year there have been several changes. The books have been re-arranged and they are now classified under various sections. The different sections have distinguishing letters and as new books are bought, they are marked and placed in the sections to which they belong. The cataloguing of all books in the English Literature, History, Geography, Science, General Interest and Senior Fiction sections has now been completed. All books are arranged on the shelves and in the catalogue alphabetically, following the author's name and it should be easier for readers to find the books that they require.

The number of books borrowed from the library has been increasing steadily and we hope the increase will be maintained throughout the year. Form IV (The old Form V) appear to have been the most voracious readers and they have far outstripped the other forms in the number of volumes they have borrowed.

The majority of the books added to the library this year have been of a rather serious type and not many of them could be classified under the Junior Fiction section. Our present aim is to build up a good reference library which will include books by the majority of standard authors. When that is done we shall be able to pay more attention to the fiction sections.

C. W. J.

New Books Added to the Library, January, 1939.

Name of Books.	Name of Author.
Mechanics and Experiments.	
The Great Adventures.	
Modern Boy's Annual.	
Everyday Science.	
Imaginary Conversations.	Landor.
A Miscellany of Men.	Chesterton.
With Scott to the Pole.	
Thoughts and Talks.	Sir Arnold Wilson.
The French Revolution, Vol. 1 and 2.	Carlyle.
A Short History of English Literature.	
Critical Essays of To-day.	
Essays in Criticism, 1st Series.	Matthew Arnold.
Sybil.	Disraeli.
Far from the Madding Crowd.	Hardy.
The Mayor of Casterbridge.	do
The Trumpet-Major.	do
Treasury of English Poetry.	
Selections from Swinburne.	
Modern Poetry 1922—1934.	
Salam The Mouse-deer.	
Journal of the Malayan Branch, R.A.S.	

New Books added January, 1939.—*(Contd).*

NAMES OF BOOKS.	NAME OF AUTHOR.
Chendera Lela.	
Alau'ddin dengan lampu'ajaib.	
The Corsican Brothers.	Dumas.
Gareth and Lynette.	Tennyson.
The Return of Sherlock Holmes.	Conan Doyle.
The Man in Black.	Weyman.
Moon-Calf.	Floyd Dell.
The Civilisation of The Egyptians.	
Encyclopedia of Sports and Games.	
Sang Lameri.	
The Collected Poems of Masefield.	
The Ginondin.	Hillaire Belloc.
Modern Poetry 1922—1934.	
Footnotes to Films.	Dairy.
Very Good Jeeves.	Wodehouse.

New Books added June, 1939.

Modern English Usage.	Fowler.
The King's English.	do
The Oxford Book of English Verse.	
The Art of Reading.	Quiller-Couch.
The Art of Writing.	
Shakespeare's Workmanship.	do
Come Hither.	Walter de la Mare.
The Discovery Of Poetry.	Lyon.
The Bible as Literature.	
The Koran. An English Translation.	Huxley, A.
Stories, Essays, etc.	Sheridan.
Plays.	Goldsmith.
Poems and Plays.	
Twenty One Act Plays.	
Tales from Chaucer.	
Tales, from Ancient Greece.	
Grimm's Fairy Tales.	Kingsley.
The Water Babies.	Swift.
Gilliver's Travels.	Stevenson.
Treasure Island and Kidnapped.	do
The Master of Ballantrae.	Sayers, D.
Tales of Detection.	Poe.
Tales of Mystery and Imagination.	Wells, H. G.
The Time Machine and The Wheels of Chance.	
Pepy's Diary.	Bacon.
Essays.	Carlyle.
Past and Present.	do
Sartor Resartus.	Belloc
Stories, Essays, etc.	Walter de la Mare.
Stories, Essays and Poems.	Chesterton.

New Books added June, 1939.—*(Contd).*

Names of Books.	Name of Author.
Stories, Essays and Poems.	Barham.
The Ingoldsby Legends.	
The Forsyte Saga.	Galsworthy.
North-West Passage.	Roberts
A Rabble in Arms.	do
Who Rides in the Dark?	Meade.
Dickon Among the Lenape Indians.	Harrington.
King Perkin's Knights.	Nicchols.
Hakluytos Voyages.	
New Tales from Shakespeare.	Harrison.
The Story of Odysseus.	Rouse.
The Earth Changes.	Lucas.
The Arts of Mankind.	Van Loon.
The Home of Mankind.	do
The Story of Mankind.	do
Your House and Mine.	Boumphrey.
Great Men of Science.	Lenard.
The Old Public Schools of England.	
G. P. O.	Crutchley.
Home: Victorian Vignette.	Harting.
Man the World Over.	Carter and Brentnall.
Life and Work of the English People. 6 Volumes.	
All About Photography.	Salmon.
The Microbe Man.	Doorly.
Sir Isaac Newton.	Brodesky.
Carpentry and Joinery.	Webber.
Hockey.	Milford.
Cricket: Batting.	Sutcliffe.
Cricket: Bowling.	Nichols.
Birds and Beasts in Africa.	Baden-Powell.
The Wonder Book of Would You Believe It.	
Tell Me A Tale.	Clarke.
One Fool in Fairyland.	Farjeon.
Queen Elizabeth.	Meak.

Royal Asiatic Society Journals.

Vol.	1	Pt.	2	1925	History of Perak.
„	3	„	2	1925	British Malaya. Mills.
„	10	„	3	1932	History of Johore.
„	12	„	3	1934	History of Negri Sembilan.
					History of Selangor.
„	13	„	1	1935	History of Malaya. Winstedt.
„	13	„	2	1935	The Malacca Sultanate. Wilkinson.
„	14	„		1936	History of Pahang.

New Books added August, 1939.

Names of Books.	Name of Author.
China	C. P. Fitzgerald
India	H. G. Rawlinson, C.I.E.
Japan	G. B. Sansom
History of Persia Vol. I.	Sir Percy Skyes
History of Persia Vol. II.	Sir Percy Sykes
Ceylon under British Rule	Mills
The Chinese. Then History and Culture	Latourette
China and England	Soathill
History of India	Sir George Dunbar
An Outline History of Japan	Gowen
Far Eastern International Relations	Morse and MacNair
Malaysia	Emerson
The Making of Modern Turkey	Luke
History of India 1858-1918	H. Dodwell
A Sketch-map of Geography	Taylor
An Atlas of Far Eastern Politics	Hudson and Rajehman
A Political Geography of the British Empire	C. O. Fawcett
General Anthropology	Franz Boas
The English Parnassus	Dixon and Grierson
The Innocence of Father Brown	Chesterton
Asia—a Short of History	Gowen
The Reading and Writing of English	Biaggini
The Poet's Tongue I	Anden & Garrett
The Poet's Tongue II	do.
20th Century Poetry	Monro
The Four Socratic Dialogues of Plato	Jowett
Tonobungay	Wells
Great Expectations	Dickens
Under the Greenwood Tree	Hardy

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MALAY COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1938.

GENTLEMEN,

Like its predecessors this report contains only a brief summary of the activities of the Association during the period under review.

Membership :

The membership increased during the year by two, from 182 to 184. Two of these, His Highness Sir Abdul Aziz, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., the Sultan of Perak and His Highness Sir Alam Shah, K.C.M.G., the Sultan of Selangor have graciously consented to become our Patrons.

General Meeting :

The Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Association was held at the Sultan Sulaiman Club on Sunday, the 31st July, 1938, at 2 p.m.

The Hon'ble Tuan Sheikh Ahmad, J.P., M.S.C., M.F.C., the President presided. 28 other members were present. The minutes of this meeting are appended to this report for your information.

Committee Meetings :

Four meetings were held during the year to dispose of the business of the Association.

Re-union :

The Seventh Re-union was held once again at Kuala Lumpur on the 31st July, 1938.

As usual, a tennis competition consisting of one doubles event was held during the Re-union at the Sultan Sulaiman Club tennis courts. It was keenly contested. Tengku Mohamed bin Tengku Besar Burhanuddin and Tengku Ahmad bin Tengku Jussoh both of Negri Sembilan won the cups presented by the Hon'ble Tuan Sheik Ahmad, J.P., M.S.C., M.F.C. for the winners and Che' Mokhtar bin Mat Sah and Che' Zainuddin bin Osman were the runners up and won the cups presented by Yang Mulia Raja Aman Shah, M.C.S.

A Re-union Dinner at which 74 covers were laid was held at the Hotel Majestic, Kuala Lumpur. The Association was honoured by the presence of a number of distinguished guests including His Excellency the High Commissioner, Federated Malay States, Sir Shenton Thomas, G.C.M.G., H. H. the Sultan of Selangor and H. H. the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan.

At the Dinner the Persenangan Kronchong Party once again supplied the musical entertainment which was thoroughly enjoyed.

At the end of the Dinner a number of toasts were happily pledged and responded to.

Malay College Old Boy's Scholarship :

Your Committee feel proud to be able to report that the 1st Scholarship was awarded during the year to Che' Abdul Razak bin Hussin. The Scholarship for 1939/1940 is being awarded to Raja Ridzuan bin Raja Yaacob and Raja Mohamed Nordin bin Raja Shahbudin from August this year.

FINANCE.

The financial position of your Association at the end of the year as given in the statement appended to this report requires but little explanation. Although there was a nett surplus of $53.31 on the year's working the Capital Account of the Association decreased from $276.02 to $229.33. This is due to the fact that with the approval of the last General Meeting a sum of $100/- was transferred to the Scholarship Fund Account.

Subscriptions :

The total amount of subscriptions received during the year was $97/- as against a sum of $120/- received during the previous year. It is expected that the arrears will, as usual, be paid at the next General Meeting.

Re-union Account :

Your Committee are happy to report that there was a profit of $7.71 on this account.

Stock :

There were 110 badges in stock. Seven were sold during the year, leaving a balance of 103 badges in stock at the end of the year.

Scholarship Fund :

The amount of contributions received during the year was $400/-. The fund remains open for those who wish to contribute. The amount standing to the credit of this fund at the end of the year was $2,044.10.

GENERAL.

Your Committee on behalf of the Association wish to take this opportunity of offering their hearty congratulations to those Old Boys who have been honoured by His Majesty the King during the year.

Your Committee wish to offer their sincere thanks to the President and members of the Sultan Sulaiman Club for the use of their premises and tennis courts during the Re-union.

On behalf of the Association your Committee wish to record their sense of grievous loss at the death of Their Highnesses Sir Alauddin Sulaiman Shah, G.C.M.G., and Sir Iskandar Shah, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., which occurred during the year.

Sir Alauddin Sulaiman Shah was succeeded by His Highness Sir Alam Shah and Sir Iskandar Shah was succeeded by His Highness Sir Abdul Aziz; both of whom are not only old boys of the Malay College but founder members of our Association. To Their Highnesses we tender our humble and sincere congratulations.

Lastly your Committee offer their thanks to all members for their support and co-operation. It is through this support and co-operation that it has been possible to maintain the progress during the year. In conclusion your Committee sincerely wish you all good health and prosperity during the current year.

By Order of the Committee of Management,

PATEH AKHIR,

Hon. Secretary.

SEREMBAN,

6th August, 1939.

THE MALAY COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

Minutes of the Seventh Annual General Meeting of the ASSOCIATION

held on the 31st July, 1938, at 2 p.m. at the Sultan Sulaiman Club, Kuala Lumpur.

PRESENT : (1) Che' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud. (2) Che' Mohamed Baki bin Abas, (3) Raja Zainal Azman Shah, (4) Raja Haji Shahar Shah, (5) Che' Mohamed Zainudin, (6) Che' Kamaruddin bin Idris, (7) Raja Lope, (8) Raja Ahmad Hisham, (9) Raja Rome, (10) Che' Osman bin Haji Shariff, (11) Che' Mohamed Taib, (12) Raja Shahrome, (13) The Hon'ble Raja Uda, (14) The Hon'ble Raja Kamarulzaman, (15) Y. T.M. Raja Muda Abdul Aziz, (16) Che' Mokhtar bin Mat Sah, (17) Che' Ismail bin Mat Sah, (18) Che' Megat Yunus, (19) Che' Mohamed Yusof bin Ahmad, (20) Che' Mohamed Salleh bin Haji Sulaiman, (21) Raja Sulaiman bin Raja Mohamed, (22) Tengku Mustapha, (23) Tengku Nasir, (24) Tengku Mohamed, (25) Tengku Ahmad, (26) Raja Aman Shah, (27) Che' Mustapha Albakri, (28) The Hon'ble Tuan Sheikh Ahmad and (29) Che' Pateh Akhir bin Mat Sah.

The Hon'ble Tuan Sheikh Ahmad, the President presides.

1. The minutes of the Sixth Annual General Meeting held on 16th May, 1937, having been circulated are taken as read, and on being proposed by Raja Haji Shahar Shah and seconded by Che' Mohamed Baki, are unanimously confirmed.

2. Arising out of the minutes — Regarding the question as to who is eligible for the Old Boys' Scholarship, the Hon'ble Raja Kamarulzaman enquires what steps the Committee of Management have taken in the matter. The Hon. Secretary, Che' Pateh Akhir explains at length the various steps taken by the Committee and the decision they arrived at. The meeting unanimously approves of the decision of the Committee.

3. The statement of accounts for the period from the 1st January to 31st December, 1937, and the Balance Sheet of the Association as at 31st December, 1937, which have been circulated, are scrutinised, and on being proposed by Che' Mokhtar and seconded by Che' Mohamed Baki, are unanimously approved and passed subject to the audit certificate being countersigned by Tengku Nasir. Tengku Nasir being present countersigns the audit certificate.

4. The Annual Report of the Committee of Management for the year 1937, having been circulated is taken as read, and is unanimously adopted.

5. The election of Committee of Management and Office-Bearers for the period 1938 — 1939 results as follows :—

President: ..	.. ..	The Hon'ble Raja Uda, M.C.S., M.S.C., M.F.C.
Vice-President:	.. ..	Y. M. Raja Aman Shah, M.C.S.
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer:	..	Che' Pateh Akhir bin Mat Sah.
Committee Members:	..	Che' Mustapha Albakri, M.C.S.
		Che' Mokhtar bin Mat Sah.
		Che' Mohamed Yusof bin Ahmad.
Hon. Auditors:	.. ..	Che' Mohamed Baki bin Abas.
		Raja Ahmad Hisham.

Before vacating the chair the Hon'ble Tuan Sheikh Ahmad thanks the members of the previous Committee of Management for the support and co-operation given him during his tenure of office as President and congratulates the Hon'ble Raja Uda on his election as President for the current year. On taking the chair the Hon'ble Raja Uda thanks the members for the honour done him and appeals for the loyal support and co-operation of all the members.

6. The meeting unanimously adopts an amendment to rule 16 by adding a new paragraph, "The Hon. Treasurer shall have power to keep a sum of not exceeding $25/- in hand for petty cash expenses."

7. The President explains the up-to-date position of the Old Boys' Scholarship Fund. After a discussion the meeting unanimously approves a contribution of $100/- from the Capital Account of the Association towards the Scholarship Fund.

8. Raja Haji Shahar Shah points out that the idea of electing all Negri Sembilan Committee of Management last year was that it was understood that this year's Re-union would be held in Seremban. Raja Aman Shah explains how the previous Committee of Management arrived at a decision to hold the Re-union at Kuala Lumpur. Proposed by the Yang Termat Mulia Raja Muda Sir Abdul Aziz and seconded by the Hon'ble Raja Kamarulzaman it is unanimously agreed that the future Re-unions of the Association should be held in Kuala Lumpur.

9. Raja Haji Shahar Shah enquires what has happened to a cup presented by His Highness the Sultan of Perak for football between a team of the Old Boys from the North and that from the South. It is agreed to leave the matter to the incoming Committee of Management.

SEREMBAN,

PATEH AKHIR,

Hon. Secretary.

A PICNIC AT KENAS.

AS a result of the Cambridge July Examinations, the Cambridge boys were forced to stay at the College while the others were enjoying their holidays. When our oral examinations were all finished, it was decided that a picnic should be arranged at Ulu Kenas, a place some seven miles from Kuala Kangsar.

On Sunday 16th two buses slowly wound their way out of the College compound, across the bridge, and straight towards Kenas.

The journey was an eventful one. Our musicians had brought guitars and harmonicas with them. The principle song was "Rasa sayange." Boys began to "berpantun," and the others followed with a chorus of "Rasa sayange rasa sayange...

Some of the Seniors at Kenas.

...," amidst roars of laughter directed at the person joked about, which fairly drowned the music.

At last we arrived. The buses stopped and we got out. Slinging our haversacks on our backs, we plodded into the rubber plantation towards our destination. The journey in the rubber plantation was quite tiring and we were glad when our destination was sighted.

With whoops of joy we sprinted towards the Ulu Kenas dam to see who could get the best place that day. Having chosen our "homes," we proceeded to get rid of our clothes, and finally our food, which had been neglected for so long. The hours that we spent there seemed very short. Swimming, playing, and finally having our photographs taken, these things we did over and over again.

At last the time of departure was close. The place seemed very quiet. We dressed again, and started for the road with heavy feet and heavy hearts, feeling sorry at having to leave the place.

The road was reached. The buses were waiting. We got into the buses and started for home. Goodbye, Kenas, until next time.

R. A. N.

VIth Form.

MEMORIES OF AN OLD BOY.

I AM the connecting link between the old and the new regime in the College. I joined the College under Mr. William Hargraves and left it when Mr. C. Bazell was Head Master. The interim period was filled in by Mr. J. O'May and Mr. L. A. S. Jermyn.

During Mr. Hargraves' time, there was no age limit. There were very young boys as well as some very old ones. A few of the latter had moustaches much more imposing than those of some of the Masters. Students could join and leave the College almost as and when they pleased. I can remember the case of a boy, or rather an elderly gentleman, who took French leave because he did not want to write a hundred lines as a punishment. There was a difference of opinion. Mr. Hargraves thought a hundred lines would do him good. The boy thought otherwise. After having worked in a coastal steamer for a few months (6 months I think it was) and not liking it, he returned to the College. When he saw Mr. Hargraves, he was asked if he had finished his lines, so the lines were duly written and thereafter he remained in School as though his absence were just another Rip Van Winkle incident.

In my time there was a famous school character. I do not know when he joined the College. When I was admitted he was in Class IV, equivalent to Standard V. I was told that he had been in standard V as long as the boys cared to remember. He left the College when Mr. Hargraves retired. He said they had been together for so long that he would not leave school as long as Mr. Hargraves was Head Master, and there was a strong attachment between Master and pupil. The boy definitely had no inclination to study. He stayed on because he liked the life.

He was a great entertainer. Outside school hours he was the centre of attraction. He had endless tales to tell and treated us to "Hikayat" and "Sha'ers." Towards the end of his career in school he developed into a show-man, his activities being confined to the Shadow Play "Wayang Kulit." He cut the figures out of cardboard paper and "upeh," arecanut fronds, and admissions were by used stamps. I do not know what he wanted these for, as he was no philatelist. He was nevertheless a good fellow and we were sorry when he left.

I remember too our sham fights behind the Residency where there were oranges in plenty. They were not for us we knew, but then we were in the thick of battle and our thirst had to be quenched. I have never yet tasted oranges so sweet. I feel sure there must have been complaints, because later our battle-field was transferred to Kota Lama among the fruit trees. Our first fight there coincided with the fruit season. I still remember how very difficult it was for me to collect my men after the fight was over. I found I could be heard better from the top of a "rambutan" tree, where a few snipers had already taken position among the branches. Our casualities were nil, but the damage done to the fruit must have been considerable. The Kota Lama folk, however, were kindhearted. All was fair in love and war.

Our difficulty in the College was water or rather the lack of it. Sometimes supplies went so short that we had hardly enough with which to wash our faces. All the same we managed to keep our faces clean. At least we thought we did. Circumstances permitting we had our baths from the washermen's tanks next door to the school compound. How the washermen took our visits we were too innocent to know, but it was impossible to get dippers of any sort unless we brought them with us.

During Mr. Jermyn's time a well was sunk near the kitchen house, and water was raised by a hand pump. In appearance this pump was harmless enough, but when it was worked, it was like dealing with a horse's kicks. We took turns at pumping, and each of us wanted to pump first, to avoid sweating again after our bath. It was a shower bath. We never thought about a storage tank.

The Perak and Kangsar Rivers provided us with a lot of fun. We sometimes floated down from Enggor Bridge, then a Pontoon Bridge (Now Iskandar Bridge) to Kuala Kangsar. This was not a difficult feat. We had banana stems for life buoys, when swimming, and we used to use the high banks in the Kangsar River as diving boards.

We used also to make many excursions, sometimes almost to the foot of Gunong Sayong. During fruit seasons we visited the neighbouring "Dusuns." We were not allowed to bring durians to the school, so we had our fill on the spot and no-one was the worse for it.

There was no electric light, no swimming-pool, no cinema, no radio; not even a gramophone when I was at school, but we had our orchestra, of which we were very proud, and, knowing nothing of the amenities of the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, of 1939, we were content.

RAJA MUSA.

Co-operative Officer,

Telok Anson.

LIFE IN THE MALAY COLLEGE.

AS you know the Malay College is quite a well-known school in Malaya, and it is very different from other schools. First of all I will tell you a day's life in the Malay College.

On Friday and Sunday we have a holiday. But they are not real holidays, for on Friday morning by 7.15 a.m. all boys must be ready for Physical Training on the padang, and then about eight o'clock the training is over. At half past eight we have our breakfast. Then we go and bath and dress ourselves, for at 9.10 a.m. we have to attend the Koran Class. The Koran reading will finish at eleven o'clock. After that at 11.30 we have our tiffin. Then at 12.30 everyone must be in the Mosque ready to pray. After that we are free, and we are allowed to do anything we like until 4.45 p.m.

At five o'clock everybody must be ready in shorts and shirts in the field. During Sports time we have to train for the Sports, and during the Football season we have to play football. But this term we are training for the Sports.

At six o'clock the game is over, and we have to go and bath again and dress again, for at 7.15 we will be having our dinner.

At 7.45 p.m. we have to go for preparation in our form rooms up to nine o'clock. Then we go upstairs, and at 9.15 the lights are all switched off.

The next morning we have to get up at six o'clock. On Sunday, however, we get up at any time we like up to eight o'clock, for at 8.30 we have our breakfast. Then at 9.15 everybody has to attend the Kitab Class according to his standard.

At eleven o'clock the Kitab Class is over. At 11.30 we have our tiffin. Boys who want to have their meals in town may do so. After that we are free until 4.45 in the evening, and the boys are allowed to do what they like. Yet boys are not allowed to go to their houses unless they have special permission from the Principal. Then the times are just the same as for any other day.

On Thursday nights we have debates, and no preparation, and on Saturday nights we are free. During school time we have to attend in the Form Rooms at seven o'clock every morning. At half past eight we have our breakfast, which consists of bread, butter, egg and tea. At 9.15 we have to be in form again, and from 10.45 to 11 we have an interval of 15 minutes. From eleven o'clock to one o'clock we are back at work and at one o'clock we have our tiffin. From 2.15 to 3.15 boys must not make any noise, for the Principal is working in his office. At 3.15 we have our tea, which consists of bread and jam only. Then the times are just the same as for other days.

Perhaps in other schools they have their assemblies in the morning, but in the College we have one every Saturday from 12.30 to 1 p.m. The College is a very interesting place to stay in, for we can enjoy ourselves playing games that we have never played before such as Fives and Squash, besides the other games that everybody knows.

WOK NORDIN,
IVth Form.

AN UNFORGETTABLE DAY.

ABOUT five months ago when I was at home in Perlis, it happened that the day was very cool. I thought that snow would fall on the small country, but I was mistaken. Instead of snow heavy rain fell. It lasted about three days. After that the day was fine, but at 11 o'clock in the night my father heard water rushing in the garage, so he awoke and saw the water rising about a foot above the ground. Then he went down and drove the car to a road which was quite high.

Next morning I awoke, and saw the ground was like the Pacific Ocean. It was the biggest flood that had ever flooded the country of Perlis. I went to town to see the water, which was about 4 feet above the ground.

In the evening, when my father was not at home, I called my younger brother to help me to take a raft. When the raft was made we rowed it to a deep place. While we were rowing we dived and swam merrily with our friends there. I acted as a "Tarzan," while my brother was a heroine and my friends were crocodiles. I did not eat any food that evening because I was so happy. I cannot find words to express my feelings.

Unfortunately for us two, my father saw us swimming in the dirty water. He ordered us to go home. After bathing and putting on our clothes we saw my father cutting a cane. We were questioned by him and were caned severely. My brother cried, but I did not, because at that time I was thinking of how I had acted as a Tarzan and killed so many crocodiles. The pain only lasted for 3 minutes. I think the flood day was the happiest day of my life and I shall not forget it, although I got three marks on my back.

S. KAMARUZAMAN,

Shell.

"THE AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF A WASTE-PAPER BASKET."

AT first I was in a jungle, and was deep in the thickest part of it. In the jungle it was very dark and life was very dull, which made me feel very lonely. I always thought of going out of the jungle to day-light.

On a certain morning, I caught a glimpse of something moving in the distance. When it was approaching me, I saw that it was a Sakai, with a bundle of my friends (rattans) on his shoulder. Suddenly, my face brightened and my heart leapt with joy, for there was a chance that the Sakai might cut me down, and then my dream of wishing to see day-light would come true. And then, much to my delight, he stopped near me and cut me down, and, putting me together with my friends, he strode on.

He continued every now and then cutting down a great number of my friends, which he tied together with us. By eleven o'clock, in the morning, the man, carrying us on his shoulder, reached a road, which was just outside the jungle. On arriving at the road, I breathed a sight of relief. At last I had seen daylight. The Sakai walked along the road, and, on reaching the town, he sold us to a certain Chinese who appeared to be very rough.

When we were handed over to him, he threw us down roughly, and sometimes his children thrashed us against the wall, and stamped over us with their feet. The next day a Malay came into the Chinese shop. He bought us, and we were carried to a school where we were kept.

The next day many boys came to do basketry, and one of them picked me up and began to soak me in a basin of water. Then he cut me into thin pieces. These boys came twice a week, and during that time they were busy making us into a waste-paper basket. After three months they finished making us into a beautiful waste-paper basket decorated with pretty-coloured designs.

They put me in a corner of a form room, where I was to be used for holding rubbish. The boys often threw things carelessly into me and they were warned by their Principal not to do that again. I was full of glee when I saw the Principal ordering the boys to put the things properly into me again. After being warned, all the boys took great care to throw things into me properly.

Eight years passed by and I began to grow old and shapeless, and soon my body was infested with holes. Because of this, the school-servant took me and threw me into the dustbin. The following morning the dustbin was emptied into a lorry by the Sanitary Board coolies, and I was carried to a distant incinerator. On reaching its destination, the lorry stopped and I was thrown into the incinerator with the other rubbish. In a short time, I was completely burnt; and thus ends my history.

TENGKU ABDULLAH,
Shell.

PILGRIMAGES.

DIFFERENT people in the world practise different religions. Some practise the Hindu Religion, and worship idols and dragons. Some practise the Mohammedan Religion while others practise the Christian Religion. So each individual is free to practise any religion, which the individual thinks is better for him. Those who belong to the Mohammeden Religion must know and follow the first five rules in Islam. The fifth rule is that every true Mohammedan must visit Mecca, the sacred place of the Mohammedans. This rule is not binding on all Mohammedans, but it is binding on those who can afford to go. Thus the poor will find no chance at all of going, but one day the poor will. In this country those who have retired from Government Service, always go to Mecca. By this time they are already old. When they are going to Mecca they will beforehand settle everything at home. They will see that they have enough money for their journey to and fro. They will see that all their debts are paid and that they have enough money for their family at home. Then they will get their passports. When everything is settled, they will hold a feast in which they meet their friends, and they will make excuses for the things done. The priest will say some words from the Koran which will bless the Pilgrims so that they will be safe on their journey and come back home safely on the appointed day. Before their journey, they will prepare some special kinds of clothes, which are going to be worn in Mecca. These clothes are just like the clothes of the Arabs. Some of them will have their hair cut short, and some of them have all their hair cut, so that they possess bald heads.

On the day of their departure, all parents and relations will say good-bye to them, and they will send them to the harbour, where they will board the ship for Mecca. When the ship begins to move, hands will be seen waving, and in some places, many of the parents will weep. Some of them will pray for them day and night, so that nothing will happen to them, and so that they will come back safely. Before proceeding to Mecca, the Pilgrims have got to go to Medina and Jeddah. The Pilgrims must arrive in Mecca in February or March, because these days are sacred to the Mohammedans. These days are called the "Hari Naik Haji" and it is from this that the Malays have their three days holiday for the "Hari Raya Haji." When the Pilgrims reach Mecca, they will see the "Kaaba" which they worship daily. This Kaaba is covered with a "Black cloth" of a special quality. When they reach this place, they will soon have the right to wear "Turbans" as a sign that they have gone to Mecca, and they are no longer ordinary people, but they are pious ones, that is they are now "HAJIS."

On the day to Mecca across the deserts, thousands of Mohammedans from all over the world, pass slowly in procession on the backs of camels. It is indeed a very grand day for them, and they enjoy it thoroughly. Some of the Pilgrims when they have reached Mecca, expire on account of their old age. It is said, that if Mohammedans die in Mecca, they will probably

without doubt, go straight to heaven, because their sins have been cleansed in this sacred place. The parents at home will get the worst of it, because they will mourn greatly for their death. Some, who survive, bring back some sacred water, which is called the " Ayer Zam-Zam."

Besides the Malays then, there are the Hindus who are great Pilgrims, and they go to Benares, their sacred place, every year in thousands, and practically in millions. One will indeed be surprised to see young and old. They put on their best clothes, which attract the attention of other people. They go to Benares to bathe in the sacred water, and they drink this water as well, so that their sins will be cleaned.

The Chinese also have their sacred place in China, but besides the Chinese, Malays, and Hindus, the Christians also have their sacred place in Jerusalem, and thousands go yearly to this place. The Pilgrims will be able to come in contact with one another, because different Pilgrims come from all parts of the world. So they will be able to talk with one another about their respective countries. Thus they will learn more from one another and their friendship will be great.

Millions of Pilgrims from year to year flock to these holy places from all parts of the globe. There will only be no Pilgrims if all these holy places are destroyed. As long as these holy places exist, one will find millions of Pilgrims yearly going to Mecca, Benares, and Jerusalem.

SYED YUSSUF,

Vth Form.

"A VILLAGE ENTERTAINMENT."

AS I looked across the padi-fields, I noticed that the harvest was over, and I knew that the most exciting entertainment of the year was to take place. The place I am referring to was a small, insignificant village called Singkir which lay near the boundry of Siam and Malaya on the west coast. I noticed that the life of the people there was, without doubt. still untouched by civilization. The primitive practices and customs of the people were still at large.

This village was one of the many villages in the district, which had a chief of its own.

Most of the sports, in Malaya, which involve in the death of one thing or another, have gone out of fashion, but this small village still holds its annual entertainment, which is buffalo-fighting. I imagine that it is because of their barbaric life that they do not stop for one moment to consider the pain and agony the buffaloes have to suffer in their life and death struggle.

Soon a date had been fixed for this particular entertainment. The entertainment was to be held on Wednesday, 3rd of June, 1933.

I had never been to a buffalo fight before and you can imagine how happy I was to have this opportunity of seeing one offered me.

Without tarrying I jumped at the opportunity, and, gathering some seven or eight boys in all including myself I went to the arena, which was half a mile away from the village. Arriving at the scene I noticed that there had been prepared a large stockade built of stout wood. The height of the stockade was 3½ feet but 2½ feet were buried in the ground. The poles were planted about six inches away from one another, and this provided the audience with enough space to have a clear view of what was going on inside. Near the stockade, a platform had been erected; but this was built for the Chiefs and Rajas only.

Quite a large number of people had gathered around the stockade, wearing their new green, black and white clothes, so that the scene was a confusion of bright colours.

After I had waited for sometime, I soon saw two buffaloes being pulled in procession towards the stockade. They were undoubtedly magnificent creatures with bulging neck muscles and powerful horns They were decorated with flowers and each of them had a girdle around his neck.

The owners of the buffaloes were Ahmad and Salleh. It happened that Ahmad had lost his betting to Salleh three years ago, and, I thought, Ahmad was out to have his revenge.

There was one important person, whom I must not leave out unmentioned. It was the "Pawang." It was generally believed that without the Pawang, nothing could make the buffaloes fight. However, I had to wait for some time before the "Pawang" came. Finally, when he did come I rushed forward to have a clear view of his outlook.

He was a man of medium height, wearing black shirt, and black trousers, and a smart head-dress. He was not a pure Malay but a Javanese. He had a moustache that curved as far up as his nose. Before the coming

of the "Pawang" there was a sniggering boy, who kept on shouting and teasing the elders who tried to stop him from making too much noise. But as soon as the "Pawang" appeared, he was nowhere to be seen. I imagined that he must had been frightened out of his wits by the "Pawang's" moustache.

At 4 o'clock in the evening the "Pawang" went to inspect the buffaloes. Seeing this, I knew, as if by instinct, that the fight was just about to begin, and I found that my heart was beating faster. After the inspection the two buffalos were admitted into the arena. From there I could see clearly what Ahmad's bull looked like. He was obviously a favourite for the betting was 5 to 1 in his favour.

During that time the buffaloes showed signs of restlessness. They looked quite different from those we would see grazing in the fields, for, beside having all their eyes red in colour, they tugged at their ropes, each trying to get at his opponent. From this, I knew that they were doped, for it was a usual practice of the Malays in order to rouse the buffaloes.

After the "Pawang" had secured his seat under the platform, he gave the signal to begin. At once the buffaloes were let loose, and, without hesitation, they rushed forward, and met in the centre with the force of a battering ram. At the first assault Salleh's bull received a wound below the jaw. This roused him so much that he attacked his opponent fiercely. But his opponent was too clever for him and never gave him a chance of having a blow at the side. Their horns interlocked for a few minutes. Because of his great pressure, Salleh's bull lunged forward and dropped on his knees. Seeing this opportunity, Ahmad's bull attacked and had a blow at his opponent. Alas! the horns were too sharp for the belly and obviously he was bleeding freely. Noble creature, he managed to stand for a few minutes avoiding further attack, and then bolted away around the arena.

At this a loud sound of applause and shouts rose from the crowd. I saw that it was those who had won their bets who did the most shouting, while those who had lost grumbled no more than "well, we lost this time, but we'll win alright next year!"

Meanwhile a door had been opened for the defeated bull to escape through. He was weak from loss of blood and, as he burst out of the stockade, the crowd scattered here and there, like a mob defeated in battle.

As soon as he was out, the door was closed again, leaving the victor alone to himself until he had lost his fighting spirit.

The most exciting event of the year was over, and the place where once had been shouting and applause was silent, save for the bellow of the victor which broke the silence now and then.

The silence caused me to call my friends to return home, and all the way we talked of the exciting parts of the entertainment. I was as happy as a lark. I was happy to have been present at a buffalo-fight. Ahmad was happy to have won his 100 dollars from Salleh. But it must be remembered that I was happy not because I shared the barbaric life of the people. If any one happens to think this, I should say in my defence that the instinct of liking to see suffering is still at large in the soul of humanity.

RAJA ALANG KAMAR,
Vth Form.

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

I WAS lying under some young coconut palms on a Malayan beach. There was nobody about. I could hear the waves crashing and climbing the shore. The wind blew against the coconut leaves and made them quiver against the clear blue sky. I was rather sleepy and my eye-lids began to fall. Suddenly I heard a long low sound as if made by a trombone. I got up to investigate.

About five hundred yards away from where I was lying I saw a man blowing a 'bugle' made of an empty sea shell. Then out on the sea I saw several boats with their white sails full of wind, racing towards the shore. The boats or 'sampans' formed a fishing fleet, and the people in the village were warned of its arrival by the man who blew the sea shell.

When the sampans were pulled ashore many people, young and old, crowded round them to buy fish. Soon all the fish were cleared out of the sampans. Most of the customers who had large fish at moderate prices were pleased. The children were amused at seeing the live fish struggling to free themselves from the rattan that kept them together. Some of the fish were cut and washed. Salt was spread on them and they were put out on the beach to dry.

On most Malayan beaches people, especially the Chinese, preserve fish and make traps out of rattan. They sit under the shade of the coconut palms and make many kinds of fish-traps. Some of them 'manufacture' nets or mend old nets for catching prawns and fish. This form of rural industry is largely carried on in Kelantan and Trengganu, on the east coast of Malaya.

Kelantan and Trengganu are also famous throughout Malaya for their silk sarongs and silver-ware. The women weave cloth in their homes or out in the open under the trees. A sarong may be completed in three or four days. When the sarongs, which are of various colours and patterns are made, they are sent to all parts of the Peninsula. As communications are not very satisfactory in most Malayan villages, the sarongs are either transported by sampans on the river, or by bicycles to the nearest town where a train will do the rest. Bicycles are Malaya's "beasts of burden." Most Malay peasants have bicycles and they use them to carry their sarongs or other home-made articles to town.

Out in the country the Malays also make carpets and hats from the leaves of the screw-pines or straw. The carpets are made by skilful hands. Most Malays use country-made carpets; they are very light and can be washed. The hats are sold to sea bathers on the beaches.

Beside 'manufacturing' carpets and hats, the Malays make baskets out of rattan. Country Malays are also noted for their skill at making articles out of silver and brass. Good axes, choppers, and betel-nut scissors are also made by hand. Most of these articles are again conveyed to the town in sampans or on bicycles.

Malay houses are not made of bricks and tiles, but of wood, and their roofs are thatched with the leaves of the nipah palm. The leaves are cut to a certain length and they are tied one beside another along a light pole which is about five feet long. The 'tiles' are called 'ataps,' and about two or three hundred of them are used in an average sized house.

The Sakais, who are the natives of Malaya, often come to the villages to sell walking sticks. These are made of rattan or some species of wood which are found in the Malayan jungles. The walking sticks are made solely by hand.

In most big towns of to-day people depend on machines for the manufacture of goods. But in the country the machine is still unknown. May the rural industries of Malaya prosper so that Malays shall not lose the use nature gave to their hands!

WAN ABDUL HAMID,
Vth Form.

A DREAM WITH TWISTS AND TURNS.

AT 10 o'clock on one Thursday night sometime in August of last year my little brother, Naudzer, suddenly woke up in his little bed, and as was his wont, began to cry — a sign for his nurse to sing a lullaby to him.

"Lullaby, lullaby....." came clearly to my ears through the silence of the night, the sweet melodious voice of the feminine who looked after my little brother. I dropped my book that I was reading and closed my eyes. She was doing her duty of sending Naudzer to sleep for the second time as well as helping another person to sleep for the first time. Fortunately this worthy happened to be the author of this rambling essay. The counterfeit of death trod so heavily on my eyelids that to resist would only mean utter failure. So I gave way and sleep had sovereign sway over me.

Suddenly, common to dreams, in my sleep I fancied I was in a large tropical meadow with lovely gay coloured flowers—in the middle of this green field ran a lovely little brook. Far off along the horizon towered high hills green with wild vegetation and to add to the embellishment of this amazing spectacle the sun was shining with all its splendour high up in heaven. This was my ideal landscape! What beauty! I roamed about the meadow for some time till my legs grew tired of walking aimlessly and I then selected a favourable spot to sit on and rest my limbs — Suddenly as I was about to sit down the earth beneath me crumpled.

I went hurtling down the aperture just made, to land with a sickening thud on hard earth, after having travelled through space for about fifteen feet. Slowly I got up, massaged my seat and at the same time let my eyes wander in the gloom around me.

After two or three minutes staring into the darkness I realised I was at the entrance to a passage leading.....somewhere.....perhaps to the den of some fabulous dual-headed dragon breathing out fire and flames through its mouth and nose. But this frightful anticipation was overcome by the lust for adventure which had always been strong in me. I now began to tip-toe silently along the tunnel.

Abruptly the passage turned to the left. I followed it but now with growing expectation that something might happen soon. I began to walk more slowly and stealthily than ever, for some sixth sense told me what I expected was coming. Out of the silence of the passage-way I could hear faint murmurs. Slowly as I moved forward the murmurs became more audible and this time they were transformed into laughter and the clinking of glasses. A true adventurer, my head was cool and my thoughts ran fast,

"who are these men whose voices I now hear?" The question was no sooner asked than answered. About 10 yards ahead the passage turned to the right and at the point where it turned it was illuminated by some crude lamp. I edged my way forward against the right side of the passage-way. I stopped dead and my eyes nearly sprang from their sockets.

The passage when it turned to the right terminated in a large hall where there were tables and benches, on which were seated men clad in Lincoln Green apparel. At the further end opposite me were seated four familiar figures,— familiar at least in stories. They were Robin Hood himself with Friar Tuck, Little John, and last but not least Maid Marian, the lovely spouse of the Merry Rogue hero. As soon as I saw this, I threw caution to the winds and with a whoop of joy I ran towards Robin Hood. "Hey! stop that boy" cried somebody whom I had just toppled down while running towards Robin. I reached him at last. He looked at me, surveyed me from the crown to the toe and *vice versa*. He was all a query. I, on my part, looked at him with ever-increasing wonder. But a question popped out in my head, "was this really Robin Hood come to life again? Or do I possess a wishing ring that can fulfil my wish, and in that case I have wished perhaps to live in Robin Hood's time."

My thought was cut short by the gruff voice of Little John, "Sonny, who are you?" he ejaculated, and I explained who I was. They all stared at me open-mouthed and after some minutes they laughed. This laugh brightened me up and soon I was an excited onlooker of a mimic sword play by two of Robin's company, who had been ordered by Robin thus— "Lads! show this newcomer our favourite sport." Up rose two stalwarts and they began to thrust and parry with their swords against each other. After what seemed to me a short time the duel ended.

Then Robin rose and said to me "Up lad, let me teach you this noble sport." I stood up, picked up a sword and faced him. He thrust to my right side, I parried. After some thrustings on his part and parryings on my part he lunged, and my sword came down a second too late. I let out a howl of pain.

The scene in front of me changed and there beside my couch stood my little brother Naudzer with a ruler in hand. Evidently he had prodded me in the solar plexus with the ruler. Now he was laughing in his peculiar childish way. I muttered "What a *strange* Robin Hood!"

Raja Redzuan,

VIth Form.

A DAY IN GERMANY.

"LET me congratulate you on this wonderful 'plane of yours."

I uttered these words to Professor Al-Redzwan, the inventor of a rocket-like silent 'plane. We were actually in the plane flying at seven hundred miles per hour. Our destination was England, and we came from Jeram, Selangor.

We were at this time twenty-five thousand feet above sea level. Below we could see rugged mountains, with their snow-covered peaks glistening in the sun. A river was winding its way amongst the rugged splendour.

Suddenly the Professor uttered an exclamation. Sensing something amiss, I asked him if there was anything wrong. His answer was that we were going to crash.

The Professor was right, for a moment later the earth was rushing up to meet us. I shut my eyes and prepared to meet my death; but Professor Al-Redzwan shouted to me to cling to him. I did so, and a moment later we were sailing across the sky, while the wind drove the parachute and us further and further.....

I must have dozed off, for I received a bump, and I woke up to find that we were in a city in Germany.

There a huge crowd was assembled. The city was highly decorated. I was just in the act of asking a German what it meant, when suddenly I heard the sound of drums. As the noise grew nearer the people began to shout and throw their hats in the air. Then they came.

Amidst the din I could discern soldiers marching past with their right hands held in front of them. It was the German salute.

I could hear the people shouting, "Heil, Heil!" I looked, and saw Herr Hitler walking with a stout lady beside him. I could not believe it. Hitler was on his way to church to get married!

I pressed forward to get a closer view of the lucky woman. When I saw her I nearly fainted. She had a strong jaw, and, worst of all, she was bald-headed! To my surprise I seemed to remember seeing her before. Suddenly I realised that she was none other than Mussolini! Hitler was going to marry Mussolini!

Just then I realised that I had lost the Professor, and I began to search for him. At that moment I got another shock! I saw a man eating chewing gum talking with a man holding an umbrella. His moustache as he chewed wriggled to and fro. I was filled with curiosity, for something within me told me that I knew these men. I edged nearer. I studied the man with the umbrella. He had heavy eyebrows, and, like the former, he also had a moustache, although much shorter. Then I knew. They were Stalin and Chamberlain.

I wondered what they were doing in Germany, and moved still closer. Chamberlain, after gazing at me balefully, sauntered off, swinging his umbrella and whistling the "British Grenadiers."

I approached Stalin and asked him what he was doing there. I found out that Stalin had been in love with Mussolini, although Mussolini had not loved him. I then asked him what Chamberlain was doing there. Stalin, smiling evilly, answered, "Ah, monsieur, he wants to be my friend. He has a bulldog which he has trained to bite my rival, Hitler. He says that with his bulldog, I can have my revenge; but I declined to be his friend. You see, monsieur, I want to be friendly with Hitler, first. When the time comes, then, monsieur, I will strike!"

I was perplexed in mind. The strange happenings that I had encountered were too much for me. Suddenly Stalin gave a cry, and, looking up, I saw Hitler striding towards us. He must have overheard our conversation. Going to Stalin, he cursed him, and ended by slapping him, so that he fell down.

I could not bear this. Perhaps it was because of my sympathy with distressed lovers, or perhaps it was because of something else. As it was I leaped at Hitler with a growl. My hands sought his moustache, and he cried out in pain and surprise. But Hitler was stronger than myself, and a moment later I received a blow on the head. I fell down, feeling dizzy. I saw three Hitlers and several stars. Faintly, as if from a distance, I heard Hitler laugh. My head cleared, and Hitler's laughter became more audible. Little by little the laughter became a hysterical laughter, which turned into a screech. I became very angry, and vowed that I would teach him a lesson for laughing at me. I shook my head, opened my eyes, and looked up; but the Hitler that I saw was a different Hitler. It was a monkey screeching and showing its teeth. It was jumping up and down on a branch immediately above me, showing every possible sign of joy and mischief.

I looked about, and saw a few feet away a mango, which, undoubtedly, the monkey had dropped on my head, thus shattering my day-dream.

RAJA NORDIN,
VIth Form.

THE PROBLEM OF RICE PLANTING IN MALAYA.

THE popular topic of conversation to-day is war, war that brings destruction to mankind, war that has brought grief and separation to loving couples, happy families, and peaceful nations. The very word itself is hateful to the ear and yet it has won a popular place in everyday gossip. Why is that, one will wonder? The reason is simple enough; for why should it not be tossed so much in public conversation when a dreadful conflict is still going on in the far east, where the bully Japan tries to treat poor helpless China in a more inhumane manner than Germany did France in 1871.

The Japanese, it seems, hate every other nation just as much, and as can be witnessed from the previous issues of newspapers, they were and still are endeavouring to clear out of the country all the foreign races in China who have their right to settle there. The British have often given way to most of the Japanese threats, but they have shown that they are not cowards to clear out of the country, and therefore they have bravely and wisely resisted. It is this misunderstanding and disagreement between Japan and Britain that so concerns and affects everybody in Malaya, especially the Malays.

We Malays have always feared war, and if war breaks out there is certain to be a shortage of food since Malaya is not a self-supporting country. Rice is our staple food, and yet the rice produced in Malaya cannot support the population. As the High Commissioner pointed out some time ago, for every ton of rice produced in this country two have to be imported from other countries.

The Malays are the sole rice planting race in Malaya, and it should be stressed that the average Malay rice planter owns a small patch of rice field which he or she inherits from his or her ancestors. Most of them are contented to work in their small holdings, and just would not be persuaded to grow rice on a more extensive scheme.

There are at present many swampy forest lands which are barren and are therefore neglected. The Government has offered to help any group of Malays who agree to cultivate the land and grow rice on it. This has proved unsuccessful — the Malays just would not work. To think that we Malays refuse to work when the land is there and the irrigation and other help are provided by the Government, is a sad thing indeed.

Government has tried various methods to solve the problem. Some one suggested force, and the only force that the Government can use is to fine any Malay who refuses to work. But then most Malays will just reply, "Ta'da duit," and that's the end of that. Recently, however, Government proposed to let the non-Malays grow rice on the marshy forest lands on condition that the lands should not belong to them. The Malays strongly objected to this. I myself do not like the idea of letting the other Asiatic races

grow rice in this country when there are yet some chances of persuading the Malays to do it. The non-Malays have their reasons for wanting to grow rice in this country. They say that if they were not here to turn the industrial machines in the towns and do the odd jobs here and there, Malaya would not have been as prosperous as she is to-day. The Malays answer that the other Asiatic races have been given right to own tin mines and rubber estates and that they should be contented with those.

The non-Malays then made it clear that a large production of rice is essential in Malaya if she does not want her population to starve in time of war. I wish then that the Malays could answer that we could produce such an amount as is needed. And here the problem lies, that is whether we Malays could produce such an amount or not. But sad to say, the Malays still hesitate to take steps and show the other Asiatic races that we Malays could support the country in the matter of food when the expected trouble comes.

Government has so far been baffled as to what it should do. The cry "Malaya for the Malays" stopped any of its intentions of letting the non-Malays grow rice in this country. But if Government does not allow them to grow rice then how are we to feed ourselves were war to break out to-morrow? That is another problem. But I have a probable solution myself. It is true that most of the Malays are still asleep, but I have a mind that they have not been thoroughly awakened before, and the natural thing to do therefore is to make sure that they are all awake now. Having awakened all that are still asleep, it is our next duty to make all of them realise the danger that they will face if they do not grow a sufficient amount of rice to support the population of the country. And by the help of the Almighty it is possible yet that their hearts will be directed to what is the truth.

Let me assure my readers therefore that there is yet a chance that Malaya may be safe without the unnecessary risk of letting the other Asiatic races have a hand in the planting of rice in Malaya.

ABU ZARIM,

VIth Form.

NATIVE BAZAARS.

WHEN we think of 'bazaar' we get the idea of a large establishment in which are sold various articles. We get a picture in our minds of a big crowds gathered round stalls examining and buying articles. There is a great bustle and confusion as people move from stall to stall. The salesmen are Chinese and Indians. But the word 'native' tells us that it has something to do with the natives. In fact native bazaars in Malaya are run by natives, the Malays. While the former are held in large towns, the latter may be found in all small towns and in big towns too.

Native bazaars provide an opportunity for the kampong Malays, who are hard-pressed by the Chinese and Indians, to dispose of their kampong produce very cheaply. The Chinese and Indians who seem to have control of all goods in towns demand extortionate prices which the kampong Malays have to pay with the money they obtain from the sale of their crops. The Malays who work hard to eke out their living find their savings going to the Chinese and Indians.

The government is also aware of this and has passed a law forbidding people other than Malays to sell things at a native bazaar. Whenever any outsider tries to sell at a bazaar he is at once driven away by a Sanitary Board official who looks after a bazaar. Although Chinese and Indians sympathise with people of their own nationality, they do not mean to boycott the Malay bazaars for they would lose the opportunity of purchasing good kampong produce at very low prices. This explains the popularity of native bazaars; they are patronized by Malays and others alike.

Native bazaars in this country are just the descendents of native markets of fifty years ago, when they were held in the open where the Malays met to sell. They brought foodstuffs and articles of everyday use in baskets carried on their backs or in bullock-carts. Having spread their mats, they arranged their goods and prepared to sell them. The women did the selling, the men looked on and some, who were wise enough, helped their wives to sell. Men and women came to buy and everything went on smoothly for a whole day. Organised on the same lines are the native bazaars of Trengganu and Kelantan, where the primitive atmosphere is still present and where the natural charms of the orient may be found. The characteristic colour of Malayan life can be seen.

Our native bazaars on the west coast of Malaya are just the same. They are generally held by the sides of roads or at some suitable localities in the suburbs of towns. As they are held only on particular days of the

week they are called after the days on which they are held; thus a bazaar held on a Sunday is called a Sunday Bazaar, and so are with the other bazaars held on other days of the week. But bazaars begin one day earlier than their name implies for the sales must spread over a much longer time, so that the salesmen may get their things sold and reap good profits.

Let us observe a Sunday bazaar very closely. In the same way as Moses set out for the fair so does a Malay for the bazaar. While Moses set out with a pony and two baskets of eggs and fowls, a Malay set out on a bicycle with its carrier burdened with fruits and vegetables. Others carry cakes, cloths, and iron-ware. Thus on Saturday morning you see intermittent small processions of Malays, some on bicycles, some walking towards the bazaars, all intent on making good profits. At the bazaar he finds the attap shed ready; he has only to spread his coarse mats on the ground and arrange the things in an attractive order. He knows how to do it although he has not the slightest knowledge of shop window decoration. While doing this he chats gaily with his friends around him and in half an hour his stall is ready. If it is held along the sides of a road it may occupy a distance of a hundred yards, or if it is held in a spot where the stalls collect together the area occupied may be nine hundred square yards. The stalls are arranged in rows.

In the morning and in the afternoon customers come and go and do little shopping. There is not a crowd at all. It is only in the evening that the bazaar may be seen at its full splendour. This is the time when a working man gets his evening off, and he is glad to bring home some Indian corn for his wife to make porridge for the next afternoon. Housewives come to buy cakes and fruits for their children who await patiently at home. Hundreds of people of all nationalities come. There is the Sikh; he wants to buy some vegetable shoots for he is a vegetarian; the Chinese buys bananas, cakes, eggs and fowls, the Malay buys those tasty condiments he calls 'belachan,' 'tempoyak' and numerous names. Everybody wants to buy something, and although he has a busy time the salesman enjoys it thoroughly, for shop-keeping for him is not a labour but a pleasure because he does it only once a week; on other days he returns to his kampong and his field.

He shouts out the names of his goods and words of praise on its quality in a high tone. You hear as you go along the line of stalls incessant shouts which add to the noise and confusion of the scene. He flits from customer to customer and deals with them in good humour; he is always in a good mood. The food and drink seller stands waiting for Malay customers, for he sells Malay food; he seems to be making little profit. You walk to the fruit stalls. A crowd is already there and you have to wait before you make any purchases. Moving from stall to stall is slow work and it will be an hour before you can make a purchase of a bunch of bananas, a dozen eggs and some fruits.

But the beauty of the scene is greater at night. Lights which twinkle from the various stalls appear like myriads of stars. People pour in more and more. The air smells of fried bananas and the sweet aroma of some tropical fruits. It is heavy and choking in the part where the food stalls are situated. People jostle against one another as they move about. There is one group of people who go there for relaxation. They do not want to buy anything and they only add to the general confusion. This scene lasts till ten or eleven o'clock when the crowd begins to disperse, and by midnight everything is quiet.

The stall keeper retires into his shed for a well-earned rest and sleep. He dreams of the amount he has taken for the day. He will buy some new lands and be rich in no time in his sleep. He is counting his chickens before they are hatched. The ground gets a rest after being trodden upon the whole day long and the grass breathes again. All is quiet. What a contrast with the scene which a few hours ago was buzzing with humanity. Now the cricket chirps when all the world is asleep. The next morning the salesmen return to their kampongs with light hearts.

ABDUL MANAF BIN AHMAD.

"PROGRESS IS A MYTH."

THAT wise man of all ages, Solomon, said "There is no new thing upon the earth, and all novelty is but oblivion." Men of to-day are proud, and in some ways boastful of the things which they have improved and discovered. They think that all the scientific discoveries and mathematical theories, which are part of their everyday life, were not dreamed of by the ancient Greeks and Romans. They think that the Egyptians were able to erect such clossal pyramids simply by infinite labour and not because of the advancement of their civilisation or the cleverness of their engineers.

Certainly the average man to-day would be bewildered and puzzled to hear that all the Mathematical arts, which are within reach of the human brain to-day, were known to the Egyptians, and that in building the huge pyramids these arts were used. They knew the theory of the centre of gravity as much as people to-day do.

Although modern people pride themselves on their beautiful buildings and magnificent skyscrapers, the architecture of the Greeks and the Romans was much finer than that of to-day. It can be paradoxically said that the civilisation of the ancient Greeks and Romans was much higher than that of the present day. No artist to-day can imitate the Greek art, and no architect can produce the same fine architecture as that of the Romans. It may take hundreds of years of careful study before the standard of art and architecture of the ancients can be reached again.

The progress of man, if there is any such thing at all, must be very slow. Every human being has to start, as it were, from zero. Every child that is born into the world knows nothing about it or anything which its predecessors have discovered and learnt. It has, through its brief existence, to learn everything that has already been known and also it has to try to improve on that knowledge. If only a man could start from where his forefathers had left off the progress of man might be tremendous.

What is still worse is the fact that a civilisation may be destroyed by a world catastrophe. The great civilisations of the Greeks and the Romans are quite completely separated from the present civilisation. Endless wars brought their civilisation to complete destruction, so that the people who came after them had to start a new civilisation. There are some of the remains of the literature, arts, and architecture of the Greeks and the Romans, which modern civilisation has as its mother and nurse. It is therefore, perhaps, too pessimistic to say that present civilisation will soon be destroyed by a world catasrophe, of which the seeds have just been sown.

The many modern scientific discoveries seem to result only in world disaster. Aeroplanes seem to bring no other result to the world than that of killing its inhabitants, and destroying its beautiful towns and buildings. The machine guns, the submarines and the big guns come to destroy men. The radio is useful for spreading news of propaganda. It therefore appears that progress is merely a road to catastrophe.

Now Great Britain and Germany are at war, which may in all likelihood involve and cause disaster to the whole world. If such a catastrophe cannot be avoided men have not yet progressed at all. A war with daggers, shields and spears is no more barbarous than one with aeroplanes, submarines and machine guns. Both wars mean the killing of men, and the killing of men is an act of savagery and barbarity.

Men have doubtless made great progress in some directions for modern ships are obviously better and faster than the sailing ships and rowing boats of the ancients. The radio and the telephone are modern wonders which the Greeks and the Romans never dreamt of having.

Furthermore although modern people may not be wiser than the Greeks and the Romans, education to-day is spread among a larger number of the community, and the delight of reading and writing is within reach of almost everyone. Thus men should be more educated, and they should be able to be masters of themselves.

The whole trouble in the world to-day is caused by the conflict between man and himself. Every man should be master of himself before there can be everlasting peace in the world. There should be a world unity, in which the rule of force has been banished and replaced by that of law. The League of Nations was an attempt to federate the world, but it was unfortunately a failure.

The present war between Great Britain and Germany is a conflict of principles. The result of the war will show whether the rule of force or the rule of law will exist on earth. Britain is trying to stop Germany from dominating the world by force. She is fighting for the peace of the world, and it is the hope of the world that Germany will be totally crushed so that there will be a lasting peace.

To conclude, men to-day have apparently progressed very little when compared with the Greeks and the Romans, and in many ways they are inferior to those ancient peoples. It thus seems that what men have been trying to learn and discover from age to age has already existed on earth and was known to their forefathers. Plato is justified when he writes;

"There is nothing new under the sun
All knowledge is but remembrance."

ABDUL RAZAK.

ARGENTINE ADVENTURE.

IT was very shortly after my arrival in Mendoza, that peaceful city, situated picturesquely in the foothills of the Andes at the North West corner of Argentina, that this little adventure....if I dare give it that alluring title, for the happening was hardly a thing one would care to go through more than once....befell me.

At the time, I was occupying a very large house of the Spanish Colonial type, complete with patios and imposing colonades, and all surrounded by a spacious compound fenced off with spiked railings. My servants occupied an adobe hut forty or fifty yards from the house, and as companions, I had four delightful dogs which greatly added to my sense of security. One of these....a short-legged, bushy-tailed, brown silken-coated, very affectionate animal, (of dubious parentage I fear !) I permitted to stay in my room at night, the foot of my bed being his special domain; his keen hearing was little short of uncanny, and his muffled growls or angry barking a sure indication of footsteps or other suspicious noises in the vicinity.

During my first few days' residence, I experienced an almost continual attack of 'nerves' after nightfall, due to the fact that I was the sole occupant of a large multi-roomed house in a strange part of the country, and furthermore possessed of an imagination which had full play under such circumstances. The outcome of this was that my faithful hound, who revelled in the name of "Guardian" assimilated my nerves with barely any difference in their degree of intensity, so that in the 'wee sma' hoors' he was quite as scared as myself !

Although the nights were hot, I sealed my room more or less hermetically, bolting and barring both doors and windows. (I had heard colourful stories of residents being confronted with unwelcome visitors while in bed, their visiting cards consisting of either a businesslike revolver or the more gentle but equally persuasive knife, the throwing of which has been brought to a fine art in South America.....and the scene of operations usually the window!). Consequently, I passed through my restless, seemingly interminable hours in exquisite discomfort. Poor old Guardian would plaintively whine his dejection and resentment, while I myself would lie awake bathed in the perspiration of awful suspense, expecting to hear padded footsteps outside, and possibly a gentle pressure at either door or window.

Came one such agonising and dreaded night, when, towards 2 a.m. I heard a distinct shaking of door and window. Immediately the dog set up first growls and then vicious barks, only to be outdone by the now quite frenzied rattle of the bolted portals and vents of my room. By this time, my heart alternately thumped heavily (my temples felt as though about to burst) or raced with sickening speed, and I had the horrid feeling of impending annihilation at the hands of an army of brigands at the very least.

Then as suddenly as it had started, the disturbance faded away; but for the space of a few seconds only. Having no means of defence, I lay practically petrified in my bed awaiting a fresh assault on the entrances; but almost at once the whole situation was to become clear to me; for, accompanied by a noise like the crescendo of rolling thunder, the room shuddered violently, throwing me on to the floor. To say that I leapt up, and made for the door with considerable fleetness, belittles the agility I displayed on that memorable night. I practically flew, and wrenched back the bolts and iron safety bars with feverish haste, the ground meanwhile undulating beneath my feet; the bed swung round and hurtled across the room, finally charging me with considerable force in the rear; then the ceiling came down on top of me, (fortunately laths, plaster and canvas only) and I began to wonder whether the walls would fall in or out.....the latter I hoped. Just as I was about to turn the handle and bolt into the security of the open compound, the wall slewed over, putting the door out of jamb. Try as I would, I was unable to move it. The lights failed with this, and now, with the thought that I was about to be crushed to death by crumbling walls, I scrambled to the window. Fortunately, with almost superhuman exertion, I was able to wrench it free. The terrified dog was howling madly at my feet, and grasping him by his loose coat I literally hurled him out on to the patio.

It was only a five-foot drop, (all residences are only one storey high in this part of the world which lies in the earthquake belt), and I hurled myself after him without delay.

What marvellous creatures dogs are! He didn't bolt, but simply waited for me to emerge, and although the ground was still rocking and shuddering, his frightened howls ceased, and gave place to sharp barks as we dashed from the patio into the middle of the compound. Even as we were running came a shattering crash, for two of the pillars supporting the patio roof, broken with the frenzied shaking, hurtled to the ground. Outside the iron railing, pandemonium reigned in the roads, and for the first time I heard the spluttering of revolver shots by which means the vigilantes warn the populace of a 'tremblo de tierra'. After what seemed hours, the agitations of the earth stopped, and after ascertaining that the servants were safe, I was soon forcing my way through the crowds of terrified people to the nearby house of some friends. Arriving there, I found them in their night-attire (just as I was) outside their garden-entrance, showing amazing coolness. Their house, being a comparatively new one with anti-seismic foundations, had gone practically unscathed, and they being old residents, showed little signs of being perturbed.

After some speculation as to how friends and buildings had fared we ventured indoors, but there was no more sleep for us that night. We donned coats and dashed round in the car calling at our friends' homes, finding some semi-wrecked, and others intact. Unfortunately, several of the occupants had received injuries of varying degrees of severity, while the native population had suffered about fifteen deaths, and of course numerous minor casualties.

Many houses had been razed, and others of a more permanent character presented gaping cracks.

Slight quakes occurred at intervals throughout the night, but the worst had passed, and by morning, all had finished.

It was several days before the local population would even walk on the pavements again, so afraid were they that a sudden catastrophe might bring down a building on top of them.

The repairs to my dwelling lasted seven weeks, after which I took up my residence in it once more. During the remainder of my sojourn in Mendoza, I experienced innumerable shakes, and although always beset with an eerie foreboding, I gradually learned to treat them as commonplace happenings.

However, the one I have described was the most serious of them all, although in no way comparable to the calamitous quake which wiped out the city and 15,000 inhabitants on the morning of Good Friday 186-.

As a thrilling experience, it stands unique in my memory, but such thrills are not of the type that one could possibly even be curious to participate in a second time.

F. C. W. EDGE.

NEW BOYS.

The following are the new boys who joined us early in August, 1939:

Raja Nazrin bin R. Aman Shah of Perak.*

Mohd. Hashim bin Abdul Latiff of Perak.

Kassim bin Mohd. Husain of Perak.

Meor Ahmad Rasdi bin M. Baharudin of Perak.*

Meor Ahmad Ali bin Abdul Hamid of Perak.

Wan Mohammad bin Wan Teh of Perak.

Raja Ali bin Raja Aziz of Selangor.

Raja Effendi bin Raja Ahmad of Selangor.

Syed Hassan bin Syed Mon of Selangor.

Baharuddin bin Abu Kassim of Selangor.

Sulaiman bin Pateh Akhir of Selangor.*

Raja Shariff bin Raja Ali of Selangor.

Syed Mahmud bin S. Abdul Rahman of Selangor.

Ahmad Zainalabidin bin Mohd. Yussof of Selangor.

Tengku Bahrom bin Tengku Bendahara of Pahang.*

Mustaffa bin Mahmud of Pahang.*

Nik Sulaiman bin Nik Daud of Kelantan.

Tengku Mohammad bin T. Abdullah of Kelantan.

Hassan bin Nor of Perlis.

Raja Ismail bin Raja Sulaiman of Selangor.

Boys whose names are marked with an * are the sons of Old Boys of the College.

BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT.

MEOR GHAZALLI. — Head Boy. Captain of Ahmad House. Troop Leader of the Third Scout Troop. It is understood that he is now running a rice mill at Lenggong. We wish him every success in his business.

RAJA OTHMAN. — Succeeded Meor Ghazalli as Head Boy of the School. Victor Ludorum. An all-round sportsman. Captain of Idris House. He is at present attached to the F.M.S. Railways, Kuala Lumpur, and we wish him the best of luck in his new post.

RAJA JALALUDIN. — School Prefect. Captain of Suleiman House, and a School Colours player at all games. He left the College to join the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, where we wish him every success.

RAJA SHAH KOBAT. — School Prefect. Captain of Suleiman House. He is at present staying with his uncle in Telok Anson. We send him our best wishes.

AHMAD HARUN. — School Prefect. Captain of Mohamed Shah House. An all-round sportsman, Champion of the Court Games. He is now working in the Survey Department in Taiping, and we all wish him success both in his work and in the field.

ABDUL GHANI PIAH. — School Prefect. He is now studying in the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur, where we wish him every success.

WAN SALAIDIN. — School Prefect. An old colour in all team games. We wish him good luck in his work as a Settlement Officer in Taiping.

TENGKU SULONG. — A good athlete who sometimes ran for the School. He is at present looking after his father's estate. We are very glad to hear of his recent marriage, and we wish him and his bride lasting happiness and prosperity.

HUSSEIN NORDIN. — Is at present at home, but is hoping to join another school in the near future. We hope that he will be successful.

PENGERAN KAHAR. — Is at present in the service of the Brunei Government. We wish him good luck.

UNGKU ABDULLAH. — Has joined the Government English School, Batu Pahat. We hope that he will do well there.

RAJA ROME. — We have no news of Raja Rome, but hope that he is doing well wherever he may be.

Looking down this list of boys who have left, we see that there are in it eight members of the School Hockey Eleven. We hope to meet these players in Old Boys' Matches during the coming season.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WE acknowledge with thanks, and with apologies for any inadvertent omissions, the receipt of the following School Magazines:

The Andersonian, Anderson School, Ipoh.

The Cliffordian, Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.

The Edwardian, King Edward VII School, Taiping.

The Georgian, King George V School, Seremban.

The Magazine of the Pasar Road School, Kuala Lumpur.

The Kajang, Kajang High School, Kajang.

The Magazine of the High School, Bukit Mertajam.

The Magazine of the High School, Klang.

The Gajah, Government English School, Batu Gajah.

The Victorian, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

The Rafflesian, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

The Darulaman, Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.

MENGULANG KATA.

MALAY SECTION.

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The Magazine of the Penor Road School, Kuala Lumpur.

The Kajang, Kajang High School, Kajang.

The Magazine of the High School, Bukit Mertajam.

The Royal Military College Magazine, Klang.

The Gajah, Government English School, Batu Gajah.

The Victorian, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

The Raffleian, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

The Derehamian, Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.

MENGULANG KATA.

Assalamu alaikum,

BAHAWA, dengan permintaan beberapa orang di-antara ahli-ahli pehak kita supaya majallah "THE MALAY COLLEGE" yang kechil ini boleh melapangkan tempat bagi renchana-renchana dalam bahasa Melayu, kerana penuntut-penuntut semua-nya dari teruna-teruna Melayu belaka dan di-asoh dengan hidup menghormatkan semangat'adat istiadat kaum Melayu raya, serta majallah ini, lain daripada akan jadi pertukaran dengan majallah-majallah sekolah Inggeris, maka ada-lah di-harapkan akan jadi tali menghubongkan di-antara College dengan anak-anak tua-nya yang telah lama dan baharu juga bercherai, tambahan pula, bahasa Melayu ia-lah satu daripada pelajaran yang di-beratkan juga di-sini, maka dengan bersengaja ada-lah di-lapangkan beberapa halaman khas dengan bahasa Melayu di-dalam-nya.

Maka walau pun sa-banyak yang dapat di-muatkan pada kali ini belum lagi boleh di-katakan memadai, bahkan barangkali belum padan dengan sa-banyak yang patut di-buat oleh penulis-penulis-nya, tetapi ada-lah kita berharapkan, bahawa berkat suka mahu memain-mainkan buah kalam dengan bahasa Melayu yang baharu sahaja hendak berchambah ini akan menjulorkan puchok, dan mudah-mudahan, akan mengeluarkan daun, tangkai dahan, dan akhir-nya berputek berbuah pula, ada-nya.

Majallah "THE MALAY COLLEGE" memang-lah telah di-terbitkan beriring dengan "SEMAIAN" dalam bahasa Melayu-nya, kira-kira enam tujoh belas tahun dahulu. Maka oleh sebab kekurangan mendapat sokongan, tambahan pula, ahli-ahli-nya yang terutama sangat mengambil berat bagi memimpin perjalanan majallah ini terpaksa meninggalkan ibu kandongan-nya, ia-itu College yang agong ini, sa-paroh-nya mustahak melanjutkan pengetahuan-nya lagi ka-sekolah yang lebeh tinggi, dan satengah-nya wajib bekerja menyandang tanggongan-nya dalam dunia yang luas ini, maka hanya-lah lepas beberapa kali sahaja terupaya di-keluarkan dia; sa-telah itu..... ....senyap!

Maka pada hari ini dzahir-lah ia balek menziarahi segala anak-anak-nya yang telah lama di-cheraikan-nya itu dengan baju baharu, semangat baharu dan barang kali langkah-nya pun agak baharu juga sadikit. Maka perchaya-lah ia-nya pula, bahawa kedatangan-nya ini boleh membuatkan anak-anak-nya baharu ingatan, baharu kenangan, baharu perasaan dan serba serbi-nya balek belaka baharu, ada-nya.

Wassalam,

Dengan hormat-nya dari,

"PENGARANG."

"OH! DI-MANA AKU?"

PADA suatu petang, kelihatan-lah beberapa orang pemuda yang maseh lagi teruna lela, bereter-eter bersandar kapada pagar dinding salah satu jambatan besi jalan raya yang menghubongkan di-antara Sri Menanti dengan Kuala Pilah. Sa-orang daripada-nya dudok-dudok pada tembok jambatan itu leka memerhatikan mega yang berarak berayun-ayun di-kemunchak bukit yang bertinjau-tinjauan di-sa-belah timor, yang memang tersergam sa-menjak beribu-ribu tahun menjadi batas luak Sri Menanti dan Gunong Pasir dengan luak Rembau, ia-itu luak yang kedua-dua-nya lebeh kurang sama mempunyai banyak riwayat dalam Sejarah Negri Sembilan Tua itu.

Chuacha pada waktu itu aleh-alehkan redup sahaja saperti kena tangkal, dan awan yang nipis ada-lah kelihatan saperti di-buat-buat terkembang mengadang akan sinaran chahaya matahari yang bertambah sa'at bertambah chondong ka-kaki langit sa-belah barat.

Sa-bentar-sa-bentar kedengaran bunyi suara pemuda yang ramai itu berchakap per-lahan-lahan, ada-ada masa-nya menjerau pula bunyi mereka tertawa menunjokkan ada perkara yang kena benar pada hati-nya masing-masing. Maka patut-lah mereka berkelakuan demikian kerana masing-masing hanya-lah baharu sahaja balek ka-kampong menghabiskan chuti penggal akhir bagi persekolahan-nya. Masing-masing ashek mencheritakan bagaimana dia telah menyelesaikan soal-soal yang di-terima-nya pada tempoh hari, di-hari pepereksaan akhir tahun sa-belum balek berchuti itu, bagian-bagian telah di-buat-nya dan bagian-bagian chara ia bersedia sa-belum tiba hari pepereksaan, hingga dengan sebab perbuatan-nya itu maka telah dapat ia menchapai darjah yang baik bagi peratoran angka pepereksaan-nya. Maka ada juga sa-orang berdua di-antara-nya telah putus harap kerana markah-nya tiada sampai sa-banyak yang di-ukor-nya: bahkan bukan tidak ada di-antara-nya yang bermuram durja manakala dia terpaksa menunggu sa-tahun lagi sebab jawapan-nya rupa-nya terchupul.

Tetapi tidak-lah sa-dalam ma'ana mimpi pemuda yang dudok mengarah-kan pemandangan-nya kapada bukit yang berbanjar-banjar, sa-olah-olah tiada sedar apa yang berlaku di-keliling-nya, dan saperti tiada kedengaran

ka-telinga-nya akan buah butir yang di-bualkan oleh rakan-nya itu. Fikiran-nya rupa-nya pada masa itu melayang jauh melampau, n-o-o-n ka-balek lagi dari sa-balek bukit yang di-tentang-nya itu. Kaki-nya yang kadang-kadang di-ketok-ketokkan-nya kapada tembok itu ada-lah menambahkan khial-nya lagi, sa-rasa melayang badan-nya dengan lampong mengekor mimpi-nya itu.

Apa-kah yang teringat kapada-nya pada masa itu? Tidak lain daripada fikiran yang mengarak angan-angan-yang penoh di-kepala-nya. Nasib-nya ada-lah sa-olah-olah terbuai-buai di-awang-awangan di-antara langit dengan bumi, manakala pepereksaan bagi pehak diri-nya maseh di-dalam eraman ibu-nya juga lagi,—tiga bulan lagi baharu menetas atau tahu menetas tidak-nya. Walhal, sekolah terpaksa di-tinggalkan-nya, tempat belajar, bermain dan gurau berchengkerama dengan teman-teman sa-kawan-nya akan luput dari keadaan yang biasa sa-hari-hari, oleh tempoh-nya belajar telah chukup dan masa patut mengembarai dunia yang luas ini, ia-itu penggal yang ketiga dalam sejarah hidup-nya akan tiba. Penggal cherita pada masa ia kechil di-dalam didekan ibu bapa-nya telah lama dan jauh tinggal di-belakang; penggal yang kedua, ia-itu tempoh bersekolah, penggal yang sa-habis-habis riang akan tammat tiada berapa hari lagi, dan yang akan tiba ia-lah bahagian yang boleh jadi terlalu banyak mengandongi riwayat, penggal yang tiada kurang sa-pertiga daripada umor-nya (takdir-nya jikalau umor di-panjangkan Tuhan). Pendek-nya, beban yang berat sa-rasa sudah nampak-lah kapada mata-nya berlonggok-longgok terhantar di-hadapan-nya, menantikan waktu hendak di-buat sahaja lagi.

Sa-sa-orang pemuda yang berpengetahuan dan mendapat didekan yang baik memang-lah suka memikirkan hal yang tinggi-tinggi dalam masaelah bangsa-nya Melayu. Kadang-kadang sampai terlangsong daripada peringkat yang boleh di-chapai-nya. Pemuda ini di-majilis perbahathan di-sekolah-nya pernah mengeluarkan fikiran dan pemandangan-nya berkaitan dengan kehidupan dan sebab-sebab bagi ketinggalan orang-orang Melayu, kaum bangsa-nya dalam serba bahagian chawangan menchari sara diri-nya. Ia-nya selalu mengemukakan perkataan tiada berpenganjor, tiada banyak orang yang layak dan mempunyai chukup sifat dalam bahagian memimpin bangsa-nya, dan yang ada pun bilangan yang ta'berapa kerat maka itu ini pula hal-nya; pada hal-nya yang elok-nya buat macham ini dan saperti itu pada jangka-nya.

Sekarang telah kena pada diri-nya. Dia akan keluar ka-dunia yang luas bekerja menjalankan kewajipan-nya kapada tanah ayer dan perhimpunan bangsa-nya. Dia telah di-sangka oleh keluarga-nya sa-orang yang berkelayakan, dan nama-nya pernah tersiar di-muka surat khabar mengatakan lulus dalam ujian itu ini pada masa-masa yang lalu, dan barang kali akan

tersiar lagi nama-nya mengatakan pepereksaan-nya yang akhir dalam pilehan bagi satu chawangan jawatan saperti yang di-nanti-nanti-nya itu lulus. Dia tahu pada suatu masa harus jadi sa-orang yang dalam jawatan berketang-gongan.....Tetapi, ada-kah dia boleh merupakan segala perasaan yang di-petakan-nya di-bangku sekolah-nya itu? Ada-kah dia akan jadi saperti Si-Polan yang wangi nama-nya di-sisi ramai; Si-Anu yang telah meninggal dunia pada hal nama-nya maseh hidup kekal menjadi sebut-sebutan yang baik di-sisi kaum-nya; Si-"K" tengah membena satu pergerakan yang berharga; Si-"Y" sedang menempa ura-ura yang besar maana-nya dalam lengkongan keluarga-nya? Maka ini-lah yang membuatkan dia saperti orang yang tidak siuman. Istimewa lagi apakala di-layangkan-nya pemandangan-nya ka-dalam kampong-kampong, di-mana di-dapati rumah-rumah berjerait rapat-nya di-chelah-chelah pokok kelapa yang sa-paroh-nya sudah saka itu, ia-itu tanda menunjokkan kaum bangsa-nya maseh hidup di-dalam tenang, ramai, dan aman, dan belum di-kachau oleh champoran bangsa luar, dan belum rosak adat istiadat Melayu-nya lagi, melainkan hanya-lah menanti-nanti sahaja bila-kah masa-nya akan datang sa-orang pemimpin yang boleh membentok keadaan-nya yang belum berganjak sa-menjak berkurun-kurun itu kapada suatu perubahan yang elok dan tidak menchederakan adab kesopanan dan tabiat jati mereka yang mashhor di-sebut-sebut oleh bangsa asing itu.

"Oh! Di-mana aku?" keluar suara-nya dengan tiada sengaja lepas menarek nafas panjang sambil menuleh ka-kiri ka-kanan. . Maka di-lihat-nya kawan-kawan-nya itu maseh juga lagi leka berbual-bual.

"Silakan kita balek! Tidak-kah saudara sakalian sedar sekarang sudah dekat waktu maghrib. Tidak manis kita dudok-dudok juga di-sini," kata-nya lagi. Maka ia pun berjalan balek ka-rumah di-tueng oleh sahabat-sahabat-nya dari belakang dengan tiada membangkang akan seru-nya itu. Maka di-dalam tiada berapa saat sennyap sunyi-lah jalan raya itu kerana masing-masing sudah berada di-rumah-nya, ada-nya.

OLEH, R. K. H.
Vth Form.

"BAIK BERJAGONG-JAGONG SA-MENTARA MENANTI PADI MASAK."

SA-BERMULA, maka ada-lah perumpamaan ini sa-memang sudah menjadi buah mulut orang tua-tua kita Melayu; maana-nya, sa-sa-orang didalam masa menunggu suatu harapan atau pekerjaan yang di-hajati, maka hendak-lah sa-patut-nya ia membuat suatu pekerjaan lain yang di-ketahui-nya memberi faedah kapada diri-nya. Maka orang yang tidak menghargakan kata orang tua-tua ini, jika. tiada lebeh keadaan-nya dengan sa-malang sa-orang daripada orang muda dalam cherita ini, maka nyata-lah tiada kurang ada-nya.

"Di-penggeran bandar Klang, ia-itu sa-buah bandar yang kedua besar-nya dalam Selangor, ada dua orang muda sa-kawan baik sama-sama sekolah dan sama sa-pangkat darjah-nya. Sa-orang Muhammad nama-nya dan yang sa-orang lagi bernama Ali. Ada pun sekolah tempat mereka belajar ia-lah salah satu sekolah Inggeris di-Kuala Lumpur.

Apabila ada apa-apa chuti sa-umpama chuti penggal atau lain-nya, lazim-nya masing-masing pulang ka-kampong-nya menemui ibu bapa-nya dan kaum keluarga-nya. Bagi pehak Muhammad, sa-orang budak yang lasak dan gatal sahaja tulang-nya hendak bekerja apabila sampai sahaja ia ka-kampong ada-ada sahaja yang di-buat-nya, ta'satu, satu. Habis-habis-nya, jika tiada apa yang hendak di-buat, berjalan-lah ia ka-sana ka-mari memerhatikan jalan-jalan orang menchari kehidupan, atau melawat tempat-tempat yang berguna bagi menambah pengetahuan-nya. Akan tetapi, sa-balek-nya bagi pehak Ali, tiada-lah demikian, melainkan, dudok-lah sahaja ia di-rumah-nya, pada hati-nya, masa chuti ini-lah ia hendak tidor meninggi hari dan bersenangkan diri-nya buat kadza susah dan kerja yang berselirat masa di-sekolah itu.

Lepas sa-tahun, sa-tahun, maka tiba-lah masa-nya mereka itu masing-masing meninggalkan sekolah-nya dan bercherai daripada kawan-kawan-nya sebab mengaji pun sudah tammat. Maka pulang-lah masing-masing ka-kampong-nya. Masa mereka di-kampong masing-masing telah menulis surat meminta pekerjaan. Muhammad meminta jawatan menjadi Penolong Penghulu, dan Ali meminta pekerjaan jadi kerani di-sabuah Pejabat Kerajaan di-Kuala Lumpur.

Muhammad, sa-mentara menantikan jawapan surat-nya itu bekerja juga ia menolong orang tua-nya mengikut gaya orang-orang pekan menchari kehidupan. Ada-ada masa-nya ia menchuba menjalankan perniagaan kechil, dan kadang-kadang pergi ka-kebun bapa-nya menanam pokok buah-buahan dan sa-barang apa yang di-fikirkan-nya patut. Pada hal Ali sa-telah membuat surat itu, maka dudok-lah ia berkurong di-rumah-nya tiada membuat apa-apa pekerjaan, melainkan bersenang hati menanti jawapan surat-nya.

Maka ada-lah dua bulan lama-nya dengan hal yang demikian baharu-lah mereka itu mendapat jawab. Tetapi kasehan! Jawapan bagi permintaan-nya itu hampa: pekerjaan yang di-minta-nya NO VACANCY. Kemudian, maka ia pun menulis lagi. Muhammad meminta jawatan pemereksa ticket penumpang-penumpang dalam kereta api dan Ali meminta pekerjaan Customs. Maka ini pun tiada juga berhasil. Maka kemudian daripada itu ada-lah beberapa kali masing-masing menulis surat, lepas sa-puchok-sa-puchok, hingga genap sa-tahun lama-nya.

Ada pun Muhammad, sunggoh pun tiada mendapat apa-apa pekerjaan pada tahun itu, akan tetapi banyak juga-lah ia mendapat hasil dari perusahaan-nya hari-hari yang di-buat-nya, mana-mana yang di-ketahui-nya. Maka bagi pehak si-Ali yang tiada membuat apa-apa itu bagaimana hal-nya? Kasehan! Dudok-lah ia dengan dukachita, hendak berbelanja sangat-lah sempit-nya, kerana orang tua-nya pun bukan-lah jumlah orang yang berada benar. Sa-kali-kali ia berjumpa Muhammad maka tiba-tibakan segan pula ia hendak menyapa dan bertanyakan mengapa Muhammad tiada berupa saperti orang dukachita dalam masa belum dapat satu pergantongan yang tetap bagi pencharian kehidupan itu. Maka pada masa itu baharu-lah ia sedar rupa-rupa-nya ia telah menghabiskan masa dengan sia-sia sa-lama sa-tahun tiada membuat apa-apa yang berguna, dan tahu-lah ia rupa-rupa-nya sangat benar kata orang "WAKTU ITU WANG," tetapi apa boleh buat, kata orang tua-tua, "SESAL DAHULU PENDAPATA SESAL KEMUDIAN APA GUNA-NYA."

Maka masok tahun kedua Muhammad telah dapat pekerjaan dengan sebab-sebab yang terbit dari rajin dan chekal hati-nya, jawatan penghulu yang di-agakkan-nya pada mula-nya dahulu itu aleh-alehkan ada sahaja kosong, dan tiba-tiba Kerajaan memikirkan sifat orang yang sa-umpama-nya manasabah dengan jawatan itu. Pehak Ali, lepas beberapa susash payah, akhir-nya dapat-lah juga satu jawatan kechil, tetapi jadi-lah juga jangka-nya jika dia bertekun dan insaf ada-nya!

Wahai saudara-saudara sahaya yang lepas dari sekolah Inggeris! Sunggoh pun cherita sahaya ini sahaya buat-buat sahaja, dan tiada menepati kapada sa-orang yang tertentu, tetapi patut-lah juga sama-sama i'tibarkan. Bahkan demikian-lah selalu terjadi kapada kebanyakan orang-orang yang baharu lepas dari sekolah Inggeris, pada sangka-nya, orang yang tahu Inggeris itu tiada-lah layak lagi membuat pekerjaan yang di-kerjakan oleh orang-orang kampong atau pekerjaan sendiri yang pernah di-buat oleh nenek moyang-nya itu. Maka fikiran yang demikian nyata-lah sangat salah. Jangan-lah sesalkan sijil kita itu ta' laku. Sijil itu ia-lah akuan darjah pelajaran dan jadi tanda sudah ada berlajar dan berilmu, tetapi bukan-lah tanda orang yang mempunyai-nya ada kemahiran dalam sa-barang pekerjaan, ada-nya.

RAJA SULAIMAN DAUD,
Vth Form.

"MENONGAN DI-BERANDA."

SEDANG kabus lagi meliputi bumi, dan embun pun belum kering dan burong-burong kelihatan mulai berterbangan dari satu dahan ka-satu dahan berkerchapan bunyi-nya menyambut kedatangan Sang Maharaja Siang, maka pada masa itu sahaya ada-lah sedang dudok di-beranda rumah sahaya, membalek-balekkan muka surat khabar pagi itu, menantikan waktu makan pagi siap. Oleh kerana hari itu pagi benar lagi, dan sahaya pun telah habis membacha isi-isi surat khabar itu, maka dudok-lah sahaya termenong memandang arah ka-jalan raya di-hadapan rumah sahaya.

Fikiran sahaya pada masa itu telah melayang,—ya, melayang juah sa-kali, hingga terbayang-lah kapada sahaya akan keadaan kaum Melayu sahaya yang sahaya kasehi yang diam di-kampong-kampong, kebanyakan tiada hendak bersinggit sadikit pun dalam hal-hal merebut pekerjaan yang boleh mendatangkan hasil kapada diri-nya dengan bangsa-bangsa asing.

Sedang fikiran sahaya melayang itu, maka kedengaran-lah kapada sahaya rioh rendah bunyi suara perempuan-perempuan China dengan kain selendang merah-nya tersangkut pada bahu-nya masing-masing serta mengandar dulang-dulang kayu. Maka nyata-lah bahawa mereka-mereka ini ia-lah orang China yang bekerja meriau dekat lombong bijeh timah tidak berapa jauh dari rumah sahaya itu. Mereka sedang menuju ka-sana hendak mulai bekerja bagi hari itu.

Apabila terpandang sahaja oleh sahaya mereka itu, maka teringat-lah kapada sahaya akan hal orang-orang Melayu di-kampong yang sahaya ketahui pada masa itu ada-lah maseh berselimut lagi dudok-dudok di-tangga muka rumah-nya masing-masing, atau pun di-tepi-tepi jalan raya, atau di-tepi-tepi perigi; ta' tentu apa hendak di-buat-nya hari itu. Maka tiba-lah sedeh di-hati sahaya memikirkan, sunggoh pun negeri ini negri Melayu, tetapi nampak-nya banyak pekerjaan yang patut di-buat oleh orang Melayu sendiri ada di-tangan bangsa asing.

Sahaya tidak-lah menyalahkan bangsa-bangsa asing itu sa-kali-kali—mereka datang ka-Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah kerana hendak menchari makan. Zaman ini ia-lah zaman perlumbaan, barang siapa rajin dan tekun dia-lah yang akan senang linang dan kaya. Bangsa bangsa asing di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini, terutama sa-kali orang China, tersangat rajin dan usaha di-dalam apa-apa pekerjaan pun. Maka oleh orang Melayu kita malas, maka bangsa-itu nampak-nya telah mengambil peluang jalan mendapat keuntongan yang besar dengan ilmu dan tabiat kechekapan-nya yang memang ada kapada-nya itu.

Tiga empat puloh tahun dahulu boleh di-katakan tanah-tanah lombong dan kebun getah sekarang ini maseh di-dalam tangan orang Melayu, atau maseh berhak orang Melayu mendapat-nya. Tetapi kasehan! Mereka itu malas hendak membuka dan mengeluarkan hasil tanah-nya itu. Mereka hendakkan duit sahaja dengan tidak payah banyak bekerja; jadi-nya apabila di-pinta oleh bangsa-bangsa asing supaya di-jualkan tanah itu kapada mereka (mana-mana yang memang hak-nya), maka lalu bersetuju sahaja-lah dia! Duit dapat-lah kapada mereka, tetapi tanah yang berganda-ganda hasil-nya daripada duit yang di-dapati-nya itu telah luchut dari tangan. Maka sekarang baharu-lah orang-orang Melayu kita menyesal, katakan orang bangsa asing merampas hak-nya, pada hal-nya dia sendiri yang menjualkan kapada mereka itu. Sudah-lah tanah-tanah telah terserah, maka jalan-jalan pencharian lain pun di-pulangkan juga, maka di-mana-lah tempat bergantong lagi.

Sekarang dengan malang-nya ada juga lagi yang maseh berpuas hati dengan nyenyak tidor-nya chara lama itu, dan yang sedar pula maka berteriak mereka kapada Kerajaan meminta tolong itu ini, maka bagaimana-kah chara-nya akan mendapat pertolongan jika kita sendiri tidak menolong diri kita sendiri?

Maka sedang sahaya terbenam di-dalam gelombang menongan itu, maka berfikir pula sahaya atas jika ada pula jalan kita boleh mendapat balek harta milek kita yang terlepas itu! Jawab-nya.....entah-lah! Satu jalan sahaja yang terbuka lagi kapada kita, ia-itu, semua orang Melayu mahu-lah bekerja dengan rajin dan usaha dan bersinggit dalam sa-barang pekerjaan. Jikalau pun yang luchut itu tiada dapat kembali, maka yang ada hendak-lah jangan terlepas pula lagi.

Maka didalam sahaya tenggelam dengan alunan angan-angan itu, sahaya pun di-panggil masok kerana makan pagi telah siap. Maka pada waktu itu di-jalan raya kelihatan berbagai-bagai kenaikan bukan orang Melayu juga yang punya sedang bertambah saat bertambah banyak orang pergi balek; dan berbagai-bagai bangsa dagang kelihatan masing-masing berjalan dengan chemas-nya mengejar rezeki pada waktu yang sangat baik bagi orang yang suka memungut rezeki yang di-turunkan Tuhan itu; ada yang mengandar, ada yang memikul, ada yang menggalas dan sa-tengah-nya menjunjong pula. Maka hampir-hampir tiada kelihatan sa-orang pun orang Melayu di-antara-nya itu.....Sayang! Maka sambil mengunyah-ngunyah akan makanan, berkata-lah satu suara di-dalam kepala sahaya, "Sapuloh tahun lagi, atau dua puloh tahun lagi, jika kaum sahaya orang Melayu yang ramai itu dari hari ini meninggalkan segala kechachatan yang ada, maka tiada-lah tersangat lewat bagi-nya membaiki nasib-nya, tetapi sa-balek-nya, jika lalai.....sama-sama-lah kita lihat dan rasa, terutama pehak kita yang muda-muda yang akan lama pada adat-nya hidup lagi," ada-nya. Maaf.

ABU ZARIM BIN OMAR,
VIth Form.

CHERITA JENAKA.

"Dari hal sa-orang budak yang bodoh."

ALKESAH, ada-lah sa-orang budak bodoh bernama Bakhtiar. Bapa-nya telah lama mati. Maka dudok-lah ia bersama-sama dengan emak-nya. Kehidupan ibu-nya itu sangat-lah miskin-nya.

Pada suatu hari emak-nya telah sangat kesesakkan duit. Maka di-suroh-nya akan anak-nya itu pergi menjual ayam. Maka ujar anak-nya, "Mak, Mak, macham mana sahaya patut buat menjual ayam ini? Sahaya belum pernah menjual beli apa-apa!" Maka jawab ibu-nya, "Hai anak-ku, apabila orang datang dekat, maka hendak-lah kamu sapa akan orang itu dengan lemah lembut seraya berkata, 'Tuan hendak membeli ayam-kah?' Jikalau orang itu bertanya, 'Ayam apa itu?' jawab-lah, 'bapa ayam,' dan apabila orang itu membayar duit harga-nya minta-lah tambah sadikit lagi."

Hatta, maka budak itu pun pergi-lah. Sambil berjalan itu maka terlupa-lah ia akan pesanan ibu-nya itu, hanya yang teringat kapada-nya akan jawapan bagi soalan orang itu sahaja. Apabila ia sampai ka-pasar, maka bertemu-lah ia dengan sa-orang yang kaya. Maka ia pun bertanya kapada orang kaya itu dengan kasar, kata-nya, "Kamu hendak membeli ayam-kah?" Maka orang itu pun, apakala mendengar pertanyaan budak yang biadab sangat bunyi-nya itu, maka tersangat-lah ia meradang. Maka ia pun berkata, dengan marah-nya, "Kamu tahu-kah siapa aku ini?" "Bapa ayam!" jawab budak itu dengan chepat. Maka bertambah-lah lagi panas hati orang kaya itu, lalu di-tampar-nya sadikit pipi budak itu. Maka budak yang bodoh itu pun berkata, "Lagi," Oleh orang kaya yang sombong dan tidak menimbang rasa itu, di-pukul-nya kepala budak itu lebeh kuat daripada mula-mula tadi. Apabila budak itu merasai sakit, ia pun menangis-lah, lalu pulang ka-rumah-nya mengadukan hal-nya kapada ibu-nya, ada-nya.

Demikian-lah hal-nya, jika kita selalu mengharapkan orang yang bodoh bagi menolong pekerjaan yang payah sadikit, maka sia-sia-lah sahaja harapan kita itu.

RAJA AZHAM BIN R. H. AHMAD,
Remove.

"KATA BIAR LAH KOTA."

SA-BERMULA maka ada-lah perumpamaan yang di-atas ini maksud-nya selalu kita bawa kapada janji, ya'ani maana-nya,—apa-apa juga perjanjian yang kita buat mahu-lah kita selesaikan dia, atau pun di-pegang akan dia dengan kuat atau tegoh, sa-olah-olah sama-lah saperti kekuatan kota atau kubu menahan serangan musoh-nya. Jangan-lah kita buatkan janji kita itu saperti kata orang, "Hangat-hangat tahi ayam," melainkan mahu-lah di-buat saperti kata "Kalau mandi biar basah: kalau berdawat biar-lah hitam."

Ada pun mudzarat mengubah janji itu banyak,—maka sa-kurang-kurang-nya jika tiada kita pegang janji yang kita buat, kita kelak tiada di-hormati orang. Orang-orang tidak suka berdamping dengan kita. Sa-balek-nya, orang yang memegang janji dengan tegoh-nya pula, maka ia-nya di-hormati orang, itu-lah nama-nya orang bermalu dan orang berbudi.

Mithal-nya: Maka pada suatu masa kita telah berjanji, kata-lah, sa-orang sahabat kita telah berikrar dengan kita hendak datang ka-rumah kita pada sakian-sakian waktu-nya. Maka kita pun bersiap-lah di-rumah atas kadar-nya yang terdapat oleh kita. Jika patut ka-pasar, ka-pasar-lah kita membeli ikan atau sayor, atau patut tangkap ayam di-bawah rumah, tangkap-lah kerana hendak di-kerat leher-nya buat menjamu sahabat kita itu. Maka di-masak-lah sakalian-nya, agak-nya lebeh-lah kita buat dari keadaan masak yang lazim. Kemudian, kita dapati sahabat kita yang di-harap-harap itu memungkirkan janji-nya. Apa rasa hati kita? Jika pun tidak terbakar, barang kali ada-lah tergerak satu macham perasaan dalam kepala kita, kerana rupa-nya kita telah saperti kena tipu tegak-tegak padah-nya. Demikian-lah ibarat-nya.

Bahawa tiap-tiap orang yang berjanji itu, dia ada-lah terhutang dengan perjanjian yang di-buat-nya. Maka tidak-lah boleh di-katakan dia telah menyelesaikan hutang-nya sa-lagi janji-nya itu belum di-sempurnakan-nya. Kata orang tua-tua kita patut kita pegang kuat-kuat tentang menghargakan janji, kata-nya,—"Janji di-buat di-muliakan, sampai janji di-tepati." Orang pemungkir janji itu bukan terhenti sa-kadar banyak yang di-sebutkan di-atas itu sahaja, tetapi ia-lah juga taraf-nya sama dengan orang yang PEM-BOHONG. Maka orang yang suka berbohong itu memang di-benchi orang, ta' bermalu dan tiada kehormatan bagi diri-nya. Tuhan kita memang ta' pernah mungkirkan janji-nya; maka ini kita pula hamba-nya yang lemah, ada-nya.

Pada hal-nya banyak-lah kita dapati orang yang memungkirkan janji-nya atau merengan-rengankan janji yang di-buat-nya. Maka jikalau Kerajaan sa-sa-buah negeri memungkirkan janji dalam salah satu perjanjian yang di-buat-nya, lazim-nya di-dapati berlaku sa-suatu hal yang berat antara kedua pehak-nya. Bahawa sebab-sebab Kerajaan Inggeris dan bangsa-bangsa yang

berikat dengan-nya terchebor ka-dalam peperangan tahun 1914-1918 dahulu dengan sebab satu pehak telah mencharekkan perjanjian-lah! Kerajaan-kerajaan yang berikat telah berjanji bahawa Kerajaan German atau lain-nya yang bersama berikrar dengan perjanjian itu jangan mencheroboh ka-dalam negeri Belgium. Tetapi Kerajaan German telah melanggar perjanjian itu, dan merempoh masok ka-dalam negeri Belgium. Maka dengan sebab itu berbangkit-lah peperangan besar sa-lama lima tahun baharu tamat.

Banyak lagi hal-hal yang ta' menyedapkan yang pernah kita dapati sebab mungkir janji atau sebab tiada memakai tajok "Kata Biar-lah Kota" itu. Maka sa-kechil-kechil hal yang merbahaya pernah sahaya dapati di-dalam perhimpunan kaum kita Melayu ia-lah dalam perkara nikah kahwin. Mithal-nya, sa-orang bapa telah berjanji hendak mengahwinkan anak perempuan-nya dengan sa-orang teruna yang di-perkenani-nya. Tetapi entah macham mana aleh alehkan ta' jadi sahaja kerana salah satu pehak memungkirkan janji-nya. Tidak-kah jadi berpechah belah dan bersinggit-singgitan hati antara kedua pehak itu? Jika pun tidak jadi hal da'awa da'awi sampai ka-mahkamah, maka sa-kurang-kurang-nya ta' bertegor-tegoran antara kedua pehak beberapa lama, ia-itu perbuatan yang salah besar juga dalam ugama kita Islam. Pendek-nya jangan-lah kita mungkirkan janji kita!

Maka pada masa ini perjanjian itu ada dua jenis-nya yang pernah di-buat orang, ia-itu janji dengan mulut dan janji bertulis. Maka yang sangat di-beratkan janji yang bertulis itu-lah, kerana ia-itu tidak boleh di-ubah-ubah. Akhir-nya mari-lah kita bekerja sama-sama memuliakan janji: Ya, KATA BIAR-LAH KOTA, ada-nya.

MOHD. GHAZALLI,

Vth Form.

"SELAMAT TINGGAL AYOHAI COLLEGE-KU."

Selamat tinggal ayohai College-ku,
Tempat kami dudok berpangku;
Tinggal-lah sahabat teman sa-bangku,
Serta bilek darjah dan buku.

Kolah, kolam tinggal-lah sama,
Taman, padang College utama;
Tempat sa-hari berchengkerama,
Tempek bersorak bergema-gema.

Sakalian akan lennyap di-mata,
Di-tinggalkan dengan berdukachita;
Tetapi sudah-lah adat sa-mata,
Tempoh chukup datang meronta.

Rupa-nya masa sudah beredar,
Seru memanggil berdedar-dedar;
Meski pun sahaya chukup sedar,
Pokok nan lennyap tempat bersandar.

Jika semua-nya seru di-kenang,
Chuchor-lah ayer mata berlinang,
Laksana manek yang putus benang,
Tabor-temabor simpang perenang.

Demikian-lah duka di-hati sahaya,
Ayohai sahabat teman sa-baya;
Lennyap-lah masa sa-habis ria,
Di-bahagian tarikh umor di-dunia.

Oleh itu wahai tuan,
Sa-jawat taraf bena bangsawan;
Semua sa-jalan damai berkawan,
Pegang-lah kemudi tuju haluan.

Sahaya berdoa kapada Allah,
Tuhan yang kaya Rabbu'l-Jalalah,
Berkat-lah tuan berpenat lelah,
Bahgia berhasil dzahir terserlah.

Rajin belajar chungkil ingatan,
Sifatkan saperti menyelam lautan,
Chekalkan hati suai turutan,
Buat kemajuan kaum dan watan.

Malas penyegan tekak bantahan,
Sakalian itu baik di-tahan,
Berkat taat-mu mudah-mudahan,
Hati-mu kelak di-bukakan Tuhan.

Akhir-nya wajib sahaya berchura,
Maaf di-pohon terlanjor bichara;
Kechil dan besar segala perkara,
Jangan-lah simpan di-ambil kira.

Maalum-lah adat di-dalam sekolah,
Sa-bentar baik sa-kejap berbalah;
Sa-saat bagini sa-kejap bagitu-lah,
Terkadang betul masa-nya salah.

Kapada guru-guru demikian juga,
Budi terhutang tiada terhingga,
Dari kechil didek di-jaga,
Sa-hingga-lah sahaya ka-dunia lega.

Kesalahan banyak sabar tunjokki,
Hilang terkikis kotor dan daki,
Bukit yang tinggi chekal naikki,
Lurah di-turun sesat baiki.

Semua-nya tidak sahaya lupa,
Di-hati kekal saperti di-tempa,
Lamun tiada apa-apa,
Hendak di-jadikan segala rupa.

Akhiru'l-kalam ini-lah dia,
Kata penyudah kadar upaya,
Barang anugerah Rabbu'l-Baria,
Yang tinggal kekal bersuka ria.

OLEH,

SYED ZAIN ALHADI,

Vth Form.

Burong bayan terbang ka-Jawa,
Singgah di-Daik menchari dahan.
Sharat budiman chuba-lah bawa,
Nama-mu baik mudah-mudahan.

Singgah di-Daik menchari dahan,
Dahan di-pijak tiada berasa;
Nama-mu baik mudah-mudahan,
Di-sebut orang sa-tiap masa.

Dahan di-pijak tiada berasa,
Hendak turun dahan berdetus;
Di-sebut orang sa-tiap masa,
Kekal berkurun tiada berputus.

Hendak turun dahan berdetus,
Hendak terbang murai tertawa.
Kekal berkurun tiada berputus,
Ini-lah hajat kita semua.

"KITA MAHU BELAJAR LAGI."

PENULIS pakai perkataan "KITA" di-kepala renchana ini hantaran-nya ia-lah kaum penulis sendiri, ia-itu Melayu, patut-lah belajar lagi terlebeh daripada sa-banyak yang dapat di-lihat hari ini. Pada masa sekarang nampak-nya orang-orang Melayu banyak yang sedar akan ketinggalan-nya. Maka dengan sebab itu masing-masing ada-lah hati-nya selalu memileh-memileh peluang pada bahagian mana dia hendak belajar. Maka walau pun demikian, penulis berasa bahawa bilangan ahli-ahli Melayu yang berpelajaran tinggi pada berbagai-bagai chawangan yang mustahak dalam kumpulan orang-orang Melayu berkurangan benar lagi. Maka yang ada hanya-lah sa-kadar pelajaran tahu menulis sadikit-sadikit berkira dan pelajaran-pelajaran rendah yang berguna bagi membuatkan kerja orang sahaja.

Zaman sekarang zaman kemajuan. Semenanjong kita ada-lah terjumlah menjadi sa-buah negeri yang maju, maamor dan mempunyai beberapa kelebehan berbanding dengan keadaan sa-tengah negeri-negeri timor. Maka oleh yang demikian, jika kita hendak bersama-sama merasa nama kemajuan negeri kita itu, mahu-lah angka ahli-ahli kita dalam berbagai-bagai bahagian pekerjaan dan pelajaran tinggi lebeh banyak daripada yang boleh kita dapati hari ini. Kita maseh kekurangan tabib, guru yang berpelajaran tinggi dalam bermacham-macham chawangan, Jurutera, Pelukis, Ilmu Hakim, Pengarang, Tanam-Tanaman, Siasatan, dan bermacham-macham yang lain lagi jika di-bandingkan dengan ramai orang Melayu.

Tidak-kah kebanyakan orang-orang Melayu (terutama di-kampong-kampong) maseh berharapkan pertolongan tabib Pa'Belalang jika dapat sakit? Tidak-kah kita mahu guru-guru bangsa asing bagi mengurusi sekolah atau pelajaran kita? Berapa kerat-kah orang-orang kita Melayu Semenanjong ini yang sudah layak dalam jawatan Jurutera? Berapa dalam ilmu Melukis? Berapa ilmu Hakim? Ilmu Tanam-Tanaman dan Siasatan dan lain-lain-nya yang banyak benar chawangan-nya itu? Barang kali belum berapa lebeh-nya dengan bilangan anak jari kita tiap-tiap bahagian itu. Oleh yang demikian, maka ini-lah penulis berseru dengan harap bahawa hendak-lah di-antara pemuda-pemuda yang maseh di-bangku pelajaran-nya pada hari ini masing-masing memandang ka-hadapan dengan jauh sadikit—memandang kapada salah satu daripada pintu-pintu chawangan yang banyak itu—tidak memadakan jika bersekolah Inggeris sa-takat darjah IX sahaja dan bagi pelajaran Melayu-nya lulus darjah V sahaja sudah hendak keluar merantau alam yang luas ini.

Apa-kah sebab-nya segala kelebehan, baik pekerjaan jawatan, atau pun kekayaan dan kemuliaan dalam kumpulan kita, dan juga bahagian perusahaan, kita tertinggal? Tidak lain melainkan kekurangan pengetahuan dan lekas hendak puas hati sahaja, pada hal dia tiada sedar zaman sekarang lain daripada

dahulu. Manakala kurang pengetahuan, kurang-lah kelayakan-nya, dan apakala kurang kelayakan, di-tinggalkan orang-lah. Sahaya kurang-lah bersetuju atas chakap sa-tengah orang mengatakan orang Melayu malas. Orang Melayu biasa rajin bekerja, biasa ta' menghiraukan malam dengan siang kerana merebut waktu, biasa membantingkan tulang-nya kerana membetulkan nasib-nya, biasa hidup sa-chara beradab sopan dalam pergaulan ramai, biasa bekerja dengan tolong menolong, biasa jimat chermat, biasa bergadoh dan berkelahi, biasa mengembara dan berlayar, biasa berniaga berjual beli dan bermacham-macham lagi; tetapi sayang! kebiasaan-nya itu telah lebor oleh zaman; perchamporan yang melampau dengan tidak di-sangka meremokkan sakalian-nya. Kemaamoran Tanah Melayu yang pantas sebab modal dan tulang urat bangsa dagang telah meneggelamkan mereka, atau sa-kurang-kurang-nya menyebabkan mereka yang lurus itu jadi lalai—di-lepaskan-nya melambong tinggi, lepas satu, satu, tabiat-nya yang jati itu.

Sekarang, tiba-lah masa-nya patut tiap-tiap pemuda kita menebus balek yang telah luchut dari tangan itu. Jalan-nya satu sahaja, ia-itu, tuntuti-lah ilmu yang bersetuju dengan zaman sekarang. Berpandu-lah kapada tabiat Melayu tua, mudah-mudahan kita akan berhasil.

Dan lagi ambil-lah peluang belajar ilmu Hubat-Hubatan, Ilmu Guru walau apa jenis-nya atau dengan perantaraan apa bahasa pun. Jika hendak jadi lebai atau To' Shaikh ugama yang banyak murid-murid belajar-lah ilmu jadi guru chawangan itu, bukan pada sa-kadar di-kaji ilmu-nya sahaja. Bagitu-lah yang lain-lain perkara juga. Belajar-lah ilmu jadi Jurutera, Pelukis, Tanam-Tanaman, Perniagaan dan sa-bagai-nya yang boleh di-jadikan sahabat masa bekerja menchari kehidupan; baik bekerja makan gaji atau bekerja sendiri.

Apa-kah sebab-nya Tuan Yang Terutama Pesuroh Jaya Tinggi Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu dalam uchapan-nya pada masa membuka M.A.H.A. di-Kuala Lumpur baharu-baharu ini menchadangkan bahawa perusahaan bertanam padi, ia-itu perusahaan pesaka orang Melayu yang tunggal maseh tinggal lagi itu di-serahkan atau di-beri peluang bangsa-bangsa asing boleh membuat-nya? Maka tidak-lah lain agak sebab-sebab-nya kerana orang-orang Melayu tiada pemimpin berpengetahuan chara sekarang dalam chawangan ini. Perasaan gemar menanam padi yang ada di-hati orang tua-tua dahulu telah longgar, dan dekat terchabut dari hati kebanyakan orang-orang sekarang. Perasaan iri hati hampir lennyap dan banyak di-antara orang-orang sekarang, jika tiada dengan sebab takutkan kena denda kalau sawah-nya tiada berchangkul, harus berpuas hati akan sawah yang melaut-laut buatan orang tua-tua dahulu itu balek jadi hutan belukar dalam masa Semenanjong sangat berhajat kapada beras, ia-itu makanan yang terutama bagi pendudok Tanah Melayu ini. Maka ini-lah semua yang hendak di-baikkan dan berhajat kapada pemimpin yang berkebolehan itu.

Ada satu lagi pelajaran yang patut pemuda-pemuda hari ini memberatkan dia, ia-itu ilmu mengarang. Penulis tiada-lah juga pandai mengarang. Mari-lah kita sama-sama belajar. Yang keluar dari sekolah Melayu sahaja mahu-lah tahu mengarang Melayu (bukan pandai menulis memberi faham orang sahaja); yang belajar Inggeris atau Arab atau lain-nya patut-lah tahu mengarang bahasa yang di-pelajari-nya itu, tetapi yang terutama-nya bahasa Melayu-lah. Pemuda-pemuda bangsa asing, terutama orang-orang Eropah, tiap-tiap orang yang keluar dari sekolah atau College-nya boleh belaka mengarang buku, bukan macham orang-orang kita apabila lepas dari sekolah chuma tahu menulis atau membacha sahaja. Kita orang Melayu sangat berhajatkan kita-kitab bachaan baik bagi laki-laki atau perempuan, daripada buku-buku yang mengandongi ilmu yang tinggi-tinggi; buku yang boleh menyuborkan perasaan dan himmah serta menghidupkan semangat dan tenaga; buku yang boleh menghiborkan hati; buku yang membukakan jalan kapada kehidupan chara sekarang, dan beratus-ratus jenis lagi yang tiada kapada kita, jika ada bukan karangan kita dan bukan bahasa kita pula.

Sa-kadar ini-lah dahulu, akhir-nya sahaya menuntut maaf atas kelanjoran kalam sahaya dalam maqalah yang tiada saperti-nya pada tentang yang tiada bersetuju dengan fikiran tuan-tuan pembacha yang di-hormati, ada-nya.

Ab. Hamid bin Haji Hasan,

Bakal Pegawai Melayu.

MALAY COLLEGE STAFF, 1939.

PRINCIPAL:

H. R. CAREY, M.A., (Cantab).

STAFF:

K. D. LUKE, B.A., (Oxon.).
F. C. W. EDGE, B.SC., (L'pool.).
INCHE MOHD. SALLEH B. AHMAD.
INCHE ARIFFIN BIN NAM.
C. W. JACKMAN, B.A., (Oxon.).
L. FERNANDO.
INCHE MOHD. LAZIM B. ARIFFIN.
INCHE ABBAS B. HAJI ALI.

CLERK:

INCHE MOHD. HASHIM BIN SAAD.

STEWARD:

INCHE AHMAD HAZARI B. HAJI HASSAN.

PREFECTS, 1939:

Head of the School — RAJA OTHMAN B. R. NGAH ALI.
RAJA SHAH KOBAT, (Prep. School).
AHMAD HISHAM.
TENGKU JAAFAR.
WAN SALAIDIN.
U. MUHSIN.
RAJA MAHMUD.

PREFECTS, AUGUST, 1939:

Head of the School — TENGKU JAAFAR.
Deputy Head Boy — UNGKU MUHSIN
AHMAD HISHAM.
ABU ZARIM, (Prep. School).
RAJA MAHMUD.
MOHD. GHAZALLI.
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Malay Sentinel

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The

Malay College

Magazine

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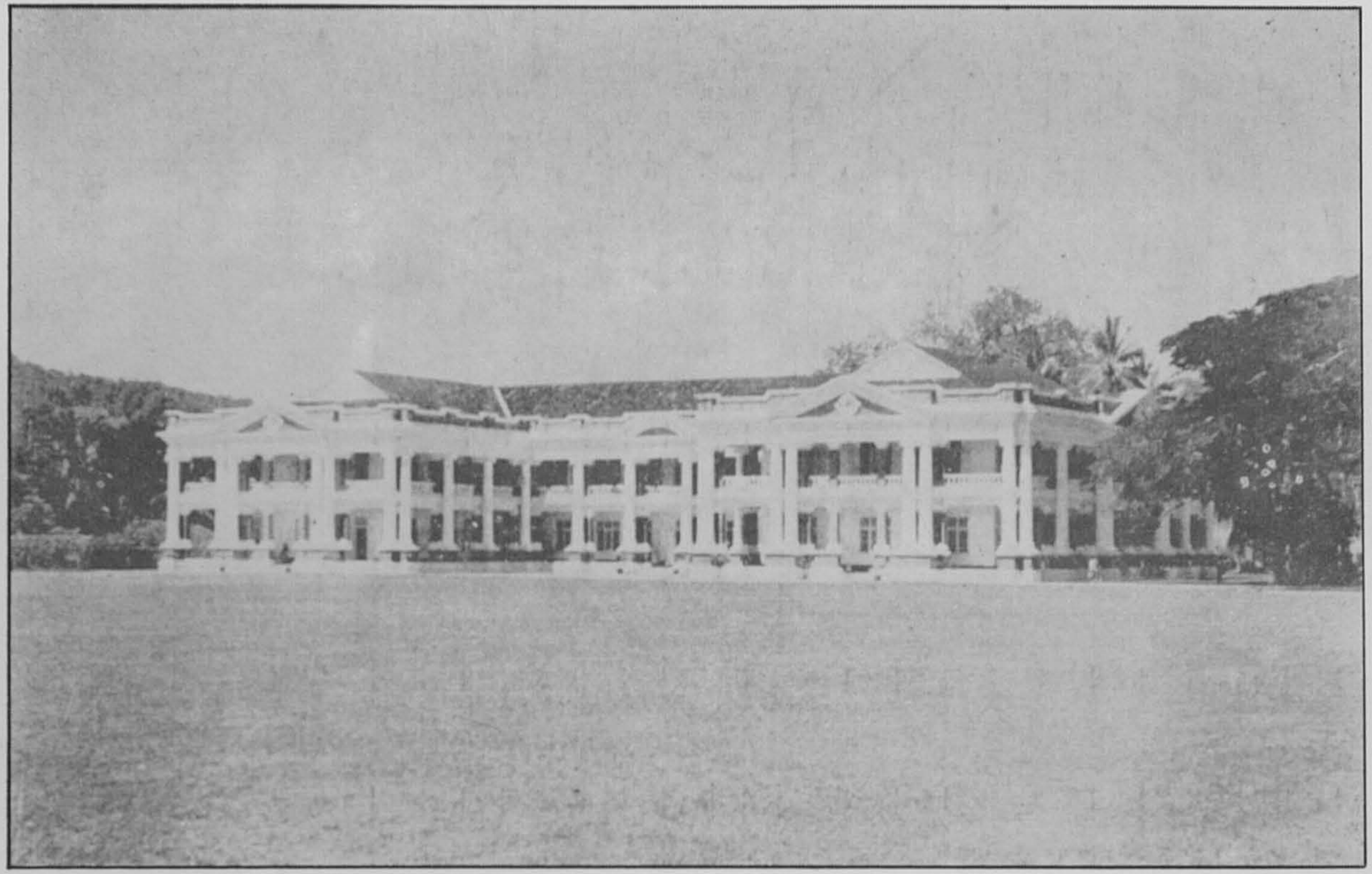

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THE MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Editors : Abu Zarim bin Omar.
Raja Mohamed Nordin bin Raja Shahbudin.

Master-in-charge : Mr. K. D. Luke.

Master-in-charge (Malay Section) Che Abbas.

Vol. 1. **Kuala Kangsar, August, 1940.** **No. 2.**

EDITORIAL.

THIS second number of the new Malay College Magazine is in many ways an historical one.

Firstly it is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. William Hargreaves, the great pioneer Headmaster of the College. To his outstanding success as a headmaster tribute is paid elsewhere in these pages by those who knew him best.

Among contributions of historical interest are an outline of the history of the College supplied to us by Mr. C. Bazell, our late Headmaster; the story of the career of Che Ahmad Jalaludin, a master who spent nineteen years in the service of the school; and numerous reminiscences of Old Boys, some of whom saw our present building go up in 1905.

We record with pride and pleasure two splendid gifts to the College presented by two of her most illustrious sons; an inscribed silver flower bowl from His Highness The Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, and a beautiful High Table from His Highness the Sultan of Selangor.

We also have pleasure in introducing the "State Letter," an innovation this year, which we hope has come to stay.

This issue is published in a time of uncertainty and strife, when Great Britain and her Empire are fighting grimly against Nazi Germany. Upon the outcome of this conflict the future of the College and of all of us will depend.

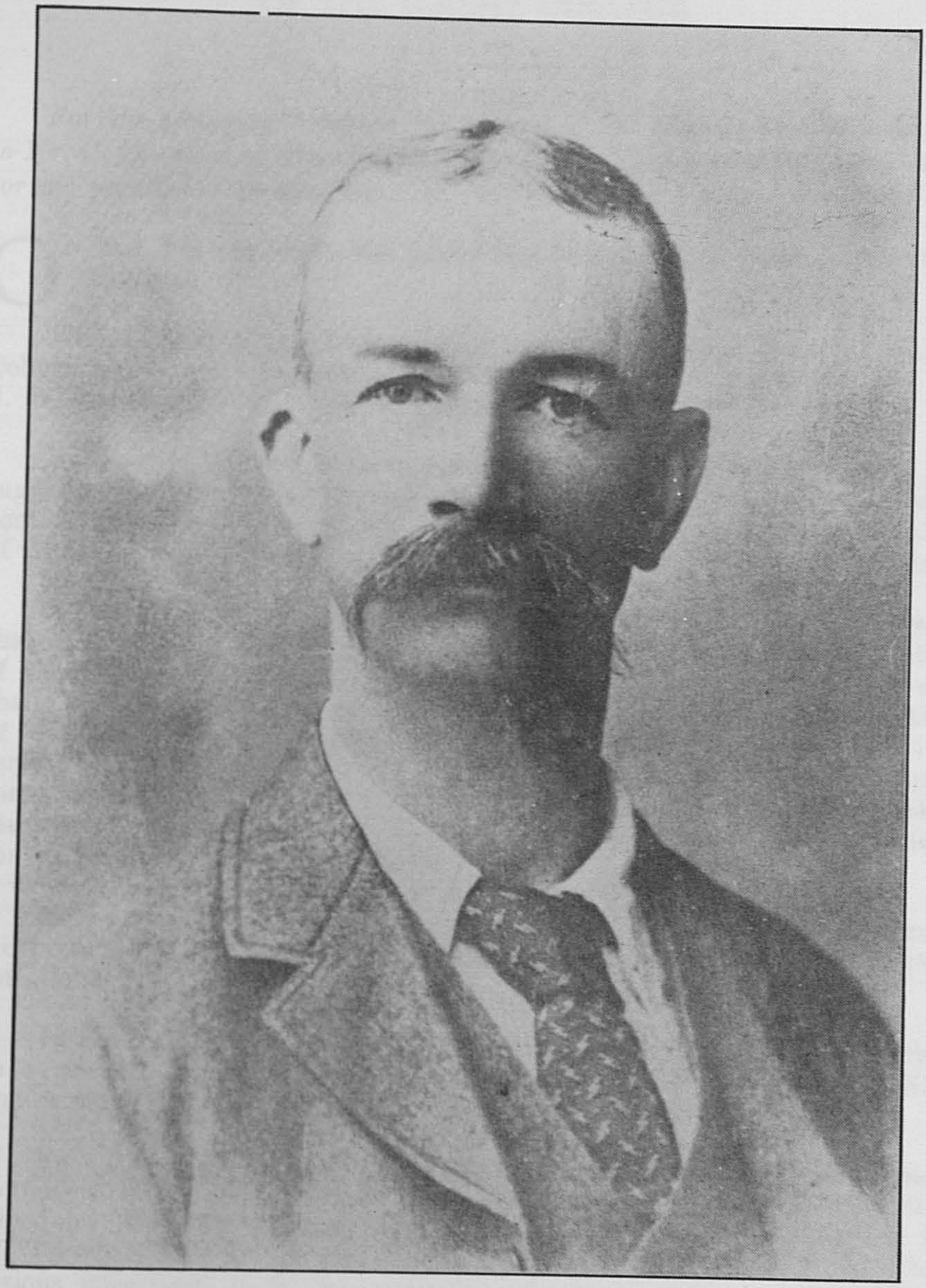
We publish this Magazine in a spirit of quiet confidence, looking forward to a time of renewed peaceful progress in education, art and science.

WILLIAM HARGREAVES—HEADMASTER OF THE MALAY COLLEGE 1905—1917.

ON November 5th, in London, William Hargreaves, M.A., Headmaster of the Malay College from 1905 to 1917, passed away in his eighty-first year. Those of us who were never privileged to come under his kindly influence know from the numerous and spontaneous tributes accorded to him that he was a great man. We in 1940 can but try to build upon the pioneer work he did so nobly.

We reproduce below " An Appreciation " by L.C.L. of the " Straits Echo," which was written at the time of his death.

" Not only people in Penang but equally throughout Perak will mourn the death of Mr. William Hargreaves. His death almost closes the chapter of an age in which headmasters were all versatile men of outstanding ability and merit. There are few indeed left to-day in Malaya. Mediocrity may have had its place but it earned no reward, for there were brilliant men who put in their place those lacking in capacity and merit. Of Mr. Hargreaves it can truly be said that he achieved his position of eminence as a result of his broad culture and acknowledged gifts of teaching His wide experience of human affairs and his knowledge of Malaya contributed to make his career as a teacher eminently successful. He has been described as a man who was powerful in intellect too, as he was gigantic in frame. Without exaggeration, Mr. Hargreaves was indeed a great educational pioneer. First, as Headmaster of the Penang Free School and afterwards of the Malay College at Kuala Kangsar, Perak, he breathed something of his own grandeur into the pupils who learnt under him. These two schools were conspicuous for that fine public school spirit which has done so much to mould the fortunes and character of Malaya, and to train the boys in true manliness. A striking feature of that spirit was the strong *esprit de corps* that was always evident, knitting together by close bonds those who differed widely in race, in religion, in social status, and in worldly means. This public school spirit was due in no small degree to the lines upon which Mr. Hargreaves founded the Malay College and guided it in its earliest days: and his ideals were well maintained by his successors. Mr. Hargreaves was a pattern to all his school-fellows, holding his own conscientious way. His career as a master was illustrious. He first set the example of real devotion to his duties, not suffering anything to interrupt him. It is his dominant personality which strikes us most as we look back upon Mr. Hargreaves. He always despised superficial knowledge, and sought to lay in his pupils the groundwork of a sound and liberal education. He was a noted administrator and organiser under whom every side of the Penang Free School and the Malay College underwent remarkable expansion. He was a person of exemplary character, gifted with all virtues, endowed with every talent. He conducted particularly the Penang Free School in such a manner as to attract pupils not only from Penang, but from other parts of Malaya. Every headmaster who is appointed to rule over boys brings to his duties some special gift which makes for the well-being of the whole school. In Mr. Hargreaves, the boys had a sturdy fighter. The reason is that, while holding fast to principles, he translated those principles into action with an abundance of charity. In commanding the affection of all his pupils, he proved himself a true headmaster. *REQUIESCAT IN PACE.*"



MR. WILLIAM HARGREAVES.

Headmaster of the Malay College 1905 to 1917.

WILLIAM HARGREAVES—HEADMASTER
OF THE MALAY COLLEGE 1903—1917

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE MALAY COLLEGE.

For the following notes on the history of the College we are indebted to Mr. C. Bazell, M.A., Headmaster, 1923-1938. We are very grateful to him for his permission to use them.

ON 2nd January, 1905, the Malay Residential School came quietly into existence.

This original Malay Residential School which became later the Malay College of to-day, was the result of the foresight and energy of Mr. R. J. Wilkinson, then Inspector of Schools, F.M.S.

In a letter to the Resident-General dated 24th February, 1904, he suggested "establishing at a suitable locality in the F.M.S. a special residential school for the education of Malays of good family and for the training of Malay boys for admission to certain branches of Government service."

A letter dated 15th March explained his ideas more fully and shews that Mr. Wilkinson was far ahead of his time in visualising the possibilities of the Malay. "In explanation of the wording of my letter, I may say that the limitations suggested in the preamble refer to the present function of the Kuala Kangsar School which is designed to supply Malay Civil servants, interpreters and clerks, but not (as yet) surveyors, draughtsmen, foresters, engineers, etc. In the same way the reference to 'Malays of good family' refers to the secondary function of the school which may be utilised for educating boys not destined for Government employment."

This proposal was discussed at a Residents' Conference and the Residents "expressed their entire concurrence in the proposals contained in the Inspector's letter."

In a letter to the Acting High Commissioner Sir W. H. Treacher referred to a new era in the history of the progress of the Malays in the F.M.S. and wrote "the key stone is the Malay Boarding School."

So far, so good. Those who knew the Malays had expressed their confidence in the future: others were less hopeful. "On 12th July, 1904, Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., granted an interview at Carcosa to Sir W. H. Treacher, Resident-General, and Mr. Wilkinson, and stated that he had serious misgivings as to the possibility of success of the proposed Kuala Kangsar School, but expressed willingness to give the scheme a trial on a small scale for three years."

Negotiations were opened with Mr. W. Hargreaves, the popular Headmaster of the Free School, Penang, and Mr. Hargreaves, seeing the possibilities offered by a school of this nature, and confident in his ability and energy, determined to see the new school through the probationary periods and make it more than a temporary success.

A house was rented for Mr. Hargreaves where the Idris Road joins the Ipoh Road, and boys arrived. But the two sponsors of the school were absent, Sir William Treacher going on leave in December, 1904, and Mr. Wilkinson being ill, and the misgivings from above crept down to earth and a dreadful miasma of inaction overshadowed the new venture, and during the next six months little or nothing appears to have been done.

In the *Straits Echo* of 15th April, 1905, a visitor to Kuala Kangsar thus describes what he saw: "Thanks to the courtesy of Dato Panglima Kinta a large airy house, spaciously grounded and pleasantly situated was engaged, though the second master, Mr. Vanrenen, was compelled to rent a house for himself at his own expense." Mr. Hargreaves has succeeded in housing a few of the boys in cosy dormitories in his own house, but some are stabled in small houses formerly occupied by the Indian *kranis* of the Railway. These houses are most unsuitable in every way. Moreover they are a mile away from the Master's house, and as the morals of Malay youth require as much supervision as his grammar, it is easy to realise how undesirable this arrangement is. And here I have to record a still stranger fact.

The second half of the school, that conducted by Mr. Vanrenen is held in a fowl house."

There were then 40 boys in the school and Mr. Hargreaves struggled on. The results of his work in spite of his difficulties were soon seen. The numbers increased.

On 2nd August, 1905, H.E. the High Commissioner accompanied by the Resident-General and the Resident Mr. E. W. Birch, C.M.G., inspected the school.

"There are 84 boys in attendance including the sons of His Highness, the brother of the Yam Tuan of Negri Sembilan, and the sons of the chiefs of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan. The School is an experimental one for three years but His Excellency was so pleased with all he saw that he sanctioned immediate extension of the buildings to accommodate an increased number of boys. A site to be selected for a permanent building."

This sanction for the building of a permanent school became official on 23rd December, 1905; but official approval for the building of two houses for the Headmaster and assistant master respectively was not given until 5th July, 1906.

The following extract from the Resident-General's report on the F.M.S. in 1905 (Sir William Taylor, K.C.M.G.), shews the progress made:—

> "The Malay Residential School at Kuala Kangsar was opened in January, 1905, under the Headmastership of Mr. W. Hargreaves, and continued its operations throughout the year with a result that is believed to be eminently satisfactory. The number of students is 79 of whom 54 are boarders, 26 being of the Raja class. Of the boarders 25 came from Perak, 19 from Selangor, and 10 from Negri Sembilan. Only limitations of staff and accommodation have stood in the way of a much larger number being dealt with."

Mr. Collinge in his report says of it:

"The curriculum covers all the work of the Code and extends to preparation for the King's Scholarship examination. The School is not fettered, however, by the Code's cut-and-dried requirements. The students are divided into three classes, according to their proficiency in English, the course in the advanced division during the past year including the reading of standard authors, essay writing, 'general knowledge' subjects, and other work of a practical kind. In the lower divisions it was of a more elementary character, extending to the first steps in English composition. Sound progress was made throughout. The healthy tone of the school and the manliness and *esprit de corps* of the boys shew that an excellent moral influence has been at work."

The erection of the present College building went on steadily and on 1st May, 1909, it was first brought into use, there being at the time 85 boarders and 19 day boys.

The official opening of the building took place on Saturday, 11th December, 1909.

When the new building was opened, the name was quietly changed to the Malay College. In the *Penang Gazette* of 14th December, 1909, comment is made that the Malay Residential School at Kuala Kangsar has for some reason recently been re-christened the Malay College.

This change seems to have seen the end of the original aim of the school and of the scholarship class, for in the report for 1910 we read "From this School the Government have great hopes that the sons of Malays of the Raja and higher classes will be educated and trained on the lines of an English Public School and be fitted to take a share in the Government of their Country."

Quietly but steadily the School progressed and in 1910 the Malay Probationer scheme was initiated from boys resident at the College.

At the close of the School year there were 139 boys on the School register of whom 124 were boarders. It was during this year that the new Preparatory school—the Sekolah Kechil was opened.

The best testimonial to the reputation of the school is found in the presence of boys from Kedah (6), Perlis (3), Kelantan (1), and Johore (1) and the following extract sums up the work of the school after ten years of life:—

The end of the year 1914 marks the close of the first decade of the School's existence. To those interested in Malays, a few statistics may be useful. 164 boys have obtained their Government Seventh Standard Certificates from this school in nine different examinations. 162 boys left the school to take up appointments in the several States from Perlis to Johore. Old Kuala Kangsar boys are found among the ranks of Asst. District Officers, Malay Magistrates, Asst. Surgeons, Inspectors of various services, whilst the humblest are to be found among extra clerks, dressers, tracers, etc. The Library has been well patronized; novels, newspapers, etc., are all read, whilst the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' has been a source of a real pleasure to the many studious boys we have.

In 1917 a change was made in the Government of the College. Up to this time Mr. Hargreaves had dealt with the Resident-General direct. Now the College was placed under the Control of a Board of Governors consisting of the Residents of the four States, with the Resident of Perak as Chairman, the Director of Education, and a Malay member from each State nominated by its Ruler.

On 16th June, 1918, Mr. Hargreaves retired. For 13½ years he had guided the destinies of the College, and it is to his perseverance in the face of difficulty that the existence of the College is due.

The original boys of the College can best tell of the work he did under trying conditions: later comers can tell of the care and forethought that guided their energies into useful channels.

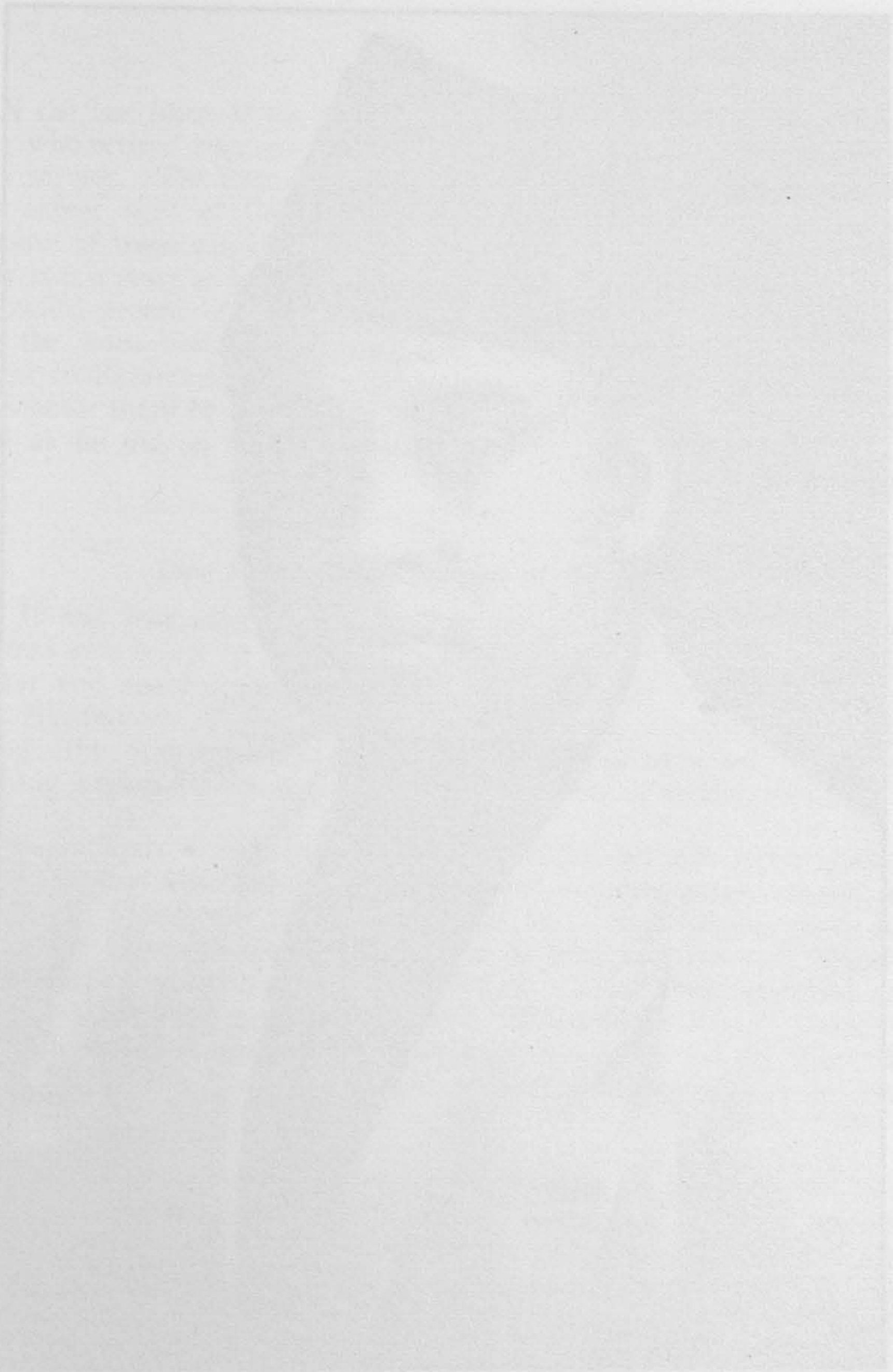
With this mention of Mr. Hargreaves one must pause to think of the staff who worked loyally under him, some for a short season only and other for a long term of service. Many will like to think with affectionate gratitude of Mr. R. W. Rowlands who continued till 1926, a last link with the past.

After Mr. Hargreaves' departure there were a few years of quiet marking time, the usual period of transition from one scheme of things to another. Mr. J. O'May acted as Headmaster until 19th November, 1919, when Mr. L. S. S. Jermyn took charge for three years until 8th January, 1923, when Mr. C. Bazell, took over the reins.

I have said that these years were a period of transition. New ideas were coming into vogue and new demands were made on the College.

It was seen that if the boys of the College were to take a part in the Government of their Country, greater progress would have to be insisted on. In 1920 therefore it was decided that those boys who were unlikely ever to pass the VIIth standard examination should be superannuated. Under this order 25 boys left the College.

At this time a new probationer scheme was tried and boys from other schools were selected to come to the College to pass the Senior Cambridge here. This scheme was altered later and as progress was made the Cambridge School Certificate (the Old Senior) was made the qualifying examination for the Malay Officers (Administrative Branch).



CHE AHMAD JALALUDIN.

Master at the College from 1909 to 1938.

CHE AHMAD JALALUDIN.

SENIOR MALAY MASTER—1919–1938.

IN the last issue of the College Magazine we made no mention of a master who retired from the College in 1938 after nineteen years of distinguished service. The history of the Malay College is very closely bound up with the career here of Che' Gu Jalal. We are very grateful to him for the account of those nineteen years written by himself which appears below. Not only is it a story of bold initiative and selfless devotion, it is also an invaluable historical record of the growth of this School. We honour Che Jalaludin for the work that he did here, and send him our best wishes in his new career in Kelantan. From what we hear it seems that as Assistant Inspector of Schools there he is likely to be making educational history in Kota Bharu just as he did in Kuala Kangsar.

[EDITOR.]

How I got my appointment at the Malay College.

It was just after the Great War and European Officers and European Masters were scarce in Malaya. In the College there was one European Headmaster and one European Assistant, and the latter much overdue for leave. The Headmaster of the Malay College therefore wrote to the Penang Free School, the premier school in Malaya, for a suitable man, experienced in teaching higher classes and in the organisation of school activities.

Fortunately I had the required qualifications and capabilities.. I had taught successfully in different classes including secondary classes, assisting Mr. H. R. Cheeseman during the Great War; and because there had been insufficient European Staff, I had been a Non-commissioned Officer in the Cadet Corps, Secretary of the Free School Games Club. and had organised a play, a Malay version of Shakespeare's " Midsummer Night's Dream " which had been acted by the boys of the Free School in aid of War Charities. I was thus offered the appointment of Senior Malay Master in the Malay College.

Long before this I had already had a burning desire in me to get out of Penang. When given this opportunity I seized it without hesitation. I accepted the offer on a three year's agreement with a small extra allowance for leaving my birth place and home. The appointment being that of a European Master I could not be promised a permanent position in the College, but I proved my worth and was kept on until a break-down in my health forced me to retire in 1938. I took up my appointment in the Malay College on 29th September, 1919.

The Establishment of a Scout Troop.

The Headmaster of the Malay College was very keen about the formation of a Scout Troop. There were no Scouts in Perak at that time. I knew a good deal about Scouting, although I was not an active Scout myself. Immediately after my arrival I had to start a troop.

I started recruiting for Patrol Leaders among the boys of the Middle Classes, and within a month I had a troop of about forty Scouts who joined the troop of their own free will.

I am proud to mention that some of these Scouts have maintained their interest in Scouting to this day, and amongst them are several Commissioners.

In 1921 this troop had the unique experience of having to put up a display at the request of His Excellency Sir Lawrence Guillemard, High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States. Orders were received at 6 p.m. on Saturday, and the display had to be put up the next morning. The troop was highly complimented by His Excellency.

Mr. L. R. Wheeler arrived in Malaya to be Asst. Master at the College about the end of 1921. At that time I was in charge of both the Scouts and Cadets. In January, 1922, adjustments were made in the organisation of the College outside activities. Mr. Wheeler having been a Scout Commissioner in Trinidad, I resigned my Scoutmastership in his favour, but continued as an instructor in the troop and as Officer Commanding the Cadets.

In 1926 I again took charge of the College Scouts as well as all troops in the Kuala Kangsar District. About this time too I formed a new troop in the Malay Vernacular School, Kuala Kangsar.

In 1929 I was awarded the Medal of Merit, and in 1930 was promoted to the rank of Asst. District Commissioner. I was put in charge of all Malay School Troops in North Perak. In March, 1930, the Malay School Troops had their first Rally by themselves in Taiping for the Annual Inspection of the Scout Commissioner for Malaya.

In 1931 I resigned my Commissionership, but continued as Scout Master of the Malay College Troop until I finally resigned in 1937.

My Career as a Cadet Officer.

In 1919 there was no Cadet Corps in the College.

One probably existed in name. There had been no parades since 1917 or 1918.

In March or April, 1920, when Sir Lawrence Guillemard was about to come to Kuala Kangsar for his first official visit the Headmaster of the Malay College received a memo from the Hon'ble the British Resident requesting that the Malay College Cadet Corps should turn out a Guard of Honour as was customary. This was just twelve days before the date of His Excellency's arrival. The Headmaster asked if I could do something although at the time I was not in charge of the Cadets. I said I would try.

The store-room was raked up and we found hats, tunics, breeches, etc., sufficient to fit out forty Cadets. There were of course nearly 100 carbines. The only equipment required was boots, and these were ordered from a local

shop at $14-. per pair. The forty Cadets had to turn out and practise drilling under me morning and afternoon. Some of them had been Cadets before, so by the required time I had a fairly smart Guard.

Everything went off well until the Guard was ordered to march away. They got into a mess because the front rank was in the rear and they could not form fours. Luckily this happened after His Excellency had complimented the guard upon its smartness on parade.

A month later on the instructions of the British Resident himself, at that time Mr. W. G. Maxwell, I was recommended for a commission and became Officer Commanding the Cadet Corps.

His Excellency Sir Lawrence Guillemard as a token of his appreciation of the Cadet Corps promised a trophy for a shooting competition. That trophy is being competed for to this day.

For some time I was in charge of both the Cadets and Scouts and in 1921, on the occasion of the presentation of the Insignia of the K.C.M.G., to H.H. the late Sir Alang Iskandar, Their Excellencies the High Commissioner (Sir Lawrence Guillemard) and the General Officer Commanding Malaya (Major General Fowler) came to visit the College, and I had to turn out the Scouts for a display at 8.00 a.m. and the Cadets for an inspection at 9.30 a.m. on the same day.

When Captain Rooke Cowell became an Assistant Master at the College he became Officer Commanding the Cadets. I was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and second in command. In June, 1922, Mr. Bazell took up his appointment at the College, and a month later he became Officer Commanding with the rank of Senior Lieutenant.

I continued second in command until 1926 when Mr. Bazell went on leave.

My Connections with College Sport.

In 1919 and 1920 the only game played in the College was football. Tennis was played occasionally by the bigger boys. There were two football fields and one tennis court. More than one third of the present play ground was taken up by a road and fields planted with sweet potato and maize. The First XI football pitch was lengthwise. The tennis court was at the road side end of the present cricket pitch.

There were four games. The first and third game played on the same day. The master on duty played with the first game. There were no referees during these practice games.

In the early part of 1920 I arranged the first football fixture with the Penang Free School, my *Alma Mater*. The College paid the train fare of the team, but that was all. It was a great affair. The team was lavishly entertained by my friends and clubs after the match which was won by the College. A friend of mine Enche' Wanchee Ariffin, a millionaire land-lord, promised a cup, which was sent to the College a few days later. It was

a pretty and expensive trophy costing about $300-. He made it a condition that the trophy should become the outright property of the school winning it five times consecutively. Two matches were played yearly, once in Penang and once in Kuala Kangsar. Later it was reduced to only one match a year. This cup was finally won outright by the Free School. His Highness the late Sir Alang Iskandar, who was present at the last match for the Ariffin Cup and made the presentation, said in his speech that afternoon that although the competition for the Ariffin Cup terminated that day, the annual competition between the two schools should continue for ever and he would be pleased to present a new trophy. That trophy is being played for to this day.

The arrangement of all games and sports was in the hands of the monitors. But in 1921 a meeting of the monitors was held in Captain Rooke Cowell's house, and it was decided to form a College Sports Committee. The College was divided into three houses, Heads, (after the Headmaster), Rookies (after Captain Rooke Cowell) and Wheels (after Mr. Wheeler). I was elected the first Hon. Secretary, and I continued in this capacity till the day of my retirement. Inter-House football was organised, and the first trophy was that tiny little cup known as the " Peter Cup." All organisation of games and sports was in my hands and under the auspices of the Sports Committee.

Hockey was started in 1921, and in 1922 we could put up a decent team which included members of the College staff. By 1923 we had quite a strong team. In 1923 I was chosen for the first time to play in the Perak State team against Selangor.

My Favourite Subject.

Throughout my teaching career I have taught all kinds of subjects to various classes. But from my school days I took a special interest in Geography.

In 1919 I was instructed to begin Physical Geography in the second highest class in the College. At that time the kind of Geography known in the College was that which was concerned with the names of countries, capitals, ports, mountains and their heights, rivers, capes and bays and such like. The boys sometimes drew maps with flowery border-lines and inserted railways, rivers and towns. I was told to teach Physical Geography, but was warned not to try to make the boys believe in the principles lest I upset their faith that the world is flat, that the sun moves, that the moon is swallowed by a dragon during an eclipse and so forth. Well I did not force the boys to believe the facts although I made them understand the proofs for the facts. One College boy who went to study in England in his first letter to me said " Che' gu, now I cannot help believing what you taught me. The midday sun in S. England in December is only a few degrees above the horizon and the day is very short."

Pupils of the Malay College took the Cambridge Examinations for the first time in 1921. I took the Geography of the Junior and Senior Classes and for the first two years the Arithmetic in the Senior Class and English in the Junior. Geography in the College was either under my control or taught by me.

I spent a good deal of money on a typewriter, duplicator and paper. The text books did not satisfy me and I printed my own notes. I offered medals to any who could pass with distinction. In 1922 one boy in the Senior gained distinction (Mohamed Salleh now in the Malayan Civil Service). In 1923 one Senior candidate won distinction (Mohamed Ibrahim now Dato Muda Shahbandar) and three Juniors, (Megat Khas, Mohamed Sa'id and Raja Badrishah). This was an outstanding record for that year.

Since that time the standard of Geography at the College has been maintained at a high level, and the percentage of failures has been extremely low.

AHMAD JALALUDIN.

COLLEGE NOTES.

THE Headmaster has received a mysterious communication from Mr. Cator at Malaya House informing him that an oil painting of Mr. Hargreaves by a well-known artist is to be presented to the College. Nobody seems to know who the donor of this magnificent gift is, for the artist will not reveal his name. We have strong suspicions that it is Mr. Bazell.

For the first time in its history, from the 10th to the 13th October, 1939, the College was officially inspected by the Deputy Adviser on Education, F.M.S. The Deputy Adviser, Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, reported favourably on the work, games and general tone of the school. Many of the suggestions which he made have already been adopted by the Headmaster.

A photograph of the beautiful silver flower bowl presented to the College by His Highness The Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan appears on plate facing page 14. It was designed by Mrs. Walker, Secretary of the Kelantan Arts and Crafts, and made in Kelantan by Malay Craftsmen. We are deeply grateful to His Highness for this splendid gift, which will stand on the high table in the Dining Hall,

His Highness the Sultan of Selangor has graciously offered to present the College with a table for use in the Dining Hall as the High Table. The Headmaster has already accepted this most generous offer, and a long table of special design is being made in Taiping.

We are proud to hear that the Headmaster has received from the Hon. Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, Acting Adviser on Education, F.M.S., three inscribed copies of "In Malay Forests" by George Maxwell. Mr. Cheeseman has sent these books to be presented to three boys of the College as a token of his appreciation of their acting in the Concert performed before the Governors on the evening of June 22nd. Yang Rasdi (Form Shell) receives his copy for his "outstanding performance" as Portia, Syed Kamarulzaman (Form Shell) and Abdullah Karim (Form IV) receive theirs for their performances as Shylock and Don Giovanni respectively. Yang Rasdi and Syed Kamarulzaman were playing in "A Scene from 'The Merchant of Venice,'" while Abdullah Karim was acting in the play "Traitor's Moon."

In October, 1939, before contributions by schools to the Patriotic Fund were stopped by the Director of Education, a cheque for $209-., contributed by the Staff and Boys of the College, was sent to the Fund by the Headmaster.

In September last year the College produced a Magazine of some 120 pages, the first since 1927. The production of this magazine was only made possible by the co-operation of the Old Boys, who generously guaranteed to take 100 copies. We believe that this year's issue will prove of special interest to Old Boys, and accordingly we hope that every Old Boy will buy a copy of Vol. I No. 2.

This year a new system of classification was used for grouping boys in the Annual Athletic Sports. Details of this system, which classifies boys into A, B and C groups on a weight, height and age basis, will

be found under Sports Committee Notes. The system worked most successfully. It was brought to our notice by Mr. D. J. B. Ambler, Headmaster of Clifford School, Kuala Lipis. We send him our thanks.

Empire Day.

On Friday, May 24th, 1940, both the Cadets and Scouts paraded on the College padang in celebration of Empire Day. Mr. T. M. Hart, Acting District Officer, Kuala Kangsar, took the salute. After the inspection he read out the Empire Day Message sent by Lord Bledisloe.

On the first school period of Thursday, May 23rd each master gave his form a lesson on the British Empire.

Staff.

Early in the year we said good-bye to the senior member of our Local Staff, Mr. L. Fernando, who had been teaching at the Malay College for 16 years. He has now been transferred to King Edward VIIth School, Taiping. We wish him every success in his new work.

We warmly welcome Che Salleh bin Hussein, a Raffles Graduate, who has come from the Clifford School, Kuala Lipis, where Mr. Ambler is Headmaster, to take Mr. Fernando's place. Che Salleh teaches Malay Subjects to the upper forms, in addition to his other work.

We send greetings to two masters who left the College in 1938, and whom we omitted to mention in the last issue of the Magazine. They are Che Ahmad Jalaludin and Che Mahmud. Che Jalaludin gives us an account of his career at the College elsewhere in this issue. He is now an Assistant Inspector of Schools in Kelantan. Che Mahmud is an Assistant Inspector of Schools in Kuala Lumpur. We send them both our best wishes.

Four members of our Staff—Mr. K. D. Luke, Mr. C. W. Jackman, Mr. F. C. W. Edge and Che Mohamed Lazim are being mobilised for two months intensive training with the Volunteers on July 9th. The School holidays have been extended until July 25th in order that the period during which the school will be without these members of the Staff may be as short as possible.

It is understood at the time of writing (July 5th) that Mrs. Carey and Mrs. Edge have very kindly offered to help with the teaching at the College during the absence of the regular members of the Staff. We thank them very much indeed for their spontaneous and voluntary help.

It is also anticipated that the new Probationers who are due to arrive next term will be called upon to assist in various forms.

The College Time Table.

One important change has been made in the College Time Table since September last. On Friday mornings, instead of having Physical Training, the School is now free, with the exception of the College Band, which practises then for an hour from 7.30 a.m., under the instruction of the Headmaster.

We now have our Physical Training on Wednesday mornings from 7 a.m. to 7.45 a.m. During the past term this training has been carried out on a House Basis. Each House has had its own squad and its own instructors selected from among the Senior Boys.

The Demonstration Squad as last year worked separately under the instruction of Mr. Luke, and gave a very successful display on Sports Day.

There has also been musketry practice for selected Cadets on Wednesday mornings. The musketry is in the charge of Che Lazim.

Preparation now starts at 8 p.m. instead of at 7.45 p.m. because under the new system in the dining hall dinner takes longer.

The Assembly.

On Saturdays from 12.30 p.m. to 1 p.m. we still have an assembly in the College Library; but instead of each member of the Staff in rotation giving a short talk on a subject of his own choice, the European members of the Staff, since the outbreak of war, have taken turns to speak to the school on the latest war news, and answer questions on the war sent in by boys during the week.

The Health of the School.

The health of the school this year has been good, the majority of hospital cases resulting from accidents on the football field.

In 1938, from January to June, a total of 397 days were lost by boys being in hospital. In 1939, during the same period, 150 days were lost. In 1940, from January to June, 237 days were lost, but as explained above most of the boys in hospital during this last period were there not because of sickness but on account of football accidents.

Early in the year all boys were given worm treatment at the District Hospital. Boys went there in batches of fourteen, each batch being in charge of a prefect. Unlike previous years, this year all boys were treated whether they had worms or not.

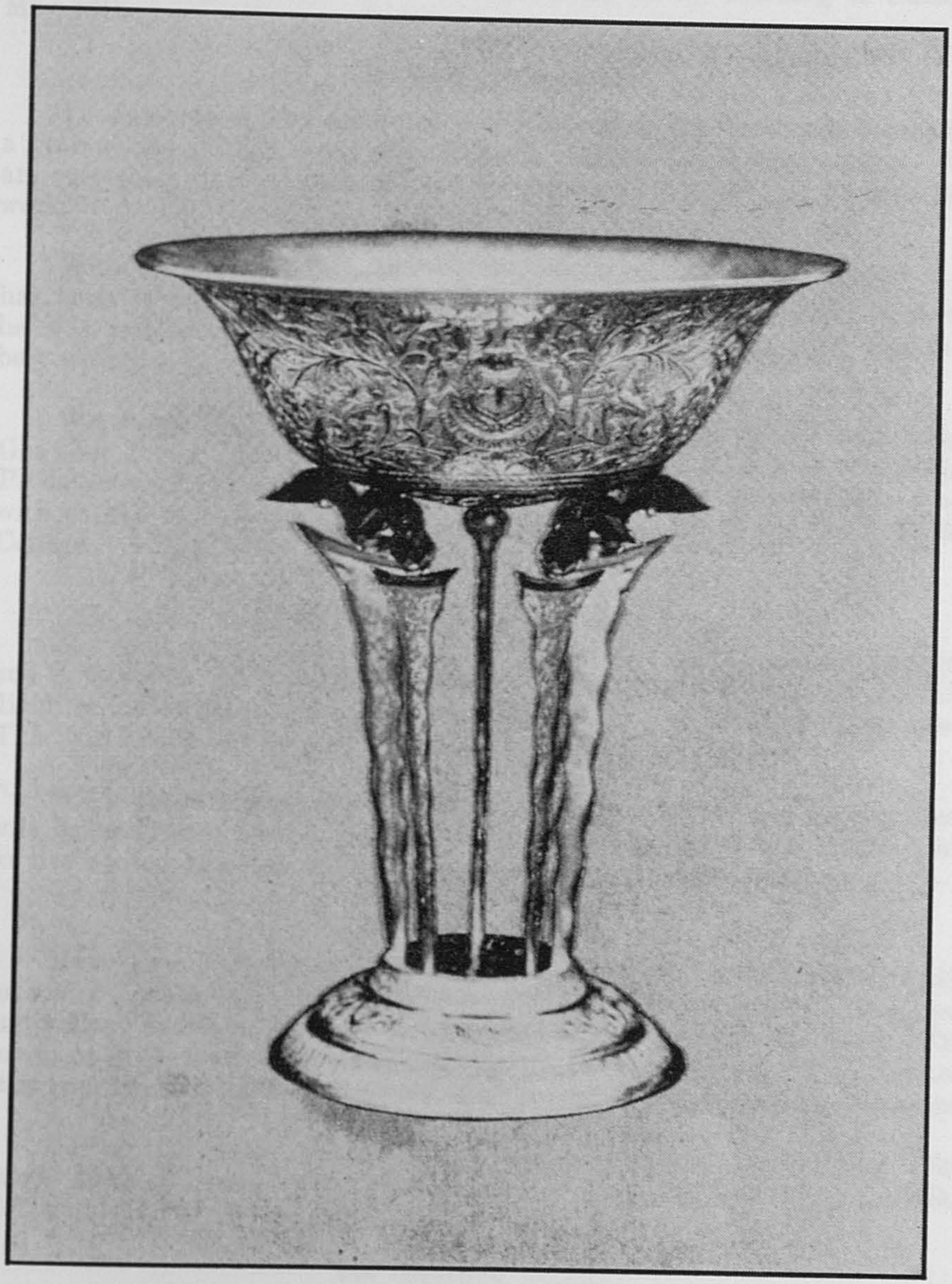
Last term the whole school was inspected and treated by the Government Dentist Dr. (Mrs.) Burgess. This took about a month. In the past the dentist has usually not been able to treat the whole school. We are very grateful to Dr. Burgess for her work.

Attempts at improving the diet of the College have been made during the last two terms. Before the end of 1939, Dr. Burgess was transferred to Kuala Kangsar as Health Officer, and since he had recently made a special study of diets, his help was obtained. A popular innovation is a cup of skimmed milk for every boy at 6.30 a.m.

We thank the Board of Governors and Dr. Burgess very much for the all-round improvement which has been made in the school diet.

High Table.

The boys continue to dine in the hall at House Tables. At the beginning of 1940 the Headmaster introduced a High Table, at which a master and prefect, and six selected boys, dine each evening. The boys are selected by roster. The prefects have been taught an Arabic "grace" by the College Imam, which is said before and after dinner. This change has added much dignity to the evening meal.



The Inscribed Silver Flower Bowl Presented by His Highness
The Yang Di Pertuan Besar of Negeri Sembilan

Fire Drill.

A scheme for evacuating the College buildings and dealing with any fire has been worked out, so that we may be prepared for such an emergency. A satisfactory practice fire drill was held early on the morning of Sunday, May 12th.

The Malay Probationers.

In June, 1940, the eight Malay Probationers who have just completed a year at the College, proceeded to Raffles College for further studies. We are very sorry to lose them, and we wish them the best of luck in their new work.

With them goes Ungku Mohsin, Deputy Head Boy of the School, who has been awarded a Johore Scholarship. As an officer of School Societies he was indefatigable, and we shall miss him badly. We send him our best wishes.

We congratulate Tengku Ja'afar, Head Boy of the School, and Mohd. Ghazalli, Deputy Head Boy, on their being selected as two of the Malay Probationers for 1940. It is good to know that they will be back again with us next term doing their year's special training before they go to Raffles College.

The College Buildings.

The extension to the west end of the Preparatory School has been started, and it is hoped that it will be completed before the end of September. The dividing wall between Form I and the Scout Room has already been removed. This will enable 30 boys to be seated in comfort in Form I.

When the extension is finished the present Small School dining room will be used as a library and play-room. Twenty more boys will be able to live at the Preparatory School. The present number is forty.

The College Sarong.

Many boys have already bought the new College sarongs made specially for us in Trengganu. The pattern is made up of three colours—black, red and yellow, and it is designed to be worn with white seluar and baju. The complete dress thus incorporates the colours of the Federated Malay States. It is hoped that in time all boys will wear the new sarong on certain occasions.

During the meeting of the Board of Governors, held on Saturday, 22nd June, 1940, it was decided that in future the Principal of the Malay College should no longer be called the Principal but Headmaster.

The Gardening Society.

Gardening has become an increasingly important activity with us during the last few months. Under the supervision of Mr. Jackman and Che Salleh Hussein new beds have been planted behind the Squash Courts and the school should soon be eating some of its "home-grown" vegetables.

There is also a flourishing avenue of papaya trees leading to the Headmaster's garage. Within a month we should be having fruit from them.

Afternoon Activities.

For the last two terms handwork in the school has been done in the afternoon from two to four o'clock on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Every boy in the school, with the exception of Vth Form boys, has to select two afternoon activities and must work at them for two hours a week. He may choose from carpentry, book-binding, basketry and gardening.

Originally boys were divided up by Houses but later this was found to be impracticable.

These activities have all been accommodated outside the main buildings of the school. The expanded metal shed behind the swimming pool has now been cleared of stores, and houses the carpentry section, in the charge of Mr. Edge and Che Salleh Ahmad, and the Basketry Section in the charge of Che Abbas and Che Lazim. The book-binders, under Mr. Luke and Che Ariffin, work in the building which was formerly the carpentry workshop. In the old days it was a stable.

Recently the gardeners, under Mr. Jackman and Che Salleh Hussein, have been working after four o'clock at times suited to themselves, for gardening in the heat of the day proved to be unsatisfactory.

Singing.

Singing classes have been held regularly during the last two terms from 3-4 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays in the College Library. Owing to the demands of other afternoon activities singing is now confined to the boys of the small school.

More ambitious songs such as "Toll for the Brave," Handel, "Passing By," Purcell, and many lighter songs from the Students' Song Book have been taught, and under the guidance of the Headmaster singing in the College is making rapid progress.

Congratulations.

We send our hearty congratulations—

To Raja Yussuf bin Almarhum Sultan Abdul Jalil on his becoming Raja Muda, Perak.

To Raja Idris bin Almarhum Sultan Iskandar on his becoming Raja Bendahara, Perak.

To Raja Rashid bin Almarhum Sultan Idris on his becoming Raja di Hilir, Perak.

To Raja Kamarulzaman bin Almarhum Raja Mansur on his becoming Raja Kechil Muda, Perak.

The above gentlemen are all Old Boys of the College, with the exception of Raja Idris, who is still at the School.

We congratulate the following Old Boys on being members of the Federal Council—

Tuan Sheikh Ahmad, Dato Hussein, Raja Uda, Raja Kamarulzaman.

We should also like to congratulate Dr. Megat Khas bin Megat Cmar on his being awarded a Fellowship by the F.M.S. Government as there was no applicant of sufficient merit for the reserved Malay Scholarship.

Dr. Megat Khas bin Megat Omar. who is a cousin of Megat Yunus second magistrate, Kuala Lumpur, was a pupil at the Malay College, and graduated at the College of Medicine in 1931. He is in the Perak Medical Department. He proposes to take courses in Diseases of Children and in Nutrition in London and in Midwifery in Dublin.

We congratulate Syed Yussof on being chosen Head Boy, and Mohd. Shamsudin on being chosen Deputy Head Boy. We also congratulate Ibrahim and Raja Redzuan on their being made School Prefects.

In the realm of Sport we offer our congratulations—

To Syed Zain on being the Victor Ludorum of this year.

To Ahmad House on winning the House Championship for all games and School Work.

To Sulaiman House on being Champion House at Athletics.

To Mohamed Shah House on winning the Football Cup.

To Ahmad House on being Champion House at Hockey.

We also congratulate—

Mohd. Ghazalli for being the College Singles 1940 Tennis Champion, and winning the Old Boys' Tennis Shield.

Tengku Ja'afar on being the School Badminton Champion for 1940, and winning the Rajā Perempuan Kelsom's Cup.

Hamzah on being the Squash Champion for 1940, and winning the Headmaster's Championship Cup.

Raja Mohar for being this year's Shooting Champion, and winning the Guillemard Cup.

We should also like to congratulate the College Soccer XI for their unbeaten record throughout the season of the year 1940.

We should like to record our sincere thanks to the following:—

To Mr. T. M. Hart for the regular coaching in cricket which he has given so unstintingly to selected boys in the School during the last term. Under his tuition the School Elevens have made marked progress.

To Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Colquouhon of the Dogra Regiment, who very kindly made special journeys from Taiping to coach us for the Sports. Their knowledge of all kinds of athletics was most helpful, and we hope if possible to avail ourselves of their help again next year.

To Mr. C. Foston for very kindly presenting the College with different kinds of Malayan woods.

THE CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Certificate Examinations.

	Number of Candidates.	Number of Certificates.
July, 1939 ..	12	10
December, 1939 ..	10	8

Junior Certificate Examinations.

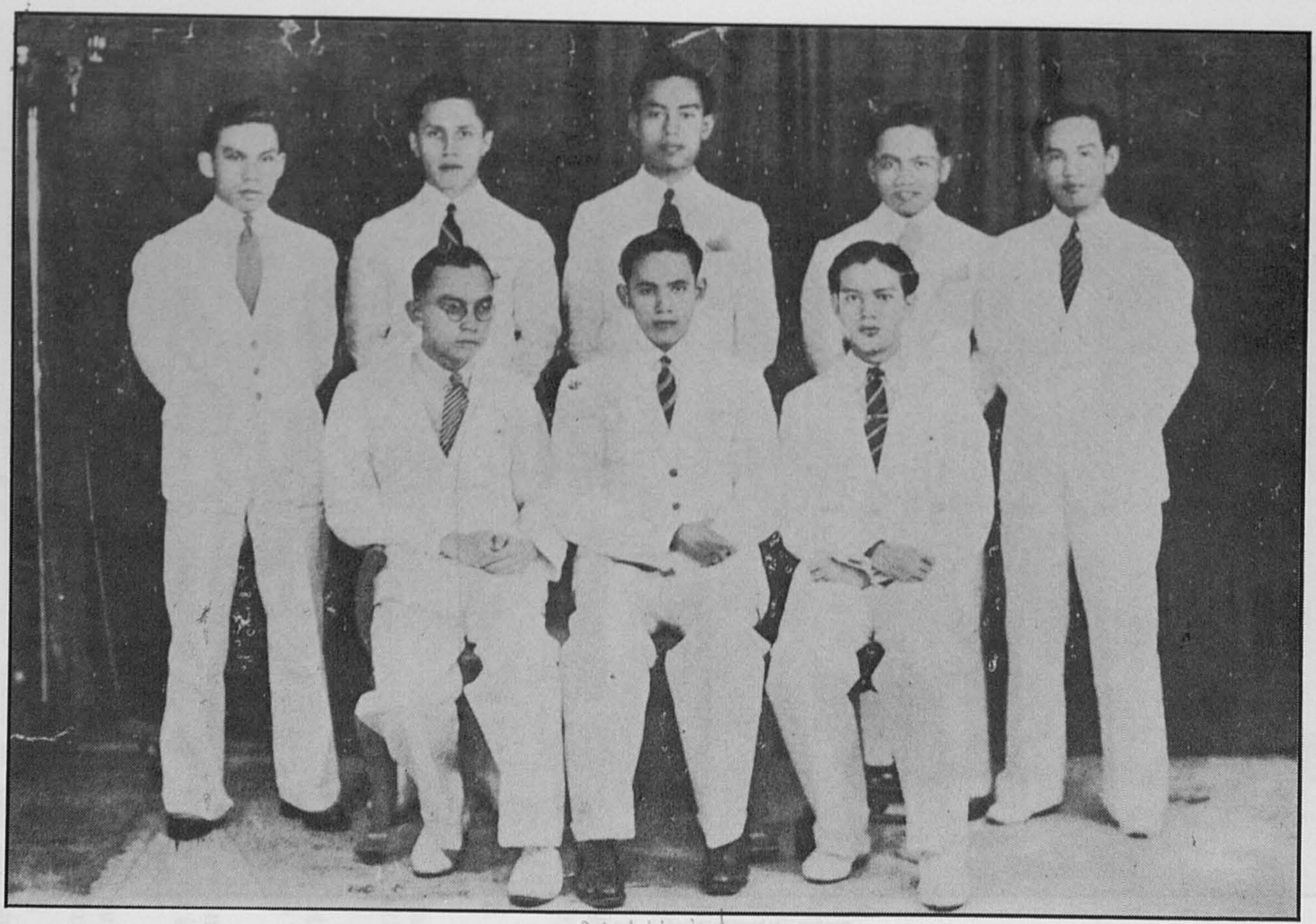
	Number of Candidates.	Number of Certificates.
July, 1939 ..	18	12

The following obtained Senior Certificates:—

July,	1939	Abu Zarim	Grade 2
		Mohd. Ghazalli ..	„ 3
		Mohd. Shamsudin ..	„ 2
		Raja Alang Kamar ..	„ 3
		Raja Khalid ..	„ 3
		Showket ..	„ 3
		Raja Mohd. Nordin ..	„ 2
		Raja Redzuan ..	„ 2
		Tengku Ja'afar ..	„ 2
		Wan Abdul Hamid ..	„ 3
December,	1939	Mohd. Ghazalli ..	„ 2
		Mohd. Shamsudin ..	„ 2
		Raja Khalid ..	„ 2
		Showket ..	„ 3
		Syed Yussuf ..	„ 2
		Tengku Daud ..	„ 2
		Tengku Ja'afar ..	„ 2
		Raja Alang Kamar ..	„ 3

The following obtained Junior Certificates:—

Abu Bakar	Raja Suleiman
Hamzah	Syed Ahmad
Ibrahim	Tengku Ismail
Megat Mahmud	Tengku Nasir
Mohd. Nor	Tengku Ngah Mohammad
Raja Kamarudin	Wan Ahmad



THE MALAY PROBATIONERS 1940.

ABDUL HAMID, RAMLI, ABDUL MANAF, ABBAS, SHAMSUDIN,
ABDUL RAZAK, RAJA MOHAR, ABDUL AZIZ.

THE PREFECTS 1940.

Back Row: Syed Yussuf. Tengku Daud. Mohd. Ghazalli. Mohd. Shamsudin and R. Alang Kamar.

Front Row: Tengku Ja'afar (Head Boy). The Headmaster and Ungku Mohsin.

HOUSE NOTES.

IDRIS HOUSE.

House Master	–	–	Mr. F. C. W. Edge.
Asst. House Master	–	–	Enche Lazim.
Captain	–	–	Abu Bakar.
Vice-Captain	–	–	Syed Ahmad.
Treasurer	–	–	T. Ngah Mohammad.
Football	*Captain*	–	T. Arif.
Cricket	„	–	A. Bakar.
Hockey	„	–	A. Bakar.
Tennis	„	–	Syed Ahmad.
Fives	„	–	A. Bakar.
Volley Ball	„	–	Syed Ahmad.
Squash	„	–	E. Nasarudin.
Sipah Raga	„	–	T. Arif.

Once again we have to announce a great loss to the House in the person of Ungku Muhsin, Captain of the House, and Vice-Captain of the College. A more worthy and reliable boy it would be impossible to find, and his departure to continue his studies in Engineering at Raffles College deprives us of an outstanding personality. His initiative, willingness and inate modesty made his popularity universal, and these qualities will stand him in good stead in later life.

His ability in the realm of Mathematics will assure his success at Raffles College and Cambridge University, to which latter seat of learning he hopes to proceed eventually.

He takes with him the warmest wishes not only of his House which he so conspicuously led, but of the whole College.

The House has elected as his successor, Abu Bakar, lately Vice-Captain. He has a high reputation to uphold, but we are sure that with the co-operation of all members, he will fulfil his duties with every satisfaction.

It was a great blow to see our House Flag at the bottom of the staff throughout the period of the Sports this year, after being in the place of honour at the last meeting.

However, we had lost many of our best athletes in the meantime, notably Raja Shahruzzaman last year's Victor Ludorum, Raja Mahan, the High Jump Champion and Hamid Sidek, the Champion Shot-Putter.

In Inter-House games we have been fairly successful, and there is much promising material among our members. We do not dispair of the future.

Academically, we are not brilliant and have not gained many points in Scholarship. There must be much greater efforts made in this direction during the next School year. The new House Officials, headed by Abu Bakar and Syed Ahmad (Vice-Captain) were elected at our last meeting and we wish them every success in their periods of office.

F. C. W. E.

REPORT ON GAMES.

Hockey.

We all hoped to win the Championship but unfortunately our boys were shattered by the fact that we had no goal-keeper. Consequently we lost two matches which we should have won. However, we managed to get second place after a very hard tussle with Ahmad House in the deciding match.

A. Bakar Ahmad.

Cricket.

At the time of the publication of this issue the House matches have not yet started. We were second last year and we still possess some of the 'veterans'. With more practice the issue of the matches should be on our favour. So let us all hope for the best. Congratulations to U. Nasarudin on his election as College Vice-Captain at Cricket.

A. Bakar Ahmad.

Football.

We were very unfortunate in not retaining the Cup this year and this was chiefly due to the fact that we were very poorly helped by our second team. We beat Ahmad House handsomely, and drew with Mohd. Shah, the Champion House. We congratulate T. Arif, S. Ahmad and A. Bakar on being awarded their School Colours.

T. Arif.

Badminton.

We must admit that we have few Badminton players but in spite of this we still have Abu Bakar with us. Our congratulations are due to him for being on the new College Doubles Champions. The House Championships will be played soon and only after much hard practice can we hope to win.

A. Bakar Ahmad.

Squash.

Again we have no Squash players among us and I cannot predict what will happen to us in the Championship. We hope we shall do better than last year.

E. Nasarudin.

Tennis.

We still have some of the old players with us and we expect to make a good bid for the Championship. We offer our congratulations to A. Bakar for being the College Runner-up.

S. Ahmad.

Volley Ball.

This is a new game and we cannot really report on it. Many of our players seem to take great interest in it and show much promise.

Syed Ahmad.

SULAIMAN HOUSE NOTES.

House Masters	–	–	Che Md. Salleh b. Ahmad.
			Che Ariffin b. Md. Nam.
House Captain	–	–	R. A. Kamar.
Vice-Captain	–	–	R. Md. Redzuan.
Secretary	–	–	Ibrahim.
Cricket	*Captain*	–	R. A. Kamar.
Football	„	–	S. Zain.
Hockey	„	–	R. A. Kamar.
Tennis	„	–	W. A. Hamid.
Badminton	„	–	T. Nasir.
Fives	„	–	Ibrahim.
Squash	„	–	T. Nasir.
Volley Ball	„	–	Abang Kassim.

Before proceeding to the formal report of our House we should like to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks for the useful services which the following members, who have left the College, rendered during the past year.

R. Shah Kobat, our Captain for well over a year, was very hard working and took great interest in the affairs of the House generally.

Showket, our enthusiastic Vice-Captain for nearly a year, was a tower of strength in games.

Che Manaf and Che Hamid (Probationers) were two of our useful members who played regularly for the House 1st XI at Cricket, Soccer and Hockey. The former was also a good athlete.

R. Salleh was one of our best all-round sportsmen.

We wish them all every success in life.

We have enjoyed a considerable amount of success in scholarship as we have always been at the top from January, 1939 until April, 1940. In May, 1940 we could only win second place. We also won the Inter-House Debate which was held last year, and we congratulate those members who represented our House. They were R. A. Kamar, R. Redzuan, Che Hamid, Che Manaf, W. A. Hamid, T. Nasir and Ibrahim.

This year our prowess at Sports has been most marked, and we are happy to be able to announce that our House easily won the Championship Cup. We particularly wish to congratulate Syed Zain on being the Victor Ludorum. WELL DONE SULAIMAN HOUSE. KEEP THIS UP.

Equally successful records could have been obtained in games, particularly in Soccer, had more of our players learnt to seize an opportunity in attack, and show pluck and resource in times of pressure. In view of the fact that many of our younger players of promise have now grown bigger, we hope that the House will be able to put up stronger teams next year.

We congratulate W. A. Hamid on being elected one of the College prefects, and we hope that he will perform his many duties admirably. T. Abdullah was elected a Games Monitor and S. Zain Athletic Vice-Captain. We congratulate them too.

M. S. b. A.

REPORT ON GAMES.

Hockey.

As last year, both the 1st XI and 2nd XI tried hard in every match, but unfortunately without success. Lack of good players made the result inevitable.

We are sorry to lose Che' Manaf who has been an outstanding member of the House 1st XI.

Che' Salleh Ahmad and Che' Ariffin who are in charge of the House were seen on the touchline at every match. We thank them for their interest in the House.

SYED ZAIN,
Hockey Captain.

Football.

We again did badly, being last in the Inter-House Competition. Those members of the House who played in the matches did try hard, but not hard enough; there is still room for improvement. With more practice and a little bit of determination on the part of the players there is no reason why we should not be able to do well next year.

SYED ZAIN,
Football Captain.

Squash.

This game is becoming increasingly popular, and members of the House have shown great interest in it. The standard of play has improved considerably, and this is due a great deal to the fact that the members of the House are provided with rackets and balls by the House. This is indeed an excellent arrangement as it enables more boys to take part in the game. There is great hope that we will do well in the coming Tournament.

T. NASIR,
Squash Captain.

Badminton.

Many members are greatly interested in this game, but we are sorry to say that the standard of play is far from high. We are, however trying very hard, and we hope to raise the standard of play in the near future.

T. NASIR,
Badminton Captain.

Fives.

It is gratifying to note that many of our members are enthusiastic Fives players. In the recent Fives Tournament many members of the House took part, and it is not without pride on our part to record that R. Amin and Abdullah, both members of the House, are the Junior Champions. Ibrahim, a senior member, added further credit to the House by sharing the Senior Championship with A. Bakar from the Idris House. It is hoped that with these talented players with us, Suleiman House will win the Championship Cup in the Inter-House Tournament.

IBRAHIM,
Fives Captain.

Volley Ball.

This game is new, but we are pleased to note that boys are showing a great deal of interest in it. This is indeed a happy sign that we will do well in future.

ABANG KASSIM,
Volley Ball Captain.

Cricket.

There are no results for Inter-House Cricket matches yet because the matches are to be held next term. In the last year's Inter-House matches, Suleiman House was not particularly successful. But this year, owing to the keenness the members have shown, and because a considerable number of promising players are undergoing intensive coaching by Mr. Hart, we have high hopes of success.

R. A. K.

Tennis.

Tennis is becoming more popular with the younger enthusiasts. We hope that their keenness in this game will not die out, so that we may have better players in the future. Tennis balls, bought by the House, and tennis racquets, supplied by the College, are at the disposal of players.

The Inter-House Tennis matches for the year 1940 have not yet been played. But we hope that our players are playing tennis regularly prior to the Inter-House matches, which will be played next term.

WAN ABDUL HAMID,

MOHAMED SHAH HOUSE.

House Master	–	–	Mr. K. D. Luke.
Assistant House Master	–		Enche Abbas.
House Captain	–	–	Mohd. Nor.
Vice-Captain	–	–	Mohd. Shamsudin Y.
House Treasurer	–	–	Raja Khalid.
Football	*Captain*	–	Mohd. Nor.
Hockey	„	–	Mohd. Nor.
Cricket	„	–	Raja Khalid.
Squash	„	–	Mohd. Shamsudin.
Fives	„	–	Hamzah.
Tennis	„	–	Raja Khalid.
Badminton	„	–	Mohd. Nor.
Sports	„	–	Mohd. Khanifah.

OUR House was very 'sick' last year, but this year the House is getting better and better, although still it is not at its best. Anyhow the House is under treatment. Most of our members are still small and we hope to do well next year.

So far we are doing satisfactorily. We won third place at Hockey, but we were Champion House at Football. In scholarship we still manage to win second place.

We are very sorry to lose two of the Malay probationers, Che Shamsudin and Che Abbas, both of whom have been extremely useful to our House. Che Shamsudin represented the school at cricket and football, and his services to us in these games were invaluable. As recorded elsewhere both these members of Mohd. Shah have gone to Raffles College, and we wish them every success in their new work.

During the year the House has held two very successful House Teas. On both these occasions we were honoured by the presence of the Headmaster and representatives from other Houses. The second tea was to celebrate our victory on the Soccer field.

The School Orchestra organised by Raja Nordin entertained us during both these festivities.

Hockey.

Our 1st XI did much better than it did last year. We managed to beat the strongest House and to draw with Suleiman, but unfortunately we lost to Idris. We congratulate Mohd. Nor and Shamsudin Y. for being permanent members of the School 1st XI, while Raja Khalid joined them at the end of the season. We are proud to see our Vice-Captain, Shamsudin Y, wearing his hockey colours this year. The two probationers supported us nobly in the field. Our 2nd XI did fairly well. At present we lack older members but we hope to do well next year.

Football.

We had no expectations of becoming the Champion House at first. We tried hard and managed to beat our rivals Ahmad House, though our 1st XI members were not as numerous as theirs. We drew with Idris and won the final and exciting match with Suleiman.

Both Shamsudins played very well in the defence, while Mohd. Nor and Raja Khalid led the forwards. Our short goal-keeper, Hamzah, played brilliantly throughout, and we hope that he will represent the school next year. We are proud to have Mohd. Nor and both Shamsudins playing for the school. Both Shamsudins were awarded colours this year.

Our 2nd XI did quite well, though we lack outstanding players.

At the time of going to press other tournaments have not yet been played.

Volley Ball.

This game was introduced quite recently in the College and has become very popular with the boys. As we are now training for the school sports, unfortunately we have temporarily to deprive ourselves of playing this game. Owing to the shortage of time, we are not able to play off the House matches this year but hope that we shall be able to publish the results of an Inter-House Competition in our next issue.

Squash.

We are happy to be able to congratulate Hamzah on winning the Headmaster's Championship Cup in the Knock-out Tournament. Fired by this example the House should try really hard to win the Inter-House Tournament next term.

MOHD. NOR,

House Captain.

AHMAD HOUSE.

House Master	–	–	Mr. C. W. Jackman.
Asst. House Master		–	Che Salleh Hussein.
House Captain	–	–	T. Ja'afar.
Vice-Captain	–	–	Mohd. Ghazalli.
Football	*Captain*	–	T. Ja'afar.
Cricket	„	–	T. Ja'afar.
Hockey	„	–	Mohd. Ghazalli.
Tennis	„	–	Mohd. Ghazalli.
Squash	„	–	T. Ja'afar.
Badminton	„	–	Syed Yussuf.
Fives	„	–	Mohd. Ghazalli.
Volley Ball	„	–	Syed Yussuf.
Athletic	„	–	Mohd. Ghazalli.

At the end of last year the House lost Mr. Fernando, who went on transfer to King Edward VII School, Taiping. He had done very good work for the house as Assistant House Master and we wish him every success in his new position.

In his place we welcome Che Salleh Hussein, who has come from Clifford School, Kuala Lipis. He takes great interest in games and we hope that his encouragement and coaching will add to our successes in the field of Sport.

This year T. Ja'afar has been not only Captain of Ahmad House but also Head Boy of the College, and we have just learnt that Mohd. Ghazalli has been appointed Deputy Head Boy. We congratulate them both on their appointments and hope that we shall have them here for another year as Malay Probationers. They have both obtained good results in the written examination and are now awaiting the results of the interview.

Three of the Malay Probationers who have been with us for the last year went away at the end of May. We shall miss them badly. As the previous Captain of the House, Abdul Razak was outstanding in the way he served the House, as Probationers both he and Abdul Aziz, and in a lesser degree Ramli, gave us great assistance in all games. We wish them every success at Raffles College.

Recently there have been signs that our weakness in scholarship, which was mentioned in the last issue of the Magazine, is beginning to disappear and we hope that all members of the house will make a big effort to bring Ahmad House to the top of the monthly orders.

Of the House Championships which have been played so far, we have won the Hockey, after a close tussle with Idris House, but though we had a very good Football side on paper, they never played up to form, and we were third. There is some consolation in the fact that the 2nd XI Football side remained unbeaten and so won the Junior Championship.

We congratulate T. Ja'afar on being Captain of Football and Cricket this year, and Mohd. Ghazalli on being Captain of Hockey and Athletics.

We congratulate the following on retaining or gaining their College Colours:

For Hockey:—Mohd. Ghazalli, Abdul Razak, T. Ja'afar and Abdul Aziz.

For Football:—T. Ja'afar, Abdul Razak, and Abdul Aziz.

REPORT ON VARIOUS GAMES.

Hockey.

A very successful season for both the XIs terminated with Ahmad House winning the Championship. The 2nd team was unbeaten, while the 1st XI went down to Mohd. Shah House only. Congratulations are due to Mohd. Ghazalli, A. Aziz, A. Razak and T. Ja'afar on retaining or obtaining their School Colours. Ghazalli and T. Ja'afar were the Captain and the Vice-Captain respectively of the College Hockey team. T. Korish and S. Yussuf also played for the College.

Football.

We came third in the Championship although we had a good 1st XI on paper. The 1st team did not do itself justice and was beaten in two matches. However, our 2nd XI did well to win the Championship in the Second Division. In spite of our failure to get the cup we do not hesitate to congratulate A. Razak, A. Aziz and T. Jaafar for retaining their College Colours. T. Ja'afar, besides being the Captain of the House, was the Captain of the College 'unbeaten' side. T. Korish, S. Yussuf and Ghazalli appeared also in the College XI.

Cricket.

The Inter-House matches have not yet taken place, but we have every confidence in retaining the Cup in spite of our great loss in Abdul Aziz, who has gone to Raffles College. We still have our stalwarts, and the members of our Second team are shaping quite well in their practices. T. Jaafar is again to be congratulated for being the College Cricket Captain.

Squash.

We still have a very strong squash side, and we hope to win the Championship for the second time running. In the recent Championships many of our players took part, and we congratulate T. Korish for being the Runner-up this year; T. Jaafar, our Captain, the holder, did not compete, while A. Razak, last year's Runner-up had gone to Raffles College.

Tennis.

We shall miss A. Razak and A. Aziz very much this year but still we have many talented players available. T. Jaafar, last year's holder, who did not compete this year, is still with us, and with the support of promising younger members of the House, Ahmad House should again retain the Championship Cup. Mohd. Ghazalli is to be congratulated on being the 1940 Tennis Champion.

Fives.

There is not much to say about this game because the Inter-House Championship has not yet been played. We are still in a strong position as last year and we again hope to do well in the coming tournaments.

Badminton.

We unexpectedly won the Championship last year and we earnestly hope for the success to recur. We still possess last year's players except A. Aziz M.P. We offer our congratulations to T. Ja'afar and S. Yussuf, the former being the new Badminton Champion, while the latter has been elected the College Badminton Captain.

Volley Ball.

Volley Ball has been made an official game in the College, but so far we have not had any Inter-House games. The game is not very popular with our members and we shall have to practise hard if we want to be the Champion House in this game.

T. J. A. R.

THE MALAY COLLEGE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS DAY, JUNE 22nd, 1940.

NEVER before in the history of the College have three rulers of the Federated Malay States been present at a Sports Meeting of the College. It was therefore with great pleasure and pride that we welcomed to our Annual Athletic Sports on Saturday, 22nd June, 1940 their Highnesses the Sultans of Perak and Selangor and Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, all of them Old Boys of the College.

The very distinguished gathering watching the Sports also included the British Residents of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, the Director of Education, Officers of the Malayan Civil Service and Malay Administrative Service, as well as the Rajas, Chiefs and leading citizens of the State. Many Old Boys, some of whom had perhaps lost touch a little with the College, also came from far and wide to witness the Sports. It is difficult to imagine a prouder day for us.

The Sports' Day itself had new attractions, for besides throwing the Discus and the Javelin, events which were introduced last year, we had an Inter-House Obstable Race, Kicking the Football and Sepak Raga.

The Sports started promptly at 4.30 p.m. with the 440 yards A, which was won after an exciting race by Syed Zin, the Victor Ludorum of the year.

The 100 yards C and B were won by Syed Mohamed and Dahalan respectively. Throwing the Discus A. was won by Engku Nasarudin who beat his last year's record by inches, while the 120 yards Hurdles B, was won by Ahmad Zainal Abidin.

The next item of the day's programme was the Physical Training Display, as last year under the direction of Mr. K. D. Luke. The display was a great success. The members of the Demonstration Squad played their parts well, and certainly deserved the applause of the spectators.

The Old Boys Race (220 yards Handicap), which followed this display, proved to be one of the most amusing events of the day. About twenty Old Boys, old and young, competed. Tengku Mahakurnia was a very popular winner. The second place was won by Wan Hamarudin while Megat Shamsudin was third.

The exciting 120 yards Hurdles A. was then run. Abu Zarim was the winner in the good time of 17 Secs. which equals the record set up by Tengku Yussuf in 1935.

Four schools entered for the Inter-School Mile Medley Relay — the Clifford School, the Malay College, the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh, and the King Edward VII School, Taiping. The Clifford School team won easily. Their half miler ran splendidly. The College team came in second.

The 220 yards C. was won by Syed Mohamed. The 100 yards A. was won by Raja Alang Kamar, with Syed Zin a close second. Raja Alang's time of $10\frac{3}{5}$ seconds was only $\frac{1}{5}$ second off Syed Nor's 1931 record. Raja Kamarudin won the 220 yards B. race.

Throwing the Javelin A, was the next item on the programme. Shamsudin was first with the distance of 129′ 8″, about three feet short of the record set up last year by Showket, which was 133′ 2″.

The next and perhaps the most amusing event of the afternoon was the Inter-House Obstacle Race. This race was won by Abu Zarim (Ahmad House), who, his face blackened with soot, was the first to go past the tape, while Raja Azman (Mohd. Shah House) was a close second.

This concluded the day's races.

There followed a Sepak Raga Display by the School Sepak Raga Team. The team played well, considering that Sepak Raga has only recently been introduced as a College game. The team's best score was 156.

The last item of the programme being finished, the boys gathered in front of the atap shelter for the prize-giving.

The Headmaster opened his speech by declaring that it gave him great pleasure to say that never before in the history of the College had three rulers of the Federated Malay States been present at a College Sports' Meeting. He added that all three rulers were Old Boys. He thanked His Highness the Sultan of Selangor for his kindness in coming so far from Selangor to give away the prizes. He also took the opportunity of thanking the Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan for the beautiful silver flower bowl which he had graciously presented to the College.

He then thanked the Board of Governors for the work they had done as judges. He also thanked those who had presented cups and prizes or donated money towards the prize fund, especially Datu Pattingi of Sarawak for his donation of $25.- Finally he thanked the members of the staff, especially Mr. K. D. Luke and Che Salleh Ahmad, for their organization of the Sports. He then called upon His Highness the Sultan of Selangor to give away the prizes.

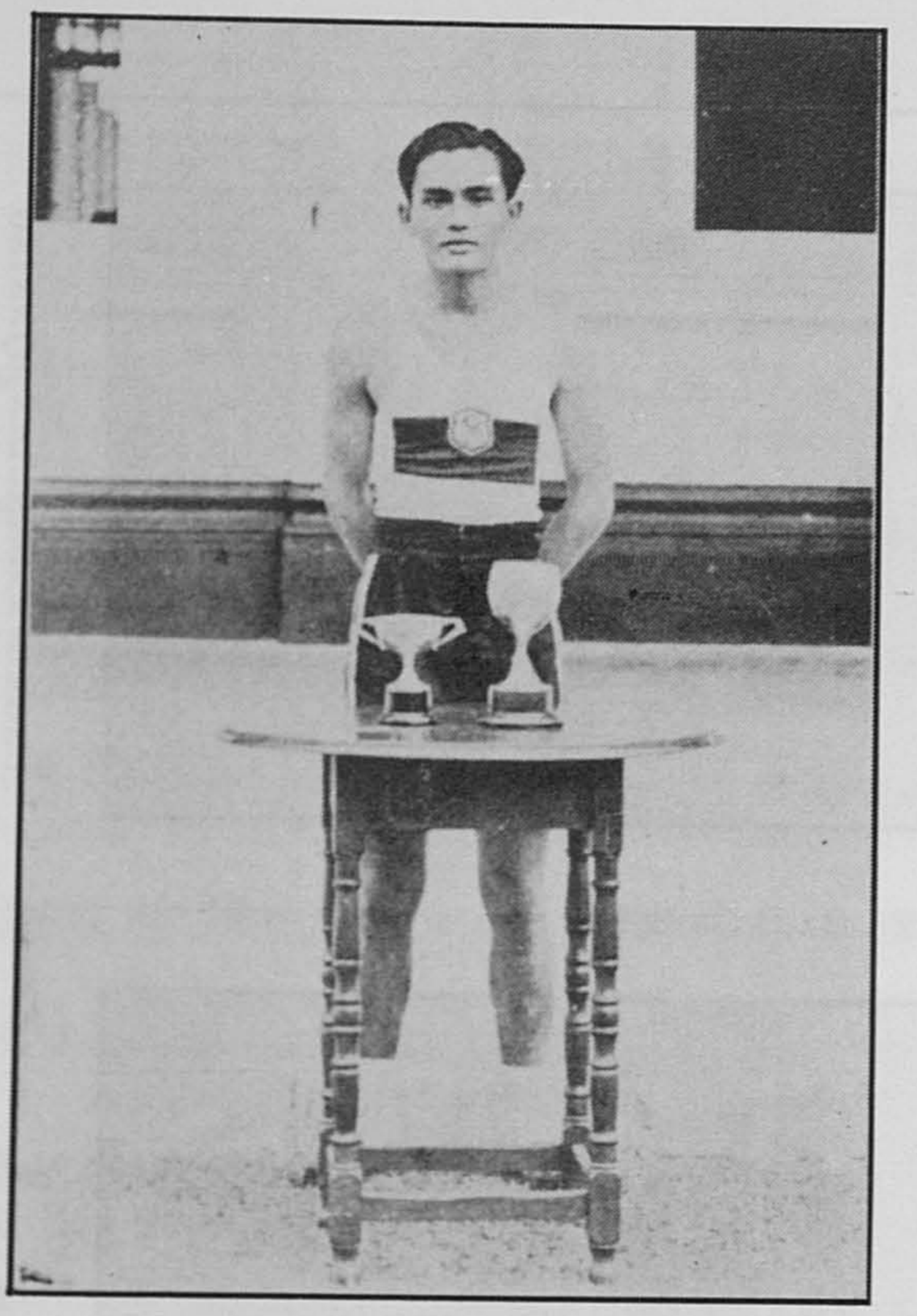
Syed Zain is to be congratulated on being the Victor Ludorum of the year with 70 points to his credit. The House Championship was won by Sulaiman House.

After prize giving three cheers were given for their Highnesses by Tengku Ja'afar, Then the visitors were shown round form rooms where art and geography work done by the boys was on display. Later the visitors were entertained to light refreshments in the Headmaster's garden.

We gratefully acknowledge gifts of money to the Prize Fund from Datu Pattingi, Che Mahmad and Che Abdul Malek, and a gift of Silver Cups from Mr. and Mrs. Carey.

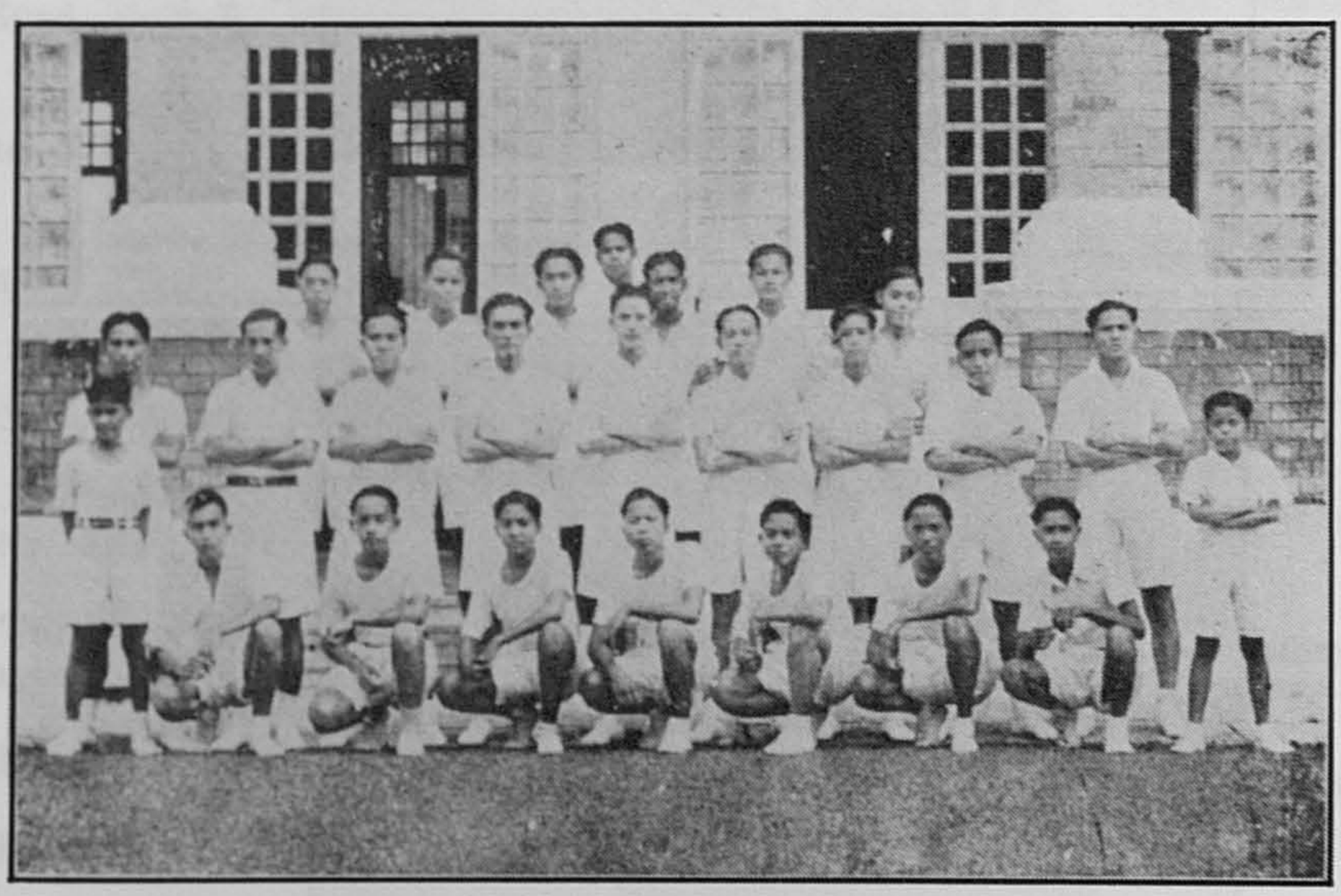
RAJA MOHD. NORDIN.

Form V.



SYED ZAIN.

Victor Ludorum 1940.



THE DEMONSTRATION SQUAD 1940.

Back Row: T. Ngah, Megat Abbas, U. Nasarudin, S. Ahmad, R. Amin, T. Ahmad and Hamzah.

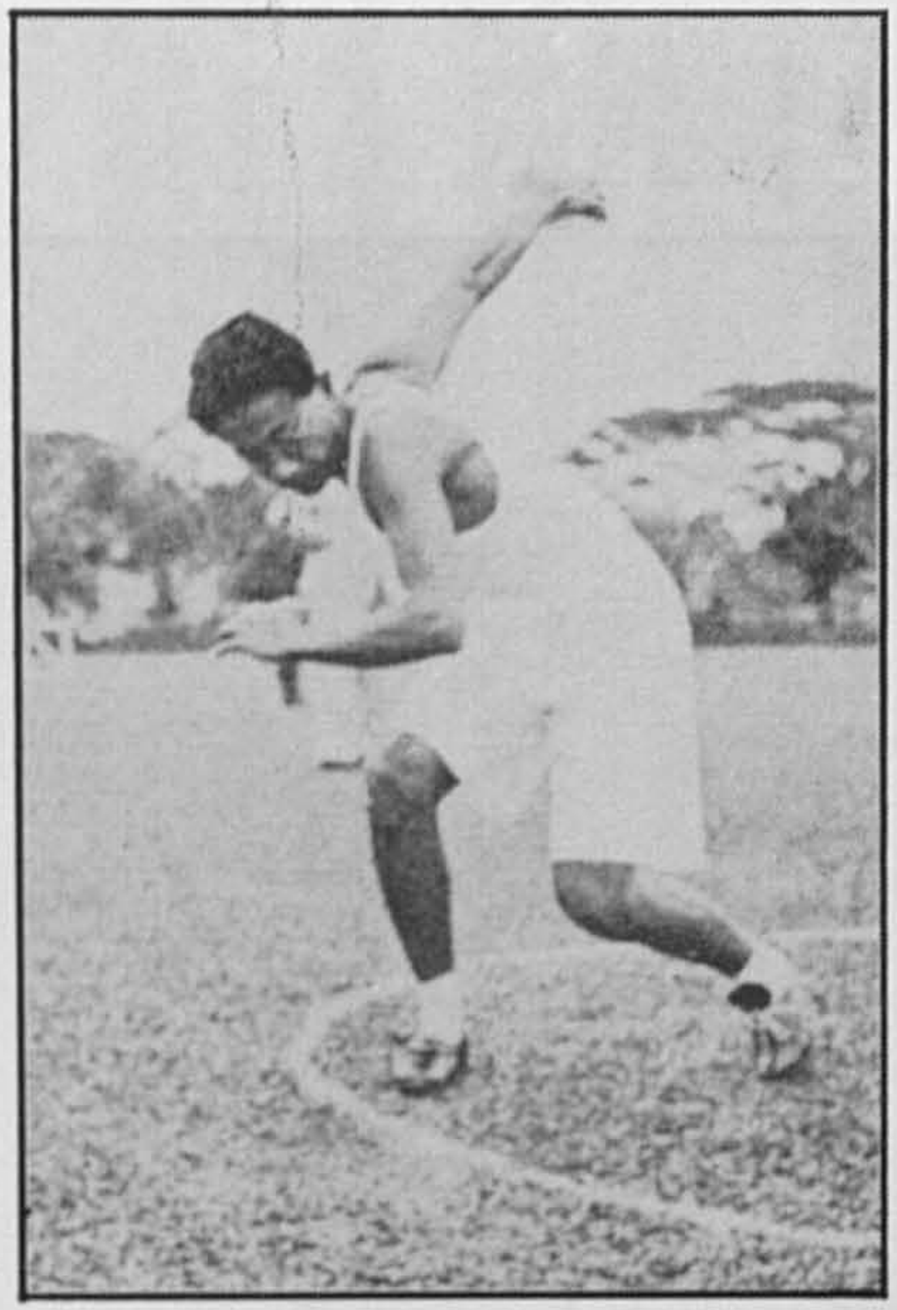
Second Row: Syed Mohamed, T. Arif, U. Othman, S. Yussuf, S. Zain, W. A. Hamid, Khanifah, R. Mokhtar, Mohd. Yussuf, Azizul Hassan and R. Zainal Aziz.

Front Row: S. Kamarulzaman, T. Abdullah, S. Mahadzar, Idris, Rubian, A. Khalid and R. Kamarudin.

SYED ZAIN WINNING
THE 220 YARDS "A".

SPORTS DAY.

THE HEADMASTER
DELIVERING HIS SPEECH



UNGKU NASARUDIN WINNING
THE DISCUS EVENT.

ANNUAL SPORTS RESULTS.

"A" Division.

Steeplechase : 1. Khanifah ; 2. Abdulkah Azizi ; 3. Ghazalli ; 4. Abu Zarim ; 5. Syed Zain ; 6. Raja Azman ; 7. Tengku Nasir.

Long Jump : 1. Raja Alang Kamar ; 2. Syed Zain ; 3. Raja Khalid. Distance : 19′ 2½″.

Throwing the Cricket Ball : 1. Ghazalli ; 2. Tengku Ja'afar ; 3. Hamzah. Distance : 88 yards.

One Mile ; 1. Abdullah Azizi ; 2. Khanifah ; 3. Raja Jalil. Time : 5' 28 ⅘″.

High Jump : 1. Syed Zain : 2. Ghazalli ; 3. Tungku Arif. Height : 4′ 11″.

220 yards : 1. Syed Zain ; 2. Raja Alang Kamar ; 3. Raja Idris. Time : 24½″.

Putting the Shot : 1. Syed Zain ; 2. Engku Nasaruddin ; 3. Raja Alang Kamar. Distance : 29 ft.

Half Mile : 1. Khanifah ; 2. Ghazalli ; 3. Syed Zain. Time 2′ 19″.

Kicking the Football : 1. Tengku Ja'afar ; 2 Abu Bakar ; 3. Syed Yussuf. Distance : 61⅓ yards.

440 yards : 1. Syed Zain ; 2. Syed Ahmad ; 3. Khanifah. Time 57½″.

120 yards Hurdles : 1. Abu Zarim ; 2. Syed Zain ; 3. Raja Alang. Kamar. Time : 17 secs.

Throwing the Discus : 1. Ungku Nasaruddin ; 2. Hamzah ; 3. Syed Ahmad. Distance 106' 10″.

100 yards : 1. Raja Alang Kamar ; 2. Syed Zain ; 3. Megat Abbas. Time : 10⅜″.

Throwing the Javelin : 1. Shamsudin ; 2. Raja Alang Kamar. Distance : 129′ 8″.

Inter-house (Sepak Raga) : 1. Sulaiman ; 2. Idris ; 3. Mohd. Shah.

Inter-house Relay : 1. Mohd. Shah ; 2. Ahmad ; 3. Sulaiman.

Inter-house Obstacle : 1. Abu Zarim ; 2. Raja Azman.

Old Boy's Race ; 1. Tungku Mahakurnia ; 2. Wan Hamaruddin ; 3. Megat Shamsuddin.

"B" Division.

Steeplechase : 1. Raja Redzuan ; 2. Raja Kamaruddin ; 3. Syed Hamid ; 4. Md. Noor ; 5. Tengku Abdullah ; 6. Syed Mahadzar ; 7. Razak. Time : 19' $4\frac{1}{10}$".

Long Jump : 1. Wok Noordin ; 2. Raja Shahrin ; 3. Tengku Abdullah. Distance ; 15' 2".

Throwing the Discus : 1. Raja Kamaruddin ; 2. Tungku Abdullah ; 3. Raja Azham. Distance ; 81' 7".

Throwing the Javelin : 1. Tungku Abdullah ; 2. Raja Kamaruddin ; 3. Ismail Bakri. Distance : 98 feet.

High Jump : 1. Wok Noordin ; 2. Syed Abu Bakar ; 3. Ahmad Zainal Abdin. Height 4' 6".

440 yards : 1. Raja Kamaruddin ; 2. Dahalan ; 3. Wok Noordin. Time : $62\frac{2}{5}$".

Sack Race : 1. Hamid ; 2. Tengku Yaacob.

100 yards : 1. Dahalan ; 2. Raja Kamaruddin ; 3. Aizuddin. Time : $11\frac{3}{5}$".

Kicking the Football : 1. Aizuddin ; 2. Tengku Nujumuddin ; 3. Wok Noordin.

120 yards Hurdles : 1. Ahmad Zainal Abidin ; 2. Dahalan ; 3. Wok Noordin. Time ; 19 secs,

220 yards : 1. Raja Kamaruddin ; 2. Dahalan ; 3. Nordin Ali Time ; $27\frac{3}{10}$".

Inter-House Relay : 1. Mohd. Shah ; 2. Idris ; 3. Sulaiman. Time : 1' 53".

"C" Division.

Long Jump : 1. Syed Mohd. ; 2. Ismail ; 3. Khalid. Distance 14' 6".

High Jump : 1. Tun Kamarulzamri ; 2. Tengku Shahrin Yussuf. Height : 4' 1".

Three-legged Race : 1. Tajuddin and Tengku Yusof ; 2. Azizul Rahman and Tajuddin.

Obstacle Race : 1. Syed Mohd ; 2. Azizul Rahman ; 3. Ismail.

Potato and Basket : 1. Syed Mohd. ; 2. Azizul Rahman.

Sack Race : 1. Tengku Yusuf ; 2. Tengku Adnan.

100 yards : Syed Mohd. ; 2. Ismail. Time : $12\frac{3}{5}$".

220 yards ; 1. Syed Mohd. ; 2. Ismail. Time : $28\frac{9}{10}$".

Inter-House Relay : 1. Sulaiman ; 2. Idris ; 3. Ahmad. Time : 2' 2".

Badminton Singles Champion : Tengku Ja'afar.

Badminton Doubles Champions : Tengku Ja'afar and Abu Bakar.

Junior Badminton Singles Champion : Ahmad Zainal Abidin.

Junior Badminton Doubles Champions :Abdullah Karim and Raja Amin.

Squash Champion : Hamzah,

Tennis Singles Champion ; Ghazalli.

Fives Champions : Ibrahim and Abu Bakar.

Junior Fives Champions : Abdullah Karim and Raja Amin.

Hockey Championship, (1939) ; Ahmad House.

Soccer Championship, (1940) : Mohd. Shah House.

Inter-School Relay (One mile medley, 440, 220, 220, 880) : 1. Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar ; 2. Malay College, Kuala Kangsar ; 3. Anglo Chinese School, Ipoh ; 4. King Edward VII School, Taiping. Time : 4' $2\frac{3}{5}$".

Champion House : Sulaiman House.

Victor Ludorum : Syed Zain.

THE INSPECTION BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS, ON SUNDAY, 23rd JUNE, 1940, OF THE MALAY COLLEGE CADET CORPS, SCOUTS, AND CUBS, AND THE HANDWORK ACTIVITIES.

IN the past the Board of Governors met, inspected the School, the boys and the buildings, and witnessed the Sports as Judges, all in one day. But this year, the Headmaster made a point of requesting the Governors to stay longer and inspect everything which is carried on in the College. Thus after inspecting the School buildings and its compound, and witnessing the Sports and the Concert on Saturday, an account of which appears elsewhere in this issue, the Governors remained on the next day to inspect the Cadet Corps, the Scouts and Cubs, and the various handwork activities.

At seven thirty on Sunday morning, the Cadets, Scouts and Cubs took up their respective positions in the School padang, all ready for inspection. The Cadets marched past in review order with the band, which has greatly improved since last year, playing an active part. We all think that they put up a splendid show, and we are sure the Board of Governors were pleased with it.

The inspection of the Scouts did not take long, nevertheless the Board of Governors were pleased with the turn out, which attained a high standard. The Governors then moved over to the Cub corner and were apparently much amused by the Cub work. It should be noted that the Wolf Cub Pack was organised barely six months ago, and the show they put up shewed promise of a very successful future.

The Board of Governors then came over again to inspect the Scouts, who had now scattered to various places where they proposed to carry out their display. The Second Troop gave a very interesting display of hand signals which was shortly followed by a demonstration of fire-lighting. The First Troop divided itself into three different sections, each concentrating on different branches of ambulance work. One dealt with a road accident, another busied itself with a drowning person, while the other group successfully staged a rescue from fire.

The Cadets gave a pleasing show of some of the military training taught in the College, and the undergrowth adjoining the empty bungalow provided an excellent site for practice in firing from behind cover.

The whole inspection finished at about a quarter to nine.

After breakfast all members of the various hand work sections went over to their respective places and carried on with their usual work. At 10.15 a.m. the Board of Governors arrived at the School Garden and were pleased to see the very marked progress of the Gardening Society, which is in the charge of Mr. Jackman and Che' Salleh Hussein.

The Governors then walked over to the Book-binding Class. This is a newly introduced activity, which is very popular. The Governors were evidently pleased to see the number of books bound in such a short period.

At the Carpentry Shop, the Board of Governors were again surprised as well as pleased to see the progress of the College amateur carpenters. Drawing boards, small tables and models of various kinds were some of the products of the shop.

Next door, the Basketry Class was a hive of industry, and although the Governors were not able to see many baskets on the shelf, the progress already made gave promise of a flourishing future. The Basketry Class having been inspected, there was not a single activity left in the College which the Governors had not seen. We hope that they went away well satisfied with our work.

A. Z.

THE SCHOOL CONCERT ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 22nd, 1940.

AFTER the Sports on the evening of June 22nd at 10 p.m, there was a School Concert staged by the boys of Form IV and Form Shell in the College Library. There were present their Highesses the Sultans of Perak and Selangor, The Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan and the Governors of the College, the British Residents of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, the Acting Adviser on Education, F.M.S. and leading members of the States.

The plays performed were "Traitor's Moon" by Form IV and "A Scene from the Merchant of Venice" by Form Shell. A high standard of acting was maintained by all the players. When the concert ended at 11.30 p.m. the loud applause of the audience indicated their sincere appreciation of the performance.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING—1940.

THE prizes were given away by Mrs. Carey at the end of the first term, on Thursday, March 7th. The occasion was very quiet, and was not made public because it has not been possible for the Governors of the College to leave their States twice during the year. We thank Mrs. Carey very much for her kindness in giving away the prizes on that day.

The prize-winners were as follows:—

FORM I

Form Prize	..	Azizul Rahman
Arithmetic	..	Raja Adzham
English Written	..	Raja Aznam
English Spoken	..	Azizul Rahman
Art	..	Megat Tajul Ariffin
Hygiene	..	Shahudi
Malay	..	Mohamed Tajudin
Geography	..	Azizul Rahman

FORM II

Form Prize	..	Sidek
History	..	Abdul Khalid
English Written	..	Syed Nong Chik
English Spoken	..	Ahmad bin Ali
Malay	..	Abdul Khalid
Arithmetic	..	Sidek
Arithmetic	..	Tun Kamarulzambri
Geography	..	Tengku Shahrin Yusof and Syed Nong Chik
Art	..	Syed Nong Chik

REMOVE

Form Prize	..	Abdul Razak bin Samah
Geography	..	Tengku Yusof, N.S.
Geography	..	U. Othman
English Spoken & Written	..	Abdul Razak bin Samah
Malay	..	Abdul Razak bin Samah
Art	..	Tengku Mohamed (Johore)
Mathematics	..	Abang Kassim
Hygiene	..	T. Yusof, N.S.
History	..	T. Yusof, N.S.

FORM III

Form Prize	..	Syed Mahadzar
Art	..	Raja Idris
History	..	Syed Mahadzar
English	..	Raja Idris
Hygiene	..	Wok Nordin
Mathematics	..	Syed Mahadzar
Geography	..	Mansor
Geography	..	Raja Idris
Malay	..	Abdullah bin Karim

FORM IV

Form Prize	..	Tengku Abdullah
English	..	Tengku Abdullah
History	..	Tengku Abdullah
Geography	..	Syed Kamarulzaman (T. Abdullah)
Art	..	Syed Kamarulzaman
Art	..	E. Nasruddin
Malay	..	Syed Abu Bakar (T. Abdullah)
Mathematics	..	Raja Azman
Hygiene	..	Syed Abu Bakar

SHELL

Form Prize	..	Ibrahim
Geography	..	Hussein bin Mohd. Nordin
Art	..	Idris bin Abdul Rahman
English Spoken	..	Hamzah
Mathematics	..	Ibrahim
History	..	Hamzah
English	..	Raja Kamarudin
Hygiene	..	Wan Ahmad
Malay	..	Hamzah

FORM V

Form Prize	..	Abu Zarim
English Language	..	Abu Zarim
English Literature	..	Abu Zarim
History	..	Tengku Ja'afar
Geography	..	Tengku Ja'afar
Art	..	Raja Nordin
Hygiene	..	R. A. Kamar (Abu Zarim)
English Spoken	..	Wan Abdul Hamid
Malay	..	Raja Mohd. Ridzuan
Mathematics	..	Mohd. Shamsudin

THE SPORTS COMMITTEE.

President	– –	The Headmaster.
Vice-President	– –	Mr. K. D. Luke.
Hon. Secretary	– –	Che Md. Salleh bin Ahmad.
Committee Members	–	Mr. C. W. Jackman.
		Mohd. Ghazalli.
		T. Ja'afar.
		Mohd. Nor.
		R. A. Kamar.
		Abu Bakar.
		T. Korish.

THE Sports Committee have had four meetings this year, presided over by the President and attended by all the members. Extracts from these meetings read as follows:—

6th September, 1939.

On the suggestion of the Vice-President that an effort be made to encourage the playing of Volley Ball, the meeting decided to include this game as one of the official court games of the College. The Volley Ball Captain was then asked to put up on the Notice Board a daily slip with names of players for the day.

26th November, 1939.

A few designs (prepared by the Vice-President) for the College Hockey shirt were shown to all the members. The meeting, after careful examination, selected the design with two long red and yellow panels, white pocket and collar and black sleeves.

3rd January, 1940.

At this meeting the following elections were made:—

Football Captain –	–	T. Ja'afar.
Football Vice-Captain	–	Mohd. Nor.
Football Secretary	–	Mohd. Shamsudin (re-elected).
Squash Captain –	–	T. Ja'afar.

Under general, the President explained:

(i) That Captains would have to be responsible for having the necessary materials ready on the ground.

(ii) That when a boy was put in to a position of authority his duty would be to organise and to see that things were done, not by himself, but by those boys whom he had chosen to do them for him. The President further said that in future he did not wish to see Captains running about the field collecting balls, flags, etc.

(iii) That no balls should be kept in the domitories. Captains and Prefects must see that games are not played anywhere inside or very near the College building.

3rd June, 1940.

The following elections were made:—

Second Drill Monitor	–	T. ARIF. (The 1st. Drill Monitor being W. A. Hamid).
Cricket Captain –	–	T. JAAFAR (unanimously elected).
Cricket Vice-Captain	–	E. NASARUDIN.
Cricket Secretary –	–	HAMZAH.
Athletics Captain	–	MOHD. GHAZALLI.
Athletic Vice-Captain	–	SYED ZAIN.
Athletic Secretary	–	ABDULLAH AZIZI.

Under general, the Vice-President suggested that House Captains should endeavour to make more members of their respective Houses play Fives. The President strongly supported this suggestion and in speaking on the subject asked House Captains to tell their Fives Captains what to do. He added that they should encourage and teach more boys to play this game in the correct way.

On the proposal of the Vice-President, it was agreed that Houses should provide players with gloves. The President then presented each House with a pair of Fives gloves.

In the course of his remarks on the care of sports materials such as balls, gloves, etc., the President emphasised the fact that boys of the College should learn to be more careful with both Government and private property.

20th May, 1940.

This was a meeting of the Sports Sub-Committee presided over by the Vice-President. The meeting decided to adopt the following rule for classifying competitors for the Athletic Sports, 1940:

Every boy was to be marked for Age, Height, and Weight as under:

	4 marks.	5 marks.	6 marks.
Age	under 13.	under 16	over 16
Height	up to 54″ inclusive.	up to 63″ inclusive	over 63″
Weight	up to 65 lbs. incl:	up to 92 lbs. incl:	over 92 lbs.

Boys were then to be classified as under:

A (open) over 16 marks.
B 15 — 16 inclusive.
C under 15.

M. S. BIN A.

HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

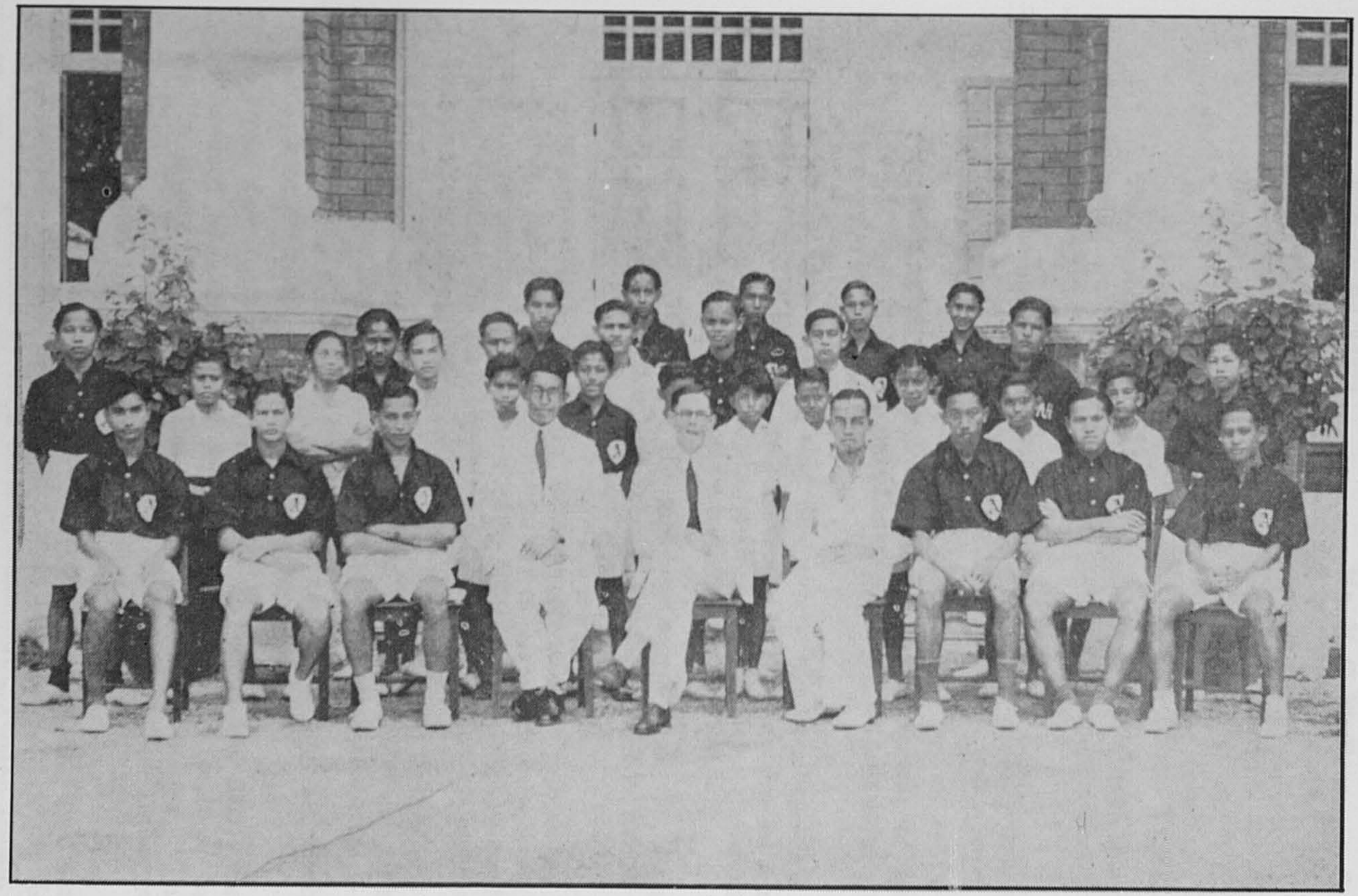
IN the last issue of the Malay College Magazine we set down in detail the new system for the House Championship. We could not then announce the results because there were still the Hockey and Soccer Inter-House matches to be held.

The points obtained by different Houses in monthly form orders over the year have been added up and the leading Houses has been awarded fifty points. Other Houses have obtained points in proportion to their form-work. total.

The following is the final result:—

		Idris.	Sulaiman.	Mohd. Shah.	Ahmad.
Squash	..	6	8	5	17
Fives	..	10	8	4	14
Tennis	..	6	4	9	17
Badminton	..	5	9	10	12
Cricket	..	28	8	8	28
Hockey	..	16	8	12	26
Football	..	20	10	24	18
Sports	..	36	32	26	24
Form Work	..	19	50	41	29
Total	..	146	137	139	185

The Champion House is therefore Ahmad House.



AHMAD HOUSE. WINNERS OF THE HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP 1940.

Back Row: Wan Ahmad, T. Khalid, T. Korish, R. Shahrin, R. Kamarudin and Ismail.

Second Row: Dahalan, T. Seri Alam, Azizul Hassan, Megat Abbas and R. Shahar.

Third Row: Idris, R. Ali, T. Hamid, Wan Mahmud, Wan Omar, R. Adzhar, R. Shariff, R. Ali, Ahmad, T. Syed Idrus and Shamsudin.

Sitting: T. Daud, Abdul Aziz, T. Ja'afar, Che Salleh Hussein, Mr. C. W. Jackman, Abdul Razak, Mohd. Ghazalli, Syed Yussuf and Abu Zarim.

THE MALAY COLLEGE UNION.

Masters-in-Charge	–	Mr. F. C. W. Edge and Che Ariffin.
President	–	Raja Redzuan.
Vice-President	–	Tungku Ja'afar.
Hon. Secretary	–	Ungku Muhsin.
Committee	–	Wan Ahmad (Form V).
		Abdul Khalid (Shell).
		Raja Idris (Form IV).

As the Secretary, on behalf of the Union, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing its heartfelt gratitude to those who first founded it and all those who helped it to survive.

Being the oldest society in the School, it has naturally undergone many changes; and of all the years of its existence, last year (from August to June, 1940), was perhaps the busiest.

Mr. Luke, who voluntarily undertook all the trouble of reviving this society in 1936, as President and Master-in-charge, has been largely responsible for its popularity and progress.

With the idea, however, that this society, like other societies, should be run entirely by the boys, he resigned from the Presidentship on August 10th, 1939. Recently the office of Master-in-charge has been transferred to Mr. Edge, whom we take this opportunity of welcoming.

On August 17th, 1939, the members agreed that the Malay College Literary, Dramatic and Debating Society should in future be named the Malay College Union.

On August 10th, Che Abdul Razak succeeded Mr. Luke as the President. Che Abdul Razak, too, during the tenure of his office, did his work so well, that his resignation on December 14th, 1939, was a great loss to the society. Before vacating the chair, he on behalf of the House congratulated Raja Redzuan, the present President, on his appointment.

Tungku Ja'afar, who had served as Honorary Secretary since August 10th was unanimously elected Vice-President to Raja Redzuan.

During the first term of 1939 (August to October) six meetings were held, three of which were Inter-House Debates.

The first Inter-House Debate, held on September 21st, was between Mohammed Shah House and Suleiman House. The result of the Debate was in favour of Suleiman House, who opposed the motion, "That Might is Right." Suleiman House obtained 89 points, while Mohammed Shah House obtained 84.

Suleiman House was represented by Che Abdul Manaf, Che Abdul Hamid, Wan Hamid, Showket, R. A. Kamar and Raja Redzuan; while Mohammed Shah was represented by Raja Nordin, Shamsudin, Tengku Ismail, Hisham, Che Shamsudin and Che Abbas.

The second Inter-House Debate was between Ahmad and Idris Houses. It was held on Thursday, September 28th. Idris House, opposing the motion "That Success is the Only Source of Happiness;" defeated Ahmad House by 11 marks. The score being—Idris 114 and Ahmad 103.

Ahmad House was represented by Abu Zarim, Che Ramli, Tungku Daud, Syed Yusuf, Che Abdul Aziz, and Che Abdul Razak. Idris House was represented by Yang Rasdi, Raja Shahruzzaman, Syed Ahmad, Ungku Muhsin, Raja Mokhtar and Raja Mohar.

The final Inter-House Debate was therefore between Suleiman and Idris Houses. It was held on October 9th.

The motion before the House was:—

"One crowded hour of glorious life.
Is worth an age without a name."

Suleiman House supported the motion and won by 6 1/3 marks. The score being—Suleiman House 103 1/3 and Idris House 97.

Suleiman House thus became the Champion House in Debating.

During these three debates the Headmaster and Mrs. Carey, first with Mr. T. P. M. Lewis, Principal of the Clifford School; then with Mr. A. C. Jomaron, the District Officer, Kuala Kangsar; and lastly with Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, Deputy Adviser on Education, F.M.S., kindly acted as judges. A vote of thanks was proposed to the judges at the conclusion of each debate.

In six of the ten meetings held in the first term of 1940 (December, 1939 to February, 1940), instead of the usual debates, the declamations of both "Speakers" and "Non-Speakers" were held; "Speakers" being bovs who had spoken regularly and well in debates.

Competitors were divided into three groups. In the first group were Malay Probationers and the Vth Form, in the second the Shell and the IVth; in the 3rd the rest of the Junior School who competed.

The Chairman, in each of these meetings, reminded the House that each competitor would be allowed to speak only for five minutes on any subject chosen by himself. Marks would be awarded as follows:—fifteen for fluency, fifteen for enunciation and intonation, fifteen for subject matter, and fifteen for correctness of speech, making a total of sixty marks.

Prizes were awarded by the Headmaster to both "Speakers" and "Non-Speakers."

The prize winners in group I were:—
Speakers—Enche Abdul Razak, Enche Abdul Aziz.
Non-Speaker—Enche Ramli.

In group II the prize winners were:—
Speaker—Tungku Abdullah.
Non-Speakers—Mazlan and Md. Yusuf N.S.

In the 3rd group prizes were won by:—
Speaker—Ahmad Zainal Abidin.
Non-Speakers—Wan Omar, Abdul Kadir and Raja Shahrin.

There were in all nine meetings of the Union for declamations, and at each of these we were most grateful to have the Headmaster, Mr. Luke and Mr. Jackman acting as judges.

So far this term we have held six meetings—In the first three the declamations were held.

In private business on May 16th Tungku Daud was elected Honorary Secretary.

U. M.
K. D. L.

LIST OF DEBATES—AUGUST, 1939 TO MAY, 1940.

31st August, 1939	—	'In the opinion of this House modern inventions have done more harm to civilisation than good'.
7th September, „	—	'That the present war will last longer than that of the Great War 1914—1918'.
14th „ „	—	'That Malay customs should be preserved unmodified'.

Inter-House Debates.

21st „ „	—	'That might is right'. (Mohammad Shah vs. Sulaiman).
28th „ „	—	'That success is the only source of happiness'. (Ahmad vs. Idris).
9th October, „	—	'That one crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name'. (Final—Sulaiman vs. Idris).
7th December, „	—	'That this House prefers Home life to Hostel life'.
14th „ „	—	'That in the opinion of this House Co-education is harmful to both boys and girls'.
21st „ „	—	'That this House prefers the opera to the cinema'.
4th January, 1940	—	'That this House would rather work in a commercial firm than in Government service'.
11th „ „	—	'Declamations of the 1st group of Non-Speakers'.
18th „ „	—	'Declamations of the 1st group of Speakers'.
25th „ „	—	'A New Malay College should be built at Camerons Highlands'.
1st February, „	—	'Declamations of the 2nd group of Non-Speakers'.
8th „ „	—	'Declamations of the 2nd group of Speakers'.
15th „ „	—	'Declamations of the 3rd group of Non-Speakers'.
11th April, „	—	'Declamations of the 4th group of Non-Speakers'.
18th „ „	—	'Declamations of the 5th group of Non-Speakers'.
25th „ „	—	'Declamations of remaining Speakers and Non-Speakers'.
2nd May, „	—	'That this House is in favour of Income Tax in Malaya'.
9th „ „	—	'That the Death Sentence should be abolished'.
16th „ „	—	'That Character is the governing element of life, and is above genius'.

THE TERMINAL CONCERT.

AT the end of the first term we held a concert in the College Library, in which all the Forms with the exception of Form V, Remove and Form I took part. About a hundred visitors from the local Malay and European communities watched the performance. As usual each play was in the charge of a master, who produced the play.

The first item of the evening was a play by Form II, which was under the direction of Mr. Edge. It was about two boys who played truant, and who were later caught out by their mothers. T. Alam could have been a better mother had his voice been softer. On the whole the play was very well acted.

The next play in the programme was the 'Keys of Calais' by the Third Form. Mohd. Nor, as King Edward III, looked imposing, while Tengku Zulkifli made a good Queen Philepha. The story, which was concerned with the siege of Calais, was well brought out. It was directed by Mr. Jackman.

'Traitor's Moon' a play by the Fourth Form, was one of the best of the evening's programme. Its success was due in large part to Mr. Luke, who directed the play. S. Mahadzar, as the fierce Gonzaga, and Rubian as the mirthful Orsino were splendid in their roles, while Abdullah, playing the part of young Giovanni, intrigued the audience with his mandolin. Mansor and Khanifah looked very much like two cut-throats and acted with dramatic skill the parts of the traitors.

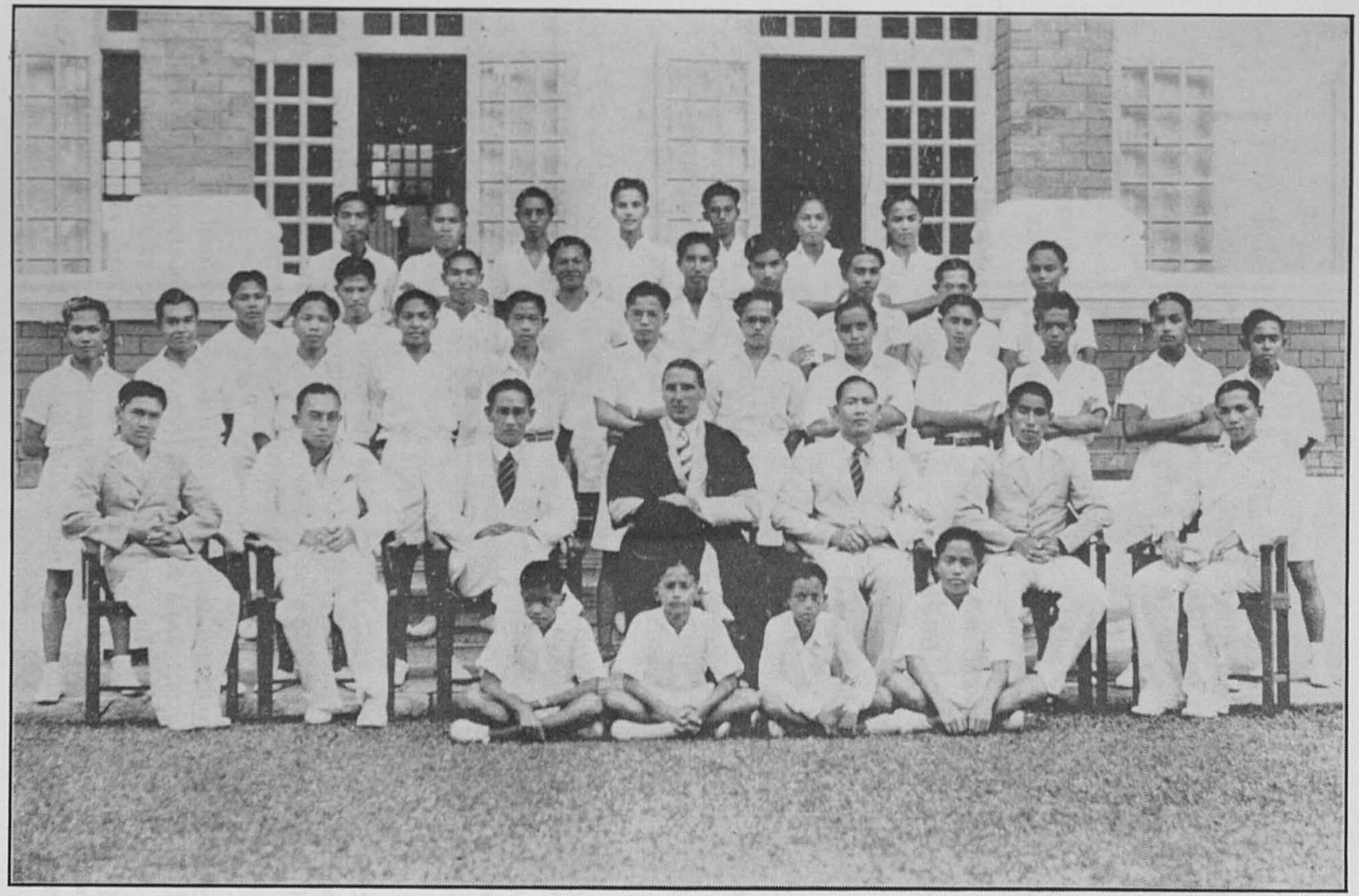
This play was followed by a ten minutes' interval.

The Malay Probationers then produced a sketch called 'Laying the Ghost' under the guidance of the Headmaster. Shamsudin as the Professor played his part well, while Raja Mohar was successful in keeping the audience in laughter by his witty remarks and funny actions. Manaf looked every inch a policeman, and with Abbas acting the part of a tramp, he formed the comical background of the play. Aziz, who thought out the plan to catch the Ghost, maintained a serious face throughout the play, which, on the whole was a very successful one.

The last and best play of all was the Trial Scene from 'Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice' produced by the Shell Form. Mr. Jackman was the director and the marked success of the play was to a great extent due to him. The play opened with an excellently delivered prologue by T. Abdullah, who also played the part of Bassanio. Megat Abas was the Duke, whose stately entrance into the Court did not fail to produce an effect on the audience. S. Kamarulzaman played the part of Shylock very well. He was determined to get his pound of flesh from Antonio, played by Azizul Hassan, but found himself thwarted in the end through the cunning of Portia, creditably acted by Yang Rasdi disguised as a lawyer. The other players were Raja Sulong, S. Abu Bakar, Zainuddin, Abdul Khalid, Idris, R. Amir, U. Nasaruddin and A. Azizi.

The evening's programme came to a close with 'God Save the King'.

T. ABDULLAH,
Shell.



THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY 1940.

Back Row: R. Idris, S. Yussuf, T. Ngah, W. A. Hamid, R. Redzuan, A. Khalid and Megat Mahmud.

Second Row: S. Ahmad, R. Khalid, Abu Bakar, T. Ahmad, Wan Ahmad, T. Daud Mansur, U. Othman and Rubian.

Third Row: Abu Zarim, S. Kamarulzaman, Idris, S. Mahadzar, R. Redzuan, R. Amir, T. Nasir, Mohd. Yussuf, R. Kamarudin, Ahmad Zainal Abidin and T. Abdullah Azizi.

Sitting: U. Mehsin, A. Razak, Che Ariffin, The Headmaster, Che Mohd. Salleh, Shamsudin, T. Ja'afar.

Front Row: T. Adnan, T. Shahrin Yussuf, T. Abdul Rahman and Nordin Ali.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

IT is delightful to record that the Society after a year's existence is in a flourishing position. Membership has pleasingly increased and at the end of May our record book showed that there were forty one members of the Society in all, although a few of the founder members have to our regret left the Society.

There has been no change made in the officials of the Society during the year and at the end of May the following were the office bearers:—

President	– –	CHE ABDUL RAZAK.
Vice-President	– –	MOHD. SHAMSUDIN YAACOB.
Hon. Secretary	– –	RAJA REDZWAN.
Hon. Treasurer	– –	UNGKU MOHSIN.

The Society has been able to make two excursions during the year, one to Taiping Hill and the other to the Chenderoh Dam. Both these excursions were extremely toilsome and the members of the Society can well be congratulated for undergoing them successfully. It is hoped that the Society will be able to make more excursions during the current year.

The Society is very grateful to Dr. Scott, the Agricultural Officer in Kuala Kangsar, for giving them a most interesting talk on "Agriculture throughout the Ages." Various other meetings of the Society were held and suggestions regarding the improvement and running of the Society were discussed at length. It seems probable that another excursion will take place in the near future.

However, it is much to be regretted that the Society has not yet been able to do any map-making and the like. Some of the members have shown initiative but pressure of work both outside and inside the school has prevented them from carrying out their ideas.

It is, however, pleasant to record that members of the Society have also been members of the Travel Book Club since the beginning of the year, and that the books obtained have been most interesting. But it is a pity that the Society has no special room in which these books can be placed or in which their various meetings can be held. The Society is, however, looking forward with high hopes to obtaining one when the proposed expansion of the School buildings takes place.

Financially the Society is in a flourishing position. Funds have been raised monthly and it is hoped that the Society will be in a position to make a long trip somewhere before long. The Headmaster, our Patron, made a most generous contribution towards the cost of our excursion to Taiping Hill, and we greatly appreciate his kindness and interest in the Society.

At the end of May two of our prominent officials left the Society. They were Che Abdul Razak, the President, and Ungku Mohsin, the Hon. Treasurer. Che Abdul Razak, the retiring President, was a young and energetic man whose valuable services will never be forgotten by the whole Society. Had it not been for him the members of the Society would not have been able to make the two excursions mentioned above. Thus he deserved this high post of Presidentship. He left the Society as he was going to Raffles College as a Malay Probationer to further his studies.

On the day of his retirement he congratulated the new officials, especially the new President, who, he declared, would do better than he himself had done. He also wished the Society continued success when he bid us all "good-bye."

Ungku Mohsin, the Hon. Treasurer also left us prior to going to Raffles College. He had done good work throughout the year, and his post was indeed a very responsible one. It is not easy to persuade members from time to time to pay their monthly subscriptions, but he managed to execute this task with great success. Once again the Society has sustained another great loss. We wish both of them the best of luck in all their undertakings. In honour of them both and for the Society in general a group photograph, which appears in this issue, was taken in May.

On the day of election when the President retired, Mohd. Shamsuddin who had been the Vice-President, was unanimously elected as the New President, while Raja Redzwan who had been the Hon. Secretary was elected Vice-President. The post of Hon. Secretary fell to Syed Yussuf, while Raja Khalid was unanimously voted to be the Hon. Treasurer. Thus the new officials from the 15th of May are:—

President	– –	Mohd. Shamsudin.
Vice-President	– –	Raja Redzwan.
Hon. Secretary	– –	Syed Yussuf.
Hon. Treasurer	– –	Raja Khalid.

It is the hope of every one of its members and no doubt of the school generally that the Society will continue to do well in future.

Syed Yussuf,
Hon. Secretary.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S VISIT TO TAIPING HILL.

IT was on Christmas day last year that the College Geographical Society went on its maiden excursion to Taiping Hill. Early at five o'clock all those members who were to make the trip were already out of their beds in spite of the bitter cold of the morning. After a short and hurried breakfast at six o'clock, they all gathered in front of the School ready to begin the journey. However, their punctuality and enthusiasm were spoilt by the late arrival of the buses, which were to take them to the foot of Taiping Hill, and which were supposed to be at the School at 6 a.m. After much anxiety they took their seats in the buses at half past six and two masters and thirty boys started on their journey.

After a short stay at Taiping, where we bought the necessary provisions to last us on the way, we reached the foot of the Hill at 7.30 a.m. Immediately alighting from the buses, we started our walk up the Hill. The first hundred yards of the journey were easy enough, for there was a good road with only a gentle gradient, and much singing and happy talking were heard above the chirping of the insects from the surrounding jungle. When we came to the first flights of steps, we were all too ready to come to a decision that we should climb all the necessary steps rather than walk along the road, which, we considered, was much too long a road and would involve unnecessary walking. Although the first flight of steps we came to ranged over a distance of a couple of hundred yards at a steep slope, our enthusiasm so much flooded our sense of discretion that we made naught of these difficulties.

Although the steps were well made and the way was well cleared of trees or even weeds some of the slopes were much too steep for us, who were not used to much climbing. Some of us had to stop and have rest even before we had finished climbing the first flight of steps.

Nevertheless we dragged ourselves wearily from one flight of steps to another. It is interesting to record that there were many little shelters built with corrugated iron roofs at the tops of these long flights of steps. At the bottom of each flight of steps was placed a white post, on which was written the number of yards in the flight. These shelters and posts were indeed invaluable for the sight of a shelter while climbing gave the necessary encouragement for it always assured us of the end of a flight of steps. There were about twenty-seven of these flights of steps and the number of steps in each flight ranged from 10 to 243.

When we reached the bottom of the longest flight of steps, many of us sighed with an air of despair, for, as we looked up to the crest of the flight, it seemed that it almost reached to heaven and it inevitably reminded us of the tower of Babel. However, after crossing the Rubicon of our journey, our road became comparatively easy, for the flights of steps though still numerous, were much shorter and gentler. It was only the first couple of miles of the journey that were so toilsome.

Furthermore what made the journey so interesting was the fact that we met many other people besides the Indian coolies. Some of them were schoolboys like ourselves. As it was Christmas day the number of coolies carrying luggage up and down the Hill was exceptionally large. The journey was then more like walking along a long avenue of a city than climbing a hill. Moreover, the cheerful gossip of the many holiday makers and the beautiful sight of a long lines of coolies carrying the heavy luggage on their heads made the journey most enjoyable to almost everyone of us.

Besides the halting sheds there were many other places where we stopped to have our rest. We were particularly grateful for drinking water which was obtainable almost all the way. Most of us stopped at the Tea Gardens where there was a Rest House. Somewhere a hundred yards below the Rest House there was a shrine near the road in which there was a box. The box was placed in a concrete circular compartment. Whether it was a Hindu shrine or a shrine of some other religion it was extremely difficult to say. However, some of us out of superstition or generosity threw coins into the box.

After we had walked for an hour or so, the heat became intense. We were extremely tired for each of us had to carry on his back a fairly heavy pack consisting of our food and clothes. However, we trudged on our weary way and at a few minutes to ten the first man in our party reached our destination. It was only after about three hours journey that most of us reached Speedy's bungalow, which is the third highest bungalow on the hill. All of us unanimously agreed that we were very tired and a few even declared that they would never make such a hopelessly toilsome journey again. However, the beautiful scenery around us, and the curry-tiffin under the cold shade of the bungalow drowned everything in a tide of delight.

Our bungalow was a beautiful new one with a proud history behind it. It was named after Captain Speedy, who was the British Resident of Perak from 1874—1878. A few yards away from the house, situated on slightly higher ground, was a good Tennis court. Two of us, who were perhaps inspired by the beauty of the court played tennis in the afternoon, although we were very tired.

It was, however, a pity to think that only nine of us (one master and eight boys) could stay in the bungalow for the night. The rest of us had to go down the hill on the same day. The eight boys, who were allowed to stay, were the most Senior members of the Society, who were about to leave the College and who, therefore, had no chance of attending another excursion. The young members of the Society who had to go down in the afternoon, must have felt anxious to stay on the Hill and enjoy seeing the lovely scenery. They, however, hid their disappointment under a cloak of kindness, and departed from the Hill joyfully.

The eight of us who stayed on the Hill were able to go up to what is known as the 'Cottage', the highest point on the Hill. It is an extremely beautiful place and it encouraged us to occupy one of the bungalows whenever we happen to pay a visit to the Hill again. On the other hand when night came we were rather disappointed for we had to confine ourselves to our bungalow since a heavy shower made everything dark and terribly cold. We

spent our time playing 'monopoly' by the fire-side till midnight. It was a terribly cold night and in spite of the specially warm beds provided for us we nevertheless felt extremely cold.

Early on the morrow after breakfast and after saying farewell to the staff of our bungalow, we started descending the Hill at 8 a.m. The descent was naturally easy enough and after an hour's trotting we reached the foot of the Hill. On our way we stopped at Maxwell's bungalow and visited the Diary farm and the gardens. They impressed us very much indeed and even to-day some of us still remember the magnificent Maxwell's garden as in a dream. We enjoyed the descent for it took us only a little more than an hour to finish the journey. We reached Taiping at 10.30 a.m., early enough to take the 11 o'clock bus to Kuala Kangsar.

Various photographs were taken on the Hill, and we are much obliged to the President and the Secretary of the College Photographical Society for taking those photographs and for printing them for us. We are further obliged to the two masters, founder members of our Society, for accompanying us on the trip and through their energy and enthusiasm making it possible.

ABDUL RAZAK.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S VISIT TO CHENDROH DAM.

SHORTLY before our president, Che' Razak, left the College, the Society went for an outing to Chenderoh on Bicycles. The arrangements for the visit had been made long before-hand, and when the Headmaster kindly allowed us to have any free Sunday off, we chose the 12th of May as the day for the excursion.

Early on that memorable Sunday, after filling our haversacks with provisions for the day's lunch, we started off towards Grik. It was only half past six then, and we took full advantage of the cool, fresh morning air.

By the time we reached Kati, the sun had begun to peep over the towering hill to the east, and most of us were glad we had brought our hats with us. As we cycled farther and farther, the sun shone brighter and brighter, and we were thankful we had Che' Salleh, a member of the Staff, with us, for with him cracking a joke or two every now and then, the heat of the sun ceased to be a bother.

It was approximately nine o'clock when we reached Sauk, and there we turned from the Main Road and cycled along an unmetalled road to Chendroh. It was along here that we received the thrill of the whole journey, for climbing the hill by the half broken road provided good, though hard, sport.

Anyway, whether we appreciated the nature of the journey or not, we were glad when we arrived at Chendroh at about ten o'clock. Just outside the gate, there was a small shop, and there we stopped for a little refreshment. Having recovered we proceeded to the gate, and, with our President leading, we entered the compound of the Dam. We proposed first of all to visit the Dam and all concerned with it and then to have our swim.

Nothing but wonder filled our minds when we entered the huge building, where the enormous turbines that generate the electricity work. If we had any knowledge of engineering before, we certainly had never thought that such could be connected with it. We were shown round the whole place and over the actual dam by various members of the staff working there, and to them we tender our sincere thanks. We went into every room and corner, and by the time we reached the other bank of the river, we felt that we had seen enough.

After having our lunch, we proceeded to have a swim in the deep, cool water above the Dam. The flood which the Dam causes, covers a very wide space, which forms a splendid place for boating, and with two small

boats put at our disposal, we all enjoyed ourselves immensely. Some even went boating in the sun without their shirts on, and although they never stopped grinning with pleasure then, they did not try to smile off their aching skin two days later!

Then amidst the laughter and enjoyment came the announcement that the hour for our departure had arrived. After clearing up the place, we sadly marched back to the gate where we had deposited our bicycles. We said good-bye to Chendroh at 2.30 p.m., and as we entered the College compound at about five in the evening, no one of us could deny that that was the end of a really enjoyable day.

To conclude, we are indeed very glad to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Dunbar, through whose permission and kindness in rendering every assistance we needed during the visit, the success of the expedition was made possible.

A. Z.

VISIT TO CHANGKAT KINDING.

A FURTHER excursion by the Society was made just before the end of term. Although it was one of our most enjoyable trips we regret that we are unable to publish a full account of it in this issue. The excursion was to the Changkat Kinding Tea and Rubber Estate at Tanjong Rambutan.

We are extremely grateful to Mr. J. S. Ferguson, J.P., who gave us permission to visit the Estate and who took much trouble to make our visit a most happy one.

CADET CORPS.

THE inspection of the Cadet Corps by Major Crook, A.S.O.L.F., took place on October 12th, and as a result of his visit we began the new type of training in threes. His inspection also showed us where some of our weaknesses lay, for though the Corps acquitted itself well on the ceremonial parade, the weapon training shown afterwards was not up to standard.

A big effort has been made to put this right, and while we have spent the first term of the school year thoroughly acquainting ourselves with the new drill, we have worked hard at weapon training this term. All instruction has been given by N.C.Os, and this should help to remedy another weakness from which we were suffering last year, that is the inability of N.C.Os to handle their sections efficiently.

Our present N.C.Os were well prepared for this work, because Capt. Somerville, O.C. 'B' Coy., 1st (Perak) Battn., F.M.S.V.F., kindly invited us to send a group of N.C.Os to a Cadre course run by 'B' Coy. on two consecutive weekends. Two officers and eight N.C.Os attended, and we were able to gather much useful information, not only about things which we cover in the Cadet training syllabus, but about other interesting matters which were new to us.

During the past term two ceremonial parades have been held. The first was on Empire Day, when the salute was taken by Mr. T. M. Hart, the A.D.O., Kuala Kangsar, the second was the inspection of the Cadets by the Board of Governors of the College the day after Sports Day. The British Resident, Perak, took the salute. On both occasions the new form of ceremonial was used. The wheeling was found difficult at first, but we understand that the Governors were quite impressed with the way the ceremonial was carried out.

The band has made a big improvement, and has now added to its repertoire a slow march, which it plays during the inspection. Shamsudin, the M.A.S. Probationer, acted as drum major for most of the time he was here, and was a very enthusiastic leader. His place has been taken by Syed Zain. The band were able to go to Taiping and watch the beating of the Retreat by the Drums and Pipes of the 17th Dogra Regiment, and this visit has helped to encourage the drummers in particular.

This year's musketry course has been fired, and eleven cadets have qualified as 1st Class Shots.

A new event this year, which we were very pleased to arrange, was a shooting match against the Penang Free School. The College lost, scoring 366 points against the Free School's 413 out of a total of 480. The College team was:—Sgt. U. Mohisin, Cdts. R. Mohar, Shamsudin, and Ibrahim.

The Guillemard Cup Competition has also been fired, and was won by Cdt. R. Mohar with a score of 70 out of a possible 75. Runner up was Cdt. Ibrahim.

Promotions.

To be Sergeants.	Cpl. R. Mahmud	Oct.	'39
	Cpl. U. Mohsin	Feb.	'40
	Cpl. S. Yussuf	June	'40
	Cpl. Mohd. Shamsudin	„	„
To be Corporals.	L/Cpl. M. Ghazalli	Mar.	'40
	L/Cpl. T. Ja'afar	June	'40
To be L/Corporals.	Cdt. R. Shahruzzaman	Oct.	'39
	„ S. Zin	„	„
	„ T. Daud	March	'40
	„ R. Khalid	„	„
	„ Wan Ahmad	June	'40
	„ Ibrahim	„	„
	„ T. Arif	„	„

The following qualified as First Class Shots.

Sgt. U. Mohsin
Cpl. S. Yussuf
Cpl. Mohd. Shamsudin.
L/Cpl. T. Ja'afar.
L/Cpl. T. Daud.
Cdt. Ibrahim.
Cdt. Abu Bakar.
„ E. Nasaruddin.
„ R. Sulong.
„ R. Mohar.
„ Mohd. Shamsudin.

C. W. J.

SCOUTS.

SCOUTS of the Malay College Troops are very sorry to lose a Scoutmaster who has been with them for many years. Mr. L. Fernando, who has gone on transfer to King Edward VII School, Taiping, will be missed particularly by the boys of the old 1st Troop. We send Mr. Fernando our greetings and wish him every success in Taiping.

At the same time we should like to welcome Mr. Fernando's successor —Che Salleh bin Hussein, who becomes the Scoutmaster of the new 1st Troop.

Recently Mr. Luke has received a District Commissioner's warrant, while Che Ariffin, Che Salleh and Che Abbas have received Scoutmaster's warrants. We should like to take this opportunity of congratulating these officers.

On January 3rd, 1940, the Malay College Scouts were once again re-organised, as many of our older boys were transferred to the Cadets. Instead of three troops we now have only two, while the small boys, who were formerly recruits working without uniform, have now been formed into a well-equipped Cub Pack. Each troop is made up of 24 Scouts and a Troop Leader. Che Salleh is Scoutmaster of Troop I and Che Ariffin Scoutmaster of Troop II. Che Abbas is in charge of the Cubs.

Varied programmes were arranged at the beginning of each term for both troops. Inter-Patrol and Inter-Troop Competitions were a special feature of the second term's programme.

On February 12th, 1940, there was an Inter-Troop Competition on the following heads: (1) Inspection, (2) Fire-lighting, (3) Knotting, (4) Bandaging, (5) Whistle and Hand Signals, (6) Verbal Message. The 2nd Troop won by a single point.

After the competition the Headmaster, who was the sole judge of the competition, congratulated all Scouters, Troop Leaders and Scouts on (a) the smart turn out, (b) the relatively high standard of efficiency achieved since the reorganisation in January, (c) the very great improvement in marching and general bearing. The Headmaster very kindly awarded a High Tea in the Dining Hall to Troop II for winning this competition. We thank him very much.

On April 30th an Inter-Patrol Estimation Competition was held. As a result of this competition the "Champion Patrol" Flag, presented many years ago by Che Salleh, was awarded to the Elephant Patrol of the 2nd Troop.

On May 6th the results of the Marathon Obstacle Race were announced, and the "Champion Patrol" Flag passed to the "Eagles" of Troop II.

On Empire Day the Scouts paraded with the Cadets on the School padang. Mr. T. M. Hart, the Acting District Officer, inspected both the Cadets and the Scouts, and afterwards read to us the Empire Day Message.

On June 23rd the Board of Governors, which included Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, Assistant Scout Commissioner for Malaya, inspected the Cadets and the Scouts. The 2nd Troop gave a demonstration of Hand and Whistle Signals and Signalling. The 1st Troop staged a bicycle accident, a rescue from drowning with artificial respiration, and a rescue from fire. The Governors seemed well pleased with our work.

On the previous day a number of Scouts from both Troops were on duty during the College Athletic Sports.

RAJA MOHD. REDZUAN,
RAJA ALANG KAMAR,
Troop Leaders,
K.D.L.

CARPENTRY SECTION.

A CONSIDERABLE increase in the activities of the Carpentry Section has been noted this year. There are now thirty-five members divided up into two groups, each group being subdivided into Seniors and Juniors. Since handwork in the College is now compulsory, there has been considerably more enthusiasm, and while we are by no means entitled to be called craftsmen as yet some quite creditable articles have been, and are being made. There is a certain amount of impatience in learning to use tools correctly and many boys try to run before they can walk; but these are natural faults which will gradually be erradicated.

The tools at our disposal leave much to be desired, and it is impossible to give our models a good finish.

We look forward to the time when each boy can have his own tools, and it is likely that this will be the case before very long. Communal tools do not receive the care they want, for they are of necessity used by expert and inexpert alike, and as a result need continual attention.

Our accommodation is both roomy and airy and a great deal of confusion has been obviated by the installation of commodious wall cupboards to house tools and unfinished models alike, each boy having a certain amount of space for his own private use.

Recently we have received much valuable advice from the Government Director of Handwork, while the Board of Governors of the College, who came and saw us at work, has promised us financial assistance.

It is hoped that the next edition of the Magazine will be able to report greatly improved facilities, and a much higher quality of work.

F. C. W. E.

WOLF CUB NOTES.

AT the beginning of the 1st Term this year, when the Scouts were re-organised, a Cub Pack was started, as it was found that there were many young recruits who had not yet reached the age of eleven. With the exception of five scouts, who had not gained their tenderfoot tests, most of the Cubs are boys of Form I, who know very little English.

The strength of the Pack now stands at 26. These Cubs are divided into four sixes. Nik Sulaiman of Kelantan has been elected Senior Sixer. S.M. Che Abbas acts as C.M. with Che A. Hamid (Prob.) as temporary A.C.M.

All instruction is given in English. The Cubs meet on Monday afternoons, and carry out work which is prepared at the beginning of every term. This arrangement has worked out satisfactorily.

It is worthy of note that the small boys are more cheerful and keen as Cubs than as recruits waiting to become Scouts. Most of them passed their tenderpad tests when they were tested on February 5th, 1940.

On February 12th, 1940, the tenderpad investiture was held when nearly all the Cubs were ready to work for their First Star. At present, there are four Cubs who have passed one Star Cub tests, these Cubs are working for their Second Star.

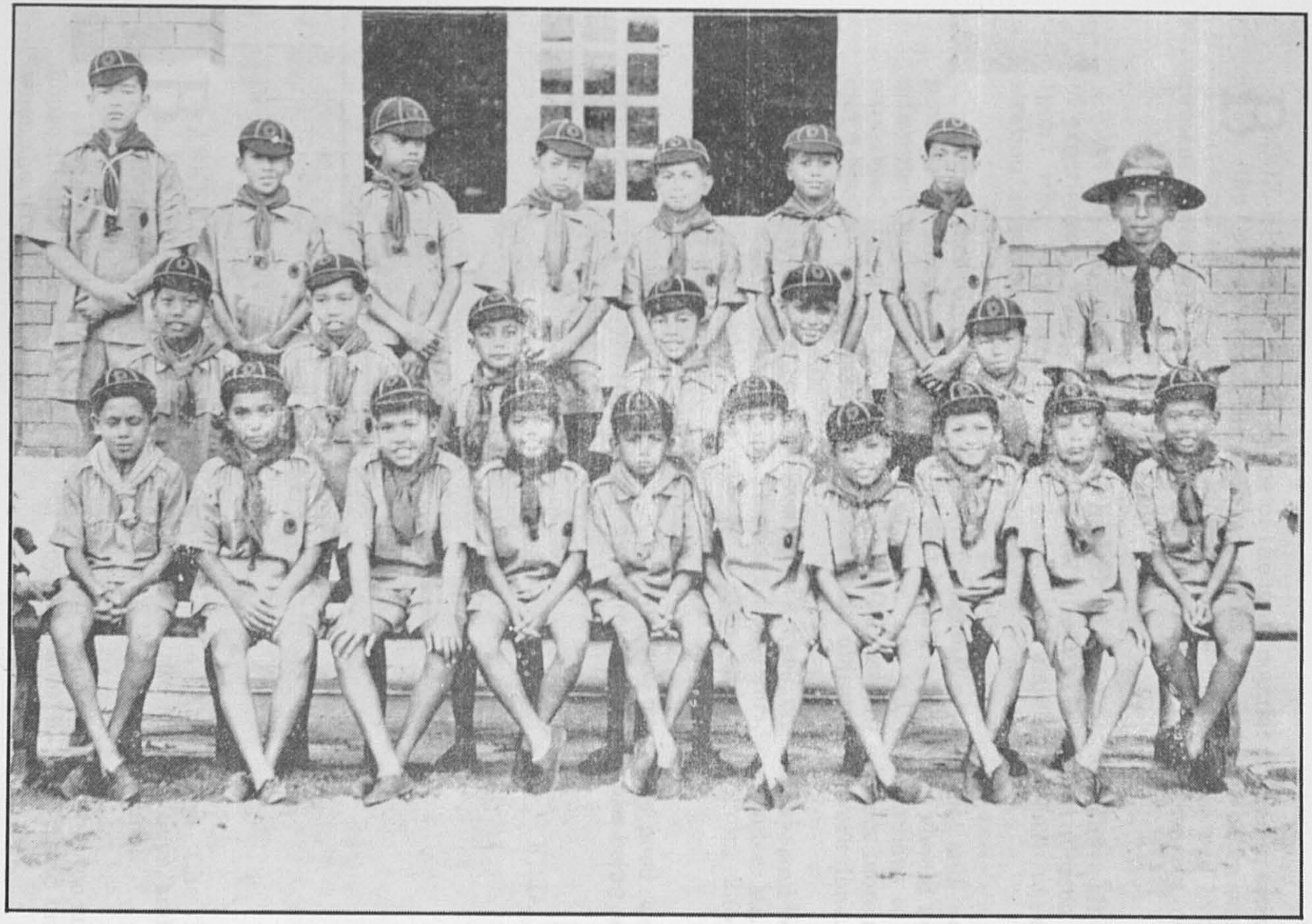
Friday, May 23rd was Empire Day. The Cubs had their share in the College Empire Day Parade, and it was carried out successfully.

At 8 a.m. on Sunday, June 3rd we were inspected by the Board of Governors which included Mr. H. R. Cheeseman, the Assistant Scout Commissioner for Malaya.

Since May 26th, work has been carried on without Che' A. Hamid, as he recently left the College to join Raffles College, Singapore. We were sorry to lose him and we hope he will meet with every success.

CHE' ABBAS,

Cub Master.



THE CUB PACK 1940.

Back Row: Nik Sulaiman, Raja Shariff, T. Adnan, T. Bahroum, Hashim, R. Aznam, T. Yussof (S.L.).

Middle Row: Meor Rasdi, T. Mohamed, Sulaiman, Mustaffa, R. Nazrin, T. Badli Shah, Che' Abas.

Front Row: Raja Ariffin, Kassim, Syed Hassan, R. Zainal Aziz, Hisham Hariri, Syed Mahmud, Baharudin, T. Aziz (Kn.), Meor Mohd. Ali, R. Adnan.

BOOK-BINDING.

BOOK-BINDING has been one of the most popular afternoon activities in the College during the last six months. It was started in one of the small houses behind the Squash Courts but soon moved over to its present home—the workshop by the Swimming Pool, formerly occupied by the Carpentry Section.

At first we were handicapped by lack of materials, and above all by lack of experience. We are extremely grateful to Mr. Dury of Anderson School, Ipoh, who very kindly devoted two of his afternoons to demonstration lessons.

Since that time we have bound various periodicals, and rebound numerous library books and School text books. Ideally we should not have attempted such advanced work so soon, but we were anxious to justify ourselves. In future book-binders at the College will advance more slowly, and first-class workmanship will be the main object of all work done.

The Book-binders work for two hours a week, on Mondays and Wednesdays under Che Ariffin, or on Tuesdays and Thursdays under Mr. Luke. They are divided into four groups of ten and work from 2 to 3 p.m. or from 3 to 4 p.m. on their respective days.

At the moment we are without a printing set, but some good work has been done with manuscript writing in coloured inks, the inks being set with an invisible fixative.

K. D. L.

BASKETRY.

BASKETRY is in the charge of Che Abbas and Che Lazim. This afternoon activity is popular with the smaller boys, and there are many voluntary workers from the Preparatory School.

The Basketry room adjoins the Carpentry workshop. It is too small to house all the basketry workers, but boys are able to sit outside on mats when the weather is fine.

Finished baskets are produced slowly. Many boys have already made baskets at their Malay Schools, but it takes some time before they regain their proficiency. The finished products of this Section are of quite a high quality.

THE GARDENING SOCIETY.

THE number of boys doing gardening has been nearly doubled as a result of the organised afternoon activities, and we have been able to cover more and more work, concentrating particularly on growing vegetables.

At the beginning of the year vegetable beds were opened up behind the carpentry shed, and crops of long beans, maize and bayam were obtained. But it was soon clear that this site was unsuitable. It was very enclosed, and being a little distance from the College and out of sight, we found our chillies and brinjals disappearing in a very mysterious manner before we had time to pick them.

A new site was therefore chosen close to the Squash Courts, and twelve beds have already been dug and planted up with tomatoes, lettuce, maize, beans and other vegetables. This is a much more open and convenient position, and we hope that members of the Society will be able to enjoy good crops from it next term.

Flowers have not been entirely neglected. Recently the beds round the swimming pool have been planted with two varieties of 'lantana', and under Mrs. Carey's guidance and tuition, we are learning something about the preparation of soils and the planting of seeds and cuttings. We are most grateful to her for her help, and also to Dr. Scott, the Agricultural Officer, for the talks he has given us.

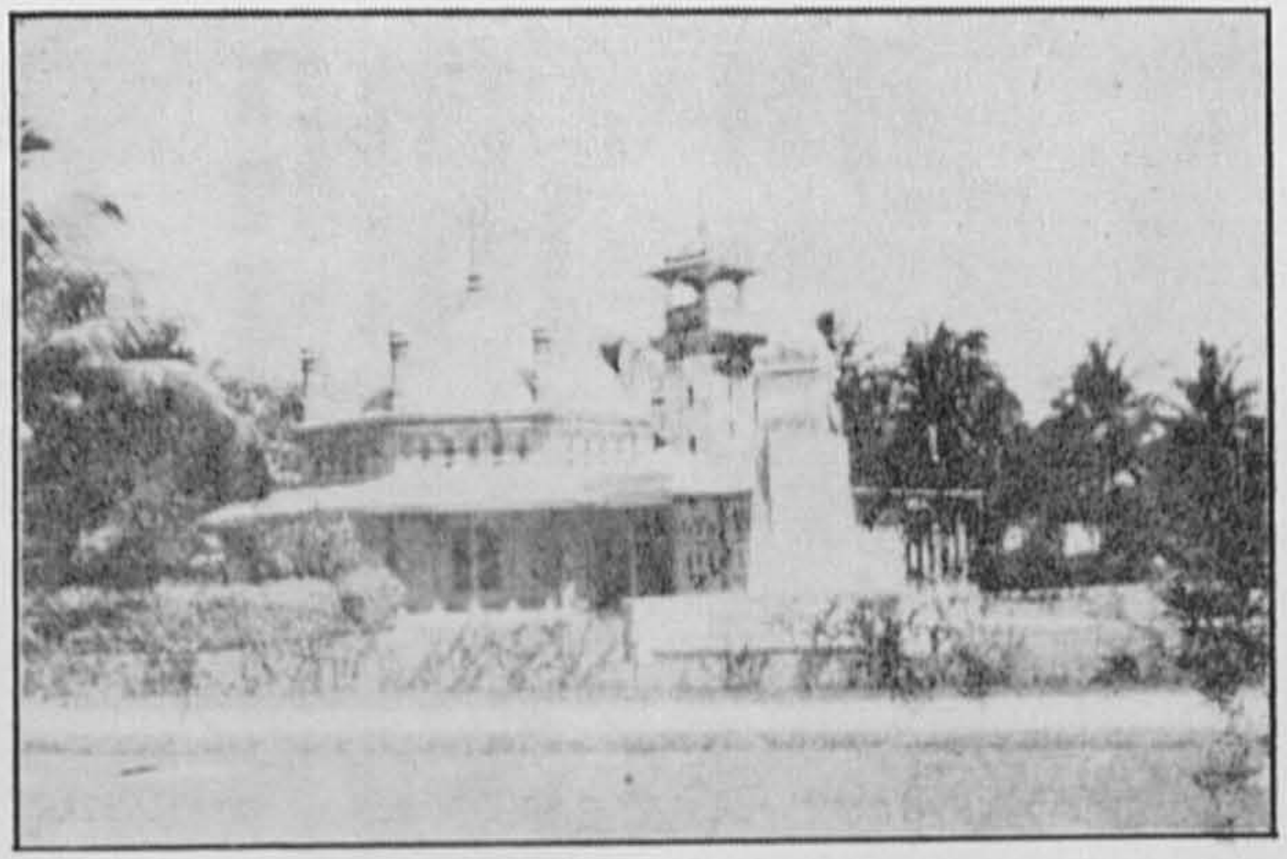
Our great need at the moment is some kind of a shed where we can keep our tools and materials and do the preliminary work of preparing soils and seed boxes, etc. We hope this will materialise soon and when it does, we shall be able to do much more in the way of growing pot plants.

Though it is not the concern of the Gardening Society, readers may be interested to hear that a large number of papaya trees have been planted in various parts of the College compound. There is a very fine avenue of them close to the Squash Courts. A bourgainvillea hedge has been planted along a fence close to the swimming pool, and for the benefit of the gardens and the grounds generally, the grass cuttings from the padang are now collected and made into properly constructed compost heaps.

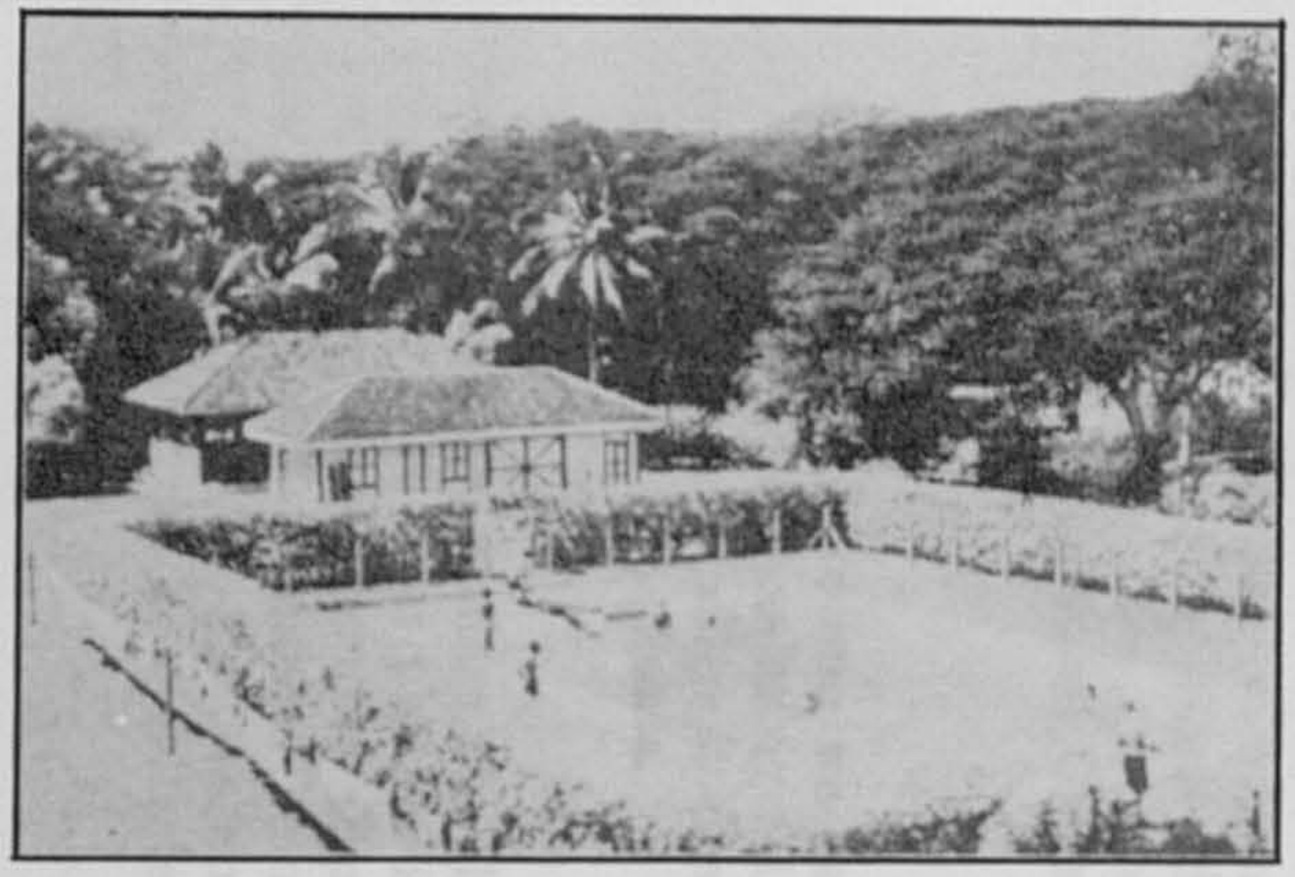
C. W. J.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

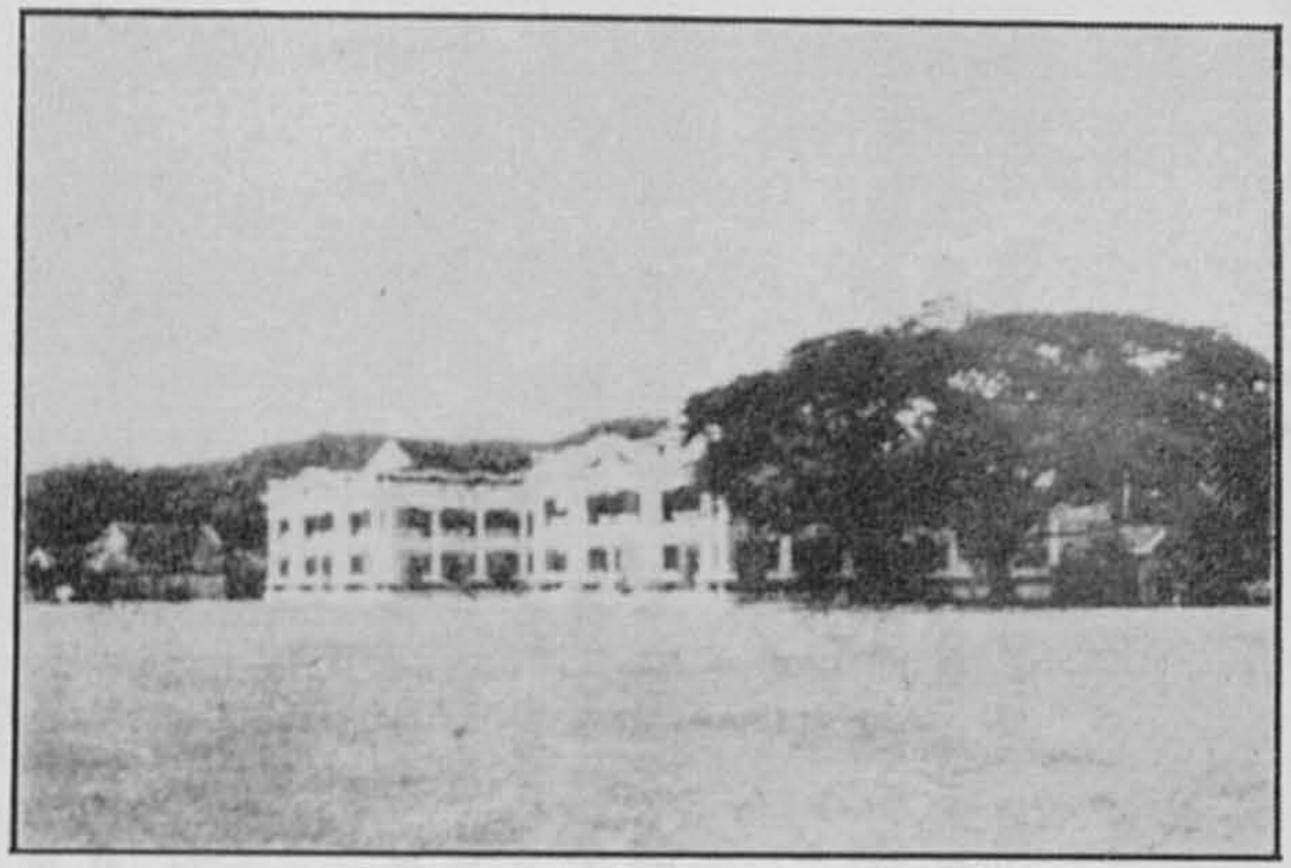
F. C. W. E.



THE MOSQUE ADJOINING
THE COLLEGE



THE SWIMMING POOL



THE COLLEGE

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THERE has not been a great deal of activity in the Society this year for several reasons, most of which are directly attributable to finance.

A paucity of cameras—less than ever—naturally limits the activities, while the cost of chemicals and requisite photographic material has soared, and they are difficult to procure at all.

Several lantern slides have been made, their production being demonstrated to the whole of the Senior School; but here again we were limited to subjects taken on negatives of suitable size, since we have no enlarger in the Society. As a result contact slides only were possible, mostly of scenes in China taken by Mr. Edge during his residence there.

Considerable success was achieved, and the slides were projected on the Headmaster's lantern to the whole School. However, cost is prohibitive, and lantern slide production has been discontinued.

Only two of our members are active and regular photographers, and each possesses a camera of high quality.

Unfortunately, like all good cameras, the negatives need enlarging for utility purposes, which work cannot be done with the facilities at our disposal. It seems unlikely that funds can be raised to enable us to remedy this defect

Photography is an expensive hobby and enthusiasm cannot be fostered or maintained among a large number of boys who do not possess cameras and who have to provide all processing materials themselves.

While the above is undoubtedly a pessimistic note, members must realise that an active Society have active members, and the first necessity is an increased number of cameras plus a certain amount of willingness to contribute to upkeep.

Photography is an interesting and useful hobby, but like all hobbies it cannot be indulged in without continual expenditure.

F. C. W. E.

THE CHESS CLUB.

IT seems that Chess will never be very popular in the College. At the end of last year, a Chess tournament was held, but not more than twelve boys entered for it. Shamsudin, a Malay Probationer, whose skill at Chess was well-known, met Tengku Ja'afar in the final. It was a surprise to all when Tengku Ja'afar won by two games to one. Since then, nobody seems to have touched the Chess Boards again; but it is hoped to hold an Inter-House Chess Tournament this year. Maybe that will encourage more boys to play, and perhaps make it as popular as other indoor games.

Results of the Chess Tournament, October, 1939.

1. Tengku Ja'afar
   Raja Sulaiman
   → Tengku Ja'afar.

2. Syed A. Bakar
   Abu Bakar
   → S. A. Bakar.

   Tengku Ja'afar. (Tengku Ja'afar. vs S. A. Bakar.)

3. Shamsudin M.P.
   Tengku Korish
   → Shamsudin M.P.

4. S. Kamarul-zaman
   Raja Jalil
   → S. Kamarulzaman

   Shamsudin M.P. (Shamsudin M.P. vs S. Kamarulzaman)

5. M. Shamsuddin
   T. Abd. Razak
   → T. A. Razak.

6. Mohd. Ghazalli
   S. M. Hashim
   → Showket.

   T. A. Razak. (T. A. Razak. vs Showket.)

   Shamsudin M.P. (Shamsudin M.P. vs T. A. Razak.)

   Tengku Ja'afar. (Tengku Ja'afar. vs Shamsudin M.P.)

T. KORISH.

LIBRARY.

So far the annual order of new books from England has not yet arrived. It is hoped that 77 new volumes will be here soon, while about 45 books have been added to the library since last August. Besides these a number of the Journals of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and of papers on Malay Subjects have been obtained, so that we have been able to start a Malay Section.

Early in the year two new bookcases were bought, and the whole appearance of the Library was altered by arranging all the bookcases along the wall nearest the office. In this position it is easier to see the titles of the books during the daytime, and it has been possible to arrange the books in more convenient sections and still have empty shelves to spare.

The room has also been improved by the addition of about twelve heavy wooden chairs placed round the tables. They are not only more comfortable than the old rotan settees, but more pleasant in appearance.

It was to be expected that afternoon activities for the whole school would cause a decrease in the number of books borrowed, but though there was a noticeable drop in the second term of the year, the figures for the recent term show a great improvement and are the highest we have had. Some forms have read twice the number of books.

C. W. J.

HOCKEY RETROSPECT.

THOUGH the 1939 season was not as successful as the previous one, it was not unsatisfactory. We played a large number of matches, 17 in all, and of these only six were lost. None of the local schools were able to beat us, though the match against King Edward VII School, Taiping, resulted in a draw, but in a new fixture against the Victoria Institution, which was played on their ground at the end of the term, we lost 2—1. We were very glad to be able to play this match and we hope that the College side will be able to give a better account of itself against the V. I. in the coming season.

Two of the most enjoyable games of the season were played against the 17th Dogra Regiment. They beat us on both occasions, but the matches were very close and the College side gave a very encouraging performance in the return match, when they were forced to play with only ten men during the second half and very nearly drew the game.

The chief difficulty which we had to face during the season was that it was impossible to play the same side continually. R. Othman, R. Mahmud, R. Shahruzzaman and Showket, left during the season, and Mat Nor was unable to play in certain matches owing to injury. However we were fortunate in having Abdul Aziz to fill the vacant place at inside right, and when R. Mahmud and Showket had both left, R. Khalid played outside right for the last few matches. On the whole the forwards, led by the Captain, Mohd. Ghazalli, playing at centre-forward, worked together well, and they were supported by a set of very hard-working halves. T. Ja'afar developed into a good back and cleared the ball with great ease, and when R. Shahruzzaman left, Syed Yussuf played some promising games in goal during the last part of the season. But there was never quite sufficient confidence and certainty about the defence. We had to pay dearly for small slips and errors of positioning on more than one occasion. However most members of the 1939 team are still in the College, and we hope for an even better season this year.

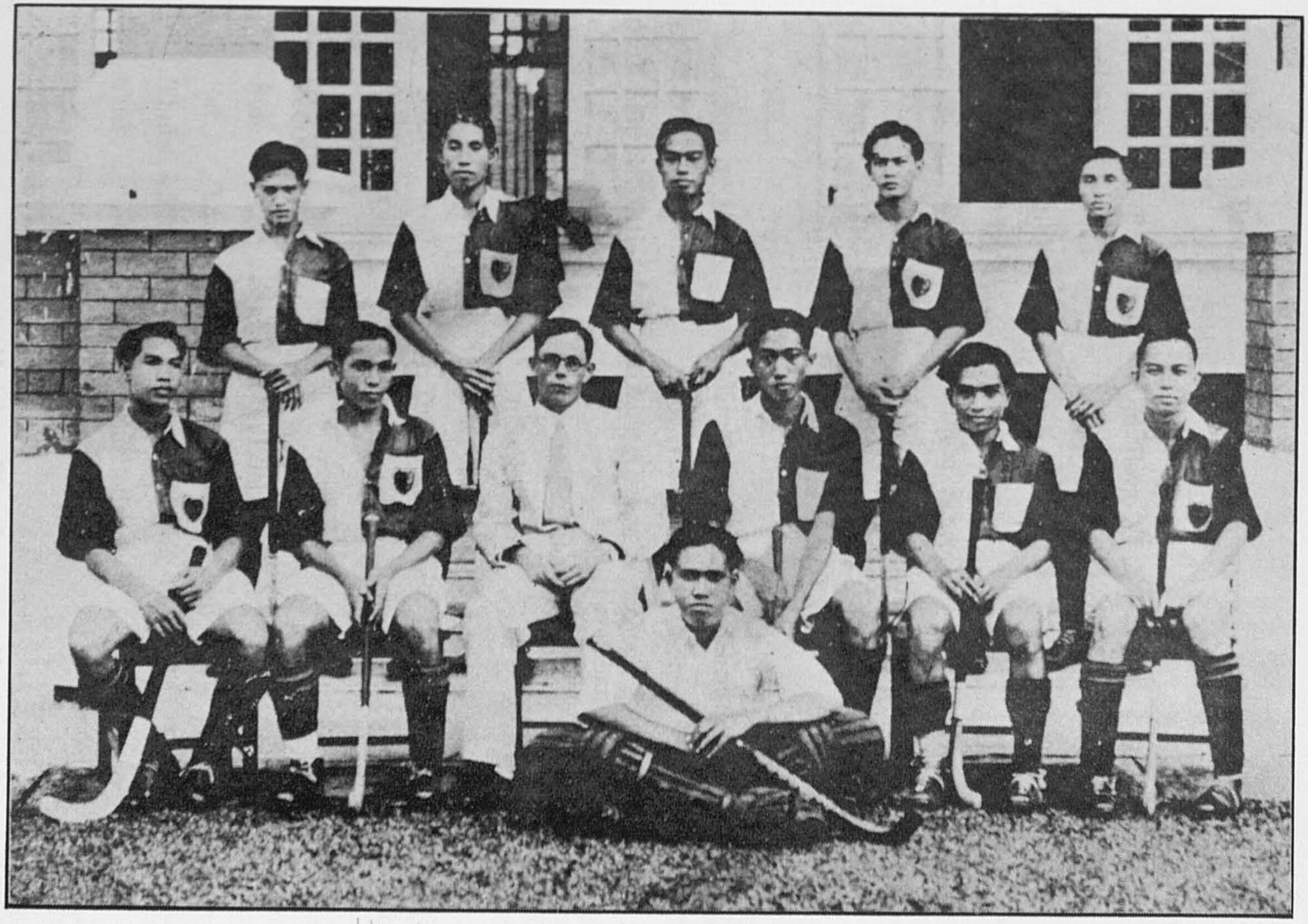
PLAYED FOR THE 1ST XI.

Goal. R. Shahruzzaman and S. Yussuf.

Backs. T. Ja'afar and Abdul Manaf.

Halves. Abu Bakar, Abdul Razak, Mohd. Shamsudin, Syed Ahmad, and Tengku Korish.

Forwards. R. Mahmud, Abdul Aziz, Mohd. Ghazalli, Mat Nor, R. A. Kamar, Showket, R. Khalid and T. Arif.



THE COLLEGE HOCKEY XI 1939.

Back Row: R. Khalid, Mohd. Shamsudin, A. Manaf, A. Aziz and R. Alang Kamar.
Front Row: Abu Bakar, T. Ja'afar, Mr. C. W. Jackman, Mohd. Ghazalli (Capt.), Mohd. Nor and A. Razak.
Sitting: Syed Yussuf.

FIXTURES, 1939.

FIRST ELEVEN.

Date.			OPPONENTS.	Ground.	Goals. For	Goals. Against.	Result.
Sat.	2nd	Sept.	Old Boys XI	Home	5	1	Won
Thurs.	7th	„	Malay Sporting Club	Home	1	1	Drawn
Sun.	10th	„	Ipoh Malays	Home	2	2	Drawn
Sat.	16th	„	Krian Club	Home	5	2	Won
Sat.	23rd	„	Clifford School	Home	4	0	Won
Tues.	26th	„	K. K. European XI	Home	2	3	Lost
Sun.	1st	Oct.	Malay Sporting Club	Away	0	3	Lost
Thurs.	5th	„	Anderson School	Home	2	0	Won
Sat.	7th	„	Ipoh Malays	Home	1	1	Drawn
Tues.	10th	„	King Edward VII School	Home	1	1	Drawn
Fri.	13th	„	The Victoria Institution	Away	1	2	Lost
Sat.	14th	„	King George V School, Seremban	Away	2	0	Won
Tues.	28th	Nov.	The Dogra Regiment	Away	1	3	Lost
Thurs.	30th	„	Clifford School	Away	3	0	Won
Sat.	2nd	Dec.	K. K. District XI	Home	1	3	Lost
Sat.	16th	„	The Headmaster's XI	Home	3	0	Won
Tues.	19th	„	The Dogra Regiment	Home	1	2	Lost

SECOND ELEVEN.

Sun.	17th	Sept.	The Ellerton Club	Away	3	0	Won
Sat.	23rd	„	Clifford School 2nd XI	Away	8	2	Won
Thurs.	30th	Nov.	Clifford School 2nd XI	Home	2	2	Drawn
Tues.	5th	Dec.	K. K. Police	Away	1	2	Lost

FIRST ELEVEN.

Matches Played	17.
Won	7.
Lost	6.
Drawn	4.

HOCKEY FIRST XI CHARACTERS.

SYED YUSSUF.—(Goal-keeper) Played towards the end of the season and showed courage and good judgment.

ABDUL MANAF.—(Right Back) Works hard, but is inclined to get out of position and to be slow in recovering from a mis-tackle.

TENGKU JA'AFAR.—'39. (Left Back) Hits the ball with great ease and is never flustered. Is still tempted to make risky first time clearances.

ABU BAKAR.—'37, '38, '39. (Right Half) A very difficult wing-half to get past. He rarely lets his wing get away and backs up his forwards well in the attack. His hitting needs improvement.

ABDUL RAZAK.—'38, '39. (Centre Half) A very hard worker who was a great help to the side both in attack and defence.

MOHD. SHAMSUDIN.—'39. (Left Half) He filled this difficult place well and marks his man carefully, but he is a little slow, especially in getting back.

R. KHALID.—(Right Wing) Came into the side late in the season. He centres well, but needs to develop more speed.

ABDUL AZIZ.—'39. (Inside Right) A very useful inside forward. He works tireless collecting the ball in midfield, and gives very accurate and constructive passes.

MOHD. GHAZALLI.—'38, '39. Captain. (Centre Forward) A very keen player who led his side well. Has plenty of dash and follows up well.

MAT NOR.—'37, '38, '39. (Inside Right) His stick work is good and he has an extremely powerful flick shot which he uses with good effect. He needs to be a little more bustling and hardworking in collecting the ball in midfield.

R. ALANG KAMAR.—(Left Wing) He has speed and should use it more. He centres the ball hard, but could vary his methods of centering with advantage.

FOOTBALL, 1940.

Master-in-charge : MR. K. D, LUKE.
Captain : TENGKU JA'AFAR.
Vice Captain : MOHD. NOR.
Hon. Secretary : MOHD. SHAMSUDIN (YA'ACOB).

RETROSPECT.

We are very proud to publish in the magazine our unbeaten record this season with 12 wins and 2 draws. It is enough to say that we started the season in high hopes of coming through well though the draws came about at that time.

The season was the most successful we have had for many years. Our wins were fairly comfortable, we won convincingly against the Clifford School, the Dogra Regiment and the S.I.T.C., while against the Victoria Institution, Penang Free School, Anderson School, King Edward VII School and the Kuala Kangsar Police we won more narrowly.

The drawn games which we played were against the Kuala Kangsar Malay Sporting Club and the Kuala Kangsar P.W.D. In the match against the Malay Sporting Club we still lacked practice, and as a result there was poor combination among us. Against the P.W.D. we did not go hard enough for the ball and from that match we learned what we should not do. Perhaps this match was the turning point in our season.

The play of the 1st XI was very steady: the forwards were of a high standard, while the defence was usually impenetrable. We must make special mention of T. Arif, the centre forward, who registered 27 goals out of a total of 65. I think it is not too late to congratulate all the players for their work and co-operation in bringing the season to a successful conclusion.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the substitutes who were called upon to play on many occasions. All members of the 1st XI by the end of the season won their School football colours; it is, I believe, unique in the history of the College to have all the eleven members winning their colours.

So much for the 1st XI. Regrettably the 2nd XI lost the return match against the Clifford School by the margin of one, having kept the score level in the first match. Against the Dogra Regiment the 2nd XI lost after a gallant fight against a much heavier and greatly improved side. I should like to remind many of the 2nd XI members that if they want to win they have to copy the characteristics of the 1st team: they must be dashing and quick on the ball, and they must master ball-control and take advantage of low-passing.

The Colts did well, winning both their matches against the Clifford School. The Colts team played an impressive game, and we look forward to them being future members of the College 1st XI.

The small boys have not yet had any school match, but from the play they showed us in their practices they are, on the whole, very promising. They have the spirit and the determination; their only lack is 'opponents'.

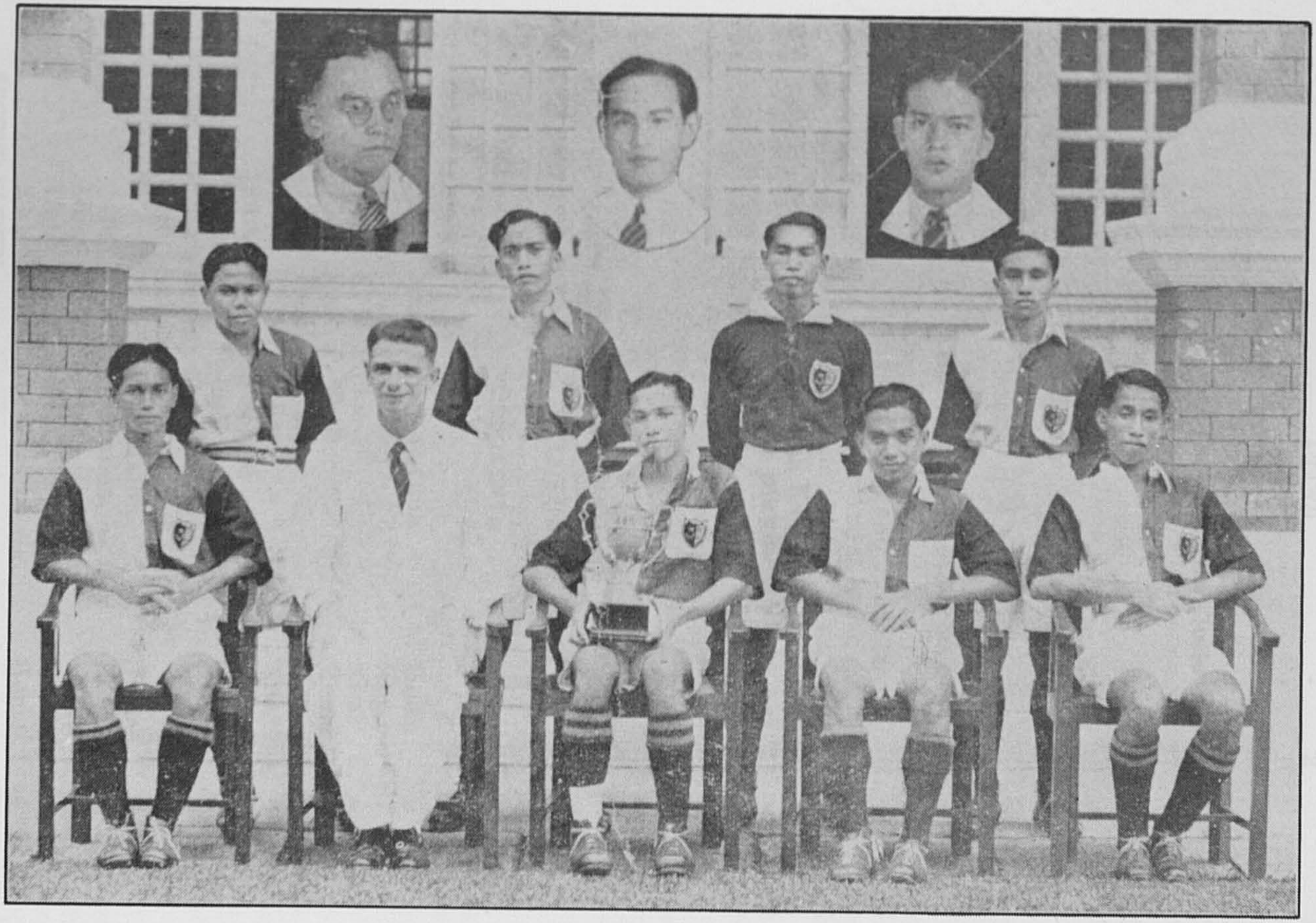
Before reporting on the House matches I should like to thank the Headmaster and Mr. Luke for their incessant help in making the football season a very successful one. Both have showed great willingness to coach the XIs and we owe a great deal to their interest and help.

Mohd. Shah, contrary to expectations, won the Football Cup this year, while the other three Houses were close behind it. Ahmad House retained the second XI cup with two wins and a draw to their credit. Ahmad House from which much was expected in the 1st XI failed miserably, it went down to Mohd. Shah House and was beaten badly by Idris House.

Idris House realised too late its chances of winning the Championship and consequently had to be satisfied with second place. Sulaiman House seemed unable to escape the bottom position.

TENGKU JA'AFAR,

Football Captain



FOOTBALL XI 1940.

Inset: Abdul Razak, Shamsudin, Abdul Aziz.
Back Row: Syed Ahmad, Ibrahim, Abu Bakar, R. Alang Kamar.
Front Row: Tengku Arif, Mr. K. D. Luke, Tengku Ja'afar, Mohd. Nor, Mohd. Shamsudin.

Matches. Played 14. Won 12. Drawn 2.

FIRST ELEVEN.

Matches played		-	14
	'Won'	-	12
	'Drawn'	-	2
	'Lost'	-	0
Goals Scored	For	-	65
	Against	-	18

Scorers for the College.

T. Arif	-	27
A. Aziz	-	10
Shamsudin	-	10
Mohd. Nor	-	6
R. A. Kamar	-	5
U. Nasarudin	-	5
A. Razak	-	1
T. Ja'afar	-	1

The Regular 1st XI Side was :

Goal : A. Bakar.
Backs : Syed Ahmad and T. Ja'afar.
Halves : Shamsudin, Abdul Razak and Ibrahim.
Forwards : Shamsudin, Abdul Aziz, T. Arif, Mohd. Nor and R. Alang Kamar.

There also played for the 1st XI.

U. Nasarudin	(Inside Left).
Syed Zain	(Outside Left).
Abdul Manaf	(Goal).
Mohd. Ghazalli	(Right Back).
U. Othman	(Right Half).
Syed Yussuf	(Right Back).

FIXTURES, 1940.

Date.		Opponents.	Ground.	Goals For	Against.	Result.
FIRST ELEVEN.						
Jan.	18th	Malay Sporting Club	Home	5	5	Draw
,,	27th	College Old Boys	Home	7	4	Won
Feb.	1st	K. K. Police	Away	4	2	Won
,,	13th	K. K. P. W. D.	Home	3	3	Draw
,,	17th	Dogra Regiment	Home	12	0	Won
,,	22nd	Clifford School	Away	8	1	Won
,,	24th	Anderson School	Away	2	0	Won
Mar.	31st	K. K. Police	Home	2	0	Won
Apr.	6th	Penang Free School	Home	1	0	Won
,,	10th	Sultan Idris Training College Tanjong Malim	Home	8	1	Won
,,	14th	Victoria Institution, K. L.	Home	3	2	Won
,,	16th	K. Edward VII. School.	Home	2	0	Won
,,	18th	Clifford School	Home	4	0	Won
,,	28th	Ipoh Club	Home	4	0	Won
SECOND ELEVEN.						
Feb.	22nd	Clifford School	Home	2	2	Draw
Apr.	11th	Dogra Regiment	Away	1	5	Lost
,,	17th	Clifford School	Away	0	1	Lost
COLTS "UNDER 15" XI.						
Feb.	20th	Clifford School	Home	6	1	Won
Apr.	12th	Clifford School	Away	3	0	Won

FIRST XI CHARACTERS.

T. JA'AFAR.—'39, '40. (Captain) An exceptionally good left full-back, who has also developed into a very good football captain. His excellent tackling and long kicking have been a feature of the season.

K. D. L.

MOHD. NOR.—'39, '40. (Vice-Captain) Thigh trouble kept him out of the side early in the season, and consequently he found his form late. Has very good ball control and is a powerful shot.

MOHD. SHAMSUDIN.—'40. (Hon. Secretary) Improved rapidly. He is fast, tackles well, and is a tireless worker; but at the moment he lacks ball control and a powerful kick.

TENGKU ARIF.—'39. A dashing centre-forward who follows up very hard. A prolific goal scorer; scored 27 goals out of the season's total of 65. There is still a weakness in the left foot, but he is very dangerous with his right foot and head near goal.

ABDUL AZIZ.—'40. Invaluable for his initiation of movements and his combination with the other forwards. His passes from mid-field led to many goals. Excellent ball control.

SHAMSUDIN.—'40. A veteran from the V.I. One of the fastest right wing forwards the College has ever had. Centres well. Played a good game throughout the season.

RAJA ALANG KAMAR.—'40. An extremely fast left wing who sometimes scored himself with a very powerful shot. Has made a tremendous improvement this year.

ABDUL RAZAK.—'38, '39, '40. A tower of strength in defence. Good with his head and a fearless tackler. The veteran of the College side.

IBRAHIM.—'40. Left-half. Had many rivals last year. Rather slow but very difficult to pass. Good with his head. Always played a steady game.

SYED AHMAD.—'40. Right back. The youngest player in the side. Excelled in heading, and combined well with his left partner. A very promising young player.

ABU BAKAR.—'40. Returned to goal-keeping this season. After a shaky start he became better and better, and by the end of the season was playing a very good game indeed. Very good with the high ball, he still needs to learn to fall on the ball when a forward has got through.

UNGKU NASARUDIN. Played in matches at the beginning of the season in the place of Mohd. Nor. A dashing player who keeps up the pressure, he proved a very able substitute.

Abdul Manaf, Syed Zain, Syed Yussuf, Mohd. Ghazalli and Ungku Othman also played for the First XI.

TENGKU JA'AFAR,
Football Captain.

K. D. L.

HOUSE FOOTBALL NOTES.

THE House Championship took place when all the School matches were over, and all the four Houses fielded very strong teams. Mohd. Shah won the Championship Cup this year after a very hard and close struggle.

Ahmad House annexed the title in the Second Division with two Wins and a Draw. Idris House was second to Mohd. Shah in the First Division, but in the Second Division the House shared with Mohd. Shah the last place. Sulaiman House, had quite a good second team, but the first team was disappointing.

Apparently the changing of positions made a great difference to a team : sometimes we saw in a House match a College full-back playing at centre-forward and a College forward playing in the full-back line. Both tended to do badly in these new positions, a fact which future football captains would do well to note.

FIRST ELEVENS.

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Mohd. Shah -	2	—	1	20
Idris -	1	—	2	16
Ahmad -	1	2	—	8
Sulaiman -	0	2	1	4

Idris vs. Sulaiman.

The result of this match was a goalless draw. Both sides attacked fiercely but all proved fruitless when the forwards approached the goal. Both sides' defences were, on the whole, good. Idris House was not in good form that day for later they beat Ahmad House easily, and drew with the Champion House.

Idris vs. Mohd. Shah.

This was again a drawn match each side scoring two goals. Mohd. Shah House was down with two goals at first : T. Arif and A. Khalid scored against them. After the interval Mohd. Shah made the score level through Mat Nor and R. Khalid. There was a ding-dong struggle towards the end but the score still remained unchanged.

Ahmad vs. Sulaiman.

Ahmad House won this match by three goals to one. T. Ja'afar played in the back position not at centre-forward as he played against Mohd. Shah House. A. Razak scored two goals and A. Azizi added the other one before the interval. Sulaiman House scored their goal towards the end of the play, through R. A. Kamar from long range.

Ahmad vs. Mohd. Shah.

Ahmad House went down to Mohd. Shah House by two goals to nil after a hard fought game. T. Ja'afar was hopeless at the centre-forward position, while the defence of Ahmad House was very weak. Mohd. Shah House, however, took advantage of this and scored two goals through Mat Nor and R. Idris.

Sulaiman vs. Mohd. Shah.

Though Mohd. Shah won the matches the result might have been different if all the Sulaiman players had gone all out. Only a few players tried their best. Mohd. Shah won by a solitary goal scored by Mat Nor towards the end of the match. Both Shamsudins stood out very well for Mohd. Shah House,

Idris vs. Ahmad.

Idris House had a very good day in this match, and they inflicted a heavy defeat upon Ahmad House. The score was 7—1. The scorers were T. Arif 2, U. Nasarudin 2, A. Khalid 2 and T. Anwar 1. A. Zarim scored the first and only goal for Ahmad House. The Ahmad House defence was very unsteady and lethargic against the dashing Idris forwards.

SECOND ELEVENS.

Idris vs. Sulaiman.

There is nothing to comment on this match, except that both teams tried their level best to score from the start. The teams were of equal strength, and the result was that neither side could score a goal, Both teams had good defences while both the goal-keepers shaped very well. The score was nil when the final whistle sounded.

Idris vs. Mohd. Shah.

Again the score sheet remained blank when the match ended. Idris House had the better team on the whole, but they failed to score when they came near the goal-mouth. Mohd. Shah House, however, was just able to keep the score nil by kicking wildly at the back line. Perhaps the width of the goal played an important part because the goals were a bit small, as the game was played on the small field.

Ahmad vs. Mohd. Shah.

Ahmad House had the strongest side in the Second Division, but in this match nearly all the players were off form. Mohd. Shah House thus managed to hold Ahmad to a draw. A. Zarim scored the only goal for Ahmad House with a solo effort. Mohd. Shah House did not lose heart at this, and they equalised just before the end came through Raja Azman.

Ahmad vs. Sulaiman.

Ahmad House, as was to be expected, won the match by 3—2. A. Zarim scored all the three goals for his House, while Wok Nordin and R. Amin scored the goals for the other side. The match, on the whole, was quite interesting and it was evident that both teams were playing as hard as they could to win.

Sulaiman vs. Mohd. Shah.

Sulaiman House had a stronger team of the two, and consequently they beat Mohd. Shah by one goal to nil. Wok Nordin was responsible for Sulaiman House's goal. The Sulaiman House forwards combined effectively and they should have scored more if their shooting had been better. Mohd. Shah House occasionally raided their opponents' territory but failed to finish.

Ahmad vs. Idris.

Idris House was beaten by two goals in this match, after keeping out their opponents very well in the first half. The goals came after the interval, scored by A. Zarim. Idris House did make spirited raids but they found Ahmad's defence too good. U. Yussof played well in the Idris House goal, and without him the score would certainly have been more.

SECOND ELEVEN.

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.	Possible.
Mohd. Shah	—	1	2	4	12
Idris	—	1	2	4	12
Ahmad	2	—	1	10	12
Sulaiman	1	1	1	6	12

T. J. A. R

CRICKET.

WE have just started cricket after a long and successful football season, and after having some practices, barely a month, our season has been interrupted by the Sports. We will continue cricket again next term and we hope to be able to report on the cricket season in our next issue.

So far we have played three matches, namely against the Staff plus the Malay Probationers, against the Taiping Cricket Association and the Sporting Union. We lost the first match, but won the second convincingly and the third match we lost again. We hope to be more successful next term.

A. Aziz and Shamsudin, who played very well last year, have left us for Raffles College. The former was easily the best of our batsmen, while the latter were good in both bowling and batting. Their departure has been a great loss to us. Anyway we wish them success at cricket in Singapore.

T. J. A. R.

FIXTURES, 1940.

We learn on going to press that, owing to the mobilisation of four members of the College Staff for intensive training with the Volunteers, the School holidays are being extended until July 25th. This alteration will unfortunately upset our fixtures for July.

Our fixture list therefore now reads as follows :—

DATE.	OPPONENTS.	GROUND.
FIRST ELEVEN.		
Wed. May 15th	The Staff	Home
Sat. ,, 18th	Taiping Cricket Association	Home
Sat. ,, 25th	K. K. Sporting Union	Home
June 1st — 22nd	Athletic Sports	
Thur. Aug. 1st	Anderson School	Home
Sat. ,, 3rd	Central Mental Hospital	Away
Fri. ,, 9th	Clifford School	Home
Sun. ,, 11th	Non-Penders	Home
Sat. ,, 17th	K. K. Sporting Union	Away
Sun. ,, 25th	The Old Boys	Home
SECOND ELEVEN.		
Fri. Aug. 9th	Clifford School	Away

TENNIS.

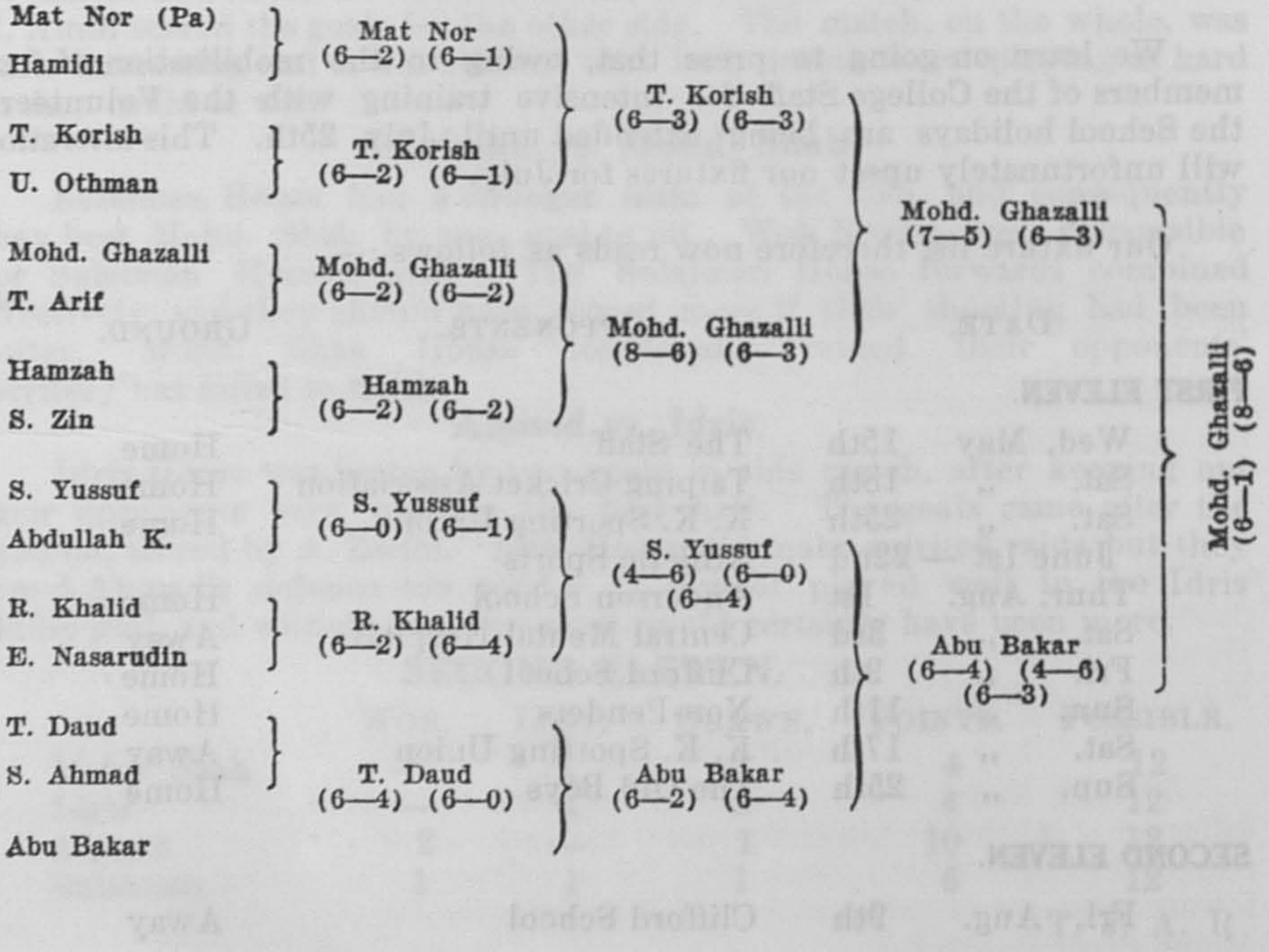
THIS game has become very popular among all the boys in the Big School. Almost every day now boys play the game, and our standard in tennis has risen considerably. Recently—in June, we played off the Tennis Singles Championship. There were fifteen entries, Tengku Ja'afar did not compete since he had won the championship in 1939.

Mohd. Ghazalli won the championship when he beat Abu Bakar in the final by (6—1) (8—6). We have also started playing for the Doubles Championship, and this will be finished sometime in July. In the doubles there are eighteen entries in all.

We have not yet played the College Staff, but we hope to encounter them in due course. We lost to them badly in our last encounter, but this time we hope to turn the tables.

MOHD. GHAZALLI,
Tennis Captain.

TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.



SQUASH RACKETS NOTES.

IT is difficult to access the standard of Squash played in the College, as we have great difficulty in finding opponents. We did however, have a match with the Ipoh Club, but from the results we did not gain much. The match was a drawn one.

Mr. Hill of the Anderson School had an easy win over T. Ja'afar, winning in straight sets, the score being 9—3, 9—6, 9—5. Mr. Luke, the second string, who was called upon to play as a substitute, also won a runaway victory over Mat Nor. He beat Mat Nor by 3—0. We won the other two matches convincingly. A. Razak beat Mr. James comfortably by 3—1, while T. Korish over-ran his opponent, Mr. Plunkett to win by 3—0.

The Squash Championship was recently successfully completed. T. Ja'afar, the 1939 Holder of the Headmaster's Cup did not compete, and as a result many competitors participated. There were as many as twenty competitors this year, while there were only eight last year. Before the final was played we could not guess who would be the 1940 champion. About five of the players were of the same standard, and it was delightful to watch the final and the semi-finals.

The final between Hamzah and T. Korish was witnessed by a large number of boys. Hamzah annexed the title after hard-fought match.

The Inter-House Squash has not yet taken place and it is impossible to report on it in this issue.

T. J. A. R.

FIVES ASSOCIATION.

ONCE again we regret to record that Fives is not as popular in the School as it might be. At one time it was a most popular game, loved by big and small boys alike. Now its 'golden age' seems to have passed.

In order to encourage Fives, it was suggested that tournaments should be held yearly. The first tournament was held early during the year and was very successful. The tournament consisted of Senior and Junior events. The Senior Championship was won by Abu Bakar Ahmad and Ibrahim, while the Junior Championship was won by Abdullah and Raja Amin. It is our sincere hope that these tournaments will prevent fives from being neglected.

The members of the staff and some of the Senior boys of the School are doing their best to give the boys every possible encouragement to play fives. The Headmaster has kindly presented four pairs of gloves, one pair for each House. These gloves have proved most valuable and we are extremely grateful to the Headmaster for them.

ABU BAKAR AHMAD.

BADMINTON.

EARLY last term Showket Mohd. Hashim, the College Badminton Captain, left the school. He was a young and energetic captain who was largely responsible for the arrangements of the Inter-House Badminton Tournament last year. He left the School to take up business as a career. We wish him every success.

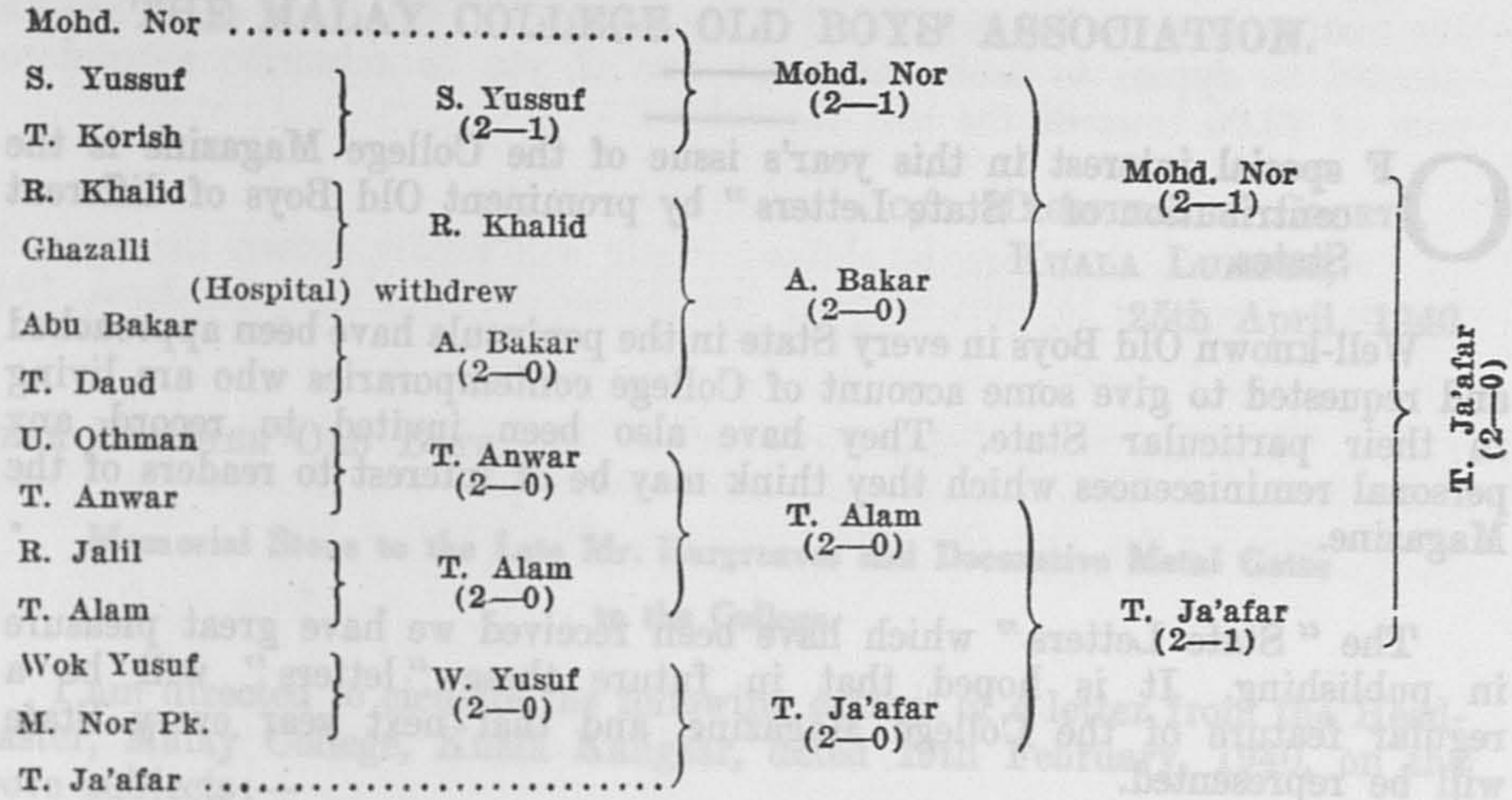
Early last term also a Badminton Knock-out Championship Tournament took place both for the Seniors and Juniors in Singles and Doubles. The Championship was played for the best of three sets. It was hindered by the weather which was windy, and thus the final of the Senior Singles took place on the morning of the last day of term when the whole school watched the match. Che Shamsuddin, Malay Probationer, formerly the Singles Champion of the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur, kindly acted as the Umpire in this final match.

Unfortunately we have been unable to arrange outside matches this term as there has been a heavy list of football fixtures, but we are hoping to have outside matches next term. The Inter-House Tournament also was not played. It will be played next term and the results will appear in the next issue of our Magazine.

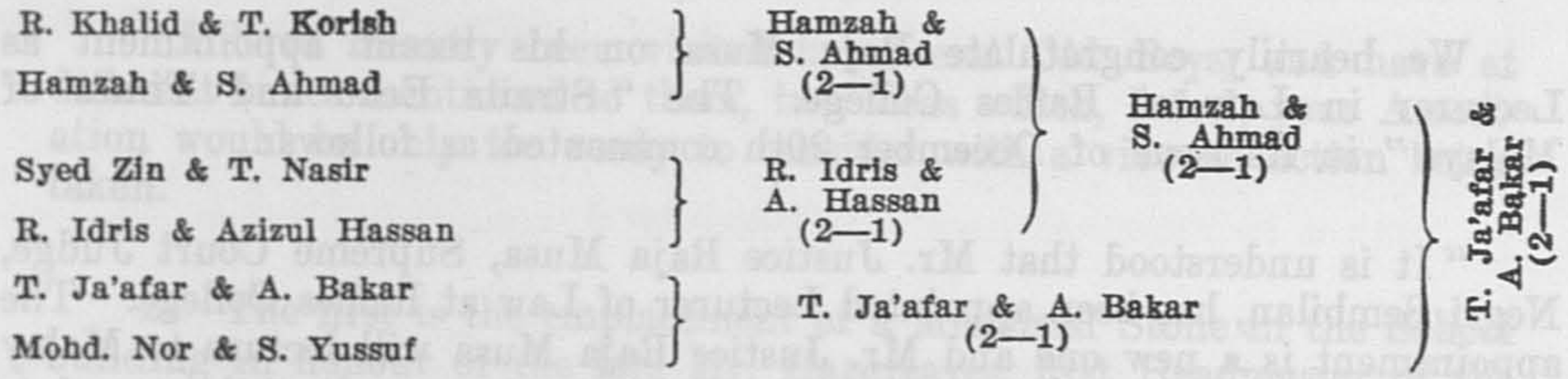
Tengku Ja'afar annexed the Senior Singles Championship after having beaten Mohd. Nor (Phg.). The latter had a weak knee, and but for that he would not have been beaten so easily. Again the Doubles Championship went to Tengku Ja'afar and his partner Abu Bakar, who beat Syed Ahmad and Hamzah easily.

It was a surprise to see a new comer, Ahmad Zainal Abidin from Kuala Lumpur, become the Junior Singles Champion after beating Mohd. Yussuf Zainal. The honours of the Doubles Championship went to Abdullah Karim and Raja Amin, who beat T. Ismail and Syed Kamarulzaman.

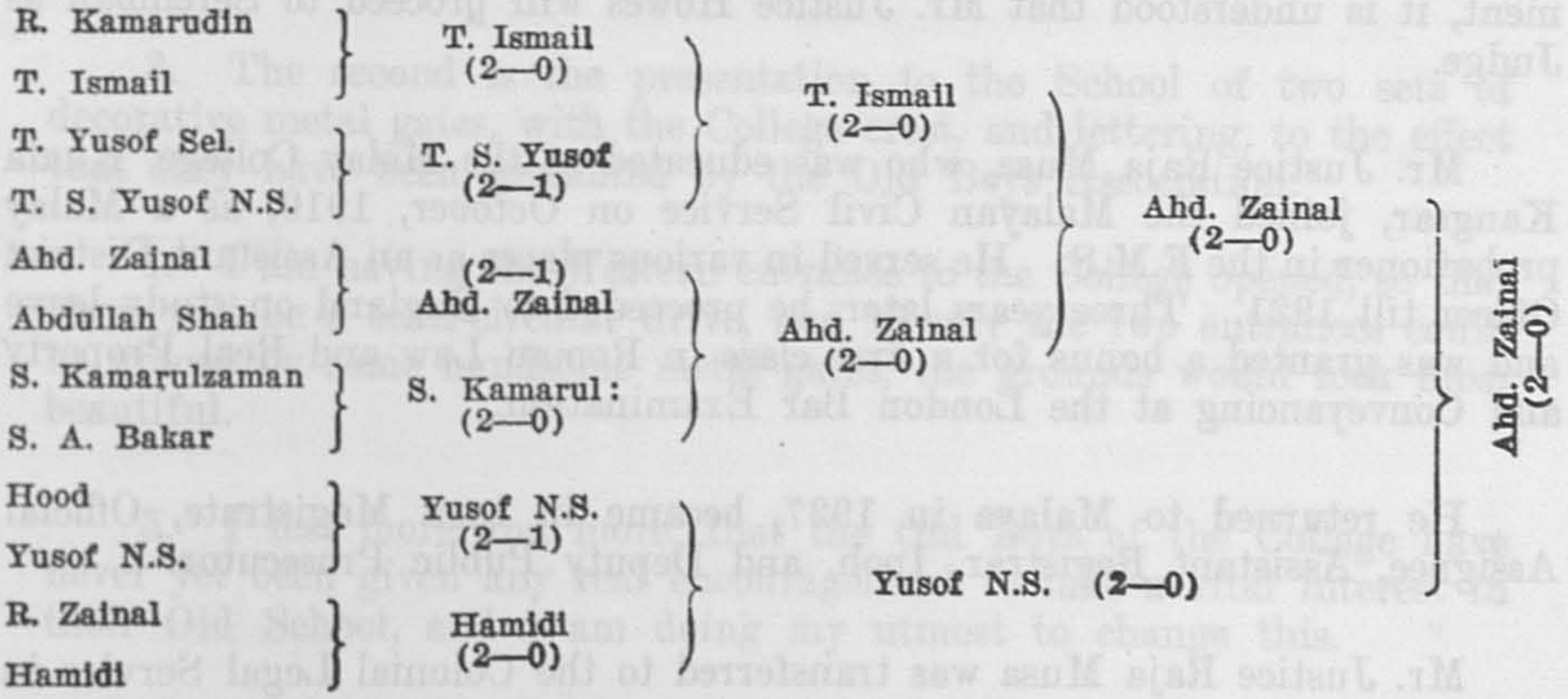
SENIOR SINGLES.



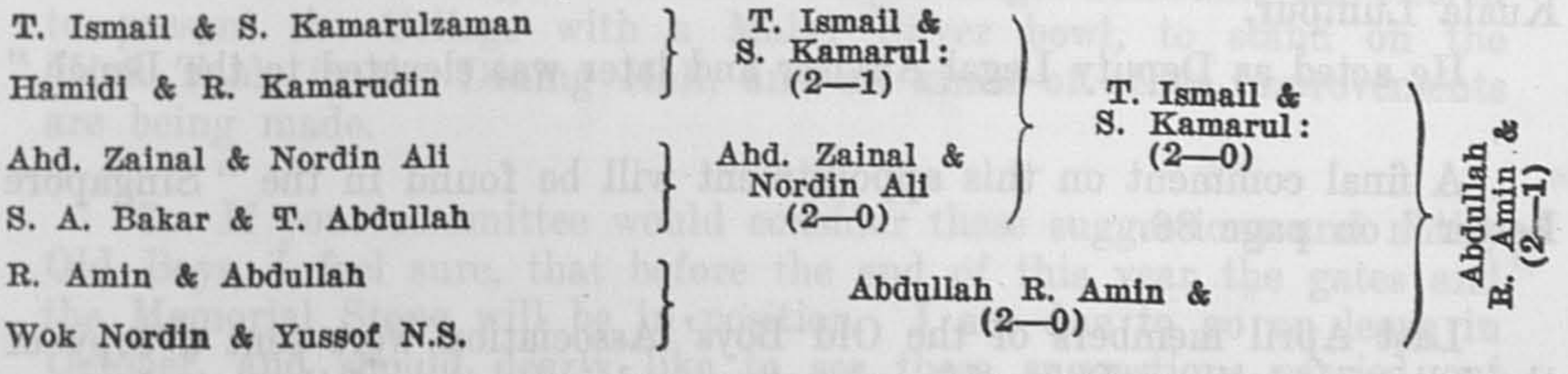
SENIOR DOUBLES.



JUNIOR SINGLES.



JUNIOR DOUBLES.



SYED YUSSUF,
Badminton Captain.

OLD BOYS' NOTES.

OF special interest in this year's issue of the College Magazine is the contribution of "State Letters" by prominent Old Boys of different States.

Well-known Old Boys in every State in the peninsula have been approached and requested to give some account of College contemporaries who are living in their particular State. They have also been invited to record any personal reminiscences which they think may be of interest to readers of the Magazine.

The "State Letters" which have been received we have great pleasure in publishing. It is hoped that in future these "letters" will be a regular feature of the College Magazine, and that next year every State will be represented.

* * * *

We heartily congratulate **Raja Musa** on his recent appointment as Lecturer in Law at Raffles College. The "Straits Echo and Times of Malaya" in its issue of December 20th commented as follows:

"It is understood that Mr. Justice Raja Musa, Supreme Court Judge, Negri Sembilan, has been appointed Lecturer of Law at Raffles College. The appointment is a new one and Mr. Justice Raja Musa will lecture to Malay probationers from the Malay States in the College. As a result of the appointment, it is understood that Mr. Justice Howes will proceed to Seremban as Judge.

Mr. Justice Raja Musa, who was educated at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, joined the Malayan Civil Service on October, 1910, as a Malay probationer in the F.M.S. He served in various places as an Assistant District Officer till 1921. Three years later, he proceeded to England on study leave and was granted a bonus for a first class in Roman Law and Real Property and Conveyancing at the London Bar Examination.

He returned to Malaya in 1927, became in turn Magistrate, Official Assignee, Assistant Registrar, Ipoh, and Deputy Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Justice Raja Musa was transferred to the Colonial Legal Service in January, 1937, and then assigned to the post of Registrar, Supreme Court, Kuala Lumpur.

He acted as Deputy Legal Adviser and later was elevated to the Bench."

A final comment on this appointment will be found in the "Singapore Letter" on page 86.

Last April members of the Old Boys' Association were sent a copy of the following letter. It is self-explanatory and indicative of the ever increasing interest which Old Boys are taking in the College.

THE MALAY COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

c/o Magistrates' Courts,
Kuala Lumpur,
25th April, 1940.

Dear Brother Old Boys,

Memorial Stone to the Late Mr. Hargreaves and Decorative Metal Gates to the College.

I am directed to ciculate the following extract of a letter from the Headmaster, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, dated 19th February, 1940, on the above subjects:—

"I have recently been visited by several Old Boys, and have at different times mentioned to them, two ideas which, I feel, your Association would be only too ready to consider with a view to action being taken.

2. The first is the emplacement of a Memorial Stone in the School building in honour of the late Mr. Hargreaves, first Headmaster of the College.

3. The second is the presentation to the School of two sets of decorative metal gates, with the College crest, and lettering, to the effect that they have been presented by the Old Boys Association.

4. I am having the Western entrance to the College opened, so that there will be a semi-circular drive, and if only the two entrances could be graced by some handsome metal gates, the grounds would look most beautiful.

5. I feel more and more, that the Old Boys of the College have never yet been given any real encouragement to take a vital interest in their Old School, and I am doing my utmost to change this.

6. H.H. the Yang di Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, has offered to present the College with a Malay Silver bowl, to stand on the High Table in the Dining Hall, and all kinds of other improvements are being made.

7. If your committee would consider these suggestions and notify Old Boys, I feel sure, that before the end of this year the gates and the Memorial Stone will be in position. I am due to go on leave in October, and should dearly like to see these suggestions carried out before I go."

2. Your Committee has duly considered the proposals and feels that the matter deserves the support of every old boy. That being so, it has been decided to appeal to each and every one of you to subscribe a minimum sum of $3.00 towards the cost thereof.

3. I shall, therefore, be obliged if you will kindly detach the appendix hereto and send it to me with your remittance not later than 1st June, 1940.

4. Further, your Committee will be very grateful if you will be so good as to persuade non-member old boys to join the Association. There is no entrance fee and the subscription is only $1.00 a year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

MEGAT YUNUS,

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

(Detach here)

HON. SECRETARY & TREASURER,

M.C.O.B.A., c/o MAGISTRATES' COURTS,

KUALA LUMPUR.

Herewith $.....being my contribution towards the erection of a Memorial Stone to Mr. Hargreaves and Decorative Metal Gates to the College.

Date..... .....

Signature.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

PERAK LETTER.

REMINISCENCES.

(I send my greetings to the College)

I JOINED the College in the early part of 1905 when it was known as "The Malay Residential School" and left in May, 1910. I had a fairly successful career during my school life both in studies and in sports. I feel, however, that I shall be guilty of not telling the whole truth if I do not mention that I had a fair share of punishment too. The throwing of ink darts and the keeping of white mice are not the sole monopoly of English boys in English schools!

> "Some are born great; some achieve greatness
> and some have greatness thrust upon them."

At a certain period, during the evening prayer, when we were already housed in the present building, there occurred among the congregation in the back row a series of interruptions, to all appearances caused by certain boys. The Imam, who was no less a personage than the College Religious teacher, could get no conclusive proof as to the identity of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the mischief. It must have been the work of a gang.

One Sunday morning our religious teacher dropped a high explosive bomb on the class by announcing that he was delegating his powers as Imam to "Engku Kamaralzaman" (popularly known among his school mates as 'Kam'), and bestowed on him the title of "Imam—Al—Ma'ruf." It was an exceedingly clever move on the part of our Religious Guru, but 'Kam' did not want to enjoy his elevated position alone; so he appointed his confederates as Assistant Imams, and thereafter peace reigned in the prayer room!

It has been mentioned, I believe, in the last issue of this magazine, that it was unique to find that the four Rulers of the Federated Malay States are products of the College. It would appear to be a most queer coincidence that the four Malay Unofficial Members of the Federal Council are also products of the same College; in fact they are contemporaries of Their Highnesses. I could not help entertaining a sneaking belief that Their Highnesses had something to do with their appointments!

I am now, as some people may know, Jack of Many Trades. In carrying out the functions of one of my Trades I had the occasion to interview a member of the Police Force. His manners and speech and the way he conducted himself before the Appointments Board were very impressive, and his movements snappy, such as befitted a well disciplined member of the Police Force. I found out that he too was a product of the Malay College. I wish I could be as efficient in any one of my Trades as my fellow Collegian was as a Policeman. I feel very proud of him.

RAJA KAMARALZAMAN.

WHEN I WAS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

BEFORE giving you my reminiscences of when I was under canvas, I must state the reasons why I joined the M.V.I. as it was then called. I thought I could look smarter in uniform than in my civilian dress, and another reason was that I had an ambition to become a sergeant, not only because a sergeant looked so fierce with his red sash, but also because he could take the upper hand with some of his volunteer friends, who were only privates, against whom he had some old scores to settle.

I was made a sergeant (though not competent) after some three years service, and I did take the opportunity of being sergeant in charge of some of my friends.

I was in an N.C.O's camp many years ago at Port Dickson. The Officer in Charge was a newly-arrived regular. His discipline was very severe, so much so that many of us had to feign sickness and be medically examined. As good luck would have it we were found to be unfit, and thereby escaped further "ill-treatment" from the officer.

It so happened one morning while we were still fit and doing some musketry lessons in some Blukar, one N.C.O. got cramp. Seeing the man in difficulties the officer at once asked, "What's the matter with you?" The N.C.O. in question was a native of Selangor and knew very little English. A Selangor Malay would call a cramp "ular ular." For want of a better word, he blurted out "snakes snakes." The party immediately broke up, and the first to flee was the officer himself.

I was once in charge of the right flank of an attacking company. We were attacking from Port Dickson and our objective was the headquarters. We had not gone very far when I felt that I could not go on any further without getting some drink to quench my thirst. A bungalow was close by. I went closer and saw a lady in an armchair reading. I thought this was my chance. Not knowing who she was I asked her if she could give me some water to drink. "Yes" and "Boy, bawa itu lemonade dan ginger beer kasi ini orang semua minum." We were very thankful to our hostess, May God Bless Her. That night I was called up by the Officer Commanding (a British Resident now in retirement) "Saya suroh prang bukan pergi minum di rumah saya." It then transpired that our hostess was the wife of the O.C.

Another incident worth relating is about the Orang Kaya Mentri. He was in an attacking party. Everyone was supposed to be under cover. Poor Tengku Mentri, he could not find a tree big enough to cover himself. As he had to take cover, he did so behind a small rubber tree which was just big enough to cover his nose. He was the first to be spotted by the enemy, as he made himself a very good target.

RAJA RAZMAN.

SELANGOR OLD BOYS' LETTER.

THE years pass swiftly. Changes have been wrought in the personnel of the College. New faces replace the old. Familiar faces are missed. With such a feeling of vacillation I took up my pen to write this letter. My readers will understand that, having been an old boy in the eyes of the College for the last eighteen years, I fear that I am rapidly becoming an old boy in the eyes of the larger College—the World. And I ask myself "Can I be the same old boy as the youth who eighteen years ago, was let loose upon an unoffending and unsuspecting world?" I fear it is only too true that I cannot do justice in my account of old boys in the State, as I am very much out of touch with the younger generation. I feel sure that it would be very engaging for the present boys if this news letter could let them know where their friends are and what the latter are doing. This I am unable to satisfy.

To begin with, I must tell you something about those old boys in the Government Service. A good percentage of us after leaving the College is absorbed by the Government, so it must take first place. This does not mean that I am trying to make them prominent, because they are already conspicuous. Out of the six District Officerships in the State, five are held by old boys. Che Mokhtar bin Mat Sah is in charge of Kuala Langat, Dato Muda Laxamana Mohammed Razalli bin Haji Mohd. Ali Wasi is in charge of Ulu Langat, Syed Noordin bin Syed Hussin is in charge of Kuala Selangor, Che Hamzah bin Abdullah is in charge of Ulu Selangor and Che Abdul Malek bin Yusuf is in charge of Kuala Lumpur. You see, dear readers, what a proud record our College owns. And this is not all. The first Malay to be appointed Secretary to the British Resident of Selangor is none other than one of us in the person of the Hon'ble Raja Uda bin Raja Mohamed. He is also a member of the Federal and State Councils. So you can imagine the responsibilities that have been laid on his shoulders. And before I forget I had better tell you also that Che Hamzah is now a member of the State Council. His maiden speech at the meeting caused quite a stir in Malay circles, and everybody is now anxiously waiting for his topical subjects. Perhaps you want to know what the speech was about. Well, it was nothing new or communistic. He was criticizing Government regarding the non-employment of Malays during the Chinese unemployment period. As I said before, the subject was nothing extraordinary, but the way it was put before Government caught the eye of the Malay public.

Another outstanding old boy, who is not now in the Government Service, is Tengku Ismail bin Tengku Mohamed Jasin. He is the only Malay practising lawyer in the State. As President of the "Persekutuan Melayu," he is the virtual leader of the kampong Malays. Old and young, men and women, speak very highly of him. The College must be envied to have produced such a son! In this uplifting work he is helped by another old boy—Raja Jaafar bin Raja Yahya. He is better known as Raja Bon. He lives in Klang and looks after his own property.

Another old boy who can do anything and everything is Che Pateh Akhir bin Mat Sah. He was at one time in the Agricultural Department, then later joining the Co-operative Department, and now he is a Colonisation Officer. He is in charge of the new padi area at Tanjong Karang in the District of Kuala Selangor. This is a very large padi area. It is similar to the new padi field at Sungei Manek, Teluk Anson. If the project is successful the question of our future rice supply will not be causing the

Government unnecessary sleepless nights. Che Pateh Akhir is well known for his organising ability. He is remembered gratefully by the Malay inmates of the Sungei Buloh Leper Hospital for his timely assistance in money and in kind.

As all of you dear readers know, old boys can be found in all walks of life. All of them are not Malay Officers! Che Mohamed Yusoff bin Ahmad, who had been Inspector of Malay Schools for a number of years, has now been transferred to the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim. Raja Hisham bin Raja Abdul Malek is in the Police Department. He is very keen on music and is President of the Persenangan Kronchong Party—a party of musicians which is second to none in Kuala Lumpur. Recently many old boys took part in a show staged at the Town Hall in support of the Malaya Patriotic Fund. The collections are as yet unknown, but judged by the attendance, the amount should be appreciable. The music was rendered by Raja Hisham's Party.

Megat Yunus bin Megat Mohd. Isa, Raja Ayoub bin Raja Haji Bhot, Haji Abdul Aziz bin Haji Mohd. Khamis, Raja Ismail, Raja Samsusah bin Raja Bahtan, Raja Petra bin Raja Mahmud are in Kuala Lumpur. Che Ahmad bin Haji Husin, Raja Rastam Shahrome bin Raja Said Tauphy, Che Mohd. Shahar bin Abdul Hamid, Che Shahmir bin Abdul Hamid, Che Shahyar bin Abdul Hamid, Che Hassan bin Mohd. Akip, Raja Empeh bin Raja Tahir, and the writer are in Kuala Kubu Bharu. Che Sulaiman bin Mohd. Drus, Raja Nong bin Raja Hussin, Raja Ahmad bin Raja Jumaat, Raja Badiuzaman, Tengku Hussein bin Tengku Yahya, Raja Yusuf bin Raja Jumaat, Raja Ailan bin Raja Hussin, Tengku Zainun, Tengku A. Aziz, Tengku Halim, Tengku Ibrahim, Tengku Shahrudin, Tengku Idris are in Klang. All of the Tengkus, with the exception of Tengku Hussein, are the children of the late Sultan of Selangor and some time back they were honoured with royal titles. Che Yeop Mahidin bin Mohd. Sharif and Che Harun bin Mohd. Salleh are in Kajang. Che Abdul Aziz bin Tahir and Raja Mokhtar bin Raja Haji Abdullah are in Kuala Langat. Raja Hitam bin Raja Yunus, Raja Chik Jaafar bin Sultan Abdullah, Raja Abdullah bin Raja Mansur and Che Ismail bin Mat Sah are in Kuala Selangor. Che Mohd. Anuar bin Lope Abdul Shukor, Raja Baghdad bin Raja Haji Abdul Rahman and Raja Paris bin Raja Haji Abdul Rahman are in Sabak Bernam. Che Mohamed Ismail bin Abdul Latif is in Sepang. He recently married the daughter of Che Daud bin Mohamed Shah, who is a J.P. of Singapore and a retired Malay Administrative Officer of the Federated Malay States.

There are also some old boys in the Technical School, Kuala Lumpur. An old boy who is undergoing tuition at the Raffles College, Singapore, is now temporarily attached to the Land Office, Kuala Lumpur. He will be shown all the intricacies of a Land Office and later will be taken to the Tanjong Karang Padi Areas, where he will be shown the practical work of a Land Officer. In this way it is hoped that future Malay Officers will know their work better.

Before I close permit me to say a little about war. We are at war—war with all its misery and horror. The world to-day is in travail. Howsoever, let us banish long faces and away with depressive talk, and above all be of good cheer.

KAMARUDIN BIN IDRIS.

Kuala Kubu Bahru,
27th May, 1940.

KELANTAN LETTER.

31st May, 1940.

THE EDITOR,
MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

SIR,

You have very kindly asked me to contribute on behalf of the Kelantan Old Boys a "Kelantan State Letter" for inclusion in your next number. I have of course great pleasure in doing so, and I trust that this letter arrives in time for publication. First of all, allow me to congratulate you most heartily on the revival of the College Magazine. It is to my mind the only medium through which Old Boys can keep abreast with and be interested in the activities of the College. We Old Boys welcome its rebirth with open arms. Secondly I wish to record here my sincere appreciation for this absolutely grand idea of yours of having "State Letters" published in the Magazine. I feel confident that these 'Letters' will fulfil their purpose.

We here cannot boast of a big number of Old Boys, but all the same we look back with pride to our association with the College. I do not think it is expected of me in this short letter to give details of the life and work of our lads here, but I would suggest that it would not be amiss if I were to give here their names with a short note against each. With the exception of one Old Boy who belonged to the Hargreavian era the rest of us belonged to the late Jermyn and/or Bazellian period. Here they are:—

1. Tengku Ahmed Zainal Abidin— (Tengku Seri Akar Raja)	Hargreavian fossil—independent—energetic social worker.
2. Tengku Yusof bin Sultan Mohd. IV — (Tengku Laxamana)	1919-22—moderate in the classroom—keen Cadet—used to polish his belt and badges daily—C.P.O. and Deputy Chief of Police, Kelantan Military Police—evidently that Brasso training was useful.
3. Tengku Ahmad (Tengku Panglima Raja)	1920-25—Bad at field work—very good with the flute—Dist. Commissioner, K.B.S.A.—attended World Jamboree, Frankston, Australia, 1935—Kelantan Civil Service, D.O., Pasir Mas.
4. Tengku Yacob (Kachang)	1919-24—good chess-player—fair on the field —lately A.C.P., now retired.
5. Tengku Mahmood bin Sultan Mohd. IV	1926-34—Champion Athlete—all round at games — Pl/Serg. — now Lieut. in the Kn.V.F.—Kn. Civil Service, Customs.
6. Tengku Mohamed bin Sultan Mohd. IV	1926-35 — School XI all rounder—L/C — now Lieut. in the Kn.V.F.,—Kelantan Badminton Singles Champion, 1939—Kn. Civil Service, Customs.

7.	Abdullah Bakty	1919-25—Long distance runner, Inter-school Sports—inclined to obstinacy in class—fond of smoking, which got him into trouble on many occasions—Kn. Civil Service, Town Board.
8.	Hassan bin Suleiman — (Pa'Chu)	1920-27—fair all rounder—very bad at spelling—presided as Imam now and again, Kn. Civil Service, A.D.O., Ulu Kelantan.
9.	Abdullah Bokhavy	1920-24—Pugnacious at times—good with the violin—still at it, recently obtained Diploma Senior Honours in Violin, Trinity College of Music, London—Kelantan Government Service.
10.	Nik Daud	1925-28—All round on the field—Kn. Civil Service, A.D.O., Pasir Mas.
11.	Nik Zainal Abidin	Kelantan Government Service.
12.	Megat Mokhtar	1924-31—Kelantan Government Service.
13.	Mohamed Yusof bin Mat	1926-32 — Kelantan Government Service.
14.	Syed Mohamed	1928-32—Kelantan Government Service.
15.	Nik Abdullah bin Hussin	1930-35—Swimming Inst.—Band Corporal —Kelantan Civil Service, Asst. Auditor.
16.	Nik Mustapha (Alkurabi)	1921-28—School XI in all departments—Prefect—Pl/Serg.—Champion Athlete, 1928 —A.D.C., K.B.S.A.—attended World Jamboree, Frankston, Australia, 1935—Medal of Merit—spent two years in Natal owing to T.B.—now fit as a fiddle. Kn. Civil Service, D.O., Bachok.
17.	Nik Ahmad Kamil	1920-25—Tried all games; good at none—rendered useful vocal supports at all Inter-school matches—England, 1926-31, Barrister-at-Law—Kelantan Civil Service, Deputy Mentri Besar.

Now that I have given all these names with their life history attached, I think this is not going to be the short letter which I had originally intended. Somehow or other I feel that these names will conjure up visions of all sorts of things in the minds of their contemporaries. To many perhaps, nightmares of the pranks, mischiefs and escapades which they shared with the secret thrill that goes with conscious wrongdoing will sharply reawaken them from their deep slumbers. To a few "fond memory will bring the light" of those other days when they showed off their prowess on the field of battle — achievements which won for them great personal credit, prestige and popularity, and which reflected credit to their Alma Mater. To still a few more dreams will come back of the friendly discourse on the merits of Malory's "Morte d' Arthur" or De Quincey's "Confessions of an Opium-Eater" in a peaceful favourite nook of the Library, and to the great majority — I leave them to do their own thinking.

When I look back to the past, visions of events pass before my memory just as shadow-plays on the screen of time. Yes, what of the Mandi Safar strike, which in five minutes produced soap-box orators in the Senior Classroom and exposed overt acts of justifiable indiscipline? And of the day when I sent back our present Headmaster lbw. first ball? How well do I remember that day! We were playing against the G.E.S., K.K., (now Clifford School) and I was umpiring.

The Headmaster came out to bat for the College for the first time, bent on carrying back his bat W.G. fashion, complete with his College Cap and so forth. But the game was Cricket and he took the dismissal sportingly. And of R.P.S.W's tie and hanky to match, blue for Monday and green for Thursday and other colours for each of the other days of the week. Those were grand-and happy days. I had the opportunity of visiting the school early last year. Oh, what a change!

In place of the very dearly beloved well-pump and showers there is a magnificent swimming pool, and behind that building where the Seniors were wont to snatch a puff or two at eleven o'clock break there are Five Courts. Besides these, there are Squash Rackets Courts too. How I envy these present boys. But I notice that they lack heavy-weights. They have no Syed Nordins, Aziz Burmas or Shaabans, those stalwarts of the early twenties.

I fear I am exposing this letter to your wrath and blue pencil,—I have written too much. But before I conclude I must inform Old and present boys alike that the Che Jalaludin who was a sick man two years ago is now fit again and is doing splendid work in the Education Office here as Assistant Inspector of Schools. I am sure they will be interested to hear this.

I wish your Magazine continued success and I am looking forward to seeing the next number.

Yours truly,

Nik Ahmad Kamil.

SINGAPORE LETTER.

SINGAPORE,

30th April, 1940.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I am sorry, Mr. Editor, that this letter should begin with a note of sadness. I am sure that to those of us who happened to be pupils under him everything has been eclipsed by the death of Mr. William Hargreaves, first Head Master of the Malay College. To some of us, at least, his passing has been a real personal loss, but that loss cannot be any greater or more poignant than it is to Mrs. Hargreaves to whom all our hearts and our sympathies must go at what must be an irreparable loss.

I cannot pretend to be competent to write a eulogy on the late Mr. Hargreaves, nor is it right, perhaps, that this letter should be utilised for this purpose, but I would like, if I may, to recall in his memory some of the characteristics of the man who endeared himself to most of us and whose teachings have remained indelibly imprinted in our minds. Mr. Hargreaves was a generous man, generous, perhaps, to a fault. I remember so well the countless ten-cent pieces that I used to win out of him, with which, needless to say, I used to buy, contrary to all rules and regulations and I am sure contrary to his intentions, my supply of cigarettes! Fresher still in my memory are the two prizes, one of five pounds and the other of ten pounds, which he so spontaneously awarded to me for my efforts at the Bar examinations in London. I do not think I will tell you what I did with that money this time! So much for his generosity. That was not the only characteristic of the man. In the days when I first joined the Malay College most of us were terribly young. He revelled in our youth and our inexperience, but, none the less, from the very first he moulded us into a feeling and a realisation of the basic fact that we were all equal irrespective of colour or creed. He was far from being socialistic in his views, but the main philosophy of life which he tried to impart to us was to stand up to our man and to look at him straight in the face.

So much for the late Mr. Hargreaves, and I hope I will be forgiven for inflicting upon you my personal recollections of the man whom so many of us knew.

In Singapore at the moment there are more soldiers, sailors and airmen than one would care to count. They are grim reminders of the anxious days we are all going through. None the less there are minds here enterprising enough to turn that grim fact into profit. One of the dance halls in Singapore has just staged an Army, Navy, and Air Force night!

Income tax for Malaya has been the all absorbing topic of discussion throughout the country these last few weeks, and if you have read some of the letters to the Press, I am sure you must have derived as much instruction and amusement from them as I have. It seems to me that in a public discussion, particularly through the medium of the Press, one has got to be so extraordinarily careful to mind one's "p"s and "q"s. Some people seem to be so prone to making public pronouncements which they cannot substantiate. Take, for instance, Hitler's boastful threat which he made at the beginning of this war about the secret weapon he had in store for the Allies. Since that threat has never been fulfilled up to the present, George Formby, the English comedian, has burst into song about it and retorted by saying that Hitler should come and see the secret weapon which the sergeant has got for him in the Maginot Line!

Some few days ago an incident, probably unique in the history of Singapore, occurred when their Highnesses the four Rulers of the F.M.S. and the Regent of Johore foregathered here to bid farewell to Sir Shenton Thomas when the latter proceeded on furlough. The unique part of the gathering lay of course in the fact that all their Highnesses are Old Boys of the Malay College. I do not think that a gathering of so august a group of Old Boys has ever happened before. Their Highnesses the four Rulers of the Federation looked, from the Press photographs, a most imposing array in procession behind Sir Shenton at the Singapore Race Course.

I have not had the pleasure of meeting any Old Boy of Singapore so far. Perhaps there are not many here, or, perhaps, I have not been about enough to meet them. There are, as you know, several Old Boys across the water in Johore, and very prominent men they are too in public life.

I listened the other evening with very great interest to a broadcast by Inche Zainal Abidin, more intimately known to some of us as Che' Gu' Zainal. He was speaking of the great difficulty in finding Malay equivalents to new words that have since appeared more regularly as a result of the war. No one, I am sure, will envy Che' Gu' Zainal his work for one moment. Fancy having to invent the Malay equivalents for such words as "pocket battleship" and "magnetic mine" and the like! I feel like translating them myself as "saku kapal perang" and "lombong lekat besi berani" respectively, just as I would say "kering atas" for the expression "Dry up!" and "perang mata ayam jantan" for "cock-eyed war." This may sound nonsensical, but I am not quite sure whether it is really so or not, because I well remember a story once told by the late Raja Sir Chulan of a conversation he had heard between a "tuan" and his Malay "boy" which went something like this:—

"Boy, piggi upstairs bawa saya rumput."

Without a flicker of his eyelid the boy went upstairs and brought down his master's panama hat and handed it to him! If that "boy" understood that execrable Malay-cum-English, I see no reason why expressions such as those I have given above should not, with a little imagination of course,

be understood, since they are nothing more nor less than literal translations of the English equivalents, although, I must confess, they do not sound any too elegant!

Studying as Malay Probationers in Raffles College are sons of three Old Boys, namely, Raja Azam bin Raja Kamarulzaman, Zainal Abidin bin Osman, and Syed Zahirudin bin Syed Hassan.

When Kam was at the College and head monitor and what not, he used to lay down the law to all of us, and he used to enforce his law too. I well remember the chastisement that I received from him for some form of delinquency or other! When he did that I am sure Kam never dreamt that one day I would be "laying down the law" to his own son, but with this vital difference. The law I am laying down to my students is entirely different from the law that Kam used to enforce on us. Besides, I cannot enforce the law which I am trying to impart to my students, and even if I could, it would hardly be consonant with justice or with equity to visit the sins of the father upon his son.

Yours truly,

SINGAPORE.

KEDAH LETTER.

MY DEAR BOYS,

THIS new proposal to publish letters from various parts of Malaya is I think a wonderful idea. It does not only give the Old Boys a chance to tell you the news from any particular part of the country in which they live or work but it will also enable them to give you some tips now and again on what you should do in order to make a success in life when you leave school.

My place is so far removed from Kuala Kangsar that I feel whatever I relate to you may be regarded as news from a strange land.

A good many of you may not have visited Kedah and you may not have any idea of what the Country is like.

It is a flat country along the coast from North to South with the exception of a short stretch round Kedah Peak, where the land is hilly, and this same condition extends beyond the border of Kedah to North Perak as far as Krian. If you have visited Parit Buntar or Bagan Serai you will have some idea of Kedah. Being such the land has been found to be best suited for padi which is planted here on a commercial scale. One man may own more than a thousand acres of padi land which he rents to suitable tenants.

If I tell you there are more than 80 rice mills here you will probably be surprised, but this is a fact. In the course of time, as more land is brought under cultivation, the number may become bigger still.

In the last three months there has hardly been any rain and plants as well as animals suffered badly. It is considered by many people to be the worst drought within living memory. Water in the Kampongs ran dry and people in some places had to live on coconut water for days until relief came. The Government had to employ a fleet of lorries to supply people with drinking water, only drinking water mind you, and I leave it to you to picture to yourselves how they washed themselves. Last week the weather broke most fortunately, and a normal supply of water is now available.

But it did not finish here: the first few days of rain was accompanied by violent storms which blew down over fifty houses in a mukim near Alor Star.

Such is Kedah!

The War has not affected Kedah in the supply of rice as the country is self supporting.

In imported goods Kedah is no better off than any other States.

The people here as elsewhere are more or less war-minded and are doing what they can in their own way to contribute towards the Patriotic Fund.

The Volunteer Force has done a most commendable work. Up to now five platoons have been formed and the men are as keen as mustard on their work.

The football season has now started and members of various leagues are preparing for the coming matches and keeping themselves in good form.

I do not know how Kedah will fare this season but last year she very nearly reached the final. It is possible that playing on her home ground gave her more confidence and, although she went down to Selangor, it was considered by most people that she would do better in the next few years as the players were still young.

I now pass on to the Sultan Abdul Hamid College, so that you may have something in common. The Kedah Boys Scout Association has got a splendid Camping ground by the river side near Jeniang. It is a paradise for scouting. If you feel like paying a visit to Kedah I can arrange with the District Commissioner to entertain you at the Scout Camp for a few days during your next vacation.

TENGKU YA'ACOB.

NEGRI SEMBILAN LETTER.

11th May, 1940.

THE EDITOR,

MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE,

KUALA KANGSAR.

DEAR SIR,

We, in Negri, are proud and happy to have a young and intelligent Ruler, who is a product of the College. We pray that his reign may be long and successful.

We have a good number of old boys in the State holding both senior and junior appointments in the various branches of the Government service. Raja Aman Shah, M.C.S., and Enche Mohamed Salleh, M.C.S., are the District Officers of Port Dickson and Jelebu respectively. The former belongs to the Royal House of Perak. Both hold Commissions in the Federated Malay States Volunteer Force and are popular in their districts. Another member of Perak royalty here is Raja Zainal Azman Shah bin Raja Sir Chulan, who is Deputy "Lord Mayor" of Seremban. Enche Mohamed Bazaen bin Mohamed Talhah and Enche Osman bin Haji Dahat are Assistant District Officer, Seremban and Assistant Registrar, Supreme Court respectively. The welfare and education of Malay school children are in the capable hands of Raja Mohamed Noordin, who is Assistant Inspector of Malay Schools, Negri Sembilan. Enche Mohamed Baki bin Abas and Enche Osman bin Ta'at are Assistant District Officers for Tampin and Rembau respectively. Tengku Kahar is Tengku Laksamana and Tengku Nasir is Tengku Panglima Besar of Seri Menanti. The latter is on the personal staff of His Highness and so also is Tengku Ahmad, who is the Aide-de-Camp. Tengku Syed Ahmad, the 'goal-getter' of our Soccer 1st XI in 1907, is a pensioner residing in Seremban. Tengku Sulaiman is a proprietary planter. Enche Abdul Aziz, I.S.M., J.P., a Perak Malay and former member of the Negri Sembilan Mejlis Meshuarat Keraja'an, has settled in Negri.

The happiest days of my life were spent at the College. In retrospect many of our boyish escapades now occur to me. On one occasion when there was a severe drought, a few of us thought that we could evade going without a bath by climbing up to the water tank of the Railway and disporting ourselves therein. Things went on smoothly for some time as we were always lucky in avoiding the eagle eye of the Station Master. But we had our fall! On one occasion when we were disporting ourselves in the tank the Station Master came along and removed the ladder by which we had gone up to the tank. There we were suspended between heaven and earth, and, attracted by our frantic cries, the Station Master came on to the scene. He replaced the ladder and when we got down, he gave us a good dressing down which we were not likely to forget.

Another escapade which I vividly recall occurred when I was surreptitiously having a smoke in the bathroom. One of the monitors caught me in *flagrante delicto* and as an atonement I gave him my cigarette to smoke. Taking a few puffs he went out of the bathroom. As he was exhaling the smoke on his way out, he was seen by the chief monitor who promptly gave him a hundred lines. On completion of this imposition, he came up to me and said that he must punish me for smoking but when I reminded him that I gave him the chance to have a few whiffs at my cigarette he excused me the imposition.

We were all shocked and grieved to hear last year of the death of our beloved old Headmaster, Mr. Hargreaves. The last occasion I saw him was at the Wembley Exhibition in England in 1925.

We were surprised when Mr. Hargreaves came as the first Headmaster of the College, as he did not know any Malay and our knowledge of English was woefully inadequate. It spoke well for his tact and understanding when I say that he was unusually successful in dealing with us.

Yours faithfully,

SHEIK AHMAD.

RAFFLES LETTER.

I AM sure that the readers of the last Malay College Magazine must have read the interesting Cambridge letter written by our well-known Queen's Scholar now at St. Catharine's College, Cambridge. It was really a beautiful description of life at Cambridge and certainly "The gloomy St. Catharine's" is after all a fine place in which to study.

Now I am given the opportunity to write something about Raffles College, which may be of some interest to the present Malay College students, or to a greater extent to the next batch of Malay Probationers, who will certainly be eager to know what may befall them on their first arrival at Raffles.

A few months before I went to Raffles, I was well informed of the pious Senior Undergraduates who devoted their utmost attention to the conversion of the poor Freshmen by means of incessant baptism, head first and feet last into the tub. This information was indeed a good warning for me to prepare for the new religion, which was a choice of either conversion or standing on one leg for hours or something else which was more unpleasant. So with this knowledge in my head I took the day mail and arrived at Singapore early the next morning.

A large crowd of undergraduates flocked to the platform, some could afford to smile this way and that, probably to show the others that they were a cheerful lot, while the others, who knew of the Raffles Inquisition, looked demure and terrified. I then took a taxi and proceeded to the intended goal. As soon as the car stopped at the hostel, a shout of welcome rang into my ears—"Hello Freshie!" which should be "Hello Fresher" to be more correct. My heart had been beating fast enough, and now it certainly accelerated, as though it had a double carburettor like the new sports model M.G. The porter wore no moustache, for he was only a common Chinaman, who had scarcely a single hair on his upper lip. This was a consolation, otherwise I might have made the same mistake as our Queen's Scholar at St. Catharine's, who very nearly reported his presence to that same 'tutorial personality'. This kindly man conducted me to the Superintendent, who gave me the key of my room, and I immediately ascended the stairs to F 3.

As soon as I got to my room, I was halted by a tiny little man who spoke in English with a hoarse voice, asking my name, this that and the other and demanding all answers to be accompanied by 'sir' at the end of every sentence. I then realised that he must be one of the devout Seniors. He was followed by other undergraduates who stood aloof striking terror as I smiled at the silly questions imposed on me by that contemptible Lilliputian, who was scarcely six inches and four feet in height. I knew for certain that the other Bobdingnagians were ready to convert me instantly if I were to put my hands on that little urchin, as I found later that the tub had been filled to the brim in the bath room. Five more of my fellow Freshmen suffered the same fate and another urchin set upon them. I was then asked to sing a song, and 'God save the King' was preferred though it should be the last item of the programme. Soon I was released and allowed to take my breakfast downstairs. The Seniors in the hall announced, "All

Freshmen must report to B block at once with towels." I knew what the towel was for, and the ceremony was soon completed, but the 'three duckings' were not sufficient to turn us into complete "believers," for I was time and again called to the tub for going against the rules of their new Testament.

My brother Freshmen and I, in order to get away from further trials of our faith, soon agreed to go to town. A new friend kindly escorted us to the big city, and thus ended the first part of the programme.

After dinner, we were drilled in full suits and a long march took place to the Botanical Garden, where the Freshmen were ordered to sing or to run round the band stand at any suggestion of the Seniors. It took us three solid hours before we were driven back from the monkey den.

Early next morning at five we were aroused from our beds by the unsympathetic Seniors, who ordered us to fall in immediately in the quadrangle for strenuous exercise. I am not going to mention in detail the various forms of exercise, but mention of the fact that one of the Freshmen collapsed in the middle of the field during the course of the performance, is I think sufficient to express our sufferings.

After breakfast, we were again ordered to assemble in the Common Room to be bullied. The lady students were not left scott free and they had to stand amidst the whole crowd with green ribbons on their heads and pieces of cardboard with nicknames on them hung on their necks. The Freshmen had to wear green ties for a fortnight, sewn by the poor lady Freshers. The ties were to be as short and to appear as ridiculous as possible, and anybody who failed to wear this honour and used his own tie would have the misfortune to find his own expensive tie cut to pieces, and would probably suffer another ducking or two in water mixed with tiger balm.

Every time I went out to town to escape the inferno at the hostel, the books in my shelf and all the clothes in my bags were scattered about. This the Seniors called 'An earthquake eruption.' We were not to lock our room or our bags. Any valuable goods were previously ordered to be kept safe in a special drawer, and then when there was any loss or damage done to our property, 'the Seniors were always right.'

Such was the life I had to enjoy till the ragging went too far and the good old Principal put the whole ceremony to an end. I am sure that the next batch of Freshmen will join me in saying 'Amen'. Thus we were saved.

It was only then that I started a new life, and Raffles College appeared to me a Semi-Paradise, where everything was well, and to be in a crowd of curious nationalities and to discuss things from different angles sometimes cost us one dollar each for laughing too loud. We can now make use of the library more often than before without being afraid of being detained on the way by the Seniors.

We attend lectures almost every day on an average for about two hours a day, while the second and third year students have to devote more time to their tutorials. Like any other students in any College, those who find that Erasmus, Martin Luther or John Calvin go too far with their Reformations, escape the monotony of the lecture rooms in the persons of Mickey Rooney, Sandy Powell or Laurel and Hardy at the Cathay or Capitol, where the air is nice and cool. The economic students seem to prefer Deanna Durbin to Joan Robinson with her demand and supple curves.

Picnicking is another form of relief to the strenuous College work, and now it has become very popular. We have the Union picnic once a year, the Muslim Students' picnic, the Geographical Club picnic and another picnic held by another club. Everybody can join in by paying a small sum to the Secretaries of the respective societies. The College dance is held annually, and we have also various plays acted on the College stage by the members of the Literary and Dramatic Society.

Almost all of us join some kind of society or other, and a social is held almost every term, when we have an enjoyable time together with the Professors, who in spite of their learning still preserve a sense of humour, which we do not fail to appreciate. But in class they look dignified enough, sitting with their long robes in their respective rooms. Students who have no serious questions to ask seldom approach them.

The students on the whole appear very attentive in the lecture rooms, and as far as I know, no-one has ever thought of interrupting the lecturers in their preambles. It was only once, a day previous to the Deepavali last year, that some students celebrated the occasion too early, and the firing of crackers was heard in the common room. The Professors immediately rushed out to the scene of action, and, having found no living creature in the room, for the early celebrators had absconded for their lives, made a fruitless investigation, and thus another Scotland Yard case was left unsolved.

I think I have written quite enough for the present, and to tell the truth, I really like Raffles College very much. I have enough games to occupy my time in the afternoon, and with equal proportions of strenuous work and relief, I once again say that Raffles College is to me a Semi-Paradise.

RAJA AZAM.

LETTER FROM THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL, KUALA LUMPUR.

I AM very grateful for this opportunity offered me of giving some idea to the readers of this magazine, about what is going on at the Technical School, because, in spite of the fact that the School is the only source of engineering in the whole of Malaya, yet little is known of it by the general public. Some of my fellow students say that its present name has got something to do with it; but what is there in a name! However I have enough proof to say that most people look on it simply as a school where the students are taught to handle engineering tools and instruments. I shall always remember what my mother said to me before I came here—"If ever you are going to continue with further studies at all," she said, "why, of all schools, should you choose one where you are taught to climb electric posts?"—Such is her view of it. But if one looks more closely into what is going on inside here, one would find that it is concerned more with the theoretical side than with the practical side of engineering.

We begin in the first year with the very elementary parts of engineering. Then, on passing, we proceed into our second year which is supposed to be the busiest year for us all. The percentage of failures is always highest among the second year students. Only six months of the third year is spent in school, for we then go back to our respective departments for what is called "field training." After a year of this we come back to the school for our final term of six months. The Survey students, however, go out qualified after only two and a half years.

Now, for our daily routine:—To begin with, our classes are formed according to departments, of which there are five, namely, the P.W.D., P. & T., Electrical Survey and Mechanical departments. We start off the day at 8 a.m., and break off at 1 p.m. for lunch. We begin again at 2.15 p.m. for the afternoon period, which ends at 4 p.m. In other words it is exactly similar to the ordinary office hours except that at 8 p.m. we all assemble again in the study hall to write down our 'notes' on the days lectures. 10 p.m. is bedtime for most of us but some would continue to as far in the night as 12 midnight. During such a time as this, with the approach of the final examinations, most of us wake up again at three in the morning, and, wrapped in our blankets, sit with our books again, till daylight, memorizing formulae. So, the days come and go, with us.

As regards old boys of the College, we have here at present seven, and compared to the total number of students (about 140), this is is indeed a very small percentage. Of these seven, five are in their final year; three being in the P. & T., one is in the P.W.D., and the other in the Drainage & Irrigation Department. The other two (one, Electrical and the other, P.W.D.) are just completing the first year of their course.

It is a pity to note that the maximum qualification available locally at present is still very low. However it is hoped that a new institution will be started in the near future which will enable students to obtain better qualifications. Anyway, it is the knowledge that we are after and to a man with a real ambition for engineering, it should be enough, little though it may be. To be exact we have made it our school motto that "knowledge is power."

Yours sincerely,
ABDUL GHANI B. MOHD. PIAH.

CAMBRIDGE LETTER II.

I SHALL never forget that Sunday when at eleven o'clock the Prime Minister announced to the people that Britain was at war with Germany. A sudden silence seemed to settle all over the country and Nature seemed to whisper in everyone's ear that all men's efforts to maintain peace had failed, and that a new epoch in the history of mankind had just begun.

That evening the blackout came into operation and there was darkness everywhere. The attractions of the shop windows disappeared and movements along the streets were hampered by invisible human beings and harmless little steps, that could give the unwary pedestrian a nasty shock from stem to stern. The cinemas and other places of public entertainment were all closed, and, confined in my room, I was just a mass of depression and gloom. The whole atmosphere was filled with impending disaster, and to make the situation all the more depressing, the maid, during my absence in the afternoon, in order to consummate the blackout outfit for my room had hung a fairly large piece of black cloth over the lamp shade, and its ever drooping presence above my head that night gave the whole room an entirely funereal aspect. I granted that it served its purpose admirably, but some men however civilised and educated cannot wholly be devoid of superstition and a vague fear of the unknown. Death on that singularly memorable night seemed to point at me with his fore-finger in the most menacing manner, and all of a sudden I became fretful. Oh how I longed for a hundred and fifty school boys to vent my feelings upon! Gradually, however, my equanimity was restored, and taking my gas mask, which had undergone a thorough test, even up to the point of nearly suffocating the wearer, I retired to bed.

I must say I slept very soundly that night, but I was not allowed to enjoy the beautiful slumber to the extent I desired. For at a most ungodly hour, at least so I thought, I was awakened by the wailing of the sirens. Their wobbling notes were the most eerie and blood-curdling sound I ever heard in my life. I lay quite still for some moments and listened. Yes, it was an air raid warning! And in three seconds I was up on my feet, and had slipped on my slippers, wrapped myself with a dressing gown, snatched my gas mask and groped my way down to the basement in the dark, taking great care not to fall down more than was necessary. How ridiculous I looked I had not time to contemplate, but all I knew was that I was following the instructions in an A.R.P. book to the letter. It said that in an air raid a basement was the next best place to a proper shelter, and so down I went helter-skelter, hoping for the best. As I was slipping and clutching the banisters by turns, I cherished a hope of finding some, if not all, of the other members of the household, so that by conversing with them I might alleviate the agitation which had violently seized me, and calm down my pounding heart to a normal and regular beating organ again. But in this I was disappointed, for no sooner had I reached the basement than I found to my dismay that no one was there but me, a solitary and forgotten soul.

I looked at the clock in the kitchen and the luminous hands showed me that it was three o'clock in the morning. It was getting chilly and I pulled the dressing gown closer round my body. All was dark within but without it was as light as day. The moon was unsurpassed in its brilliance and the deep blue sky was studded with stars unutterably bright. The languid ivy leaves on the wall danced stealthily in the cold morning breeze. The quietude of the whole scene was enchantingly divine and profoundly touching.

The sirens ceased wailing at last. There was a breathless hush everywhere. Not a stir! Not a whisper! Everything was silent as silent could be. But far in the distance and high up in the air could be heard the droning hum of a flying machine. Nearer and nearer and still nearer it came and from just a droning hum it became a roar. For an endless instant it seemed to hover above my head searching for its helpless victim, whom it had driven cowering into the remotest and safest corner of a basement. I listened intently for the whistling sound of at least half a dozen bombs dropping on this peaceful town, where many a thousand students "in statu pupillari" had been cowed into wearing the nocturnal academic dress by the severe vigilance of the proctors and their faithful "bull-dogs." But no such sound came to my ears; instead I heard the roar overhead become just a droning hum again, and it grew fainter and fainter until it finally died in the distance.

I was half relieved and half vexed. I was glad that everybody remained intact instead of having been blown to atoms, but on the other hand I was vexed because all my agitations had been for nothing. I do not mean to say that I am savagely cold-blooded, but I had wished for a minimum sized bomb to drop on a big open field in the vicinity or preferably on a certain building, "the old red-brickwork of which has mellowed to a warm hue very pleasant to the eye," namely St. Catharine's College. It was empty then and no toll of human lives would have been taken and I am sure, more than one would have surveyed the ruins with glowing pleasure.

The all-clear signal was soon sounded and the whole populace breathed with ease again. For no sooner had the comforting notes of the sirens penetrated every house than windows were thrown open and whispers very quickly became ringing laughter and everyone had a kind word to say to everyone else. The warden in his steel helmet could be seen walking up and down the street assuring the people that everything was all right.

This alarm, which had startled me out of my blissful sleep and terrified me nearly out of my wits, was not the only false alarm we had in Cambridge. There were three more a few days later within the same week but on none of these occasions did I leave my bed. I was no longer suffering from "war nerves" then. In that short space of time I got so used to war-time conditions that I was even able to bless the black-out strollers whenever they took pleasure in exercising their vocal chords to the strains of the "Beer Barrel Polka" as they passed my window. My room incidentally was on the ground floor.

Cambridge, much to the relief of my poor mother I am sure, is one of the reception areas, and at the beginning of the war quite a number of children evacuees were warmly welcomed into several homes, and the sight of these children carrying their gas masks in boxes slung over their shoulders used to fill me with unbounded admiration for their civil obedience. Now only one in a hundred civilians ever carries his gas mask about. With Nazi Germany as an enemy I think we are living under a false security.

In my own case with the tripos drawing very near I don't quite know which to fear more, the Examination, which I hear is going to be a slaughter or the German Air Fleet. On second thoughts, however, I think the former is by far the bigger bogey.

RAJA ZAHAR.

THE CAMEL.

IN some parts of the world there are great tracts of country called deserts. In these deserts there are no houses, no pleasent streams, and no trees. In India there is the desert of Sind, but there are much greater ones in Arabia, and greater still in Africa. Nothing can be seen in such tracts of land but sand, and there is no grass on which a flock of sheep or a herd of cattle can live.

In crossing these dreary regions the traveller must take with him enough food and enough water to maintain himself and his companions for many days. If he does not supply himself before starting, he will die of hunger and thirst on the way. No horse can carry heavy loads across such a desolate country, and no horse can live for more than a day or two without fodder and without water.

But there is one animal in the world that is fitted for such a work. This animal is the camel. When sailors cross the sea in a ship, the ship is made to carry everything that they will need on the way before they go into port. Since the camel has to do the same thing for its master in the journey through the desert, it has been called the ship of the desert. There are two kinds of camels, one is the Arabian which has only one hump in the middle of its back, the other is the Bactrian which has two humps and much longer hair. The former can store enough water in its stomach, to last for six days; the latter for about half of that time. So the Arabian camel is by far the most useful to travellers. The hump of the camel is as wonderful as its stomach. The Arabs say and say it truly, that the camel feeds upon its own hump; for the hump gets smaller and smaller in the course of a long march over sandy wastes, until at last it almost disappears, leaving the back of the animal nearly straight.

The camel draws maintenance from the fat stored up in its hump, just as it draws water from the supplies of liquid stored up in its stomach. The height of a camel from the ground to the top of its shoulder is about seven feet. Its colour is a light brown, shading off into a darker and sometimes into a paler hue. When the animal is being loaded, it kneels on the ground in such a way that the burden can be easily fastened to its back. If the weight of the load is more than the camel can carry easily it refuses to rise and remains kneeling, until part of the burden is taken off. At the end of the journey it kneels again, so that its keeper may be able to take everything off its back without any difficulty.

MOHD. NOR,

Remove.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE RADIO.

SUDDENLY amidst the bustle of the day, there came the ringing of a bell, "Ding dong, ding dong," in the town square. On hearing this people from every part of the town came pouring into the square. After two or three minutes the ringing stopped, and with this all went as silent as the grave. Then solemnly spoke the town-crier, "Hear, citizens of this town, that his Majesty, the King, hath issued a royal command that every man of this country of merry England shall arm himself against the coming assault of our enemies. Long live the King!"

This was the original radio personified by the bellman and his bell, together with his parchment neatly folded. Now two or three centuries have passed; the town-crier has undergone a strange evolution from which he has finally materialised as the radio. The radio supplies people with news of what has happened or is happening in other parts of the world. This is most important during wartime. It informs people of the activities of one or both of the belligerents. Some people, who are musically inclined, will tune in to radio stations, which usually give interesting musical programmes —they will sit around the radio and enjoy the sweet music which comes apparently from a box, which in the days of witchcraft and magic would have been said to be inhabited by genii of some kind.

On some nights of the week educational talks are given by men who have specialised greatly in the subjects they are lecturing on. Some talk on geography, history, economics, while others talk on hygiene and a variety of other subjects. Once a month a doctor in Singapore will broadcast to the mixed peoples of Malaya a lecture on hygiene. Each of these monthly broadcast speeches is later published and those people who are not merely content to listen will be able to buy these speeches which are printed in thin pamphlets.

Science has already produced many inventions. It is not surprising, therefore, that the radio has taken a step further and produced television. In a television set as well as hearing what there is to be heard, we can also see with our eyes what is actually happening in other parts of the world. For example, let us say that there is a soccer match between England and Scotland. Instead of hearing the announcer describing the activities of the match we can see the players playing ourselves. No wonder some people say that modern science has made people grow lazier and lazier as it progresses.

The radio has dutifully served and is serving people well, but it is also being used for a different purpose during wartime. It is used for the spread of propaganda to certain people, for whom their government thinks propaganda is necessary. Propaganda is broadcast to assure the people that their government is doing well in war. All the successful activities of one side are announced and none of the enemy's. In Germany, most people think, propaganda is chiefly lies. In order that the population may believe every word the authorities say, they are not allowed to turn on the radio to foreign stations; if they do so drastic measures are taken by the authorities to punish the offenders. The Nazis have been telling the people of Germany that their country is the strongest of all, and that all the other countries

of the world are tottering on their feet. Now if they allow their people to hear news of other countries from the radio, the people will begin to open their eyes. This the Nazis do not want to happen, they want the Germans to be in constant stupor, just a little better than robots, doing what they are told and never showing signs of antagonism. As the Germans have always been subjugated by force, the Nazi plan runs smoothly without any hitch; but if there were trouble the gestapo would do its work of efficiently "liquidating" the agents who were causing trouble.

Yet force will sooner or later be confronted by force too. It is not uncommon to hear of revolution in countries where force is the governing element. Those countries which are governed by authorities who use advice and reasoning in their dealings with the people, are the ones to survive longest. Force does not create love, it creates fear, while advice and reasoning win people's hearts as well as their minds.

RAJA MOHD. REDZUAN,
VIth Form.

AN EVENING OF TERROR.

ONE evening, having nothing to do, I went to my room and read a book. After a long silence, I suddenly heard an ear-piercing cry. I was shaken and was terribly nervous. I looked out of the window, I looked under my bed, and went through everything in the room. I was momentarily uneasy after hearing that cry. I sat nervously on my chair, and looked about me as if someone were near. I went on like this for a long time until finally I heard something drop down. I suddenly looked up through the window pane and there I saw a white, death-like face looking at me. It was wrinkled and seemed to twiddle its head from one side to the other.

Frightened as I was, I turned my back towards it. Luck failed me, for in front of me, I saw a glassy, ghostly figure. It stood there without moving. Its body was transparent, and I could see its large heart swaying to and fro in it. It kept its face full on me, and I was about to shout, when I heard a monstrous roar. I looked sideways, and squatting on the floor, a fat obstacle faced me. Its eyes were red and its mouth was bleeding. It looked ragged and unconvincing, and its face was expressionless.

I could not help thinking that the house was haunted. After some time had elapsed, unexpectedly I again heard the shrilling cry. I was about to run away, but my limbs refused to move, I tried to shout, but my tongue was stuck in my mouth and refused to utter a sound. The roaring went on uninterruptedly, the weird face still looked at me, and the loud shrieking noise continued.

I shut my eyes, but was immediately disturbed again. Out of the corner of my eye, I saw a strange white object. It had four hands, which seemed to be stretching upwards. It swayed to and fro; and this terrible thing reminded me of the face at the window. My fears became worse when I again saw that weird face.

I began to shiver, I was sweating, and my limbs seemed weak. I tried to shout again and again, but in vain. After many futile attempts, I suddenly succeeded in shouting. I think it was very loud, for after a little while I heard a click, and the door opened. There, in front of me, was my mother. She came to me puzzled and inquiring. She consoled me and put me to bed. Half an hour later, I recovered myself to see my mother sitting beside my bed. I asked her what had happened. She told me that I had screamed, and, when she hastened upstairs, she saw me shivering and my teeth chattering.

I looked round the room, and I had to laugh. Outside the window I saw a large flower from a branch of a neighbouring tree. It was swaying from side to side, as though blown by the wind. In the far corner I saw my uncle's grandfather clock. The large heart I had made up was the pendulum. I had become still more excited when I had heard my radio roaring by my bedside. It had seemed squatting and fat, of course, with its red lights on. The other link in the problem was my white mosquito-net, with its four corners stretching upwards. Blown by the wind, it had swayed to and fro.

I told my story to my mother, and she heaved a great sigh of relief when she learnt about it. She said that the person screaming was the cook running away from a mouse in the kitchen.

Later I remembered that the first thing I had heard during this nightmare was the noise of something dropping. I began to wonder how that could have happened. Soon I remembered that the book I had been reading must have slipped from my hands and dropped onto the wooden floor.

What a fright I had had! I had never been through such excitement before, and I will remember it for ever.

TENGKU ABDULLAH,
Shell.

LIFE AND PROGRESS.

LIFE is a battle, and trying to win the battle is not an easy thing. If a man wants to be progressive in life, he must work hard and have determination, and see that his ambition is not interlaced by any form of worry, vexation and vulgarity. He may well be compared with a centre-forward in a football match, whose only object is to get goals for his side. Then only can he reach the goal of his life.

People who have achieved greatness and glory for their country were not content with mere gossip only, they suited their actions to their words. They staked their life and energy, and used their own brains. Thus through courage and perseverance they succeeded.

But those who only praise great men, who are content with living their own simple life, and never venture for one moment to follow the footsteps of their predecessors, are only allowing their brains to atrophy.

'The human mind is the brightest display of the Power and skill of the Infinite mind with which we are acquainted. It is created in this world to be educated to a higher state of existence.....'

It is possible that we cannot do wonderful things, and we may not all be wonderfully clever. But in this stage of civilization, we need something that will attract the eye and make us stop and think a little. We can all of us so train our minds to become something more than just the ordinary minds of men.

Some people think life is easy, so they just pass their life in idleness. They go about foolishly, live in complete darkness. They let things go by and never experience the joys of life. In this way they allow their brains to become rusty. They may have good brains, but through lack of training and practice, they become as weak as fools.

Other people who have intelligence know that life is an adventure, and naturally they enter life with zeal. They work hard, play hard and travel a great deal; and though they are worn out, they learn many useful things. They get much experience which is not attained through long life but through keen appreciation.

Those people who just gloat sentimentally will never get anywhere. They become idle, and idleness causes people to lose their self respect. Where there is idleness, there is ignorance, then comes superstition, and where there is superstition there is bound to be trouble.

In this modern world there are many things that we can do to benefit ourselves and other people around us. Knowledge is so vast in quantity that the percentage obtained by an individual, who spends his life seeking for it is very small. Ulysses says:

"I am a part of all that I have met
Yet all experience is an arch wherethro
Gleams that untravelled world whose margin fades
Forever and forever when I move."

One would soon grow tired of living if one behaved like the Lotos Eaters who wanted only to lie down,

'To dream and dream like yonder amber light which will not leave the myrrh-bush in the height.'

The silence of the Malayan night is to-day often disturbed by the drone of aeroplanes, and inquisitive searchlights pry into the tropic sky. On moonlight nights the old folks used to dream of the good old days, but nowadays when the palms whisper to the moon young fingers twirl radio knobs; and the voice of B.B.C. announcer fills the air with the latest news of the situation in Europe.

All this is due to progress without which we would be as ignorant as our great grandfathers.

TENGKU NASIR,
Vth Form.

A FIRE NEAR THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

IT was only a week after the fatal fire in Kuala Kangsar, which destroyed all the seven shops near the "Grand Talkies," when another fire broke out, very early in the morning at about 4 o'clock, at a house behind the College buildings.

When the fire started burning some of the College boys woke up. and when they saw the fire they started to wake up other boys. I was fast asleep when I suddenly heard the boys of my Dormitory shouting "Fire, fire !" At first I thought I was dreaming, but when the noise grew louder and louder I then woke up and heard the cracking of timbers and the sound of the fire-brigade rushing to the scene. So when I heard this I rushed to the verandah behind the building, and there in front of me I saw the house on fire. As the College building is rather high I could see the burning very clearly. In a short time all the College boys had wakened up and were watching the scene of destruction with great interest. When I first saw the fire my blood ran cold, because it was a frightful sight to see the great flames shooting up into the sky and lighting up everything nearby, I had seen houses on fire many times, but I never saw a fire as fierce as this.

While the Kuala Kangsar fire-brigade was fighting desperately against the fierce blaze we saw an ambulance rushing to the spot. No one was killed or injured as far as I know, but the owners' belongings were all consumed by the hungry fire.

One of the unfortunate houses was a small shop, which was badly damaged. Formerly the house was occupied by our barber who was a Tamil. Luckily he was not staying there any more. The fire was finally put out at about five o clock in the morning.

ABDULLAH SHAH,
IVth Form.

A SEA VOYAGE.

A SEA voyage is by no means pleasant especially in the tropics, but most people seem to have the idea that a voyage by sea is by far the most enjoyable mode of travelling.

However they must not be blamed, for I once agreed entirely with what these people think. But I was to learn my lesson. I fancied that I would enjoy myself to the utmost. I thought that no pleasure on land could be comparable to the pleasure of a sea voyage. When I sat at the quay side and watched the graceful little sailing boats skip into the quay, I was seized by a feverish desire to go to sea. So I went for a sail with some friends in a little sailing craft.

Early in the morning we started, and as our vessel made for the mouth of the small river, I found myself very pleased. It was pleasant to sail over the calm water of the river. After a little while, we reached the mouth of the river, where the sea was covered with a jungle of mangrove trees. Then there was the green sea and the horizon which was only obstructed by some small islands and a few passing vessels.

Our destination was one of the small islands. It was still morning, but there was so light a wind, that we were forced to row before we could make any progress at all. At last when it was nearing midday, a favourable wind sprang up. It filled our canvas and we made rapid progress.

Though the sea was calm, my unaccustomed stomach began to feel a dizziness which was unpleasant. But I kept up my courage and I reached our island with a stomach almost free from the effect of the rolling waves.

We jumped onto the landing place of the island and were soon inspecting the little harbour and its tiny rest house. Then we ascended the slope of the island to the light-house, which we also inspected. From the top of the light-house we saw a magnificent sight. There was the sea all around, peaceful and lovely. Roller after roller dashed unceasingly against the sandy shore of the mainland, and boats tossed about in the wind like corks The sun was high and the sea sparkled with a myriad topaz lights.. The wind blew against our faces and brought a thrill into our hearts.

But we left our small island and anchored not far away to fish. Then I felt what a thrill there was in a sea voyage! The sun was directly overhead and the heat was intense. Our discomfort was, however, lessened by our success in fishing; yet this only occurred after long intervals. During each interval we felt as if we were boiling in hot water. At last we were obliged to take cover, but this made no difference. Under shelter we could not get a fresh wind and we felt greatly the effect of the rocking of the vessel.

Then we went dizzy and after a time we were completely under the influence of sea-sickness. We sprawled on the floor, and not until we had sailed half the way home did we get up. It was only then that we recovered. We got up our dizziness already gone. But as we faced about we were laughed at by the boat-men. We turned a deaf ear on them, and began to sing as much as we could. We raced with other vessels and so on. After all we enjoyed our voyage. But then it was near the end.

We sighted the trees and the long stretch of sand and then our boat glided silently into the calm and peaceful water of the river. The anchor was dropped. We disembarked, bringing with us our fish as a trophy.

We turned to face the river mouth. The vessel that we had just abandoned was darkly outlined against the fiery flare of the dying sun, which filled us with melancholy recollections. It was the end of the voyage.

R. MOKHTAR,
Vth Form.

MOSQUITO INTERLUDE.

LAST Sunday I went to sleep under a mosquito net. Soon I would have been in Dreamland had it not been for some mosquitoes which began to make some fine music. I thought to myself that if the H. M. V. Gramophone Company had made a record of this delightful music they would surely have been richer by a thousand pounds.

At last somehow or other I managed to go to sleep. Then I had a wonderful dream. The mosquitoes, amounting to sixty in number, gathered together in a beautifully decorated hall. They were holding a meeting. The president of the society stood up and thanked them for electing him president.

Next the secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting. It was passed and approved by the chairman. Then one member stood up and proposed that some members of the said society should be given titles such as " Blood Sucker " and " Doctor of Music." He was applauded by the members for his splendid idea.

Then another member who was very fat proposed that it would be better for them to advertise for a military leader to train them for war against human beings. Now another wise member said that it would be foolish on their part to wage war against human beings, because they would then be unable to feed on human blood. Furthermore he stated that they should advertise for a scientist to construct an instrument to draw out blood without giving .their victim any pain.

This proposal struck me as being a very humorous one and I laughed. When they heard I was laughing one of the members came to me and asked for an explanation of my being there. He said they would attack me if I failed to give one. When I heard this I caught hold of him and killed him. When the others saw this, they came and paid homage to me as they were afraid that I might kill all of them.

A few minutes later I was elected president and soon I was told to take the chair. When I was in the chair, I proposed many things to be done to which they objected. I proposed that they should not bite human beings and told them several ways of getting food other than human blood. But they would not listen to my suggestion. Suddenly they all rushed at me and tried to kill me. I then cried out for help so loudly that my neighbour got up from his bed. At first he thought that I had gone crazy. He woke me up and asked me for an explanation of my peculiar conduct. I told him what had happened. He too laughed. Two well-fed mosquitoes perching on my net appeared to laugh too. I wonder if they understood.

SYED ZAIN ALHADI,
Vth Form.

THE MALAYS.

THERE must be very many races in the world since no one knows precisely how many there are, yet of all the numerous kinds of mankind, there are exceedingly few peoples who are more reluctant to speak of themselves than the Malays.

Since the Malays have existed as a nation, there has been very little acquired, produced or done by either the Malays of the past or those of the present. On the contrary, Malays who have acquired a considerable amount of intellectual knowledge cannot talk of their race but with a sense of depression and irritated feelings. How very often then that wise man proves to be right, who said, "In much knowledge is much sorrow, and in much wisdom is much grief."

The Malays, despite being Mohammedans, are a very superstitious race. They have numberless superstitions and traditional beliefs, most of which are undoubtedly foolish. Yet being a conservative people, they change their customs, no matter how foolish they are, their modes of living, and methods of administration only very slowly, so that there is not much difference between the Malays living a hundred years ago and those who first landed in Malaya.

Steele's saying in one of his essays may perhaps fit best as a concise comment on the Malays living about a hundred years ago when he said: "It is an inexpressible pleasure to know a little of the world and be of not character or significancy in it."

True, the Malays of that time were ignorant, yet they lived a happy simple though not very energetic life.

The rulers, their nobles and their sons, spent their days in the palaces or "Balai" *i.e.*, the meeting places: just as the English noblemen or the English gentry used to spend most of their time in their kings' courts or in ball-rooms a couple of centuries ago. Gambling, opium smoking, and voluptuous entertainments formed their daily occupation instead of being occasional amusements.

The common folks or the peasants lived a very simple life. They seldom troubled themselves more than necessary. To know how to earn their daily bread, and to remember the names of their village chiefs besides those of their present and future Sultans, was all that was essential to them.

A man, honestly speaking, cannot be far wrong in supposing that neither the peasants nor the nobles ever spent even a day of their lives in acquiring intellectual knowledge. Had there lived no religious chiefs and their descendants, it is doubtful whether Malay Literature could have survived. Such was the condition of the Malays before the advent of modern civilization to this country.

If life under Nazi Germany would be a night-mare, there is indeed good cause for expressing one's gratitude at being under British protection. For, to-day the Malays are much better off than their fore-fathers. Most or almost all of them have learnt enough to live hygienically which their fore-fathers never did. One's fore-father's accommodation was most primitive, since his sleeping-room had to have as few openings as possible for fear of ghosts. Certainly to-day such foolish superstitions are being put aside, as modern education spreads.

Though the majority are still not as well educated as the foreigners, and though the Chinese control the finance of the country, the Malays, with the help of the British, still stand to their claim to be the owners of Malaya.

Being the natives of the country, they hold most of the administrative offices, and most of these administrators never fail to prove that they are worth their salt.

As a nation the Malays have seldom had the opportunity to display their courage and gallantry; but individually, they are often applauded for their bravery.

They are also praised for their gentility, and are said to be gentlemen by nature. It seldom happens that they are not polite to their elders, unless they are ignorant of what they are doing,

Above all their few laudible qualities and in spite of their several defective characteristics, for generations the Malays have been noted for their constant loyalty to their kings, to their rulers and to their friends.

Contrary to what has been written above, if a foreigner were to saunter about in a Malay village and to meet an old, rather humorous Malay woman he would receive a different definition of a Malay man. If she were asked she would readily and quite frankly say, " My son, if you meet a man, who is fond of humbling himself, who is self-satisfied and never wants nor tries to get more than the esscntial, who very often declares himself tired instead of lazy, who is not without jealousy or envy of his neighbours, but who is often an entertaining host and ever ready to offer half to a stranger. Mark him well, wherever he be or in whatever habit he may appear, he cannot be any other than a Malay."

U. MOHSIN,

VIth Form.

NEW BOYS 1940.

The following boys have joined the College at different times during the year.

Raja Ariffin bin Raja Ngah Ali, Perak.
Raja Adnan bin Raja Alang, Perak.
Ahmad Hisham Hariri bin Mustaffa Albakri, Perak.
Tengku Badli Shah bin H.H. The Sultan of Selangor.
Syed Hamid bin Syed Alwi, Perlis.

BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT.

A. RAZAK.—Head Boy after Meor Ghazalli—Captain of Ahmad House—President of the Malay College Union and The Malay College Geographical Society, Sergeant-Major in the Cadet Corps. Football and Hockey Colours. Joined the Malay Probationers last July. Is now at Raffles. We wish him every success.

U. MOHSIN.—Deputy head boy 1939-1940, Captain of Idris House. Hon. Secretary of the Malay College Union, and Treasurer of the Malay College Geographical Society. A Sergeant in the Cadet Corps. Left the College to join Raffles. We wish him the best of luck.

A. AZIZ, SHAMSUDDIN, RAJA MOHAR, A. HAMID, A. MANAF, ABBAS AND RAMLI.—All joined us as Malay Probationers last July. They are now at Raffles College, and we miss them. We wish them all the best of luck.

AHMAD HISHAM.—An able School Prefect. He is at present working at the M.S.V.F. Headquarters, Ipoh. We wish him every success in his new career.

RAJA SHAHRUZZAMAN.—Sports Monitor. Victor Ludorum 1939. An excellent goalkeeper at Football and Hockey. Colours in both these games. Is now studying at the Chee Yan English School, Ipoh. We wish him every success.

RAJA MAHMUD.—A popular School Prefect. A good bowler. Played for the College Cricket and Hockey Elevens. An efficient Corporal in the Cadet Corps. He is now in Kuala Lumpur. We wish him every success.

SHOWKET MOHD. HASHIM.—A popular boy. Colours at Football. Sometimes played for 1st XI Hockey. He has now taken up business, and to him we send our best wishes.

A. HAMID SIDEK.—At one time goalkeeper of the College Football XI. Is now studying at the Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh. We wish him success and good luck.

T. A. RAZAK.—Is now studying at the High School, Klang. We send him our best wishes.

R. ISMAIL BIN R. SULAIMAN, R. ISMAIL BIN RAJA HASSAN, R. SALLEH BIN RAJA MAJID AND RAJA SULAIMAN ALANG.—We do not know where these boys are at present, but we wish them good luck in whatever they are doing.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WE acknowledge with thanks, and with apologies for any inadvertent omissions, the receipt of the following School Magazines :—

The Andersonian, Anderson School, Ipoh.

The Cliffordian, Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.

The Edwardian, King Edward VII School, Taiping.

The Georgian, King George V School, Seremban.

The Magazine of the Pasar Road School, Kuala Lumpur.

The Kajang, Kajang High School, Kajang.

The Magazine of the High School, Bukit Mertajam.

The Magazine of the High School, Klang.

The Gajah, Government English School, Batu Gajah.

The Victorian, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

The Rafflesian, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

The Darulaman, Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.

The Voyager, Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh.

The Penang Free School Magazine, Penang Free School, Penang.

MALAY SECTION

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The Magazine of the Penar Road School, Kuala Lumpur.

The Kajang, Kajang High School, Kajang.

The Magazine of [illegible] School, Alor Kedah.

The Magazine of the High School, Klang.

The Victorian, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.

The Raffesian, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

The Darulaman, Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.

The Voyager, Anglo-Chinese School, Ipoh.

The Penang Free School Magazine, Penang Free School, Penang.

YAJAM

SECTION

KARANG-KARANGAN MELAYU YANG KITA KEHENDAKI.

PADA kali ini di-dapati banyak murid-murid yang menghantar karangan bahagian bahasa Melayu meminta supaya di-masokkan dia ka-dalam majallah ini, dan di-antara-nya, tidak kurang pula banyak-nya yang panjang. Maka oleh sebab muka yang di-untokkan bagi bahagian ini ada had-nya, jadi-nya tiada-lah dapat hendak di-muatkan kesemua-nya sa-kali. Di-harapkan siapa-siapa yang tiada kelihatan karangan-nya di-muatkan pada kali ini chuba-chuba intai pada keluaran akan datang pula.

Dari hal karang-karangan, maka hendak-lah kita berkata, kebanyakan karangan yang sampai itu ia-lah nasihat dan seruan kapada orang-orang ramai atas sa-suatu kechachatan dan kekurangan yang pernah di-binchangkan oleh penulis-penulis di-dalam surat-surat khabar Melayu. Maka ada-lah karang-karangan yang sa-umpama ini hanya munasabah bagi kandongan majallah dan surat-surat khabar Melayu sahaja.

Majallah ini majallah sekolah,—berlainan keadaan-nya daripada majallah biasa. Pada lazim-nya bagi majallah sekolah, lain daripada perkhabaran-perkhabaran kemajuan sekolah yang berpadanan, banya-lah mengeluarkan renchana-renchana yang berkenaan dengan pandangan, perasaan, kejadian yang biasa berlaku di-keliling murid-murid yang boleh di-jadikan penghiboran, penggembira, baik dengan pantun seloka, shaer dan gurindam, atau pun dengan nathar saperti yang biasa ini. Demikian juga berkenaan dengan tawarikh dan perbuatan orang-orang yang mashhor, cherita-cherita, pendapatan siasat sendiri yang boleh di-jadikan perangsang dan barang sa-bagai-nya yang pernah jadi bual binchangan hari-hari.

Mengapa tidak karangkan darihal "Keramat To' Anu," yang ada di-tempat sendiri, "Dukun Polan Mengubat Si-Polan Sakit," "Malam Bulan Gerhana," "Ayer Bah," "Berkilah," "Musim Orang Turun Ka-Bendang," "Pemandangan Di-Sawah Masa Menuai," "Musim Buah-Buahan," dan beberapa banyak lagi yang pernah di-lihat hal-nya. Karang-karangan jenis ini sangat elok jikalau kena susunan-nya, kerana ia-itu boleh melateh kita menggunakan otak berfikir atas perhatian terhadap kapada sa-suatu kejadian yang berlaku di-hadapan mata, atau harus ada berlaku-nya.

Walau macham mana pun hal-nya, kita gemar melihat perchubaan murid-murid pada kali ini. Maka yang ka-hadapan chuba-lah pula buat bagaimana yang di-chadangkan ini, kemudian baharu tahu kesedapan-nya. Hal demikian-lah.

Ed. M. S.

BELIA-BELIA MELAYU DENGAN PERSURATAN.

PADA keluaran THE MALAY. COLLEGE MAGAZINE kali ini tergerak hati sahaya hendak menuliskan sadikit bagi pandangan sahaya di-atas belia-belia Melayu yang berpelajaran Inggeris zaman sekarang di-dalam bahagian persuratan bahasa-nya. Maka di-harapkan boleh kira-nya di-masa yang lapang bagi menjadi bachaan saudara-saudara sakalian yang maseh di-bangku sekolah-nya lagi sa-mentara tempoh menempoh dunia kerana melayarkan bahtera kehidupan belum tiba ketika-nya. Mudah-mudahan; pada suatu masa di-hadapan kelak, dapat-lah kita bersama-sama melihat bertambah banyak bilangan orang-orang muda kita yang bekerja kûat bagi menegapkan semangat sama-sama bangsa-nya kerana watan kita Semenanjong yang di-kasehi ini.

Ada pun nampak-nya kebanyakan pemuda-pemuda Melayu zaman sekarang ini yang sudah bersekolah Inggeris konon tidak-lah berapa lagi mengendahkan akan buku-buku dan surat-suratan sa-umpama surat khabar dan majallah bahasa-nya sendiri. Ada yang memikirkan, bahawa dengan sebab memegang surat khabar Melayu di-hadapan mata orang ramai boleh jadi jatoh mutu dan darjah diri-nya, dan sa-tengah-nya berkata, surat-surat khabar Melayu tiada berisi ilmu pengetahuan yang boleh menghidupkan semangat dan fikiran yang bernas. Maka yang lebeh ta' elok-nya lagi ia-lah menchercha pula dengan perkataan mengatakan surat-surat khabar dan barang sa-bagai-nya yang ada dalam bahasa Melayu penoh dengan chakap-chakap kosong dan perkara-perkara yang ta' ka-mana sampai-nya.

Maka sunggoh pun ada juga sadikit benar-nya tudohan ini, tetapi sukachita-lah sahaya berkata, bahawa macham mana pun hal-nya, maka ia-nya haq kita juga; sebab ada bahasa Melayu ia-lah kerana ada orang Melayu, meski pun sejarah-nya mengatakan penoh dengan champoran bahasa-bahasa dagan, sa-umpama bahasa Sanskrit, Arab, Hindi, Farsi, China, Portugis, Belanda dan sekarang banyak champoran bahasa Inggeris pula, tetapi ia-lah bahasa yang di-tutorkan oleh orang-orang kita (kechuali bahasa Eropah) sa-menjak berzaman-zaman dengan faseh mengikut pelat Melayu.

Ada pun belia-belia dan pemuda-pemuda yang berpelajaran Inggeris pada masa sekarang ada-lah di-jumlahkan ia-nya ka-dalam hitongan orang yang berilmu, kerana tidak shak segala ilmu pengetahuan yang seni-seni boleh belaka di-dapati-nya daripada buku-buku bahasa Inggeris. Tetapi bukan-kah kelak malu juga jika di-sisi jumlah puak kaum berpelajaran konon itu jahil di-dalam bahasa-nya sendiri terlebeh daripada orang tua-tua Melayu yang di-katakan kunu atau orang yang tiada berpelajaran itu?

Maka tudohan dan pandangan rendah kapada bahasa Melayu itu pada fikiran sahaya terjadi bukan-lah kerana apa, melainkan ia-lah sebab kejahílan mereka juga di-dalam bahasa-nya sendiri. Mereka tiada mengenal akan bagaimana manis-nya dan halus-nya bahasa persuratan Melayu; mereka

hanya-lah mendapat pelajaran bahasa Melayu-nya sa-kadar Darjah III atau IV sahaja di-sekolah Melayu (darjah yang belum boleh membacha dan mengeja serta mengarang bahasa Melayu dengan sempurna), kemudian terus-lah sahaja masok ka-sekolah Inggeris. Maka pada masa itu di-tinggalkan-nya-lah pelajaran Melayu-nya itu dengan tiada berusek-usek, hingga ia-nya meningkat ka-Darjah VIII atau IX di-sekolah Inggeris (kechuali di-College ini) baharu-lah di-buka-nya balek, itu pun sa-kadar hendak lulus dalam pepereksaan Cambridge-nya sahaja—bukan sa-benar-nya di-buat kerana tarekan perasaan kegemaran mahu tahu selok belok bahasa-nya itu. Maka dengan mempelajari nahu-nya sadikit-sadikit dalam bahasa Inggeris (pada hal kebanyakan tiada pula faham menjalankan-nya dalam bahasa Melayu) dan boleh menterjumah daripada bahasa Inggeris ka-bahasa Melayu dengan ayat-ayat yang telor bunyi-nya atau sa-tengah-nya sa-kadar boleh di-tangkap sahaja maana-nya, maka keluar-lah ia ka-dunia yang lapang dengan pelajaran Inggeris-nya itu di-jadikan perkakas jadi jalan membetulkan taraf dan darjah diri-nya. Maka kekal-lah hal-nya demikian dari suatu masa ka-suatu masa, hingga yang ada, sa-makin lama masa di-lalui-nya, sa-makin jauh dan sayup bahasa-nya Melayu itu di-pandang-nya. Pada hal-nya ini-lah masa-nya yang patut benar bagi-nya berapat-rapat dengan persuratan Melayu-nya yang maseh bengkalai lagi itu.

Maka kurang-lah patut-nya demikian. Bagi belia-belia yang di-bangku sekolah sukachita-lah sahaya berkata, bahawa sunggoh pun tempoh sekolah Melayu tuan-tuan terpaksa di-singkatkan kerana hendak merebut peluang mempelajari bahasa Inggeris, tetapi jangan-lah lupa berjinak-jinak dengan suratan Melayu. Untokkan-lah masa pada tiap-tiap hari, walau pun sa-kejap, bagi membacha-bacha atau menulis atau menyiasat bahasa Melayu kita. Kemudian hari kelak tahu-lah tuan-tuan bagaimana rupa-nya bahasa Melayu yang di-katakan ada kechantekan-nya itu.

Bacha-lah surat-surat khabar dan majallah Melayu. Surat-surat khabar Melayu hari ini pada bahagian kandongan-nya tiada-lah berapa benar kurang-nya daripada surat-surat khabar Inggeris; bahkan surat-surat khabar Melayu-lah yang sangat-sangat mengambil berat bekerja menyiarkan fikiran ummat Melayu raya pada masa ini. Dengan membacha-nya sahaja, lain daripada tuan menolong perusahaan kerana kebajikan ramai, maka ada-lah tuan saperti sentiasa berhubong fikiran atau perasaan dengan kaum tuan yang ramai.

Wartawan-wartawan Melayu qurun kedua puloh ini hidup perasaan-nya. Perusahaan-nya di-dalam bahagian hendak memperluaskan bahasa Melayu sangat besar. Apa-kah tujuan wakil-wakil akhbar Melayu mengadakan perkumpulan di-Singapura sadikit minggu dahulu? Maka jawab-nya tiada-lah lain daripada tujuan hendak menubohkan kesatuan kerana menchari persamaan di-dalam lengkongan persuratan Melayu. Maka Kesatuan yang sa-umpama ini, jika berjaya, maka mutu-nya akan kembali kapada orang-orang Melayu sendiri. Tetapi sa-balek-nya boleh-kah chukup berjaya, kira-nya orang-orang Melayu yang berpelajaran tinggi dalam bahasa Inggeris pada hal tiada banyak yang mengambil berat atas sa-suatu pergerakan bahasa-nya sendiri? Sama-sama-lah kita jawab di-dalam hati.

Agak-agak-nya sudah mendengar belaka akan nama-nama Maxwell, Shellabear, Marsden, Wilkinson, Blagden, Winstedt dan berpuloh-puloh lagi tuan-tuan Pegawai kulit puteh yang sangat mengambil berat menyiasat akar umbi dan rumpun bahasa Melayu. Maka sakalian-nya itu tiada-lah akan tergerak hati-nya, melainkan kerana banyak perkara-nya dan rahsia-nya yang ada di-dalam bahasa Melayu itu boleh di-kutip dan di-kumpulkan. Sekarang lihat-lah, sedangkan orang lain lagi sangat mengambil berat di-dalam perkara persuratan kita, maka betapa pula patut-nya kita, tuan punya-nya sendiri. Balek-balek mereka pula lebeh pandai daripada kita sendiri.

Ada pun buku-buku di-dalam bahasa Melayu memang-lah kekurangan. Darjah kandongan-nya betul banyak yang rendah, tetapi kechantekan-nya maseh kekal juga. Perhatikan-lah buku-buku Melayu yang lama-lama. Maka jalan hendak mendapat buku-buku yang mengandongi fikiran tinggi hanya-lah dengan peranteraan tuan-tuan pendeta Melayu yang berpelajaran tinggi dalam bahasa Inggeris atau lain-lain bahasa yang maju sahaja, lain tidak. Maka ini-lah sahaya berfikir sangat patut-nya belia dan pemuda-pemuda hari ini memandang kapada bahasa-nya sendiri. Jadikan-lah pengetahuan Inggeris itu kemudian hari (lain daripada kemustahakan kerana jawatan yang khas) saperti sahabat yang menolong membanyakkan buku-buku dan persuratan Melayu kerana menyampaikan fikiran dan pelajaran kapada orang-orang Melayu yang ramai yang tiada berpengetahuan Inggeris. Orang-orang kita Melayu terkenal bangsa yang terkemudian sa-kali dalam perlumbaan kemajuan di-tanah ayer-nya sendiri pada hari ini. Sedang kekurangan ilmu pengetahuan, kekurangan kuat kuasa dan kekurangan serba serbi-nya. Kita hendak-lah berlari, bukan berjalan merangkak-rangkak, balek-balek di-situ juga.

Al-hasil, berat tanggongan belia-belia dan pemuda-pemuda, kerana kapada-nya-lah tersandar kehidupan marwah bangsa-nya yang kuchar kachir pada masa ini. Mari kita belajar bersama-sama dan hidupkan perasaan suka berbantu-bantuan sa-mentara ada masa lagi, mudah-mudahan jadi-lah kita orang yang tegap dan kuat memikul beban yang berat yang akan kita tanggong kelak, ada-nya.

A. Razak bin Husin,

Prob. M.A.S.

HARAPAN - KU.

Wahai saudara taulan sa-kawan!
Sa-patah kata ujar chumbuan,
"Harapan-ku" madah seruan,
Jadi penghibor hati yang rawan.

Apa-kah dia "harapan-ku?"
Kapada sahabat maseh di-bangku!
Tekun-lah belajar usah kaku,
Peliharakan adab tingkah dan laku.

"Harapan-ku" puja di-urai,
Buat selamat tanda bercherai;
Kerana datang tempoh bersurai,
Tetap matikan sulam kelarai.

College yang agong, sahabat, guru,
Padang tempat kejar berburu,
Ta' kan tinggal, wahai juru!
Jika tidak masa menyeru.

Baharu terasa hati-ku sedeh,
Susu rupa-nya, bukan-lah dadeh;
Terurai simpul punding bertindeh,
Nyata-lah lemak ayer-nya dideh.

Baharu ku-tahu duka berpisah,
Sunggoh pun mandi, rasa ta' basah;
Makin di-kenang sa-makin susah,
Bangun salah dudok resah.

Rupa-nya aku banyak terhutang,
Ilmu pengetahuan melurut datang;
Sanggup-lah aku menjulang tatang,
Siang malam pagi dan petang

Rupa-nya aku di-pimpin didek,
Daripada bodoh kapada cherdek;
Supaya mengenal panjang dan pendek,
Penawar rupa-nya tengking herdek.

"Harapan-ku" tidak-lah dua,
Atas segala ilmu petua;
Dian kandil semangat jewa,
Idzinkan-lah hendak di-bawa.

"Harapan-ku" wahai belia,
Peliharakan nama College bahagia,
Tuan mudah-mudahan berjaya,
Maksud di-hasilkan Rabbu'l Baria.

"Harapan-ku" kapada kesada,
Kechil besar, tua dan muda,
Gunakan usaha mana yang ada,
Jadikan manis walau pun lada.

"Harapan-ku" memang-lah besar,
Gunong yang tinggi hendak di-sesar,
Rimba boleh-kah menjadi pasar?
Awan yang beku hendak ku-kisar.

Lamun boleh, wahai teruna,
Wangi-lah kelak nan bunga sena,
Gaharu bertukar menjadi chendana,
Buat penawar penyakit merana.

Hingga ini hamba berhenti,
Selamat tinggal, hujong pemati,
Muhibbah panjang kekal rapati,
Maafkan ghalat salah di-hati.

UNGKU MUHSIN, JOH.,
VIth Form.

ANGAN - ANGAN.

SANYA, tiap-tiap orang ada-lah belaka mempunyai angan-angan. Maka bagi murid-murid di-dalam sekolah ini ada-lah bermacham-macham angan-angan mereka masing-masing atas pekerjaan yang hendak di-buat-nya apakala lepas sekolah esok kelak, ia-itu mengikut kechenderongan hati-nya. Ada yang berangan-angan hendak menjadi hakim, ada yang hendak menjadi lawyer, ada yang hendak menjadi tabib, mahu jadi peladang, ahli jurutera, kerani, ahli perniagaan, hendak menjadi orang kampong biasa sahaja dan berbagai-bagai yang lain lagi.

Maka pada fikiran sahaya elok-lah benar tiap-tiap orang yang maseh di-bangku pelajaran-nya berangan-angan kapada suatu tujuan yang berpadanan bagi diri-nya sendiri, kerana dengan sebab angan-angan-nya itu-lah kelak menggaritkan hati-nya hendak bekerja dan berusaha serta menggunakan tenaga-nya mengikut peta yang di-dalam hati-nya itu. Ada pun bagi kepala orang yang tiada angan-angan itu ada-lah sa-umpama bumi yang subor pada hal tiada di-taborkan biji beneh bagi tumboh-tumbohan di-atas-nya yang mendatangkan faedah kapada tuan-nya sendiri di-masa akan datang. Maka sa-makin baik angan-angan sa-sa-orang itu, sa-makin elok-lah natijah-nya kelak, yaani luas-lah kawasan yang akan di-jalani-nya, tetapi sharat-nya mahu-lah angan-angan itu di-sertakan dengan usaha dan di-kerjakan.

Sa-sunggoh-nya, telah berkata pendeta, "Angan-angan itu ia-lah anak kunchi kemajuan, kejayaan dan kebahagiaan hidup." Maka di-yakinkan, orang yang tiada berangan-angan itu jauh sa-kali-lah daripada sampai menchapai sa-barang tuntutan yang patut dan fardzu bagi diri-nya, bagaimana kita dapat perhatikan kapada kebanyakan ummat kita pada hari ini?

Maka apa-kah perkara yang patut di-angan-angankan oleh hati belia-belia kita hari ini? Perkara ini panjang bahathan-nya dan berkehendak-lah kapada perhatian yang dalam kira-nya mahu kita mengenalkan dengan betul-nya akan kehendak angan-angan itu, kerana ada-lah tiap-tiap perbuatan, sama ada baik atau pun jahat, tidak-lah lain terbit-nya, melainkan daripada angan-angan jua.

Maka nyata-lah angan-angan itu ia-lah semangat atau roh kemajuan. Bahawa angan-angan-lah yang membawa sa-sa-orang itu menchapai sa-tinggi-tinggi darjah kemajuan dan kebahgiaan. Ada-kah patut sa-sa-orang berangan-angan supaya diri-nya dapat mendudoki sa-tinggi-tinggi jawatan, dada-nya akan berhias dengan bintang-bintang yang di-kurniai oleh kuasa-kuasa dunia, atau dapat ia-nya memileki berjuta-juta harta, hingga menyebabkan segala manusia memandang kapada-nya dengan pandangan kehormatan dan ketakutan atau dengan sebab-sebab itu berkuasa-lah ia-nya melakukan sa-barang kehendak-nya ka-atas tengkok orang yang ramai? Tidak! Bahkan itu-lah angan-angan yang kurang baik, kerana dengan angan-angan yang demikian menebitkan asap perkelahian, perseteruan, dengki mendengki antara satu dengan lain kerana merebut akan kelebehan dan

kesempurnaan diri-nya sa-orang sahaja, wal hal bukan-kah manusia itu daripada kejadian yang bersamaan, dan bukan-kah manusia itu bersifat lemah dan kekurangan, dan bukan-kah manusia itu terpaksa bergantong-gantongan sa-orang dengan sa-orang?

Kita semua berangan-angan di-wajibkan ia-lah pada perkara yang halal sahaja. Bagi kita murid-murid sekolah memada-lah berangan-angan mudah-mudahan supaya hidup dengan kemerdehekaan, di-dalam aman, bahagia dan kesenangan, dan boleh bersama-sama mengambil berat di-atas kehendak-kehendak pergaulan, dan mengerti kita akan keadaan kejadian manusia ini bersamaan. Serta berangan akan dapat membuat pekerjaan yang jauh daripada umpat keji chela nista, dan perangai sombong bongkak takabbor; kerana ada-lah jadi-nya sakalian itu ia-lah daripada mereka yang tiada sedarkan diri-nya dan mereka yang merebut akan kelebehan diri-nya, bersulohkan angan-angan yang gelap dan kotor jua, ada-nya.

SYED ZAIN AL-HADI,
Vth Form.

"BENAR - KAH MIMPI - KU !"

HUJAN telah turun dengan lebat-nya menyirami segala tumboh-tumbohan yang layu oleh panas pada hari itu. Angin yang mula-mula-nya tadi berpuput dengan lemah lembut telah menunjokkan marah-nya sambil bertiup dengan keras-nya, berlayangan segala daun dan benda yang rengan di-buat-nya. Malam itu sangat-lah gelap-nya, hingga bagi siapa-siapa yang berjalan di-dalam hujan itu jika tiada dengan sebab pancharan kilat yang sabong menyabong di-dalam sang badai yang saperti ayer di-churahkan dari langit itu, harus-lah akan sesat jalan. Sunggoh pun malam itu jatoh-nya malam pernama empat belas hari bulan, tetapi malang-nya tiada-lah dapat sang qamar menyinarkan chahaya-nya memberi keriangan kapada pendudok 'alam ini, kerana terpaksa-lah ia menyurokkan diri-nya di-balek awan hitam beku yang berarak-arak itu.

Maka tiada-lah apa pekerjaan luar rumah yang boleh di-buat pada masa itu. Tiap-tiap orang ada-lah dudok di-dalam rumah-nya, melainkan siapa yang ada hal di-kedai atau di-ladang mahu ta' mahu terpaksa-lah juga terchegat dan kadang-kadang bersungut menyumpah hujan sebab lambat benar tedoh-nya, pada hal hendak pulang tidak pula ada berpayong dan orang di-rumah ternanti-nanti akan dia balek.

Bagi diri sahaya, maka sahaya gunakan-lah waktu ini berbaring-baring di-atas kerusi panjang mendengar burita peperangan yang di-siarkan oleh tetuang udara pula, kerana hendak pun keluar berjalan ta' ada benda yang hendak di-chari.

Entah macham mana, maka dengan ta' sedar terpejam-lah mata sahaya. Sa-ketika, kelam-lah ingatan sahaya daripada pendengaran dan kejadian yang berlaku di-keliling sahaya. Ka-mana-kah sahaya? Ya, tidak ka-mana-mana. Badan sahaya ada di-tempat terguling itu juga. Tetapi sahaya saperti terjaga, sahaya telah berjalan jauh, bahkan telah melihat kejadian-kejadian yang belum pernah sahaya melihat-nya lebeh dahulu. Ibu bapa, kaum keluarga dan sahabat handai ramai menghantar sahaya ka-perhentian kapal kerana konon-nya sahaya akan berlayar ka-sa-buah negeri yang jauh dan akan tinggal di-sana beberapa lama pula sa-belum mendapat peluang balek ka-watan berjumpa dengan sakalian-nya.

Kesudahan-nya, sahaya ada di-negeri orang. Sahaya mendapat peluang mempelajari 'adat resam chupak gantang dan peratoran hidup negeri yang bersendiri, dan orang-orang-nya hidup dengan riang dan bersuka ria bertolong-tolongan di-antara sesama bangsa-nya. 'Alam berubah pada pemandangan sahaya. Gunong yang tinggi menjadi rata dan lopak yang dalam menjadi daratan yang luas bertanam dengan serba jenis pokok yang berguna.

Tetapi panggilan telah tiba dan seruan dari rumah bertalu-talu datang-nya, maka sahaya pun terpaksa-lah meninggalkan negeri tempat sahaya berdagang itu, walau pun beberapa sahabat handai kenalan baharu sangat menahan sahaya. Maka tidak-lah sahaya sedar apa-apa kejadian yang berlaku lepas daripada itu, melainkan tiba-tiba rasa-nya sahaya telah sampai ka-peminggiran sa-buah kampong.

Matahari pada masa itu baharu hendak tengan hari dua tapak bayang-bayang. Oleh tiada terderita panas-nya, maka masok-lah sahaya ka-dalam kampong itu berjalan-jalan di-bawah naungan pokok buah-buahan yang bertanam dengan atoran baharu; ta' ubah juga dengan gaya tanam-tanaman di-negeri maju yang sudah di-lawati.

Rumah-rumah di-dalam kampong itu berseh belaka. Tiap-tiap rumah ada perkarangan-nya dan bertanam pokok bunga-bungaan dan buah-buahan serta sayor-sayoran, ia-itu menunjokkan tuan rumah itu orang rajin belaka. Tidak jauh dari kampong itu kelihatan pula terhampar sawah berjenjang-jenjang, melaut-laut lebar-nya, dan buah padi-nya kelihatan merah warna keemasan kerana di-sinari oleh chahaya matahari dan tengah masak, sedang elok benar di-tuai. Maka ta' berapa jauh dari tebing bendang itu ada-lah sa-buah kilangan tempat menumbok padi, nampak-nya di-kelulakan oleh orang Melayu kita sendiri.

Apakala selesai sahaya memereksa kampong itu serta mengetahui nama-nya sa-kali (Sayang! Lupa pula sahaya akan nama-nya), maka sahaya pun berjalan-lah mengikut arah yang di-tunjokkan oleh salah sa-orang orang kampong itu. "Ikut jalan ini, tiada berapa jauh berjalan kelak sampai-lah ka-pekan," kata orang itu sambil mengarah kan telunjok-nya kapada tempat yang kendak sahaya tujui itu. "Terima Kaseh," jawab sahaya dengan pendek, lalu berjalan dengan chepat-nya.

Maka sahaya teruskan-lah perjalanan sahaya melalui kampong yang bersusun-susun rumah di-dalam-nya. Orang-orang di-dalam kampong itu tiada sa-orang pun yang dudok melangok-langok di-kedai kofi yang kechil di-antara rumah yang banyak itu, atau di-tepi jalan raya yang merentang menuju ka-pekan,. melainkan masing-masing ada-lah belaka dengan pekerjaan-nya.

Shahadan, tiada berapa lama-nya, maka sampai-lah ka-pekan. Apa-kah perasaan hati sahaya pada masa di-pekan itu? Tidak lain daripada terchengang-chengang dan hairan. Kedai-kedai di-dalam pekan pesara-nya semua-nya kedai sharikat di-dirikan oleh orang Melayu belaka. Yang lebeh hairan lagi ia-lah semua-nya pekerjaan ada di-tangan orang-orang Melayu, dari pun pekerjaan rendah saperti menyapu longkang, menarek pedati, sampai kapada sa-besar-besar-nya pekerjaan berniaga, orang Melayu belaka yang membuat-nya. Pendek-nya, tiada-lah kelihatan sa-orang pun bangsa asing yang menggembalakan urusan perniagaan yang besar-besar di-dalam-nya. Barang di-mana tempat kaki sahaya berpijak, maka tiada-lah siapa tuan-nya melainkan orang Melayu. Maka demikian juga orang tempat sahaya bertanya.

Sa-telah penat berjalan-jalan, maka terasa-lah perut lapar hendak makan. Maka singgah-lah sahaya kapada sa-buah penchaus. Maka sahaya dapati di-dalam-nya ada beberapa orang Keling sedang dudok menanti makanan-nya di-sediakan. Lepas dudok sa-bentar, lalu sahaya pun bertanya-lah kapada-nya bagaimana jalan-nya jadi sakalian perubahan ini, hingga chawangan pekerjaan semua-nya terserah belaka ka-tangan orang-orang Melayu? (Sambil bertanya itu pelayan kedai itu pun datang membawa makanan ka-hadapan sahaya, dan sahaya pun makan). Maka hairan-lah mereka—sa-orang memandang kapada sa-orang. Maka di-dalam empat lima orang yang ada di-situ, ada-lah sa-orang yang agak tertua sadikit, lalu menjawab, kata-nya, "Belum tahu-kah enche' akan orang-orang Melayu sudah lama keadaan-nya saperti demikian ini? Enche' dari mana dan apa bangsa enche'?" Maka sa-belum sempat sahaya menjawab ia pun menyambong kata-nya lagi, "Negri ini negeri Melayu, dan orang-orang Melayu sangat-lah chemburu atas perniagaan dan haq punya mereka sakalian-nya. Bangsa-bangsa lain ada juga menchuba hendak menumpang bersama hidup dengan jalan yang di-buat oleh orang Melayu itu, tetapi malang, sa-barang perchubaan-nya sia-sia belaka. Ta' ada siapa biji mata-nya yang boleh melawan ketegapan semangat kebangsaan orang-orang Melayu

itu, hinggakan Kerajaan yang mempernaungi dia beberapa lama lagikan perchaya menyerahkan pekerjaan mengawal negeri ini kapada mereka. Orang-orang China dan Keling sudah lama ta' banyak berchampor tangan dalam serba perkara. Satengah-nya balek ka-negeri-nya, dan mana-mana yang ada ini pun entah esok entahkan lusa pulang pula. Orang-orang Melayu telah bersatu dengan kaum-nya yang ramai di-Gugusan Pulau-Pulau Melayu itu. Sekarang telah menjadi suatu bangsa yang besar, hidup bekerja sama-sama dan tolong menolong dalam serba perkara. Enche' ini dari mana agak-nya?" kata-nya menghabiskan chakap-nya.

Maka teringat-lah kapada sahaya rupa-nya satu sen pun tiada wang di-dalam saku sahaya. Pelayan kedai itu pun datang menerpa sahaya meminta wang bayaran harga nasi-nya. Maka berlaku-lah pertengkaran hingga tiada tentu hujong pangkal bunyi-nya di-dalam kedai itu. Maka entah macham mana, datang-lah sa-orang melapun kepala sahaya dengan tongkat-nya. Maka sahaya pun menjerit lalu terjaga. Maka sahaya dapati diri sahaya ada-lah ta' lebeh ta' kurang, melainkan di-atas kerusi tempat sahaya berbaring pada mula-nya tadi juga.

Dengan terpisat-pisat sambil menggosok mata, maka sahaya pun dudok-lah termangu-mangu memikirkan, berma'ana-kah atau tidak akan mimpi sahaya itu.

"Bagini-lah rupa-nya mimpi," berbunyi suatu suara di-dalam kepala sahaya, "Yang tidak-tidak di-adakan-nya," kata suara itu meneruskan chakap-nya. "Tetapi chuba halus-haluskan!" menjawab suatu suara pula "jikalau orang Melayu bersunggoh-sunggoh bekerja dan bertolong-tolongan antara sa-orang dengan sa-orang, harus juga sampai kapada darjah yang di-jumpai oleh mimpi-mu itu—masanya belum lewat lagi," demikian-lah sa-terus-nya bunyi suara yang menjawab itu.

"Rupa-nya sahaya bermimpi, ya, mimpi, apa-kah ta'bir-nya?" kata sahaya sa-orang diri—lalu bangun dan berjalan ka-bilek tidor serta tidor dengan sa-puas-puas-nya sampai santak pagi esok-nya baharu- lah bangun, ada-nya.

A. Zarim bin Omar,

Vth Form.

BERSAHABAT.

KATA orang tua-tua kita, "Hidup sandar menyandar; Bagai aur dengan tebing." Maka tujuan-nya ia-lah menyuroh kita bersahabat, bertolong-tolongan dan berambil-ambilan fikiran antara sa-orang dengan lain-nya.

"Kesatuan itu kekuatan," kata pepatah Inggeris pula, mengingatkan orang yang hendak membuat sa-suatu pekerjaan besar mahu-lah di-buat beramai-ramai, sa-muafakat, sa-hati dan sa-perundingan, baharu-lah pekerjaan itu berjaya.

Darimana-kah asal-nya KESATUAN? Jawab-nya ia-lah dari persahabatan yang sa-jalan tujuan-nya. Maka dari sini kelihatan-lah rupa-rupa-nya bersahabat itu berfaedah benar kapada kita; tetapi biar-lah sahabat kita itu orang yang baik dan suka menuju kapada jalan yang boleh membawa kita ka-tempat yang selamat.

Sahabat yang baik itu ia-lah satu daripada anggota yang bekerja kerana tujuan menchari faedah bersama. Kadang-kadang lebeh tinggi kedudokan-nya daripada keluarga atau saudara sendiri yang tiada sa-jalan kehendak-nya dengan kita, kerana ada-lah sa-barang pertolongan-nya itu di-buat-nya dengan ikhlas, bukan berharapkan balasan atau kerana sa-suatu maksud atau milek. Sudah-kah tuan berjumpa dengan sahabat yang bekerja,

"Berat sama di-tatang,

"Rengan sama di-letakkan?"

Jika jawab-nya, "Sudah," maka ada-lah tuan sa-orang yang beruntong baik. Bahkan itu-lah dia kekaseh tuan yang sa-jati yang boleh tuan bersama dengan-nya berpegang tangan menuju kapada satu tujuan.

Kata datok-datok kita,

"Kaseh saudara sama ada,

"Kaseh bapa menukok harta,

"Kaseh ibu kaseh sahaja,

"Kaseh sahabat sama binasa!"

Maka sunggoh pun perkataan ini lazim-nya di-tujukan kapada kaseh sahabat hidup, (Pergaulan suami isteri), tetapi tidak-lah jangka-nya sahaya terlangsong jika di-bawakan dia kapada chara hidup orang bersahabat baik, kerana pada zamah ini tersangat banyak kita dapati kejadian-kejadian, dari yang kechil-kechil, hingga kapada yang besar-besar ada merupakan harga "Kaseh sahabat sama binasa" itu.

Dalam pada itu jangan-lah pula sebab kita ada sahabat, sa-barang pekerjaan, sudah ada sahabat baharu kita buat. Tidak bagitu! Kita mahu-lah ingatkan selalu. "Kita yang bersahabat; Wang ta' kan bersahabat." Sedangkan saudara kita lagi kaseh-nya kapada kita ia-lah sa-kadar "Sama ada" sahaja, yaani, kerana ada-lah pengaroh wang itu tersangat besar ada-nya.

"Lain dulang, lain kaki-nya;
"Lain orang, lain hati-nya.
"Rambut-lah yang hitam,
"Tetapi hati lain-lain,

kata bidalan Melayu lagi mengisharatkan tentang hati atau fikiran orang ta' sama antara satu dengan lain-nya. Maka pada masa kita menchari sahabat, ingatkan-lah juga ini. Kita boleh mendapat sahabat dengan senang. Sahabat boleh di-beli dengan wang, dan juga dengan budi bahasa dan tutor kata; dan ada kala-nya, bersahaja datang dengan ta' payah di-seru di-panggil. Maka walau pun demikian keadaan-nya, maka di-antara-nya ada-lah di-dapati kadang-kadang sahabat yang kurang ikhlas dan bertujuan hendak mendatangkan benchana ka-atas kita, hendak merosakkan kita dan harus memasokkan kita ka-dalam perangkap, kerana jadi mangsa-nya. Maka hendak-lah kita menjaga tentang ini. Beberapa kejadian pernah berlaku sebab perbuatan sahabat, kawan lama, konon! Pada hal taraf-nya tidak kurang daripada darjah penipu atau sahabat falsu sa-mata-mata, dengan sebab itu-lah di-nyanyikan orang:

Jangat-jangat daun mengkuang;
Jangan jangat batang hijok.
Ingat-ingat zaman sekarang!
Mulut manis hati-nya busok.

Pernah-kah tuan di-ketepikan oleh sahabat tuan pada masa dia berjumpa dengan sahabat-nya yang lain? Jika sudah bersua, itu-lah dia sahabat tuan yang tidak berapa tertarek hati-nya kapada tuan melainkan hanya suatu harapan juga.

Kata pantun:

Buah langsat kuning menchelah;
Kedudok tidak berbunga lagi.
Sudah dapat gading bertuah,
Tandok tidak berguna lagi.

Akhir-nya:

Muka berpandangan,
Budi kedapatan,
Kaseh ba' lama juga.

Jaga-lah, agak-nya sahabat tuan itu tinggi taraf-nya daripada tuan, atau asing kemahuan-nya, atau lain kehendak-nya, atau sa-suatu perkara yang tersembunyi ada di-sisi-nya. Dalam pada itu, harus juga perbuatan-nya itu hendak memeliharakan meruah tuan sendiri.

Di-sekolah ini, sebab sahaya lama berchampor beramai-ramai, sa-makin sa-minum, sa-kawan sa-permainan, sa-rata sa-perguruan, dan beberapa "SA"-lagi, maka dapat-lah sahaya merasa sa-banyak sadikit-nya kejadian di-dalam kumpulan bersahabat chara budak-budak, kerana semua-nya sahabat sahaya. Sunggoh pun tiada hal luar biasa yang jadi, tetapi, pernah benar berlaku sa-kejap bersinggit sa-bentar berbaik; sa-bulan rapat sa-minggu ranggang; hari ini bertampar esok bermuram muka, dan.....Pendek-nya, jarang-lah yang tetap hal-nya, al-maalum-lah sama budak-budak. Ada yang nakal, ada yang pendiam, ada yang suka berkelakar, ada yang gemar bersungut, dan bermacham-macham keadaan-nya lagi. Dalam pada itu boleh-lah di-hetong panjang semua-nya jumlah sahabat baik belaka, lagi pun belum apa benar maana-nya.

Tetapi, wahai sahabat, Dari perkara merosakkan persahabatan kechil-kechil terjadi hari ini jangan-lah di-biarkan dia jadi besar. Dunia di-hadapan kita luas lagi dan akan kita tempohi dia. Kita akan terpaksa memahamkan persahabatan yang luas maana-nya: sahabat sa-orang dengan sa-orang; sahabat kaum dengan kaum; sahabat bangsa sesama bangsa, dan jua ugama, negeri dan benua. Maka apabila tiba masa-nya, baharu-lah kita tahu betul-betul bahawa bersahabat itu berkuasa mengubahkan keadaan dalam dunia ini.

Orang yang tiada bersahabat, tiada pendinding bagi-nya dari serangan seteru, tiada penolong kapada-nya masa kesusahan, tiada periang bagi kesukaan, tiada penggembera dalam masa mendapat kejayaan, tiada berguna harta, kuasa dan kekayaan-nya kapada 'am dan tiada teman yang menunjokkan dia daripada kesesatan-nya. Kadang-kadang, harta-nya, jadi korban atau keuntongan kapada orang lain sahaja. Al-hasil-nya, sa-kurang-kurang-nya bersahabat itu ada-lah menambahkan keriangan kita dalam masa kita membuat sa-suatu pekerjaan.

MOHD. GHAZALLI BIN MAHMUD,

Vth Form.

SHAER NASIHAT BERSAHABAT.

Menchari sahabat atau pun handai,
Laksana memileh barang di-kedai;
Lamun kurang hati dan pandai,
Kuda-lah di-kata, pada hal keldai.

Kelkatu jangan di-kata burong,
Tetapkan mata tatap-lah sarong;
Jangan saperti gajah menderong,
Laut yang dalam gamak-kah harong!

Menchari sahabat mahu siasat,
Bedzakan duku dengan-nya langsat;
Mana-kah lichin yang mana-kesat,
Jika tidak tuan nan sesat.

Orang yang baik di-buat kawan
Ia-lah sa-hati sama tujuan,
Sa-perundingan sama haluan,
Masa susah sama melawan.

Menchari kawan kurang sempurna,
Leban kelak di-kata sena,
Damar rupa-nya di-sebut chendana,
Akhir-nya hidup 'adzab merana.

Berikut-ikutan sa-barang kata,
Sa-taraf padan sesama po'ta;
Bagai chinchin dengan permata,
Demikian-lah sahabat, kata pendeta.

Zaman sekarang elok-lah ingat,
Lebah menjelma jadi penyengat;
Ayer batu di-rasa hangat;
Semut melompat hilang semangat.

Wang mas jangan di-pandang,
Takabbur chongkak usah di-tandang;
Akhir-nya kelak kita terserandang,
Laksana bubu memerangkap hudang.

Sahabat ada merata-rata,
Ada berbudi sa-tengah berharta;
Sa-paroh hidup melata-lata,
Ka-sana sini membuat dusta.

Sahabat baik punya petua,
Masa susah dia ketua;
Sama menangis sama ketawa,
Sa-barang di-buat ada kedua.

Jika demikian tuan dapati,
Jangan-lah dia hampir dekati;
Lamun dia kita turuti,
Menyesal kelak makam tepati.

Sa-kadar ini kalam berchura,
Ma'afkan khilaf janggal ketara;
Lamun salah tuju bichara,
Mohon di-pinta jangan di-kira.

SYED ZAIN AL-HADI,
Vth Form.

DUNIA DI-HARI INI.

DENGAN perantaraan surat-surat khabar yang di-tatapi tiap-tiap hari dapat-lah sahaya meneropong kejadian-kejadian dan barang sa-bagai-nya di-seluroh dunia pada hari ini. Kemajuan siasat dalam ilmu rekaan bertambah-tambah dari sa-hari ka-sa-hari. Pekerjaan yang sukar-sukar pada zaman dahulu dapat di-mudahkan pada masa sekarang dengan bantuan kuasa pesawat dan jentera. Perjalanan yang berbulan-bulan masa purbakala boleh di-sampaikan dengan hitongan hari atau minggu sahaja. Perkhabaran dari Eropah atau lain lain tempat juga boleh sampai ka-Tanah Melayu ini dengan sa-kelip mata dengan perantaraan tetuang udara dan kawat udara. Al-hasil-nya, sa-tengah daripada perkara yang di fikirk oleh orang-orang dahulu mustahil, pada hari ini sudah-lah belaka dapat di-saksikan berhasil.

Kesemua-nya ia-lah di-sebabkan orang bertambah-tambah kepandaian-nya. Orang-orang yang berakal dan rajin usaha telah berjaya menggunanakan hikmat benda-benda yang di-jadikan Tuhan di-muka bumi ini. Akal telah memudahkan segala yang sukar-sukar, meringankan barang yang berat-berat, merengkaskan yang lanjut, menukarkan bukit dan gunong kapada kayangan, hutan rimba kapada negeri yang maamor, angkasa kapada gelanggang permainan, dan beribu-ribu perkara lagi yang tiada termimpi oleh manusia pada zaman dahulu telah ada belaka pada masa ini.

Ada-kah kesemua-nya itu memberi kebajikan belaka? Sa-benar-nya ada. Dalam pada itu tiada-lah kurang benchana yang terbit daripada-nya. Tiap-tiap bangsa yang tinggi darjah pengetahuan-nya berchita-chita hendak menewaskan bangsa yang lemah, hingga jadi-lah dunia pada hari ini saperti berganggang dekat api yang menyala. Di-timor, orang-orang Jepun sedang menelan sa-belah negeri China dan tengah menyerang lagi bagi peperangan tahun-nya yang ketiga. Di-Eropah, Kerajaan British kita dengan Peranchis sedang menentang Kerajaan German pimpinan Hitler, pemimpin yang bersifat sa-bagai sa-ekor, singa yang ganas yang berpeluang dengan sa-kejap masa sahaja telah menelan Austria, Czekoslobakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland dan sekarang sedang menggigit sa-belah negeri Belgium dan Peranchis pula, konon-nya, hendak menuntut bela kekalahan-nya dalam peperangan besar tahun 1914-1918 dahulu, dan berchita-chita hendak menaalok kan dunia ini gamak-nya.

Maka nyata-lah bahawa sebab kemajuan ilmu hikmat yang di-sangka oleh masing-masing berlebehan-lah maka-nya menyala peperangan, ta' berjeda-jeda dari suatu masa ka-suatu masa dalam dunia ini. Tentang bahaya-nya, ta' payah-lah di-sebut kata dengan panjang lebar, bahkan memada-lah di-katakan berbahaya kapada jewa, bandar-bandar dan negeri. Berjuta-juta jewa orang China telah menjadi korban periok api, meriam dan seapang orang-orang Jepun, lain daripada bandar yang ranap dan tanah yang subor bertukar menjadi padang tekkukor, ta' chakap-lah banyak-nya. Di-Eropah, beberapa ribu dan juta orang yang hidup merdeheka dan tiada berdosa tujoh delapan bulan dahulu terpaksa menyerahkan haq kemerdehekaan-nya kapada bengsa yang gagah, dzalim dan ganas. Maka sudah-

lah demikian, hidup pula ada-lah saperti berganggang di-tepi nuraka. Wahai! Bila-kah masa-nya dunia ini akan aman dan tiap-tiap orang ada di-dalam kebebasan yang halal, Tuhan-lah juga yang tahu. Pendek-nya sa-lagi perasaan haloba dan tama' ada di-sisi orang-orang dalam dunia ini, maka tiada-lah harapan dunia ini akan aman.

Sekarang mari-lah sahaya bawakan pemandangan kita kapada pehak orang-orang kita Melayu pula, ada-kah mereka dapat sama merasa neemat kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan orang-orang zaman ini? Nampak-nya ada-lah juga sadikit-sadikit, tetapi semangat-nya di-dalam khial dan keloh kesah kerana barang sa-suatu-nya di-kehendaki ada-lah sa-mata-mata bergantong kapada orang belaka. Tempat-tempat belajar sedang penoh oleh penuntut-penuntut, tetapi bumi negeri-nya yang kaya dan subor hanya, lain daripada yang terbiar, jadi habuan orang-orang yang datang menumpang tinggal sahaja dan sudah lama chelek.—Ya, lama-lah lagi masa-nya baharu mereka sampai ka-tingkat darjah orang dagang itu. Masa ini masa berlumba, masa berkejar dan masa siapa dahulu siapa mendapat. Mari-lah kita bersama-sama berjalan ka-hadapan, barangkali sedang elok benar!

Raja Sulaiman bin Daud,

Vth Form.

" BUAT BAIK BERPADA - PADA ; BUAT JAHAT JANGAN SA - KALI."

BAHAWA, tiap-tiap orang boleh-lah berbuat sa-kehendak hati-nya mengikut timbangan-nya sendiri. Maka jikalau baik di-buat-nya, baik-lah padah-nya, demikian juga akas-nya; kerana Allah taala ada memberi 'akal dan nafsu kapada-nya. Dalam pada itu boleh-lah orang-orang memileh mana yang baik dan mana yang jahat, mengikut neracha dan fikiran yang sampai oleh pengetahuan-nya, kerana panjang pendek'akal sa-sa-orang itu ia-lah bergantong kapada tinggi rendah pengetahuan yang ada di-dalam dada-nya.

Dalam hukum ugama, maka tiap-tiap orang ada-lah di-tuntut berbuat kebajikan dan mengamalkan surohan Tuhan-nya di-dalam 'alam dunia ini supaya hidup dengan selamat dan beroleh pahala di-akhirat kelak dan melarang sa-sa-orang itu daripada berbuat pekerjaan yang ma'asiat dan yang kelak mendapat dosa sa-mata-mata. Maka berpadan-lah pula dengan undang-undang hidup dan undang-undang negeri, ia-itu sa-sa-orang yang berbuat baik itu akan mendapat balasan baik, sama ada balasan hadiah, nama baik atau tanda ke-baktian; dan sa-balek-nya bagi yang berbuat jahat pula, kena hukum, denda dan seksa sa-kira-kira berpadanan dengan kesalahan yang di-buat-nya. Mithal-nya, jika menchuri, jil-lah hukuman-nya; membunoh, kena bunoh-lah dia. Demikian-lah yang lain-lain lagi. Pendek-nya ada belaka kawan dan lawan-nya.

Maka kesemua-nya ini ia-lah hikmat Tuhan belaka. Maka dari beberapa perkara yang selalu terjadi di-keliling kita, terbit-lah perumpamaan di-kepala karangan ini, ia-itu, " Berbuat baik berapada-pada; berbuat jahat jangan sa-kali," yaani jika berbuat baik (sunggoh pun lazim-nya baik itu mendapat balasan baik), maka mahu-lah berpada-pada atau berpadanan, jangan terlampau sangat; kerana berbuat baik melampau sangat itu kerap kali tiada baik padah-nya. Terkadang-kadang orang itu terlupa akan kewajipan-nya sendiri atau keselamatan bagi diri-nya sendiri sebab hendak berbuat baik kapada orang-orang lain, dan pehak tempat ia berbuat baik itu akan menjadikan dia perkakas sa-mata-mata bagi meluluskan kelindan-nya. Akhir-nya kelak, apakala terchebor kapada kesusahan, siapa pun tiada memandang dia lagi. Maka tentang ini memang di-pantunkan orang:

Anak angsa mati lemas,
Mati di-kochak ayer di-ruang.

Hilang bahasa kerana emas,
Hilang budi tiada berwang.

Maka dengan sebab itu gunakan-lah akal budi bichara kita tatkala membuat baik, kenakan tempat-nya, patutkan tentang-nya dan ada nyata kebajikan-nya, supaya, " bunga yang kita lempar itu jangan di-balaskan orang tahi," pula, atau, " saperti hujan jatoh ka-pasir, hilang hujan pasir kering balek," dan beberapa pepatah orang tua-tua lagi dari hal orang yang berbuat baik melampau-lampau sangat itu.

Sanya banyak-lah simpang-nya berbuat baik yang patut di-ikut. Orang-orang boleh berbuat baik kapada tanah ayer atau negeri tempat tumpah darah-nya, kapada sama-sama manusia, kapada bangsa sendiri, sahabat handai, kaum keluarga dan saudara mara sakalian yang jika di-huraikan tiap-tiap perkara tentang faedah dan mudzarat-nya jika berlebeh-lebehan sangat akan memenohkan beberapa ruangan majallah ini. Mengapa-kah bangsa-bangsa yang kuat dalam dunia berperang dan berbunoh-bunohan pada hari ini? Tiada-lah lain daripada tujuan pemerentah-nya hendak berbuat baik yang berlebeh-lebehan bagi kemuliaan dan kebesaran bangsa dan tanah ayer-nya sendiri. Hitler, ia-lah sa-orang daripada-nya yang bekerja pada hari ini berlebehan letak-nya pada darjah ini kerana konon bertujuan hendak berbuat baik kapada ummah Jerman akan datang, sampaikan perbuatan-nya itu jadi sa-jahat-jahat perbuatan dan sa-dahshat-dahshat seksa kapada orang-orang lain. Maka orang-orang kita Melayu pula barang kali malang pada hari ini, beberapa harta benda hak punya-nya berpindah ka-tangan orang lain ia-lah kerana terlampau berbuat baik sa-belum kenal maana berbuat baik yang sa-benar-nya, kapada orang. Pendek-nya, jika berbuat baik tidak berpada-pada, alamat-lah akan purak peranda.

Sekarang mari-lah pula kita selesaikan perihal "Berbuat jahat jangan sa-kali" Tegahan ini tegahan ugama, tegahan undang-undang negeri dan tegahan orang tua-tua kita pun sama. Jika tiada orang berbuat jahat, tiada-lah negeri akan huruhara; tiada-lah sibok mahkamah tiap-tiap hari membicharakan perselisehan; tiada-lah penjara akan penoh dan tiada-lah orang berbunoh-bunohan, bahkan pekerjaan derhaka menderhaka pun jauh sa-kali. Dunia akan aman, maamor dan maju dan pergaulan sama-sama manusia, sa-bangsa, dan sa-kaum tetap berdamai.

Apa-kah sebab ada orang jahat? Ia-lah kerana kekurangan sifat kuasa diri melawan kehendak hawa nafsu. Maka sebab mengikutkan hawa nafsu shaitan-lah orang-orang terchebor ka-dalam lubok kejahatan, dan akhir-nya chelaka akan jadi balasan-nya. Berbuat jahat ta' pernah balasan-nya baik. Tiada siapa gemarkan orang-orang berbuat jahat, melainkan ada ta' ada-nya ia-lah mereka yang menjadikan jahat itu 'amalan-nya juga.

Pada akhir-nya, wahai saudara-saudara sakalian: mari-lah kita pandang perbuatan yang jahat itu sa-hina-hina perbuatan, mudah-mudahan kita kelak akan hidup di-dalam bahagia, aman dan selesa serta tiada gangguan apa-apa.

ABDULLAH SHAN,
IVth Form.

CHERITA JENAKA.

"SESAT PENGAJARAN!"

ALKESAH, maka tersebut-lah di-dalam sa-buah kampong, ada sa-orang muallaf bernama Hasan. Maka Si-Hasan ini pekerjaan-nya pada tiap-tiap malam ia-lah belajar ilmu ugama Islam di-rumah sa-orang lebai. Maka di-rumah lebai itu-lah Si-Hasan di-islamkan dan di-situ juga pada tiap-tiap malam ia belajar akan bersembahyang, mengaji dan lain-lain-nya, yang berkenaan dengan ugama Islam. Maka lama juga dia belajar di-situ.

Pada suatu hari maka bertanya-lah lebai itu kapada Hasan dari hal bersembahyang, dan juga ada-kah dia pernah pergi bersembahyang Jumaat di-masjid! Maka jawab Si-Hasan belum-lah pernah ia pergi kerana kata-nya dia tiada faham bachaan-nya. Maka kata Pa' Lebai itu tidak-lah payah sangat mengetahui akan bachaan-nya, asalkan tahu mengikut orang, jadi-lah. Dengan hal yang demikian, maka di-suroh-nya-lah Si-Hasan pergi ka-masjid pada tiap-tiap Jumaat. Maka di-ikut-lah oleh Si-Hasan akan perkataan Pa' Lebai itu dan pada tiap-tiap hari Jumaat ada-lah Si-Hasan di-masjid itu mengikut orang di-hadapan-nya tonggang tonggek bersembahyang.

Entah macham mana, hendak menyebabkan perkara ini jadi cherita, maka terkentut-lah orang yang di-hadapan-nya itu. Maka pada fikiran Si-Hasan akan perbuatan-nya itu ia-lah satu daripada rukun sembahyang juga, kerana pesan Pa' Lebai mahu-lah ikut orang yang di-hadapan. Maka ia pun hendak mengikut kentut pula, tetapi malang-nya, pada masa itu belum ketika bagi-nya patut terkentut, maka keluar-lah.....sebab kuat benar teran-nya. Shahadan, dengan sa-bentar itu, maka gempar-lah di-dalam misjid itu dan terhenti sembahyang pada hari itu di-buat-nya.

Di-pendekkan kesah, maka kena-lah Si-Hasan menchuchi najis yang di-buat-nya itu sa-hari suntok baharu sudah, serta dengan hairan hati-nya akan perbuatan-nya yang bodoh itu, ada-nya.

T. DZU'LKIFLY,

IIIrd Form.

BANGUN PAGI.

TABOH di-surau berdebong-debong bunyi-nya, tenggelam timbul kena pukul, di-selang oleh kokok ayam yang bersahut-sahutan dari sa-buah reban dengan lain-nya. Sa-bentar, kedengaran-lah bunyi orang bang melangsing-langsing, mengingatkan kapada segala kaum muslimin supaya bangun menunaikan kewajipan-nya ia-itu bersembahyang Suboh. Fajar Siddeq telah terbit dan fajar merkah hampir tiba. Di-madarsah menderam bunyi suara menyebut 'AMIN' kerana mereka rupa-nya sembahyang suboh berjumaah di-situ. Mana-mana perigi dan tempat mandi sudah ada berisi orang. Siapa-siapa yang dahulu, mandi dahulu; yang datang kemudian terpaksa berdiri dahulu menanti kawan-nya sudah.

Di-rumah pula, sa-bentar-sa-bentar, kedengaran bunyi ayer menjerau di-churahkan ka-tanah, kerana rupa-nya isteri dan gadis yang rajin telah ada di-dapor memasak ayer dan membuat kueh untok di-makan oleh suami atau bapa-nya sa-belum berjalan ka-tempat pekerjaan-nya.

Terang, terang, dan akhir-nya kelihatan-lah orang makin lama makin ramai berjalan ka-sana ka-mari, ada yang chemas ada yang kelisa; ada yang berbeban ada yang tidak, masing-masing menuju ka-tempat pekerjaan-nya kerana mendapatkan redzeki yang halal untok hidup anak-beranak.

Mereka sangat perchaya Tuhan yang amat mengasehani banyak menurunkan rahmat pada pagi hari, maka dengan sebab itu-lah masing-masing nampak-nya berebut-rebut mengejar-nya sa-mentara embun belum kering dan udara sedang berseh, belum di-kachau oleh bermacham-macham dzat, dalam masa panas belum terek dan ketika badan maseh tegap, kuat dan segar. Ya, badan mereka memang-lah sihat dan hati-nya rajin sahaja hendak bekerja.

Orang-orang ini akan banyak boleh membuat pekerjaan pada hari ini. Dia faham pekerjaan-nya tetap sempurna kerana waktu-nya chukup, bahkan ada pula masa berihat bagi-nya pada petang dan malam-nya kelak sa-belum tiba waktu tidor.

Murid-murid di-College ini pun tidak-lah juga ketinggalan. Banyak yang turun dari katil-nya masa To' Bilal di-masjid bang menginak-inak bunyi-nya itu. Mereka berkejar ka-tempat mandi, mandi manda dan mengambil ayer sembahyang serta sembahyang pula. Tetapi mana-mana yang chulas, sedap juga tidor lagi, hingga locheng pukul 6.30 pagi berbunyi baharu-lah berpugak-pugak bangkit. Apa-kah sebab-nya demikian? Kerana di-kampong-kampong pun demikian juga hal-nya. Kadang-kadang sudah tinggi matahari baharu-lah mereka keluar dari rumah-nya. Mereka agak-nya ia-lah orang senang, tidak banyak perkara yang di-gadohkan, tidak berfikir pagi buta ada guna-nya, tidak ada pekerjaan bagi-nya pada pagi-pagi benar—pendek-nya, tidak ada rahmat bagi-nya pada pagi-pagi hari.

Tetapi suka-lah sahaya mengajak kawan-kawan sakalian sama-sama bangun pagi. Mari kita chuba, dan kemudian baharu tahu. Sahaya sudah galak menchuba-nya dan terasa ada banyak elok-nya. Pada suatu pagi sahaya lewat bangun sadikit, nah, sampai di-dapati chawan teh semua telah berkemaskan belaka; miss sahaya minum teh pagi—lapar sahaya, sahabat!

A. Rahman bin A. Jalal,

IVth Form.

"USUL MENUNJOKKAN ASAL, BAHASA MENUNJOKKAN BANGSA."

PERKATAAN di-atas kerap kali kita mendengar orang tua-tua kita Melayu menyebut-nya, bahkan jadi buah mulut mereka pula pada masa mendatangkan bantahan atas sa-sa-orang yang melakukan sa-suatu kesalahan atau perangai yang tiada beradab sopan di-dalam pergaulan manusia. Maka di-sebabkan dua rangkap ayat ini mengandongi rahsia yang dalam, bahawa sukachita-lah sahaya memberi uraian yang rengkas sa-kadar yang terchapai oleh pengetahuan sahaya yang chetek ini. Maka maana-nya, ia-itu, sanya nyata-lah bahawa daripada adab tertib dan tutor bahasa sa-sa-orang itu-lah orang boleh mengenal ada-kah ia-nya berketurunan daripada kaum rendah atau mulia. Maka orang dari keluarga yang ternama dan berpangkat mulia akan rosak darjah-nya pada sebutan jika gerak geri dan tutor kata, madah renchana-nya serta adab tertib-nya, tidak mengikut benang arang. Bahkan, lain daripada ibu bapa-nya maka melarat pula kapada pengasoh atau pendidek-nya dari kechil juga.

Mengapa-kah agak-nya pepatah ini terbit, pada hal kita semua-nya di-hetong sama taraf manusia? Maka tidak-lah lain daripada darjah hidup dan didck pimpinan yang berlainan yang telah jadi kapada jenis kita sakalian. Bagaimana sa-jenis pokok yang di-tanam dalam sa-buah kebun itu berlain-lainan bongkar-nya dan hidup-nya, maka demikian-lah juga telah jadi ka-atas kita. Tiap-tiap pokok yang elok tumboh-nya dan banyak hasil-nya tidak-lah lain sebab-nya melainkan kerana tiada kekurangan belaka di-dalam tiap-tiap perkara. Maka demikian-lah telah jadi kapada kita manusia.

Tetapi ada kechuali-nya. Kita manusia ada berakal, berneracha timbangan yang boleh membedzakan baik dengan jahat, puteh dengan hitam dan panjang dengan pendek. Maka neracha ini-lah kita jadikan perkakas bagi membetulkan perjalanan kita kerana hendak hidup bersama-sama dan sempurna.

Sekarang mari-lah sahaya bawakan pemandangan kapada satu dua chontoh asohan hidup yang pernah boleh di-banding-bandingkan dia. Pada adat-nya, ada pun anak baik-baik dengan sa-balek-nya itu ada-lah terasoh kapada dua jenis asohan yang berbedza. Bagi anak baik-baik, biasa ada kapada-nya perasaan halus dan tinggi, berbudi dan sifat-sifat sempurna jagaan di-dalam segala bahagian taraf hidup-nya. Maka ia-nya lebeh chenderong kapada tabiat mengenal dan mengenang budi dan perbuatan yang memberi faedah kapada diri dan 'aam jua. Maka hati-nya terpelihara daripada hasad dan perasaan kesat, dengki dan barang sa-bagai-nya yang mendatangkan kebinasaan ka-atas orang lain, dan bagi yang sa-balek-nya ada-lah sa-balek-nya pula daripada sakalian itu.

"Jika keroh di-hulu, maka di-hilir pun keroh jua," kata orang tua-tua lagi. Maka pada dzahir-nya perkataan ini keluar-nya kerana suatu seranah yang di-hantarkan kapada sa-orang yang tidak boleh mengubah keadaan diri-nya daripada nama jahat yang ada kapada ibu bapa atau kaum-nya. Tetapi sa-balek-nya,

maka nyata-lah suatu tudohan jua; kerana ada kala-nya boleh jadi sa-sa-orang itu baik jika ia-nya di-beri pelajaran dan asohan yang sempurna, bagaimana ayer yang keroh itu boleh menjadi jerneh jika di-tapis, dan ayer yang jerneh itu menjadi keroh jika di-kachau oleh sa-barang yang boleh mengubahkan keadaan-nya.

Maka nyata-lah baik itu ta' tetap tempat-nya. Ada kala-nya dari keturunan, dan kadang-kadang dari didekan, yaani pelajaran dan pengetahuan. Kerana pelajaran itu chenderong kuasa-nya pada menyamakan taraf keturunan tinggi dengan rendah dan kadang-kadang kerana dengan kuat kemahuan. Maka tentang ini sangat banyak kita dapati pada masa sekarang ini, terutama di-antara penganjor-penganjor bangsa besar di-Eropah dan Asia ini juga (nama-nya ta' payah di-sebukan).

Pendek-nya, tersangat-lah malu-nya kita, jika takdir-nya perumpamaan ini di-tujukan orang kapada kita. Oleh yang demikian, bersama-sama-lah kita membuat barang sa-suatu-nya yang boleh menimbulkan nama dan sebutan baik, jangan sa-balek-nya.

Syed Abu Bakar Al-Hadi,

Shell.

TANAH MELAYU DENGAN PEPERANGAN EROPAH.

PADA masa ini sunggoh pun Benua Eropah sedang berkabut dengan asap peperangan yang sedang menyala dengan bermaharajalela, maka bagi kita yang pendudok Tanah Melayu ini di-dapati aman sejahtera bagaimana dahulu juga. Perniagaan maseh berjalan saperti biasa, dan anak-anak negeri sibok dan tetap menjalankan pekerjaan-nya masing-masing, sa-olah-olah dalam dunia ini tiada apa kejadian besar yang menyusahkan. Maka sebab terjadi demikian ia-lah hati pendudok di-sini tetap perchaya bahawa Kerajaan Berikat dengan pehak-pehak-nya tetap berjaya pada akhir-nya.

Belum ada hukum paksa yang di-jalankan dalam negeri ini bagi menghantar ashkar-nya ka-medan peperangan, dan Kerajaan perchaya bahawa yang di-Eropah sahaja chukup memadai dan layak menentang serangan Jerman, sa-banyak yang ada pada hari ini. Belum-lah mustahak berkehendakan orang dari sini lagi.

Sunggoh pun demikian, tetapi 'ibarat api membakar rumah, maka tiada-lah memadai kita berkata bahawa kita ada chukup pasokan bomba boleh memadamkan-nya, melainkan mahu-lah juga kita hendak ada chukup minyak dan lain-lain bagi pergunaan bomba itu dan bagi kesiapan orang yang menjalankan-nya yang hendak di-beli. Ini berkehendakan wang. Maka jika kita belum tiba masa-nya menolong dengan tulang urat, tetapi masa menolong dengan wang sa-berapa banyak-nya yang boleh telah lama datang-nya. Bukan-lah memada kita dudok diam sahaja—berpelok tuboh menantikan kesudahan perkelahian yang dahshat itu, dan hendak menerima sedap dan keriangan masa menang-nya itu sahaja. Maka sa-makin banyak pertolongan yang dapat pada masa ini, sa-makin lekas-lah kemenangan yang di-jangkakan itu. Ini-lah masa ketika-nya kita hendak membalas kebaktian Kerajaan Inggeris yang telah membukakan otak dan mata kita dari zaman hidup yang dahshat dahulu itu.

Wang, itu-lah pertolongan yang mustahak sekarang ini. Tanah Melayu telah menghantar lebeh kurang £2 juta sahaja dari derma wataniah Malaya. Sa-banyak ini ia-lah sa-bahagian kechil jika di-bandingkan dengan besar belanja-nya peperangan ini. Wang sa-banyak ini ta' sampai sa-hari pun meleborkan-nya.

Maka ada-lah juga Kerajaan kita berikhtiar dengan bermacham-macham jalan, sa-umpama menaikkan harga stamp, chukai wayang, chukai tanah, dan barang-barang keluar masok sa-bagai-nya yang di-harapkan boleh mendapat lebeh hasil daripada biasa dan lebeh-nya itu akan di-hantarkan ka-medan peperangan di-sana, tetapi belum memadai.

Oleh kekurangan ini-lah maka di-bawakan chadangan oleh yang terutama Tuan Governor Negeri-Negeri Selat hendak mengenakan chukai pendapatan pendudok negeri ini. Maka hingga hari ini nampak-nya chadangan itu menjadi buah binchangan juga, belum di-sahkan lagi oleh kerana banyak sangat orang yang tiada mempersetujui-nya.

Maka tiada-lah shak bahawa bahathan itu datang-nya daripada orang kaya-kaya, saperti taukeh-taukeh yang memileki lombong-lombong dan ladang getah yang luas, perniagaan yang besar yang banyak wang-nya. Mereka tahu jika chukai itu di-jalankan, mereka-lah yang akan terok kena, kerana barang siapa yang banyak harta-nya, dia-lah yang banyak membayar chukai. Tetapi kasehan, orang yang kaya rupa-nya hendak kaya lagi, pada hal-nya ta' sedar mereka, jika Tanah Melayu ini dapat ka-tangan Jerman atau lain-lain bangsa, maka harta mereka akan kena rampas dan mereka akan melepas sa-mata-mata!

Dengan sebab itu, mari-lah orang ramai bersama-sama menyokong sa-berapa yang boleh pada jalan yang ada kemampuan kita. Kerajaan Inggeris dengan pehak-nya berperang itu ia-lah kerana kemerdehekaan-nya dan kita pun sama, dari rangkuman seteru yang ganas itu. Biar-lah luak harta yang banyak pada hari ini asalkan jangan melepas langsong di-sapu seteru pada masa kemudian hari kelak. Mari-lah kita bekerja sama-sama dengan tulus ikhlas, kerana sa-berkas ranting yang halus itu terlebeh kuat daripada sa-batang kayu, ada-nya.

T. Abdullah,

Shell.

MENCHERCHA.

PADA pendapatan sahaya, ada-lah menchercha itu ia-lah suatu tabiat yang kurang baik di-dalam pergaulan manusia. Maka ia-itu datang-nya daripada hati yang hasad dan dengki. Sunggoh pun orang pada zaman ini telah banyak yang pandai-pandai dalam serba bagai ilmu pengetahuan, akan, tetapi tabiat dan kelakuan suka menchercha itu belum lagi terkikis daripada hati kebanyakan-nya.

Di-dalam 'alam kehidupan sa-sa-orang mustahak-lah berkehendakan rakan atau sahabat kerana rakan itu boleh memberi pertolongan dalam masa kesusahan. Maka sunggoh pun demikian di-dapati kerap kali-lah juga orang berpechah belah daripada sahabat-nya, walau pun sudah bersahabat sa-jalan jati beberapa lama. Maka kadang-kadang hanya di-sebabkan oleh sadikit kesalahan atau perselisehan faham sahaja, maka kedua-nya telah berpechah belah dan bermusoh-musohan, dan kesudahan-nya, tabiat chercha menchercha itu pun hidup-lah. Yang sa-orang membukakan rahsia yang sa-orang, dan si-anu mengatakan jahat si-polan. Pada hal-nya ada-kah boleh jadi bertepok tangan sa-belah? Maka yang sangat ta' baik-nya lagi kadang-kadang di-buat-buatkan sahaja tudohan itu supaya bertambah-tambah burok lagi nasib orang yang di-benchi-nya itu.

Barang siapa berjumpa orang yang bertabiat demikian, maka ingat-lah kata orang dahulu-dahulu,

"Mengata dulang, paku serpeh;
Mengata orang, aku yang....."

Pendek-nya, sa-rupa-lah saperti cherita sa-ekor musang yang berjumpa anggor, maka sebab ta' boleh di-dapati-nya buah itu, di-katakan-nya buah itu masam.

Menchercha itu jua mudzarat-nya, lain daripada menambah-nambahkan kejadian berpechah-belah, kadang-kadang sampai menumpahkan darah yang berseh. Kaum keluarga berporak peranda dan negeri menjadi huru hara.

Pada masa sekarang di-Benua Eropah sedang marak api peperangan. Dari surat-surat khabar pernah-lah kita mendengar berbagai-bagai cherchaan yang di-keluarkan oleh penulis-penulis surat khabar, tarbit dari mulut pehak yang gemar menchercha, terutama dari pehak musoh. Kadang-kadang nampak benar chercha itu menempel sahaja di-letakkan-dia pada orang yang ta' berdosa atau yang berhak bekerja kerana kebenaran-nya. Maka sangat-lah susah hendak memadamkan perbuatan ini apakala telah menjadi besar.

Ada juga kala-nya sa-sa-orang menchercha sa-sa-orang lain yang jahat dan kurang beradab sopan. Maka oleh kerana mendapat cherchaan itu orang itu akan mendapat malu, dan akhir-nya ia bertaubat atas kesalahan-nya dan tiada suka hendak membuat pekerjaan yang boleh menimbulkan chercha orang ka-atas-nya lagi. Maka cherchaan yang sa-umpama ini elok, dan ini-lah pakaian orang-orang yang budiman, ada-nya.

IDRIS BIN AB. RAHMAN,

Shell.

BELUM DUDOK SUDAH BERLUNJOR.

ERTI perumpamaan ini ia-lah membuat sa-suatu sa-belum sampai masa-nya atau layak-nya. Maka sa-sa-orang yang belum lagi tentu dudok hendak berlunjor neschaya-lah tiada berjaya maksud-nya, dan jikalau di-keraskan-nya hati-nya hendak berlunjor juga, ta' dapat tiada ia akan terjatoh serta mendapat sakit.

Di-sini sahaya wartakan suatu cherita yang pendek berkenaan dengan perumpanaan ini. "Di-jalan Bukit Kuda, ia-itu suatu lorong jalan di-bandar Klang terletak sa-buah rumah yang sederhana besar-nya, di-diami oleh sa-orang anak muda Melayu bernama Yahya, ia-itu baharu sahaja dapat memegang jawatan pada salah satu pejabat Surat Khabar di-bandar Klang itu. Ada pun pendapatan daripada hasil-hasil kebun peninggalan bapa-nya dan gaji-nya dari pekerjaan yang di-buat-nya itu ada-lah kadar sa-ratus ringgit sa-bulan. Maka pada fikiran-nya, dengan pendapatan-nya itu boleh-lah ia senang hidup sa-batang karah. Maka mula-lah ia berbelanja boros serta dengan besar-nya; sahabat-sahabat lama sudah tiada di-kenal-nya lagi, dan hati-nya pun sombong.

Dengan kelakuan-nya yang demikian, maka banyak-lah kawan-kawan-nya yang benchi kapada-nya. Maka keborosan-nya itu berekor-lah Yahya berhutang kapada Chetty dan Benggali. Kesudahan-nya, ia terbuang dari jawatan-nya dan kebun-nya terpaksa berpindah tuan."

Maka ini-lah kesudahan-nya, saperti kata orang tua-tua:

"Kain rabak tegal dek lenggang awak,
"Baju rabek tegal dek lenggok awak,
"Kopiah pesok tegal dek lonjak awak."

Dan kerana,

"Ikutkan suka, luka;
Ikutkan hati, mati;
Ikutkan rasa, binasa."

Maka perumpamaan "Belum dudok sudah berlunjor" ini ada-lah memberi pelajaran dan nasihat kapada kita sakalian. Biar-lah kita berjimat-jimat, beransor-ansor dan sabar dalam sa-suatu perbuatan yang kita lakukan, kerana "jimat dan dari hasil kilang membuat kereta-kereta. Maka pada asal-nya lord itu ia-lah sa-suatu-nya, asalkan selamat," jangan-lah bergopoh-gopoh di-dalam sa-suatu pekerjaan, atau tama' atau haloba.

Orang yang kaya itu ta' dapat tiada daripada miskin juga dahulu-nya. Bagitu-lah juga orang yang senang, tentu-lah daripada susah asal-nya. Lihat Nord Nuffield, ia-itu sa-orang yang kaya di-England, pendapatan-nya beribu-ribu pound sa-bulan dari hasil kilang membuat kereta-kereta. Maka pada asal-nya lord itu ia-lah sa-orang yang miskin dan pekerjaan-nya ia-lah menampal tube kereta dan bicycle. Akan tetapi, sebab rajin dan chekal hati-nya, ia telah menjadi sa-orang yang kaya pada masa ini.

Maka bagitu juga kejadian yang lain-lain, dari kechil-lah baharu menjadi besar. Jika sa-sa-orang itu menjadi kaya, bukan sebab sendiri-nya, tetapi dari kekayaan pesaka, maka sama-lah ia-nya saperti di-lunjorkan orang, bukan-nya ia berlunjor sendiri. Maka demikian-lah hal-nya, ada-nya.

RAJA RIDZUA,
IIIrd Form.

MALAY COLLEGE 1940.

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K. D. LUKE, B.A., (Oxon.). - C. W. JACKMAN, B.A., (Oxon.).
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CLERK:

INCHE MOHD. HASHIM BIN SAAD.

STEWARD:

INCHE AHMAD HAZARI B. HAJI HASSAN.

PREFECTS— JANUARY, 1940:

Head of the School - TENGKU JA'AFAR.
Deputy Head Boy - UNGKU MOHSIN.
MOHD. GHAZALLI.
SHAMSUDIN. (Prep : School.)
SYED YUSSUF.
TENGKU DAUD.
RAJA ALANG KAMAR.
Sports Monitors - WAN ABDUL HAMID AND T. ARIF.

PREFECTS—JUNE, 1940:

Head of the School - TENGKU JA'AFAR.
Deputy Head Boy - MOHD : GHAZALLI.
SHAMSUDIN, (Prep : School).
TENGKU DAUD.
SYED YUSSUF.
RAJA ALANG KAMAR.
WAN ABDUL HAMID.
Sports Monitors - T. ARIF AND T. ABDULLAH.

PREFECTS—JULY, 1940:

Head of the School - SYED YUSSUF.
Deputy Head Boy - SHAMSUDIN.
TENGKU DAUD.
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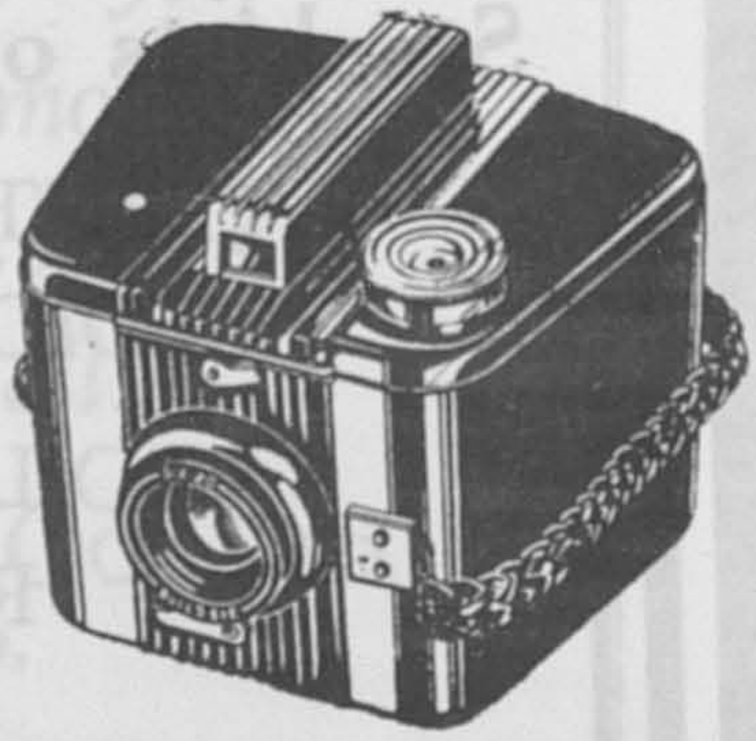

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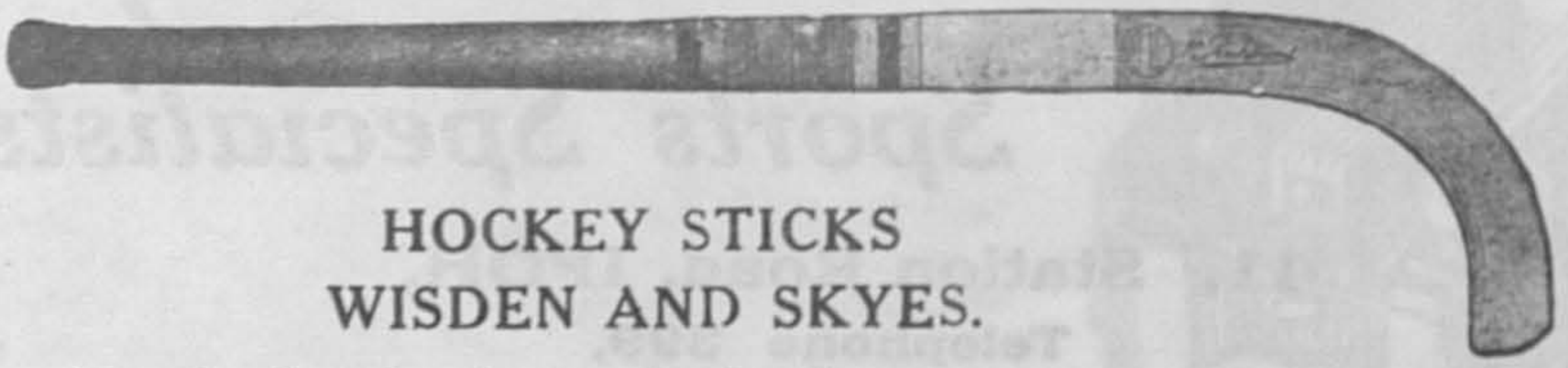

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The

Malay College

Magazine

1947

Vol. 1. — No. 3.

THE

MALAY COLLEGE

MAGAZINE.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

FOREWORD.

IN Vol: I No. 1 of the School Magazine published in 1939, the Editor remarked "The last time the Malay College published a Magazine was in 1927. Now in September 1939 we set Vol: I No. 1 upon our cover in the confident expectation that volume will succeed volume uninterruptedly." Alas for editorial infallibility! Vol: I No. 2 was duly published in 1940, but at the end of 1941, there was no Vol: I No: 3, for on December 15th., 1941, the last boy had been safely sent to his home, except for those Kelantan boys whom H.H. the Yang di Pertuan of Negri Sembilan so kindly looked after, and the Japanese were on the Grik Road, whither the headmaster went, to join the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

School furniture, equipment and books were in due course looted or burnt, except for the Trophies, which were seized by Inche Hashim the school clerk, put in a sack, and safely dropped to the bottom of his well, where they remained until 1945, and for the High table and some dining hall benches and chairs, which were later found in Kuala Kangsar.

During 1942, the Japanese used the school for the billeting of troops. For 5 months in 1943 it became a Japanese school and then again reverted to the military. In 1944 it was the Headquarters of the civilian control (Gunsei Kambu) and in 1945 it became a military hospital. It was used by the British as a military hospital until November 1946. When the B.M.A. returned in August 1945 and the new Malayan Union was instituted there seemed little prospect of the College being reopened. The activities of U.M.N.O. so ably led by Dato Onn, an old boy of the school, caused this unhappily conceived plan to be dropped, and, with all the distinguished old boys of the school pressing for its reopening, the College, although it had been handed over to the military as a hospital, was finally derequisitioned in November 1946. Practically all the other English schools in the country had by this time been open for nearly a year. However no further time was lost, and with the wholehearted co-operation of the P.W.D., the Electrical Dept., and various school furniture contractors, the buildings, both the Preparatory School and the Upper School were ready for occupation late in January 1947.

The Headmaster fortunately, had cabled whilst in London, in July 1946, for permission to obtain books and equipment in London, and a long day in the Colonial Office, followed by three with the General Manager of Philip & Tacey, resulted in the College being able to open in 1947 with an adequate supply of books and equipment. Much has been added during the year, and the school now has an adequate supply of text books.

The playing fields, partially used for the growing of vegetables in 1942-45, for temporary huts, marquees and other grass destroying uses, after August 1945, were the subject of constant attention by the Headmaster and Ground Staff from November 1946 until the reopening of the school in January 1947, with the result that the boys were able to enjoy all the usual school games throughout the year. The Prep: School playing field, full of large holes, and littered with derelict Jap: tanks, armoured cars, and other military debris was cleared by the military in October and November 1947, and we hope to use the field in 1948.

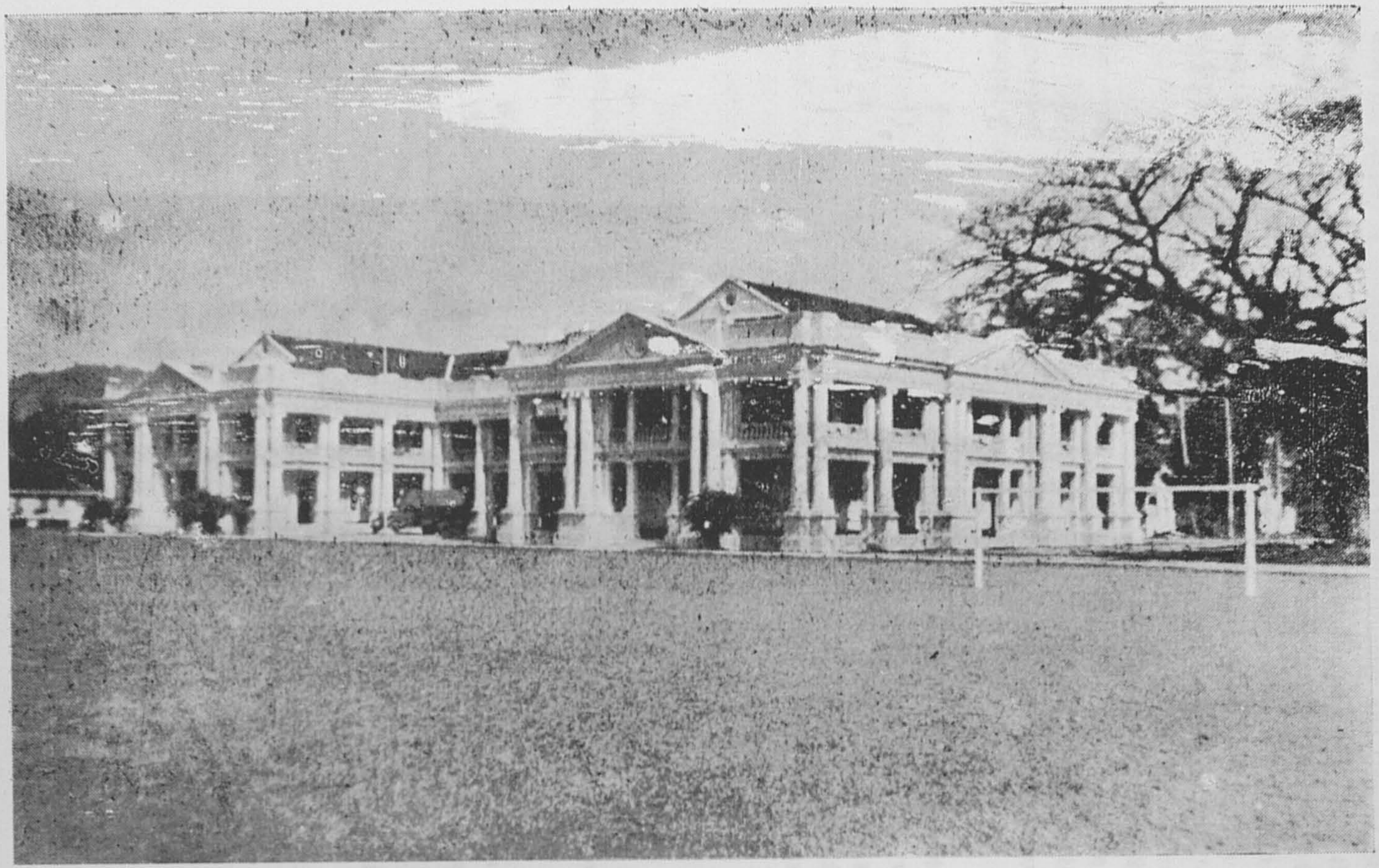
The school reopened on January 31st 1947 with an enrolment of 205 boys. The maximum enrolment before the war had been 160. In 1948 there will be 225 boys in the school; this is the maximum accommodation both in the form rooms and the dormitories. Without additional buildings there can be no expansion beyond this figure.

The school was fortunate in finding all the masters of its local Staff alive and ready for work, and also all the kitchen and ground staff, so that within a very few months everything was running smoothly. The Old Boys, so many of whom will play important parts in the new Federation, have not yet found it possible to hold a Reunion, but their interest in the school has been unfailing, and on the practical side, has taken the form of a Hargreaves Memorial Library, for which the school is greatly indebted to them.

U.M.N.O. also, has not been slow to recognise that the school, in keeping with the trend of the times, takes many bright pupils of poor parents, and has generously given to the school 8 scholarships, 4 for Junior Forms and 4 for Senior Forms.

With Vol: I No. 3, therefore, of the School Magazine in actual print, I feel that the Editor can without undue temerity, repeat, that it is published "in the confident expectation that volume will succeed volume uninterruptedly."

H. R. C.



THE COLLEGE MAIN BUILDING, 1947.

THE MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Editors : Mohd. Hashim bin Sam Latiff.
Tengku Adnan b. T. Besar Burhanuddin.
Abdul Rahim bin Yusoff (Malay Section).

Master-in-charge: Mr. J. E. Tod (Feb. - Oct.)
Mr. J. D. R. Howell (Oct. - Dec.)

Vol. 1. Kuala Kangsar, December 1947. No. 3.

EDITORIAL.

SIX years have passed since the College Magazine last appeared. During those years the whole world was turned upside down, and when the first days of peace came, the pattern of civilised life was very different from what it had been. At first it seemed as if the College might share the fate which overtook many institutions which were held, after the long test of war, to have outlived their usefulness. Happily, wiser counsels prevailed, and our first duty in this editorial is to celebrate the reopening of the College on 31st January, 1947.

During the intervening months a very real degree of progress in all fields of school activity has been achieved, and it is our confident belief that the decision to carry on the work of the College has already been clearly justified. If this is so, it is due very largely to the untiring zeal of our Headmaster, Mr. Carey. It was through his efforts, enthusiasm and energy, tempered by a sympathetic and clear judgement, that the College reached the high place it occupied in 1941. It was on him that the entire burden fell of reorganising the College in 1947, a task made difficult first by the serious problem of post-war shortages of all kinds, and secondly by the haste with which those initial steps had to be taken. Finally, it is to Mr. Carey's knowledge of the College in the past that our present rapid progress is due.

This third number of the series of College magazines includes an Old Boys Directory which will, it is hoped, fulfil a dual purpose, that of gathering together as much relevant information as possible about the Old Boys of the College, and that of demonstrating the unity which binds the College of the past to the College of the future, a unity fittingly personified by our Headmaster under whose leadership we hope to build an abiding tradition.

MALAY COLLEGE 1947.

Board of Governors:

The Hon'ble, The R.C. of Perak.
" " " " Selangor.
" " " " N. Sembilan.
" " " " Pahang.
" " The Director of Education, M.U.
H.H. Tengku Yaacob, Kedah.
Y.A.M. Tengku Sri Maharaja, Kelantan.
Y.B. Dato Jaya Perkasa, C.M.G., M.B.E., Trengganu.
Y.A.M. Raja di-Hilir, Perak.
Y.M. Raja Nong, Selangor.
Y.T.M. Dato Klana of S. Ujong, N. S.
Y.M. Tengku Besar of Pahang.
Y.M. Dato Abdullah b. Esa, Johore.
Inche A. Wahab b. Abdullah, Perlis.
Tuan Syed Murtadha Aidid bin Syed Hassan Aidid, Penang.

Headmaster:

H. R. Carey Esq., M.A. (Cantab.)

Staff:

J. E. Tod Esq., M.A. (Oxon) (Feb—Oct)
R. Ellis Esq., B.A. (Oxon) (Oct—)
Inche Mohd. Salleh b. Ahmad.
Inche Ariffin b. Mohd. Nam. (Raffles College Diploma)
Inche Abbas b. Haji Ali.
J. D. R. Howell Esq., B.Sc. (Wales)
P. A. Aeria Esq.
Inche Mohd. Lazim b. Ariffin.
Inche Salleh b. Hussein (Raffles College Diploma)
Tuan Haji Ghazalli b. Haji Md. Arshad.

Clerk: Inche Mohd. Hashim b. Saad.

Steward: Inche A. Hazari b. Haji Hassan

Prefects:

Head of the School - - - - Yussuf b. Zainal.
Deputy Head Boy - - - - Sidek b. Lassim.
Abdul Khalid b. Jalil (Prep: School)
Tengku Yussof b. T. Embong.
Tengku Adnan b. Tengku Besar Burhanudin.
Tengku Shahrin Yussof b. Tengku Mahadi.
Mohd. Mustapha b. Dato Mahmud.
Wan Omar b. Wan Hamaruddin.

COLLEGE NOTES.

STAFF.

THE School was fortunate in finding all its pre-war local Staff alive and ready for work in 1946.

The Clerk, the Steward, most of the cooks, House Boys, and Ground Staff were in Kuala Kangsar in 1946 when the Headmaster returned.

To have the pre-war local teaching Staff and house Staff available was indeed most fortunate, since all worked with a will, to achieve as quickly as possible the standards of 1941.

The School was fortunate also in having Mr. Tod as Senior Asst. Master from February to October. A true schoolmaster, he became immensely popular with the boys, who, whilst congratulating him on his transfer, on promotion, to be the Principal of the High School, Bukit Mertajam, were obviously distressed at losing him after so short a stay. Mr. Howell, (Geog: & Maths) joined us

when the school opened in January, from King Edward VII School, Taiping, and has proved to be a tower of strength, both in the Form Room, and on the Sports Field. He has resuscitated the Geographical Society, and taken an active and enthusiastic part in all school activities.

We welcome Mr. Ellis from Egypt and England, who took over from Mr. Tod as English Master in October. He has spent some ten years schoolmastering in Egypt, and has therefore had no difficulty in settling down to the conditions of the Far East. His steady flow of advice from the touchline during school rugger matches and Inter-House hockey matches has already established for him a place in the school.

Whilst a certain number of the older grass-cutters retired and returned to India, all the House and Kitchen Staff are the same as they were in 1941.

ENROLMENT.

THE maximum number of pupils before the war was 160. The School opened in January 1946 with 205. In 1948 there will probably be 225 boys in the School, and, unless we can have more buildings, the expansion must stop.

With increased numbers coming to the School from the States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, we feel it would be a good thing if some additional buildings could be put up, but we fear the Malayan Union Finance Committee may think otherwise.

HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

THE health of the school has steadily improved throughout the year. We started with a rather frightening number of boys with scabies, ringworm and panau, and in the first term, had half the school down with mumps. The physical condition of many of the boys was poor, but improved rapidly after all the boys had been de-wormed, and regular food, games and sleep had become the daily practice.

During the first term, a long one of 154 days, we had 6 per cent of the boys in hospital. During the second term of 109 days, the percentage of boys in hospital was only 2. Quite often in the second term boys were in hospital because of strains, bruises and games accidents, rather than because of sickness.

The improvement in physique has been most marked. The school has also been fortunate in having the State Dental Officer Dr. Ibrahim in attendance, once every week. He has made a thorough overhaul of all the boys, and that undoubtedly has had much to do with the improved health of the school. The general condition of the boys' teeth was poor.

MOTTO.

THE School, which has for so many years been without a motto, has now inscribed on its crest "Fiat Sapientia Virtus" (let manliness come through wisdom), and we are sure that the boys of this, and of future generations, will strive as mightily to put this into practice, as many of their forefathers have succeeded in doing, without either the facilities or the opportunities presented to the boys of this generation.

ORGANISATION OF THE SCHOOL DAY.

	6.00 a.m.	Reveille.
	6.30 a.m.	Tea and Fruit served in the Dining Hall.
7.00 —	8.30 a.m.	Two Lessons. (Physical Training from 7.0 to 7.40 a.m. on Fridays).
8.30 —	9.15 a.m.	Breakfast.
9.15 —	10.45 a.m.	Two Lessons. (Inspection of Dormitories etc. by Headmaster on Fridays).
10.45 —	11.00 a.m.	Interval. Tuck Shop open.
11.00 —	1.00 p.m.	Three Lessons. (Assembly at 12.30 on Saturdays).
	1.00 p.m.	Tiffin.
2.00 —	3.30 p.m.	Koran, Kitab, Art, Carpentry and Dramatics Classes.
	3.30 p.m.	Tea.
4.30 —	6.00 p.m.	Games and Gardening. (Scouts and Gardening on Mondays).
	7.15 p.m.	Dinner.
7.45 —	9.15 p.m.	Preparation. (College Union Meeting on Thursdays. Discussion Circle on Saturdays.
	9.30 p.m.	Lights Out. (Prep: School 9.00 p.m.).

The normal working days at the College are Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The boys are allowed to visit the town on Fridays and Sundays.

U. M. N O. SCHOLARSHIPS 1947.

The following boys have been granted U.M.N.O. Scholarships for 1947:—

	Name.	Form.	State.
1.	Ismail bin Long	Shell	N. Sembilan
2.	Abdul Rahim b. Jalal	Form IV	"
3.	Jamaludin b. H. A. Bakar	IV	"
4.	Khairudin b. A. Aziz	IV	"
5.	Mohd. Nor bin Yaacob	III	"
6.	Mohamed bin Ibrahim	III	"
7.	Megat Jaafar bin Megat Yunus	III	Perak
8.	Wan Kamaruddin bin Wan Ibrahim	III	Pahang

THE ASSEMBLY.

ON Saturdays, from 12.30 till 1 p.m. we have an Assembly of the whole school in the Library, when the Headmaster addresses the boys and deals with all matters of interest including sports announcements, details of school organisation etc. that have arisen during the week. The monthly "form order" is read out on the last Saturday of each month.

COLLEGE GROUNDS.

WHEN the Headmaster returned in Sept. 1946, the College Grounds, still covered with the tents and huts of the C.C.S. Hospitals, were a sad sight. However the Ground Staff worked with a will, since they all had known how fine the playing fields had been in 1941. When the School was derequisitioned, holes were filled, grass was cut, and much rolling was done, so that by January 1947, it was possible to use all the pitches. The Prep: School Ground however was still a military dump and it was not until the end of 1947 that the last armoured car chassis and old Jap: tanks were removed. It is hoped that we shall be able to use this ground in 1948.

The Squash Courts were repaired and put in order, and where the miniature rifle range had been, since the whole area was a mass of churned up mud and metal strips (it had been used as a lorry park), four badminton courts were made, and they have been immensely popular.

We had six cricket nets going during the season and the cricket square, whilst not yet up to pre-war standard, will be so in 1948.

Two Hard Tennis Courts were completed during the year in the area where before the war there were two very indifferent grass courts. We expect the standard of tennis in the school to rise rapidly in 1948.

The Swimming Pool was resurfaced, and has been in constant use throughout the year, except in the early months, when the high incidence of skin infections caused the Headmaster to close the pool.

BUILDINGS.

GONE are the white pillars and the make-believe red bricks of the pre-war school. Opinions are divided, but the majority considers the present cream-yellow colouring of the whole school, to be more dignified and more pleasing to the eye. In any case finance was the dictator. The general repairs to the school, following the derequisitioning, gave us shower baths both upstairs and down, improved lighting with all the buildings rewired, but no paint! However the walls have all been colour-washed and the school is clean even if it is not spic and span. The Headmaster's bungalow has been turned into two Class VI Quarters, occupied by Mr. Aeria and Salleh b. Hussein. The Headmaster at present lives on Government Hill, but no doubt in due course, a house will be built for him on the site selected in 1940, i.e. between the two schools on a part of the Prep. School playing grounds.

SCIENCE LABORATORY.

THE Class III bungalow on the western side of the main building which had been condemned in 1941, has, thanks to the Science Supervisor, M.U. and the activities of the Headmaster, been turned into a Science Block.

The furniture was ready in February, but Science Equipment, and what is even more important a Science Master, failed to materialise and so the General Science Course could not be started. However a certain amount of equipment, including a gas engine, has now arrived and we hear of the arrival of a Science Master before the end of 1947. The course, when it does start, will be shared by Clifford School, and at long last the boys of the College and of the district of Kuala Kangsar will have a chance to study Science, a subject, the absence of which from the curricula of both schools has been keenly felt for many years.

THE LIBRARY.

WHEN the School re-opened the new book cases stood round the walls of the library, but, except for a few books kindly left behind by the Military, they were empty. However books arrived in small parcels from England, some Old Boys made personal gifts, and then the Old Boys Association came to our rescue.

They offered to put up $1,500 to start a Hargreaves Memorial Library, an offer which was only too gratefully accepted by the Headmaster.

Up to the time of going to Press the following have made contributions:—

1.	H.H. Sir Abdul Aziz (Sultan of Perak)	$250.00
2.	H.H. Sir Alam Shah (Sultan of Selangor)	250.00
3.	H.H. Tengku Ismail (Sultan of Trengganu) ..	150.00
4.	R. Kamaralzaman (R. Kechil Tengah, Perak) ..	50.00
5.	Y.M. Raja Nong	50.00
6.	Y.M. Raja Haji Ahmad	40.00
7.	Capt. Mohd. Salleh	30.00
8.	Che Megat Yunus	25.00
9.	Che Wan Mohd. Ali (O.K.K. Sri Adika Raja) ..	20.00
10.	Toh Muda Md. Razalli	20.00
11.	Toh Muda Abdullah	20.00
12.	Che Abdullah bin Ibrahim	15.00
13.	Che Adam bin Haji Mohd. Salleh	10.00
14.	Che Abdul Salím	10.00
15.	Che Ismail bin Abdullah	10.00
16.	Y. M. Raja Zainon Rashíd	10.00

Some 200 books have been purchased locally with a portion of this money, and a large order has been sent to England.

In addition the School has to thank Dr. Wu Lien Teh for a magnificent gift of the Volumes of Hutchinsons History of World War II, together with his own History of Medicine in Chinese, and two charming books by his wife Shiu-Chiung. Dr. Wu Lien Teh, who made such a name for himself in China after the 1914-18 War, was a pupil of the late Mr. Hargreaves at the Penang Free School.

We also have to thank the Datoh Panglima Bukit Gantang, whom we hasten to congratulate on being selected as the first Mentri Besar for the State of Perak in the New Federation, for his magnificent gift of some 20 books.

The total number of books in the library at the end of the year was 1080. The History and Literature Sections are beginning to regain something of their pre-war glory, whilst Science and the Reference Library receive additions monthly. When all the books ordered for the Hargreaves Memorial Library arrive, the Library will once again be not only a handsome addition to the School, but a valuable and essential tool in the educative process, which all boys must learn to use.

The School owes a great debt of thanks to the members of the Library Committee, who under the guidance of the Headmaster and Mr. Tod have so ably Card Indexed all the books, issued and checked books, and generally helped to make the library a very real thing in the life of every boy in the school.

Library Committee:	Shell	..	Mohd. Hashim and Ghazalli.
	Form IV	..	Mustapha and Kassim.
	„ III	..	Salim and Tengku Ahmad Kel:
	Remove	..	Hamzah and Abdul Majid.

THE HIGH TABLE.

THE boys continue to dine in Hall at their House Tables, and a Master, a Prefect and six selected boys dine at the High Table each evening. The boys are selected by roster. The Prefects have been taught an Arabic "grace" by the College Imam, and this is said before and after dinner. This practice has added much dignity to the evening meal.

THE COLLEGE AND ITS PICTURES.

FOR the first few months of the year the walls of the Library, the Dining Hall and the Form Rooms were bare and desolate. This however was happily changed when prints of the great masters began to arrive from England, and when their Highnesses the Sultans of the old F.M.S. made presentation gifts of large and well framed photographs of the Sultans ruling in 1905. The History Room boasts a Van Dyke, a Frans Hals, a Velasquez, a Titian, a Bellini and Pieter de Hoogh; the Library, some fine modern pictures of the English countryside by

Nash and Nevinson, and Birds by Peter Scott; the Dining Hall, two Gainsboroughs a Rembrandt, a Raeburn and last but not least a very handsome portrait in oils of the late Mr. W. Hargreaves, the first Headmaster of the School, a picture which is referred to elsewhere.

The Form Rooms are bright with prints of famous pictures by Cezanne Van Gogh, Matisse and other brilliant painters of the various French "Schools" of the past sixty years. Almost all of these pictures carry below them a short note concerning the life and work of the artists, which, written by Mr. Tod, typed and attached to the wall, enables all boys to learn something of the artists.

THE HISTORY ROOM.

WHEN the College reopened every classroom was merely a classroom. But within a few weeks, this was no longer so. Mr. Howell, the Geography Master, went ahead with his projects of creating a Geography classroom, while the Headmaster and the School History Masters began to convert the Vth Form classroom into a special History Room. This has now been very largely accomplished. A board has been installed, running practically the length of one side of the room, and here a series of pictorial time charts, skifully drawn by Mrs. Tod, are displayed, enabling boys to grasp quickly the passage of time from one period to another. These time charts are now supported by topical historical pictures and sketches which fill in the social and economic background and make History a vivid and engrossing study to boys who otherwise would lack the means of interpreting the facts in their text-book.

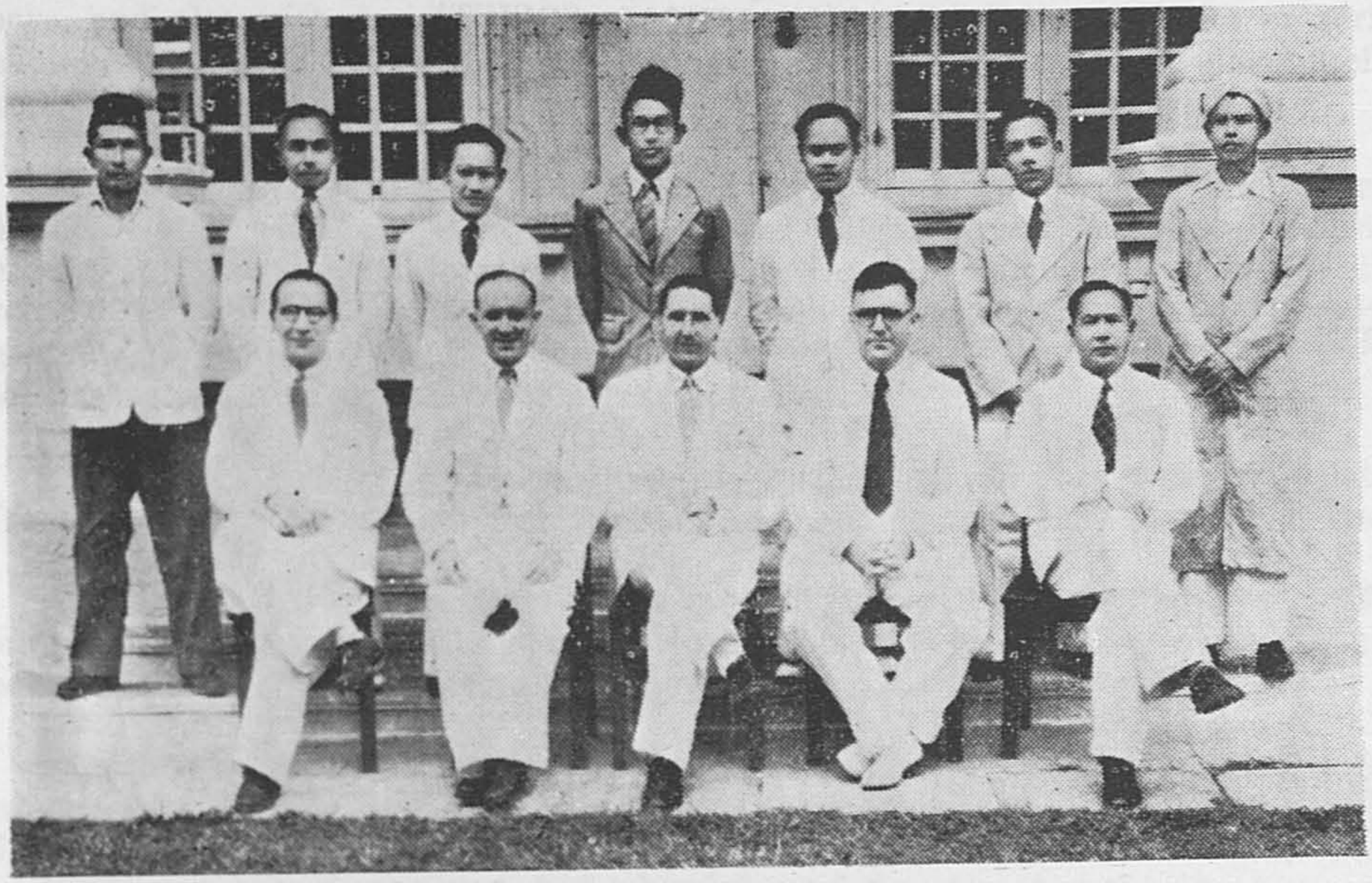
Finally, the History room is well equipped with pictures, all of which bring some historical figure or occasion before the boys' minds. It is safe to say that the establishment of this room has awakened in most boys a greater appreciation of History and has brought life to what might otherwise have been regarded by them as dead knowledge.

THE GEOGRAPHY ROOM.

IT has, for many years, been the practice at the College for classrooms to be allocated not to classes, but to subjects. This means that at the end of every lesson the boys have to change rooms; for instance, they may leave the mathematics room for the history room, or the history room for the hygiene room. Very little time is wasted in this moving about, and the system has many compensating advantages. In the first place, after every lesson the boys are given a change — they find it refreshing to move into a new seat in a new room. Equally important, however, is the way this scheme lends itself to the master's long-standing wish for a room of his own. When a room is allocated to a subject, that room can be arranged to suit the demands of the subject.

We are very proud of our Geography Room. Although our plans are by no means complete — we dream of film projectors and of epidiascopes — much has been done to create a geographical atmosphere there. The walls and display boards

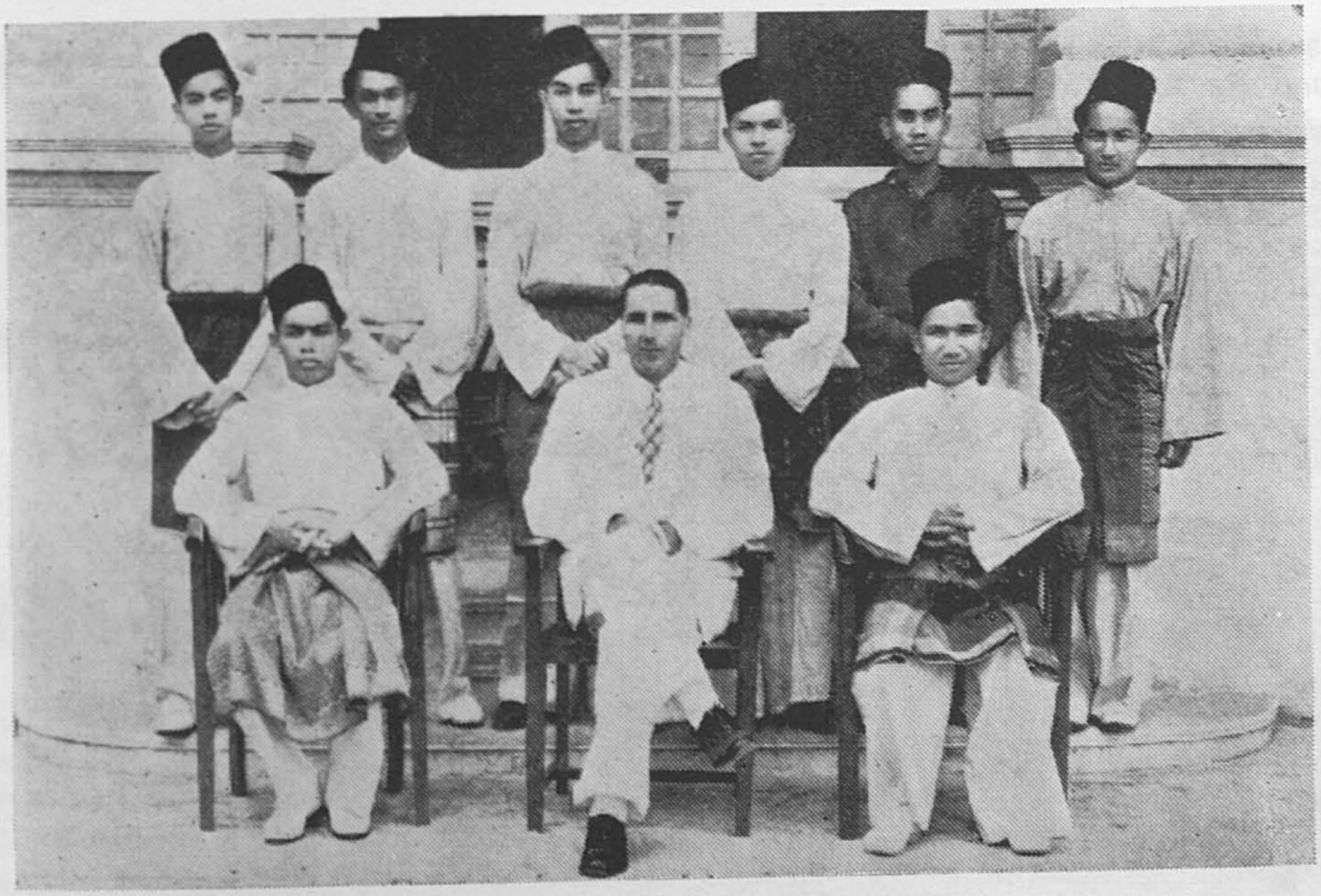
THE STAFF, 1947.



Front Row: Messrs. P. A. Aeria, J. D. R. Howell, H. R. Carey, R. Ellis and Salleh Ahmad.

Back Row: Messrs. Hashim, Abbas, Ariffin, Salleh Hussein, Lazim, Hazari and Haji Ghazali.

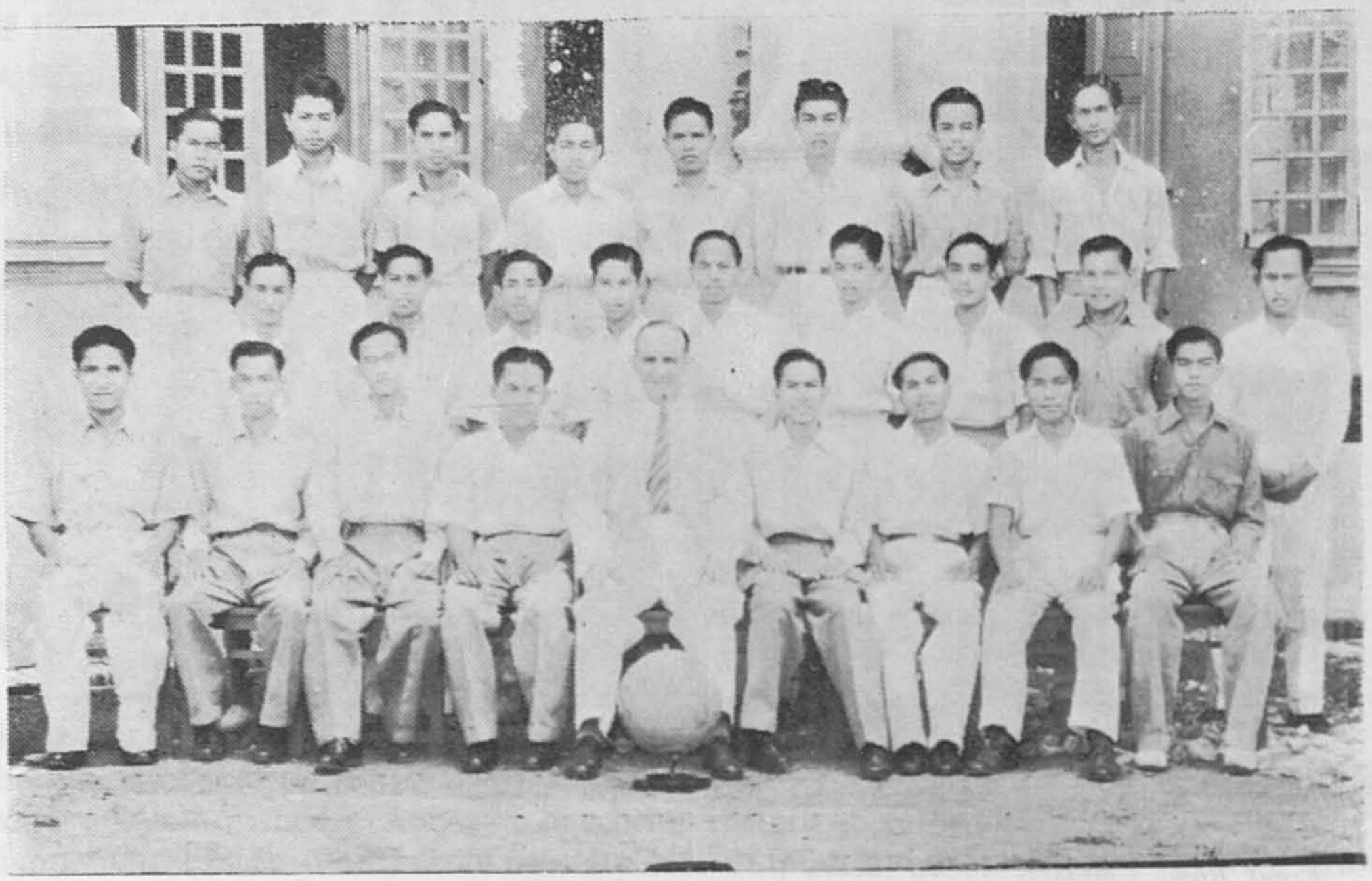
THE PREFECTS, 1947.



Front Row: Yussuf, The Headmaster and Sidek.

Back Row: T. Adnan, T. Shaharin Yussuf, Mustapha, T. Yussuf, Wan Omar and Khalid.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

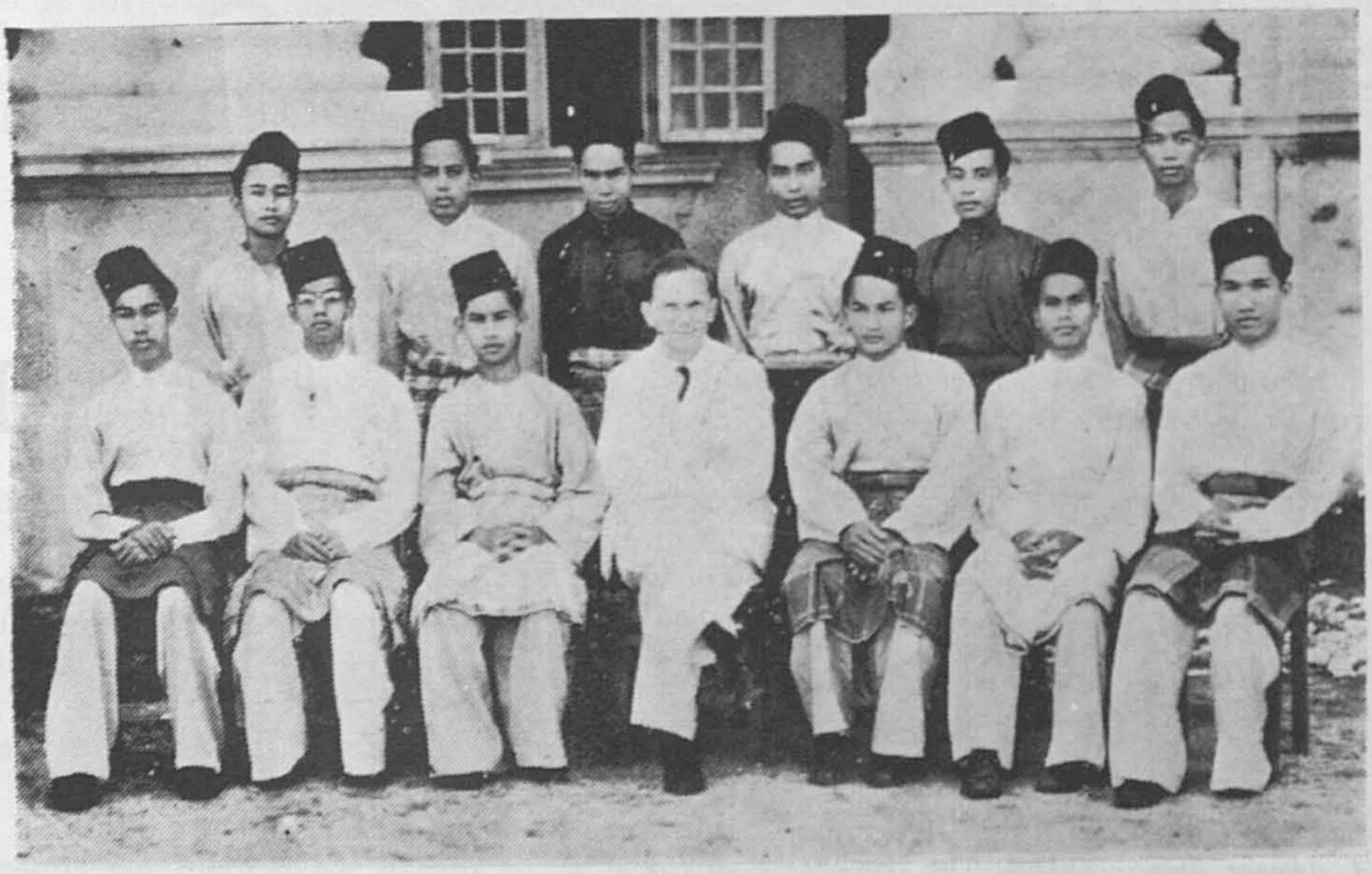


Front Row: Sidek, Abd. Rahim, Nik Mahmud, Abd. Khalid, Mr. Howell, Hashim Sam, Raja Aznam, Ishak and T. Adnan.

Middle Row: Kamarulzaman, Yussuf, Shahudi, U. Omar, Harun, Jamaludin, Ismail, Aizuddin and Mansor.

Back Row: Yassin, Ghazali, Wan Omar, Idrus, T. Yussuf, Wan Makhzan, Hisham and T. Shaharin Yussuf.

THE DISCUSSION CIRCLE.



Front Row: Mustapha, T. Adnan, U. Omar, Mr. J. E. Tod, Abd. Khalid, R. Aznam and Sidek.

Back Row: Shahudin, Harun, Hashim Sam, Kassim, Ismail and Ishak.

are covered with maps of Malaya, with maps of various continents made by the boys, and also with various pictures of geographical interest. A series of aerial photographs placed alongside of the appropriate contour maps is particularly useful and instructive.

On the main display board are to be found the records of the College Meteorological Station. Two members of the Geographical Society take readings of temperature and rainfall every day, and they also calculate and record the relative humidity that has so much to do with our personal comfort. Budding geographers take a "peep" at the records every day — the whole school shows an interest after a very rainy or a very hot spell.

The two tracing tables have been of great assistance: they were appreciated from the outset. They promote accuracy in mapping, and they save much time.

The contour demonstrator is our favourite geographical toy, however. This simple device that gives us a three-dimensional picture of the land covered by any contour map has appealed to all the boys.

Our geography room is not complete. We have few wall-maps, and many of our schemes are temporarily held up either by lack of equipment or lack of funds. However, we all hope that 1948 will see further progress in our room; in the meantime we remain staunch supporters of the view that the film is a great aid to the study of geography.

VISIT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

ON 10th June, 1947, His Excellency the Governor General, Mr. Macdonald paid a visit to the College. Mr. Macdonald stayed for about an hour, during which time he visited every part of the College. His Excellency showed keen interest in the College Hall and the dormitories, and remarked that he was pleased to visit the only residential school in Malaya. Mr. Macdonald later visited each classroom and talked to one or two of the boys. After leaving the College, the Governor General visited the Prep: School where he took a photograph of one of the classes at work.

VISIT OF DATO ONN BIN JAAFAR.

ON the 20th April, 1947, Dato Onn bin Jaafar, President of U.M.N.O. paid a short visit to the College, accompanied by the Datin, members of his family and a number of U.M.N.O. representatives. Dato Onn, who was introduced to the School in a short speech by the Headmaster, addressed the assembled school in the Hall, and took as his subject the duties and responsibilities lying ahead of the Malay people. He pointed out the unique position held by the College as a Malay institution, and emphasised the vital need for every boy at the College to give of his best for the College. The Malay College, said Dato Onn, was the training-ground for the Malay race in its march towards self-government. There could be no adequate self-government without education, and

it was at the College that Malay boys could prepare themselves to enter the ranks of professional life and play a truly worthy part in the future destinies of their country. In conclusion, he asked each and everybody to keep ever before him the great privilege which was his in being a pupil at the College, and to show his gratitude by working hard and playing hard for the good of himself of the school and ultimately of the Malay people.

The Dato who spoke in English was followed with the keenest interest by the boys. Later Dato Onn and his party inspected the School and had tea with the boys in the Dining Hall.

VISIT OF UNIVERSITY COMMISSION TO THE COLLEGE.

ON the 11th of April, 1947, the members of the University Commission on Higher Education, headed by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, visited the College. The members of the Commission included Dr. Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of Ceylon University, Prof. W. J. Pugh of Manchester, Dr. Allen of the Medical College, Singapore, Prof. Pickering of London, Dr. Leonard Barnes of Oxford and Tuan Haji Mohamed Eusoff of Kuala Lumpur. The aim of the Commission was to see as many educational institutions in Malaya as possible, and they spent some time in examining the classrooms, dormitories, dining hall and College Library. The Members of the Commission later inspected the playing fields, fives and squash courts and the swimming pool, and concluded their stay with a short visit to the Prep: School.

FLOODS AT KUALA KANGSAR.

A FEW days after the boys had returned home for the Christmas holidays there was heavy rain in the upper basin of the Perak river with the result that the water rose 31 feet and flooded most of the lower part of Kuala Kangsar. Thousands of people were rendered homeless for days and there was considerable loss of property. The roads to Taiping and Ipoh were under many feet of water. Readers will perhaps appreciate the scale of these floods, the most serious for sixteen years, when they know that the water-level was at one time half way up the town clock.

Government officers and servants worked untiringly at rescue work and in the organisation of relief centres in the town and up and down the river.

The College buildings, fortunately, were unaffected by the floods.

HOUSE NOTES.

AHMAD HOUSE.

House Master - - CHE' SALLEH B. HUSSEIN.

Asst. House Master - MR. PHILLIP AERIA.

House Captain - - WAN OMAR B. WAN HAMARUDIN.

Vice-Captain - - - N. MAHMOOD DAUD.

Secretary - - - RAJA AZNAM B. RAJA HJ. AHMAD.

Treasurer - - - HARUM B. IBRAHIM.

Football Captain - - KASSIM B. HUSSEIN.

Hockey Captain - - MANSOR B. NORDIN.

Cricket Captain - - T. S. IDRUS.

Badminton Captain - T. MAAMON.

IT can be claimed that all in all, the house has not done badly at work and at play. It is true that we did not emerge champions as we would have wished, but on the other hand we did not disgrace ourselves. This was attributable to the great enthusiasm and willing co-operation shown by members of the house.

Annual Athletic Sports.

In the Annual Athletic Sports, we emerged runners-up after a very hard struggle with Sulaiman who won by a narrow margin. We must congratulate Jaafar bin Onn and Hussein bin Haji Said on becoming the champions of B and C divisions respectively. Kassim bin Hussein, an active member of the house, won the steeple chase. All the relay teams did exceptionally well.

Soccer.

We were rather unfortunate in not winning the championship cup. However, we had a successful season and came out second. The 1st eleven defeated Mohd. Shah, drew with Idris, and lost to Sulaiman. The 2nd eleven was more successful, winning both matches against Idris and Mohd: Shah, and forcing a draw with Sulaiman. All the players showed a remarkable sporting spirit, and we hope to snatch the cup from Sulaiman next year. We congratulate the members of the house who were chosen to represent the school.

Hockey.

We did well in the inter-house matches. We lost to Idris, but managed to draw with Sulaiman, the champions. Our house masters were present at all the matches and we thank them for their encouragement. Kassim and T. Ahmad were selected to play for the school regularly, and we congratulate them.

Cricket.

At cricket our 2nd eleven did not come up to expectations. However, our 1st eleven did exceedingly well winning all matches except one. Although on the whole the results were not very satisfactory, we hope to do better next season. We express regret in losing our cricket captain T. S. Idrus, who left the College during the year. Wan Makhzan has taken his place.

Badminton.

Our first inter-house match was played on 17th September, 1947 and this was a great triumph for us. The match was played against Idris and it consisted of three senior doubles, one senior single and two junior doubles games. We won all the matches except one junior set. In the matches against Sulaiman and Mohd: Shah we were again successful, thereby winning the championship. Our representatives were Wan Omar, Wan Badiuzaman, Mansor, Harun, Kassim, Ghazali, Raja Aznam, N. Ishak, Hussein, Raja Ahmad, Hashim and Syed Fadzil.

Debate.

Our first inter-house debate was held on the 5th September, 1947, against Sulaiman. The motion was "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown." We proposed and Sulaiman spoke against the motion. Though our opponents tried their level best to win the debate, it resulted in our favour. In the final debate however against Mohd. Shah House, we met our Waterloo. Our representatives were: Harun bin Ibrahim (main speaker), Raja Aznam (2nd speaker), and Ghazali bin Seth (3rd speaker).

It gives us great pleasure to congratulate the following members of the house:—

a. Kassim bin Hussein: Soccer and Hockey colours.

b. Wan Badiuzaman: Soccer—colours and school badminton champion.

It is with regret that we say good bye to the following members of the house and we wish them the best of luck in their new sphere of activities:—

1. T. Yusof bin Sultan Sulaiman.
2. T. S. Idrus.
3. Wan Omar bin Wan Hamarudin.
4. Wan Badiuzaman bin Wan Ali.

IDRIS HOUSE NOTES.

House Master	- -	Mr. J. D. R. Howell.
Asst. House Master	-	Inche Mohd. Lazim b. Ariffin.
House Captain	- -	Tengku Shaharin Yusoff b. T. Mahadi.
Vice-Captain	- -	Hashim b. Sam Latiff.
Secretary	- - -	Tengku Yusoff b. T. Embong.
Cricket Captain	- -	Tengku Shaharin Yusoff b. T. Mahadi.
Badminton Captain	-	Nasaruddin b. Taib.
Squash Captain	- -	Tengku Shaharin Yusoff b. T. Mahadi.
Football Captain	- -	Shaarani b. Haji Zainuddin.
Hockey Captain	- -	Tengku Shaharin Yusoff b. T. Mahadi.

OUR House Master in 1941 was Mr. F. C. W. Edge, now an Assistant Master at the Anderson School, Ipoh. His place has been taken by Mr. J. D. R. Howell, to whom we extend a warm welcome.

The House has enjoyed a fair measure of success in games; we won the Cricket and Squash championships and came very near to winning the Hockey championship also. Few successes have come our way in form work, but we have many promising youngsters in the lower classes, while the senior boys are determined to improve their positions next year.

We congratulate the following members on their successes in the various activities:—

1. Tengku Shaharin Yusoff - House Captain, Prefect, Vice-Captain of the Football XI and an all-rounder on the sports field. He won the Squash Championship and has been awarded Football and Hockey Colours.
2. Tengku Yusoff - - - Prefect, College Squash Captain, House Secretary, Gardening Monitor and winner of Gardening Competition.
3. Shaarani - - - - A tireless worker in the College Hockey XI. Awarded Hockey Colours.
4. Tengku Baharom - - - Represented the College in Cricket and Hockey and did some fine work in the Athletic Sports.

Tengku Abdul Rahman bin Sultan Suleiman of Selangor, our Badminton Captain, left us in August to continue his studies in England. At the end of the year we also said "Goodbye" to Shaarani, T. Baharom, Wan Mohammed, Abdul Rahim Bek and Meor Mohammed Ali. We wish these boys every success in their future careers.

Football.

Both our elevens lacked "punch" this year and we were badly beaten. Our forwards lacked the ability to take advantage of opportunities that came our way at the goalmouth. However, even though we have lost five of our senior boys, all footballers, we hope that under the coaching of the College Football Vice-Captain, we will be able to improve our standard in 1948.

Cricket.

We had a very successful cricket season. Our Second XI excelled and were unbeaten; due mainly to their fine display we won the House Championship.

Hockey.

We were very unlucky to lose to the Suleiman House First XI. With Tengku Shaharin Yusoff, Tengku Baharom and Shaarani in our side we entered the competition feeling very confident of winning the House Championship.

Badminton.

Here we were outclassed by our rivals; we had no outstanding players. With much promising material in the House we look forward to a greater measure of success in 1948.

Squash.

Ably led once more by Tengku Shaharin Yusoff, we won the House Championship with ease.

Inter House Debate.

As most of our boys are in the lower forms, we were not very successful on the platform this year. Readers will be interested to know, however, that there are many budding debaters in the House, and that in two or three years' time we hope to win the Debating Cup. In the Inter House Quiz we were beaten by a very narrow margin.

MOHD. SHAH HOUSE.

House Masters - - Mr. J. E. Tod.
Mr. R. Ellis.
Che Abbas.

At the first House meeting the following were elected House Officials:—

House Captain - - Yusof b. Zainal.
„ *Vice-Captain* - Khalid b. Jabil.
„ *Secretary* - - Yassin b. Mustapha.
„ *Treasurer* - - Aizuddin b. Amin.
Football Captain - - Mustapha b. Dato Mahmood.
Cricket „ - - Yusof b. Zainal.
Hockey „ - - Yassin b. Mustapha.
Rugger „ - - Meor Ahmad Rasdi.
Squash „ - - Azmil.
Badminton „ - - Idrus.
Volley Ball „ - - Abdul Rahim.

WE came back to the College early in the year having lost our pre-war House Master, Mr. K. D. Luke, who is now the Principal, Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar. We wish him every success and the best of luck at his new post. In his place we extended a warm welcome to Mr. J. E. Tod, who in 1941 was teaching at Government English School, Muar, Johore. Mr. Tod in turn was transferred to the High School, Bukit Mertajam during the middle part of the final term. We were sorry to lose him, but we congratulate him on his new appointment as the Headmaster there. His place is taken by Mr. R. Ellis, a newcomer from Egypt, whom we are very pleased to have amongst us.

The House is very proud to record that all its former House masters are now the Headmasters of various schools throughout the country. Besides Mr. Luke and Mr. Tod is Mr. Campbell who was recently appointed Headmaster of the Klang High School. We wish him every success and the best of luck.

We congratulate the following members for having been made school officials:—

The House Captain: Yusof bin Zainal. The Head Boy of the School and and Cricket Captain.
The House Vice-Captain: Khalid bin Jabil. School Prefect, Troop Leader in the Scout Group.
The House Football Captain: Mustapha b. Dato Mahmood. School Prefect, Hockey Vice-Captain, Troop Leader in the Scout Group.
The House Secretary: Yassin b. Mustapha. Games Monitor, School Squash Vice-Captain.
The House Volley Ball Captain: Rahim b. Yusof. School Prefect, Troop Leader in the Scout Group.
The House Squash Captain: Azmil b. Daud. Troop Leader in the Scout Group.
Ishak b. Pateh Akhir. School Badminton Vice-Captain.

Our record in games this year has been rather black. We were unhappily bottom at soccer, Athletic Sports and Hockey. But we managed to do better at cricket, squash, badminton, and in the class work, in all of which we obtained the 2nd place.

We console ourselves that in the Inter House debate and Quiz we were at the top. The House now has purchased 17 jerseys and 2 squash rackets. We also propose to buy two tennis rackets.

REPORT ON GAMES.

Football:

The House is very proud to record that four of its members represented the College XI namely — Yusof, Raja Biazid, Aizuddin and Khalid, and that the first has been awarded the School Colours. Mustapha and Yassin also played for the school. In spite of this we were unfortunately bottom. Both elevens did badly, so we must try hard next year.

Cricket:

We managed to do a little better at cricket. We were easily the runners-up. Our 2nd XI did well and added some points to the House. The House takes pleasure in congratulating the House Cricket Captain for having been awarded his School Colours.

Squash:

Here again we found ourselves runners-up. We drew with Ahmad and Idris, and defeated Sulaiman. As rackets have been purchased by the House, the members should take more interest in this game.

Badminton:

The House again succeeded in gaining the 2nd place at badminton. The junior members are really very interested in this game. Both the A and C teams did well in the Inter House tournaments. Idrus, the Badminton Captain was runner-up in the doubles championship tournament.

Hockey:

The House did badly at hockey, although four of its members represented the school. We only managed to draw with Ahmad House. Mustapha has been awarded his School Colours.

Form Work:

In the final examination, the House scored 33 points. The Shell form contributed 19 points, and Form IV 5 points, while the rest were scored by the lower classes. We were 2nd to Sulaiman in the form work.

We regret to announce the loss of the following boys who left the School at the end of the final term. We wish them every success and the best of luck in whatever they are under-taking.

Aizuddin b. Mohd. Amin (The House Treasurer)
Raja Busu Terjali
U. Hakim
T. Azman
Megat Abu Bakar

Last but not least, the House also takes pleasure in wishing the House Captain, Yusof b. Zainal, the best of luck in the School Certificate Examination.

SULAIMAN HOUSE.

House Master	- -	Che Salleh b. Ahmad.
		Che Ariffin.
„ *Captain*	- -	Sidek b. Lassim.
„ *Vice-Captain*	-	T. Adnan.
„ *Secretary*	- -	Shahudin b. Mohd. Taib.
„ *Treasurer*	- -	Ikmal Hisham.
Football Captain	- -	T. Adnan.
Cricket „	- -	Othman b. Esa.
Hockey „	- -	Raja Adnan.
Badminton „	- -	T. Kahar.
Squash „	- -	Mohd. Shahudi.
Fives „	- -	Abdul Razak.
Volley Ball „	- -	Syed Yaacob.

DURING the first term, Sulaiman House enjoyed a certain measure of success in games, by winning the Inter-House Championship for Annual Sports and soccer. Unfortunately our prowess in cricket was not so great, but we enjoyed well-fought matches with our opponents, and managed to gain the third place.

During the second term, with the efforts of both our XIs, we managed to win the championship in hockey. Owing to insufficient numbers of good badminton and squash players, we did not do very well in these tournaments.

We congratulate the following on gaining the school colours for soccer; Sidek, T. Adnan and Mohd. Nor.

We are proud to report that T. Adnan, Mohd. Nor, Ikmal Hisham and Syed Yaacob were selected as school runners for this year.

We congratulate Mohd. Nor on being the Victor Ludorum for the year 1947. We very much regret that he has left us since the beginning of the second term. He was an excellent all-round sportsman. We understand that he is now working in the Institute of Medical Research, Tampin. We wish him success in his new career.

Sidek was Captain of the school soccer XI, while T. Adnan was captain of the school hockey XI for this year. Our congratulations are due to T. Adnan on gaining his colours for hockey.

Sulaiman House has not only shown its ability in the field, but has also proved itself to be brilliant academically. We scored the highest points in scholarship this year. KEEP THIS UP, Sulaiman House!

We are very sorry to lose four of our members, Mohd. Shahudi, Esa, Othman and Syed Yaacob all of whom have been very useful members of our House.

At the end of the final term a successful House tea-party was held in the Dining Hall. On this occasion we were honoured by the presence of the captains of other Houses.

Cricket:

During the cricket season of 1947, the House Cricket XI did not do very well in the Inter-House matches. Although we were defeated in the matches we were not at all discouraged. We congratulate six of our members (Sidek, T. Adnan, T. Kahar, Mohd. Nor, Syed Yaacob and Mohd. Shahudi) who were selected to play for the College Cricket XI.

Hockey:

We have had a very successful hockey season this year. Both the XIs did excellent work, and we managed to become the Champion House.

It is gratifying to note that many of our members are enthusiastic hockey players. It is not without pride on our part that we congratulate Sidek, T. Adnan, R. Nazrin and T. Kahar for their splendid work.

Squash:

This year we did not fare so well at squash; we lost nearly all the matches against the other Houses. However, we are not discouraged in our failures. The weakness of the House at squash this year was due to the lack of practice. We hope in the coming year the House will do better.

Badminton:

Matches were played against Mohammad Shah House, Idris House and Ahmad House. One single and three doubles games were played in each match. Our boys were lacking in practice and we were defeated by Ahmad House. We drew with Mohd. Shah House and Idris House. We hope to be able to practise more often and raise the standard of our game. The players showed keen interest in the tournament. There are many promising players among the members and we expect to do better next year.

Soccer:

We enjoyed an unusually successful season in football. This was chiefly due to the enthusiasm of the players of both XIs who rallied round their captains magnificently. Four of our 1st XI players played for the school and they are Sidek, T. Adnan, Mohd. Nor and Ismail Long. We congratulate the first three on being awarded College colours. The 1st XI began the season with a remarkable success over Mohd. Shah House, beating them by four goals to nil. We won the remaining matches quite easily and thus became the Champion House. Special mention must also be made of the defence whose good tackling saved us on many occasions.

The 2nd XI also did very well, but they were unfortunate to draw with Idris House.

THE HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

IN 1939 a new system of deciding the House Championship was introduced whereby the Houses score points towards the House Championship for the standards they attain in the various games and for form work. The lists of points in both the games and form work are as follows:—

Games.	Seniors.	Possible Total.	Juniors.	Possible Total.
Soccer ..	8	24	4	12
Cricket ..	8	24	4	12
Hockey ..	8	24	4	12
Badminton ..	4	12	2	6
Squash ..	4	12	2	6

Form Work.	Points for Position in Form.							
Place in Form.	V.	Shell.	IV.	III.	Remove.	II.	I A.	I B.
1st. ..	7	7	7	5	5	4	4	4
2nd. ..	6	6	6	4	4	3	3	3
3rd. ..	5	5	5	3	3	2	2	2
4th. ..	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	1
5th. ..	3	3	3	1	1			
6th. ..	2	2	2					
7th. ..	1	1	1					

It should be noted that in the form work section, points will be awarded for Grade I and Grade II certificates in the School Certificate Exanmination. A Grade I certificate will earn 5 points for the House and Grade II certificate 3 points. This rule will not be applicable until 1949 when our first post-war School Certificate results will be published.

Points for games are awarded as follows:—

Soccer:	House Championship was won by Sulaiman.		
	Sulaiman	34	points.
	Ahmad	22	„
	Idris	12	„
	Mohd. Shah	4	„
Cricket:	House Championship was won by Idris.		
	Idris	24	points.
	Mohd. Shah	20	„
	Sulaiman	16	„
	Ahmad	16	„
Hockey:	House Championship was won by Sulaiman.		
	Sulaiman	28	points.
	Idris	24	„
	Ahmad	14	„
	Mohd. Shah	6	„
Badminton:	House Championship was won by Ahmad.		
	Ahmad	13	points.
	Mohd. Shah	10	„
	Sulaiman	7	„
	Idris	6	„

Squash: House Championship was won by Idris.

Idris	9	points.
Mohd. Shah	7	„
Ahmad	6	„
Sulaiman	2	„

SPORTS: In the sports the House which won received 36 points and the other Houses received points in proportion to the position they had reached on Sports Day. The House Championship was won by Sulaiman.

Sulaiman	36	points.
Ahmad	34	„
Idris	26	„
Mohd. Shah	15	„

FORM WORK: Marks for the form work were awarded on the results of the examination held at the end of the year. The following boys scored points for their respective Houses:—

Sulaiman House .. .. 47½ points.

Contributed by:—

Ismail bin Long	3	„
Yussof bin Zabidin	½	„
Abd. Razak	7	„
Shahudin	6	„
R. Zainal Abidin	4	„
Hemal Hisham	3	„
Abd. Rahim	2	„
Jamaluddin	1	„
Mohd. Nor Ya'acob	5	„
Ismail Abdullah	5	„
Md. Nor	1	„
Azmi	4	„
Kassim	3	„
A. Rahman	2	„
S. Yahya	1	„
	47½	points.

Mohamed Shah House .. .. .. 33 points.

Contributed by:—

Abdul Rahim	7	„
Ishak	6	„
Kamarulzaman	4	„
Khalid	2	„
Mustapha	5	„
Wan Kamaruddin	1	„
Wan Nik	3	„
Aziz	1	„
Sanad	4	„
	33	points.

Idris House .. .. 21 points.

Contributed by:—

Hashim	..	..	..	5 points.
Salim	..	..	..	4 „
Aziz	..	..	..	2 „
T. Zaid	..	..	..	4 „
Mazlan	..	..	..	2 „
Raja Kamaruddin	..	..	..	2 „
Mohd. Nor	..	..	..	2 „
				21 points.

Ahmad House .. .. 14½ points.

Contributed by:—

Harun	..	..	..	½ points.
Mokhtar	..	..	..	3 „
Abd. Rahman	..	..	..	3 „
Hashim	..	..	..	4 „
Ibrahim	..	..	..	3 „
Yussof	..	..	..	1 „
				14½ points.

The following is the final result:—

		Idris.	Sulaiman.	Mohd. Shah.	Ahmad.
Soccer	..	12	34	4	22
Cricket	..	24	16	20	16
Hockey	..	24	28	6	14
Badminton	..	6	7	10	13
Squash	..	9	2	7	6
Sports	..	26	36	15	34
Form Work	..	21	47½	33	14½
Total	..	122	170½	95	119½

We congratulate the members of Sulaiman House on their achievements in the classroom and on the playing fields.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS 1947.

THE first post-war Athletic Sports Meet of the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, took place on Saturday, June 28th.

A distinguished gathering of Old Boys was present including Their Highness the Sultans of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the latter of whom gave away the prizes.

The Board of Governors of the College met at 2.30 p.m. and those present were: The Resident Commissioners of Perak and Selangor, the Director of Education, Malayan Union, Y.T.M. Raja di-Hilir (Perak), H.H. Tengku Yaacob (Kedah), Dato Abdullah (Johore), Y.M. Raja Nong (Selangor), Dato Klana Petra (Negri Sembilan), and Tuan Syed Aidid (Penang).

The Sports which began at 4.30 p.m. were a great success in spite of the heavy rain. At the conclusion, the Headmaster Mr. H. R. Carey, before calling upon the Sultan of Pahang to give away the prizes said:

"Your Highnesses, Members of the Board of Governors, Old boys and guests.

"It is with very real pleasure indeed that I thank you on behalf of the School for your presence here today.

"Since the last distinguished and happy gathering on this field in 1941, so much has happened to all of us that I have at times this afternoon found it a little difficult to believe that the College was once again enjoying a Sports Day in the presence of four of its most distinguished Old Boys and staunchest supporters, Their Highnesses the Rulers of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang.

"The response of the Old Boys, scattered from Perlis to Johore, to a request for Sports contributions has been magnificent and in addition to this I have reason to believe that by this time next year, some very handsome bronze gates will grace these grounds a gift from the Old Boys Association made as a memorial to the late Mr. William Hargreaves, the first Headmaster of this School.

A short ceremony to unveil a memorial tablet to the late Mr. Hargreaves will take place in the Dining Hall at 6.30 p.m. to-day, and all Old Boys are asked to attend.

OLD BOYS GOING TO ENGLAND.

"I should like to take this opportunity of publicly wishing 'Bon Voyage' to the following Old Boys of the School who are proceeding to England during the next few months to further their studies; Dr. Megat Khas, Queen's Scholar — Medicine), Tengku Daud and Che Abu Zarim (Electrical Engineering), Che Abdul Razak and Raja Kamaruddin (Law — Lincoln's Inn) and Tengku Abdul Aziz, Tengku Yussof and Tengku Abdul Rahman, of the Selangor Royal family.

"We trust that from now onwards a steady stream of scholars from this school will proceed overseas to obtain qualifications which will enable them to play a leading part in the running of their country.

TROPHIES AND THE JAPS.

"The trophies which you see on the table are the trophies the School had before the war and for this unbroken silver link in the chain of our traditions we have to thank Che Mohd. Hashim the clerk, who in December, 1941, put the cups in a sack and threw them into his well, where they remained, until, in September 1946 he brought them to me black and bent, but complete. You will be pleased to know that the School recently presented Che Mohd. Hashim with $100 as a token of its appreciation.

"Before calling upon His Highness the Sultan of Pahang to present the prizes I should like particularly to thank Mr. J. D. R. Howell, Che Mohd. Salleh Ahmad and the Sports Committee for all the excellent work they have done in organising the Sports, and all the College Staff for the many extra hours of work they have been called upon to perform during the past two weeks."

RESULTS.

VICTOR LUDORUM: "A" (Challenge Cup presented by the Malay College O.B.A. from Negri Sembilan in 1931): Mohamed Noor (Sulaiman House) also recepient of the Raja Kechil Bongsu of Perak's Cup.

"B" Champion: Jaffar b. Datoh Onn (Ahmad House).

"C" Champion: Hussein (Ahmad House).

Champion House:	Sulaiman House ..	222½	points.
2nd	Ahmad House	212	„
3rd	Idris House	126	„
4th	Mohd. Shah House ..	90½	„

MALAY COLLEGE vs. P. F. S.

INTER-SCHOOL FOOTBALL.

A Challenge Cup presented for the competition by the late Sultan Alang Iskandar Shah in 1925, was won by the Malay College Football XI, for 1947.

The match was played in Penang this year and the Penang Free School lost by 5 goals to one.

The following is the record of the Cup since its presentation:—1926—P.F.S., 1927—Malay College, 1928—a draw, 1929—Malay College, 1930—Draw, 1931—Malay College, 1932—Draw, 1933—P.F.S., 1934—Malay College, 1935—P.F.S., 1936—Draw, 1937 and 1938—P.F.S., 1939, 40; 41 and 47—by Malay College.

The Headmaster introduced an innovation by presenting a silver mug (presented by Capt. Lindsay Vears) to Datoh Shahbandar an Old Boy of the College who ran in the Old Boys Race and came in last.

Mile Medley Relay.

For this race only four schools took part, Anderson (Ipoh), Malay College (K.K.), King Edward VII (Taiping) and the Clifford School (K.K.). The slippery ground affected the race a little.

In the first bend near the starting point the College runner stumbled on the field and Clifford took the lead with King Edward immediately behind. At the next post King Edward easily overtook the Clifford runner, and in the third change over Clifford came up with King Edward following at close range; throughout the half mile Sabri (Clifford half-mile champion) kept up the lead till the end, King Edward VII was second and Anderson School third. The time was 4 mins. 5 secs.

Results.

The following are the full results of the Sports:—

Steeplechase A: 1. Kassim, 2. Syed Yaacob, 3. Hisham. Time 33 mins. 14 secs. Distance about 5 miles.

Steeplechase B: 1. Abdul Rahman, 2. Jaffar Onn, 3. Abdul Razak. Time 25 mins. 24 secs. Distance about 4 miles.

Long Jump C: 1. Wan Ariffin, 2. Hussein. Distance 12′ 8″.

Long Jump B: 1. Jaffar Onn, 2. Amiruddin. Distance 15′ 2″.

Long Jump A: 1. T. Baharom, 2. Sidek. Distance 17′ 2″.

Throwing the Discuss B: 1. Jaffar Onn, 2. T. Maamun. Distance 17′ 2″.

Throwing the Cricket Ball A: 1. T. Shahrin Yusoff, 2. T. Baharom. Distance 80 yards.

High Jump C: 1. Raja Ahmad, 2. Wan Suffian. Height 3′ 10″.

High Jump B: 1. Nik Ishak, 2. T. Maamun. Height 4′ 8″.

High Jump A: 1. Mohd. Nor, 2. T. Shahrin Yusoff, 3. T Kahar. Height 4′ 9″.

Three Legged Race C: 1. R. Kassim & Mustapha, 2. Sanad & Abd. Aziz.

One Mile A: 1. Ikmal Hisham, 2. Kassim, 3. Syed Yaacob. Time 5 mins. 20 secs.

220 Yards A: 1. Mohd. Nor, 2. T. Ahmad Phg. Time 25½ secs.

440 Yards B: 1. T. Maamun, 2. Jaffar Onn. Time 61½ secs.

Obstacle C: 1. Hussein, 2. Raja Kassim.

Putting the Shot A: 1. T. Baharom, 2. Yusoff Zainal. Distance 30′ 4½″.

HALF MILE A: 1, Kassim, 2. Syed Yaacob. Time 2 mins. 22½ secs.

SACK RACE B: 1. Ismail, 2. Wan Kamaruddin.

POTATO & BASKET RACE C: 1. Hussein, 2. Sanad.

KICKING THE FOOTBALL A: 1. T. Baharom, 2. T. Shahrin Yusoff. Distance 142′ 4″.

KICKING THE FOOTBALL B: 1. Amiruddin, 2. Nik Ishak. Distance 126′ 8″.

INTER HOUSE RELAY C: 1. Idris House, 2. Ahmad House. Time 2 mins. 4 4/5 secs.

INTER HOUSE RELAY B: 1. Ahmad House, 2. Sulaiman House. Time 1 min. 54 secs.

INTER HOUSE RELAY A: 1. Ahmad House, 2. Sulaiman House. Time 4 mins. 14 secs.

SACK RACE C: 1. Raja Kassim, 2. Ismail.

440 YARDS A: 1. Mohd. Nor, 2. Kassim, 3. S. Yaacob. Time 1 min.

100 YARDS C: 1. Raja Sharifuddin, 2. Hussein. Time 12 secs.

100 YARDS B: 1. T. Maamon, 2. Amiruddin. Time 11 3/5 secs.

THROWING THE DISCUSS A: 1. T. Yusoff, N.S., 2. Mustapha. Distance 59′ 8″.

120 YARDS HURDLES — 3 FT. B: 1. Jaffar Onn, 2. Abd. Rahman. Time 19 2/5 secs.

OLD BOYS' 220 YARDS HANDICAP: 1. R. Shahriman, 2. Che Isa, 3. R. Hj. Shahar.

120 YARDS HURDLES — 3′ 3″ A: 1. Mohd. Nor, 2. Sidek. Time 18 4/5 secs.

INTER-SCHOOL (MILE MEDLEY) RELAY: 1. Clifford School, 2. King Edward VII, 3. Anderson School. Time 4 mins. 5 secs.

SACK FOOTBALL HOUSE FINAL: Idris House vs. Mohd. Shah House ended in a draw.

220 YARDS C: 1. Hussein, 2. Raja Sharifuddin. Time 30 3/5 secs.

220 YARDS B: 1. T. Maamon, 2. Abd. Rahman. Time 29 secs.

100 YARDS A: 1. Mohd. Nor, 2. T. Ahmad Phg. Time 11 1/5 secs.

INTER HOUSE OBSTACLE: 1. Suleiman. 2. Mohd. Shah.

CHAMPION HOUSE: Suleiman House.

VICTOR LUDORUM; Mohd. Nor

MEMORIAL TABLET TO Mr. W. HARGREAVES UNVEILED.

AFTER the distribution of prizes at the Malay College Sports, and visits to the School Scout Hut and Camp Site, Their Highnesses, the Sultans, together with the Board of Governors and a large gathering of Old Boys assembled in the College Dining Hall for the unveiling ceremony of the Memorial Tablet to the late Mr. W. Hargreaves.

On the west wall of the hall covered by the Union Jack was an oil painting of Mr. Hargreaves and the Memorial Tablet.

The Headmaster Mr. H. R. Carey, in calling upon H.H. the Sultan of Perak to unveil the Memorial Tablet, said:

"Your Highnesses, Members of the Board of Governors and Old Boys. I feel that it is almost an impertinence for one who has had neither the honour nor the pleasure of knowing the late Mr. Hargreaves personally to dare to open one's mouth on such an occasion as this and in the presence of so many Old Boys who knew him and loved him as a headmaster.

"I must plead in extenuation that I am endeavouring to carry on what he began in so strikingly successful a manner, and that, being in touch with Mrs. Hargreaves. I am able to tell you something concerning the oil painting which will be revealed to you in a minute.

"The painting was promised to the School in 1940, but of course it did not arrive and for that I am indeed grateful since we should undoubtedly have lost it. It did arrive however in 1947 and Mrs. Hargreaves states that it was painted by John Savory who exhibited at the Royal Academy before the 1914-18 war, but who has since disappeared from the art world. The actual donor is still unknown since the artist was apparently sworn to secrecy and would not even tell Mrs. Hargreaves. Perhaps some of the Old Boys, about to go to England, will in their leisure hours do a little sleuthing for us.

"It is as you will see a very fine painting and I am indebted to the Old Boys Association for the very handsome memorial tablet which they have placed beneath it, and which I will now call upon H.H. the Sultan of Perak, an Old Boy and a pupil of the late Mr. Hargreaves, to unveil."

Sultan of Perak's Address.

Before the unveiling ceremony, H.H. the Sultan of Perak, in an address said, that Mr. William Hargreaves was the first Headmaster of the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. He was instrumental in opening the Malay College (it was officially opened on December 11th., 1905). He was previously the Headmaster of the Penang Free School. He retired on June 19th., 1918. For 13½ years he guided the destinies of the College and it was to his preseverance in the face of difficulty that the existence of the College was due. He died in London on November 5th., 1940.

Of Mr. Hargreaves it could truly be said that he made full use of his gifts of teaching. His wide experience of human affairs and his knowledge of Malaya contributed to make his career as a teacher eminently successful. Without exaggeration, he was indeed a great educational pioneer. As headmaster of these two schools, he breathed something of his own grandeur into the pupils who learnt under him. These schools were conspicious for that fine public spirit which has done so much to mould the fortune and character of Malaya, and to train the boys in true manliness. A striking feature of that spirit was the strong esprit de corps that was always evident.

Career as Headmaster.

This public school spirit, the Sultan went on to say, was due in no small degree to the lines upon which Mr. Hargreaves founded the Malay College and guided it in its earliest days; and his ideals were well maintained by his successors. He was a pattern to all his school-fellows. His career as a master was illustrious. He first set the example of real devotion to his duties, not suffering anything to interrupt him. It was his dominant personality which struck them most as they looked back upon Mr. Hargreaves. He always despised superficial knowledge and sought to lay in his pupils the groundwork of a sound and liberal education. He was a person of exemplary character, gifted with all virtues, endowed with every talent. In Mr. Hargreaves, the boys had a sturdy fighter. The reason was that, while holding fast to principles, he translated those principles into action with an abundance of charity.

Concluding, H.H. the Sultan said: "In commanding the affection of all his pupils, he proved himself a true headmaster. Of his old pupils, there are not only several Rulers of the Malay States but also many distinguished administrators and public servants all over the Peninsula."

The next speaker was Che Megat Osman, an old boy of the College, after which H.H. the Sultan of Perak stood on the right and the Headmaster Mr. H. R. Carey, on the left of the Memorial Tablet which was then unveiled.

Portrait of C. Bazell Esq., M.A.

We learn as we go to press that a portrait in oils, of another great Headmaster of the School, C. Bazell Esq. (M.A. Oxon) (1922-1938), is on its way to the school from England, and it will, we hope, be hung in the Dining Hall early in 1948.

THE DINING HALL SCREEN.

H.H. the Sultan of Perak, an Old Boy of the School had in 1941 promised to present to the School a Screen running the whole width of the Dining Hall, and separating the Hall from the Servery. This, for obvious reasons never materialised, but now in 1947 the Screen is in position and a strikingly handsome and very valuable gift it has proved to be.

Designed by the Headmaster and the Art Masters of the School, and most ably executed by the Kong Hoe Bros. of Parit, the Screen is at once a work of art and a contribution to the Hall of great dignity and utility.

Running the whole width of the Hall, and being some 6 feet 6 inches in height, it divides the Servery from the Hall, but has two carved archways on either side to permit of easy passage to and from the Hall.

The central portion of the Screen, consists of nine panels, each panel carrying an engraving, in gold, of the coat of arms of one of the nine States, so that the boys will have ever before them a symbol of the power and solidity of the States when united. Finely carved scroll work runs along the top of the panels, to culminate, in the centre, in the School Crest with its motto "Fiat Sapientia Virtus" — Let manliness come through wisdom — a thought which we trust from day to day, month to month, and year to year, will play its part in shaping the characters of those who pass through the school, so that they may in their turn, go forth to serve their people and their country with such loyalty, integrity, intelligence and industry as will ensure for all time its continued existence in a world which is singularly lacking in these qualities.

On either side of the crest, guarding and watching over it, are the symbols of Islam, the Crescent Moon and Five Pointed Star.

The panels which lie on either side between the wall and the archways are inscribed with the following words, in gold:—

THIS SCREEN
WAS PRESENTED TO THE SCHOOL
IN 1947
BY
H.H. THE SULTAN OF PERAK
SIR ABDUL AZIZ, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
AN OLD BOY OF THIS
SCHOOL.

The lettering for this and for many other parts of the screen was done by Mr. Aeria, and was ably copied and carved by the Kong Hoe Bros., Parit.

The School thanks H.H. for this magnificient gift which will for this, and for later generations, be a constant reminder, and a beautiful one, that there is always something which Old Boys can do for their *Alma Mater,* even if few can hope to rival the generosity and graciousness of this, its latest benefactor.

SCHOOL CONCERT.

THREE plays were presented to the school on December 10th., 1947, at the close of the school year. They were "Daemon and Pythias," by Form III, the scene of Caesar's murder from "Julius Caesar" by Form IV, and the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice" by Form Shell. The boys in all three plays are to be congratulated on their performances in the first school dramatic performance since the College re-opened. The parts were well and clearly spoken, and despite the lack of experience there was plenty of effective acting, especially by Wan Kamaruddin as Pythias, by Kassim as Caesar, Shahudin as Brutus, and Ungku Omar as Antony; and by Sulaiman as Shylock, Raja Aznam as Portia, Ishak as Bassanio and Sidek as Antonio.

We are indebted to Mrs. Carey and Miss Carey for much help in the making of the costumes, and in "making up" both at the dress rehearsals and at the concert itself. The boys showed much ingenuity in making cravats out of pastel papers, renaissance cloaks out of sarongs, and 16th century footwear out of 20th century gym shoes. Much use was also made of the school carpentry workshop in the preparation of swords, daggers and other theatrical "properties."

The Merchant of Venice was particularly colourful, in spite of the very real lack of a Stage Wardrobe of any kind.

The casts were as follows:

Recorded Music. **DIDO AND ANEAS.** **Purcell.**

Daemon & Pythias.

Announcer - -	Mararul Bahrin	Pythias - - -	Wan Kamaruddin
King Diossysious -	Mat Nor	Daemon - - -	Salim
Soldiers - - -	Mohd. Ariff, Raja Jaafar, Megat Jaafar, Mohd. Zambli, Zainal Ariffin.		

Recorded Music. NEW WORLD SYMPHONY. Dvorak.

Julius Caesar.

Julius Caesar - -	Kassim	Trebonius - - -	Raja Biazid
Mark Antony - -	U. Omar	Cinna - - -	R. Zainalabidin
Brutus - - -	Shahuddin	Artemidorus - -	Abdul Razak
Cassius - - -	Mustapha	Polillius - - -	Abdul Rahim
Casca - - -	Khairuddin	Publius - - -	Daud
Decius - - -	M. A. Rasdi	Soothsayer - - -	Yahaya
Cimber - - -	Hisham		
Crowd - - -	Wan Ismail, Jamaluddin, Raja Nazrin and Azmil		

Recorded Music. BARBER OF SEVILLE. Rossini.

Merchant of Venice.

Antonio - - - -	Sidek
Bassanio - - -	Ishak
Shylock - - - -	Sulaiman
Portia - - - -	Raja Aznam
Duke - - - -	Khalid
Gratiano - - -	Abdul Rahim
Nerrisa - - - -	Kamarulzaman
Salarino - - -	Ismail
Clerk - - - -	Nik Mahmood

KORAN READING COMPETITION.

ON Saturday, December 6th a new and valuable competition took place in the Library. All competitors, and the competition was open to boys both the College and the Prep: School, had to read passages of the Koran from the stage. The judges were Tuan Haji Zainuddin (Sec: to Committee on Religious Affairs) and Che Shaari (Visiting Teacher of the Koran).

There were 16 competitors and the winners were:

1. Tengku Harun bin Sultan Sulaiman.

2. Tengku Azman bin Sultan Alam Shah.

Each boy received a prize presented by the Headmaster.

The standard of reading was good but the two winners having attended an Arabic School in Klang for some years, were outstanding. It is hoped to hold a similar competition each year.

THE DISCUSSION CIRCLE.

President	- - -	Mr. J. E. Tod.
Secretary	- - -	Ungku Omar b. Ahmad.
Members	- - -	T. Adnan, Hashim, Sidek, Raja Aznan, Kassim, Ismail, Shahuddin, Harun, Mustapha, Khalid and Ishak.

THIS is the first time in the history of the College that a Discussion Circle has been introduced. It was formed and organised by Mr. Tod with the aims of assisting selected boys to improve their powers of argument and discussion and to help towards a better understanding of current problems.

This year we have had a dozen members only, but we hope to increase this number to twenty. At each meeting there is either a discussion on some selected topic of general interest, or a short paper is read leading to a discussion. The subjects chosen avoid the risk of acrimonious dispute and are kept on the level of impartial investigation.

Since the formation of this circle there have been three meetings, two in the first term and one in the second term. The first and the third meetings were held at the Headmaster's house on Bukit Chandan, and the second meeting at Mr. Tod's house in the College compound. We thank them for their generous hospitality.

The subject under discussion at the first meeting was "The School and the University and what they do for the citizen." Opinions varied. Some members considered that the establishment of a University is essential, and that in future Malaya must be able to produce more efficient leaders and administrators than at present. Others maintained that as there are very few Malay students able to afford a university education, the race will suffer if a university is established now. This discussion was continued in the second meeting.

At the third meeting, the subject under discussion was "Education and Self-Government." Members were unanimously of the opinion that no country will progress if many of its citizens are allowed to remain illiterate. They maintained that true democratic self-government is impossible while the majority of the people are illiterate and susceptible to any propaganda that may be presented to them.

The Discussion Circle has proved to be very popular, and our thanks are due to Mr. Tod for organising it and to the Headmaster for giving his assistance and support. Having made such an encouraging start, we look forward eagerly to our discussions in 1948.

UNGKU OMAR.

MALAY COLLEGE UNION.

Hon: President - - -	THE HEADMASTER.
General Committee - -	YUSOF B. ZAINAL.
	SIDEK B. LASSIM.
	MUSTAPHA B. MAHMUD.
Secretary of Union - -	1st Term: R. AZNAM B. R. H. AHMAD.
	2nd „ ISHAK B. PATEH AKHIR.
Assisted by four representatives, one from each House - - - -	ISHAK B. P. AKHIR.
	T. ADNAN.
	MOHD. HASHIM B. LATIFF.
	RAJA AZNAM.
Adviser to the General Committee - - -	MR. J. E. TOD.
	succeeded by MR. R. ELLIS.

BEFORE the outbreak of hostilities in the Far East, this Union was called the Malay College Debating Society. It is now known as the Malay College Union, and the programme varies from one week to the next, and is not necessarily restricted to debates. This year the programme consisted of debates, impromptu-speeches, inter-house "Quizzes," a debate in Malay, and talks by prominent figures in the town and some members of the staff.

The programme was as under:—

MALAY COLLEGE UNION 1947.

20th February, '47. Talk. "The Second World War" by Mr. J. E. Tod.

27th „ '47. Malay Debate. "Modern Inventions have done more harm than good."

6th March, '47. Debate. "War is Inevitable."

13th „ '47. Impromptu Speeches.

24th April, '47. Debate. "To be a businessman is preferable to being a Government Servant."

1st May, '47. Talk. "The Siam Death Railway" by Mr. J. E. Tod.

8th „ '47. Short Talk on Selected Topics by members of the Union.

15th „ '47. Inter House Quiz. Sulaiman vs. Idris.

22nd „ '47. Inter House Quiz. Mohd. Shah vs. Ahmad.

29th „ '47. Staff Debate. "The Countries that live by Agriculture are the happiest."

5th June, '47. Talk. "The Malayan Campaign" by Mr. H. R. Carey.

12th „ '47. Final Inter House Quiz. Mohd. Shah = 102 points.
Idris = 95 „

19th „ '47. Talk. "The Campaign in the Solomons" by Mr. H. E. Josselyn.

28th August, '47. Impromptu Speeches.

4th September, '47. Inter House Debate. "Uneasy lies the Head that Wears the Crown." Ahmad vs. Sulaiman.

11th „ '47. Talk. "Science and Industry in the U.S.A." by Mr. J. Cornell.

25th „ '47. Inter House Debate. "We are more happy than our forefathers were." Idris vs. Mohd. Shah.

2nd October, '47. Inter School Debate. "Newspapers in Malaya do more harm than good" Clifford School vs. Malay College.

9th „ '47. Quiz.

23rd „ '47. Final Inter House Debate. "The Pen is mightier than the Sword." Ahmad vs. Mohd. Shah.

30th „ '47. Geographical Society Debate.

13th November, '47. Talk. "Egypt" by Mr. E. Ellis.

The Cup presented by Mr. Tod for the best "Debating" House, was won by Mohd. Shah.

THE MALAY COLLEGE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Master-in-Charge - -	Mr. J. D. R. Howell.
President - - -	Abdul Khalid b. Jalil.
Secretary - - -	Mohd. Hashim b. Sam Latiff.
Treasurer - - -	Nik Mahmood b. Nik Daud.
Committee - - -	Ishak b. Pateh Akhir.
	Abdul Rahim b. Yussof.
	R. Ahmad Tajuddin b. R. H. Ahmad.

IT gives us very great pleasure to report the revival of the Geographical Society early in the year. The aims of the Society are three-fold:

i. to develop and maintain interest in the study of geography.
ii. to demonstrate the importance of geographical controls by observation in the field.
iii. to assist in the study of the geography of the home area.

To satisfy these aims and reorganise the Society on its pre-war basis involved overcoming many difficulties. We had our teething troubles, the problem of transport being foremost in our minds. It is no secret that we nearly despaired when the College lorry suffered six "blow-outs" and took eight hours to return from our Penang Free School Soccer Cup match. However, the Society got under way eventually, with a very energetic committee and twenty-five members drawn from Shell and Form IV. A programme of lectures and excursions was planned, and the following outline gives a fair indication of our achievements.

Saturday, April 19th.

Preliminary talk by Mr. J. D. R. Howell, Geography Master, on aims of the Society, and the Principles of Hydro-Electricity.

Sunday, May 4th.

Visit to Changkat Kinaing Estate.

This excursion proved to be full of geographical interest. Our first halt was near Salak North, where we examined the effect of water-erosion on land that was bare of vegetation. This was a preliminary observation — we later were to see the efforts made and schemes adopted in order to overcome soil erosion.

On arriving at the estate we were immediately taken up to the tea plantation, which was at a general elevation of 800 to 900 feet. An experienced member of Mr. Ferguson's staff conducted us around and took great pains to acquaint us with the peculiarities of the tea plant. He explained the system of plucking, took us to see a Tamil woman who was an expert plucker, and then gave the boys an opportunity of demonstrating their skill. To many members of the Society, this was the first visit to a tea plantation.

After spending an hour on the hill, we descended to the plain again, pausing to examine the small water-power station on our way. We were then shown all the processes in the preparation of the tea-leaves — we even saw the tea being packed, and in this ready-for-the-market state it proved so attractive that many of the boys bought half-a-pound each.

The members of the Society were all acquainted with the general details of rubber planting and preparation; they were, however, extremely interested to see examples of bud-grafting, and they were given a very convincing talk on the need for greater efficiency and higher yields per acre in the rubber industry of Malaya.

As we returned by lorry to Kuala Kangsar it was generally agreed that our programme of excursions had started very successfully.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12TH.

VISIT TO CHENDEROH DAM.

Although the members of the Society are anything but electricians, considerable benefit was derived from our visit to the Dam. What we failed to understand and grasp regarding condensers and transformers was made up by what we learned of the hydrography of the Perak River system, and especially of the interesting problems that arise in times of flood due to the alterations to the Dam made by the Japanese during their occupation of the country.

Again, many members had not previously visited a dam. They were amazed to discover corridors running through the whole length of the dam and they were amazed by the machinery and the scale of this 20 year old venture. Surprise followed surprise for them as we were conducted round the dam by Mr. Rees. If a justification for this visit is required, then the downfall of so many members' misconceptions will suffice.

When the conducted tour was over, the Society spent an enjoyable hour swimming and boating on the lake above the dam.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30TH.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DEBATE.

The Geographical Debate was the first of its kind and it proved to be very interesting. With the Head Boy, Yusof bin Zainal in the Chair, ten members of the Society spoke, and each explained why the natural region of his choice was the ideal region for man to live in.

Hashim chose the Tundra while Kamarulzaman chose the Temperate Grasslands region. Yassin spoke on the Hot Deserts, Khalid on the Cool Temperate Oceanic region and Aizuddin on the Equatorial Forests, while Raja Aznam, Abdul Rahim, Ismail Long, Nik Mahmood and Ishak spoke on the Mediterranean climate, the Tropical Monsoon, the Warm Temperate East Coast, the Cold Temperate and the Tropical Grassland regions respectively.

Boys from Form III upwards were allowed to vote, each boy being allowed to give three marks to the best speaker, two marks to the second best and one mark to the third.

When the principal speakers had completed their speeches, the House was thrown open, and valuable contributions were given by Sidek, Suleiman, Harun, Razak and Tunku Zaid, a boy from the Remove.

Votes were eventually collected and counted, and it was found that the best speaker of the evening was Ishak with 135 marks. Raja Aznam came second with 78 marks, and Ismail bin Long third with 45 marks.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND.

VISIT TO KAMUNTING TIN DREDGE, TAIPING.

Our third excursion was perhaps the most successful; only two members of the Society had previously visited a tin dredge. The surprise shown at the power house developed into amazement and wonder at the dredge.

The Society was split up into two parties, and Mr. Bruce and his assistant conducted one each. We toured the dredge along a very sensible and progressive route, and this combined with the excellent and simplified explanations delivered by our hosts at every stage gave the members a real understanding of the various processes. The tin bearing earth was followed all along its route via the buckets and the filters until the tin ore was separated from the tailings; wonder reached its peak here when it was realised that the ratio of the quantity of tin ore to the quantity of earth moved is so small.

Before we left Kamunting we were invited, all 27 of us, to drinks and a snack, by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

A FILM SHOW.

Instead of the usual meeting of the Malay College Union the Society was entertained by a film show given by Mr. J. H. C. Read, Head of the Survey Dept., Perak. Mr. Read has for many years practised his hobby of taking moving pictures in technicolour, and on this occasion he very kindly gave us the benefits of his skill, his interest and his experiences. All the films shown were taken by him.

Of immediate and local interest were the films of Japanese Surrender Ceremony at Singapore, an Armistice Day Service at Kuala Lumpur, a parade of the M.P.A.J.A. at Ipoh, a Victory Day Gala at Taiping and the Sakai Jamboree at Grik. In addition to this we were shown a film of Sydney, New South Wales and another of the Royal Agricultural Show at Sydney. These films were so expertly taken and edited that, combined with Mr. Read's own running commentary on them, they provided entertainment of interest and educational value far higher that what one is accustomed to seeing on the commercial screen.

The show was enjoyed and appreciated by all members of the Geographical Society and the College Union. It made a very fitting climax to our 1947 programme.

The Society is very grateful to Mr. J. S. Ferguson of Changkat Kinding Estate, Mr. Rees of Chenderoh, Mr. Bruce of Kamunting and to Mr. J. H. C. Read, Head of the Survey Dept., Perak, who so kindly gave us their assistance, their hospitality and their valuable time. When it is remembered that the excursions took place on Sundays, and that Mr. Read had to make a special journey from Taiping to give his show, our indebtedness to these gentlemen can be realised.

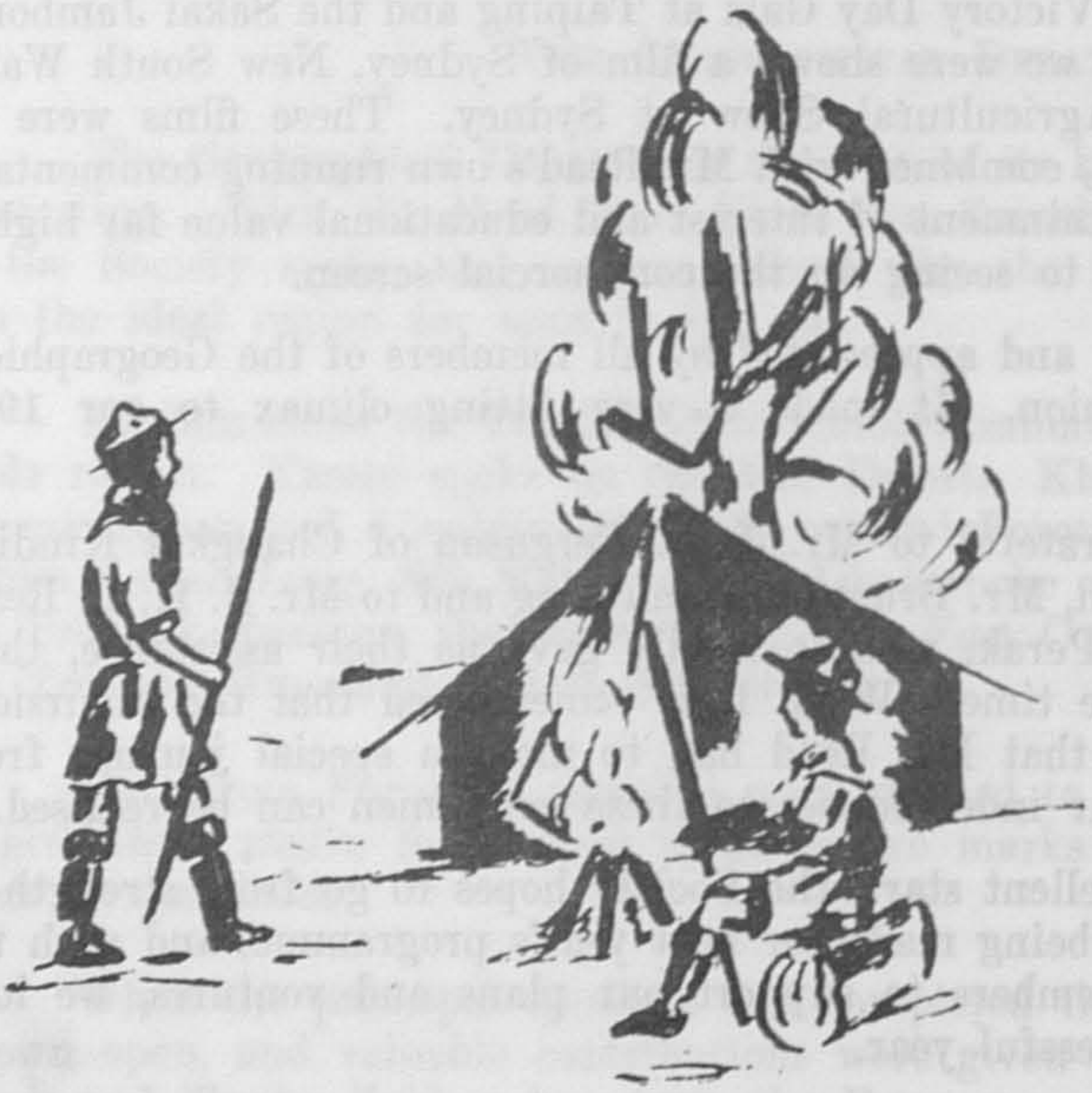
Having made this excellent start, the Society hopes to go from strength to strength. Plans are already being made for next year's programme, and with the enthusiasm shown by the members to support our plans and ventures, we look forward to another very successful year.

MALAY COLLEGE SCOUTS.

WHEN the College reopened in January 1947, Scouting was reorganized as an integral element in the life of the school. The general supervision of Scout activities was undertaken by Mr. J. E. Tod, who had the able and keen support of Che Salleh bin Hussin and Che Ariffin as Scoutmasters and of Che Abbas as Cubmaster.

Many difficulties were encountered at the start. First, there was no equipment whatsoever. Secondly, the great majority of the boys were young and had never done any scouting. Thirdly, the Japanese occupation had eliminated Scouting as a practical proposition and none of the Scouters felt at ease when confronted with a new and untrained troop of boys. There was however one great asset which helped to build up the College Group to what it is today; this was the readiness of the boys to learn and retain the essential of Scouting.

After one term's work about forty-five boys were put through the Tenderfoot Tests. It was also found possible to establish a small permanent site for a Scout Den, which was subsequently painted by the Scouts themselves. Shirts, kerchiefs, staves and badges were provided for the boys. A "Group" flag was designed and flown at all parades in front of the den. Inside the den, various drawings and diagrams, illustrating the essentials of Scoutcraft, were hung. Many of these came from the artistic scouts in the Group. To complete the Scout site, a camp-fire circle of logs was laid down.



At the beginning of the second term, it was found possible to form a third troop of older boys, with Mr. P. A. Aeria as scoutmaster. Most of these scouts have had some scouting experience before and with their help it is hoped to raise the Group, as a whole, to a higher stage of efficiency. Every scout in this troop is preparing keenly for the second-class badge and a few are well on their way towards securing the first-class badge.

A regular programme of work was laid down and general progress became rapid once the boys realised that Scouting was now a very important School activity, embracing nearly one hundred and twenty boys.

On 27th September Mr. F. C. Sands, M.B.E., Commissioner for Malaya, and Mr. Hertslet, District Commissioner for Perak, visited the College. The College Group staged an exhibition in their honour. Displays in ambulance work, pioneering, signalling, observation, cooking and tracking were put on. Later, before their departure, the visitors were entertained at an open-air tea to some singing by the scouts. The rally showed, as Mr. Sands said, that though we have much to learn, the necessary love of scouting is there; that is perhaps our main achievement after six months' work.

At the beginning of October, the transfer of G.S.M. J. E. Tod to the Bukit Mertajam High School as Headmaster was announced. It was with heavy hearts that all members of the Group received the news. Mr. Tod, during the short period he was associated with the College Group has done a great deal to reorganize scouting on a proper basis. His keenness has helped, in no small way, to inculcate the right spirit into the scouts. The Group looks back with the greatest pleasure to its association with him and hopes that he will find time to visit us in the future. Scoutmaster P. A. Aeria was appointed to the vacancy created by Mr. Tod's transfer.

The Commissioner's visit, coupled with the enthusiasm displayed by the older scouts, have done much to interest other boys in the Scouting movement. As a result many applications to join the Brotherhood have been received recently. With this interest it was found possible to establish a fourth troop under S.M. Lazim. At a Court of Honour meeting held immediately after the formation of the new troop, P. L. Azmil was promoted Troop Leader of the recruits, while Shahudin, Rahim, Jalal, Kamarulzaman and Yahaya were appointed Patrol Leaders. The meeting also discussed plans for future work with this troop.

On the 29th. November, the Malay College Group was invited to a camp-fire held at the Clifford School. The Group contributed several items to a very entertaining programme. The two sketches "Buying a Radio" and "Taxi Modern" kept the audience amused from start to finish. All units in the Group assisted towards making the camp-fire the success it was. Our scouts look forward eagerly to the next camp-fire, fully resolved to make it a better one.

The strength of the College Group at the end of the year stands as follows:—

Scouters	.. ..	4
Scouts	.. ..	103
Cubs	.. ..	30

Of the Scout total twenty-one are Second Class Scouts. These are now eagerly preparing for the First Class Badge; the promise of A.S.M's. warrants to the first four to qualify has been an incentive to harder work. It is hoped to have about sixty Second Class Scouts at the end of next year.

No report of the Group's Scouting activities would be complete without reference to the Headmaster who has assisted in providing us with as much equipment as possible. The Scout Masters and Troop Leaders too deserve special mention for the splendid manner in which they have helped to make the year's scouting a success.

So here's to bigger, better and brighter scouting next year!

G. S. Ms. J. E. T./P. A. A.

CUB NOTES.

ON the reopening of the College in February 1947 the Cub Pack was resuscitated. Cubs were recruited from the Preparatory School and were divided into five "sixes" with Che Abbas bin Haji Ali as Cubmaster and Salim bin Othman as his assistant.

Meetings were held every Monday evening from 4.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. The thirty recruits were trained in Tenderpad work and showed great keenness, enthusiasm and an eagerness to learn everything taught them. At first, there was great difficulty in making the instruction interesting, as the Scouters in charge were rusty and no reference books on the subject were available. By the end of the first term, in spite of these handicaps, most of the Pack had passed the Tenderpad Tests. They are now busy preparing for the First Star. From the progress made and the interest shown, there is every indication that the present boys will develop into ideal cubs and later into very good scouts.

All cubs have been supplied with shirts by the School but uniforms are far from being complete. It is expected that with improved conditions next year the Pack will be better equipped. The cubs are proving to one and all that a uniform, although smart, is not necessary and means nothing; it is the true "DYB" spirit that counts.

In conjunction with the Scouts and the rest of the School, the cubs turned out on May 24th. to celebrate Empire Day. Y.T.M. Raja di-Hilir inspected the Parade and addressed the assembled School on the significance of Emipre Day; later, the Empire Day Message was read by the Raja di-Hilir Headmaster. Again, on June 12th., the Scouts and Cubs paraded for the King's Birthday. On this occasion, the Mufti of Perak, Tuan Haji Ismail gave an inspiring and encouraging talk.

On September 27th., the Commissioner for Malaya, Mr. F. C. Sands, M.B.E., inspected the College Scouts and Cubs. He spent some time with the Pack and was extremely pleased with everything he saw. We expect to put up a better display next year when the Commissioner revisits us.

With the College Scouts, the Pack was present at the Clifford School Camp-fire. The cubs contributed some songs to the programme; Raja Ahmed, Syed Rosely and party must be commended upon the manner in which they distinguished themselves.

In conclusion, the Pack can be congratulated upon having accomplished a good year's work. After the holidays, it is hoped that all cubs will return resolved to improve upon their past achievements.

"AKELA."

CARPENTRY.

THE carpentry class recommenced its course early in the second term. The workshop is in a separate building and is both roomy and airy. Che Salleh Ahmad is in charge of the class, which is held on every Tuesday and Thursday from half past two to four o'clock in the afternoon.

Owing to shortage of tools only sixteen boys from Forms III and IV are allowed to become members. They are divided into four groups, with a boy in charge of each group. Tools are shared. There are altogether five working benches, each fitted with a carpenter's vice.

Unlike pre-war days, the work this time is based on a two-year course. Apart from doing practical work, such work as estimation will also be included in the syllabus. Planing and wood-polishing will also be taught.

To start with, members were taught the names of various tools, their uses, care and proper handling. Members showed great enthusiasm in this activity. Some of them tried to run before they could walk! As a result a number of cutting irons had to be repaired.

It is hoped that early next year the boys will be able to do some minor repairs to broken desks, chairs and benches of the school. At the moment they are busy making racks for test-tubes for the science laboratory.

Apart from being a first-class hobby, carpentry is also a trade. When known thoroughly, it will enable anybody to make furniture of his own, or at least to do some minor repairs. Members therefore are looking forward to the time when they possess tools of their own.

UNGKU OMAR AHMAD.

THE GARDENING SECTION.

Master-in-Charge - - CHE SALLEH B. AHMAD.

Asst. Master-in-Charge - CHE ABBAS.

Gardening Monitors - - TENGKU YUSSOF.

NIK MAHMOOD.

MOHD. GHAZALLI.

RAJA AZNAM.

ISHAK.

MANSOR.

HASHIM.

EARLY in the year, only those who were genuinely interested in gardening belonged to the section, but later, when it was decided that the cadet organisation should cease to exist, many more boys joined the class, and on Monday evenings as many as a hundred boys were to be seen working on their plots.

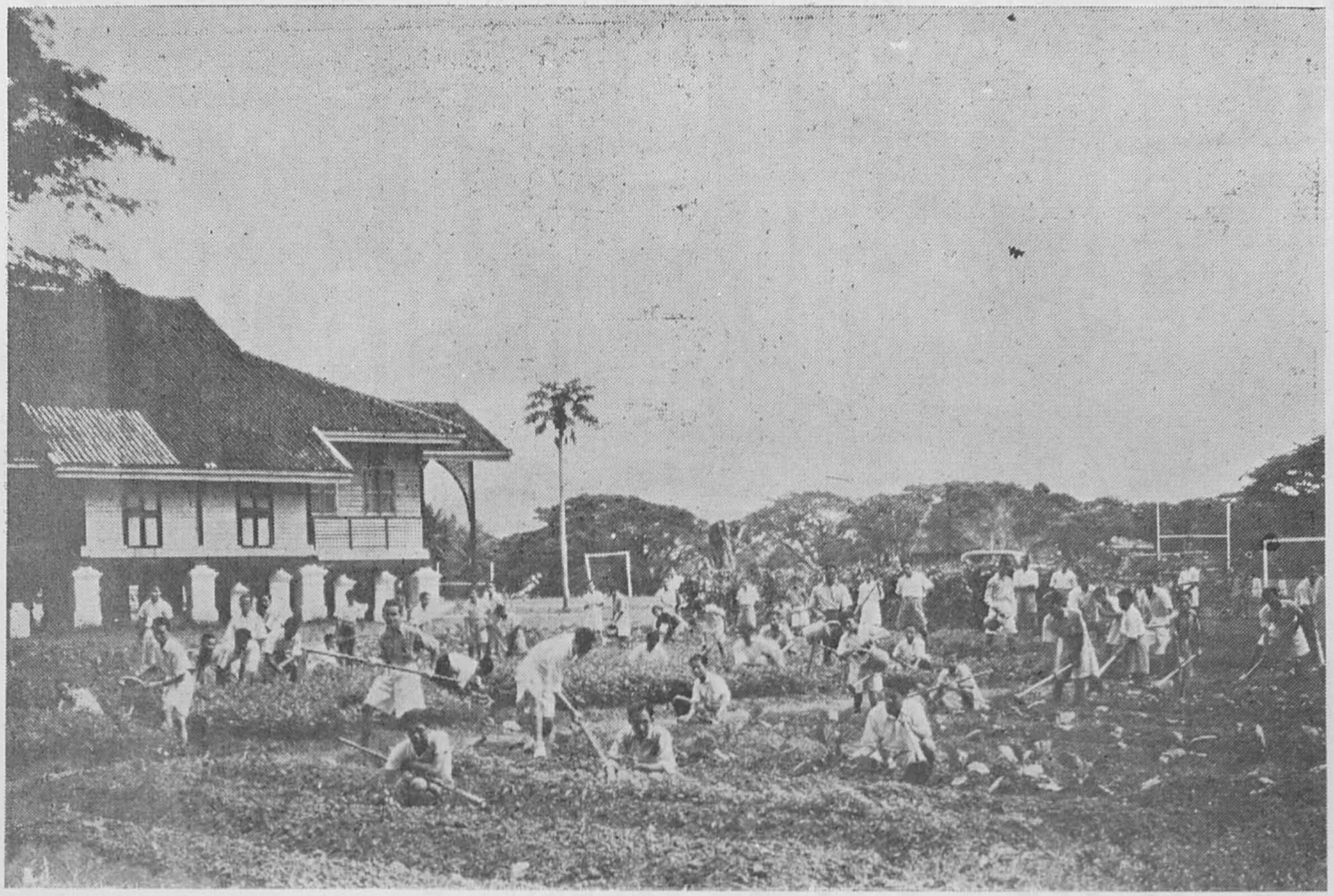
The original members opened up the old site near the Squash courts; forty beds were dug, and brinjals, tomatoes, chillies, spinach and kangkong were planted. When our members increased, however, we opened up the land on the western side of the science laboratory, an area of about an acre, and here, ground nuts and various vegetables are grown in large quantities.

Gardening is a most satisfying occupation, especially in a residential school, where every boy stands to benefit from the work done on the plots; indeed we suspect that many of the boys are already looking forward to a good feed of ground-nuts in January.

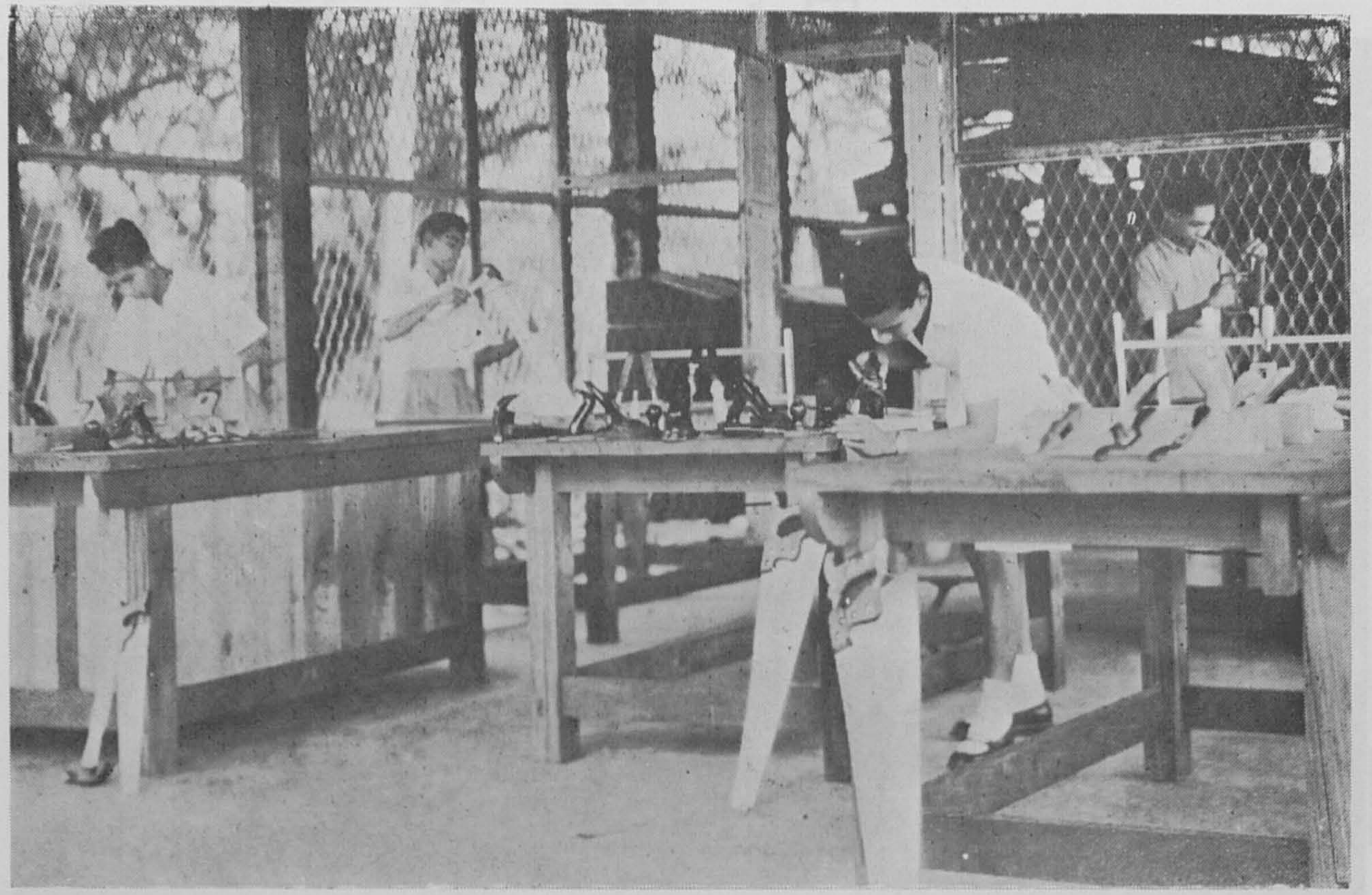
In order to encourage the boys, the Headmaster and Che Salleh bin Ahmad very generously awarded prizes of $15 and $10 respectively to the boys who were judged by Mrs. Carey and Che Malek (Ag. Dept.) on December 6th to have produced the best beds and the best plots. Tengku Yussof bin Embong was the star performer, and we congratulate him on winning both first prizes. Mansor and Tengku Aznam were awarded the second prizes.

The Gardening Section is justifiably proud of its contribution to the country's efforts in increasing food production, and we look forward to another very successful year in 1948.

HASHIM.



MEMBERS OF GARDENING SECTION AT WORK.



MEMBERS OF CARPENTRY CLASS AT WORK.

PREFECTS NOTES.

BOARD OF PREFECTS, 1947.

Head Boy - - - -	YUSOFF B. ZAINAL.
Deputy Head Boy - -	SIDEK B. LASSIM.
Prefects - - - -	ABDUL KHALID B. JABIL.
	T. ADNAN B. T. BURHANUDIN.
	T. YUSOFF B. T. EMBONG.
	T. S. YUSOFF B. T. MAHADI.
	WAN OMAR B. WAN HAMARUDDIN.
	MUSTAPHA B. DATO MAHMUD.

WHEN the College reopened in January, one of the Headmaster's first tasks was to appoint eight prefects. In a residential school, the duties and responsibilities of a prefect are heavy and exacting. The masters at the College spend much more time with the boys than is the case in a day school, but there are still long periods when the boys are looked after by prefects only. These prefects, apart from ensuring that all rules and regulations are being observed, have to keep a watchful eye on the general behaviour, the health and the cleanliness of the boys, and they are also responsible for supervising "prep." every evening.

The Prefects Board holds weekly meetings under the chairmanship of the Head Boy. At these meetings rules promoting the standard of discipline are passed, and suggestions for the general improvement of College affairs are discussed and forwarded to the Headmaster. Occasionally, delinquents are brought to these meetings to be advised or punished. The policy of the Board is not to enforce strong and rigid discipline for its own sake, but to instil in the boys the spirit of self-discipline and self-respect. The boys are encouraged to regard the prefects not as school policemen, but as elder brothers who have their welfare and the welfare of the school at heart.

The College held a high reputation for good discipline in 1941, and we are proud to report that the prewar standards have been regained. We are rather proud of the way we behave.

Wan Omar leaves us at the end of the year, and we wish him well Next term, we shall have the pleasure of welcoming Abdul Rahim, Raja Aznam and Kassim as new members of the Board.

It remains but to thank all members of the College, and especially the senior boys, for their help and co-operation during the year.

YUSSOF ZAINAL.

FOOTBALL.

Coach - - - - HEADMASTER.

Master-in-Charge - - CHE SALLEH AHMAD.

Captain - - - - SIDEK B. LASSIM.

Vice-Captain - - - T. SHAHRIN YUSOF.

THIS was our re-opening season. We were handicapped by a late start and we encountered some difficulties in picking out suitable talent to represent the College. Much to our surprise, however, we managed to acquit ourselves quite laudably, winning 8 matches out of the total of 12. We lost 3 and drew 1.

The most interesting match of the season was against the Clifford School in which we won by 3—2 goals. The game was evenly contested, with play swinging from end to end. Outstanding features of the game were the brilliant displays of our right-wing Mat Nor and our left-full-back Yusof Zainal. T. Adnan, goal-keeper, T. Adnan, was severely tested and he gave a great display. Both be certain goals.

Also very interesting was the return match on their ground. It was a closely contested match in which they managed to avenge their defeat by 2 goals to 1. Play in the second half had several scoring chances but we were unsuccessful due to the good defence work of the Cliffordians.

The results of the matches against King Edward VII School, Taiping, were rather unexpected, as they were reputed to have the strongest school football team in Perak this year. In the first match we won by a narrow margin of 2—1 goals. The game provided clean and thrilling soccer for those who saw it. Our goal-keeper, T. Adnan, was severely tested and he gave a great display. Both our full-backs, Yusof Zainal and Aizuddin were often in the picture with their fine clearances. Two of our opponents defenders had to leave the field due to an accident in which they collided with each other. The Edwardians played with nine players for the greater part of the first half during which period we scored our two goals.

In the second match, which was played on our ground, the result was a decisive victory for us; the score was 4—nil. A bout of good passing between the forwards was a feature of the game. Their forwards failed badly against our defence and had it not been for their ineffective display it is doubtful whether we would have left the field winners by such a wide margin.

We drew in our first match against the Anderson School, Ipoh. We definitely played below form, and the game, played in relentless heat, did not produce a high standard of soccer. At no stage in the game did we display the form which beat the Edwardians. For the major part of the game, after we had scored one goal early in the first half, no goals were scored, then in the last minute of the second half their goal was scored. Our forwards were inclined to dribble too much. We would have played better if we had concentrated on long-range passes.

We won the return match by two goals to nil. We played well as a team and our forwards showed clever combination. Our defenders played steadily and Yusof Zainal our left-back, was outstanding. T. Adnan, our goal-keeper, played a brilliant game.

An important feature of the season was our match against the Penang Free School for the challenge cup presented by the late Sultan of Perak. Inspite of the heavy rain the game was fast and interesting throughout. The fine display of T. S. Yusof, our inside-left, and Mat Nor, our right-winger, who scored two goals each, led us to an easy victory of five goals to one. A longer note on this important match appears elsewhere in this magazine.

We are glad to mention that eight of our players were awarded School Football Colours. They are:—Sidek (Capt.), T. Shahrin Yusof (Vice-Capt), Kassim, Mat Nor, Yusof, Zainal, T. Adnan, Raja Biazid and Wan Badiuzaman.

Our second XI was also quite successful. They won four matches out of six. Nearly all Second XI matches were slow and unimpressive. Our team as well as other opposing teams played ragged soccer. Our players need more practice and coaching before they can reach the standard of first XI players. However, we have a few promising young players earmarked for next year's team. I should like to take this opportunity of reminding many of the second XI members that they will make a much better team if they are quick on the ball, and remember that they must master ball control and take advantage of low passing.

The chief general criticism of all the players who represented the school is that almost without exception they are "one footed" footballers. Every good footballer should be able to use both feet effectively, and this can be achieved only by practice.

In our Inter House matches, Sulaiman House won the football cup for this year. Ahmad House came out second. Mohd. Shah House which appeared to have a good team on paper did not do very well. Idris House, in spite of the great effort put up by their players, had to be satisfied with third place.

Last but not least, we should like to thank the Headmaster and Che Salleh Ahmad for their coaching and for the trouble they have taken to enable us to attain our successes.

SIDEK BIN LASSIM,

Football Captain.

SOCCER FIRST XI CHARACTERS.

T. Adnan—Goal-keeper. Agile and cool in the worst situations. He has good hands and clears the ball well (colours).

Aizuddin—Right-back. A promising full-back, who tackles well. He clears well with his right foot but his left is weak. He is inclined to get out of position.

Yusof Zainal—Left-back. A tower of strength in the defence. A cool and effective tackler; he clears well and is always in position (colours).

Raja Biazid—Right-half. A splendid worker. He tackles well, and is tireless. Should learn to feed the wing-forwards more. A promising player who uses his brains (colours).

Kassim—Centre-half. A tremendous worker. His head work has improved, and he distributes the ball well. Tackles fearlessly (colours).

Ismail Long—Left-half. A very sound tackler. He should learn to follow up behind his forwards, remembering that a half-back must attack as well as defend.

Mat Nor—Has excellent ball control and shoots well. Has played good football throughout this season (colours).

Khalid—Inside-right. Played better towards the end of the season. A fairly dashing player and heads well. Often spoilt his many good moves by poor finishing. Shows weakness in the left foot.

Sidek—Captain. Centre-forward. A player with moods. Dashing and good with his head but lacking in ball control. Often seen in some promising raids but these were frittered away by poor finishing. Has not yet learnt to lead his team (colours).

T. S. Yussuf—Vice-Captain. Inside-left. A player from whom the others should learn a great deal especially in ball control and style of play. Deserves special mention for his many fine displays. A powerful and accurate shot. His long kicking was a feature of the season. He must develop his right foot (colours).

Wan Badiuzaman—Left-wing. Has played fairly good football this season. Centres well but should be more active and show more dash (colours).

Kamarulbahrin, T. Baharom, Mustapha, Raja Aznam and Yassin also played for the 1st XI.

FOOTBALL FIXTURES.

Date.			Opponents.	Ground.	Goals.		Results.
First XI.					For	Against	
Tues.	18th.	Feb.	H.Q. 49th Brigade	Home	10	0	won
Thur.	20th.	„	Combined Military	Away	4	0	won
Tues.	25th.	„	Raja Badrul's XI	Home	1	3	lost
Thur.	27th.	„	Mr. Luke's XI	Home	0	3	lost
Mon.	3rd.	Mar.	King Edward VII School	Away	2	1	won
Mon.	10th.	„	Clifford School	Home	3	2	won
Fri.	21st.	„	Anderson School	Away	1	1	drew
Mon.	24th.	„	King Edward VII School	Home	4	0	won
Tues.	1st.	Apr.	Anderson School	Home	2	0	won
Tues.	8th.	„	K.K. Indians Ass.	Home	2	0	won
Thur.	10th.	„	Clifford School	Away	1	2	lost
Sat.	12th.	„	Penang Free School	Away	5	1	won

Date.			Opponents.	Ground.	Goals. For	Against	Results.
Second XI.							
Mon.	3rd.	Mar.	King Edward VII School	Away	2	0	won
Mon.	10th.	„	Clifford School	Home	1	4	lost
Fri.	21st.	„	Anderson School	Away	2	0	won
Mon.	24th.	„	King Edward VII School	Home	3	1	won
Tues.	1st.	Apr.	Anderson School	Home	0	1	lost
Thur.	10th.	„	Clifford School	Away	1	0	won

1st XI.

			Goals Scored.		
Matches played	..	12			
Won	.. ..	8	For	.. ..	35
Lost	.. ..	3	Against	.. ..	13
Drawn	.. ..	1			

Scorers.

T. Shahrin Yussuf	.. ..	17 goals.
Wan Badiuzaman	.. ..	5 „
Mat Nor	.. .. ..	5 „
Sidek	.. .. ..	4 „
Mustapha	.. .. ..	2 „
Khalid	.. .. ..	1 „
Kassim	.. .. ..	1 „
Total	..	35 „

INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

First XI & Second XI.

	Ahmad	Idris	Md. Shah	Suleiman
Ahmad		Idris 2nd XI 0 Ahmad 2nd XI 3	Md. Shah 2nd XI 1 Ahmad 2nd XI 2	Suleiman 2nd XI 0 Ahmad 2nd XI 0
Idris	Ahmad 1st XI 2 Idris 1st XI 2		Md. Shah 2nd XI 0 Idris 2nd XI 2	Suleiman 2nd XI 3 Idris 2nd XI 0
Md. Shah	Ahmad 1st XI 5 Md. Shah 1st XI 1	Idris 1st XI 4 Md. Shah 1st XI 4		Suleiman 2nd XI 2 Md. Shah 2nd XI 0
Suleiman	Ahmad 1st XI 2 Suleiman 1st XI 3	Idris 1st XI 0 Suleiman 1st XI 1	Md. Shah 1st XI 0 Suleiman 2nd XI 3	

CRICKET NOTES.

Master-in-Charge - - - MR. P. A. AERIA.
Cricket Captain - - - - YUSOF ZAINAL.
„ *Vice-Captain* - - - KASSIM B. HUSSEIN.

AT the close of the soccer season the boys began to think seriously of cricket. Many had only a superficial knowledge of the game but to the majority it was entirely new. Interest however was universal and the task of putting this eager expectant material into shape did not present any difficulty. Under the able coaching of the Headmaster, assisted by others on the staff, the boys made unexpected progress, so much so that after a short period of practice it was possible to collect a College side capable of holding its own against most school teams in the country.

Where cricket gear was concerned we were particularly lucky as lack of material did not restrict us in any way. Six nets were set up daily and an average of about ninety boys turned out for practice. The Headmaster was mainly responsible for the bigger boys and it is due in no small measure to his untiring efforts that the College XI is what it is today. Mr. Howell also assisted at the nets, bowling good length balls of "medium" pace which often outwitted the hasty batsman inclined to play without caution or discrimination. Messrs Lazim and Salleh Hussein ably helped with the smaller boys.

After a month at the nets the boys acquired a new confidence and matches were now arranged amongst themselves. As a result, it was no uncommon sight to see almost every afternoon, three matches in progress simultaneously for by this time even the Preparatory School boys had been bitten by the cricket bug. Towards the end of May the Inter-House Cricket Competition was started.

Inter-House Cricket Competition.

Matches were arranged for first and second elevens. Ahmad House emerged the winners in the first eleven matches by a narrow margin of points while Idris House swept everything before them in the second eleven games. On the aggregate points for all matches played, Idris House was easily first and so became the holder of the Cricket Trophy for the current year.

Inter-School and Other Matches.

MATCHES PLAYED.	WON.	LOST.	DRAW.
8	4	2	2

College vs. The Headmaster's XI—(Home).

On Saturday, 26th. April, the College 1st. XI played against the Headmaster's XI on the College ground. In spite of a breezy 75 hit by Che Hazari for our opponents the College won by 35 runs. Bowling honours for the College were equally shared between Yusof Zainal, Tengku Yusof Embong and Tengku Shahrim Yusof who each captured 3 wickets. Mr. J. Howell bowled well for the Headmaster's side taking 5 wickets for 38 runs. Principal scores for the College were Tengku Shahrin Yusof 35, Tengku Yusof Embong 18 and Mat Nor 21.

College vs. Clifford School—(Home).

The first Inter-School Match against our old opponents was played on the College ground on Saturday, 3rd. May. The Clifford School batting first were

dismissed for 49 runs. G. de Silva scoring 21 runs. After a shaky start when five College wickets had fallen for only 18 runs Mat Noor settled comfortably down to score 23 runs. The issue was never in doubt after this, the College winning by 11 runs.

College vs. King Edward VII School—(Home).

This match was played on the College Ground on Saturday, 31st. May. Batting first the College scored 61 runs; Mat Nor 19 and Tengku Adnan 14 were the only batsmen to score double figures. Monerosinghe bowled well for the Edwardians capturing 4 wickets for 19 runs. In their innings our visitors had 2 wickets down for 2 runs when the match had to be abandoned due to bad weather.

College vs. Anderson School—(Home).

On Saturday, June 7th., the College played a whole day match against the Anderson School. Taking first lease of the wicket the College side compiled the respectable total of 88 runs. Sidek 29 and Tengku Shahrin 19 were the chief scorers. Rajalingam with 6 wickets for 24 runs bowled well for the Andersonians. In reply our opponents could only collect 65 runs; Dahalan with 26 not out was a thorn in the College side. Tengku Yusof Embong bowled well taking 3 wickets for 5 runs.

In the second innings the College put up the total of 133 runs for 9 wickets, time intervening. Yusoff Zainal 38, Mat Nor 41 and Mustapha 31 hit freely round the wicket. As a result the College won by 23 runs on the first innings.

College vs. King Edward VII School—(Away).

This return match was played at Taiping on Saturday, June 13th. Batting shakily, the College side collected a meagre 36 runs, Navaratnam with 5 wickets for 8 runs creating the damage. In reply the Edwardians scored 103 runs. Yusoff Zainal took 4 wickets for 36 runs and Tengku Yusoff Embong 3 for 30. Result: the College lost by 67 runs.

College vs. Mr. Cantrell's XI—(Home).

On Sunday, June 14th., the College played against a team captained by Mr. Cantrell. This was the strongest side we had met so far and familiar names in " big " cricket were listed in our opponents' side. Messrs Cantrell, McNamara, Sturgess, Carey, Hazari and Martinz provided its backbone. Although beaten we were not disgraced for we managed to put up 123 runs to our opponents' 135. For Mr. Cantrell's XI, Martinz 69 and Latiff 32 were the chief scorers; the former played a masterly innings scoring no less than 5 sixes and 8 boundaries. To cap this performance he took 4 College wickets for 28 runs. On the College side, Mustapha 23, Mat Nor 18, Tengku Shahrin Yusof 16 and Yusof Zainal 15 scored double figures.

College vs. Clifford School—(Away).

This return match was played on Friday, June 20th. on the Clifford School Padang. Batting first, the College collected a total of 69 runs after a rather shaky start. Tengku Shahrim Yusof 20 and Tengku Adnan 15 were the chief scorers. Mahesan 3 for 23 and Pitchaymuthu 3 for 19 bowled well for the Cliffordians. The Clifford School in their innings could only put up 23 runs. G. de Silva 11, was the only batsman to offer any resistance to the devastating bowling of Yusoff Zainal who returned the extraordinary analysis of 7 wickets for 9 runs, taking at one stage five wickets in an over with four in a row. One better than a hat trick! Through this remarkable bowling feat the College emerged winners by 46 runs.

College vs. Anderson School—(Away).

For the last match of the season the College XI travelled to Ipoh on Tuesday, July 1st. Winning the toss the College batted first and put up a score of 78 runs. Tengku Shahrin Yusof 21 and Yusof Zainal 23 batted well. The Anderson School had scored 10 runs without loss when stumps were drawn due to rain.

Thumb-Nail Sketches of the College Side.

YUSOF ZAINAL: School Cricket Captain, bowls and bats left hand. Opens the College bowling and has proved very successful with the new ball. Has also made good scores. Was awarded School Cricket Colours for his outstanding bowling performance against the Clifford School.

KASSIM: Cricket Vice-Captain, keeps wicket, a stubborn opening bat; should improve with practice and more concentration.

TENGKU SHAHRIN YUSOF: Is useful both with bat and ball. Is a hard hitter all round the wicket. Should restrain a desire to hit at every ball that comes his way. Bowls a medium off-break which is usually successful.

TENGKU YUSOFF EMBONG: Opens the bowling with his captain. Has been fairly good with the new ball and keeps down runs. Is also a useful batsman.

MAT NOR: Has scored consistently this season, is a stout-hearted batsman who can be relied on.

SIDEK: A fair bat who should curb his desire to walk across the wickets every time he makes a stroke.

TENGKU ADNAN: A very hard hitter and a useful change bowler.

MUSTAPHA: Takes his cricket very seriously and looks like developing into the best bat in the College side. Usually opens for the College and like his partner Kassim is a very stubborn bat. Should be putting up better scores next season.

SHAHUDI: A fair bat who should improve with practice

RAJA AZNAM: Plays a fairly straight bat, should concentrate more at the nets and with practice put up better scores next year.

WAN OMAR: Like Raja Aznam he should spend more time at practices and acquire a "big-match" temperament. Should do well next season.

TENGKU KAHAR: A useful change bowler on the "Reserves" list.

SYED YAACOB: A good change bowler. Should concentrate on his batting and learn to make the correct strokes. Has a tendency to walk across the wicket and hit every ball to leg.

TENGKU BAHARUM: A newcomer to the side.

Thanks are due to the Headmaster and Mr. Howell for coaching the boys and helping to umpire at School Matches and to Messrs Lazim and Salleh Husin for assisting at Inter-House Games.

HOCKEY NOTES.

Master-in-Charge - - - CHE SALLEH B. HUSSEIN.
Captain - - - - T. ADNAN.
Vice-Captain - - - - MOHD. MUSTAPHA.

ON the whole the College has had a successful season at hockey. This success was due to the good hockey pitch which we have, to the skill and enthusiasm prevailing among the students and to the splendid coaching which we have had from the Headmaster

During the season many matches were played with the following results.

	1ST XI.	2ND XI.
No. of Games played	12	4
„ „ won	10	2
„ „ drawn	1	1
„ „ lost	1	1
Goals scored for	44	5
Goals scored against	13	3

We opened the season in splendid fashion, defeating our opponents by wide margins. But it was later observed that though we continued to win the margin of victory was getting smaller and and smaller. This happened towards the end of the season when we had to play away matches in Parit Buntar, Taiping and Ipoh. If we are to maintain our reputation as a first class team, the players must learn not to be nervous while playing away and to adopt tactics which are suitable to the conditions of the strange pitches. On the whole the team was an all round combination. The forward line has the combination and speed of a strong school side but has not attained the standard of a State hockey side. Our greatest strength lay in the half backs who were sturdy fellows, full of vitality and stamina. They fed the forwards well and worked hard in defence. The full backs were good but were inclined to give sticks and occasionally they failed to cover each other up. Our goalkeeper was most reliable.

The following regularly played for 1st XI.

Goalkeeper - - - Kassim.
Right Back - - - T. Adnan (Captain).
Left Back - - - Yusof b. Zainal.
Right Half - - - Aizuddin.
Centre Half - - - Shaarani.
Left Half - - - T. Bahrom.
Right Wing - - - Sidek.
Right Inside - - - T. Shahrin Yusof.
Centre Forward - - - Mohd. Mustapha.
Left Inside - - - Abdul Khalid.
Left Wing - - - T. Ahmad.
Reserves - - - - 1. Syed Yaacob, 2. T. Yussof.

For consistently good play throughout the season, the following were awarded colours:—

1. T. Adnan (Captain).
2. Mohd. Mustapha.
3. T. Shahrin Yusof.
4. Shaarani.
5. Kassim.

It was with much regret that we said good-bye to the following members of the team who have left school and we wish them the best of luck in their future career:—

1. Aizuddin.
2. Shaarani.
3. T. Bahrom.
4. Syed Yaacob.

Our Inter-House hockey competition was held towards the end of the season. It was a great success characterised more by enthusiasm than by the skill with which the games were played. The tournament resulted as follows:—

Sulaiman House	.. ..	9 points.
Idris House	.. ..	8 „
Ahmad House	.. ..	5 „
Mohd. Shah House	.. ..	2 „

WHO'S WHO IN THE 1st XI.

1. Kassim b. Hussein	-	Goalkeeper. Reliable and full of guts. His anticipation is excellent and he is quite fearless. Acclaimed by many as the best goalie produced by the College for years.
2. T. Adnan	- - -	Right full-back. Captain of the team. Efficient and clever at interception. He has a good eye for the ball. Must learn to cover up his partner and not to give sticks.
3. Yusof b. Zainal	- -	Left full-back. A natural left-hander. Good stick work and a good eye. Inclined to be slow. Must learn to hit the ball hard especially under pressure.
4. Aizuddin	- - -	Right half-back. Tackled vigorously and stuck to his man. Must learn to feed his wing with the flick stroke.
5. Shaarani	- - -	Centre-half. Had stamina and guts. A glutton for work but lacked polish. To be successful he must learn to initiate movements.
6. T. Baharom	- - -	Left half-back. A hard hitter. Must learn to keep the ball on the ground and to feed his wing. Must not mistake hockey for golf.
7. Sidek	- - - -	Ring wing. Played with determination and dash. Must learn not to be selfish and pass the ball for the inside forwards to "bang" it in.
8. T. Shahrin Yusof	- -	Inside right. The "hope" of the forwards. A clever "dribbler" and a very good shot. Must not keep the ball too much to himself.

9. Mustapha b. Mahmud - Centre-forward. Vice-Captain. Worked hard and had speed. Controlled the ball well but lacks shooting power and the ability to flick a ball at an angle.

10. Abdul Khalid - - Inside-left. Worked very hard but lacks finish. Must learn to work with his wing.

11. Tengku Ahmad - - Left-wing. Had a turn of speed but was apt to overrun himself. Must "bang" the ball in hard and learn to tackle the opponent when robbed of the ball and not to give up.

12. Syed Yaacob - - Reserve full back. But can also play as a half-back and a forward. Resourceful and tackled well.

13. T. Yusof - - - Half-back (reserve). Steady and cool under pressure. Fed his forwards well.

COURT GAMES.

Master-in-Charge - - CHE ARIFFIN.
Badminton Captain - - WAN OMAR.
„ *Vice-Captain* - ISHAK.
Squash Captain - - T. YUSOF EMBONG.
„ *Vice-Captain* - MOHD. YASSIN.

Tennis.

THE two grass courts we had before the war were very badly damaged; in fact they were dug up and made into vegetable gardens during the occupation. On the same site two hard courts are under construction and will be ready for use at the beginning of the first term in 1948.

Fives.

This game is played in all Public Schools in England. In Malaya it is not much known at all, for the only two courts out here are at the Malay College. Before the war the game was very popular with both the small and big boys. Since the re-opening of the school in February we have not been able to make a start as no balls have been available, though we have, however, succeeded in getting gloves. We hope to receive a supply of balls from England before long.

Badminton.

When the school re-opened in February this year we were very glad to notice that our two pre-war cement courts were intact. With these two courts to begin with, Badminton soon became the most popular game. In order to give every boy a chance to play the game four gravel courts were constructed and were ready for use when we came back for our second term.

We were, at the beginning, greatly handicapped by a lack of rackets. We must here express our thanks to Che Salleh Hussein, Che Lazim and Che Ariffin for their thoughtfulness in presenting to the school three rackets. In the middle of second term we were lucky enough to receive large supplies of rackets, shuttlecocks and nets from India. These are now on sale at the Tuck Shop.

The Inter-House and School Championship matches were played off in October and the results are as follows:—

INTER-HOUSE	Champions - -	Ahmad House.
	Runners-up - -	Mohd. Shah House.

HOUSE.	POINTS.
Ahmad	13
Mohd. Shah	10
Sulaiman	7
Idris	6

SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Singles.

Champion - - -	Wan Badiuzaman.
Runner-up - - -	T. Shahrin Yusof.

Doubles.

Champion - - -	Wan Badiuzaman & Mohd. Idrus.
Runners-up - - -	Wan Omar & Mansor.

Squash Rackets.

As yet, this is a game with which only a few boys are familiar. The majority of the boys when they first came here in February had not the slightest idea of what the game was like. We were, however, lucky enough to have at the beginning a few boys who had played the game before. These few boys and the Headmaster took a great interest in the game and did excellent work as instructors for those interested. The number of boys playing the game is increasing steadily.

At the beginning only one court was available; the other court was in very poor condition due to neglect during the occupation. The P.W.D., however, got to work and by the beginning of the second term both courts could be made use of.

Rackets and balls were scarce and at one stage we almost had to postpone the School Championship matches due to lack of balls. At this critical moment, however, we received large supplies of rackets and balls from India.

During October and November the Inter-House and School Championship matches were played off. The results are as follows:—

Inter-House.

Champions - - -	Idris House.
Runners-up - - -	Mohd. Shah House.

HOUSE.	POINTS.
Idris	9
Mohd. Shah	7
Ahmad	6
Sulaiman	2

School Championship.

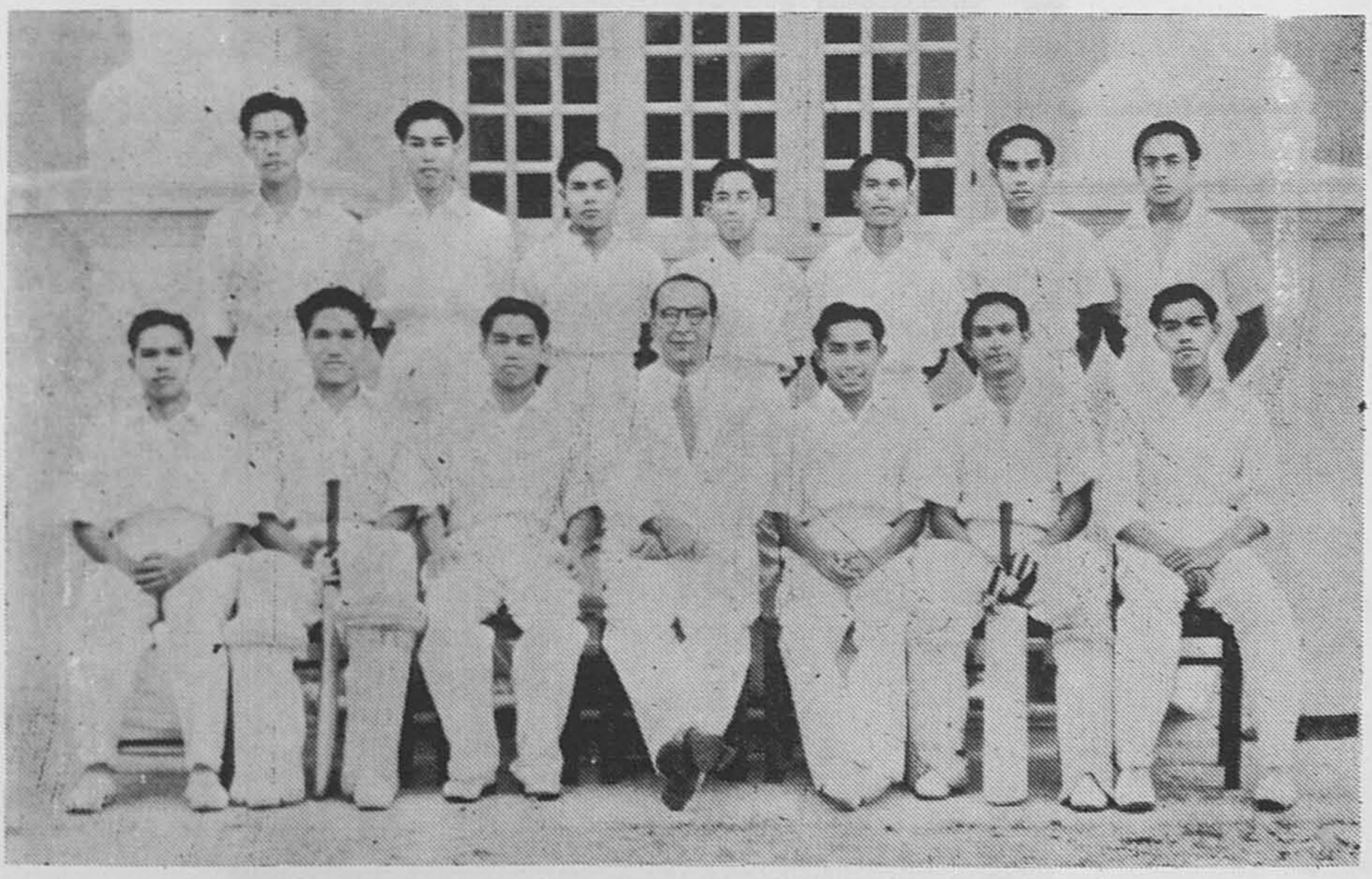
Champion - - -	T. Shahrin Yusof.
Runner-up - - -	Wan Omar.

FOOTBALL XI, 1947.

Front Row: Yussuf, Sidek, Che Salleh b. Ahmad, T. Shaharin Yussuf and Kassim.

Back Row: Aizuddin, R. Biazid, T. Baharom, T. Adnan, Wan Badiuzaman, Khalid and Ismail.

CRICKET XI, 1947.



Front Row: T. Yussuf. Sidek, Yussuf. Mr. Aeria, Kassim, T. Shaharin Yussuf and T. Adnan.

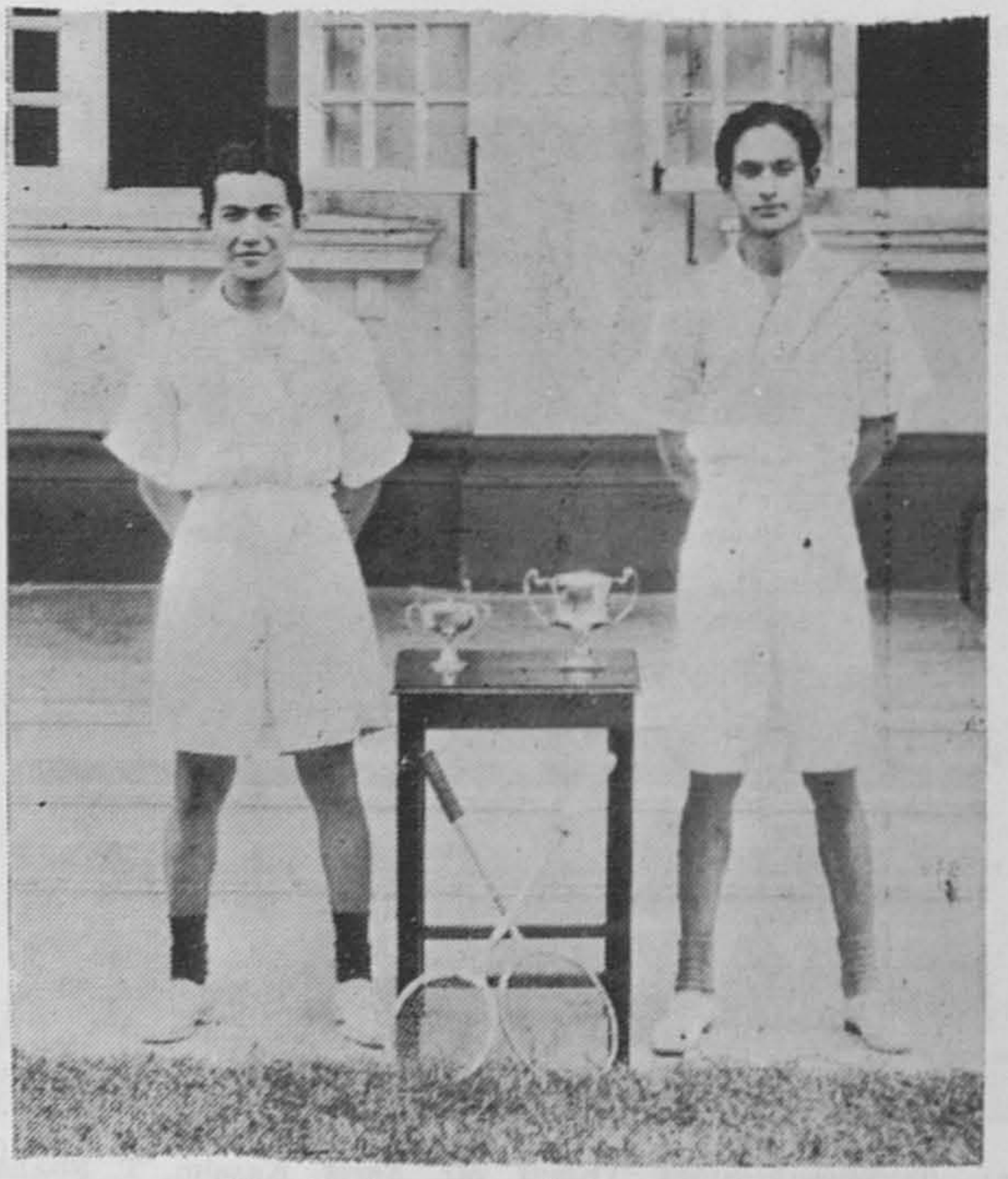
Back Row: T. Kahar, Mustaffa, S. Yaakob, Shahudi, R. Aznam, Wan Omar and T. Baharom.

HOCKEY XI, 1947.

Front Row: T. Shaharin Yussuf, T. Adnan, Che Salleh bin Hussein, Mustaffa and Shaarani.

Back Row: T. Ahmad, Aizuddin, Sidek, Kassim, Yussuf, Khalid and T. Baharom.

School Badminton & Squash Championships.



Wan Badiuzaman, T. Shaharin Yussuf.

DIRECTORY OF PAST MASTERS AND LADIES OF THE MALAY COLLEGE

Compiled by

SALLEH bin HUSSAIN.

	Name.	Years at the College.	Present Occupation.	Address.	Remarks.
1.	William Hargreaves, M.A. (Dub.)	1905—1918	Deceased	Nil	Died in England in 1940—first Headmaster.
2.	F. A. Vanrenen, B.A. (Oxon)	1905—1908	,,	,,	
3.	R. C. W. Rowlands	1905—1926	,,	,,	Died in Ceylon in 1945 from diabetes.
4.	Haji Abdul Majid	1908—	,,	,,	Died in Ipoh in 1944.
5.	Haji Mohd. Nor (Religious Teacher)	1909—1920	,,	,,	Died at Kuala Kangsar in December, 1947.
6.	John O'May, B.A. (Oxon)	1908—	Director	Harrison & Crosfield, London	
7.	E. A. G. Stuart, M.A. (Cantab)	1910—	Deceased	Nil	Died in Alor Star when officiating as Supt. of Education, Kedah.
8.	H. Lane	1916—	Unknown	Unknown	
9.	L. A. S. Jermyn, B.A. (Oxon)	1919—1923	Living in retirement	,,	Retired from M.E.S. in 1940.
10.	Beamish	Jan. 1921—Dec. 1921	Unknown	,,	
11.	Captain Rooke Cowall	1921—1922	,,	,,	
12.	E. la M. Stowell, M.A. (Cantab)	1921—1922	Living in retirement	Isle of Man, England.	Retired from M.E.S. in 1939 when officiating as Supt. of Education, Kedah.
13.	Irene Dodd (Miss)	1921—	Unknown	Unknown	
14.	Ahmad Jalaludin	1919—1938	Asst. Inspector of Malay Schools	Education Office, Kota Bharu, Kelantan.	Retired from Malay College in 1938.
15.	Zainal Abidin b. Ahmad	1921—1923	Lecturer in Malay	School of Oriental Studies, University of London, England.	
16.	Mohamed Hassan b. K. Mohamed	1916—1926	Attending to own business	T. Anson, Perak.	
17.	Haji Khalid (Koran Teacher)	1921—1930	Religious Teacher	Talang, K. Kangsar.	
18.	Paul D. Chreath	Jan. 1921—Dec. 1921	Unknown	Unknown	
19.	L. R. Wheeler	1921—1923	Living in retirement	,,	Retir when officiating as S Penang.
20.	V. Bartolome (Music Master)	1922—1932	Unknown	,,	Appoint 932.
21.	Abd. Manaf (Asst. Koran Teacher)	1921—1924	,,	,,	
22.	H. Ball, M.A. (Oxon).	1911—	Deceased	Nil	Died of
23.	A. Rashid bin Pilus	1911—	Senior Master	Sultan A. Hamid College, Alor Star.	
24.	Arshad	1910—	Unknown	Unknown	
25.	C. Bazell, M.A. (Oxon)	1922—1938	Living in retirement	North-end, Gurney St., Cumington, Bridgewater, Somerset.	Retired from master).
26.	Helen Davidson Leith (Mrs. Crawford)	1922—1925	—	Kuala Lumpur	Affairs Offic
27.	Catherine Griffith (Miss)	1922—1925	Unknown	Unknown	
28.	Haji Mohd. Zain	1923—1923	Senior Master	Anderson School, Ipoh.	
29.	R. P. S. Walker, M.A. (Oxon)	May 1924—Dec. 1924	Asst. Director of Education	Education Dept., M.U., Kuala Lumpur.	
30.	L. D. Whitfield, M.A. (T.C.D.)	1924—1926	Principal	Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim.	
31.	Abdullah bin Mahmud	1924—	Unknown	Unknown	
32.	E. R. Davies, M.A. (Oxon)	1926—1930	Living in retirement	,,	Retired from M.E.S.
33.	M M. Flavin (Miss)	1925—1926	Unknown	Dept. of Education Kuala Lumpur.	
34.	H. L. Hodge, B.A. (Hons) (London)	1927—1928	Asst. Director of Education (Indian)	Kenya	
35.	C. M. Thornton (Mrs. Berkeley)	1926—	Unknown	Unknown	
36.	D. A. Low (Mrs.)	1927—	,,	Govt. English School, Tapah.	
37.	L. Fernando	1927—1939	Senior Master	Education Office, Kuala Lumpur.	
38.	Mahmud bin Jintan	1927—1937	Asst. Inspector of Malay Schools	Unknown	
39.	M. F. Roche (Miss)	1928—	Unknown	The Foreign Office, London.	Boarded out of M.E.S. in 1947.
40.	D. B. J. Ambler, B.A. (Oxon)	1928—1938	Attached to the Foreign Office	Unknown	
41.	Clarkson (Mrs.)	1929—	Unknown	,,	
42.	D. Monk (Miss)	1929—	,,	,,	
43.	R. M. Everson	Feb. 1929—Oct. 1929	,,	,,	
44.	M. C. Waddel (Miss)	Oct. 1929—Jan. 1931	,,	Govt. English School, Muar, Johore.	
45.	G. Woods, B.A. (Dublin)	1930—1939	Principal	Died in Mecca. 1946.	
46.	Haji Harun b. H. M. Zain	1931—1932	Deceased	Edn. Office, Alor Star.	
47.	E. S. Tiddeman, B.A. (Oxon)	1932—1933	Superintendent of Edn., Kedah.		
48.	Woods (Mrs.)	1933—	—	Muar, Johore.	
49.	S. T. Stewart	1933—1934	District Officer	Butterworth	
50.	F. T. Laidlaw, M.A. (Edin)	1934—1935	Asst. District Officer	Dept. of Edn., M.U., Kuala Lumpur.	
51.	K. D. Luke, M.A. (Oxon).	1936—1941	Education (Chinese) Principal	Clifford School. Kuala Kangsar.	
52.	C. W. Jackman, B.A. (Oxon)	1937—1941	On leave in England	Anderson School, Ipoh.	
53.	F. C. W. Edge, B.Sc.	1939—1941	European Master	High School, Klang.	
54.	M. Campbell, B.A. (Oxon)	Sept. 1941—Dec. 1941	Principal	High School, Bukit Mertajam.	
55.	J. E. D. Tod, B.A. (Oxon)	Feb. 1947—Oct. 1947	Headmaster		

Thanks are due to the following gentlemen who have supplied useful information:—

1. Raja Razman, Private Secretary to H.H. the Sultan of Perak.
2. Inche Mohd. Isa, Pensioner, Kuala Kangsar.
3. Dato Megat Osman, Pensioner, Kuala Kangsar.
4. Mr. Velge, Pensioner, Kuala Kangsar.

It is intended to make this directory as complete and full as far as it is possible. Therefore any scrap of information relating to the former teachers of the College from any of the readers will be gratefully received by the Editor.

DIRECTORY OF OLD COLLEGIANS.

(FIRST INSTALMENT.)

OLD COLLEGIANS IN PERAK.

No.	Name.	Address.
1.	Abdullah b. Mohamed Noordin ..	Toh Muda O.K.K. Stia, T. Malim.
2.	Ahmed Shukri	Land Office, Kuala Kangsar.
3.	Abdul Malek	Agriculture Dept., Kuala Kangsar.
4.	Abdul Salim	Settlement Officer, Lumut.
5.	Adam	Health Inspector, Sitiawan.
6.	Abdul Aziz	Magistrate, T. Anson.
7.	Abdul Kudus	S.I.T.C., T. Malim.
8.	Abdullah b. Ibrahim	Asst. District Officer, Tapah.
9.	Abdul Wahab	Magistrate, Tapah.
10.	Ariffin	Dy. A.D.O., Taiping.
11.	Ariffin b. Haji Abas	Agriculture Dept., Taiping.
12.	Abdul Karim	Bailiff, Court, Taiping.
13.	Abdul Aziz	Settlement Officer, Lenggong.
14.	Abdul Raffar	Sauk.
15.	Badarudin	Asst. District Officer, Kroh.
16.	Dr. Haji Ahmad	Kota Lama Kanan, Kuala Kangsar.
17.	Dato Ahmad	Chief Asst. District Officer, Batu Gajah.
18.	Dr. Megat Khas	Medical Officer, T. Anson.
19.	Hamidi	Kuala Kangsar.
20.	Haji Zainudin	Secretary to Kor'an Instruction, Kuala Kangsar.
21.	Haji Mohamed Nor	Talang, Kuala Kangsar.
22.	Harun	Settlement Officer, Parit.
23.	Haji Meor Aris	District Office, Parit.
24.	Hussain	Food Control Office, Parit.
25.	Haji Yeop Azhari	Settlement Officer, T. Malim.
26.	Hamidi	Penghulu, Ijok.
27.	Haji Meor Burhanudin	Penghulu, Kuala Kurau.
28.	Ibrahim b. Abdul Karim	Orang Kaya2 Shahbandar, Kampar.
29.	Ismail	Asst. Penghulu, Kati.
30.	Ismail	Settlement Officer, Lumut.
31.	Ismail	Supreme Court, Ipoh.
32.	Jamaludin	Lempor, Kuala Kangsar.
33.	Jaal	Magistrate, Batu Gajah.
34.	Jamal	Malay Officer, Batu Gajah.
35.	Jamaludin	Settlement Officer, Taiping.
36.	Jamaludin	Penghulu, Bidor.
37.	Kulop Abdul Rahman	Govt. Pensioner, Kuala Kangsar.
38.	Lob Bahaudin	Orang Kaya2 Laxamana, Taiping.
39.	Lope Abu Bakar	Kuala Kangsar.
40.	Mohamed Hashim	Orang Kaya2 Stia Bijaya Di-Raja, Kuala Kangsar.
41.	Mohamed Som	Settlement Officer, Kuala Kangsar.
42.	Mohamed Esah	Govt. Pensioner, Kuala Kangsar.
43.	Megat Mahmud	Teacher, Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.
44.	Mazlan	Kuala Kangsar.
45.	Mohamed Ibrahim	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
46.	Mohamed Yahaya	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
47.	Meor Hassan	Jawang, Kuala Kangsar.
48.	Megat Omar	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
49.	Megat Osman	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
50.	Megat Ismail	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.

No.	Name.	Address.
51.	Megat Abas	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
52.	Mohamed Baki	Malay Officer, T. Anson.
53.	Mohamed Azraai	Settlement Officer, T. Anson.
54.	Mohamed Yusof	S.I.T.C., T. Malim.
55.	Mustapha Albakri	District Officer, Tapah.
56.	Mohamed Zam	Settlement Officer, Tapah.
57.	Megat Mohamed Nor	Health Inspector, Kampar.
58.	Mohamed Hashim	Secretariat, Ipoh.
59.	Megat Jamalulzamri	Hospital Assistant, Ipoh.
60.	Mohamed Kasar	Magistrate's Court, Ipoh.
61.	Mohamed Marsidi	Ijok.
62.	Meor Hassan	Land Office, Lenggong.
63.	Mohamed Yahidin	Lenggong.
64.	Meor Ghazalli	Lenggong.
65.	Mohamed Najimi	Asst. Penghulu, Tanjong Tualang.
66.	Najmi	P.W.D., Bukit Merah.
67.	Nik Zabri	Kuala Kangsar.
68.	Raja Abdul Aziz	H.H. Sultan, of Perak, Kuala Kangsar.
69.	Raja Yusof	Y.T.M. Raja Muda, Teluk Anson.
70.	Raja Idris	Y.A.M. Raja Bendahara, Ipoh.
71.	Raja Abdul Rashid	Y.A.M. Raja Di-Hilir, Kuala Kangsar.
72.	Raja Kamaralzaman	Y.D.M. Raja Kechil Tengah, Taiping.
73.	Raja Ngah Alli	Y.D.M. Raja Kechil Bongsu, Kuala Kangsar.
74.	Raja Shahriman	Orang Kaya2 Engku Mahakurina, Kuala Kangsar.
75.	Raja Haji Ali	Orang Kaya2 Engku Imam Paduka Tuan, Kuala Kangsar.
76.	Raja Razman	Toh Muda Engku Mahakurina, Kuala Kangsar.
77.	Raja Hardan	Toh Muda Engku Imam Paduka Tuan, Kuala Kangsar.
78.	Raja Amir	A.D.C. to H.H. the Sultan of Perak, Kuala Kangsar.
79.	Raja Dazlan	Kuala Kangsar.
80.	Raja Badrol Shah	Kuala Kangsar.
81.	Raja Abdul Hamid	Kuala Kangsar.
82.	Raja Shahrudin	Kuala Kangsar.
83.	Raja Alang Rashid	Kuala Kangsar.
84.	Raja Badri Shah	Kuala Kangsar.
85.	Raja Haji Amin	Kuala Kangsar.
86.	Raja Izham	Kuala Kangsar.
87.	Raja Hanif Shah	Kuala Kangsar.
88.	Raja Azman	Kuala Kangsar.
89.	Raja Haji Shahar Shah	A.D.O., Taiping.
90.	Raja Kamaralbahrain	Asst. Inspector of Malay Schools, Kuala Kangsar.
91.	Raja Zainal Abidin	Dy. A.D.O., Kuala Kangsar.
92.	Raja Mohar	Malay Officer, T. Anson.
93.	Raja Badri Shah	Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
94.	Raja Chik Jaafar	Magistrate, Sitiawan.
95.	Raja Musa	Co-operative Officer, T. Anson.
96.	Raja Hussain	Settlement Officer, Kampar.
97.	Raja Omar	Govt. Pensioner, Ipoh.
98.	Raja Ariff Shah	Settlement Officer, Ipoh.
99.	Raja Salim	Govt. Pensioner, Taiping.
100.	Raja Omardin	Govt. Pensioner, Ipoh.
101.	Raja Aznam	Malay Officer, Taiping.

No.	Name.	Address.
102.	Raja Yeop Shahrudin	.. Settlement Officer, Taiping.
103.	Raja Abidin	.. Land Office, Taiping.
104.	Raja Mohamed	.. Survey Office, Taiping.
105.	Raja Shoran	.. Penghulu, Matang.
106.	Raja Halid	.. Settlement Officer, Selama.
107.	Raja Aznin	.. Health Inspector, Bagan Serai.
108.	Raja Lope Shahrudin	.. Penghulu, Selinding.
109.	Raja Abdul Aziz	.. Dy. A.D.O., Parit Buntar.
110.	Raja Yaacob	.. Rat Destruction Officer, Parit Buntar.
111.	Raja Lope Sulaiman	.. Parit.
112.	Raja Abdul Rahman	.. Govt. Pensioner, Kuala Dipang.
113.	Syed Abdul Hamid	.. Toh Muda O.K. Besar, Parit Buntar.
114.	Syed Yassin	.. Kuala Kangsar.
115.	Syed Zahirudin	.. Malay Officer, Lumut.
116.	Samsudin	.. Magistrate, Ipoh.
117.	Sulaiman	.. Magistrate, Taiping.
118.	Shahidin	.. Agriculture Office, Selama.
119.	Syed Osman	.. Parit Buntar.
120.	Wan Haji Mohamed Razalli	.. Orang Kaya Mentri, Taiping.
121.	Wan Mohamed Ali	.. Orang Kaya2 Sri Adika Raja, Kati.
122.	Wan Hamarudin	.. Toh Muda O.K., Temenggong, Lumut.
123.	Wan Ahmed Rashidi	.. Kuala Kangsar.
124.	Wan Hassan	.. Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
125.	Wan Hassan	.. Talang, Kuala Kangsar.
126.	Wan Ismail	.. Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
127.	Wan Salaidin	.. Settlement Officer, T. Anson.
128.	Wan Zarazillah	.. Co-operative Officer, Taiping.
129.	Wan Haji A. Manan	.. Penghulu, Batu Kurau.
130.	Wan Din	.. Toh Mengkong, Grik.
131.	Yeop Kamarudin	.. Kota Lama Kiri, Kuala Kangsar.
132.	Yeop Abdul Hamid	.. Settlement Officer, Taiping.
133.	Zainal Abidin	.. Clerk, District Office, Kampar.
134.	Raja Ismail	.. Asst. Penghulu, Banir.
135.	Raja Abdul Muhalib	.. Kampar Malay Tin Dredging, Kampar.
136.	Abdul Kadir	.. S.C.C. Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.
137.	Azizul Rahman	.. S.C.C. Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.
138.	Syed Nong Chick	.. S.C.C. Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.
139.	Tun Kamarul Zamri	.. S.C.C. Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.
140.	Abdul Hamid b. Sidek	.. Town Board Office, Tapah.
141.	Raja Azham	.. Bukit Chandan, Kuala Kangsar.
142.	Raja Azhar	.. S.C.C. King Edward VII School, Taiping.

OLD COLLEGIANS IN KEDAH.

No.	Name.	Address.
1.	Tungku Abdul Majid, K.C.S. ..	Secretariat, Alor Star.
2.	Tungku Ismail	Alor Star.
3.	Tungku Kassim, K.C.S.	D.O., Kuala Muda, Sungei Patani.
4.	Tungku Mohd. Akib	Alor Star.
5.	Tungku Mohd. Jewa, K.C.S. ..	Secretariat, Alor Star.
6.	Tungku Yacob	Dept. of Agriculture, Alor Star.

OLD COLLEGIANS IN TRENGGANU.

	Name and Rank.	Years at the College.	Present Occupation.	Address & Phone Number.
1.	Abdullah bin Khalid ..	1921—1928	Chief Clerk to Deputy Commissioner, S.C.C. Class I.	Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kampong Raja, Besut.
2.	Abdul Rahman bin Da Omar ..	1925—1933	Agricultural Assistant Class II.	Agricultural Dept., Kuala Trengganu.
3.	Abdul Ghani bin Dato Dagang Jati ..	1920—1928	O.C.P.D., Senior Inspector, State Police.	Police Dept., Kampong Raja, Besut.
4.	Kamaruddin bin Idris ..	1916—1922	Deputy Resident Commissioner, M.C.S. Class III.	Kemaman, Tels. Nos. 2 and 16.
5.	Mohd. Hashim bin Dato Dewangsa ..	1907—1912	Govt. Pensioner, (T.C.S. Class I B).	Jalan Haji Busu, Batu Burok, K. Trengganu.
6.	Megat Mokhtar bin Osman ..	1924—1930	S.C.S. Grade II Clerk.	Custodian of Enemy Property's Office, Kuala Trengganu
7.	Mohd. Yunus bin Ali ..	1926—1934	S.C.S. Grade II Clerk.	Land Office, Kuala Trengganu.
8.	Mohd. Nor bin Yeop Osman ..	1936—1941	Probationer, Settlement Officer.	Land Office, Kuala Trengganu.
9.	Nordin Ali bin Abdul Wahab ..	1936—1941	Provisional Clerk.	Secretariat Office, K. Trengganu, Tel. 61.
10.	Raja Arif Shah bin Harman ..	1925—1930	Court Inspector, State Police Sub-Inspector.	Central Police, Kuala Trengganu.
11.	Syed Osman bin Musa ..	1920—1927	Assistant Master, Teacher Grade I.	Sultan Sulaiman English School, K. Trengganu.
12.	Tengku Penglima Perang, Pahang, Tengku Muhammed ibni Al-marhum Sultan Ahmad, M.B.E. ..	1913—1920	Ag. Secretary to Resident Commissioner.	The Secretariat, K. Trengganu, Tel. No. 53. T.C.S. Class I B.
13.	Tengku Indera Segara, Tengku Mohamed bin Yussof ..	1915 1915	A.C.L.R. (T.C.S. Class III).	Land Office, Kuala Trengganu, Tel. 21.
14.	Tengku Embong bin Muda ..	1915	Unemployed.	Kota Madziah, Kuala Trengganu.
15.	Tengku Ngah bin Abdullah ..		Secretariat Office Clerk.	Died 1923. Buried at Makam Sheik Ibrahim, Padang, Kuala Trengganu.
16.	Tengku Hitam Majid bin Mahmud ..	1915—1918		Died 20th July, 1946. Buried at Royal Graveyards, Mesjid Abidin, Kuala Trengganu.
17.	Tengku Muda Mohamed bin Mahmud ..	1918—1923	Unemployed.	Kampong Pantai, Kuala Trengganu.
18.	Tengku Ismail ibni Al-marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin ..	1921—1923	H.H. The Sultan of Trengganu.	Istana Badariah Padang Negara, Kuala Trengganu. Tel. 29.
19.	Tengku Ali ibni Al-marhum Sultan Suleiman Trengganu ..	1925—1929	Unemployed.	Telagga Panchor, Kuala Trengganu.
20.	Tengku Hashim bin Omar ..	1931—1935	District Officer, T.C.S. Class II.	District Office, Kampong Raja, Besut.
21.	Tengku Abdul Aziz ibni Al-marhum Sultan Suleiman, Trengganu ..	1933—1934	Unemployed.	"Seri Timor," Padang Negara, K. Trengganu.
22.	Tengku Abdul Rashid ibni Al-marhum Sultan Suleiman, Trengganu ..	1933—1934	Unemployed.	Astana Kolam, Kuala Trengganu, Tel. 2.
23.	Tengku Ngah Mohamed bin Wok Mahmud ..	1935—1941	Col. Dev. & Wel. Scholar Studying Arts at Leeds University, England.	14, The Drive Roadhay, Leeds 8, England.
24.	Tengku Muda Mansor bin Hitam ..	1935—1939	Unemployed,	c/o Tengku Seri Wangsa, Kampong Dalam, Kuala Trengganu, Tel. 70.
25.	Tengku Ismail bin Muhammad ..	1937—1941	Local Produce Officer.	Food Control Dept., K. Trengganu, Tel. 28.
26.	Ishak bin Mohd. Essa ..	1921—1929	Ag. 2nd Asst. Sec. to Resident Commissioner, T.C.S. Class II.	Secretariat Office, K. Trengganu, Tel. 61.
27.	Wan Ismail bin Mahmud ..	1926—1935	S.C.S. Grade II Clerk.	Audit Dept., K. Trengganu, Tel. 40.
28.	Zambli bin Yeop Osman ..	1939—1941	Rice—Retailer.	c/o Yeop Osman, A.S.P., Kuala Trengganu.

OLD COLLEGIANS IN PERLIS.

	Name and Rank.	Years at the College.	Present Occupation.	Address & Phone Number.
1.	Dato' Muda Mohd. Razalli ..	1916—1922	Commissioner of Lands & Mines, Perlis (M.C.S.)	Land Office, Kangar, Perlis. Phone No. Kangar 28.
2.	Hassan bin Mohd. Noor ..	1940—1941	Student.	Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, Kedah.
3.	Ismail bin Sheikh Ahmad ..	1939—1941	Own Business.	c/o. State Auditor, Perlis.
4.	Mansor bin Othman ..	1937—1941	Clerk, State Treasury, Kangar, Perlis.	State Treasury, Perlis.
5.	Mohd. Taharim bin Haji Ibrahim ..	1911—1918	Chief Clerk, Magistrate's Court, Kangar.	Magistrate's Court, Kangar.
6.	Syed Abdan bin Syed Ahmad ..	1931—1937	Hospital Assistant, Kangar, Perlis.	Medical Department, Kangar, Perlis.
7.	Syed Abdul Hamid bin Syed Alwee ..	1940—1941	Student.	Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star, Kedah.
8.	Syed Kamarulzaman bin Syed Bahaldin	1936—1941	Clerk, Drainage and Irrigation Dept.	D. & I. Dept., Kangar, Perlis.
9.	Syed Mahadzar bin Syed Hussein ..	1936—1941	Joined the Raffles College since October, 1947.	Raffles College, Singapore.
10.	Tuan Syed Hussin bin Syed Saffi ..	1910—1916	Pensioner—Ex-Collector of Customs, Perlis.	Arau, Perlis.
11.	Wan Ahmad bin Abdullah ..	1936—1941	Clerk, Resident Commissioner's Office.	Resident Commissioner's Office, Kangar, Perlis.

LIST OF NEGRI SEMBILAN OLD BOYS.

	Name.	Years in the College.	Occupation.	Present Address.
1.	H.H. T. Abdul Rahman ..			Yam Tuan Besar, Negri Sembilan.
2.	Shamsudin ..			Undang of Jelebu.
3.	Mohd. Kassim ..			Undang of Sungei Ujong.
4.	Abu Zarim bin Omar ..	1936—1941	Student.	Loughborough, England.
5.	Abdul Rahman bin Jalal ..	1936—1941	Student.	King George V.
6.	Ahmad bin Ali ..	1938—1941	Private.	Malay Regiment.
7.	Abu Noh bin Ali ..	1912—1918	Farmer.	Sri Menanti, Negri Sembilan.
8.	Ahmad bin Lelah ..	1928—1934	Business.	-do-
9.	Che Bahaman ..	Probationer	District Officer.	District Office, Seremban.
10.	Che Othman ..	"	State Secretary.	Secretariat, Seremban.
11.	Che Yaacob bin Latiff ..	"	S.P.R.O.	3B, Jalan Dato Klana, Seremban.
12.	Dahalan bin Dato Muda ..	1936—1941	Business.	Batu Likir, Bahau.
13.	Ghazali bin Dato Mahmud ..	1934—1940	Malay Officer.	Land Office, Kuala Pilah.
14.	Hood bin Dato Ahmad ..	1936—1940	Student.	King George V.
15.	Khalid bin Tahir ..	1936—1941	Business.	Rasak, Seremban.
16.	Kadir bin Suhor ..	1928—1931	Clerk.	Land Office, Seremban.
17.	Khanifah bin Haji Ghani ..	1936—1941	Asst. Penghulu.	Balai Penghulu, Labu.
18.	Mohd. Nor bin Jalil ..	1937—1947	—	Health Research, Tampin.
19.	Ramli ..	1928—1934	Clerk.	Propaganda Department, Seremban.
20.	Raja Idris ..	1922—1923	Business.	Sri Menanti, Negri Sembilan.
21.	R. Khalid bin R. Harun ..	1937—1941	Malay Officer.	District Office, Kuala Pilah.
22.	Syed Mohamed ..	1937—1941	Student.	c/o Penghulu, Tampin.
23.	Shahar bin Idris ..	1936—1941	C/pl.	Malay Regiment.
24.	T. Mohamed bin T. Besar ..	1928—1934	Asst. District Officer.	District Office, Seremban.
25.	T. Hussin bin T. Yahaya ..	1920—1926	Magistrate.	Magistrate's Office, Seremban.
26.	T. Ahmad ..	1918—1922	A.D.C. to H.H.	Sri Menanti, Negri Sembilan.
27.	T. Nasir ..	1920—1926	Private Secretary.	-do-
28.	T. M. Shariff ..	1918—1924	Planter.	Kuala Pilah.
29.	T. Sulaiman ..	1908—1914	Planter.	-do-
30.	T. Daud ..	1934—1941	Student.	Loughborough, England.
31.	T. Md. Jamil ..	1933—1936	S. O.	Land Office, Kuala Pilah.
32.	T. Othman ..	1933—1936	Business.	Sri Menanti, Negri Sembilan.
33.	T. Shahbudin ..	1933—1936	Business.	-do-
34.	T. Munawir ..	1933—1936	Student.	27, Barkston Gardens, England.
35.	T. Abdullah ..	1933—1941	Student.	-do-
36.	T. Maamor ..	1929—1931	Business.	Sri Menanti, Negri Sembilan.
37.	T. Nasir ..	1937—1941	Student Teacher.	Kuala Pilah.
38.	T. Nujumuddin ..	1937—1941	Teacher.	Malay School, Ampang.
39.	Sheik Ahmad ..	1908—1913	Pensioner.	Jalan Dato Klana, Seremban.
40.	T. S. Idrus ..	1938—1947	Tunku Besar.	Tampin.
41.	Tajuddin ..	1937—1941	Student.	King George V.

OLD COLLEGIANS IN TRENGGANU.

Name and Rank.	Years at the College.	Present Occupation.	Address & Phone Number.

WE CONGRATULATE THE FOLLOWING OLD BOYS:

1. Tungku Ismail b. Sultan Zainal Abidin (1921-1923) on being appointed the Sultan of the State of Trengganu in September, 1945 in succession to Al-marhum Sultan Sulaiman Badarul Alam Shah.

2. Tungku Ismail ibni Sultan Ibrahim on being appointed to officiate as the Regent of Johore during the absence of his father in the United Kingdom from November 1945—October 1947.

3. Dato Onn bin Jaafar D.P.M.S. (1905—) on being appointed the first Mentri Besar of Johore under the new Constitution for the Federation of Malaya and on being elected the first President of U.M.N.O.

4. Dato Hamzah bin Abdullah (1905—1907) (O. K. Mentri) on being appointed the first Mentri Besar of Selangor under the new Constitution for the Federation of Malaya.

5. Dato Mahmud bin Mat, O.B.E., M.C.S., on being appointed the first Mentri Besar of Pahang under the new Constitution of the Federation of Malaya, and a member of the Public Officers' Salaries Commission.

6. Inche Abdul Malik bin Yusuf, M.C.S., (1911—1917) on being appointed the first Mentri Besar of Negri Sembilan under the New Constitution for the Federation of Malaya.

7. Nik Ahmad Kamil (Dato Sri Etia Raja) KN.C.S. (1920—1925) on being appointed the first Mentri Besar of Kelantan under the new Constitution for the Federation of Malaya.

8. Raja Haji Ahmad, M.C.S., (1908—1913) on being appointed the first Mentri Besar of Perlis under the new Constitution for the Federation of Malaya.

9. Tengku Panglima Prang (Pahang) Tengku Mohammed Ibni Almarhom Sultan Ahmed, M.B.E., on being appointed Mentri Besar, Trengganu, 1948.

10. Raja Uda bin Raja Mohamed, C.B.E., M.C.S., on being appointed the first State Secretary for Selangor under the new Constitution for the Federation of Malaya.

11. Dato Ahmad bin Osman, M.C.S., (1913—1917) on being appointed the first State Secretary for Perak under the New Constitution for the Federation of Malaya.

12. Dato Abu Samah bin Haji Ali, M.C.S., on being appointed State Secretary of Selangor, 1948.

13. Tengku Mohammed Hamzah, Tengku Sri Maha Raja, on being appointed State Secretary, Kelantan, 1948.

14. H.H. Tunku Yaacob bin Sultan Abd. Hamid (6 years) on being selected as one of the representatives for Malaya to attend the International Labour Organisation Conference at New Delhi in November 1947.

15. Dr. Muhammad Said on being awarded a Queen's Fellowship to do research work in the United Kingdom.

16. Dr. Megat Khas bin Megat Omar on being awarded a Queen's Fellowship to do research work in the United Kingdom.

17. Dato Muda Abdullah bin Mohd. Nordin on being promoted recently to the Malayan Civil Service.

18. Inche Abdullah bin Ibrahim on being promoted recently to the Malayan Civil Service.

19. Tunku Mohammad bin T. Besar Burhanudin on being promoted recently to the Malayan Civil Service.

20. Mohd. Hashim bin Idris on being promoted recently to the Malayan Civil Service.

21. Raja Ayoub bin Raja Bot on being promoted recently to the Malayan Civil Service.

22. Ahmad bin Haji Hussein on being promoted recently to the Malayan Civil Service.

23. Abu Zarim bin Omar (1936—1941) on being awarded a Malayan Union Scholarship to study electrical engineering at Loughborough College, Leicester, England.

24. Tunku Daud bin T. Besar Burhanudin on being awarded a Malayan Union Scholarship to study electrical engineering at Loughborough College, Leicester, England.

25. Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein on being awarded a Malayan Union Scholarship to study in the United Kingdom (Lincoln's Inn).

26. Tengku Ngah Mohamed bin T. Wan Mahmud on being awarded a Colonial Development and Welfare Scholarship to study for a Degree in Arts and a Diploma in Education at the University of Leeds.

27. Abang Kassim Taha (1937—1941) on being elected President of the Youth Movement of Sarawak.

28. Raja Othman bin Raja Ngah Ali. First Malay ever to become Supt. of Prisons. On his visit to England for a Refresher Course, he was able to meet Mr. Bazell. He is now the Supt. of Prisons, Kelantan and Trengganu.

RAFFLES COLLEGE LETTER.

RAFFLES COLLEGE,
SINGAPORE,
10th. December, 1947.

THE EDITOR,
MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE,
KUALA KANGSAR.

DEAR SIR,

ALLOW me, on behalf of the Old Boys of the Malay College now studying at Raffles College, Singapore, to congratulate you and your associates on the success that must accompany the publication of the first post-war number of the Malay College Magazine. The Magazine has always been an important link between the College and its Old Boys. We have thus a cause for rejoicing, and for being grateful to you and your associates, who have re-established that vital link.

The Magazine will bring back memories of days at the College—of Kuala Kangsar and the river; of the blue and purple hills surrounding the valley; of the "bricked" main College building; of the green playground; of the swimming-pool where Tarzan strained his vocal cord; of the Friday morning bugle; of the alleged 'hantus' after the midnight mail train has left the Station; of our canine friends, Punch and Judy; of Tayu and his retinue (Bless them all!); of debates and Shakespeare's plays; of John Peel and Old Ned; of social contacts with the members of the Staff, and of many more.

The memories sum up the function of the Magazine. They make our hearts young, and are the basis on which we rely when we say that "College life is the best life."

However, the Magazine has another function. It makes us realise that the contact between the College and the Old Boys through the medium of the Magazine is not enough, if we are to maintain the unity of feeling. What are we to do to remedy that limitation? We can appeal to the Malay College Old Boys' Association to put up a suitable plan to make it possible for the Old Boys to contact the College regularly and more closely.

We, at Raffles College, could, in the mean-time and for want of a better device, suggest that the present boys of the Malay College write to us, and ask us questions regarding Raffles College, if they think that they are coming to further their studies here. Let us tell you something about Raffles College, so that your curiosity may be whetted sufficiently to induce you to enquire from us further.

The three years' course at Raffles College is linked to the University of London courses for Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The Raffles College Diploma is awarded to successful students.

There are two courses of study—an Arts Course made up of the following departments—Economics, English, Geography, History and Mathematics; a Science Course comprising of the departments of Chemistry, Geography, Mathematics and Physics. An undergraduate reads a group of three subjects. He will have to specialise in one of them when he gets into his second year.

There is a Raffles College Union managed by the students. In addition, there are various student societies which organise talks, films, stage shows, excursions and so on.

We have said enough; we await letters from the boys of the Malay College. We are also looking forward to a grand reunion if the Old Boys' Association could arrange one.

Wishing the Malay College every success in all its activities.

Yours sincerely,

UNGKU MOHSIN.

FROM AN OLD COLLEGIAN IN ENGLAND.

THE "GROVE,"

ASHBY ROAD,

LOUGHBOROUGH, LEICS.

4th. November, 1947.

DEAR MR. CAREY,

VERY glad to inform you that all the Malay students who came over with me on the "Georgic" arrived safely at Liverpool on September 3rd. They have all started their respective courses of studies now and everyone seems quite happy in his new surroundings.

Loughborough College did not commence its Christmas Term until September 23rd. and T. Daud and I had a most enjoyable stay in London during the intervening fortnight. At first the bigness of the city and the sprawling nature of its suburbs awed us a little, but soon we became familiar with the underground means of travel and we found that we could get about quite easily.

We lost no time then in visiting most of the places of historic as well as present day interest which we have so often read about.

We left the capital on 23rd. September and made for Loughborough, which is going to be our home for the next 4 or 5 years. Both of us intend to sit for the London External B.Sc. degree in addition to the College diploma and hope to do well in both. It is too early yet to report on our progress, but you'll be informed of how we get along from time to time.

We are both staying in one of the College Residential Halls about 15 minutes walk from the College building. Ours is a very cosmopolitian crowd, and it is very pleasing to see students of various creeds and colours mingling under the same roof in an atmosphere of extreme friendliness. If only more people from all parts of the world could mix freely like this and understand one another better, I am sure most of the problems confronting the UNO now could be pigeon-holed for ever.

I have never seen anything quite as lovely as the English country side. Even now when the brown leaves of the trees have started to fall, I still find in the autumn landscape a beauty all its own. I have no doubt at all that I am going to like my stay in this country very much despite the austerity it is at present enveloped in. Only the cold dampens my spirit a little, but then I shall regard it more as an experience than as an ordeal.

I have just heard from Mr. Bazell who said he had been warned of our arrival by you. He is very happy to see so many of his old boys invading the country and expressed a hope that we would all be able to arrange a meeting one of these days.

So long. Please remember me to all the masters and boys.

Yours sincerely,

ABU ZARIM.

"HARI RAYA HAJI."

EVERY religion has its own annual festivals. We Muslims have also our festivals, when we enjoy ourselves and at the same time pray to God and help the poor. Each year we have two very important days, one being the 1st. of Shawal, while the other is the 10th. of Zulhijjah. The former is called the Hari Raya Puasa, while the latter is known as the Hari Raya Haji.

The Hari Raya Puasa is observed by every Muslim in all parts of the world on the day immediately after the month of Ramadan has ended. Ramadan is the holy month of fasting for Muslims all over the world. The strict precepts of Islam state that the faithful must abstain from eating and drinking between the hours of sunrise and sunset for the whole of this lunar month. The Holy Prophet, Mohammed, has frequently stated that the mere abstention from food and drink during the day does not reveal the significance of the fast. Fasting is really an Islamic institution for the improvement of one's moral and spiritual condition. The observance of fasting dates from the beginning of the Muslim era. It has been observed throughout the Mohammedan world by every true believer however grave the world situation may have been. Hari Raya Puasa is the Muslim day of thanksgiving following the fasting month.

Hari Raya Haji is observed to celebrate the happy day on which the Muslims who have gone on pilgrimage to Mecca obtain the title of Haji. A Muslim after he has gone to Mecca is called a Haji. But by merely going to Mecca he does not become a Haji; he must be there on certain days, and do all the things required by the Law of Mohammed. Here I have to explain to you how a Muslim becomes a Haji.

Every year Muslims from every corner of the earth go on pilgrimage to Mecca. They can go there at any time, but the essential dates are the 9th., 10th., 11th., 12th. and 13th. of Zulhijjah, which is the twelfth month of Islam. If a Muslim wishes to become a Haji he must be there on these five days.

On the 8th., all the pilgrims, numbering no less than 70,000, assemble in the holy city of Mecca. After the hour of noon, they bathe and purify themselves and prepare to leave Mecca. Then they wrap their bodies with clean pieces of white cloth called "ihram," which must never be sewn. They must neither cover their heads nor wear belts. They then start off towards Arfah which is nine miles away from Mecca, passing through Mina and Muzdalifah: these places are at intervals of three miles along the route to Arfah. Some will ride on camels, others in carriages of all kinds, but from the religious point of view walking barefoot is the best. Everyone who wishes to become a Haji must spend the night at Arfah.

Arfah is mere desert the whole year round, except on the 9th. of Zulhijjah. On that date the scene is singularly picturesque. Here are pitched magnificent tents of different colours, adorned with pennons of russet and black, the chosen colours of the leader of each group. The cords of the tents, too, are of the same colour; the pennons bear the name of the Sheikh or leader of the group of pilgrims in the tent. This is a meeting place for all the Muslims in the world, and it was here, too, that Adam met his long-lost beloved Eve in the days of old.

Some pilgrims reach the camp three hours after sunset; but the last stragglers do not arrive till midnight, when it is dark and cold. Numberless fires can be seen lighted on an area of ground three or four miles in length; high and brilliant clusters of lamps mark the different places of encampment of the Sheikhs. Pilgrims are to be seen in every direction wandering among the tents in search of companions whom they have lost in the confusion on the road; several hours elapse before the noise and clamour subsides. A few will sleep that night, but many prefer to sit up praying.

The next morning some of the more energetic pilgrims spend their time visiting places of interest such as the exact spot where Adam met Eve. After mid-day, the pilgrims wash and cleanse their bodies. But the weather is generally cloudy, and rather cold, and this induces nine-tenths of the pilgrims, shivering under the thin covering of the ihram, to avoid the water. The time of Asar (or about 3 o'clock, p.m.) approaches, however, when the Ceremony of the Haji that has attracted the whole assembly, takes place.

The assembled caravans and the whole mass of pilgrims move forward over the plain towards Mina; every tent has been packed up, and is ready for the occasion. Innumerable torches are lighted, and the sparks from them fly far and wide over the plain. On arriving at Muzdalifah the pilgrims take a rest after the two hours' march. Everyone is required to spend the first half of the night at Muzdalifah. No order is observed here in encamping and everyone lies down on the first suitable spot, but no tents are pitched as they are due to leave Muzdalifah after mid-night.

On arriving at Mina each group under a Sheikh encamps upon the spot which tradition has assigned to it. It is the dawn of the 10th. of Zulhijjah, which is the Hari Raja Haji, when they arrive at this place. It is said that, when Abraham returned from the pilgrimage to Arfah, and arrived at Mina, the

devil Eblys presented himself before him at the entrance of the valley, to obstruct his passage; the angel Gabriel, who accompanied the Patriach, advised him to throw stones at him, which he did, and after being pelted by him seven times, Eblys retired. When Abraham reached the middle of the valley, Eblys again appeared before him, and, for the last time, at its western extremity; on both occasions he was repulsed by the same number of stones. After disposing of the baggage the pilgrims hasten to the ceremony of throwing stones at these three spots, where it is said Eblys appeared before Abraham. Three stone pillars mark the three spots.

The pilgrims crowd in rapid succession round the first pillar, called "Djamrat el Awla"; and everyone throws seven small stones successively upon it. The second and third spots are called "Djamrat el Owsat," and "Djamrat el Sofaly," where the ceremony will be repeated on the next two days. The stones used for this purpose are to be the size of a marble, or thereabouts; and the pilgrims are advised to collect them in the plain of Muzdalifah, but they may likewise take them from Mina.

Having performed the ceremony of casting stones, the pilgrims kill the animals which they have brought with them for sacrifice; and between six and eight thousand sheep and goats are made ready on this occasion. Any place may be chosen for these sacrifices, which are performed in every corner of Mina; but the favourite spot is a smooth rock at its western extremity, where several thousand sheep are killed in the space of a quarter of an hour.

The pilgrims remain for two days more at Mina. Exactly at mid-day, on the 11th of Zulhijjah, seven small stones are again thrown against the second place where the Eblys appeared; and the same is done at the third pillar on the 12th. of Zulhijjah, so that by the three repeated throwings, each time of seven stones, the number twenty-one will be cast during the three days. After the last throwing on the 12th., the pilgrims generally return to Mecca in the afternoon, but some remain at Mina till the next day.

After mid-day all the tents are pulled down, the pegs are drawn, and the canvas is folded, and in less than a minute nothing remains of that romantic scene but a deserted field of sand, not to be visited again until the sun has compassed 365 days and nights. The embers lie black and cold upon the sand; these are the only signs left behind by the pilgrims. Then a long caravan is seen streaming along the road to Mecca, and it will pass through valleys and hills, "and all these are sand, sand, sand, still sand, and only sand, and sand, and sand again."

Upon arrival at Mecca, the pilgrims have to perform the "tawaf," "sa'i" and the "berchukor" before they can discard the ihram and put on their ordinary clothes again. The "tawaf" is performed by going round the Kaabah. The Kaabah is in the very middle of the Mecca mosque, and is really a rock of cube-like structure about 35 feet in height, 32 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth. It is draped all round in black silk into whose texture are woven sundry verses from the Koran. This cloth is made by maidens and sent every year from Egypt. The Kaabah was erected by the Prophet Abraham and has been repaired several times, the last time being a hundred years after the death of Prophet Mohammed. It is towards this Kaabah that Muslims from all parts of the world turn their faces in saying their daily prayers. The Black Stone, which lies embedded in the north-eastern corner of the walls of the Kaabah, is believed to have come down from Heaven together with Adam and Eve at the time of their fall. It is also believed the stone was originally white in colour, but due to human sins it has grown black.

The "tawaf" is performed by going round this Kaabah seven times, in such a way that you keep your left shoulder on the side nearest to it. The starting point of the "tawaf" is the place in line with the famous Black Stone. As the pilgrims go round they repeat certain prayers, and when they come back to the Black Stone they have to kiss it, or if they cannot get near enough owing to the crowd, they can wave their hands towards it.

The "sa'i" is performed by walking seven times between Safa and Marwa, two hillocks just outside the Mecca mosque towards the east, about two furlongs distant from one another. At a certain point in this walk, whether going or coming, the pilgrims have to run for about ten yards. This "sa'i" done, comes the "berchukor," which is merely to shave the hair of the head. But some, who like to keep their hair, may do so, provided that they pull out three hairs from their head. This finished, the ihram can be discarded and ordinary clothes put on.

There is nothing else for the pilgrims to do, but to prepare for the journey home. But some will wish to buy the "serbans" or turban, and "jubbah," which is a pilgrim's habit, for themselves, so that they may be distinguished on high days from those who are not Hajis in their own countries. After this, the pilgrims at last say "Good-bye" to the Holy Land with a clear conscience, happy in the belief that they have served Allah in so far as His commandment in connection with the pilgrimage is concerned.

HASHIM SAM,
Form Shell.

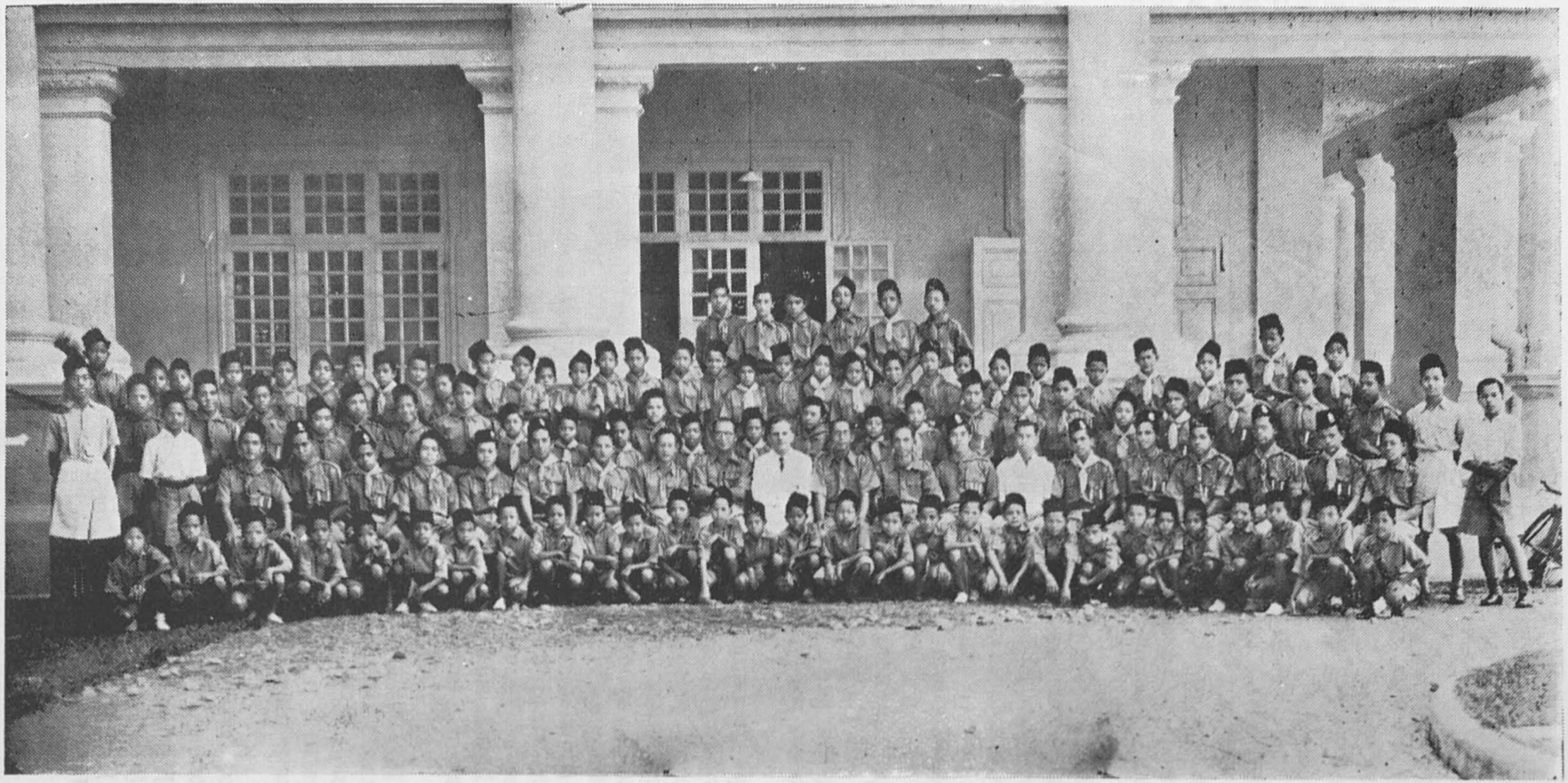
WHAT IS THE ANSWER?

IT is six o'clock, and despite the cold misty morning, Seremban Station is thronged with relatives and friends who have come to send off boys who are to become students of the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. To some, this is a happy occasion, a thrill at a new prospect and a new life, but to a few youngsters who have never ventured away from their parents' knees, this is a sad affair. I am among the many to leave, and among the few who can afford to regard this scene of parting with an air of indifference, for I have experienced similar partings years ago and the last one, and one which I vividly remember, was in September, 1941. Now it is the 29th January, 1947, and once again I am seeing that familiar scene. But why, after such a long interval?

Malaya had been turned upside down, the high had changed places with the low, the strong with the weak and the rich with the poor. People had either to make themselves small, or bow low or become dumb, lest the ever-cutting sword of the Kempeitais sever their heads. Might was always right, and the order of the sword, formulated by the sponsors of "the Co-prosperity Sphere" ruled supreme.

Men had donned their uniforms to march to death, or to gain honour and glory for their country, or to become beasts with a thirst for blood and a lust to kill. Truly the world was peopled by devils and not men; devils who loved to fight and had fought with a vengeance.

The blood of thousands had mingled with the dust, the blood of millions had reddened the desert-sands, the earth, oceans and green grass. Millions, too, perished by a more cruel and bloodless death. Men, women and children starved, froze with cold and died like flies in the infamous concentration camps at Belsen



THE MALAY COLLEGE SCOUTS.

and Dachau, on the equally infamous Siam Death Railway, in villages and on streets and lanes. We have seen living skeletons, and dying scarecrows with their eyes staring blankly at nothing. They had borne the slow pangs of starvation and cold until death mercifully relieved them. We heard the shrieks and groans of the wounded, the babbles and whimpers of the dying. We heard the hail of bullets, of bombs which had laid waste the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. No amount of tears can compensate for all that happened.

The train is now on its way and is nearing Kajang and through the window far in the distance I can see the first rays of dawn glimmering through—a sign of a bright and happy day, a symbol of a brighter and happier future. But wait! hovering overhead are dark clouds, sinister and threatening. I pray to God for a clear sky so that we may have a peaceful journey till the end.

Now as the train winds its way through quaint villages, through hills and valleys, and picturesque rice fields stretching far in the distance under the glory of the sunrise—a sight to wonder at—my mind is filled with wild, furious thoughts. What has the world gained through those grim years of horror? The victors have earned the glory of victory; the vanquished, the humilitation of defeat, but the world has suffered irreparable losses, utter ruin and devastation. The shackles of slavery are loosed and the voice of freedom is heard again but their joys are drowned by the bitter sufferings which we have endured. Our once proud civilization was reduced to chaos and the laws of humanity were cast aside to pave a way for a reign of terror. This is over now but the cunning fox, the scheming jackal and the discontented pig still remain.

Tragic was the fate of youths who after struggling hard to glean some sweet things out of life found themselves tossed mercilessly into the fury of a mad and unreasoning world. For five solid years I have been wandering like a man lost in a dense fog, groping his way, day by day dreaming and waiting and all the time hoping that the fog would eventually disappear and that soon I would be in broad daylight again. It is with unspeakable joy that I am able now to trudge freely along the old familiar road at the end of which lie hopes of peace and comfort. Even so my mind is heavy, burdened by the gloom of the future—a future which seems to me darker than it was five years ago, for I bring back to the *Alma Mater* an almost empty head to assist me to overcome the obstacles that lie ahead.

Amidst these thoughts, amidst the hooting and whistling of the engines, a voice, strangely familiar in me says, "Along this road lies your future. Hold fast and spare nothing. It may be your last chance. It is your last chance." "Your last chance" repeats the voice over and over again almost in rhythm with the bustling of the turning wheels below me. Slowly, with something akin to fear I look up, look straight before me, then, I find my own voice hoarsely answering, "Yes, this is my road. I lost it once, shall I lose it again?" Frantically I question, and intently I listen. My ears, mind and heart are waiting anxiously. At last I hear the voice coming from a far distance, murmuring inaudibly. It scarcely rises above a whisper, and it is gradually fading away. The voice has given me no answer

YUSSOF ZAINAL.

HOW TO SPEND ONE'S LEISURE HOURS

"ALL work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," says an English proverb. From such proverbs we understand that from the small boys at school to great men of learning, games are necessary for the development of a healthy mind. A few hours of leisure often present themselves, but how these hours should be spent is always a problem.

Many people love to be idle. They like to lounge in coffee shops, watching people coming and going. Uneducated people, in particular, make eating shops their places of meeting and boasting. They chatter and behave as if the shops belonged to them. Some people spend their time gambling: they dream of becoming rich overnight.

Very few people think of devoting some of their leisure hours to the study of nature. Very few people pause to appreciate and enjoy the beauty of the flowers, the birds and the other creations of God. The rivers with their green, bushy banks and cool, surrounding air, the odour of flowers, the chirping of birds in the early morning and the cries of insects at dusk refresh the body and mind and help us to forget the affairs of the school and the office.

"Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise" is another proverb. Let us leave our beds early, before sunrise. Let us go out and sit underneath a tree and meditate. Let us think of God and watch the glory of the rising sun. Let us appreciate His greatness in the beauty of nature.

Then there is the world of books. "Reading maketh a full man," said Bacon. A person surrounded by good books is comparable to a person surrounded by great intellects. Let us enter this world. Let us go forward and meet the philosophers and men of learning who have so much to pass on to us.

Music, again, can help us. Music can relieve our sufferings and change our nature. It has been known to soften the hearts of criminals. "A man who hath no music in himself, and is not moved by the sweet sounds, is fit for treason. The notions of his spirit are dull as night, and his affection dark as Erebus," wrote Shakespeare. Let us revel in the masterpieces of the great composers. Let us learn to appreciate the sonata and the symphony.

A healthy mind, however, is of little use unless it accompanies a healthy body. Let us all visit the playing fields and the gymnasium regularly. Let us exercise all our muscles and so avoid the dangers of becoming thin and weak citizens. Let us do this to produce a healthy race.

My friends, in these ways let us show the world that we realise that time is the raw material of every accomplishment. Let us show the world that we have learnt how to live for twenty-four hours of every day. Let us use our leisure hours for profit, not in money, but in health, in pleasure and in wisdom.

ABDUL RAHIM YUSOFF.

"THE CIRCUS"

'CIRCUS' is a Latin word which means a circle or ring. In the olden days a circus was a space, circular, oval, or sometimes rectangular in shape, intended for the staging of races and athletic contests. The circus was the only public spectacle at Rome in which the sexes sat together. The chief circus at Rome was the Circus Maximus which was built in 329 B.C.

The modern circus, which really dates from the eighteenth century, has not much in common with the ancient variety. It is usually nomadic in character, and the performances are given in a tent with a central arena. Jumping through hoops riding two horses at the same time, and such exhibitions, varied by the witticisms of the traditional clowns, formed almost the sole attractions for a long time. The modern circus is mainly a display of trained animals varied by acrobatic feats. First the animals are taught not to fear man, and then they learn simple tricks, by repetition, usually followed by a reward. In a circus not only horses and dogs, but every kind of animal will perform—lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, bears, goats, monkeys and birds.

The clowns are still the main figures in a circus. To be a clown, you have to do more than just fool about with white stuff on your face, making a lot of noise and turning somersaults. Every bit of a clown's performance is carefully planned and timed. To be a good one, you must be an athlete, a tumbler, a good team worker and more than a bit of a wag into the bargain. A clown is always ready with a joke; he must be able to turn any small mishap in a performance into fun, and he must be able to make his audience laugh by a mere turn of his head or a gesture. At one minute he will be up to mischief: then he will stumble and muff a trick. People will laugh and feel sorry for the poor old fellow at one and the same time.

Traditionally, the circus clown has a white face and wears a white felt conical cap, a frill round his neck and a one-piece dress with baggy trousers. These trousers are very important; they must be effective at all costs—decorated with big spots or bold stripes or grotesque ornaments. A good clown knows how to make up his face so that it looks like white enamel; and on it he makes his own few characteristic markings in red and black, drawn with great care. When we think of a circus we automatically think of the clowns.

The other afternoon, we went full of excitement to the circus. Yes, Mr. Reader, it was an extraordinary circus; it was Indian to the backbone, and of course a modern post-war circus. Never before in my life have I gone to a purely Indian circus, though I have been to a Chinese circus and even a European in the good old days that are gone.

The tent was a fairly large one, though its roof could no longer be called a roof—rain and sunlight were at liberty to pour into this tent. The seats, besides being dirty, were uncomfortable. However, no one cared about petty discomforts, and so, with the arrival of all the other school-children, the show commenced.

The show opened with a speech given by the manager of the circus. He was a big, fat man of the darkest colour. He was about six feet in height and would have been graceful to look at if he had not been such a corpulent person. His profession and situation had taught him a ready command over his countenance, which he could contract at pleasure into solemnity, although its natural expression was that of good-humoured indulgence. The projection of the veins of the forehead, the readiness with which the upper lip and its black moustaches quivered upon the slightest emotion, plainly intimated that he was efficient, full of initiative and resource, and a good leader.

The opening performance was an acrobatic display on the trapeze by three girls, one of whom specialized in balancing on a horizontal bar while sitting on a chair with one small girl on her shoulder and another lying down on her rigid legs. But the real acrobats were the three other girls and a man who kept swinging in turn from the trapeze to be caught by another girl on the second trapeze, and back again with a somersault in mid-air. Another interesting performance was the orderly riding of one-wheeled cycles by a number of girls. The announcer introduced them to the audience as the Queens of Beauty, and accompanied their display of "going round the mulberry bush" with a song of the same title.

A display which is not common to all circus shows was the act performed by a big goat. It was an old grandpa-goat with a long white beard, four feet from hoof to shoulder. This goat was made to walk along a flat piece of iron about the breadth of its own two feet and approximately eight yards in length. Halfway on its third trip it had to put all its four feet on a small flat piece of wood, which was fixed on the "tight-rope" and on this it had to turn about. This same old goat together with another one later startled everyone by standing calmly in between two tigers. Then followed many other performances which are common among circus shows. I was not at all interested in the human performances, though they were excellent. But when the time came for an animal to show its ability, I was always ready to take an interest and applaud.

The national anthem ended the show. Instead of going straight home, I lingered among the cages of "Mr. Stripes" and the "King of the Forest." Over all the cages clung the pungent, acrid, penetrating smell of the animals. I longed to reach through the bars and stroke the tigers, as I did the cats at home. I loved and pitied those great cats. They never looked at you but right through you, with a calm remoteness and sick longing. I imagined myself opening the cages and leading them off to the woods, to earn their everlasting friendship. Oh, how cruel men are, to put those freedom-loving animals into captivity, when they themselves are still fighting for their own freedom. With a heavy heart I walked back home. The ground was hard, the air was still, and my road was lonely; a distant bell tolled the hour of seven: the charm of the hour lay in its approaching dimness, in the pale and sinking sun.

HASHIM SAM,

Form Shell.

SOME MALAY SUPERSTITIONS.

I HAVE always wondered why superstitions are enforced, and, as the result of hard thinking, I have come to the conclusion that some of the Malay's superstitions have a secret aim behind them and that they are introduced for some reason or other. The aims of most of them, I think, can be clearly seen by the generation of today but they were not realised by the children of olden days.

Superstitions, as you all perhaps know, started in the days of our forefathers and then led on from generation to generation. Some of them were introduced with the idea of preventing disobedient children of olden days adopting bad ways and habits. So disobedient were they that they did not care to follow their parents' advice and they did not care to listen to their parents if the latter tried to stop them from doing something bad.

In order to prove the above statements let us take and consider some of superstitions. For instance, a boy is prohibited from throwing stones about when the sun is about to set, for it seems that that is the time when all the devils return to their homes. The stones may then, by chance, hit a devil's eyes and thus cause it to be angry. It will then, by its evil power, harm the boy and this may result in death. The true aim of this superstition, I think, is quite obvious. As you all know, we cannot see very well at the time when the sun is setting and so the boy also may not be able to see the people in front of him. The old people, being scared that the stones would, by chance, hit another person's eyes or head, introduced this saying.

Another superstition says that bachelors will not find a wife if the morning birds, especially magpies, fly over them or over the roofs of their houses while they are still lying in bed. This serves a great purpose. Morning birds start to fly about in search of food as the sun rises. Usually a lazy person always gets up late; it means more than this to the Mohammadans, for we cannot say our "Suboh Prayer" if we are asleep. So in order to prevent the young from being lazy and sleeping till midday without doing their duty to God, the old folks invented this saying.

When there is a lot of noise in a house such as singing and banging of the floor, which children are fond of doing, you will hear a man shouting thus, "Will you stop making that noise or the devil will come and dance under our house!" If you study this expression carefully you will realize that, if the man were to express it more straightforwardly, he would have said, "Will you stop that noise because I cannot sleep!"

Cutting finger-nails at night is strictly prohibited for it will produce grave consequences. One's life will be shortened if one does so. This is quite ridiculous. There was no electric light in the olden days; instead they had torches to provide them with light, which were, of course, not sufficiently bright. So when a boy cut his finger-nails he might even cut his fingers as well. Thus this superstition was introduced.

Parents are not supposed to cane their children with a bamboo because it is said that misfortune will befall their children, if they do so. Misfortune, in the sense of the old, not only means bleeding or swelling but it really means

that the boy will have bad luck throughout his life. In inventing this superstition, our forefathers proved to be wise. When a bamboo is used in order to cane a boy, unlike a stick, it will soon split into small pieces thereby producing very sharp edges which will undoubtedly cut the boy's body.

As has been stated above, superstitions are also a device to stop children getting into bad habits. Eating something which is in the cooking-pan without putting it on the plate first, is considered to be a bad habit. That is why there is a superstition which says that if one does this, one's face will be as black as the pan itself on one's marriage day. Smelling the food before eating it is also a bad habit because if we are used to smelling our food in our house, we are apt to do it in our friend's house too, which is, of course, an insult to our host. Our host may suspect that we consider that the food which he serves us is bad or not properly cooked. So in order to prevent such things occurring, the old folks introduced a saying which says that if a person smells his food before eating it, the food will cease to benefit him in any way.

These are some of the superstitions which have been considered by me; of course, there are many more that can be analysed. I am already convinced that superstitions have been introduced by the sages of old to assist in controlling their fellow countrymen. My readers, however, may have different views; in that case, maybe this short article may provoke a few readers to start an argument on this important matter.

ISHAK PATEH AKHIR,
Form Shell.

RITZUWAN'S ADVENTURE UNDER THE JAPANESE

WHEN the Japanese had overrun Malaya in December 1941, everything seemed dark for Ritzuwan. At that time he was only twelve years of age. He had just returned home for his Christmas Holidays, hoping to resume his studies the next year, but he had hoped in vain. He was very small and did not know what to do. To work in the fields would be very hard for him, and he lacked the knowledge and experience that would allow him to work in an office.

The condition of life at that time was very poor. His father was a government servant, and unfortunately when the Japanese came he was dismissed. The family had a very difficult problem to face. In due course, with the help of their neighbours in the village, his father accumulated sufficient capital to run a small business. So from then onwards there was a little improvement in their daily life.

After six months, the Japanese established a school in their village. It was not a big school and the standard of education was not very high, but Ritzuwan was advised by his father to attend the Japanese school. He took his father's advice and so he attended the Japanese Gakko. At school they learned the Japanese language, their writing as well as their songs. Physical training was compulsory. They had their examinations thrice a year, and at the end of the year an opportunity was given to the first six boys of the highest form to leave the school and take

up positions awaiting them in the service of the Government. Fortunately Ritzuwan was amongst the six. He lost no time in applying for the job, for the thought that it would give him a chance to earn his own living. But he soon discovered that he was only a junior clerk in a Police Department. During his first two or three months in the service he was very satisfied. As time went on Ritzuwan found that the Japanese Inspectors were torturing people with the last extremes of human torture such as forcing them to drink gallons and gallons of water, or caning, or kicking them. He could not stand it. He was compassionate. So he asked to be allowed to resign and it was approved. He left the service and returned to his village, where he would roam about in his shabby clothes and with empty pockets.

At last one of his best friends, Roslan, came to him, and asked him whether he should like to join him in his business. Ritzuwan replied that he was very pleased, but said that he was without a single cent. Roslan replied that it was excusable because he too started the business not with his own money. He said that they were going to be brokers. So Roslan and Ritzuwan worked together as second-hand clothes brokers.

Everyday, early in the morning, they left the town with their own bicycles for the village. They brought with them two big baskets of second-hand clothes. They went from village to village. It was both good and tiring work. Sometimes they made a large profit, while sometimes they did not get a single cent. They continued their business day after day throughout the year and by this time they had their own capital. It was not very much, but it was sufficient to start a business of their own. At first, their business was in the local town only, but later, as they gathered more capital they went to the neighbouring country—Thailand.

What did they take there? At that time in their country rice was very plentiful, while in Thailand rice was scarce. Therefore the Thais needed rice. So the boys went there by land, through jungles and over hills. It took about ten hours to cross these jungles and hills into Thailand. It was interesting to note that each man could shoulder ten gantangs of rice across those jungles and hills to the other side. The weight was about sixty katties. They started their journey from the flat land early in the morning. They brought with them their food and about half-way through the journey they had their tiffin. They also met several obstacles. Firstly, the rice was smuggled out and therefore they were on the look out for the Japanese. Secondly, if it rained all the rice would be wet and become dirty. The path would be slippery and there were several thorns on the path. There were also leeches to suck their blood. Lastly, on certain occasions, they had to sleep in the hills in the heart of the jungles if the rain fell very heavily—there were several small huts scattered about.

The business was a very profitable one. They made a lot of money. They bought a gantang of rice for thirty dollars (Japanese) and when they reached the other side they sold it for a hundred dollars and even more. Finding that it was a very laborious task to go through the hills and jungles, they tried to take the rice by sea. At that time, however, pirates were numerous near the coast, but they succeeded in smuggling the rice by sea three or four times. On their fifth trip they were met by the pirates, and all the money and rice were seized.

The pirates loaded the sacks of rice into their sampans and left Ritzuwan and his company their empty sampan, and ordered them to go or else they would shoot them. So they had to give way and slowly they paddled their empty sampan home. They were bankrupt.

Ritzuwan returned home in a very sad condition and told his father what had happened. Both his father and mother were very sad to hear the bad news. Ritzuwan wanted to try to work somewhere else to regain his money, but, during his absence, his father had bought a few acres of padi-fields, and now wished that his son would work there. Finding no other means of obtaining money, Ritzuwan worked in the fields and became a padi-planter.

One lovely morning while he was under the great heat of the tropical sun ploughing the land, his brother came running and shouting. He was surprised and thought that there must be something wrong with his brother. He said that the Japanese had surrendered. At first Ritzuwan did not believe it, but when he read the newspaper which his brother brought he was very happy and went home. When he reached home his father gave him further news. They were then waiting for the British to come.

It was not long afterwards that the British returned. They once again established the schools. After making up his mind, Ritzuwan decided to continue his studies and so he enrolled at his previous school.

WAN MAKHZAN,
Form Shell.

THE SAKAIS IN UPPER PERAK.

IF we look back into Malayan History, we find that the Sakais are natives of Malaya. They are brown-skinned people. They are mostly like the Malays. Their hair is curly but they suffer a great deal from skin diseases. They are very small and strong.

The Sakais who live in Upper Perak are not the same as those who live in other places. Here the Sakais are divided into two types. They are the 'sakai bukit' and the 'sakai semang.' The 'sakai bukit' live on the mountain sides; 'sakai semang' live near the town. They live in a tribal fashion. They are nomadic as they move from one place to another now and again. Each of their tribes has its own chief. According to their custom, when a member of their tribe dies, they will soon leave the hut. They will make a new one elsewhere; in other words, they cannot stay there any more. The dead man is buried under their hut. They destroy their hut before leaving for a new one.

The 'sakai bukit' are good farmers. The 'sakai semang' are lazy. The 'sakai semang' do not own any land for cultivating their food-crops. They buy their food from the town.

Some Sakais tattoo their faces. They also wear rings through their noses. Being terribly afraid of ghosts, they often hang up dry honey-combs or perforated coconut shells outside their dwellings. Their distinctive weapons are the blow-pipes, with which they are extremely skiful. Both tribes use blowpipes. Some of them also use spears. The use of the blowpipes is more or less limited to the area in which the 'ipoh' tree grows. The darts which they use are prepared with the 'ipoh' poison and with other poisons as well. The effective range of the darts is about forty to sixty yards. Squirrels, birds and other kinds of animals are killed within a few minutes. A blowpipe consists of inner and outer tubes, made of bamboo. The outer tube protects the inner one. The surface of the weapon is often decorated with a geometrical design. It is very light, and it can be held to the lips by its extreme end. The darts are not made of bamboo. They are made from the ribs of leaves. The Sakais carry them in their quivers, hanging from their belts.

The 'sakai bukit' sometimes live in rock shelters, but as a rule they prefer huts. Sometimes they make their huts on the tops of trees at a height of about thirty feet from the ground. The Sakais in Upper Perak wear palm-leaf fringes, but some of them have already taken to the 'sarong.'

The Sakais mainly worship demons and spirits—that is, they are Animists. They are exceedingly scared of death, and they usually desert a site, as soon as a death occurs.

In Upper Perak, a 'Sakai Jamboree' was held recently. The 'sakai bukit' jamboree is not the same as 'sakai semang' jamboree. They usually gather together around the fire. They also make bamboo drums. The jamboree opens with a 'pawang' on behalf of the dancers. The ceremony follows. It is said to be an appeal to the Gods of the jungle. When they start dancing, they run around the fire. This reminds us of the stories of the Red Indians.

It is not known how the Sakais come here or whence. But it is certain that they have inhabited the Peninsula since very early times.

WAN MOHAMED,
Form IV.

A TRIP TO GUNONG PONDOK.

ON Sunday morning in August, I rose early to prepare myself for an excursion to Gunong Pondok. It was arranged that I should be ready, with another school-mate, for the Headmaster to collect us at the College. The morning was cold, misty and uninviting.

As usual, the Headmaster arrived "on the dot" and he took us to his house where we consumed a very hearty meal. Having thus fortified ourselves, six of us, including Miss Carey and the Headmaster's American nephew, Mr. Cornell, Junior, squeezed into the little Morris "8" and made our way towards the foot of Gunong Pondok, seven miles out on the Taiping Road. We were soon to be

seen passing through the little village of Padang Rengas, and then, as we turned right to pass through a small Chinese settlement surrounded by padi-fields, we saw Gunong Pondok, towering in front of us. The Headmaster explained that Gunong Pondok did not really deserve to be called "Gunong," being only 600 ft. high, but on this morning, with its peak hidden behind a curtain of mist, it appeared majestic and its steep sides inspired in us a certain awe, and a feeling of adventure.

Having collected our guides, we made for the foot of the hill. We paused awhile at a quarry where Mr. Cornell examined the rocks and explained the geological structure to us, and then we proceeded along a narrow path until we arrived at a small rubber estate. We passed a few Malay houses which were surrounded by durian and mangosteen trees; the inhabitants seemed to be very contented with life despite the fact that they did not appear to be very prosperous.

After walking for three miles we arrived at the foot of the hill, and now the path became very narrow and quite steep. In many places we had to force our way through thick undergrowth, and as the earth was wet underfoot, those of us who were wearing rubber-soled shoes found the going a little difficult. Hard as the climb was, however, it never failed to interest us—on either side there were plants and flowers to be admired, and the higher we climbed, the better was the view of the countryside below.

Our guides often had to cut the undergrowth, and they told us that our climb was a difficult one because ours was the first visiting party since the war.

It was a long climb—I had not realised that a hill of 600 ft. could present such an obstacle. However, when we arrived at a point three quarters of the way to the summit, I felt my body lighter; this was not because of any changes in the atmosphere, but was due to the encouragement given by the glimpse we had of the summit.

The higher we climbed, the steeper became the slope, and we were forced to take a zigzag route. Eventually we reached the very top and there we found a stone marking the highest point. This hill was frequently visited before the war, and the summit was kept clear of vegetation, but it was now so overgrown as to blot out our view of Kuala Kangsar but we overcame this disappointment to a degree by squatting to eat chocolate, biscuits, apples, and bananas, and drink large quantities of ginger ale.

We enjoyed the snack, and then started on the journey back. I had anticipated an easy descent, but I was mistaken. We slid and climbed, and were often faced with the danger of crashing against the rocks. On our way down we entered a cave from where farmers often collect guano for fertilising their lands. It was a limestone cave, and with the aid of a torch we were able to see the queer-shaped rocks, some of which had a honeycomb structure. We did not stay long inside the cave, however—the atmosphere drove us out. After many more slides and stumbles, we arrived at the car at 11 a.m., tired and wet and dirty, but having fully enjoyed our little adventure.

MUSTAPHA B. MAHMUD.

DARKNESS TO DAWN.

AS soon as the Japanese declared war on Great Britain, America and the Netherlands on the 8th December, 1941, they launched their attack on Malaya. The Japanese troops landed near Kota Bahru, on the northern part of Malaya and over-ran and captured the Peninsula after a continuous fight of about three months.

After conquering the country, the Japanese formed a Military administration and tried to make the public believe that they were sure of a 'Final Victory.' They issued orders, asking the people of this country to help them and to co-operate with them. Those who refused and resisted were tortured and put to death. Thousands of innocent civilians were taken prisoners and treated like animals; many lost their lives by the inhuman treatment of the 'Sons of Heaven.' During those dark days, we walked about our houses, as if they were not ours, half-listening, and half-seeing, for fear or the Japanese Military Police, the Kempei-tais. Not only Malaya, but the whole world was filled with fear, and happiness was no longer possible for people until the Axis Powers' dreams of conquest and world mastery were brought to an end by the mighty atomic bombs.

Three and a half years after the Pacific War began, 'atomic bombs' were dropped by American bombers on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Immediately following this, the Japanese acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration on August 12th., 1945, became known to the world. It justified my belief that the war would end as suddenly as it had begun on December 8th., 1941. From this day on, nearly every man, woman and child, except the Japanese and their collaborators, felt a new person. Local inhabitants quietly celebrated the "change-over." They rejoiced that they had emerged alive from the terrible Japanese tyranny, and looked forward to the re-union with beloved ones whom they had sent away at the outbreak of hostilities.

The Japanese, both military and civilians, disappeared from the streets. Hinomaru was nowhere to be seen. The Allied landing was full of happiness. The arrival of the "Sons of Heaven," three and a half years earlier had seen a general massacre of the populace. The return of the Empire Forces brought joy and safety to war-wearied inhabitants. The Union Jack, which had given us freedom for more than a hundred years, once again fluttered. It was a triumph. It had happened in our time, and we were really proud to have the honour of witnessing these unforgettable events.

However, we must not forget that it was during and after this Second World War that people fully realized that Justice was the greatest thing in the world. Man has always loved a quiet life, but has loved justice more than all. He has loved it enough to fight for it, and to fight for it for others as well as for himself. No one knows how many people have sacrificed their lives for Justice. Justice is more than peace, for people will go to war for it; it is more than life itself, for people will die for it; it is more than happiness, for people will fling happiness to the winds and face a sea of troubles to obtain justice.

We must remember that our strength is in ourselves. We fight for right and peace as well, for peace not through strength or might, but through justice.

ABDUL RAZAK B. MOHD. YUSSOFFE,

Form IV.

BORROWING AND LENDING.

AN adolescent particularly has to be very careful in monetary matters, and should not get into the habit of borrowing from, and lending to, others. A father always warns his son not to cultivate bad habits. But despite strong and emphatic admonition a stubborn son will turn a deaf ear, and not hesitate to indulge in the practice.

Shakespeare's words have repeatedly been quoted:

'Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.'

Modern critics are apt to jump to the conclusion that there is no truth in the saying. They believe that the whole of commerce is founded on borrowing and lending. It may be admitted that, commercially, borrowing and lending are essential and upon them to a great extent rests the vast fabric of international trade.

Of course, nobody will object to legitimate borrowing, but what the warning is against is personal or private borrowing which is not confined to money but extends to all useful things. The practice is not praiseworthy, and irritation is sure to ensue if the borrowed articles are either damaged or lost. Private loans beget wicked consequences. We are quite famaliar nowadays with stories of men who are thus swindled, and considering the evil consequences of borrowing we cannot hesitate to abhor such practices. An unscrupulous man who borrows a large sum of money with no certainty of paying back is sure to lose his reputation.

Nowadays the doings of money-lending sharks do not escape our notice; they prey especially upon people with expectations, and it is astonishing that people of all ranks seem to resort to these plausible rogues. An heir to a large fortune, who will not be able to touch any part of it for some years, and who in the meanwhile is in need of ready cash, is certain to apply to a money-lender for a temporary advance at extortionate rates of interest. He might in due course fail to pay back, and strand himself on the shores of barren despair. Borrowing in this case is not only reprehensible but it is down right folly, and when the welfare of others and of the borrower as well is involved, the folly is criminal.

Money-lenders are the worst kind of thieves. If a man steals your wallet, there is a fair chance that he may be apprehended and prosecuted, and you may be satisfied to see him pay the penalty for his misconduct. But the law will not prosecute these money-lenders for technically they do not steal your money. On the whole no reasonable man will approve of private borrowing and lending; it is best to abstain from them in any form, and it is profitable to be self-reliant and independent.

ISMAIL,

Shell.

THE FARMERS.

WE eat everyday, but we never think for one moment where our food comes from. We only know that we can buy food from the shops in the town. We give some money to the shopkeepers and they will let us have those things we require. We believe that it is just a matter of money. But if we are wise we will see that this way of thinking is wrong. The food that we eat is grown by farmers who live far in the country. They are the people who produce our food, and without them we would be hungry.

Now let us see how these farmers work and live. They live in small houses or huts made of bamboo near their lands. On these lands various crops are planted. Some of them are maize, padi, sweet-potatoes, tapioca and ragi. They also grow vegetables such as spinach, long-beans, cabbages and brinjals. All these are brought to the town and sold to us.

The farmers work very hard to produce the food we eat. They work from morning till night. There is always work to be done on the land. There are the vegetable beds to water or the land to plough. Sometimes a broken fence needs repair to stop animals entering and destroying the crops. Every minute of their time is occupied by work. There is no rest for them during the day. They must not be lazy. If they are lazy and do not work hard their families at home may not have enough to eat. They must sell their crops and vegetables, and get enough money to buy other necessary things which they cannot grow. They must buy salt, sugar, oil and clothes. They have no luxuries. They are very simple people, happy and contented.

SALIM,
Form III.

LIFE UNDER THE "MASTERS."

IT was on the evening of the 15th. February, 1942, that the opposition against the Japanese invaders who aimed to be the over-lords of Asia ceased. The British Forces under the command of Lt. General Percival surrendered to the Japanese commanded by the infamous "Tiger of Malaya," General Yamashita, who was hanged in Manila for the massacre of Allied P.O.Ws. and Filipino civilians.

For a few days after the surrender, I was stunned and could hardly believe that we were under a new regime. The truth came later, when the "sons of heaven" began their cruelties against the people of this country. They set up a government by re-opening many government departments. Many government officers and employees lost their jobs because the new "masters" did not like them. Instead the few people who co-operated with the Japanese, the people who knew nothing about government work and who had no sense of responsibility, gained power Furthermore, these people abused the powers that were given to them.

As I had nothing to do, I joined the "Gakko" for about three months. Strangely enough, I found that the Japanese idea of a school was entirely different from ours. During those three months at the "gakko" I gained absolutely nothing but lost five pounds in weight due to the so called "Taiso," and instead of improving, my voice became coarse, due to singing songs I did not appreciate. So, after three months of vigorous physical training under the blazing sun with an empty stomach, and singing, or rather shouting (for the Japanese method of singing was almost a shouting) Japanese patriotic songs, I decided to quit the school.

After leaving the school, I did nothing for about a year, but stayed at home and did some planting of my own. Occasionally, I went out to town and saw many sights that I could have never expected to see. I saw men tied to electric standards and lashed until their bodies were almost torn to pieces. The victims screamed and begged for mercy but all to no avail for, their pleas felt on deaf ears. Even the cihldren did not escape. Once, I had the misfortune to see a head without the body placed on a box in front of the market square. I could not bear the sight and hurried home as quickly as I could. For the next ten days I was down with fever because of the horrible sight I had seen.

Early one morning, I was rudely awakened from my sleep by a loud hammering at the door. The hammering was repeated over and over again. I asked who it was and the answer I got was more hammerings. I plucked up my courage and opened the door. The first greeting I received from my visitors was two rapid slaps and a kick! I was so amazed that for a while, I thought I was dreaming. I came to my senses and realised that it was not a dream. The Japanese officer caught hold of me and started to demonstrate his skill in "ju jit su." Finally, he ordered me and my brothers who were with me out of the house. Thank heaven! that most of my family were elsewhere. Luckily for ourselves, we had some clothing on. We were marched while the Japanese officer and some local policemen with fixed bayonets urged us forward. I could still feel the cold biting into my bones for that morning was extraordinarily cold. We were not the only victims for we could see hundreds of others being marched in the same way. Not only the men were taken but also women and children. We were confined in the middle of the town padang while the Japanese with their policemen stood guard around it with machine guns and rifles. We had to wait for hours while each of us was being searched. If there was any tattoo marks on our bodies, we would be seized and brought to the dreaded "Kempeitai" headquarters for further interogation, and, of course, torture. It seemed that the tattoo marks on the body was the sign of communists or anti-Japanese party who had played havoc among the Japanese. Many unfortunate and innocent people were taken away and nothing was heard of most of them. Some managed to escape and the tales they told us were most horrible to hear. At last, after a final speech by the Japanese officer followed by translations into various languages, we were allowed to go home.

This sort of thing happened many times. It came to be known as the "round-up" because the Japanese rounded us up just like the cowboys rounding up their cows. From that moment onwards, I lived in constant fear of the Japanese.

Life became a bit easier as years went on but food became scarce. It became so scarce in the latter part of the Japanese regime that many people died of starvation. My diet in those days consisted of a very little rice and much tapioca, which was the most important food at that time. Our income depended on the sale of rubber, but since rubber was valueless, we found it difficult to make both ends meet.

I applied for work to various departments but I failed to get any appointment. The reason was that most of the chiefs of departments were corrupt. One had to bribe them before one could get a job. I could not afford to waste money like that so I remained jobless for many months. Luck was with me one day. I applied for a post as a clerk in a Japanese firm and I was immediately taken on.

For the first time in my life, forced by circumstances, I was a clerk. My work consisted of making reports of the issue of oil in that department, and of other odd jobs. Office hours were from 8.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Working under the Japanese was like working under maniacs. One day they would be good and nice to you, the next day they would simply slap you. Many of my office mates were slapped and I did not escape.

Day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, life went on, miserably for me. At last, came the happiest news I had ever heard. The Japanese had had enough of the war.

On 15th. September, 1945, the British Administration returned to this country. To express my happiness and delight would just be a waste of time. I returned to school. I hope I shall never in the course of my future life, have to face the horrors of war again.

KASSIM HUSSEIN.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

WE acknowledge with thanks, and with apologies for any inadvertent omissions, the receipt of the following magazines during the year:—

The Cliffordian, Clifford School, Kuala Kangsar.
The Cliffordian, Clifford School, Kuala Lipis.
The Darulaman, Sultan Abdul Hamid College, Alor Star.
The Edwardian, King Edward VII School, Taiping.
The Georgian, King George V School, Taiping.
The Kajang, Kajang High School, Kajang.
The Magazine of the High School, Bukit Mertajam.
The Magazine of Outram School, Singapore.
The Magazine of Raffles College Union, Singapore.
The Victorian, Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur.
The Gajah; Government English School, Batu Gajah.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PARENTS AND BOYS.

Malay College Terms for 1948 are as follows:—

1st. Term—January 4th.—March 25th.

2nd. Term—April 18th.—July 3rd.

3rd. Term—August 15th.—December 4th.

Boys joining the College are expected to bring with them:—

1. Vaccination Certificate.
2. Medical Certificate.
3. School-Leaving Certificate.
4. Ration Card—Deletion Certificate.
5. Pocket money between $5—$10 p.m. can be sent each month to the Headmaster who pays it to the boys every Friday morning.
6. Mattress, mosquito net and bedding.
7. Sarongs (minimum of 3) and bajus.
8. Songkok.
9. Blanket.
10. Shorts (3 pairs).
11. Shirts or singlets (minimum of 3).
12. Toothbrush, hairbrush, comb and towels.
13. Shoes (1 leather, 1 rubber, 1 pair slippers).
14. Football Boots.

Fees (School/Boarding) are payable in advance:—

Each Term:—$64.00 Forms I—III.
$70.00 Forms IV and upwards.

School Fees ($2.50 p.m. Forms I—III and $4.00 p.m. Form IV and upwards) are chargeable to all students for 12 months in a year (no exception to scholarship students).

Boarding Fees: Grade I Scholarship Student—Free.
Grade II „ „ —$6.00 p.m.
Non Scholarship Students —$18.00 p.m.

Boarding Fees are chargeable during term period only, i.e. 9 months in a year.

MALAY SECTION

KATA PENGARANG.

As-salamu 'alaikum wa rahmatu'llah wa barakatuhu,

Tuan-tuan pembacha yang di-hormati,

MAKA dengan hati yang riang dan gembira, The Malay College Magazine, pada hari ini ada-lah menziarahi tuan-tuan sa-mula dengan membawakan sa-banyak sadikit-nya berita persekolahan dan buah kalam penghiboran penuntut-penuntut sa-telah tergendala kira-kira enam tahun perjalanan-nya. Maka tidak-lah ada yang lebeh patut kami berkata sa-lain daripada menguchapkan shukor ka-hadzrat Tuhan kerana menamatkan suasana burok peperangan yang telah sama-sama kita rasai itu dengan segera-nya, dan dengan sebab-nya dapat sa-mula kami menyambong langkah kami.

Sunggoh pun sa-bahagian kechil sahaja daripada murid-murid lama yang dapat peluang datang belajar sa-mula ka-College, kerana sa-tengah-nya ada yang mengaji di-sekolah-sekolah lain dan tiada kurang pula ramai-nya yang telah berumah tangga dan mengurus kehidupan sendiri, tetapi, satu perkara patut di-sebutkan, bahawa sa-bagai sa-orang keluaran sekolah maka kapada mereka ada-lah terletak harapan yang besar sa-bagai menjadi pujangga Melayu yang sanggup membaiki keadaan kemajuan kehidupan bangsa dan watan, atau dengan lain-lain perkataan, berkebolehan di-dalam sa-barang hal yang di-kehendaki masa.

"Kamu semua di-sini ia-lah sa-bahagian dari bakal penganjor-penganjor yang di-harapkan dapat menebus kechichiran Melayu dalam perjuangan kemajuan-nya pada masa akan datang," ujar yang berhormat Dato' Onn, pemimpin besar Melayu dalam uchapan-nya yang rengkas masa singgah sa-bentar di-sini dalam perjalanan-nya menghadziri meshuarat PEKEMBAR di-Kota Bharu, Kelantan, bulan May dahulu, "dan orang-orang ramai ada-lah menumpukan harapan-nya kapada kamu semua bahawa betapa-lah bahagia-nya kehidupan bangsa Melayu jika kamu semua di-sini dapat belaka menyampaikan tujuan-mu, ia-itu, boleh sanggup dan bersunggoh-sunggoh memanjat menaiki tingkat-tingkat pelajaran yang tersangat banyak lapis-nya itu."

Benar-lah, dan dengan pelajaran sahaja-lah satu kesiapan yang boleh membaiki keadaan bangsa. Bagaimana makanan mustahak menghidupkan dan menyuborkan tuboh kita yang sa-besar lengan sahaja andai-nya pada masa baharu dzahir itu, maka demikian-lah juga pelajaran berkuasa menghidupkan dan membangkitkan sa-suatu bangsa daripada lenyap-nya. Maka tersangat-lah salah-nya orang yang berfikir bahawa orang tua, atau datok itu, atau si-polan ini, tiada pun apa benar yang dia belajar, atau tiada pun bersekolah, tetapi mengapa dapat juga ia meningkat kapada sa-tinggi-tinggi darjah kehidupan. Zaman tiada berkehendakan chara demikian lagi, dan jika pun berlaku, maka ia-lah kerana sa-suatu muslihat atau sebab jua.

Berbalek kapada langkah kami lepas perang. Malay College telah selamat di-buka sa-menjak bulan February yang lalu, ia-itu hampir genap sa-tahun perjalanan-nya. Maka sunggoh pun pada mula-nya terhadap kapada beberapa kesukaran dalam hal menyusun, mengadakan dan membaiki balek segala kekurangan yang bersebab dari peperangan itu, tetapi pada masa ini, alhamduli'llah, kami ada-lah, jika pun belum lebeh, maka rasa-nya tiada-lah terkurang benar daripada keadaan yang ada pada masa-masa yang lalu. Maka keberangkatan duli-duli yang

maha mulia Sultan-Sultan dan Pembesar-Pembesar negeri dari murid-murid tua College pada hari Sports bulan June dahulu dan kali-kali yang kemudian daripada-nya, ada-lah memberi pengharapan bahawa College akan berjalan mengikut kehendak yang sesuai dengan kemahuan lepas perang ini.

Akhir-nya, kami mengambil peluang menguchapkan berbanyak-banyak terima kaseh kapada yang di-hormati Che' Abbas bin Haji Ali, guru bahasa Melayu di-sini yang telah berpenat-penat memadankan ruangan Melayu majallah ini. Kami mengaku serba serbi-nya maseh kekurangan, tetapi ini-lah di-antara buah kalam penuntut-penuntut yang dapat di-sajikan dalam masa murid-murid maseh belum hilang penat mereka yang beberapa tahun dalam keloh kesah dan seksa hidup zaman Jepun kalmarin itu. Mudah-mudahan akan puleh segera dan di-harapkan pada tahun hadapan mereka bertambah giat lagi menghantarkan bantuan-nya dengan karang-karangan yang elok dan manasabah dalam ruangan ini..

Wassalam.

FIAT SAPIENTIA VIRTUS.

DIATAS, yang di-jadikan kepala renchana ini ia-lah chogan Malay College dengan bahasa Latin bermaana Inggeris-nya 'Let manliness come through wisdom' dan dalam Melayu lebeh kurang 'Biar-lah kemanusiaan itu dari aliran kecherdekan' atau dengan rengkas 'Kebijaksanaan Mutu Kemanusiaan.'

Chogankata ini di-pileh, bagaimana keadaan sekolah-sekolah lain juga yang berchogankata, ia-itu hendak memadankan dasar yang sesuai bagi sekolah sa-bagai rumah yang di-dirikan menjadi tempat membentok atau memberi didekan perangai dan fikiran, atau tapak semaian bagi tempat menaborkan bibit-bibit pengetahuan kapada penuntut-penuntut-nya yang dahagakan pelajaran.

Jika kita menongkan sa-bentar akan kehendak ertikata-nya, maka dengan fikiran sa-pintas pun kita akan nampak benar-nya. Sa-suatu bangsa yang meningkat ka-darjah tinggi itu biasa-nya ia-lah bersebab dari kebijak sanaan ahli-ahli-nya. Mengapa-kah kita dapati dalam dunia ini ada berbagai-bagai tingkat atau darjah dan juga chara-chara orang hidup? Ada bangsa orang yang maseh hidup dalam hutan, ganas dan belum beradab, belum tahu berkain berbaju, dan sa-tengah-nya belum kenal hidup berumahtangga supaya melindongkan diri daripada panas dan hujan, dan belum faham berchuchok tanam, bahkan lebeh jauh belum pun tahu menggunakan api bagi memasak makanan mereka? Pada hal di-sa-balek-nya, sapeiti yang semua orang maalum bahawa bangsa-bangsa yang telah tinggi kemajuan otak-nya sedang hidup dalam senang, bersukaria dan mendapat segala kemewahan! Maka tidak lain ia-lah kerana perbedzaan chara-chara berfikir dan menggunakan fikiran di-antara kedua pehak-nya berlainan benar. Orang-orang liar itu bodoh dan sempit otak-nya, manakala yang berkemajuan pula lapang fikiran-nya dan boleh berikhtiar dengan luas-nya mengadakan sa-barang rupa kemudahan hidup.

Kuasa boleh berfikir ada-lah mengikut sa-kadar pengetahuan yang ada dalam otak sa-sa-orang. Bagaimana baja guna-nya menyuborkan tumboh-nya pokok, demikian-lah juga ilmu pengetahuan berkuasa bagi menyuborkan otak. Al hasil, pelajaran-lah makanan otak, bagaimana mustahak-nya ayer, udara dan benda-benda lain lagi di-kenhendaki tuboh. Maka sa-makin banyak ilmu

pengetahuan sa-sa-orang itu dalam kepala-nya, sa-makin lebeh-lah cherdek-nya, dan besar-lah kerja-kerja yang boleh di-buat-nya. Maka ini-lah orang-nya yang di-katakan orang bijaksana, atau orang yang memileki sifat kecherdekan yang kelak sanggup memutuskan segala soal yang romet dan penting.

Kata orang pandai-pandai bahawa bijaksana itu ada-lah andai-nya laksana pokok jua, ia-itu bertumboh di-hati dan berbuah di-lidah. Maka dengan kuasa-nya boleh-lah menjagakan sa-sa-orang itu daripada lalai-nya, atau siuman daripada mabok takbor-nya; boleh menghidupkan daripada mati kerana kejahilan-nya, atau terlepas daripada segala sesak sempit, susah payah dan sesat barat dengan tiada berketahuan fasal; atau dengan perkataan kasar-nya, mengubahkan keadaan hidup sa-chara haiwan kapada manusia, sa-benar-benar manusia yang bersopan dan berperangai terpuji. Ujian yang terang, ambil-lah mithal-nya sa-sa-orang yang di-chercha dengan perkataan-perkataan yang kesat, saperti di-kata, binatang, atau anjing, atau kerbau—di-dapati kerapkali boleh menginsafkan orang yang di-kata itu, atau sa-balek-nya, tegoran itu akan di-lawan-nya dengan keras jika bukan pada tempat-nya. Maka ini-lah satu chontoh yang menunjokkan bahawa budi pekerti manusia itu bukan-lah boleh di-bandingkan dengan yang lain daripada jenis-nya. Bukan nilaian mas dan perak dan boleh di-sesuaikan dengan sa-barang-barang sahaja.

Tetapi ada-lah berat dan susah hendak dapat dia dan bukan mudah memikul-nya jika sa-benar-nya hendak dapat sakalian-nya baik. Sa-sa-orang, di-kehendaki berilmu, mustahak belajar bersunggoh-sunggoh, berhajat kapada pimpinan orang-orang yang mahir, pandai, faham dan berkelayakan; berkehendak kapada tempat-nya yang bersetujuan dan di-usahakan dengan berbanyak-banyak sabar, tekun dan chermat dan menghabiskan banyak masa dan umor. Jika tidak, maka hanya-lah akan meninggalkan kesan-kesan yang tiada baik jua akhir-nya kapada keturunan. Kata hukama, barang siapa memikirkan bahawa sungai itu melemaskan sa-mata-mata, neschaya-dahaga-lah ia sa-lama-lama-nya serta bergelumang dengan daki jua, kesudahan-nya, mati-lah ia oleh penyakit kebodohan. Jadi-nya di-sini, kita nampak dengan terang-nya bahawa masaelah menuntut pelajaran itu ia-lah tanggongjawab sa-sa-orang yang hendak mendapat kehidupan yang sempurna, yang hendak mengenal kewajipan sendiri dan yang akan bekerja dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh pada jalan kebajikan supaya menukarkan keadaan yang rendah kapada tinggi.

Jika tidak-lah dengan sebab kemajuan pelajaran dan orang sa-makin bertambah-tambah cherdek, maka keadaan di-keliling kita hari ini tiada-lah akan kita dengar dan lihat dia. Tiada kemajuan ilmu electric, tiada kemajuan ilmu science yang memberi beberapa banyak kemudahan hidup, dan tiada apa-apa pun yang ada. Maka bagi orang-orang yang berpelajaran itu ada-lah memandang bahawa segala yang sukar-sukar itu, mudah sahaja, dan boleh di-kalahkan-nya dengan 'adzam dan persunggohan serta sabar. Orang-orang yang bijak kesukaan-nya bukan-lah sebab mendapat intan atau kalongan permata mutu manikam yang pernah kita terbacha dalam hikayat-hikayat tua Melayu itu, tetapi ia-lah kerana kehasilan chita-chita maksud-nya.

Oleh yang demikian, chari-lah pelajaran dengan rajin. Erti-nya, apa-apa jua ilmu yang boleh membaiki keadaan diri dan yang mengelokkan, tuntut-lah dia dengan segala tenaga dan daya upaya; insha Allah, berkat ketabahan hati dan kechekalan itu kelak akan menyampaikan chita-chita, lambat bangat-nya, chita-chita yang mana menjadikan sa-sa-orang itu manusia yang berguna dan bahagia hidup-nya, ada-nya.

Ishak, Sel.,
Shell.

PEMBELAAN.

"PEMBELAAN itu lemak," kata sa-tengah orang. Mereka berpen dapatan, bahawa mengambil bela itu ia-lah satu perbuatan yang boleh melepaskan kehendak memuaskan hati-nya terhadap musoh-nya, dan pada perasaan-nya, itu-lah sahaja suatu jalan yang adil. Pada fikiran saya, mengambil bela itu ia-lah suatu perbuatan yang dzalim, dan biasa-nya, di-buat oleh orang yang ta' berpelajaran.

Pada zaman dahulu, ia-itu masa orang maseh berkehidupan jahil dan belum berundang-undang lagi, tiada hakim dan mahkamah bagi tempat menyelesaikan pergadohan mereka. Maka tiap-tiap orang ada-lah terpaksa, menjaga diri-nya itu-lah satu jalan yang boleh menghilangkan kepahitan hati terhadap musoh mereka.

Patut-kah kita hidup di-zaman berkemajuan ini berfikir saperti orang zaman macham haiwan dahulu? Kita ada undang-undang negeri, pengadil, hakim, mahkamah dan sa-bagai-nya yang boleh menyelesaikan perselisehan kita di-dalam sa-suatu perkara. Rumah pasong tempat mengadu, mahkamah tempat membicharakan dan hakim menjatohkan hukuman telah ada belaka.

Maka ada juga pergadohan kechil-kechil yang di-fikirkan tiada harus di-adukan ka-rumah pasong. Mithal-nya, kena pukul orang sa-baya kita; kita malu hendak mengadukan hal itu kapada siapa-siapa—tetapi hendak-lah kita membela. Pada fikiran saya ini tiada baik.

Hendak-lah sabar. Tempohkan-lah masa kita hendak membela itu dahulu. Boleh jadi kita terlanjor atau harus hati kita yang panas itu kembali sejok dan kita tiada berhajat lagi hendak melayani perkara yang kechil itu. Jika ada hati yang demikian, betul-lah kita orang yang sabar. Sabar itu sifat kemanusiaan dan istana iman.

Banyak orang memikirkan orang yang memaafkan musoh-nya itu orang lemah hati, penakut dan tiada berguna. Orang yang demikian fikiran-nya ta' patut di-ikut. Jangan-lah mengambil bela. Tiada membela itu bukan-nya bererti orang penakut atau lemah daripada musoh, tetapi ia-lah bersifat pengasehan. Jika kita maafkan musoh kita neschaya dia sendiri akan terasa malu. Jika musoh itu ta' harus di-maafkan, maka baharu-lah boleh kita bawakan hal-nya ka-hadapan pengadilan.

Pada zaman ini ada satu chara atau jalan orang boleh menghasilkan pembelaan-nya sa-chara adil dan mengikut undang-undang, ia-itu dengan perantaraan Lawyer. Apabila berlaku sa-suatu perkara yang tiada memuaskan selalu orang mengharap pembelaan lawyer atau orang yang faham akan selok belok kanun negeri dan kemaanusiaan. Pembelaan chara ini ada elok-nya dan ada ta' elok-nya. Elok-nya, ia-lah jika perbuatan yang berlaku itu sa-benar-benar-nya dzalim, aniaya atau tiada patut. Tetapi, sangat-lah burok-nya jika pembelaan itu di-buat kerana kepentingan diri yang hanya mengabui mata orang ramai atas perkara jahat yang di-lakukan dia. Kejadian demikian kerapkali kita dapati pada masa-masa yang akhir ini manakala orang-orang jahat pernah lepas kerana di-bela dengan lidah yang boleh mengaborkan segala rupa kejahatan itu dengan helah dan berkesudahan perbuatan itu adil. Ada-kah keadilan boleh di-pengarohi oleh wang atau lidah? Agak-nya ini-lah satu daripada yang mengusutkan suasana alam pada masa ini.

SIDEK BIN LASIM, N. S.,
Shell.

KERJA BERAGAK, TA' MENJADI;
KERJA BERANSOR, TA' BERTAHAN.

BAHAWA dua rangkap kata di-atas ia-lah peribahasa atau pepatah orang tua-tua Melayu yang tujuan-nya sa-bagai memberi nasihat, ia-itu sa-barang pekerjaan kebajikan yang di-buat hendak-lah di-kerjakan dia jangan beragak-agak, melainkan, jika tiada chukup peluang hendak menghadapi dia dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh, maka buat-lah juga dengan perlahan-lahan, insha Allah, lambat laun akan sudah jua pekerjaan itu. Kerja yang di-buat dengan beragak-agak itu jarang-jarang yang berjaya.

Ada pun perangai suka beragak-agak hendak membuat apa-apa pekerjaan itu ia-lah di-antara tabiat yang kerapkali kita jumpai kapada orang-orang yang tiada kuat kemahuan mereka serta pemalas. Pada mereka hanya ada chita-chita hendak membuat sahaja, tetapi tiada kechekalan hati hendak membuat-nya, hanya di-tanggoh-tanggohkan-nya dari esok ka-lusa dan dari sa-hari ka-sa-hari sahaja akan pekerjaan-nya itu, akhir-nya, tiada berbuat langsong. Maka di-sa-balek-nya, orang yang kuat kemahuan-nya serta tekun atas pekerjaan-nya serta sabar, maka pekerjaan itu biasa-nya mendatangkan faedah.

Sa-tengah orang memikirkan, ia-itu keadaan pada masa terfikir atau waktu orang memberikan pekerjaan itu kapada-nya ia-lah ketika yang tiada chemas, dan maseh banyak masa lagi yang akan di-lalui sa-belum tiba hari di-gunakan dia; pada hal mengikut chongak atau anggaran, maka ia-itu boleh-lah di-buat dengan tiada susah dan tiada banyak memakan masa, yaani, dalam sadikit masa jua boleh-lah di-siapkan dia. Jadi, di-nantikan atau di-tanggoh-tanggohkan-nya-lah dari sa-hari ka-sa-hari. Tetapi apa sudah-nya? Malang lazim-nya ta' berbahu, dan gendala ta' mengira masa, maka apabila dekat sampai masa di-kehendaki siap, tergopoh-gopoh-lan membuat-nya. Ada pun lazim-nya, perkerjaan yang di-buat dalam masa fikiran terharu itu tiada-lah chukup sempurna. Boleh jadi sudah juga, tetapi tetap-lah penoh dengan beberapa kekurangan dan jauh daripada memuaskan hati.

Pekerjaan beragak-agak dan pekerjaan beransor-ansor itu boleh-lah di-ambil mithalan kapada bebe'apa chontoh. Mari-lah kita lihat anai-anai. Anai-anai itu suatu binatang yang seni, tekun dan sabar. Sunggoh pun ia hanya boleh menanggong dan membawa sa-hulas tanah atau pasir yang halus sahaja pada sa-kali bawa, tetapi sebab usaha-nya dan berkat bekerja bersama-sama dengan tiada berhenti-henti, maka sudah-lah busut oleh-nya.

Kejadian dalam dunia yang baharu kita lalui boleh juga di-jadikan bandingan. Pada tahun 1939, askar German telah masok ka-dalam negeri Poland. Great Britain ber'adzam dari mula-nya mengikut perjanjian dan kerana muslihat Eropah seluroh-nya dan keadilan jua, jika Poland di-cheroboh maka Great Britain tetap menghunus senjata menyebelahi Poland itu. Sebab ini-lah, demi di-langgar sahaja oleh German akan negeri Poland, maka dengan tiada bertanggoh, Great Britain pun melancharkan peperangan menyerang German. Pada hal keadaan-nya masa itu tiada mempunyai alat yang chukup bagi menentang musoh yang telah lama bersedia dan kuat itu. Jika resmi suka beragak-agak itu ada kapada Great Britain apa-kah kelak jadi-nya? Tidak-lah shak bahawa tawarikh dunia harus berubah dan pengaroh Nazi dan Fascist boleh jadi mengubahkan nasib beberapa bangsa besar dalam dunia ini.

Maka dalam keadaan yang serba kurang itu beransor-ansor-lah jua Britain melengkapan alat perang-nya dengan tiada menghiraukan kekalahan yang di-derita-nya pada mula-nya itu. Britain tahu bahawa bersunggoh-sunggoh dan tetap itu-lah kunchi kejayaan dan kehasilan chita-chita. Lama-lama ta' mungkir-lah begaimana yang di-jangkakan. Hitler dan rakan-rakan-nya telah kalah dan lenyap dari dunia dan dunia aman sa-mula saperti sediakala.

Ini-lah satu chontoh bagaimana hasil-nya pekerjaan yang di-buat dengan beransor-ansor itu. Kekerasan hati orang Jepun hendak menjadi Tuan Besa di-Timor Jauh ini sama-lah terkait dalam kejadian di-atas. Maka walau pun pada mula-nya berjaya sa-telah beransor-ansor menawan lepas sa-buah pulau sa-buah pulau, dan dari satu negeri ka-satu negeri di-timor ini, tetapi sebab sa-jalan tujuan-nya dengan musoh keamanan dunia, maka usaha-nya itu jadi sia-sia juga, hanchor di-tentang oleh pehak kita. Maka pada masa ini ta' lebeh ta' kurang keadaan-nya sa-bagai satu bangsa yang di-bawah kuit telunjok bangsa asing.

Akhir-nya saya bawakan pemandangan kapada chara-chara melayani pepereksaan besar dalam sekolah. Banyak rakan-rakan, apabila dapat sahaja soalan, maka di-bacha-nya lepas satu, satu. Sa-telah itu, sebab hati-nya ta' berapa tetap maka di-agak-agak-nya yang mana satu hendak di-buat dahulu. Kata-lah pilehan hati-nya hendak membuat soal No. 2 dahulu, maka di-buat-nya soal itu. Tetapi lepas sa-paroh jalan berchabang hati-nya, konon yang No. 5 lagi senang, lalu berhenti dan membuat pula soalan No. 5. Tetapi ini pun akan terhadap dengan beberapa masaelah yang berat otak-nya hendak memutuskan. Maka di-dalam keadaan-nya yang beragak-agak itu waktu pun chukup, dan kesudahan-nya .....satu pun ta' sempurna. Pada hal chuba-lah tekun menjawab lepas satu, satu, sampai sempurna, labud tidak tiada-lah menerima kemalangan yang ta' di-sangka-sangka.

Pendek-nya, apa pun juga yang di-buat, buat-lah betul-betul, jangan beragak-agak, jangan hangat-hangat tahi ayam' saperti kata orang itu. Ta' mengapa lambat asalkan selamat.

MOHD. YASSIN MUSTAFA, N.S.,
Shell.

"MAKAN 'NAK HIDUP, ATAU HIDUP NAK MAKAN?"

SOAL yang di-atas ini selalu benar orang menanyakan kapada saya, dan meminta saya menjawab-nya dalam mana achapkali saya ternganga-nganga hendak memberi jawapan-nya yang betul, kerana kedua-dua-nya itu benar belaka: Makan 'Nak Hidup benar; Hidup 'Nak makan pun benar juga. Tetapi mari-lah kita halus-haluskan lagi. Mari kita buat soal-soalan sama sendiri, ia-itu, "Mana dahulu hidup daripada makan?" Jawab-nya, tentu-lah dahulu hidup. Apabila sudah hidup baharu-lah makan. "Mengapa kita makan?" Jawab-nya, kerana sudah hidup dan kerana hendak hidup. Maka jika ta' makan tentu-lah mati. Jadi-nya, apabila kita sudah hidup, kita berkehendakan makanan, sebab jika berhenti makan erti-nya ia-lah kita ta' hendak hidup lagi. Maka sekarang nyata-lah, bahawa tiap-tiap yang hidup itu berkehendakan makanan.

Di-kota-kota atau di-tempat-tempat yang ramai orang selalu kita dapati bermacham-macham jenis orang. Ada yang senang, ada yang susah kehidupan-nya; ada yang miskin sampai jadi peminta sedekah berjalan dari sa-buah rumah ka-sa-

buah rumah, ada yang berkenderaan yang elok dan berkehidupan mewah; ada yang tertawa, ada yang menangis; ada yang merampas, menyamun, menipu dan menchuri, ada yang menderma dan suka membantu-bantu orang; dan ada yang lokek ayer di-genggam ta' tiris. Pendek-nya ada sa-ribu satu macham orang. Maka semua-nya ini ia-lah di-ikat oleh dua ayat di-atas.

Tatkala demikian-lah hal-nya, mari-lah kita pileh yang mana-kah lebeh bersetujuan dengan hati kita di-antara bermacham-macham jenis dan keletah orang itu. Jika di-bahagikan dia pula lebeh jauh kita dapat lima bahagian garisan kasar-nya, ia-itu:—

(a) Orang yang rajin mengumpulkan kekayaan sa-berapa terkuasa oleh kepintaran dan kecherdekan otak-nya dengan chara jalan halal, murah dan bertimbang rasa;

(b) Orang yang bekerja dengan rajin dan timbangrasa terhadap masharakah dan ta' berapa menghiraukan hal kehidupan atau makanan atau faedah diri-nya;

(c) Orang yang bekerja dengan rajin, tiada mengira masa dan susah kerana mengumpulkan harta dan kekayaan dengan segala tipu daya dan tiada mengira malu dan sopan, pendek-nya, asalkan sèmua (kalau dapat) boleh kapada-nya, puas-lah hati-nya;

(d) Orang yang hidup sa-kadar kais pagi makan pagi dan kais petang makan petang; yaani, ta' mengirakan apa kesusahan di-belakang, dan tidak pula mengirakan hal orang lain, dan

(e) Orang yang sentiasa menantikan rahmat rahim dan kasehan orang: tiada mahu bekerja betul-betul, melainkan hendak hidup dengan menggunakan muslihat yang di-reka-reka, dan ta' bermalu.

Maka daripada lima keadaan yang di-sebutkan di-atas boleh-lah di-padankan yang mana-kah di-katakan, 'Makan Kerna 'Nak Hidup', dan 'Hidup Kerana 'Nak Makan', yaani, yang 'Makan Kerana 'Nak Hidup' itu ia-lah yang tiada memandang berat kapada makan, sa-balek-nya, yang 'Hidup Kerana 'Nak Makan' itu sa-mata-mata hidup kerana hendak makan atau mengelokkan jenis benda yang boleh di-makan-nya sahaja, tiada mengirakan dengan apa jalan jua, asalkan dapat lebeh sa-suatu-nya kapada mereka, sudah-lah.

Dari' garisan-garisan besar ini juga dapat kita fikirkan di-mana-kah kedudokan sa-tengah daripada orang kaya-kaya dalam dunia ini, saperti Rockerfeller, Henry Ford, Nizam Hyderabad dan Maharaja-Maharaja India yang duit berpikul itu, dan di-mana pula tempat-nya penganjor-penganjor besar dunia saperti Churchill, Stalin, Truman, Gandhi, Soekarno dan lain-lain-nya itu, dan yang dekat sa-kali, keadaan orang-orang kita Melayu yang ada juga serba sadikit berasing-asingan tingkat kehidupan-nya itu.

Dalam masa perentah Jepun dahulu, masa serba serbi-nya susah, nyata benar kelihatan kapada kita akan perbedzaan, siapa orang makan kerana 'nak hidup, dan siapa yang hidup kerana 'nak makan. Bagi yang makan kerana 'nak hidup telah menggunakan segala upaya-nya hendak dapat makan dengan jalan segala rupa yang halal, manakala sa-balek-nya, yang hidup kerana 'nak makan pula menggunakan segala muslihat, tipu daya dan belit sa-ribu, ta' mengirakan kesusahan orang lain.

Pileh-lah mana yang betul-nya di-antara kedua bahagian di-atas, dan barangkali pilehan itu adil dan ia-lah di-antara yang di-perkenani ramai.

A. Khalid bin Jabil, N.S.,
Shell.

"NALIBMES IRGEN."

SEDANG saya berjalan-jalan menuju ka-kota Nabmeres maka tertarek-lah hati saya kapada satu pemandangan yang luar biasa. Betul-betul di-tengah kota itu terdiri sa-buah bangunan yang amat besar dan molek. Apakala saya bertanya kapada salah sa-orang yang lalu lalang di-situ apa-kah gamak-nya bangunan yang demikian besar-nya tersergam d-pusat bandar itu, maka jawab-nya bahawa bangunan itu ia-lah sa-buah Makatab Tinggi bagi negeri Nalibmes Irgen, tempat belajar yang terutama bagi putera-putera negeri itu. Mendengar nama ini, maka terasa-lah hati saya hendak melawat melihat-melihat akan keadaan-nya. Maka dengan panduan orang itu juga saya pun berjalan-lah menuju ka-Maktab itu.

Apabila saya sampai, saya dapati betul molek dan pelek keadaan-nya Maktab itu. Bilek-bilek-nya kurang satu lima ratus buah. Guru Besar-nya telah datang menyongsong kan saya pada masa saya hendak masok ka-pintu gerbang-nya; maka sifat orang-nya ada-lah nampak-nya pantas dan sajak juga, kurus dan renjeng sahaja, pakaian-nya tiada pula apa benar bedza-nya dengan kebanyakan kita, hanya sa-kadarkan warna-nya sudah turun dan mulai lusoh. Tiada berapa lama-nya berjalan-jalan bersama-nya maka sampai-lah saya ka-dalam. Sambil berjalan itu kami berchakap-chakap dan saya bertanyakan itu ini dari hal perjalanan dan peratoran sekolah itu mana-mana yang di-fikirkan patut di-ketahui.

Akhir-nya sampai-lah saya ka-sa-buah bilek besar yang serba serbi perkakas-nya ganjil-ganjil belaka. "Ini bilek saya," kata Guru Besar itu dengan ramah-nya, "dan dalam bilek ini-lah saya bekerja. Pekerjaan saya ia-lah, sa-lain daripada urusan 'aam sekolah ini, saya menjalankan penyiasatan sendiri, ia-itu menchari ikhtiar bagaimana chara-nya supaya boleh pokok sayor-sayoran dan buah-buahan juga hidup dengan menggunakan chahaya buatan, bukan chahaya matahari sa-benar. Perchubaan ini saya kerjakan lebeh kurang sudah delapan tahun, belum juga berhasil lagi," sambil ia menunjok dan membalek-balekkan perkakasan yang di-gunakan-nya bagi perchubaan-nya itu.

Bagaimana agak-nya pembacha-pembacha berasa pelek mendengar keterangan ini, demikian-lah juga saya pada masa berada dalam sekolah ini; sa-panjang yang saya ketahui mustahil-lah pokok-pokok boleh hidup jika tiada dengan pertolongan matahari, dan ada-lah perchubaan hendak membuat sa-buah matahari baharu lain daripada yang memang di-jadikan Tuhan saperti yang kita dapati itu ia-lah satu perchubaan yang mengarut, yaani pekerjaan guru itu ada-lah sia-sia dan membuang-buang masa dan tenaga sahaja.

Demi selesai ia menerangkan hal ini, maka di-hulorkan-nya sa-buah buku besar yang bertulis dengan huruf besar pada kulit-nya, warna keemasan. Buku itu tidak lain daripada sa-buah buku yang biasanya di-edarkan kapada pelawat-pelawat supaya mendapat sadikit derma terhadap bantuan bagi memajukan perchubaan yang ganjil ini. Maka tahu-lah saya bahawa tidak adil jika saya tidak menghulorkan sadikit derma pula mengikut langkah pelawat-pelawat yang telah sampai dahulu daripada saya, saya beri-lah jua derma sa-banyak sa-puloh pesos.

Kemudian, maka di-bawa-nya saya masok ka-dalam sa-buah bilek lain. Ada pun di-bilek ini saya dapati ada sa-orang guru sedang ashek menggunakan perkakas-perkkas yang tiada kurang pelek-nya daripada bilek Guru Besar tadi. Kononnya, menchari akal hendak membuat rumah chara baharu. Ya, chara yang sahabis-habis baharu! Rumah itu, kata guru itu, terbalek, yaani kaki tiang-nya ka-atas dan bumbongan-nya ka-bawah, dengan orang-orang-nya pula tiada terasa bahawa mereka naik ka-rumah itu ka-bawah pergi-nya, dan turun pula ka-atas arah-nya. Ta' sedar terlambak gelak saya di-buat-nya, kerana, boleh-kah orang berkelakuan dan hidup macham labah-labah? Tetapi ini-lah yang di-chuba siasat oleh ahli rekaan baharu ini. "Ta' ada benda yang mustahil dalam dunia ini," kata guru itu menguatkan pengakuan-nya, "semua perkara harus belaka."

Lepas ini masok pula ka-dalam sa-buah bilek lagi. Dalam bilek ini ada sa-orang guru buta, kata Guru Besar itu dia buta dari masa dzahir lagi. Maka murid-murid-nya pun buta belaka semua-nya. Pekerjaan mereka di-sini ia-lah menchampor warna-warna chat bagi pergunaan melukis gambar. Mereka di-ajar membedzakan chat-chat, baik yang hendak di-banchoh, mahu pun yang di-cholek hendak di-lukiskan, dengan mengenal daripada bahu sahaja. Maka dengan jalan ini tahu-lah mereka apa-apa warna chat yang di-ambil-nya dan yang hendak di-cholek-nya. Nampak-nya pekerjaan mereka tidak berapa sempurna, walau pun, kata guru itu pekerjaan ini telah pernah mendapat pujian daripada pelawat-pelawat ka-Maktab ini. Akhir-nya, dari sini saya pergi-lah lagi ka-sa-buah bilek lain.

Ada pun dalam bilek yang akhir saya lawati ini (sunggoh pun ada empat ratus sembilan puloh enam buah bilek lagi yang patut saya lawati, tetapi sebab suntok masa-nya, ta' dapat saya melihat-nya) ada sa-orang guru sedang mengajar ilmu membajak tanah dengan ta' payah memakai banyak wang dan ta' mustahak menggunakan kerbau. Gaya-nya bagini: mithal-nya, pekerjaan yang di-buat pada sa-acre tanah—mula-mula-nya di-tanamkan buah-buah berangan dan lain-nya yang gemar babi memakan-nya agak dua tiga inchi dalam-nya ka-dalam tanah dan jarak-nya pula agak enam inchi. Kemudian di-lepaskan kira-kira lima enam puloh ekor babi di-kawasan ini sa-lama tiga hari. Maka bekerja-lah babi itu melunggah tanah itu menchari buah berangan dan lain-nya yang di-tanamkan itu sampai terbalek tanah itu di-buat-nya. Lepas itu di-keluarkan babi itu semua-nya, di-chakar dan di-ratakan lebeh kurang sadikit, lalu di-tanam sayor-sayoran mengikut suka hati yang punya; demikian-lah keterangan guru di-sini, langsong mengajak saya pergi kapada sa-buah kawasan yang di-kerjakan sa-chara ini agak dua rantai jauh-nya di-belakang sekolah itu. Sampai di-situ, sunggoh pun guru itu mengatkan itu ini memuji-muji akan kejayaan kerja-nya, tetapi usahkan menarek hati saya kapada pokok-pokok yang bertumboh di-situ, naikkan pening pula kepala saya. Yang sa-benar-nya, keadaan tumboh-nya pokok-pokok itu jauh daripada memuaskan hati. Agak-nya guru itu faham akan yang terasa di-hati saya. Bila di-lihat-nya saya menchemek sadikit pada masa membelek-belek sa-buah mentimun yang kerdil, bengkok dan sa-besar ibu tangan, maka ia pun berkata bahawa hendak-lah saya jangan salah faham, ia-itu kebun ini ta' lebeh ta' kurang ia-lah perchubaan sahaja dan siasat yang lebeh halus sedang di-jalankan lagi dalam mana di-harapkan memberi kehasilan yang baik dan memuaskan.

Demikian-lah seterus-nya guru itu menerangkan kapada saya. Maka sebab hari sudah petang dan lutut pun sudah macham hendak bercherai rasa-nya sebab penat berjalan, tambahan pula banyak tempat lagi yang hendak di-lawati, maka saya pun meminta diri-lah berjalan balek, lalu di-hantar-nya saya sampai had

pintu gerbang masok tadi. Dengan kereta saya yang memang sedia menanti di-hadapan pintu itu, saya tinggalkan-lah Maktab pelek itu lalu berjalan melalui beberapa lorong yang bengkang bengkok, sibok dan sempit dalam pekan Nabmeres, hal keadaan saya ada-lah dalam khial dan berbalek-balek hati memikirkan usaha yang di-jalankan di-sekolah tadi.

Dengan ta' sa-mena-mena, masa mematah satu simpang jalan, maka kelihatan-lah sa-buah motor car, bulat sahaja datang-nya dari hadapan menuju kapada saya. Saya pun menchuba hendak mengelak daripada berlaga, tetapi sudah suntok, jadi-nya berlanggar-lah. Kereta saya telah pechah berkeping-keping, sa-tengah-nya berterbangan di-udara, dan saya sendiri terhumban ka-luar.....

Rupa-nya saya terchampak, sa-telah melanggar belintang jelujor pagar yang menyekat saya dalam masa saya berjalan meniti permatang sawah menuju ka-rumah sa-orang sahabat kerana suatu hal sama sendiri berhubong dengan pekerjaan sekolah dalam masa saya berchuti penggal yang lalu. Saya terchampak ka-dalam sawah. Mujor-lah jatoh saya itu terdiri dan lumpor sawah itu tidak dalam pula, jika tidak, habis pakaian saya basah. Maka baharu-lah saya sedar saya bermimpi dalam jaga, tetapi sa-benar-nya!

TENGKU SHAHARIN YUSOF, N.S.,

Shell.

BAIKI-LAH DIRI-MU SA-BELUM MEMBAIKI ORANG.

ALI, anak Pa' Haji Noh sibok benar dengan buku-buku, majallah dan surat-surat khabar. Rupa-nya dia ada terbacha satu a'alan dalam salah sa-buah majallah dari hal peraduan karang mengarang di-antara murid-murid sekolah. Kepala atau moto karangan itu ia-lah "KEBAJIKAN BERJIMAT CHERMAT." Karangan yang baik sa-kali akan di-beri hadiah wang $20/- dan nama yang berjaya akan di-dzahirkan dalam majallah itu juga pada keluaran-nya akan datang, kira-kira dua minggu sahaja lagi. Tarikh tutup maseh tinggal sa-minggu dan tentu-lah sangat suntok bagi siapa-siapa yang belum siap apa-kah perkara yang hendak di-tuliskan bagi memenohkan kehendak peraduan ini jika sa-benar-benar-nya berhajat hendak memenangi dia.

Ini-lah yang membuatkan Ali nampak-nya ta' senang hati dan sentiasa dudok saperti orang berfikir. Kadang-kadang terpaksa emak-nya meneriak dia dua tiga kali mengajak masok makan baharu di-jawab-nya panggilan emak-nya itu. Lepas-lepas ia membacha ia menulis, kemudian berjalan pergi balek di-beranda rumah-nya itu; ta' berapa ketika, balek pula dudok dan menulis lagi. Demikian-lah hal-nya dalam dua tiga hari itu. Biasa-nya pada petang-petang hari dia berjalan bersiar-siar menunggang bicycle-nya mengikut jalanraya menuju ka-kampong-kampong sa-batu dua dari rumah-nya itu dan pada malam hari lepas makan keluar ka-pekan, jika cherita wayang gambar baik dia melihat wayang gambar; tetapi dua tiga hari ini tidak demikian. Walau pun beberapa orang kawan-nya pernah ternanti-nanti di-luar pagar mengajak pergi berjalan-jalan, tetapi di-jawab-nya dengan mengatakan kerja-nya belum siap, atau badan-nya penat benar dan lain-lain dalehan sahaja supaya mereka jangan mengganggu masa yang di-rebut-nya itu.

Dalam sekolah memang Ali sa-orang murid yang tajam otak-nya. Pelajaran yang di-sukai-nya benar ia-lah ilmu bahasa, termasok mengarang, ilmu tawarikh dan lakunan cherita; dengan sebab itu dia petah berkata-kata dan pandai berjenaka serta menyukakan hati orang. Barang di-mana ada Ali, ramai-lah budak-budak datang berkumpul; ada ada sahaja cherita yang di-keluarkan-nya membuatkan sakalian orang tertawa. Keadaan yang demikian berpadanan pula dengan perangai-nya yang sangat lasak dan ta' mahu dudok diam sa-kejap jua pun. Itu-lah sebab-nya, bila-bila ada sendiwara di-sekolah itu, Ali selalu terpakai benar di-dalam-nya.

Ada satu perkara yang membuatkan dia chahat: ia-itu tabi'at-nya boros sadikit tentang belanja. Sebab-sebab-nya ta' hairan-lah, kerana datok-nya dan nenek perempuan-nya sangat kaseh akan dia, hingga berapa sahaja Ali hendakkan wang belanja, tiada di-tahan-nya sangat, jadi-nya mua-lah Ali sadikit pada berbelanja hari-hari. Bapa-nya faham hal ini, tetapi tiada-lah dapat ia melarang, walau pun akibat-nya harus tiada berapa baik nanti. Bila-bila di-marahkan Ali, liar-lah Ali daripada-nya; jadi-nya jatoh serba salah pula. Mahu ta' mahu, bagi sa-mentara itu di-biarkan-nya-lah sahaja.

Di-pendekkan, sa-telah siap karangan-nya maka di-hantarkan-nya-lah dengan tiada menunujokkan lebeh dahulu kapada bapa-nya atau sa-siapa pun. Dalam hati-nya ada juga terfikir hendak memberi bapa-nya terperanjat jika dia menang; yaani, dia bukan-lah tiada berkebolehan dalam sa-suatu pertandingan yang bukan sa-barang budak boleh mendapat-nya ini. Kemudian ada-lah di-harapkan bapa-nya akan berbuat saperti datok dan nenek-nya juga mengasehi dia.

Apabila majallah yang menjanjikan peraduan itu sampai ka-meja di-rumah-nya pada hari yang di-jangkakan, ia ada di-sekolah. Oleh Pa' Haji Noh, lalu di-buka-nya majallah itu dan di-simak-simak-nya lepas sa-helai, sa-helai, hingga sampai-lah kapada muka keputusan peraduan itu. Maka kebetulan, di-dapati-nya Ali telah berjaya memenangi hadiah dan karangan yang di-buat-nya itu ada-lah terhidang sakali di-situ, lalu di-bacha-nya. Dengan perasaan gemar, gembera dan riang, dan lebeh jauh lagi, di-tunjokkan-nya juga kapada isteri-nya, Che' Khadijah dan kapada datok dan nenek Ali yang memang ada pula di-rumah itu pada pagi itu.

Rupa-nya di-sekolah, Ali lebeh pula lagi riang-nya. Mula-mula-nya, pukul sa-puloh pagi itu dia menerima Register yang berisi wang $20/- Kemudian, sa-tengah jam sa-belum habis waktu sekolah, semua murid-murid telah di-kumpulkan oleh Guru Besar pada sa-buah bilek besar sekolah itu. Sa-telah memberi sadikit uchapan yang manasabah memuji akan kebolehan sa-sa-orang yang gemar menchuba dan bersunggoh-sunggoh, maka di-sebutkan-nya-lah bahawa Ali telah berkejayaan memenangi hadiah yang di-tawarkan oleh Majallah X bilangan sakian haribulan itu. Bagai-mana rioh-nya bunyi tepok dan sorak mereka apabila Ali bangun sa-bentar menunjokkan diri-nya manakala nama-nya di-seru itu tiada-lah hendak saya menuliskan di-sini kerana pembacha-pembacha boleh-lah menjangkan sendiri. Maka apa yang patut saya katakan ia-lah apa-kah di-buat oleh Ali lepas sekolah pula.

Sa-telah majlis itu bersurai maka murid-murid sakalian pun balek-lah ka-rumah masing-masing. Sa-panjang jalan itu tidak-lah lain yang di-chakapkan mereka melainkan hal Ali. Tetapi, bagi Ali dengan empat lima orang kawan-nya yang rapek, ka-mana pula pergi-nya? Mereka tidak pulang. Ya, mereka suka benar dan masing-masing ta' putus-putus menggula Ali. Kesudahan-nya, masok-

lah mereka ka-dalam sa-buah kedai makan. Kira-kira sa-jam lama-nya tenggelam di-dalam kedai itu, keluar pula menuju ka-panggong wayang gambar melihat pertunjokan siang pukul 2.30 petang itu. Pukul lapan malam baharu-lah Ali ada di-rumah-nya, itu pun naik ikut tangga belakang. Balek sahaja, ia pun mandi dan bersalin pakaian. Kemudian berchakap-chakap bagaimana keadaan biasa dengan riang-nya. Maka ia berkata bahawa perut-nya kenyang dan tiada berasa hendak makan malam.

"Sudah balek Ali Weh?" tanya Pa' Haji Noh tiba-tiba sahaja, sa-olah-olah dia tiada tahu Ali sudah ada dalam rumah itu. "Jika sudah balek suroh-lah dia makan nasi yang engkau siapkan dari tengah hari tadi, kerana ia lapar agak-nya ta' makan sa-hari-harian ini."

"Ali sudah lama balek-nya," jawab emak-nya dengan pendek. "Tetapi, Ali ta' berasa hendak makan, Yah," jawab Ali menyampok chakap emak-nya dengan tergagap-gagap.

"Oh, bagitu?" bapa-nya meneruskan chakap-nya, "terkejut agak-nya dapat wang hadiah ya?"

"Tidak, Yah, Ali kenyang sahaja."

"Tetapi engkau, kata Mat kawan engkau, ada berjamu makan besar dan menuntun wayang sa-hari-harian ini. Boleh-kah engkau menerangkan bagaimana wang yang sa-banyak itu engkau gunakan dia kapada ayah?"

Dengan tersipu-sipu dan tiada dapat hendak berdaleh lagi Ali pun menjawab, "Dengan wang itu Ali jamukan kawan-kawan Ali dengan ice cream, mee, kueh-kueh, lima tickets wayang dan lima bungkus chocolates dan beberapa biji gula-gula. Ada lagi gula-gula itu baki-nya yah, tinggal dua biji, dan wang ada lagi $4.20," sambil mengerok saku baju-nya mengeluarkan gula-gula itu.

"Ali, beberapa hari dahulu aku nampak engkau sibok mengarang, dan pagi tadi aku telah terbacha karangan engkau dalam Majallah itu," sambil menunjok kapada majallah yang terletak di-atas meja di-beranda rumah itu. "Aku dapati engkau memang-lah layak menerima hadiah yang di-janjikan oleh penghadiah yang dermawan itu. Engkau telah menerangkan dengan sa-penoh-penoh-nya akan faedah berjimat chermat dan chara-chara melakukan-nya. Tetapi, sayang betul rasa-nya, hanya engkau pandai menulis sahaja, ta' pandai membuat. Tidak-kah elok Ali, baiki diri-mu dahulu sa-belum membaiki diri orang?"

Sampai di-sini Ali pun diam, tiada menjawab lagi, dan di-dalam rumah itu pun senyap sunyi tiada siapa-siapa yang berani menghubong kata-nya kerana masing-masing tahu Pa' Haji Noh tiada pernah berkata banyak dan tiada berhajat mengulang-ngulang menyebut perkara yang di-sukakan sa-hari-harian itu.

KAMARU'Z ZAMAN, KELN,

Shell.

PEREMULAAN LAGU 'BLUE DANUBE'

AGAK-NYA banyak juga orang-orang yang belum tahu bagaimana mula-mula-nya lagu 'BLUE DANUBE' itu di-ketahui orang. Konon cherita-nya, ada-lah lebeh kurang demikian:

Pada suatu hari, sedang Madam Johann Strauss sibok melonggok-longgokkan pakaian yang hendak di-berikan kapada tukang dhobi dan pada masa menghetong-hetong sakalian-nya, maka kelihatan-lah oleh-nya ada note terlukis pada lengan baju salah satu baju suami-nya itu. Ia memang mengetahui bahawa suami-nya itu pelupa benar orang-nya.

Ada-kah sebab lagu ini tidak memberi puas hati suami-nya itu atau sebab belum sempat hendak menyalin-nya, tiada-lah cherita yang sah, tetapi nyata-lah lagu itu telah terchampak pada mula-nya.

Madam J. S., apabila terlihat akan lagu itu lalu di-ambil-nya dan di-chuba-chuba-nya melagukan dia, kerana telah jadi kebiasaan kapada-nya apakala terjumpa sa-suatu lagu tiada-lah puas hati-nya jika tidak di-chuba-nya melagukan-nya. Sangat-lah berkenan hati-nya akan lagu itu dan hendak di-salin-nya sa-belum baju itu di-hantarkan kapada dhobi. Tetapi, pada masa itu ia sedang sibok benar dengan pekerjaan lain, oleh itu di-asingkan-nya sahaja-lah baju itu pada suatú tempat dekat timbunan pakaian-pakaian yang lain itu.

Entah macham mana, hendak menjadi cherita, sedang ia bekerja di-tempat lain dalam rumah itu tukang dhobi pun datang lalu mengambil semua pakaian yang kotor itu, termasok baju yang di-asingkan oleh Madamme J. S. itu sa-kali. Sa-telah selesai Madamme J. S. membuat pekerjaan-nya, maka naik-lah ia ka-atas hendak mengambil baju itu. Demi terlihat sahaja sudah tiada lagi, terbang-lah semangat-nya lalu dengan segera pergi ka-rumah tukang dhobi itu. Maka yang lebeh menyusahkan hati-nya lagi ia-lah kerja-nya akan menjadi sia-sia, sebab ta' tahu pula rumah tukang dhobi tadi! Sa-telah beberapa lama-nya terchari-chari baharu-lah dapat. Maka ia pun berlari masok ka-dalam rumah itu. Serta sampai sahaja, kebetulan tukang dhobi itu sedang hendak menchampakkan pakaian itu semua-nya ka-dalam kanchah tempat merebus-nya. Maka menjerit-lah ia mengata 'JANGAN,' dalam mana membuatkan sakalian orang dalam rumah itu terchengang. Sa-telah di-cheritakan-nya hal-nya, maka bersama-sama-lah ia menchari baju itu dengan-nya, akhir-nya dapat, lalu di-ambil-nya dan di-bawa-nya pulang.

Demikian-lah hal-nya permulaan lagu 'BLUE DANUBE' itu dan chara-nya di-selamatkan dia. Jika tidak dengan sebab kechekapan Madamme J. S., riwayat-nya akan berlainan, dan harus tiada lagu itu dalam daftar nama lagu-lagu yang di-gemari orang seluroh dunia.

AB. RAHIM JALAL, N. S.,
Form IV.

PASAR SA-JAM SA-HARI.

DALAM chuti bulan Puasa dahulu saya telah sempat melawat beberapa buah pasar sa-jam sa-hari dalam Pulau Pinang. Ada-lah pasar jenis ini ia-lah tempat kita boleh membeli barang-barang keperluan dapor, ikan-ikan hidup dan juga sayor-sayoran di-situ; di-buka sa-lama satu dua jam sahaja, lepas itu tidak-lah ada apa-apa lagi yang terjual. Maka banyak-lah di-dapati pasar-pasar yang saperti ini di-kampong-kampong di-sana. Waktu buka-nya pagi, anggaran pukul enam, dan habis, kira-kira pukul tujoh atau tujoh sa-tengah. Dalam masa ini-lah penoh sesak pasar itu oleh pembeli-pembeli yang kebanyakan-nya datang dari kampong-kampong yang dekat dengan-nya.

Penjual-penjual-nya ia-lah anak-anak kampong di-situ. Kebanyakan barang-barang yang di-jual mereka itu penghasilan dari perusahaan dalam kampong-kampong. Penangkap-penang-kap ikan di-situ akan menolakkan ikan-ikan mereka kapada penjual di-pasar itu. Demikian juga sayor-sayoran semua-nya di-dapati daripada penanam-penanam yang tinggal dekat dengan kampong itu.

Saperti barang-barang keperluan dapor, maka penjual-penjual itu menyambut dagangan dari Pulau Pinang, ia-itu jenis yang mustahak sahaja kapada orang-orang kampong. Dari hal harga-harga-nya tiada-lah berapa bedza-nya jika di-bandingkan dengan yang terjual di-kedai-kedai atau di-pasar-pasar dalam bandar Pulau Pinang.

Maka boleh-lah kita dapati orang-orang Melayu kita sa-bilangan kechil ada bersama menjalankan perniagaan mereka di-sini. Memandang kapada kechuaian orang-orang kita Melayu dalam kalangan perniagaan, maka pasar yang sa-umpama ini elok benar-lah di-jadikan saperti tangga permulaan bagi usaha berniaga sa-belum menchuba membuat perniagaan yang besar-besar, bagaimana lazim-nya kita dapati, sa-telah berjalan beberapa bulan lama-nya, mundor-lah perniagaan itu, akhir-nya, tutup bagitu sahaja dengan ta' tentu rugi laba-nya. Pada hal perniagaan itu ada-lah juga A, B, C-nya, yaani bukan-lah boleh tiba-tiba di-buat yang besar-besar-nya sahaja sebab ada modal atau capital. Yang kechil-kechil-nya-lah dahulu. Orang-orang bangsa asing yang menjadi kaya raya dan membuka kedai atau perniagaan yang besar-besar dalam Tanah Melayu ini kebanyakan daripada-nya, jika tidak pun boleh di-katakan kesemua-nya sa-kali, ia lah pada mula-mula-nya membuat perniagaan kechil lebeh dahulu. Maka daripada itu-lah mereka meningkat kapada perusahaan atau kerja-kerja yang besar yang pernah nampak itu.

Tidak-kah elok jangka-nya tiap-tiap kampong patut mengadakan pasar jenis ini?

AZMIL DAUD,
Form IV.

BERKELAH DI-TEPI LAUT.

HARI dekat-hendak berderang siang dan langit di-sabelah timor sudah mulai cherah, tetapi lapangan udara maseh penoh lagi dengan kabus, tanda hari akan panas. Jam di-dinding baharu menunjokkan pukul enam, tetapi angin yang bertiup sejok pula rasa-nya.

Dari atas rumah kedengran bunyi deru ombak laut yang bergulong-gulong datang ka-tepi menghampaskan diri ka-pantai. Ayer sedang naik pasang penoh mengaramkan pantai pasir dekat rumah yang saya tumpangi itu. Tidak berapa

jam lagi akan balek-lah surut ka-tengah laut dan meninggalkan pasir dengan lopak-lopak ayer yang chetek sa-mula. Burong-burong mulai keluar dari sarang-nya, masing-masing kelihatan berkeliaran terbang dari sa-dahan ka-sa-dahan pokok ru yang berjajaran di-tepi pantai itu, sedang murai kedengran berkichau berbalas-balasan menegor kawan-nya sa-olah-olah menguchapkan selamat pagi dan bertanya-tanyaan apa-kah chadangan yang hendak di-buat oleh masing-masing bagi mendapat rezeki yang memuaskan buat hari itu.

'Saya bangun membuka jendela. Terpegan sa-jurus menupang dagu memikirkan apa pula yang patut saya buat. Dalam kepala timbul bermacham-macham chadangan, sa-bentar begitu, sa-kejap bagini. Rupa-nya fikiran saya sedang terharu dan tiada tetap. Lama saya menjengoh itu, kerana dengan ta' sedar matahari telah mencharak masok memanahkan chahaya-nya ka-dalam bilek saya. Orang-orang di-rumah sa-belah sudah pun lama bangun-nya. Tiga empat orang menjala anak-anak ikan telah nampak terhintai-hintai di-tepi laut itu. Yang berperahu pun ada lima enam buah perahu, sa-tengah baharu hendak turun dan sa-buah dua sudah jauh berhanyut ka-tengah. Pendek-nya bertambah saat bertambah banyak-lah yang kelihatan.

Saya pun pergi membasoh muka, kemudian minum kopi memanaskan perut, lepas itu menyarongkan pakaian mandi lalu turun pergi kepada pagaran di-belakang rumah itu dengan dua orang kawan—mandi, bermain dan berkejar-kejaran. Mula-mula-nya tiada-lah berapa menarek hati saya. Dalam hati saya bohong-lah sahaja kata orang seronok mandi laut itu. Tetapi ta'lama datang-lah orang ada yang bermotor car ada yang berbicycle dan lain-lain kenaikan. Dalam ta'sampai sa-jam lama-nya, kawasan yang tadi-nya senyap dan lengang itu telah penoh dengan orang bilanga ribu. Bermacham-macham keletah dan ragam mereka. Sedang saya memerhatikan keadaan-nya yang datang berpasang-pasang, yang berkejar berhambur-hamburan, yang berbaring menelentang meniarap di-atas pasir yang halus lunak, yang bernang berkechimpongan masing-masing dengan ragam-nya itu, timbul-lah bermacham-macham fikiran kapada saya. Bagini rupa-nya di-katakan bersuka konon sampai saperti lupakan diri!

Maka tiada-lah sangka bunyi lagi pada masa itu. Di-bawah naungan pokok-pokok yang rendang itu pula kelihatan orang makan minum bersulang-sulangan, menari dan bernyanyi berbalas-balasan; berjenaka gurau beranggap-anggapan. Ayer laut yang tadi-nya berwarna biru telah bertukar menjadi puteh memerchek daripada ramai-nya orang itu. Yang suka berhanyut menyewa perahu pula, belayar dengan bunyi-bunyian sampai sayup-sayup nampak-nya ka-tengah segara.

Tetapi sang sura ta'menanti mereka. Dia berjalan juga perlahan-lahan. Maka dengan ta'sedar hari pun petang. Masing-masing berkemas hendak balek. Dalam ta'berapa ketika lengang-lah sa-mula, akhir-nya hanya kelihatan lalat dan sa-ekor dua anjing ta'berkawal datang mengutip remah-remah yang di-tinggalkan mereka di-situ. Saya termenong. Fikiran saya melayang jaoh, n-o-o-n ka-selatan negeri Peranchis, di-mana orang-orang Eropah menghabiskan chuti musim panas-nya; di-Hawaii, di-sana, di-sini. Rasa-nya saya ada di-salah satu tempat peranginan di-tepi laut yang mashhor, bukan di-P.D. Segala yang terbacha oleh saya peri hal tempat-tempat yang endah pantai-nya datang belaka ka-dalam kepala saya. Ber-jurus-jurus saya terpegan, hingga beberapa kali sahabat saya berteriak mengajah pulang, baharu-lah saya sedar, rupa-nya saya ta'patut menghabiskan waktu saya dengan termangu-mangu. Saya misti pulang, balek ka-rumah yang kelak mengambil masa dua jam perjalanan motor car dari situ, ada-nya.

T. Adnan, N. S.,
Shell

SA-EKOR KUDA TUA.

SAYA ini ia-lah sa-ekor kuda yang telah tua. Oleh sebab saya pada masa sekarang tidak lagi berfaedah kapada orang yang memelihara saya, maka suka-lah saya mencheritakan hal saya pada masa yang lalu serta mengenang-ngenang balek bagaimana suka-nya hati saya pada masa memakan rumput di-padang ketika saya maseh kechil dahulu. Agak-nya itu-lah masa yang sa-habis-habis riang dalam kehidupan sa-ekor kuda.

Pada masa itu tidak-lah ada saya membuat apa-apa pekerjaan lain daripada berlari-lari di-keliling tempat barang di-mana ibu saya ada. Ibu saya ia-lah sa-ekor kuda 'Arab yang chantek berwarna puteh saperti kapas di-busar. Boleh di-katakan pada tiap-tiap hari sentiasa sahaja ada saya di-padang memakan rumput yang menghijau di-situ dan berkejar-kejar ka-sana ka-mari.

Tetapi kehidupan saya yang demikian ria-nya tiada kekal. Apabila saya chukup umor datang-lah sa-orang pengembala kuda kapada saya lalu mengenakan sa-utas tali yang panjang di-kepala saya serta di-tunggang-nya saya mengelilingi padang itu dan di-chemeti-nya saya. Pada masa itu tiada-lah dapat di-sebutkan bagaimana takut-nya dan marah-nya hati saya. Ibu saya melarang saya meronta-ronta, sebab kata-nya, segala helah saya itu tiada akan berhasil. Akhir-nya, saya pun di-lateh-lah menjadi kuda tunggangan.

Pada suatu masa saya telah di-beli oleh sa-orang muda yang pandai bermain Polo. Maka saya di-jadikan-nya kuda tunggangan-nya pada masa bermain Polo. Oleh itu jadi-lah saya kuda Polo, sampai gemar pula saya akan permainan itu. Tuan saya itu sa-orang yang baik hati-nya serta pandai menunggang saya. Suka saya mengikut perentah-nya, dan merasa megah jika pasokan-nya menang dalam peraduan Polo.

Tetapi pada suatu masa ia pun jatoh miskin, lalu di-jualkan-nya saya kapada sa-orang sais kereta kuda. Maka bertukar-lah chara kehidupan saya. Saya tiada suka di-jadikan penarek kereta kuda. Apabila di-suroh-nya saya berjalan, maka saya pun berjalan perlahan-lahan, dan bila di-sebat-nya, maka pura-pura-lah saya membuat takut. Sa-panjang masa ada-lah saya menchari helah bagaimana hendak melepaskan diri daripada bertuankan sais kereta kuda itu, atau supaya di-jualkan-nya saya kapada orang lain.

Sa-konyong-konyong datang-lah fikiran saya, bahawa sa-baik-baik helah yang patut saya buat ia-lah membuat pura-pura berhenti tatkala di-suroh-nya berjalan. Pada suatu hari, apabila di-pasangkan-nya kereta itu di-belakang saya serta di-suroh-nya berjalan, maka saya pun pura-pura membuat enggan daripada berjalan dan manakala di-sebat-nya, saya pun pura-pura menendang-nendang. Tuan saya itu naik radang-nya, lalu di-jualkan-nya saya kapada sa-orang pemburu.

Saya tersangat sukachita kerana saya di-jadikan kuda tunggangan sa-mula serta berlari bersama-sama dengan anjing pemburu mengejar rusa, pelandok, kijang dan sa-bagai-nya. Tetapi malang tidak berbau. Pada suatu hari saya di-bawa oleh tuan saya itu melompat suatu pagar yang tinggi. Maka tiada lepas saya melompat-nya, lalu jatoh tunggang langgang bersama dengan tuan saya itu. Saya bernasib baik tidak menerima kechederaan yang besar, tetapi tuan saya itu patah lengan-nya. Beberapa minggu berubat saya pun baik. Maka di-jualkan-nya-lah saya kapada sa-orang yang suka menunggang kuda untok mengambil angin sahaja. Tuan saya yang baharu ini baik juga orang-nya serta pandai menggunakan saya. Lama-lah juga saya dalam peliharaan-nya.

Sekarang saya telah tua. Oleh itu di-beri-nya pekerjaan yang rengan sahaja; dan saya sentiasa makan rumput sahaja di-padang dengan kehidupan yang senang linang serta aman.

RAJA ZAINA'L ABIDIN B. ZAHID,
Form IV.

"JAUHI SAYA DARIPADA MERABA."

Tidak-kah dzahir-ku ka-dunia berguna
Menjadi pengisi jagat semista
Yang ku-chinta?
Bukan hidup-ku sa-kadar merana
Menanggong segala beban dan sengkuna,
Yang berakhir ta' meninggalkan berita?

Tidak! Tidak! Minta benar-lah kira-nya pada
Tuhan yang maha kuasa lagi asa.
Jangan aku berdosa,
Atau hidup di-bawah achuman noda.
Dalam masa aku maseh lagi muda
Biar-lah semua-nya dapat aku rasa.

Azam-ku ia-lah umpama chita-chita-mu jua
Yang ta' pernah berubah
Barang sadikit pun.
Ta' 'kan-lah pula wahai pemuja jewa
Yang memang-nya sangat benchikan kechewa,
Akan membenarkan tangan menampun.

Tetapi, itu-lah resmi orang lalai terlupa
Akan hal diri-nya kurang mengerti
Chara menggalas beban!
Hingga sudah terjerumbab terlepa,
Baharu-lah berhati-hati
Membedzakan yang mana rumah antara reban.

Mimpi-muakan tamat bila kau jaga;
Tiada pun meninggalkan tanda dan jejak
Kesan-mu berpijak.
Ini hikmat Tuhan memenohkan rongga,
Andai-nya awang-awang mengandongi mega.
Jangan tidor terbantir laksana tajak.

Sayang benar! Lamun betul mega mengarak mandong,
Hasil-nya menggugorkan sang badai,
Dalam· masa pertahunan menjadi.
Belum ku sempat menyediakan tudong,
Atau mengeringkan apa-apa tersidai.
Menyampang petaka belum tiba,
Mengikut kata orang tua-tua?
Atau mendengarkan madah si-tiong,
Perchayakan berita angin pancharoba;
Mudah-mudahan aku tidak terbawa-bawa?—
Ya, jauhi aku daripada meraba.

A. Rahim Yusoff, Kel.,
Shell.

"MALAY COLLEGE YANG KU CHINTA."

Malay College sekolah-ku chinta,
Sa-panjang masa menabor budi
Kapada putera-mu ramai merata,
Supaya kemajuan kekal abadi.

Malay College sekolah-ku chinta;
Tempat-ku belajar pagi dan petang.
Mari-lah wahai rakan juwita,
Pelihara nama-nya, surut berpantang.

Malay College, sekolah-ku chinta!
Kamu-lah ibu, menyebab dzahir-ku;
Atau sebab berchahaya-lah mata,
Boleh mengenal sula dan paku.

Malay College, sekolah-ku chinta,
Ku-ulang, ku-kunjong ku-dakap ramah.
Jika tidak kerana berita,
Ku tidak sampai meninggalkan rumah.

Malay College, sekolah-ku chinta!
Budi-mu bukan barang nilaian.
Jika boleh-lah kehendak dan pinta,
Kapada-ku juga beri demikian.

Malay College, sekolah-ku chinta,
Tempat belajar sa-tiap waktu;
Tempat berchengkerama gurindam cherita,
Tempat-ku mengenal intan dan batu.

Oh! Malay College, yang ku-chinta,
Yang sadikit pun ta' jemu
Memberi didekan serata,
Supaya hendak-nya jangan tersemu
Di-bawa alun gelombang segara
Masa melayarkan bahtera.
Lamun kemudi-ku ta' di-jaga kuat,
Harus karam-ku ta' beriwayat.

ALWEE,

Remove.

"SERUAN IBU"

Tatkala hari berderang siang,
Waktu pagi;
Burong merak mengigal riang
Memuji diri.
Unggas berchengkerama berkeliaran;
Anak ayam berhambat berkejaran.

Aku bangun lekas dari tidor-ku
Dengan tergesa-gesa,
Di-waktu suboh yang tenang liku
Aku terasa
Ibu pertewi menyeru-ku segera
Menunaikan kewajipan negara.

"Chepat-lah bangkit wahai juwita
Yang ku-manjai;
Yang ku-timang ku-bidui chinta
Sa-panjang hari!"
Suara yang sayup lembut gemalai
Kedengaran menyeru putera belia yang lalai.

"Aku tidak menyuroh-mu mengangkat mengosong
Beban yang berat;
Atau pun berjalan dengan menyombong
Mendongak menggiat.
Tetapi belajar-lah sa-berapa kuasa,
Bagi-mu hidup bahagia berjasa."

Aku menuleh ka-kiri dan ka-kanan
Memandang-mandang.
Dari mana-kah arah munchul seruan?
Tetapi tenang;
Tiada siapa yang nampak terchegat
Dalam lapangan semista jagat.

Tetapi, betul, aku tidak bermimpi,
Atau mengigau,
Terkena serapah puja jampi,
Atau pun pukau.
Rupa-nya, ada pun aku beriba berpangku
Dengan panchaindera yang kejor kaku.

Aku-lah yang di-seru-nya bertalu-talu:
Jangan takut.
Usah terpedaya dan termalu-malu
Terikut-ikut.
Melainkan sempurnakan kewajipan
Beramal sa-bagai pujangga watan.

Terperanjat dan darah-ku mengirap
Ta' berkerawan:
Nampak sa-susun daun dedap
Di-dalam puan.
"Oh! Zaman!!" ta' sengaja aku mengeloh;
Ta' sedar kening-ku basah memerchek peloh.

Seruan ibu bertalu-talu kedengaran,
Sayup, lantang
Butir nasihat-nya dan tegoran
Serta pantang.
Sakalian pemuda dan pemudi,
Hidup, wal hal tidak berbudi.

Kekayaan-ku chukup bagi menanggong-mu
Hidup dan sihat.
Tetapi rupa-nya 'kau tersemu,
Ta' melihat.
Tuleh-lah rata ka-kiri ka-kanan,
Yang mana musoh, siapa teman.

N. M. D.,
Shell.

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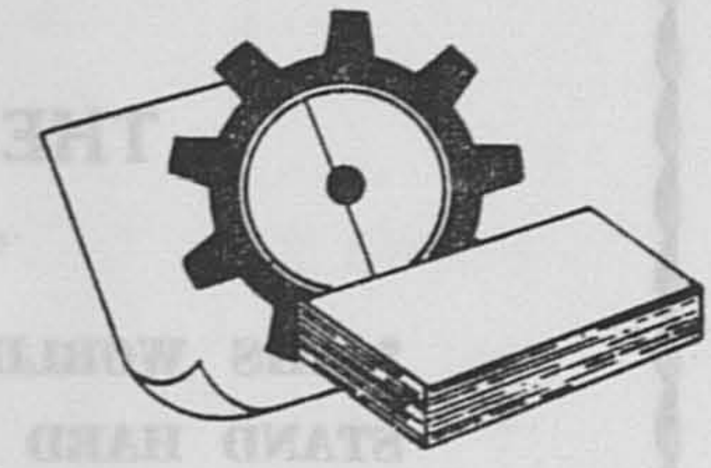

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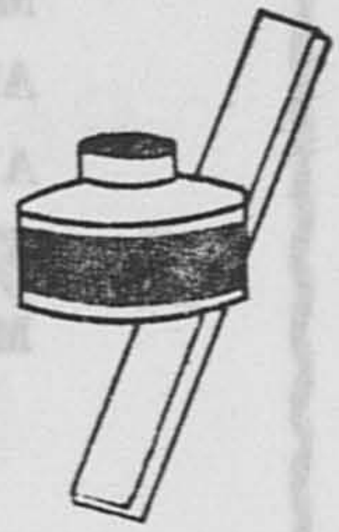

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The

Malay College

Magazine

1948

Vol. 1. — No. 4.

THE

MALAY COLLEGE

MAGAZINE.

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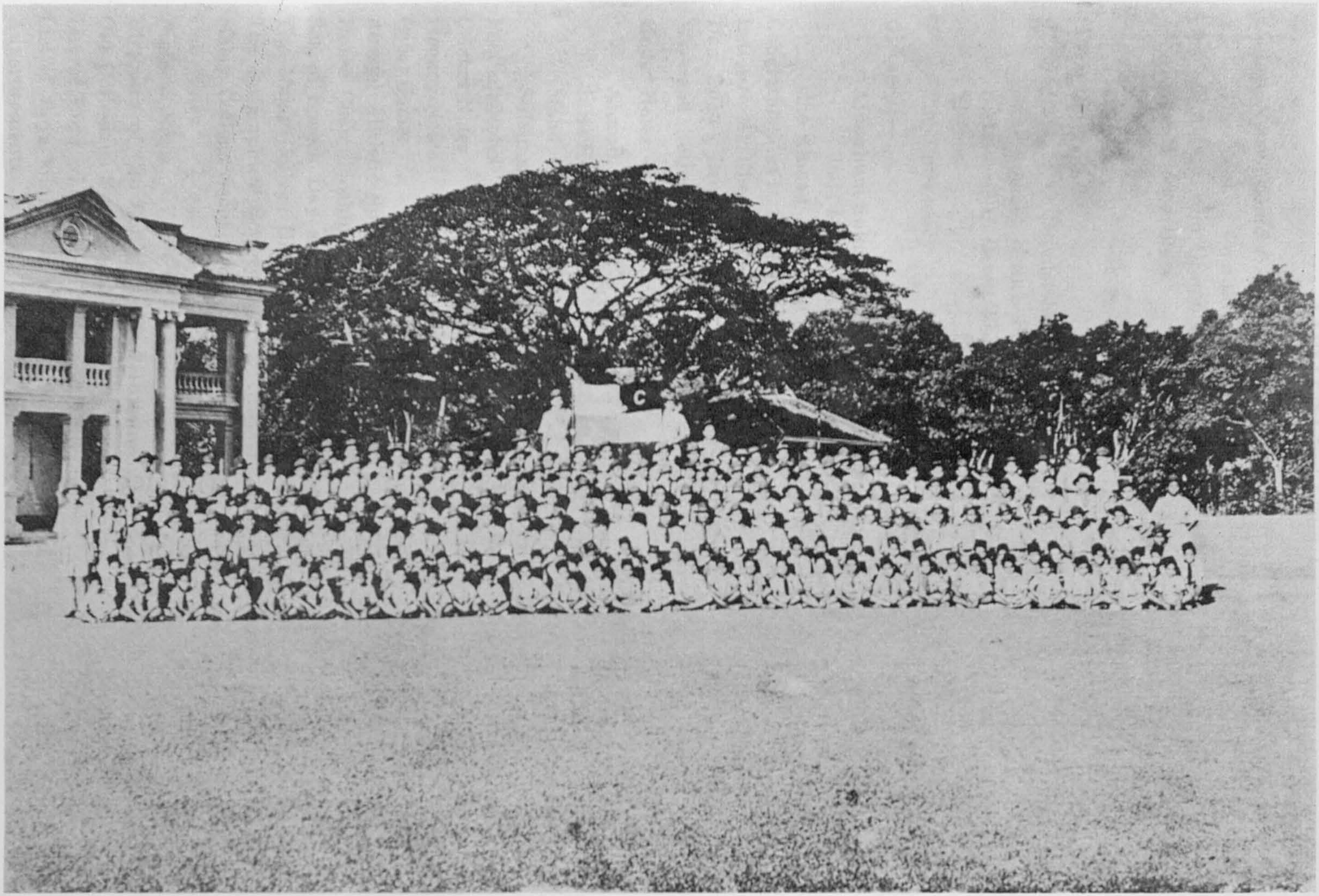


THE MALAY COLLEGE SCOUT GROUP.

THE MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Editors Board : Abdul Razak b. Mohd. Yusoff (*General Editor.*)
Mustapha b. Mahmud
Shahudin b. Taib
Ikmal Hisham b. Albakri } *Sub-Editors.*

Master-in-charge : Mr. J. D. R. Howell.

Vol. 1. Kuala Kangsar, December, 1948. No. 4.

EDITORIAL.

THE weeks come and go, and now, one complete year has elapsed since we last went to press. In the country as a whole, two major developments stand out—one good, one bad. In the first place, we have seen the untiring efforts of U.M.N.O. crowned with final success in the shape of the new Federation, the inauguration of which was fittingly celebrated here as elsewhere in the country on February 1st this year. An account of the ceremony at Malay College appears in this issue. Secondly, there is of course, the Emergency, which began in July and is still causing the Government and many elements of the community great trouble and expense. Mr. Howell has had to be away for most of our third term, helping to organise the great number of (chiefly Malay) Special Constables who have been enrolled, and he has written for us an interesting account of his activities as a temporary supplementary police officer. Apart from this, the progress of our school towards rehabilitation has been little affected.

This progress has made great strides in the past year. A new Form, the Sixth, has been established as a stepping-stone for Malay scholars who are on their way to higher Colleges and Universities; the new playing field near the preparatory school has been cleared of Japanese tanks and put into use, so that we can now have five field games being played at one time. There are many other things besides, which will be found in the "School Notes" section, and to make mention of which the Editor therefore hesitates, lest he be accused of plagiarism.

Last year, our magazine had to act to some degree as an announcement to our friends all over the country that the Malay College was once more fully active; and much of its space had, in consequence, to be devoted to accounts of recovery and progress in various spheres of school life. This year, readers will find that pride of place has been given to individual contributions from boys, in English and Malay. Our aim next year and in subsequent years, is to have a very much better Magazine. To achieve this, we shall want more and better contributions, both in English and Malay. Let me take this opportunity, on behalf of the Editorial Staff, to urge every potential contributor—that is to say, every boy in the College,—to turn his mind and pen to producing something for the Magazine, not next October, but in January and every month thereafter. We can only get a lot of cream if there is plenty of milk to skim it from. Hence, go to it, from now onwards, and let us make the 1949 Magazine the best issue of the Malay College Magazine that there has ever been.

WE FLEW TO SCHOOL.

THE news of the suspension of the only railway service connecting Northern and Southern Malaya came to us like a thunderbolt, for it meant the interruption of our schooling. This affected most of the Fifth Formers, whose late coming might mean the loss of part of the most important term of their school-days.

We are sorry for the chaotic state Malaya and Southern Siam are in at the moment. The jungle all along the railway line in the Siamese territory is infested with communist-led insurgents, who are said to have taken flight from the Malayan Forces, and the Siamese Government never guarantees the safety of the railway. In face of these conditions, the Government, not wishing to risk the lives of innocent young boys and girls, decided to send us back to school by plane.

A Government circular came to us thirty-six hours before the time of our departure and it was most interesting for us, while packing the 33 lbs. luggage allowed to be carried with us, to meditate on our coming flight. For some it might be the beginning of a series of pleasant trips over the thick Malayan jungles, while for others it might be the first and the last. The news of our flight ran like wild fire among our relations near and far. Many promised to see us off at the aerodrome. Small children were particularly excited to see the Dakota in which their brothers and sisters were to fly.

Eighteen of us, including four girls from the Malay Girls College, were assembled one fine Thursday morning at the Education Office, from where we were taken to the aerodrome. We were quite shocked to see a large congregation assembled around our Dakota. Old men and women we had never seen before were admiring with puzzled eyes the size of the twenty-one seater Dakota. How intrigued they would be if they were to see the latest model of planes for transporting tanks and guns in war!

We were taken to a checking-station where our belongings were weighed and tickets issued. Our bags were labelled with "Malayan Airways, Penang" and, to tell the truth, we have no inclination to pull them off even now, for they are the visible signs of the journey about which we can boast to our friends. Then, after having a few snapshots taken, and after having said 'Good-bye' to parents, relatives and friends, we clambered into the belly of the huge iron 'grasshopper.' We were at first warned, as a joke, by the Superintendent of Education, not to get into the wrong plane, which would take us over Gua Musang.

It was very warm inside. We were relieved only by the soft, soothing voice of the girl-attendant who told us that we would feel just the opposite when up in the air. A red light suddenly illuminated these words: "Fasten your straps." I quickly tried to do according to the instructions, but the strap was such a queer shape that I was blue in the face before I had it on. I was the 'big-boy' so that I was left to myself, unlike the girls and the small boys who were helped by the girl-attendant. The plane was started up and took off, and now smoking was not allowed. It was for fear that the petrol might catch fire, as I was told by a European fellow-passenger.

I regretted not having asked the height at which we were flying. However I was rather busy looking down for my house, the bank, the tall mosque spire and the 'Lido,' and then at the thick jungle on the main range, hoping to see any movement of the police or the insurgents. All the buildings passed away beneath us very quickly, so that I had only a glimpse of the one three-storied building in Kota Bharu, beside the Kelantan river. The motor-boats, with white foam trailing from their bows, looked like small toys. The railway-lines were no bigger than match-sticks and the padi-fields were like models of irrigation-work found in the Department of Agriculture. The river is winding, and the horse-shoe bend which we see in the map around Pasir Mas could now be seen by us in reality. This gave me the idea that students of geography should fly over the country to see and study what is its true form, and not just imagine it from the words of a teacher. I could see clearly the physical divisions of the State of Kelantan. To my right was the sea, below were the low-lying plains with their padi-fields and patches of fruit plantations, and to my left were the hills covered with green jungle, which became thicker and thicker as we flew south.

Minute by minute the breeze seemed to become cooler, and at one time when flying high above the clouds I almost shivered with cold. Outside, it was raining, for I could see drops of water on the wings. Once I thought the plane was out of control, for it dropped down as though dropping down for good, but then by some miracle it surged forward again; this I perceived to be one of those air-pockets told of by many people who have experienced an air-flight before.

For quite a long time I could not see anything below. Clouds prevented us from doing so. Occasionally I could see rivers wriggling as though they were beaten snakes. The height at which we were flying must have been very great, for we all felt as if half-deaf. I remember how I shouted to my neighbour, and he shouted back asking for the repetition of my question. I would not be exaggerating if I said that we were about 8,000 feet above the ground.

After about an hour's flying the plane came down lower, and at last I could see the clear daylight. Then the strait between Penang and Prai and Pulau Jerejak came into my view. At last, the coconut trees around Bayan Lepas Aerodrome seemed to be running away making a path for our plane. Then, 'No Smoking and Fasten your straps' and we were ready for the landing. Apples and sweets were offered to us free during the journey but drinks had to be paid for.

We were taken to Chownaster School in Penang where we lunched and washed. That evening we continued our journey by train. The girls proceeded to Kuala Lumpur while the boys got off at Kuala Kangsar. We all hoped that we might have another free air-passage in the near future.

ABD. RAHIM BIN YUSOFF.

"THEM DAYS ARE GONE FOREVER

LIFE can be bright or tedious, exciting or drab. In this, much depends on one's outlook and on one's inclinations. In pursuing our inclination much depends on our environment, our social conditions and on the attitude of others towards us, for we cannot live our own lives without modelling them to some extent upon the lives of other people.

We pass different stages in life, and throughout life we experience sad conditions as well as happy ones. I feel that the happiest and most joyous time of our life is during the time of our childhood. It is during our childhood that we are attended by loving hands and hearts, and everything we encounter arouses interest.

The happiest moment of my life was the eve of the Hari Raya, in the year 1940. I remember everything now as vividly as if it were yesterday. It was in December 1940, a month after I had passed my 3rd. standard in Malay School. A few days after that was the awaited day, when I was to go to the Malay College, beginning to study what seemed to me then the mysterious and wonderful English Language.

As I have said, it was the eve of Hari Raya, and I felt very happy without exactly knowing what had made me this. Perhaps it was the fact that I had received an extra pocket allowance, both for the Hari Raya and for having got through my examination, or perhaps it was simply because it was Hari Raya. For me, then, it was an evening of great happiness and excitement. There was plenty to eat, there were new clothes to wear, and there was greater privilege and freedom allowed me than I had ever previously experienced. There was no sleep for me that night. I was very happy and excited, profoundly excited, running here and there playing with fireworks and crackers. Even when I lay in my bed at 4 o'clock in the morning I was still meditating and pondering over the prospects of the next day. By seven in the morning I was already up and dressed, and well dressed too, for this day only comes once a year.

I then went to a friend's house. He was in a similar state of excitement and was waiting for me on the doorstep when I arrived. Then off we went, meeting other friends and enjoying ourselves in the extreme. We thought ourselves the happiest people in the world.

Whenever I meet with happy occasions and exciting events in my daily life, I always compare them with that day of 1940. Though life to me is now exciting, there is no gaiety more than that of the good old days of childhood. But, alas, "them days are gone forever."

T. Ahmad Mohamed,

Form IV.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

THE dawn of Sunday, February 1st., 1948. marked the beginning of a new era in the history of our country. On this auspicious day the Malayan Union, which the Malays interpreted as an act amounting to a complete annexation of their country and a plan to wipe out their national existence by peaceful means, finished its short and unpopular existence, and in its place the Federation of Malaya was born, with a future full of hope and confidence.

We, of the Malay College, were not backward in celebrating this honourable day. Every boy was eager to help make the celebration a real success. There was enthusiasm and a spirit of brotherhood and cooperation in every person. On the eve of Federation Day a colourful concert was held in the College Hall. The "piece de resistance" was a sketch depicting the scene at the signing of the Federation agreement in the King's House. Boys were carefully selected to act as Malay Rulers and Mentri Besars for the scene. Tengku Mahkota of Pahang, acting as his royal father, walked along the stage, full of the dignity which characterises a Malay aristocrat. Yassin, as the Undang of Rembau, pondered awhile before signing the agreement. The scene ended with a speech given by Wan Makhzan, who acted the part of the late Sir Edward Gent. The last item for that night was the singing of a newly-composed Malay national song. This song was sung by everybody in the hall.

The boys seemed to wake up very early the next morning. Putting on their best liveries they assembeld in front of the College building, gazing at the flags of the nine Malay States, fluttering in the morning breeze. At 7.00 a.m., a hollow square was formed in front of the flag-staff. An U.M.N.O. flag was then hoisted by the headmaster, which, flying side by side with the Union Jack, presented a graceful spectacle. This U.M.N.O. flag, the biggest of its kind in this country, was presented to the College by the boys themselves. The morning ceremony ended with a fine speech made by the headmaster.

At 4.00 p.m., a "Federation Tea Party" was held in the dining-hall. After tea a fancy-dress football match was held on the College ground. Wan Ismail, disguised as an old Chinese beggar, won the first prize, while Shahudin and Hisham were second and third respectively. We would like to take this opportunity to thank Che Abbas for giving away the prizes.

The day ended with a grand "special dinner" in the dining-hall. It was indeed a successful day, full of life, colour and hope.

Thus on this auspicious occasion we joined hands with our brothers throughout the Peninsula in celebrating the significance of the day, which could not be over-stressed. It was a unique occasion in the history of Malaya. What is more important, it has sown the seeds of Nationalism and therefore promises something concrete for the future. It is up to us, the youths of today—the citizens of tomorrow—to perpetuate the integrity of the U.M.N.O. The task lies in front of us, and we must all, irrespective of rank, put our shoulders to it. We, therefore, under the flag of the U.M.N.O., pledge our faith and loyalty, to our people as a whole, to our Rulers, to the United Malays National Organisation, to the Federation of Malaya, and to the British Empire.

Long Live Malaya!

HASHIM SAM LATIFF,
MOHAMMED YASSIN,
Form V.

A PICNIC.

IT was still dark in the morning when my friends and I woke up to prepare ourselves for a picnic at the 8th mile Port Dickson that day. We started our journey at five to seven. The morning was cold and misty. After travelling for three quarters of an hour we reached Seremban. We stopped here for a short time to buy some fruit. Having bought the fruit we then continued on our journey. We travelled at a moderate speed and by eight o'clock we were in the town of Port Dickson. We drove straight on to the 8th mile, for there was nothing to see in the town. We reached the beach at about a quarter past eight.

It was Sunday morning and as usual the beach was full of people of all races, mostly from Selangor and Negri Sembilan. We drove to a certain part of the beach and stopped there. We got down from the car and looked for a suitable place to keep our spare clothes and food. We found a place under a large tree. After putting all our things there, we went for a stroll on the sandy beach. On the beach I saw many people; some were playing with their friends, some were sitting and eating under the shade of trees near the beach and some were bathing in the sea. I also met a number of my friends who had come earlier than I.

By now the sea was at high tide and it was very calm. We went back to the large tree and put on our bathing suits. In a very short time after that, all of us were in the sea. We swam here and there and stayed in the water for a long time. At twelve, we went ashore, for now the day was getting very hot. Getting back to the large tree we prepared our food. We were so hungry that we all ate a good deal. After that I lay down in the shade under the tree and had a short nap.

In the afternoon we went in to swim again, but this time only for a short time. By about half past four all of us were ready for the return journey, but before beginning the journey we walked once again on the beach. The beach was now quiet for most of the people had already gone home. The evening breeze was very gentle. The sea was very calm and we could even see fish swimming in it. As the sun went down slowly on the other side of the sea the sky became very colourful and the scene at that time was exquisite.

Now, as the sun would soon disappear, I proposed to my friends that we should leave the sea-shore for home. We set out on our return journey at ten to seven. We drove on slowly by the beach, looking and wondering at the beautiful evening scene. About fifteen minutes afterwards the sun disappeared. We were now on our way to Seremban. We reached Seremban at a quarter to eight, and were home the same night.

ABDUL MAJID BIN ABDUL AZIZ,

Form III.

THE WEEK'S CAMPING.

A WEEK'S camping in Penang was first mooted at a Court of Honour held one day by the Patrol leaders. The suggestion was submitted to the Headmaster who promptly agreed to give help and assistance to make it a success. We were given the truck, petrol and a week's ration and other necessities. We were encouraged; everybody was in high spirits and the day of departure seemed to be very slow in coming.

It was on one Thursday morning that we got very busy; we woke up very early, had our kit-bags packed and our uniforms checked. When we fell in for inspection the Headmaster reminded us that wherever we went we were the scouts of the Malay College. We cheered him and at exactly a quarter past eleven, left the College with the grand scout flag flying merrily above the truck.

The journey was uneventful. We stopped at a few places to stretch our legs; lunch was taken at Butterworth. We did not take much time to cross over, arriving at the Penang Scouts' Headquarters quite on time. The sight on the way to Telok Bahang was glorious. To our right was the sea, to the left a steep escarpment, and the road was turning in and out in a most puzzling manner.

We all stared at the beautiful scenery around us while singing merrily amidst the cool breeze of the sea and hoping every minute to catch the first glimpse of the 'Jubilee Camp.' At exactly six, we were told that we were entering the camp. The place was very quiet and empty except for a store-house built in the middle. Nothing could be heard, only the sound of waves lapping incessantly on the sandy beach and the cry of crickets in the bush.

The first thing we did was to put up tents and to cook the dinner. The rice was not very well-done, being our first dinner in camp, but the amount devoured was surprising. We had eggs and sardines, and hot tea to quench our thirst and to keep us warm. Having washed ourselves, we arranged the few groundsheets available and laid ourselves down to rest for the next day's hard work.

Our daily routine varied and there was never a dull moment. We had physical jerks in the morning, camp inspections, games, sea-bathing, sing-songs, lectures and above all scoutcraft in the open. Never was a minute passed without the sound of guitars, violins, mouth-organs, songs or even whistles or yodels. On Sunday we hiked round the island. We proceeded westward to Sungai Pinang where we stopped at the bridge to admire the beautiful scenery that lay at our feet. From there we continued our journey to Balik Pulau. A stop was made at the Snake Temple at Bayan Lepas, where we were shown the snakes—big and small. We stopped at the Penang Free School where the Headmaster (Mr. D. R. Roper) himself took us around. We gave him three cheers before we said 'good-bye' and 'thank you Sir.'

We halted at the house of a member of our party where we did full justice to the delicious tiffin. We thanked his father heartily. After that we proceeded to Penang Hill. It was now raining in torrents but our spirits were not damped. We managed to get seats in the train, and from the top station we made a bee-line for the 'Tea Kisok' where warm drinks were bought. When the rain ceased a

little, we made a rush to the edge of the hill to have a glimpse of George Town, Pulau Jerejak, the Prai River and the main range. But the rain came again as if attempting to spoil our fun. Reluctantly we left the hill. As it was getting late, the visit to Ayer Hiam Temple had to be cancelled. Winding up the day, we went to the Botanical Garden to feed the monkeys.

When the camp was at its height, four members of the party had to leave for Kelantan and Trengganu. It was a sad separation but conditions made it inevitable. We struck camp on Tuesday 31st. We went to the town, where we made purchases and had a last survey of Penang Road. At 3.30 p.m. we said 'Good-bye' to the Island which had given us so much enjoyment for the last seven days, and proceeded to Kuala Kangsar, arriving back at the Malay College at about nine in the evening. On the same night, the campers left for their homes to tell the story of their adventure to their relatives and friends.

AB. RAHIM BIN YUSOFF.

"SCOUT TIT-BITS."

About ourselves; Among ourselves; For ourselves.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

MOST scouts are very anxious to be of service to the general public. The opportunity came on Sunday 25th., January for on that day we helped to sell and collect tickets and to keep order on the field during a charity football match between Selangor Malays and Perak Malays, in aid of the Perak Flood Relief Fund.

WAK CURRY'S RETURN.

On 7th. February we were invited to join the combined campfire staged by the Kuala Kangsar and Taiping Scouts on the Clifford School ground. Many sketches and musical items were provided. Our "Wak Curry" sketch (by Wan Ismail and Co.) never failed to win applause. In fact it caused a sensation and the audience were in laughter for most of the time.

OLDEST RECRUIT.

Our oldest recruit is Syed Khalid of 4th. Troop. He is not old in age but in service. Joining the movement in January 1947, he still has not passed his Tenderfoot Tests.

SPEEDY PROGRESS.

On 24th. January, T/L Azmil and T/L Abdul Rahim set out to Padang Rengas for their Journey Test. On 24th. March they were presented with their First Class Badges. On June 10th., they were raised to the rank of A.S.M. It is hoped that many of us will follow their example.

HELPING HANDS.

The Water Colour Painting Exhibition sponsored by the Education Department was held in the school on 22nd. April—25th. April. On that occassion our scouts proved that they could be helpful again; arranging, packing and unpacking, and conducting the guests round were done by them.

Salt Fish.

The 27th. Penang Sea Scout Troop, led by Skipper Ung Jew Cheng, paid us a visit on April 25th. They made a grand sight in their white uniforms. The Headmaster was very generous in allowing them to make use of an empty teacher's quarter, where they put up for the night. A good programme was put on for them. After an enjoyable time here (that is what they told us) they left for Penang on the next day.

Out of Proportion.

Being compelled to buy a Scout hat, Syed Mashar could not do otherwise. What about the hat then? Well, it went down right to his nose so that he could hardly see his way. This is, in fact, a common sight in the 4th. Troop, where the hats are usually much larger than the heads. It is estimated that some of the boys must wait for at least 10 years to get their hats to fit.

Loyal Subjects.

Twenty-five of our Scouts, led by S.M., Mr. Patridge, left for Taiping on June 10th. to represent the College in the King's Birthday Parade. We were given the honour of leading the scout column. Our smartness created a good impression among the Taiping Scouts.

Our Large Family.

On May 24th., all scouts and non-scouts in this school turned out smartly to celebrate the Empire Day. Y.T.M. Raja Bendahara of Perak read the Empire Day message. In this message, it was pointed out to us that we are part of a large Family—the British Empire, and it is our duty to maintain this family. The ceremony ended after giving three cheers for H.M. The King and the British Empire. After the ceremony, a party of our scouts completed their celebration by picknicking at Ulu Kangsar.

Ungku Omar Ahmad.

GOLDSMITHS.

A GOLDSMITH is a man who makes things out of gold and sells them. In the town of Kuala Kangsar we can see many Goldsmith's shops, but most of them belong to the Chinese. If we go to Kelantan we can find many Goldsmiths's shops which belong to the Malays.

A Goldsmith can carve the name of a person on a ring. If we want to have anything made out of gold, we simply draw the thing on a piece of paper, and send it to a Goldsmith's shop, and the Goldsmith will then make it for us.

Some Goldsmith's shops are big while others are small. If we go to a big Goldsmith's shop, we can find almost everything which is made of gold such as rings, ear-rings and so on. Goldsmith's shops in Kelantan, and especially those belonging to the Malays, can be trusted.

My father is a Goldsmith. He has his own shop in Kelantan. There are altogether five men working under him. They are of course all Malays. There are many other Goldsmiths in Kelantan. Some of them have big shops and some have small ones. My father has been a Goldsmith for thirteen years. My uncle always helps him to run the shop. Indians too like to wear ornaments, and there are Indian Goldsmiths, but they are very few in this country. Goldsmiths make a lot of money everyday. They also make a good profit. We find that their shops are always crowded with people of all races. Goldsmiths are always polite. They know how to persuade people to come to their shops.

When we enter their shops they always smile at us. If you want to become rich, be a Goldsmith!

WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN HASSAN,
Form II.

THE EMERGENCY AT SUNGEI SIPUT.

EARLY in the Puasa holiday I was asked by the police to organise the Special Constable defence of the Sungei Siput Police District. I was given the honorary rank of A.S.P. and was called a Staff Officer Liaison) Special Constabulary. I thus became one of the fifteen amateur police officers in the state of Perak.

Much had happened in the neighbourhood of this small town. The Japanese, during their occupation, had failed to control the Lintang-Jalong area, and it was here that the bandits delivered one of their first cruel and devastating blows in June. Three European planters were killed in cold blood and the smoke-houses of two estates were destroyed in one morning. These incidents marked the beginning of what we now know as the Emergency.

When I arrived at Sungei Siput in mid-July I discovered that the planters and miners were very unhappy and dissatisfied. They had very few guards and fewer guns. The O.C.P.D. and his handful of men were overworked while the Gurkha Company found it very difficult to cope with a situation that demanded at least two battalions equipped with armoured cars. Furthermore, a regular police organisation to control and coordinate the spectacular growth of the Special Constabulary did not exist. I soon discovered why I had been called a Liaison Officer. Someone, and preferably an outsider, was needed urgently to represent the planters' and miners' views to the police and military and vice versa. There was a vacancy for an ambassador of friendship, and while I worked at the task of improving the defences in general, I was never allowed to forget this important role. It was essential that all parties should work together in a friendly manner and so I was soon to be seen going around trying tactfully to persuade people that we should fight the bandits and not one another.

One of the first major tasks was that of deciding what places in the district merited a Special Constable defence and in what strength. Every estate and mine presented a different problem, and it was necessary to visit each of these and study the problem on the ground. The assistance of managers proved invaluable here;

many of them were ex-Army officers and each had made an 'appreciation of the situation' where his own property was concerned, and so, without being niggardly on the one hand or erring too much on the side of liberality on the other, we soon assessed the number of guards necessary for each estate.

We discovered that many more Special Constables were required. To deal with this problem, we solicited the assistance of the A.D.O. , Kuala Kangsar who called his penghulus together and urged them to recruit more men. The response to this appeal was magnificent. Hundreds of young Malay lads came forward and enlisted. A training establishment was set up at Kuala Kangsar and within a fortnight, due to the keenness and enthusiasm of recruits and instructors alike, we were turning out partly-trained Special Constables at the rate of fifty per week. These boys were then posted to estates where they continued their training. The military and the police assisted in this training where possible, and it was mainly undertaken by the managers and their assistants; every morning they would parade their men, conduct rifle drill and instruction periods and take their men out to improvised ranges for firing practices. Without this assistance from managers in the early stages it would have been impossible to build up the force.

In August, four ex-Palestine Police sergeants reported for duty at Sungei Siput, and their arrival coincided with a high-level decision to organise a mines defence scheme for the whole of Perak. Two of these sergeants were given the task of organising the defence of the eleven tin mines at Sungei Siput in accordance with this scheme. Over a hundred Chinese Special Constables were recruited and trained at Sungei Siput for this commitment, and eleven prefabricated strongposts were erected of the mines. Each of these strongposts was erected in one day; military covering parties were arranged and by sundown, the guard-room the barbed-wire defences, the sand-bagging and the floodlighting of the perimeter had to be completed.

The other two sergeants joined me at headquarters. By this time, Sten guns, rifles, ammunition, barbed wire, sand-bags, trip-flares etc. were available and we set about the task of distributing and erecting these and improving the defences of all the estates and kampong strongpoints. We were able to complete this programme by the first week of October and announce that all the Special Constables, managers and assistants in the district were armed. By this time, also, every estate and most of the mine and village posts had been in action against the bandits; one Malay Special Constable had been killed at Lintang Village and a number of others had suffered injuries. But not a single defended area had been damaged or overrun.

The administrative work connected with this large force grew daily; indeed, the paper work became so heavy that one of our humorists suggested that there was one highly paid official in K.L. spending all his time devising new and intricate forms. On the administrative side we dealt with pay, leave, promotions, extra rations, the issue of uniforms, documentation, medical treatment, thumbprinting, defaulters and so on.

Security meetings were held every fortnight. These were attended by the Mentri Besar, the British Adviser, military and police representatives, and all the planters. At these meetings the planters made suggestions, and aired their grievances and briefed the senior Government officials on the general position at Sungei Siput. As a result of these meetings it was possible for the Mentri Besar and the British Adviser to voice the arguments and the demands of the Sungei Siput planters at the State Security and Defence Councils.

It was during the latter part of October that the situation at Sungei Siput was realistically appraised. More troops were brought in and a combined force of Police, Ferrets, military and Land Officers set about the task of evicting the squatters from the Lintang-Jalong area. The Police had known for a long time that the bandits had been assisted by the squatters who, either willingly or under duress, provided them with food and shelter.

The arrival of a second batch of British sergeants at the end of October heralded my release. I handed over my duties at the end of the month and returned to the college. I returned to speak of my admiration of the Police, of the Gurkhas, of the planters of Sungei Siput who remained at their posts the whole time, of the trigger-happy Chinese Special Constables on the mines, and last but not least, of the hundreds of Malay lads who came forward so readily to defend their country. The bandits had imposed a defensive role on these forces during the early stages of the emergency, and there were few successes. Recently, however, a spectacular change has taken place. The bandits are now being chased, killed, injured and harassed daily. The forces of law and order are now on the offensive and in top gear, and the progress of their campaign can be assessed by the number of dead bodies that they bring in. There is now every reason to believe that peaceful conditions will soon return to this district, recently described by the G.O.C. Malaya as one of the worst areas in his command.

J. H.

NIGHT SCENE IN KOTA BHARU TOWN.

THE bright red rays of the sun—the rays that touch only the few big buildings and the minarets of the mosque of the town—reveal that the day is ending and Kota Bharu is facing her night scene. Yonder in the East the moon is peeping over the horizon, ready to take her place with her beautiful countenance that attracts almost everyone who seeks night pleasures. Slowly and steadily the moon rises, until at last her whole body is above the horizon, surrounded by a countless number of stars that twinkle amidst the clear blue-black sky.

In the Kelantan river boatmen are enjoying the moon's reflection that glitters on the water. Time is fleeing but these boatmen while paddling their boats do not regard this fact. Along the banks are seen industrious fisherman, squatting with rods in their hands and baiting fish that are enjoying the moonlight night. In some parts the sound of guitars is heard, accompanying the popular chorus "Terang Bulan," a song loved by every Malay throughout the country.

The Sultan's pier, as it is called, is crowded with youngsters—some with bicycles eagerly waiting for their friends to join them, while others are merely on foot. Close to it stands the jetty, busy with people who have just arrived by boat from Palekbang where the Railway Station is situated. The noise of trishaw paddlers fills the air in the vicinity.

The street-lights, added to the light from the moon, light up well-nigh every corner of the town, especially the main street through which pedestrians make their way to the cinemas and shops. Many people, especially women with

their children following them, enter shop after shop to choose suits for their youngsters. Once in a while, beautiful cars call at the shops, carrying the royal families who devote themselves to night shopping, a time when the atmosphere is cool and clear.

One by one the shops close down, until the only light comes from a few big hotels which are kept open waiting for late guests. By now the moon is fully overhead, casting her whole beam on the night scene.

Quiet now pervades the town. Shop-houses are already closed and, except for a few policemen who are on duty there, the streets are already deserted.

NIK ISHAK DAUD,
Form IV.

A ROSE TREE TELLS ITS STORY.

NOW I am old and my leaves are old brown and dead. The morning dew and the May sun are no longer able to call forth my brightness; they are now standing aloof and watching me decaying, while my children are taking my place. No one comes and kisses my flowers anymore, and young people never come and sit near me now and praise me saying:—

"Rose thou art the sweetest flower,
That ever drank the amber shower;
Rose thou art the fondest child
Of dimpled spring, the wood nymph wild."

Instead they pass quickly by. But I do not care about their neglect; I like to be alone and to think over my happy old days. If you were to have seen me then, when men called me a dog-rose, you would not have recognised me, for I was at that time dressed in my wild attire, having only five petals. Neither was I resting in a beautiful pot nor being given luxurious food as I am today. But I was left to the entire mercy of the sun and rain, from whom I received the food that gave me energy.

My active life began when one day a plant-breeder came to my place. At first I did not know what was his object, for he squatted in front of me, smiling and whistling, with a pair of scissors in one hand and in the other a pail containing a spade. He caught hold of my arms; in spite of my strong protest, he cut some of my limbs, for I had many. I cried with pain and began to poke violently at his hands with my thorns. He received a few scratches, but these scratches did not trouble him. He pulled me gently from the ground together with long roots. He provided me with a handful of clay for food and placed me in his cool pail.

In a few moments, I found that I had been brought to a damp place where he planted me again. He sprayed me with water and offered me some food. I was too weak to eat and drink. My system was injured. But my master became friendly and showed his great affection for me by dressing all my wounds. That night he left me groaning with agony.

On the next day, my master came and gave me some food. He dressed my wounds, held my leaves and my withered stem, assuring me that I would not die. Morning after morning, he watched me grow. I soon began to be almost reconciled to my new place. I found there were many sun-flower trees near me, with whom I soon became friendly. They talked and told their interesting stories, so that I no longer pined for my old place.

Two weeks had passed when one day my master came with a small steel knife, and cut open my skin. I was shocked with pain and could not realise what was happening to me at that moment. At last, I recovered and found that a white bandage was tied around my injured part, and with great wonder saw that there was a new shoot entirely foreign to me fixed to my injured skin. I was in very great pain; there is no word to describe my indignation when I saw this foreign shoot. It was later proclaimed to be a part of my body. Because of this new shoot all my old limbs were cut off, for my master said that they were of no value.

This new shoot grew steadily and at the end of three months it produced beautiful blossoms, pink in colour and having eight or more petals. I soon learnt that cutting was necessary for producing fine flowers and making me different from a wild rose.

My master had a beautiful daughter, who came to see me every day after my first blossom appeared. I soon became friendly with her. I used to tell her many deep thoughts, and sometimes related ancient legends about my family, such as the one that follows:

In the days of the ancient gods there lived in the Greek town of Corinth a lady whose name was Rhodanthe. She was very beautiful and her house was constantly besieged by kings and lords who were eager to win her love.

In order to escape from her lovers, Rhodanthe fled for refuge into the sacred temple of Artemis, the goddess of purity. Her lovers followed her, and the Corinthians helped them to break open the gates of the temple. The outrage angered Artemis, who changed Rhodanthe into a red rose. She was my great, great, grandmother. Hence, the blush, that spread over Rhodanthe's lovely face when she was exposed to the gaze of her lovers, now colours my blossoms. Those who broke down the gate of the temple were changed into thorns, which now guard the beauty of Rhodanthe.

My friend was pleased to hear my strange legend and never failed to come and kiss me. And to please her, more beautiful flowers were produced. With the aid of experiments, I produced more and more beautiful flowers which made me very popular, and many people came to see me. They bought my cuttings from my master, and some of them came in order to paint pictures of me, which they used for cloth decorations.

On the wedding day of my master's daughter, I was able to present her with my most beautiful blossoms to be made into a wedding bouquet and some of the petals were used to spray the young couple during their wedding procession. Now I am old but I find my happiness in watching my children grow up, and seeing them beginning to be admired in their turn.

K. ZAMAN.

HOW I TRAVELLED FROM KUALA TRENGGANU TO KUALA KANGSAR.

ON the 12th. of August, 1948 at 8.30 a.m. I started on my jounrey from Kuala Trengganu to Kuantan (Pahang) by a bus which the Education Department, Trengganu had chartered. It cost $600/-. All the Trengganu students from Malay College, Malay Girls' College, and from Malay Women's Training College, Malacca, travelled in this bus. The students numbered twenty-two, eight girls and fourteen boys.

I had never in my life travelled along the East Coast before. We started from Kuala Trengganu and finished at Kuantan. The journey was very enjoyable. The weather was pleasant, the air was refreshing and the scenery was wonderful. I could see beautiful clouds and many lovely fishing-boats out on the sea. At 3.30 p.m. I reached Kemaman which is Trengganu's second biggest town. I took my lunch in the Hotel of Kemaman, and we rested there for about 15 minutes. Then off we went again on our journey to Kuantan, which is the biggest town in Pahang, and reached there at 5.15 p.m. That night we all slept at the Sultan's Istana. I was disappointed to find that we were not allowed to go about at night because the town was under curfew and so I saw little of the town.

The next morning, that is on the 13th. of August, 1948, at 7.00 a.m. we left Kuantan for Kuala Lumpur. I did not take my breakfast that morning and when I was in the bus I felt very hungry, so when I reached Maran after fifty miles' ride I stopped for lunch. Soon we started again on our journey to Jerantut. We arrived at Jerantut at 12.30 p.m. The town is situated in the middle of a wide jungle. We were detained here for a few minutes by the police for investigation. They asked us who we were and we told them that we were students of the Malay College, and they soon gave us permission to continue our journey. At 3.30 p.m. we reached Raub and stopped there for a few minutes. And at 4.00 p.m. we reached Bentong.

We had now covered about 190 miles since leaving Kuantan that morning. However we did not stop here, since we intended to spend the night at Kuala Lumpur, only 40 miles away, which we reached at 5.00 p.m. During my journey from Kuantan to Kuala Lumpur I was sick many times because my stomach was not in good condition after fasting during the whole month, and perhaps also because the road was so winding. I was greatly surprised to see what a big town Kuala Lumpur was, with many factories and many big buildings. Desiring to see more of Kuala Lumpur, I and my friends left the Station Hotel to walk round the town. I got back to my hotel at 11.30 p.m. and had a sound sleep. At 8.30 a.m. the next morning we left Kuala Lumpur by train for Kuala Kangsar. During the journey I noticed many rubber estates and factories, and altogether I saw many things which I had been told about in Geography lessons. At 4.50 we reached Kuala Kangsar. My journey from Kuala Trengganu to Kuala Kangsar had taken altogether three days.

MOHD. SALLEH BIN ISMAIL,

Form Remove.

SHE SHOWED ME THE WAY.

HOW often had I been awakened from my slumber that night, when I should have had a comfortable and undisturbed repose after a hard day's work. I had experienced restlessness very frequently before, but somehow or other that evening I felt the trouble in my mind had reached its climax. I tried to sleep, but how vexed I was when every time I tried to force myself to sleep, my sleepy head was tortured with half-wakeful dreams—dreams which reminded me of the three and a half years when I felt I was a feather floating on the sea of circumstances, when might was right, life worth nothing, and the future veiled in mist and darkness.

I felt my body steaming and I got out of my bed and stood on the verandah to cool myself down. Here, I again reflected upon the hardships I had undergone at that period and I pined for the light-heartedness which I had enjoyed after the restoration of security. I thought then that life would be easy again. O, deceitful dreams! How far have you deluded me! I realised I had conquered many hardships, yet new ones seemed to rise ceaselessly above the horizon. Should my whole life be spent like this? My heart was filled with despair and at that moment I felt I was left in darkness and had lost my way.

In my despondency I looked all around me. It was past one o'clock in the morning, and the light of the pale moon cast its rays on the slope of the mountain which rose solemnly to my right. The scenery was perhaps beautiful, but nothing caught my eye except that mountain. Yes! Since my childhood I have loved to look at mountains, and where have I seen one like this before? I remembered seeing one like it in the mountainous district of Grik, and unconsciously I was pondering over the sad and happy moments of my childhood spent there. That slope reminded me of a village where a very old woman had lived, who was about seventy years of age, and who, I remember, was very peculiar in her behaviour.

She was a frequent visitor to the house, and every time she came she would ask us whether we had ever seen or heard anything of her husband. On our asking her for some explanation she told us that her husband was one of the chiefs in the State of Kelantan. He was charged with a conspiracy against the Sultan and, doubting the justice of the law, fled from home in haste. He managed only to tell her through a friend that he would expect her in a village on the border of the State. She took the direction but lost her way, and only after a long and difficult journey through thick jungles did she come to the appointed spot. But, alas, her husband was not to be found and she wandered alone until she reached the village at the foot of the hills where she had now lived for nearly forty years. Throughout this period she never gave up seeking her husband, and she would walk for miles to ask a newcomer whether he had seen or heard of her beloved husband. It was no use telling her that she should try to forget him and start a new life altogether, for she would not listen.

Now her weather-beaten but resolute face, and her eyes shining with expectation were reflected again in my mind. The more I thought about her story, the more I wondered why she did not give up the search. But, soon after this, I felt the cloud which had seemed to hang over my mind drift away slowly but

steadily and reveal to me the hidden answer. She had that little glimmer of light, that thing we call "Hope," which illuminated her path, and gave her courage to face all difficulties and to persevere despite so many failures.

I now find I have also solved the mystery which caused the trouble in my mind. I must have that light—Hope, and must carry it within me while I venture into the veiled future, for this alone can give me my direction, my comfort and my courage. Nothing can take it away from me except Death. Nay, I will even die with it.

Now the road before me is clear. I am very grateful, and sincerely thank that old lady for showing me the way!

MOHD. MUSTAPHA,

Form Shell.

AN ADVENTURE OF ROBIN HOOD.

IT was winter in England and a blanket of snow spread over the silent wilds of Sherwood Forest. It was here that we found our hero—Robin Hood—stirring one morning from his bed beneath some undergrowth. He yawned and jumped out of his blanket, shaking the snow from his beard.

"Ah, what a fine morning," he said, and blew his horn to call for his merry men. As the horn sounded, men sprouted out among the undergrowth like mushrooms sprouting on a rainy day. The men were all clad in green and every one had a bow hung across his back.

"Good morning, Red Riding Hood–er–er–Robin Hood," they all greeted their leader.

"Good morning, men," put in Robin Hood in return. "How are ye, Little John?"

"Don't know," replied the giant, "I am bored of staying in this forest. Since the Sheriff of Nottingham chased us out for stealing the apples in his orchard to give to the poor, we've been lying idle. Aren't ye going to pay him back for that?"

Robin Hood patted his beard thoughtfully wondering what to do. "Harken," he said at last, "I've an idea to pay back the old rascally Sheriff." He then explained to his men that good King Richard Coeur de Lion every year sent a wagon load of Christmas presents to his poor subjects living in the village of Tworoses, which lies to the north of Nottingham. But these presents did not reach the homes of the Saxons, for the Sheriff of Nottingham seized them as they passed through his town and gave them to his friends.

"Truly hast thou spoken," put in Friar Tuck, who had seen the deed done. "It is well known that he put empty barrels instead in their places. Methinks that he sends the king's presents to his own friends.

"Ay," nodded Robin, "This year I know for certain that he plans to give the presents to his chief friend, the Norman Baron of Beefsteak. What is more the Baron has invited him for Christmas dinner. Now open your ears wide and listen to my plan———"

To be exact, six and a half candle sticks later (that was how they told the times in those days) the waggon carrying the presents arrived at Nottingham. Swiftly, the goods were transferred to another waggon by the Sheriff's servants and in place of them they put empty barrels.

The two waggons then rumbled on their ways. They travelled together until they reached a sign-post, each arm indicating the direction to be followed. Before they parted, the two wagoners of course had a good laugh at the trick they were playing on the poor Saxons. The waggon with the empty barrels proceeded towards the village of Tworoses and the other went in the direction of the Baron's castle.

But what a shock they had when they reached their destinations. The wagoner with the presents found himself in the village of the Saxons, and before he could protest the Saxons had jumped into the wagon and distributed the King's presents among themselves.

Meanwhile the wagoner with the empty barrels ruddenly found himself surrounded by Norman soldiers and the wagon was taken into the court-yard of Baron Beefsteak's castle. Before the wagoner had recovered from his shock, the barrels were carried into a large room where the Sheriff and the Baron were having dinner.

"It is very kind of ye to bring these presents, Sheriff," said the Baron, when he saw the barrels, and he then ordered his servants to open them. To their surprise, out popped the heads of Robin Hood and his merry men. "Robin Hood!" shrieked the Baron. "How darest thou send me such a present, Sheriff!"

A fight between the men from Sherwood Forest and the Norman soldiers then began, and while this was going on the Sheriff of Nottingham had a private fight with the Baron.

"Here is my present for thee," said the Baron, having succeeded in disarming the Sheriff, and picking him up he threw the Sheriff out of the window into the icy moat below.Not until the Norman soliders begged for mercy did Robin Hood withdraw his men back to their camp to enjoy the happiest Christmas that they had ever had.

"That was really an excellent plan of thine, Robin," laughed Will Scarlet. "The two wagoners did not notice that we had altered the directions on the sign-post, and while they were laughing we hid ourselves in the barrels."

Thus Robin Hood and his merry men paid back the Sheriff of Nottingham for the wrong he did them.

COLLEGE AFTER THE EXAMINATION, JULY, 1948.

AT last, a general sigh of relief swept the entire building of the College. Everyone, with the exception of the 'failures,' felt that life was quite worth living after all. They had never known, they all said, what free time meant during the last four weeks.

Almost every boy agreed on the truth of this statement, but when asked, the teachers just smiled and said nothing. The boys, on the other hand, when asked said, "Yes, we have worked very hard indeed. Believe it or not, some of us worked from six o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night, stopping only for meals and for some fresh air which were, of course, essential for the sound development of our minds."

Now at last they could stop working awhile to have their well-earned rest. As the sports were approaching too, they had to practise very hard in order to recover for the loss of training during the examination.

This year's sports were run off quite successfully on July 3rd., 1948. The Sultans, who had never failed to turn up for the College Sports, were unable to attend this year due to the Rulers Conference being held at the same time at Johore Bharu.

The weather, which had caused great concern to the Sports Committee by threatening to let down a heavy downpour, behaved itself well enough to enable the committees and the prize-winners to grin a bit!

Everywhere in the College, smiling and jovial faces greeted the guests and spectators. Boys clad in gorgeous and glamorous technicolour "bajus, seluars, sampins and sonkoks" moved about the building merrily. The "busy-bodies" or to be more polite, the Scouts, could be seen running from one place to another as if their lives depended on their speed.

The College itself was decorated in every way. Amidst all these splendours, the flags of the nine Malay States and the Union Jack flew majestically above everything. A gentle breeze enabled the flags to expose their true colours, while the air was filled with sweet music from gramophone-records. The atmosphere which prevailed, then, was one of happiness, friendliness and excitement.

The Black, Red, Yellow and White flags, representing the Ahmad, Suleiman, Mohd. Shah and Idris Houses which formed the four "houses" of the College, flew encouragingly in front of their respective members.

At the conclusion of the Sports, all the boys and spectators, the former by this time filled to the brim with mangosteens, apples, oranges, ice-creams, chocolates etc., lined up in front of the guests-shed in a semi-circle to witness the prize-giving. The successful athletes were seated inside the semi-circle with their faces full of smiles. When the ceremony was over, the athletes, some with their hands full of prizes, but the majority empty-handed, rushed up to the building for their shower-bath before the K.K. water-supply retired for the night!

After completing their toilet, the wonder-bell of the College invited the boys to their last dinner of the second term. Without the usual ceremony, the boys ate what part of the meals they liked best and left the rest,

After the dinner, in the various dormitories, packing contests took place. The winners of the contests were forced to abandon some of their belongings, as their cases successfully resistcd their owners attempts to force the things inside.

The K.K. station, which seldom saw a busy night except when the College ended its terms, was crowded on the night of the 3rd. July with boys and their luggage. The boys arriving at the station first singly, later by tens and finally more than a hundred in number, soon packed the station.

The usual scene which presents itself at every leave-taking presented itself here. The boys, some of them with tears in their eyes at the thought of leaving their beloved friends behind, shook hands and wished one another a happy holiday. An atmosphere, almost of regret, in having to leave their beloved friends behind, prevailed amongst most boys.

Here is shown one of the many things which only the College can give to its students, and that is friendship. Boys from all parts of the Malay Peninsula, whose customs are sometimes quite different from those of other states, have come to mix and live freely under the same roof and as a family. They have chosen the College as their second home. They live as a big family and look upon their friends not only as friends but as brothers. This spirit of friendliness will forever remain in the hearts of the boys, even when they have to leave the College.

If only all the people of this universe could have learnt to live as we do in the College, then, I am positive, the problems which confront the world today would never have arisen.

Back at the station, some of the boys were staring anxiously at the signal which warned them of the approaching train. The train was due to arrive at 11.30 p.m. but when the time came, there was still no sign of the train. It was then they were told that the train was late. Some of the boys were very disappointed, but most of them did not mind.

Then, suddenly through the silent night, began to echo the popular songs of the screen. Some boys could be seen snatching guitars and violins as the music began. Then the College Bing Crosbys, Sinatras, Haymes etc. were called upon for the special requests.

At last, after a delay of nearly three hours, the train arrived. The boys boarded the train with the help of those remaining behind. After a final good-bye, the train began to move slowly forwards and, increasing its speed at every turn of the wheel, soon left the station.

The remaining boys stood and waved their hands at the departing friends whom they were not likely to meet for six weeks. They stood, watched and waved until they could do so no longer.

They returned to the now silent College with heavy hearts, knowing that they too must leave the College and its friendly surroundings the next day. Some of them even wondered if life at home was really, as is usually believed, better than life at the Malay College. And I wonder too!!!

KASSIM HUSSIEN,
Form Shell.

"MAN PROPOSES. GOD DISPOSES".

WE sat round a table in a back room of the old skipper's hut. There under the dim light of an oil lamp lay an old, worm-eaten parchment. It was the map of an island which was the object of our secret meeting and the destination of the little party.

We sat silently in the dead of the night. All of us were or seemed to be impatient and restless, and everyone kept on looking out of the window now and then, as if expecting something to happen. It was dark outside but the sky was clear and the stars shimmered in the thick darkness. Except for the splashing of the waves against the sandy beach, the night was silent as a grave.

The skipper was a man of well-built stature and had a waxy-yellow complexion; not even the wind and the sea could succeed in tanning him. In particular he was a man of few words, his manner was candid and his eyes had a simple expression. He looked out of the window and turned round towards us with a smile.

"Get ready, boys;" said he, breaking the silence, "In ten minutes' time the moon will be up. Set up our apparatus and equipment and get the boat ready."

When everything was ready the four of us set sail under a fair breeze, traversing the boundless waters beneath the canopy of the moon-lit sky. The small yacht moved gently onwards to the rhythmical beat of the waves.

We took the helm in turn, and it was mine when the dawn broke. I sat at the back of the boat musing and dreaming, when suddenly I saw the sky above my head lighted up by a fiery gleam. It came from the sea, which looked as if it was on fire. I have seen this kind of blazing once before when as a boy I was out at sea with my father. Sailors call this "phosphorescence" and it is the sign of a coming storm.

Meanwhile the phosphorescence disappeared and the sun rose in a clear sky on a calm sea. We knew for certain that there would be a storm and we were not deceived by this temporary bright day: "It is the bright day that brings forth the adder." So we began to work to prepare for the coming onslaught of Father Neptune.

Towards midday the sun grew hotter and low rumbles echoed in the distance. The force of the wind grew greater and greater as it howled and squalled. The sea was in concert with the sky. It was as tumultuous as the sky was furious. Wave upon wave rolled against us, springing like huge beasts that seemed trying to devour us. The day became dark as the sun was hidden behind thick blankets of black clouds. The sky opened fire with claps of thunder and flashes of lightning. We were tossed up and down like a mouse in the paw of a cat.

We pulled down the sail and made the other necessary adjustments. The mast quivered like a ramrod and we were expecting it to break at any moment. But before we could say "Christopher Columbus" a huge wave as high as a hill came overwhelming our boat. The mast broke, the boat capsized, and we were thrown overboard.

I got hold of the broken part of the mast and clung to it, as another sweep of the wave separated me from my comrades. Farther and farther was I carried from them as the waves tossed me up and down. I summoned all my courage and gathered my strength to resist the monstrous sea. Yet the more I tried the fiercer the sea became. At last I felt giddy and suddenly lost consciousness.

When I came to I found myself cast on the beach of an unknown island. A little distance away rose a bare-scarped white mountain. The sun was pretty high and its salutary rays invigorated me, though I was hungry and thirsty. Tired as I was I managed to get on my feet, and staggered on towards the foot of the hill.

Miraculously, I was led, as if by a strange power, to the entrance of a cave. I ventured into the cave, which was spacious and illuminated by a beam of rays which came from the top of the hill. At the end of the cave, to one side, stood a shrine with two candles burning—yes, burning as I saw them—on each side of an alter—with a basket of fruit at its foot.

At that moment there was nothing I wanted more than that basket of fruit. I finished the whole basket and felt satisfied. At first I did not bother to ask myself where I was and what god's sacrifice I had eaten; but as soon as I had satisfied my hunger I began to wonder and fear. I shouted for help. Then I heard a strange voice.

"Do not fear, I have seen you and known you ever since you landed on my beach. I gave you those fruits that you have eaten. Go now to rest, for to-morrow you shall return to your land. A ship shall call here and take you home." Whether it was really a voice or whether it was only my imagination I could not tell, but the fact is that on the next day a ship called and took me home.

ALI ABDULLAH.

DO YOU KNOW?

1. Who has changed the tune of the College Bell for some time?
2. Who is very very fond of tuning the College Radio?
3. Who speaks, smiles and sings the least in the College?
4. Who is the slowest walker in the College?
5. Who is the composer of the "Ular-sawa" serenade?
6. Who first saw the College kitchen chimney on fire?
7. Who is afraid of singing in a gathering?
8. Who is the College fiddler?
9. Which troop in the College Group has a troop chaplain?

SOME LAUGHTER IN OUR SCHOOL.

Teacher: "Make a sentence using the word 'nonsense'?"

A small Boy: "You must not speak nonsense Sir."

* * * * *

Teacher: "Spell trousers, will you?

A small Boy: "T-R-O-U-S-E-R-S."

Teacher: "Right, is it singular or plural?"

The small Boy: "Well,.....it is singular at the top and plural at the bottom."

* * * * *

"I used to tell my father everything that happened in the College." Another boy "I used to tell my father even everything that never happened."

* * * * *

The place where sugar is made is a treacle.

* * * * *

A scarecrow is a bird.

* * * * *

A loafer is a man who makes loaves of bread.

* * * * *

Glacier is a kind of ice-cream.

* * * * *

Mosses are domestic animals in the Tundra.

* * * * *

The door out from a theatre hall is an axis.

A MALAY WEDDING.

IN olden days a young Malay seldom chose his own wife; instead, his mother chose her daughter-in-law. But nowadays the Malay mother no longer rules her children to this extent, and a young man is given much more freedom to choose his own bride.

All the arrangements, however, still have to be made in advance and the formalities observed with the greatest care. Though we have seen many changes in the wedding ceremonies of the Malays, yet the procedure of choosing a bride remains the same. First and foremost, the relatives of the young man make private enquiries as to the girls' looks, and whether she has already been bethrothed or not. Should the result be satisfactory, negotiations are then started between the parents, but they must, first of all, be approved by both the young man and the girl.

The kith and kin of the lad then send to the girl a gold ring, which is a sign of the bethrothal and is also a pledge that the engagement will be kept. Should the youth break it, then the ring will not be returned, but if the girl withdraws from it she is forced to return it together with a fine in cash. The breaking of an engagement is best described in the following Malay lines,

"Putus benang boleh di-hubong;
Patah arang sudah sekali."

The above two lines tell us that a severed piece of thread can always be connected again, but a broken piece of charcoal is broken forever.

When both sides have agreed, than preparations will be made for the marriage. It is a custom of the Malays that the wedding will take place in the home of the bride. The expenses of the preparation will be provided for by the would-be husband. The preparations usually take months, and there are cases when the period is increased to years, especially when it involves royal families or wealthy individuals. The bulls and the goats have to be fattened; bags and bags of rice have to be accumulated; and tents as well as huts have to be built for the visitors.

Yesterday I was invited to a Malay marriage. Wearing my best dress and carrying with me some presents for the lucky pair, I proceeded to the house where the wedding would take place. When I came there I saw that many visitors had already arrived. I walked to a big tent provided for us and sat among the jolly visitors, all in gaudy coloured liveries. In front of me sat a plump little man with red glowing cheeks. His dress was of green satin which shone and fluttered in the morning breeze. For his head-dress he had a gold-embroidered cloth smartly wound round his head. A beautiful "kris" was stuck in his belt, which made him look a perfect Malay country-gentleman. He was an excellent talker and his way of talking very much enlivened the conversation among us of a more sedate turn.

After a few moments, silver trays of food were brought in and put before us. It was indeed an enormous feast. According to the country-genleman, three buffaloes and five goats together with a score of fowls were slaughtered for the feast. During the feast hardly a word was spoken by any of us, since everyone was concentrating his attention on the dishes of food. After the rice and curry came delicacies of many kinds. Entertainments were also given and there were also dances and musical parties.

At 2.00 p.m. came the "nikah," which is a religious wedding formula. This is said by a priest before the bridegroom, whilst the bride is not present; the groom is made to swear that he will take the girl as his wife.

At about 6.00 p.m. the "bersanding" took place. This is a ceremony whereby the couple sit in state on a dais called a "pelamin." The bride sits on the left of the bridegroom. Large numbers of people crowded at the gangway to catch a glimpse of the lovely pair who were admired by all the spectators. They were excellently matched as "chinchin dengan permata" which is a Malay idiom for like a gem and the ring in which it is set.

Then followed the "bersuap-suapan" when yellow rice was brought, and the couple ate a few mouthfuls out of each other's hand. All the time the bride had her eyes closed, which added to her beauty by showing her conspicuously lovely long eye-lashes. By the way, I still wonder how the bride was able to take part in that ceremony without faltering, since she seemed to have her eyes shut throughout. I hope in due course an answer will be given to me by a member of the female sex.

After this ceremony the young couple were led to their bridal chamber. The room was very beautiful. It was just like a room in the palace of a Mogul Emperor. Everything was colourful and very neatly arranged. There were soft cushions of beautiful coloured velvets. The bed was of bright metal, with a beautiful decorated pink mosquito-net. Shining silver ornaments were neatly arranged in their proper places. The room itself was brightly illuminated. After a while the couple's dinner was set before them and they were left alone in the room.

I have read many essays on Malay wedding customs of different states and I am horrified by the accounts written of them, which are very old-fashioned and quite different from a Malay wedding in this state of Perak. Often also I have seen films of Malay weddings in Singapore. They are almost a hundred years behind Perak. If foreigners wish to see a good Malay wedding, I advise them to come to Perak and see the wedding of a middle-class couple, and I can assure them that they will then see how magnificently a modern Malay wedding can be celebrated.

HASHIM SAM LATIFF,
Form Five.

"THE 1948 PARTIAL SOLAR ECLIPSE."

WITH the coming of dawn, colour was beginning to awake, the tints of trees could easily be recognized, and buildings too began to stand out. The crowing of cocks, the barking of dogs and the noises made by my brothers wakened me up. I then stretched my arms and rubbed my eyes. I got up from my bed, and looking at the eastern sky I saw the sun rising brightly. It was a fine morning, and the sun rose up above the nearby mountains with fine clouds all round it. It was one of the best sights I have ever seen in my life.

After taking my bath and dressing myself, out I went to my garden. There I found the flowers were as fresh as they could be, and the birds were singing their morning songs merrily. For some time I also watched my pets playing about on the smooth grassy ground. Unexpectedly then, there was a gradual change in

the weather, the day became darker and darker, and judging from the light it seemed as if it was the break of dawn. I subsequently remembered that the day was the "partial solar eclipse" day, for it was only on the day before I had read about this in the "Straits Times." Without a moment's delay, I shouted to my brother, asking him to bring two old films negatives, for I knew that looking at the sun through film negatives was one of the safest ways to see the eclipsed sun. Then my brother came running to me, bringing with him some film-negatives. I enjoyed myself, looking at the sun. At first, only half of the sun was out of sight. But, a few minutes later, when I looked at it again, I found that I could only see a quarter of it.

While I was still looking at the sky, I heard some cocks crowing, jungle insects singing and even saw some birds returning to their nests. The condition of the day was like night. Until the sun came to its original size again, I always had my eyes directed to it. Then, when I heard the clock striking ten times I went into my house again. I then made up my mind to write on account of what I had seen.

About two weeks after that I returned to the Malay College, and one day, when my friends and I were having our science lesson, we were given an opportunity to ask questions on current affairs or on general knowledge. I asked the science master about the "partial solar eclipse," and he told me that it only occurred when the moon was directly between the sun and the earth. The moon thus concealed a portion of the earth from the rays of the sun, and therefore that portion became dark. In the case of "total solar eclipse," however, he said that the whole figure of the sun would go out of sight.

Lastly he added that if we were to live for some sixty years more we would be able to see a "total solar eclipse," for the next one would take place in 1999. Only the children and young people of to-day, I think will have the opportunity to witness the next "Total Solar Eclipse."

T. Zaid Zakaria,
Form III.

A VISIT TO PULAU ANGSA.

IT was at about 8.30 in the morning of the 10th. of August that I, together with five friends, left the shore of Jeram Pantai in a fishing boat for Pulau Angsa. We brought with us a few "ketupats," some Hari Raya cakes and a big bottle of drinking water, which we reckoned sufficient to provide for the six of us.

For the first half mile of our course, we had to row the sailing-boat because of the presence of sandbanks and the shallowness of the water, but when we were convinced that there were no impediments we put up the sail. The wind was in our favour, thus like a cruiser our boat made its way through the calm water of the Straits of Malacca.

There was a terrible shock, which made us stop abruptly from our "dondang sayang," when all of a sudden a stiff wind blew down our sail to the surface of the water. However, we soon resumed our merry "dondang sayang" after our skipper had skilfully put the boat on to its original course.

After this incident we sailed at full speed, as fast as the wind could carry us. Our destination, the island, became clearer to our eyes. My wrist-watch pointed to 10.00 a.m. when we came to the side of the jetty at Pulau Angsa. With great eagerness we scrambled out of the boat on to the island shore and ascended the steps to the big building above.

This building is built just at the foot of the island, so that the water comes to within one foot of its floor during high tide. It is very strongly built, being supported by enormous concrete pillars. It is divided into many compartments, accommodating lodgings for the marines who are working in the light-house. A big compartment is also reserved for holiday-makers. It is just to the south of the main building. At the back, there are several gigantic tanks for collecting rain-water.

Owing to its great distance from the Marine Headquarters, eight people are employed there. They are all Malays. It is the regulation that they are not allowed to go to the mainland for a period of three months, but they are well-supplied with good food, and furthermore they receive better pay than those who are working in the same department on the mainland. They are allowed to go ashore for a month's leave after they have done the three months' service. This is done in rotation.

Carrying our food with us, we then ascended another, rather abrupt flight of steps, leading to the Light House at the highest point of the island. It is smaller than that of Kuala Selangor and it does not use kerosene oil as the latter does.

When the tide was low, we went to the shore of the island where we spent most of our leisure. We collected a great quantity of shell-fish and boiled them there. As there was no sand-beach on this island we could only lie down on rocks. We could not swim because the shelf was so narrow and the rocks were mostly covered with shell-fish and corals.

We returned to the Rest House as the water rose again, and there we took our lunch. After that we gathered together, and some of us introduced a game called "Churi Ayam." It was very childish indeed, but nevertheless we enjoyed ourselves very much.

In the middle of this pleasant game, we were given a warning by the skipper that rain was coming up. We hurriedly scrambled into the boat and at once set sail. The clouds were black and we could clearly see the lightning making startling flashes behind us. But fortune was with us, our sail was alway filled with a strong and steady wind, and thus we reached the mainland before the rain fell. After thanking the skipper we returned home exhausted with the excitement of the day.

BAHARUDDIN,

Shell.

"A GREAT RIGHT JUSTIFIES A LITTLE WRONG."

SHAKESPEARE says, "There is some soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out." But with great justice may we assert the obverse, that there is almost always some taint of evil in things good. Though it is contended that the best of men are moulded out of faults, yet the noblest actions, whether of individuals or of nations, have necessarily in them a certain amount of harmfulness.

Seldom in history has the political or social betterment of a nation been successfully inaugurated without being accompanied by some baneful results. William Wilberforce and other philanthropists had in 1833 successfully rooted out slavery from the British Empire. The American Civil War (1861-65) was decided in favour of the Northern States, which led to the emancipation of Negro slaves. Great steps were then taken to restrict slavery in other parts of the world. The abolition of slavery from the humanitarian view-point was a righteous measure, yet it caused appalling hardships.

The emancipation of slaves in the South-American states reduced the cotton plantations and the sugar estates to an abject state of disorganization and disrepair through want of labour. On the other hand, remembering their masters' kindness towards them, the slaves themselves frequently refused to accept their liberty, not wishing to be turned adrift. Freedom was useless, they argued, if it made them labour as hard as before. Hence they declined to work and lapsed into destitution. As a result of labour difficulties, the estates were ill-organised, so that the prosperity of the individual owner, as well as the country's economy, was disastrously undermined.

Lord Shaftesbury and other Tory humanitarians triumphantly secured the passage of numerous Acts (1833, '42, '44, and '47) in order to improve the working conditions of those employed in factories and mines. Yet this philanthropic attitude caused mischievous interference with personal liberty. The hampering restrictions put upon employers meant that the worker, who had been accustomed to depend upon his employer, had to manage all his own affairs, as a result of which uncertainty and hardship were experienced. Furthermore, trade was hindered by foreign competition from nations more unscrupulous than the British. Yet the measure on the whole was a salutary one, for a little evil was allowed to happen in order to effect a great good.

Today various countries have passed laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and opium. Mahatma Ghandi, before his violent death occurred, had repeatedly warned Pandit Nehru to forbid the universal consumption of intoxicating drinks such as toddy in India. This would be a great and wise measure in the public interest, but there can be no question that it would entail much hardship and suffering. Thousands of people have invested vast sums of money in the liquor trade, on which their whole livelihood depends. Severe restrictions, suddenly enforced, will work to their detriment and many difficulties will beset them.

However, we must take notice that the good is clear and indisputable, and of significant importance compared to the evil; and we must assert that the goal of our endeavours is "the greatest good of the greatest number." Nevertheless, this goal of our endeavours has repeatedly involved some hardship for the few, and hence our maxim is clearly defensible.

ISMAIL,
V Form.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE,

25th October, 1948.

DEAR EDITOR,

I am entitling this article—

The 'Horrors' of Raffles College.

It is quite natural for everyone to be curious to learn somethings abuot the place he or she proposes to go to and hopes to stay at. It was through this curiosity that I managed without much difficulty to get an exaggerated but rather vague idea of what goes on within the four walls of Raffles College; the warm welcome, the ordeal of lectures and the joys of its social life.

Raffles College with its dull combination of green and black colours greeted me with a somewhat sombre aspect, while the 'honourable' seniors' remarks of welcome were given in an attitude stuffed with an artificial air of pride and importance and in a tone meant to humiliate. We knew what to expect and the matter did not give us any disheartening effect. As a mark of distinction we were decorated with green ties and ordered to remain decorated until such time as they think proper.

From then on, it was a game of hide-and-seek between the Seniors and the Freshies. The latter, though sometimes going to the extent of sacrificing their meals in order to avoid the Seniors, found that they were not as elusive as the Scarlet Pimpernal was with the French Republicans. We never knew that Freshies were so popular as to be invited to every cubicle for introduction and interrogation. It is here that we learn to sing (or croak to be more precise), to do war-whoops and dances, to walk under the shower with a full suit on, etc. It is here too that we are made to be proud of the fact that Raffles College is the Capital of Singapore and that it is the only college in Malaya. To all intents and purposes, but rather in a friendly way, they try to knock any inherent conceit out of the Freshies by making them behave like our ancestors of the early Palacolithic Age, a likeness to whom can be found in the Botanical Gardens close by.

It is all fun and laughter if it is taken lightly but it is no longer so when tempers get out of control. We have got to take it, because by the first week ragging has reached its climax. Like everything else ragging has its limits. We can give a stop signal if the treatment borders on indecency and bullying. All Freshies are eagerly looking forward to the Freshmen's social, usually held after a month's stay, because it will mean the termination of this "much ado about nothing" affair.

The College has its own Union composed of an entirely student body with elected Committee Members, and all societies and sports activities are directly or indirectly under the supervision of the Managing Committee. In addition, the Union arranges occasional dances, picnics and holiday trips.

It is high time now that I refer to the most important but rather less interesting topic—lectures. The task of taking down notes is not so gigantic as we were made to believe but nevertheless it took the sweat out of us during the first few days. We gradually learned to cope with it.

Schoolboys are fortunate in that their teachers take particular interests in their work but here the Professors are not interested in the same way in what we do, and the students themselves feel entirely free from control by the Professors. It is either we work our way through on our own, or,.....

Perhaps I have painted a rather black picture of college life. I do not mean to mislead people in that direction. I must say that ours is a happy life —the longer we stay here the more interesting it becomes. I cannot say exactly what makes it so. Whether it is the lectures, socials or its games, but I have a feeling that I would have missed something big, had I not come here.

Yours sincerely,

YUSSOF ZAINAL.

MALAY SECTION

KATA PENGARANG

BAHASA MELAYU KITA.

BAHAWA ada-lah dengan beberapa gemar-nya kita membawa saudara sa-perjuangan kita penuntut-penuntut sakalian mengambil sadikit perhatian kapada bahasa Melayu, ia-itu bahasa yang sa-benar-benar-nya menjadi hak milek kita bumiputera Semenanjong, kemudian daripada keadaan-nya telah rendah dan jatoh mutu-nya dan hanya di-gunakan sa-kadar buat memberi faham sa-orang dengan lain-nya berchakap pada chara kasar-nya sahaja.

Kedzahiran Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-banyak sadikit-nya hendak di-resmikan sesaing dengan bahasa Inggeris dalam bahagian tadbiran dan perjawatan negeri ini. Tentu sahaja renchangan ini mendapat sambutan baik dalam kalangan orang2 ramai Melayu dan penuntut-penuntut jua, istimewa, bila mendengar chadangan bahawa bahasa ini akan masok menjadi jumlah bahasa tinggi yang kelak di-ajarkan dalam sekolah tinggi (University) Malaya yang bakal di-dirikan tiada berapa lama lagi itu, maka ada-lah keadaan-nya saperti kata "Kechil tapak tangan, nyiru kita tadahkan."

Orang-orang Melayu telah lama bersungut dari hal bahasa Melayu tidak dapat tempat dalam lapangan masharakah dan urusan tadbir negeri. Ada yang berpendapatan bahawa satu daripada sebab-sebab banyak orang ramai Melayu jahil dan habis kena perkononkan sahaja dalam serba perkara ia-lah kerana pengetahuan Melayu mereka tiada dapat di-gunakan, dan fikiran mereka tiada sampai ka-tengah kerana di-bataskan oleh tiada tahu berbahasa Inggeris.

Kita tidak-lah berhajat di-sini hendak mengulas sangkaan ini, kerana di-dalam-nya ada-lah masaelah-masaelah yang bersclirat, tetapi hendak-lah kita menerangkan bahawa bahasa Melyu kita ada-lah maseh banyak benar lagi kurangan-nya supaya lengkap boleh memnohi kehendak-kehendak masa, dan kekurangan ini tiada-lah siapa yang boleh memenohkan dia melainkan tiap-tiap orang di-antara orang-orang Melayu yang berpengetahuan tinggi dalam bahasa asing dan ada berperasaan chemburu dan kaseh kapada bahasa-nya sendiri, bekerja bersunggoh-sunggoh di-dalam-nya.

Pengetahuan ada-lah sa-bahagian besar di-dapati daripada buku-buku, bahkan buku-buku-lah menjadi saksi bagi menunjokkan tinggi rendah-nya kebolehan dan tamaddun sa-suatu bangsa. Maka kapada kita orang-orang Melayu, buku-buku-lah yang kekurangan benar—boleh di-katakan, ta' berapa buah buku-buku pelajaran dalam bahasa Melayu kita yang lengkap selain daripada buku-buku cherita yang karut, chetek dan fikiran rendah yang sampai ada di-antara-nya ta' layak pun di-bacha dia.

Apa yang menyebabkan kejadian yang demikian berlaku tiada-lah jauh kita menchari-nya. Ahli-ahli terpelajar kita, khas-nya yang berpelajaran tinggi dalam bahasa asing, belum banyak lagi dan di-antara itu pula tiada berapa orang yang memandang berat kapada bahasa-nya sendiri; maka sudah-lah demikian, dalam yang sadikit itu tidak pula dapat galakan atau peluang yang chukup supaya masing-masing boleh menumpukan tenaga-nya kapada tujuan yang satu, ia-itu, mengarang

atau menterjemahkan buku-buku pelajaran dari bahasa asing yang di-ketahui-nya ka-dalam bahasa Melayu. Jadi, apa yang boleh di-katakan hasil dari usaha mereka yang sadikit bilangan-nya ini ia-lah rupa-rupa kerja yang serba alang, itu-lah sahaja.

Maka di-sini kita meminta saudara-saudara penuntut, mari-lah kita sama-sama memandang berat kapada perkara ini. Maka walau pun belum layak kita memperkatakan dia, tetapi, jika dari hari ini kita telah mulai menjangka-jangka, maka harus-lah ada di-antara kita semua pada suatu masa akan datang kelak yang menggunakan kesempatan, bekerja bagi menimbal kekurangan ini, dan yang demikian, tidak-lah lagi bahasa Melayu serba kekok bila bertanding dengan bahasa Inggeris yang terkenal lengkap dan layak di-mana-mana pun hendak di-tempatkan dia itu.

"Hidup bahasa, akan hidup-lah bangsa," kata orang tua-tua kita, dan maksud yang lurus dari pepatah mereka "Bahasa menunjokkan bangsa," dan "Sebab buah kekenalan pohon," itu, pada fikiran saya kerana hendak mengekalkan azam mereka memelihara bahasa-lah.

Sekian-lah rengkas-nya ulasan saya, Wassalam.

KASEHKAN WATAN.

TIAP-TIAP jewa yang hidup lazim-nya ada mengandongi perasaan kasehkan bangsa dan watan. Lebah, tebuan dan sampai semut yang kechil itu pun tahu, jika sarang-nya di-ganggu, ia akan melawan dengan sa-berapa boleh-nya, tidak kira jewa-nya hilang dan tuboh-nya binasa. Keadaan ini memang sudah menjadi undang-undang alam, ia-itu tiap-tiap makhluk Allah tahu belaka akan hak kepunyaan-nya. Tabiat mempertahankan hak itu ia-lah satu kewajipan asli yang memang ada dari mula mereka jadi lagi. Oleh itu tidak pelek kita dapati dalam gulongan manusia juga demikian, manakala sa-sa-orang itu sentiasa sahaja hendak berjuang dalam lapangan siasat hidup-nya, asalkan perjuangan itu sa-chara halal. Ia bekerja bersunggoh-sunggoh, ta' kenal susah dan ta' membuang masa ia-lah kerana mengejar kebajikan yang akan di-pulangkan kapada kaum, bangsa dan watan-nya; dan tidak-lah ia akan berpuas hati jika bangsa-nya sentiasa di-dalam kechewa dan tanah ayer-nya di-dalam maaluman dan di-dalam kehendak hati orang sahaja. Maka ini-lah orang-nya yang di-katakan berjewa hidup; hidup jewa-nya dengan sihat, tahu ia akan pertalian-nya dengan bumi tumpah darah-nya yang mengeluarkan hasil dari tumboh-tumbohan yang di-makan-nya dan ayer yang di-minum-nya dan udara yang di-hisap-nya sa-panjang masa itu sakalian-nya menjadi daging darah yang berguna belaka. Apakala tanah ayer di-belah-bahagi dan di-jual rampas orang dan saudara-saudara-nya kena aniaya, ada-lah terasa belaka kapada-nya, tidak lebeh dan tidak kurang di-rasa-nya diri-nya itu sa-potong daripada anggota yang kena chederakan itu.

Saya ada terbacha beberapa cherita bagaimana perasaan demikian elok benar hidup-nya dalam hati sa-tengah bangsa-bangsa dunia. Satu daripada-nya ia-lah masa berlaku peperangan di-antara orang-orang Jepun dengan Russia pada tahun 1905 dahulu ada-lah beberapa ramai orang Jepun di-negeri Masir. Sakalian-nya mempunyai ikrar yang sa-rupa belaka, ia-itu, hidup kerana watan, bangsa dan raja.

Demi berlaku sahaja peperangan itu, maka masing-masing pun bertolak-lah balek ka-negeri Jepun. Kata mereka bahawa mereka balek ia-lah kerana menunaikan panggilan ibu pertiwi. Tiap-tiap orang di-antara kami ada belaka kegunaan-nya, kata mereka, jika kami tidak pandai memegang senapang kami akan memikulkan bekalan pasokan kami; dan kami yang perempuan-perempuan, jika tidak ada tempat kami di-medan pertemporan, ashkar kerajaan kami yang luka dan chedera ada-lah berhajatkan kami mengurus mereka. Kami yang sudah tua-tua pula, yang cherdek-nya akan jadi teman berunding dan yang bodoh akan bersedia kena suroh arah. Tidak ada di-antara kami yang tidak mempunyai bahagian dalam peperangan ini. Jelas-nya, tidak ada sa-orang pun yang redza anggota kami di-chachatkan. Jika saudara-saudara kami bersedia belaka menemui maut-nya di-medan perjuangan, maka tidak-lah ada satu sebab mengapa kami tidak berbuat demikian pula.

Demikian-lah sadikit daripada perasaan kasehkan watan yang di-katakan hidup itu. Ada pun perasaan yang demikian hanya-lah ada di-dalam hati sa-suatu bangsa yang telah tinggi pelajaran-nya dan tinggi darjah kehidupan-nya serta masharakah-nya sahaja, tidak ada kapada bangsa-bangsa yang maseh liar dan biadab. Itu-lah sebab-nya di- kehendaki orang-orang mesti belajar, sekolah-sekolah mesti dirikan dan tiap-tiap orang jangan-lah hendak-nya buta huruf; kerana, orang yang buta huruf itu tidak-lah jauh ubah-nya daripada buta mata ia-itu tidak apa benda pun yang nampak dan apa sifat pun yang dapat di-banding-bandingkan oleh mereka.

Kita orang Melayu agak-nya ada-lah tersentoh oleh renchana saya ini. Pada masa-masa yang akhir ini kerap benar kedengaran jerit-jeritan meminta lepaskan diri daripada kongkongan. Tetapi, ka-mana-kah yang boleh kita sampai? Jumlah di-antara orang-orang kita yang berpelajaran maseh kurang benar dan perkara-perkara yang kita ketahui sangat sadikit, maka bagaimana-kah kita boleh menyusun barisan perjuangan jika sakira-nya keadaan kita sentiasa di-dalam chemas? Dengan sebab itu beri-lah peluang kapada penuntut-penuntut belajar segala rupa pelajaran kerana hanya ini-lah sahaja satu ikhtiar yang membena, kemudian baharu-lah kelak boleh di-dapati ahli-ahli yang boleh menyusun barisan keutamaan bangsa yang chekap, pndai dan berkelayakan menyelesaikan hal di-antara kita sama kita.

WAN MAKHZAN,

Form V.

PENGAROH SCIENCE.

PADA suatu petang maka kelihatan-lah Mat Jan dengan Che' Mat di-suatu kedai kopi bersunggoh-sunggoh benar berbual sampai menumbok-numbok meja dan bermerah-merahan muka. Perkara yang di-binchangkan ada-lah peri hal keadaan dunia dalam kurun yang kedua puloh ini, kemudian bualan itu melarat kapada perkara science pada zaman dzarah ini. Mat Jan menyebelah kapada science dan Che' Mat membangkang.

MAT JAN: Pada fikiran saya tawarikh ada-lah mengulang balek akan kejadian yang telah lepas. Beberapa pertubohan telah di-dirikan untok keselamatan dan membena dunia, tetapi apa telah jadi kapada pertubohan-pertubohan ini? Pertubohan-pertubohan ini tiada berkuasa, tiada berpengaroh, tiada berkeperchayaan, tiada chekap.....dan lain-lain lagi—maka pada akhir-nya lenyap bagitu sahaja.

perchamporan itu ta' dapat tiada ada-lah masa-nya yang dapat kita memperhatikan keikhlasan atau pun kekhianatan kawan kita. Sa-sa-orang kawan yang suka menolong kita pada masa kesusahan, tegor menegor pada masa kesilapan, bantu membantu pada masa kemiskinan atau kepichekan, bertemu mata serta menghiborkan kita masa kesakitan dan lebeh-lebeh lagi kawan yang sentiasa bersedia menjauhkan seteru kita itu-lah kawan yang boleh di-jadikan sahabat ikrab. Sahabat yang sa-benar-benar sahabat itu boleh-lah di-samakan dengan saudara sa-peranakan ibu, bahkan ada masa-nya lebeh lagi daripada keadaan saudara darah daging kita.

Benar-lah saperti kata hukama' 'Saudara itu bukan-nya daripada sa-peranakan ibu bapa engkau sahaja, bahkan boleh engkau jumpai lain daripada-nya ia-itu sahabat engkau yang sa-jati.'

Sesudah kita dapat sa-orang sahabat, maka tersangat-lah mustahak bagi kita menjaga supaya tidak-lah putus tali persahabatan kita itu, kerana sanya, sahabat yang terpaling menjadi seteru itu lebeh-lebeh lagi merbahaya daripada musoh kita. Kata pendeta-pendeta, takutkan seteru kamu itu sa-kali sahaja, tetapi takutkan sahabat yang telah menjadi musoh itu sa-ribu kali. Kita mesti ingat, ia-itu kapada sahabat kita itu telah kita cheritakan segala isi hati kita. Kita telah menyatakan segala kesusahan kita, rahsia kita dan lain-lain-nya. Sekarang pula sahabat kita itu telah menjadi seteru kita, maka berpeluang-lah ia menghebahkan segala kejahatan atau pun rahsia kita kapada orang ramai. Maka daripada masa ini jatoh-lah segala kemuliaan kita oleh sa-orang sahabat yang di-harapkan, 'harapkan pagar, pagar makan padi.'

Wajib-lah kita memelihara hati sahabat. Berbahagia-lah orang yang dapat sa-orang sahabat yang tulus ikhlas, ada-nya.

Ab. Rahim bin Haji Yusoff,

Form V.

MEGAH ATAS KEBETULAN HATI.

PADA suatu hari sedang saya berjalan dengan pantas-nya, kasut kaki kanan saya pun ketawa tapak-nya; mujor-lah sudah dekat dengan pekan. Saya pun masok ka-sa-buah kedai tukang kasut yang kechil. "Tuan orang baharu datang ka-bandar ini, agak-nya?" ujar tukang itu menegor saya. "Tidak," jawab saya, "tetapi saya tidak tetap dudok di-sini kerana saya bersekolah di-tempat lain."

Dudok-lah saya pada sa-buah bangku kechil memerhatikan tukang itu membelek-belek kasut itu dan memulai memotong kulit tapak yang koyak itu. Dari sa-menet ka-sa-menet tiada-lah lepas hati saya daripada perasaan hendak-nya kasut itu mahu-lah lekas siap-nya, tetapi belum juga siap lagi. Lama-lama saya telah tidak sabar kerana saya terpaksa hendak lekas menunaikan janji sa-orang sahabat. "Chepat-lah tukang," kata saya. Tukang kasut itu memandang kapada saya seraya berkata, "Sa-kejap lagi, nanti sa-bentar, saya mahu pekerjaan saya memuaskan hati tuan, dan lagi," sambong-nya, "saya mesti memelihara suatu adat."

'Adat, kedai tukang kasut yang sa-bagini kechil ada mempunyai adat? Sa-benar-nya. Tukang itu tahu bahawa saya berasa hairan akan chakap-nya itu. Dengan tersenyum ia berkata. "Betul, tuan, saya ada suatu adat. Datok saya

"Berapa lama Pa' Mat sakit?" aku bertanya kapada Mak Mah. "Dua puloh hari puasa," jawab-nya. "Ta' makan ubat hospital?" tanya-ku lagi. "Usahkan ubat, nasi pun sudah sa-minggu tidak bertemu. Mujor, ubi kayu belum habis terjual. Kata To' Bomor, bapak si-Munah demam sebab di-goda hantu busut yang di-changkul-nya hendak di-jadikan kebun sayor itu," kata Mak Mah dengan ayer mata-nya merebas jatoh ka-pangkuan-nya.

Patut-lah rasa-nya saya menerangkan siapa-kah Pa' Mat ini. Pak' Mat ia-lah sa-orang buroh yang bekerja gaji hari, jadi, hidup-nya ada-lah saperti kata 'kais pagi makan pagi, kais petang makan petang!' Maka hantu yang di-katakan telah menyebabkan ia mati itu nyata-lah tidak lain daripada hantu kebuloran, pada hal bekerja berat supaya anak-anak kechil-nya tidak kelaparan, istimewa dalam masa Mak Mah sudah tidak dapat bekerja kerana mengandong pula.

Pa' Mat telah selamat di-kebumikan pada petang itu juga. Sa-banyak sadikit-nya ada-lah aku tolong perbelanjaan bagi mengurus kematian-nya itu, dan juga untok makan pakai anak-anak-nya sa-hari dua.

Demikian-lah hal-nya dunia. Banyak orang bersukaria pada Hari Raya-nya dengan pakaian yang chantek-chantek, makanan yang ladzat-ladzat dan berlebeh-lebehan, tetapi tidak kurang pula orang yang menderita kesusahan dan kepahitan hidup di-dunia dengan berlapar dan pakaian mereka burok saperti Pa' Mat-Mak Mah anak benanak ini.

Bagaimana pun, aku bershukor pada hari yang mulia ini telah dapat menunaikan suatu kewajipan. Kematian Pa' Mat di-dalam keadaan demikian ia-lah yang telah menyebabkan perasaan-ku terharu dan termenong di-Hari Raya itu, lebeh-lebeh lagi bila fikiran-ku mendesak berat memperchayai ada banyak dalam kumpulan kita yang demikian nasib-nya pada hal tiada mendapat pertolongan.

Nik Mahmud Daud,

Form V.

SAHABAT.

SATU daripada tabiat-tabiat makhlok Allah taala ia-lah gemar bersahabat. Kita manusia, kejadian tuhan yang sa-mulia-mulia-nya pun demikian juga. Binatang-binatang, saperti gajah dan singa tidak-lah ia mengharongi rimba-rimba yang besar dengan tunggal, melainkan kadang-kadang sampai berpuloh-puloh atau sa-kurang-kurang-nya berdua bertiga sa-kawan. Tabiat bersahabat ini ia-lah tabiat yang sa-mula jadi yang di-jadikan tuhan; chontoh-nya, Nabi Adam, di-persahabatkan dengan Siti Hawa supaya dapat-lah mereka berbahath atau berunding, tegor menegor dan tolong menolong di-antara-nya. Maka daripada chontoh ini dapat-lah di-fahamkan ia-itu bersahabat atau bertaulan itu di-wajibkan tuhan ka-atas hamba-nya.

Ada pun menchari sahabat ini bukan-nya suatu perkara yang senang, bukan sa-barang orang yang nampak baik terhadap kita itu boleh di-katakan sahabat. Menchari sahabat, mengambil masa berbulan-bulan, bahkan bertahun-tahun, ada kala-nya sa-umor hidup baharu dapat satu. Dengan jalan perchamporan yang lama baharu kita perolehi sa-orang sahabat yang sa-benar, kerana di-dalam masa

TERMENONG DI-HARI RAYA.

DI-RUMAH-KU, sa-hari sa-belum Hari Raya ibu dan kakak sibok menyudahkan pakaian-pakaian yang akan di-pakai pada hari bahagia yang di-nanti-nantikan itu. Bagi membeli pakaian sahaja ayah tidak sadikit mengeluarkan wang supaya tiap-tiap orang di-rumah biar-lah hendak-nya dapat belaka menukar persalinan-nya. Ketupat dan kueh serba anika di-buat juga atas kadar-nya bagi menjamu orang yang kelak datang berziarah. Pendek-nya, ibu dan kakak sa-piching pun ta' dapat tidor sa-malam-malaman itu kerana bersiap bagi menyambut hari yang mulia itu.

Pagi Hari Raya itu chepat benar aku terjaga kerana aku terdengar ayah bertakbir. Aku bangun dengan perasaan yang berdebar-debar dan terharu, sa-olah-olah di-kejutkan sa-mula oleh kejadian sedeh yang belum berapa hari aku lalui. Bukan-kah sa-patut-nya aku bergerang saperti orang yang lain-lain juga?

Waktu dzoha orang telah ramai di-masjid. Suara mereka bertakbir menderam bunyi-nya—pilu, sedeh dan seram-seram bulu tengkok-ku rasa-nya. Sunggoh ganjil! Dalam suasana yang tiap-tiap-nya merupakan tanda-tanda keshukoran ka-hadzrat Tuhan 'azza wa jalla, aku saperti tidak berapa mengendahkan. Ka-mana-kah yang sa-benar-nya hati-ku pada masa ini? Tidak lain daripada peristiwa yang berlaku pada pagi sa-malam-nya. Orang-orang yang memakai pakaian chantek-chantek di-keliling-ku itu ta' berapa nampak kapada mata-ku. Fikiran-ku melayang tinggi dan badan-ku rengan, rasa-nya terbuai-buai di-awang-awangan.

Lepas menunaikan sembahyang Hari Raya dan bersalam-salaman dengan sahabat handai serta kenalan, maka terus-lah sahaja aku pulang dengan kereta-ku. Ayah-ku yang nampak-nya telah lama shak akan keadaan-ku dengan memerhatikan roman-ku pun demikian juga, pulang dengan sa-buah kereta lain.

Dekat simpang suatu jalan, nyaris-nyaris lagi kereta yang ku-bawa itu bertempoh dengan kereta ayah yang membawa adek-adek-ku. Ayah-ku terperanjat, tetapi tidak berkata apa-apa.

Pagi dahulu sa-malam-nya, sedang-aku dudok-dudok di-pekarangan rumah, Maimunah, anak Pak Mat, sa-orang yang diam dekat rumah-ku berlari-lari mendapatkan aku dengan tersedan-sedan menangis. "Mengapa-kah pada hari semua orang akan bersuka ria ini engkau mesti menangis 'Nah?" tanya-ku kapada-nya. Maimunah maseh tidak dapat menjawab walau pun kelihatan bibir-nya bergarit-garit menyebut apa yang hendak di-jawabkan-nya. "Katakan-lah kapada-ku apa yang telah terjadi." "Bapak s-u-d-a-h me-ning-gal," jawab-nya, serta ia pun menangis dengan teramat sangat.

Aku pun tidak lengah pergi ka-pondok Pa' Mat dengan Maimunah mengekor di-belakang-ku. Kesampaian-ku di-sambut pula dengan ratap tangis oleh Mak Mah dan anak-anak-nya yang sa-ramai lima orang itu. Mereka ta' dapat bercherita apa-apa. Aku mendekati mayat Pa' Mat serta membuka kain burok yang menyelimuti-nya. Hanya sa-helai tikar dan sa-buah bantal reput sahaja menjadi tempat tidor-nya. Badan-nya telah susut benar daripada sa-menjak aku melihat dia dua minggu dahulu, ia-itu, kali yang akhir aku nampak dia sa-belum meninggal itu.

Apa telah jadi kapada tamaddun orang-orang Greek, orang Babylon dan orang-orang Egypt.....? Apabila tamaddun-nya sampai ka-kemunchak-nya, ia pun berundor beransor-ansor hilang dan lama kelamaan menjadi sebutan orang sahaja. Kejadian yang demikian juga-lah yang menimpa kita sekarang, kerana pendapatan science ada-lah bertambah-tambah dari sa-hari ka-sa-hari. Science telah meruntohkan tamaddun dengan beransor-ansor.

CHE' MAT: Ah! (sambil menepok meja). Jangan bagitu chepat mengeji pendapatan science. Science telah menyenangkan manusia, menajamkan otak kita, telah memberi beberapa ubatan untok menyembohkan penyakit yang tiada boleh di-ubatkan beberapa tahun yang lalu.....ah banyak lagi—ta' dapat di-bilang akan kebaikan-nya dalam 50 tahun ini.

MAT JAN: Ya, itu benar sa-benar-benar-nya, tetapi pada pemandangan saya, science tiada-lah membawa ketenteraman jiwa kapada manusia. Apa-kah yang menyebabkan pergadohan yang sedang berjadi-jadi pada masa ini? Kekusutan masaelah wang, kekurangan makanan dan kebimbangan akan peperangan dunia yang ketiga sa-kira-nya berlaku kelak lebeh dahshat lagi daripada yang telah jadi sadikit tahun dahulu?

Jentera-jentera telah manggantikan tangan manusia, mau pun dalam hal memajukan tanaman dan gulongan perusahaan atau pun sa-barang kemudahan hidup. Ini telah menjadikan manusia malas. Sunggoh pun jentera telah menchurahkan barang perusahaan beberapa kali ganda, tetapi jentera-lah telah merosakkan dan menjatohkan mertabat kehidupan manusia.

CHE' MAT: Oh! Itu semua ta' boleh jadi jika dunia ini undang-undang-nya terator dengan baik; jika ahli-ahli science tahu apa akan jadi; jika ahli-ahli siasat itu ada mempunyai keperchayaan di-antara satu lengan lain. Saudagar menjalaankan perusahaan-nya dengan betul-nya, suka berchampor dan bertukar-tukar ragam; kerajaan memandang kapada kejadian di-masa akan datang ta' dapat tiada science akan berjaya membawa kebaikan kapada kehidupan dan perdirian manusia. Banyak orang menyangka peperangan telah di-sebabkan oleh pendapatan science. Ini karut. Yang sa-benar-nya ada-lah akas-nya. Peperangan telah mendatangkan kebaikan pada pendapatan science, bukan akas-nya. 'Kehendak-kehendak yang memaksa itu-lah menjadi ibu pendapatan baharu.' "Jet" mithal-nya, telah menjadikan jauh kapada dekat dan tenaga dzarah telah memberhenti-kan peperangan dunia '39—'45.

MAT JAN. Tetapi, itu telah menjadikan peperangan lebeh dahshat! Itu telah menakutkan orang, merosakkan tamaddun yang di-megah-megahkan orang. Perasaan takutkan peperangan dunia yang ketiga ada-lah berjadi-jadi benar pada masa ini.... (Tengah mereka berbual-bual itu maka hujan pun turun saperti ayer di-churahkan serta dengan kilat sabong menyabong bersambutan dengan guroh petir saperti bahana atomic bomb yang menggonchangkan alam laku-nya). Maka kejadian yang ta' di-sangka-sangka ini telah melerai perbahathan orang berdua ini.

Sekarang terpulang-lah kapada pembacha-pembacha sakalian mengagak apa-kah yang ada di-dalam fikiran kedua-dua orang ini tentang tenaga atom. Apa akan jadi kapada dunia ini jika berlaku peperangan dunia yang ketiga manakala letupan atom dan jenis-jenis senjata baharu akan di-gunakan. Dalam pada itu satu tetap akan berlaku, ia-itu, 'tenaga atom harus akan membawa dunia pada chorak yang baharu!' ada-nya.

Em. Yassin bin Mustapha,
Form V.

dan ayah saya kedua-dua-nya pada suatu masa dahulu tukang kasut yang terkenal di-Indonesia. Ayah saya selalu berkata kapada saya 'Kamu mesti buat pekerjaan kamu dengan sempurna; kamu akan berasa megah kapada pekerjaan-mu. Buat-lah demikian, kamu akan mendapat balasan, sa-kurang-kurang-nya dua balasan, pertama, kamu akan senang hati dan kedua kamu kelak sentiasa dalam ria,' sambil mengunjokkan kasut saya yang sudah di-baiki-nya itu. "Lama tahan kasut ini kerana kulit yang saya pasangkan itu sangategoh," kata-nya.

Saya pun terus keluar dengan segera-nya menuju ka-rumah sahabat saya. Tengah jalan hendak pulang, saya lalu lagi di-hadapan kedai itu, nampak-nya tukang itu maseh lagi terbongkok-bongkok membaiki kasut. Ia nampak saya lalu dan mengangkat tangan dengan gembira. Apabila saya lalu di-hadapan kedai-nya pada masa-masa yang kemudian daripada itu selalu ia mengangkat tangan. Sa-menjak itu selalu saya masok ka-kedai-nya meminta kapada-nya membaiki kasut saya dan kadang-kadang berjurus-jurus saya berchakap-berchakap dengan-nya.

Tukang kasut ini baharu pertengahan umor dan bangsa Indonesia. Badan-nya maseh tegap, muka-nya sudah kendor-kendor kulit-nya, harus kerana di-makan hari sebab sentiasa di-dalam pekerjaan berat. Tetapi ayer muka-nya ada-lah menunjokkan bahawa ia sa-orang yang ikhlas dan lurus pada sa-barang kerja-nya. Nampak-nya dia sentiaasa di-dalam riang, masa-masa-nya kedengaran ia bersiul-siul tengah menjalankan kerja-nya itu.

Pada suatu hari, saya keluar dari rumah dengan hati yang marah kerana songkok yang saya tempahkan telah di-buatkan oleh tukang-nya tidak saperti-nya. Hajat saya hendak memulangkan sa-mula kapada tukang-nya. Saya lalu di-hadapan kedai itu saperti biasa saya singgah di-situ. Dalam berchakap-chakap saya cheritakan-lah perbuatan tukang songkok itu terhadap saya. Nampak-nya dia ia-lah orang yang mengira-ngira untong sahaja siang malam dengan tidak menghiraukan nama dan pekerjaan-nya, kata saya kapada-nya. "Betul," sampok-nya, "tetapi kita tidak boleh juga menyalahkan mereka; boleh jadi orang tua mereka dahulu pun tidak berasa megah akan pekerjaan-nya, sebab itu-lah anak-anak-nya mengikut demikian." Ia berhenti sa-bentar, kemudian kata-nya lagi, "Sa-petut-nya, tiap-tiap sa-orang laki-laki atau perempuan hendak-lah mempunyai perasaan megah akan pekerjaan mereka. Apa-apa pekerjaan sa-kali pun hendak-lah di-buat, dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh dan tekun. Oleh itu akan menjadi tabiat yang ta' dapat tidak di-tiru oleh anak-anak mereka kemudian hari, jadi baharu-lah mereka sentiasa dalam sukachita kelak."

Apabila saya balek chuti pada penggal yang satu lagi, kedai kasut kechil itu sudah tutup. Pada pintu-nya ada kenyatann demikian bunyi-nya: "Kalau ada kasut di-sini, sila berhubong dengan kedai dhoby di-sa-belahsana." Saya pergi ka-sa-belah. Kata tukang dhoby itu, tukang kasut itu sudah meninggal dunia tiga minggu lepas, sa-lepas mengidap demam panas beberapa hari. "Sayang orang tua itu sudah meninggal," kata-nya, "ia-nya sa-orang yang sentiasa riang."

Saya keluar dari kedai itu dengan berasa dukachita, kerana kematian orang tua yang sa-bagitu baik. Sampai masa ini maseh lekat di-hati saya akan kata-nya, "Tuan mesti-lah membuat pekerjaan tuan dengan bersunggoh-sunggoh, hendak-nya megahkan-lah tuan telah dapat memenohkan kewajipan tuan."

SHAHUDIN BIN TAIB,

Shell.

BAPA BOREK ANAK RINTEK.

PADA suatu hari ada sa-orang tua sedang berjalan-jalan di-tepi sa-buah sungai dengan sa-orang anak-nya. Di-dalam perjalanan-nya itu ia ada membawa sadikit penganan. Apabila terasa panas orang tua itu pun megajak akan anak-nya turun mandi ka-dalam sungai itu.

Apabila di-lihat-nya anak-nya telah masok ka-dalam sungai, maka ia pun pergi lah mengambil akan penganan yang di-bawa-nya tadi, lalu masok ka-dalam sungai serta di-makan-nya penganan itu sambil menyelam supaya jangan kelihatan oleh anak-nya.

Beberapa ketika dengan hal yang demikian, maka nampak-lah oleh anak-nya. Maka anak-nya pun bertanya dari mana-kah ia dapat penganan itu. Maka ia pun berkata bahwa penganan itu di-dapati-nya dari dalam kampong dalam ayer itu. "Pada masa aku menyelam tadi aku sampai ka-sa-buah kampong yang sangat permai yang chukup lengkap dengan taman dan kebun-nya. Maka di-dalam aku sedang ashek membelek-belek bunga dan pokok-pokok dalam taman itu, datang-lah orang mengajak aku kapada sa-buah rumah orang memasak penganan. Tetapi sebab aku teringat akan engkau, maka pada masa aku hendak balek aku surokkan sadikit, ini dia," sambil manunjokkan baki yang ada lagi tinggal kapada-nya. "Aku balek pun ia-lah dengan tergochoh-gochoh jua dan ta'sempat hendak memberi selamat tinggal kapada tuan rumah itu. Sekarang ambil-lah dia," lalu hendak menghantarkan yang ada lagi itu kapada anak-nya.

"Tetapi, biar-lah saya pergi pula ayah," kata anak-nya. "Makan-lah oleh ayah yang tinggal lagi itu." Maka is pun menyelam-lah. Maka beberapa pun di-chari-nya dalam ayer itu akan kampong yang di-katakan oleh ayah-nya itu tiada lah juga bertemu. Akhir-nya, terantok-lah kepala-nya kapada suatu teras kayu yang ada dalam sungai itu lalu berhamboran darah-nya. Maka ia pun timbul-lah sambil menyapu-nyapu kepala-nya.

Apakala bapa-nya melihat akan hal yang demikian ia pun bertanya apa-kah sebab-nya kepala-nya berdarah itu. Maka dengan serta merta anak-nya pun menjawab, kata-nya, "Pada masa saya sampai ka-kampong yang ayah katakan itu saya dapati ramai orang berdiri di-tepi kampong itu. Belum pun sempat saya berkata mereka telah berkata ayah balek melarikan penganan-nya; kata-nya, jika tidak dapat ayah-nya anak-nya pun jadi-lah. Lalu di-pukul-nya kepala saya dengan pengachau penganan-nya — ini-lah sebab-nya kepala saya berdarah."

Demi ayah-nya mendengar akan kata anak-nya itu, maka ia pun diam, tiada terkata-kata lagi. Maka kedua-nya naik-lah ka-darat — luka itu di-balut, lalu balek ka-rumah dengan tiada berkata apa-apa dalam perjalanan balek ka-rumah itu.

Demikian-lah hal-nya, jika bapa pandai membuat bohong, anak-pun pandai juga.

RAJA KAMARUDDIN BIN TAHIR,

Form III.

MENYAMBUT HARI FEDERATION DI-TANAH MELAYU.

SHUR2 chadangan hendak memulakan Federation telah di-binchangkan oleh pendudok2 Malaya pada bulan September, 1947. Ada-pun ranchangan ini ada-lah menyukakan hati kebanyakan orang2 Melayu dan ada jua sa-bahagian ada-lah menyukakan hati kebanyakan orang2 Melayu dan ada jua sa-bahagian daripada orang2 Melayu yang berdukachita oleh kerana-nya. Hari yang di-shurkan itu telah di-tetapkan pada awal tahun baharu ia-itu pada 1 January, 1948. Chadangan ini telah di-shurkan sa-lama 3 bulan terlebeh dahulu. Entah bagaimana, pada pertengahan bulan December, Malayan Union itu telah di-panjangkan lagi sa-lama sa-bulan. Jadi-nya hari mula-nya tumboh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu itu di-tetapkan pada 1 February, 1948.

Tanah Melayu ini saperti yang kita ketahui, sa-menjak lepas perang yang kedua ini telah menjelma menjadi "Malayan Union" yang berdasarkan Treaty MacMichael di-buat oleh tuan itu dengan Sultan2 Tanah Melayu. Perjanjian ini telah di-buat oleh mereka dengan bersulit dan telah memberi keputusan yang menyedehkan hati umat2 Melayu sa-Malaya. Oleh kerana sedarkan diri, maka terdiri-lah badan2 pergerakan Melayu membantah akan perjanjian itu, di-dalam-nya termasok-lah pergerakkan UMNO yang di-anjorkan oleh Dato' Onn sediri. Maka pertubohan ini-lah yang memikul bebanan yang berat untok meruntohkan dinding2 yang di-perbuat oleh Sultan2 yang terpedaya itu. Maka telah bebarapa kali pertubohan ini mengadakan Meshuarat Agong mereka di-Kuala Lumpur dan di-tempat2 lain kerana hendak menghapuskan jua akan Malayan Union itu.

Sanya dengan pertolongan Allah, maka berhasil-lah kerja2 pertubohan ini dengan pertolongan pertubohan yang lain2. Pada 21 January, 1948, maka berkubor-lah Malayan Union itu. Hari yang mempunyai riwayat ini tidak akan di-lupai oleh pendudok2 Malaya 'am-nya dan orang2 Melayu khas-nya kerana pada hari ini-lah akuan2 Persekutuan Tanah Melayu itu di-tanda tangani oleh Sir Edward Gent bagi pehak Yang Maha Mulia Baginda King dan Sultan2 serta raja2 dan datok2 yang berkuasa di-Tanah Melayu ini. Istiadat menanda tangani surat2 perjanjian ini telah di-siarkan di-udara oleh Pemanchar Tetuang Udara Malaya, Kuala Lumpur menerusi Singapura bagi pengetahuan pendudok2 Malaya dari sakalian bangsa.

Pada hari ini, sunggoh-pun sa-tengah-nya sangat bersuka ria, maka ada jua sa-tengah-nya yang berdukachita. Maka ini ia-lah pehak2 sayap kiri di-Malaya. Mereka ini tidak bersetuju akan persekutuan Malaya ini dan mereka telah Mengadakan pertubohan siasat sa-perti Putera, Pekemam (MNP) dan lain2 lagi. Shur2 dan dasar2 perbelanjaan kerana menyambut hari persekutuan ini sa-memang telah sedia, hanya menanti masa-nya sahaja lagi. Pada 1 February, maka istiadat meraikan itu-pun di-lansongkan di-serata2 tempat di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini. Lain tempat lain ragam-nya! Sultan2 dan sakalian ahli pemerentah dengan Menteri Besar serta Stia Usaha Kerajaan mereka masing2 telah mengangkat sumpah mengikut ta'at akan undang2 negeri serta apa2 jua yang bersangkut paut dengan hal negeri.

Di-Kuala Kangsar, pendudok2 Melayu yang sukakan Persekutuan ini nampak-nya sangat-lah gerang. Pertandingan sukan telah di-adakan di-Clifford School pada pagi itu. Pada sa-belah petang, Duli yang Maha Mulia Sultan Perak telah berangkat ka-Iskandar Polo Club di-iringi oleh orang2 besar negeri ini kerana jamuan teh. Pada malam itu telah di-adakan ronggeng dan wayang gambar.

Sa-nya College pun tidak jua ketinggalan daripada meraikan hari Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini. Pada malam Ahad 31-1-1948, College telah mengadakan Concert di-sekolah ini, di-dalam lakunan2 itu termasok-lah lakunan istiadat menanda tangani sharat2 perjanjian Persekutuan Tanah Melayu itu. Concert ini telah di-persaksikan oleh guru2 College ini serta ahli2 rumah mereka. Pada pukol 7 pagi, 1 February, murid2 College telah berator di-hadapan College kerana istiadat menaiki bendera UMNO. Bendera ini telah di-naikkan oleh Pengetua College, Mr. Carey sa-lepas daripada uchapan ketua murid, Enche Md. Yusof dan balasan daripada Pengetua sendiri. Jamuan teh telah di-adakan pada petang itu. Salepas daripada jamuan teh ini, College telah mengadakan pertandingan bola. Ahli2 permainan ini memakai baju yang berbajai2 ragam (Fancy Dress). Hadiah telah di-beri kapada ahli yang memakai pakaian yang menggelikan sakali hati murid2 Hadiah ini telah di-berikan oleh Che'gu Abas ia-itu guru College ini.

Pada malam itu murid2 telah di-benarkan keluar hingga pukol 10.15 malam.

A. Rahim bin A. Jalal,

Form Shell.

MASA-KU DI-COLLEGE.

Sedang tidor nyenyak terguling,
Ka-kiri ka-kanan membetulkan rasa,
Ku-dengar rioh suara di-keliling,
Hingar memechah kesunyian masa.

Tergest-gesa aku bangkit tergoyang-goyang,
Dan hati-ku rasa-nya berdebar-debar.
Ku nampak hari berderang siang,
Mulut-ku menguchap Allahu Akhbar.

Sunggoh pun baharu terbit fajar,
Tetapi bukan aku yang awal.
Adat-nya kami orang belajar,
Semua-nya mengikut peratoran jadual.

Masa yang sempit ku-rebut segera,
Mandi sembahyang bersiapkan diri.
Lamun lengah leka berchura,
Lamun lengah leka berchura,

Tatkala kedengaran locheng berbunyi,
Memberi alamat waktu belajar.
Bertukar-lah gema kapada sunyi,
Tenang membungkus chemas berkejar.

Pagi beredar petang menyambut,
Lewat-lah malam baharu-ku lapang.
Umor yang singkat ku-terkam rebut,
Chekal-ku tidak chopol menyimpang.

Tetapi, oh, tidak-lah resah,
Yang sangat menyesakkan dada.
Bila tiba masa-ku berpisah,
Pada hal pengetahuan-ku belum ada.

Belum, belum, tetap belum,
Jika mengikut kata hati.
Lamun tidak di-dalam maalum,
Redza-ku bersama sampai kemati.

Tetapi kamu sudah khilaf,
Kata bunyi suatu suara.
Wahai jewa jangan-lah lelap,
Bidok-mu ada-lah menempoh gelora.

Tetapi siapa pun jua,
Mengulang galakan berani.
Ta' lain ketabahan jewa,
Yang suchi tetap murni.

T. ADNAN,
Form V.

TIADA.....

Tiada malam yang tiadakan siang;
Tiada bichak melainkan hujan,
Atau tinggi tiada rendah.

Lazim-nya duka mengiringi riang,
Mengikutkan hati tiada memadan,
Sebab di-sangka semua-nya mudah.

Tiada khial masakan bayang!
Atau terlantar hairankan diri;
Sudah rugi di-kata untong.

Tiada kaseh masakan sayang;
Masakan dapat tidak berchari,
Hampa, apa hendak di-hetong?

Oh! Tiada, tiada, tiada,
Tiada hilir maka-ku mudek;
Berkayoh penat salah kemudi.

Lamun ada ilmu di-dada,
Panjang 'nan kelak menjadi pendek;
Nama pun hidup kekal abadi.

RAJA ADNAN,
Form IV.

MALAY COLLEGE 1948.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

FOLLOWING the signing of the Federation Agreements on February 1st, 1948. it was realised that it would be necessary to reconstitute the Board of Governors of the School, since the School is a Federal institution and serves Malays from all over the Federation.

The following is the constitution of the new Board, the first meeting of which was held on October 7th, 1948:

List of Members of Board of Governors of the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.

1. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Perak (Chairman 1948).
2. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Selangor.
3. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Negri Sembilan.
4. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Pahang.
5. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Johore (Chairman 1949).
6. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Kedah.
7. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Perlis.
8. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Kelantan
9. The Hon'ble Mentri Besar, Trengganu.
10. The Hon'ble The Director of Education, Federation of Malaya.
11. The Hon'ble Tuan S. M. Aidid, Penang.
12. The Hon'ble Che Mohamed Ali bin Salleh, Malacca.
13. The Headmaster, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar.
14. The State Secretary, Perak, Secretary to the Board.

Headmaster.

H. R. Carey Esq., M.A. (Cantab).

Staff.

J. D. R. Howell Esq., B.Sc. (Wales).
R. Ellis Esq., M.A. (Oxon), (To Singapore).
W. Miller Esq., B.Sc. (London).
G. Sutcliffe Esq., B.Sc. (London).
P. G. Haig Esq., B.A. (Oxon).
P. A. Aeria Esq. (To Penang).
Inche Mchd. Salleh b. Ahmad (To Ipoh).
Inche Ariffin b. Mohd. Nam (Raffles College Diploma).
Clerk: Inche Mohd. Hashim b. Saad.

Inche Abbas b. Haji Ali.
Inche Mohd. Lazim b. Ariffin.
Inche Salleh b. Hussein (Raffles College Diploma).
J. Partridge Esq. (From Telok Anson).
Inche Hashim b. Mat Piah (from Johore).
Tuan Haji Ghazalli b. Haji Mohd. Arshad.
Steward: Inche Hazari bin Haji Hassan.

Prefects.

Sidek b. Lassim (Head Boy).
T. Shahrin Yusof b. T. Mahdi (Deputy Head Boy).
T. Yusoff b. T. Embong.
Abdul Khalid b. Jalil.
T. Adnan b. T. Besar Burhanuddin.
Mohd. Mustapha b. Dato Mahmud.

Kassim b. Hussein.
Abdul Rahman b. Yussoff.
Raja Aznam b. Raja Haji Ahmad.
Shahudin b. Taib.
Ikmal Hisham b. Mustapha Albakri.
Jamaluddin b. Haji Abu Bakar.

COLLEGE NOTES.

STAFF

THE year has seen a considerable number of changes in the Staff.

On 22.12.47 Mr. William Miller a Science Master arrived and the School's Science Laboratory very rapidly took shape under his skilled guidance. Both the boys of this School and of Clifford School are now doing a General Science Course and some seven of the students in the VI Form selected for the College of Medicine are undergoing a concentrated course of Physics and Chemistry. A special article on Science in the School, is to be found elsewhere in this issue.

In May we said goodbye to Che Salleh bin Ahmad who had been with us since September 1st, 1934. We did not want to lose him but it was felt that he could be of far greater value to a much larger number of Malays if he took up the work of a Malay Inspector of Malay Schools. He is working in Perak and we see him from time to time. His place was taken by Mr. Partridge who came to us from the Anglo-Chinese School, Teluk Anson, and who in the short time he has been with us has done excellent work in the Prep: School and with the Scouts.

On 17.6.48 Mr. G. Sutcliffe a Physics and Maths. master joined the Staff.

Mr. R. Ellis who has been in charge of the English in the Upper School and who has done such splendid work with the College Debating Society, left us at the end of November for Singapore.

Mr. P. G. Haig, who has taken Mr. Ellis's place, we are glad to say, arrived in September 1948, since the shortage of houses in Kuala Lumpur necessitated his being sent straight to Kuala Kangsar. He has already taken over some English from Mr. Ellis and is also teaching History. We hope he will remain with us for several years.

In October we said goodbye to Mr. Aeria, who has worked so hard and so effectively, both with the Scouts and on the Cricket Grounds, since he wished to return to Penang. We welcome Inche Mohamed Hashim bin Mat Piah who has taken his place and who comes to us with a reputation for his skill both on the tennis courts, and in the world of music.

ENROLMENT.

NUMBERS varied slightly throughout the year owing to the late arrival of selected students for the VI Form in May and their departure in October for Raffles College and the College of Medicine. The maximum enrolment was 236 and the minimum 220. This increase was only made possible by the fact that a Class III house adjoining the School grounds was taken over and furnished in May, to provide accommodation for the VI Form students. It is possible to accommodate 25 students in this house and it is expected that in 1949 it will be full.

During the school holidays it is used by boys from Kelantan and Trengganu who can't afford the long journey to the East Coast for any holidays except the Puasa holiday.

HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL.

THE general physique of the boys has improved steadily and the health record of the School would have been excellent but for the fact that one boy returned in the 2nd Term with chicken-pox. This ran steadily through the Prep: School.

In the first term with a total enrolment of 223, the average number of boys in hospital each day was 1.5%. For ten days of the term no one was in hospital.

In the 2nd Term with an enrolment of 236, the average number of boys in hospital each day was 2.5% (chicken-pox).

In the 3rd Term with an enrolment of 236, the average number of boys in hospital each day was 1%.

THE MESSING COMMITTEE.

EARLY in November it was decided to form a Messing Committee, and Che Hashim bin Mat Piah, who has had considerable experience in this particular sphere, kindly agreed to organise it. The purpose of this new venture is two-fold; in the first place it will give the boys an insight into the organisation and economics of large-scale catering, and, in the second place, it is hoped that by a pooling of ideas, some improvements in messing may result. Four senior boys, one from each house, have been appointed members of the committee, and Che Hazari bin Haji Hassan, our Steward, will be in attendance at all times. The 1949 issue of the Magazine will report the progress and achievements of this small but important body.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

EARLY in the year the military from Taiping brought along two bull-dozers and levelled the Prep. School playing field. This is now in very good order and the small boys play football there in the evenings. The squash courts have been repaired and the two new hard tennis courts, completed at the end of 1947, have proved very popular. Four cypress trees have been planted in front of the main college building, while on the playing field side of the main drive there are now four healthy young jacaranda trees which will, in time, provide pleasant shady spots from which the boys will be able to watch school cricket matches.

THE SCIENCE BLOCK.

WHEN the last issue of this Magazine went to print the Science Block existed in the form of an empty house and a few sketches on paper, whilst the awaited Science Master was a mythical person somewhere between England and Malaya. Now, exactly one year later, both are realities.

Science was introduced as a new subject in the College at the beginning of January this year to replace Hygiene. At present only forms III & IV take Science but by 1950 all forms in the upper School will benefit. Two classes from Clifford School also come to the College for Science since they do not possess a laboratory of their own. In addition some of the new Sixth form students, who are seeking admission to the Medical College, have been studying more advanced Physics & Chemistry. The Science Block is not yet fully equipped for this type of work, but despite this, some useful practical work has been done.

The course is a four year course of General Science and includes Physics, Chemistry and Biology with emphasis on the practical side of the work.

In 1950 the present Form IV will take General Science as one of their subjects in Cambridge School Certificate. On their success hangs the reputation of Science in the College since they will have done a four year course in three years.

The Science Block consists of two laboratories only one of which is complete at the moment. Each laboratory can accommodate 36 boys both for practical work and for lectures. Boys work in pairs at the benches and each bench is fitted with gas and running water and has its own set of apparatus. The bench apparatus is not yet complete but it forms a useful working basis.

Most of the apparatus has been purchased by Government and has been arriving steadily during the year. Once the Science Block is complete, however, the burden of replacement and purchase of additional equipment will fall on the College itself. Some money is made available by the Science Fund, whereby all boys taking Science pay a fee of one dollar each term. The luxury of bench stools was only possible because of this fund. Later it will be used to buy replacements of both chemicals and apparatus. Other funds available to the College can then be used for additions and improvements.

Biological Garden.

Work has been started on a projected biological garden, which will be situated next to the Science Block on the West side. A durian tree (which did not bear fruit) has been felled and the vegetable garden removed. It is hoped to be able to level the area and when the grass has grown again small plots will be dug and specimen plants will be grown. Some will be used during the biology lessons; others will be kept for general interest.

The biological garden is a long term project and will probably not be completed for a year.

Dark Room.

A small room at the back of one laboratory has been ear-marked as a dark room. Enquiries concerning the cost of fitting it with developing sinks, light proof ventilation and red and green lighting have already been made. As soon as funds are available and boys who are interested have been trained to make full use of it, work will be started.

Scientific Society.

Last term the Scientific Society was formed and membership was limited to the upper school. The proximity of School Certificate Exams produced some difficulty this term since many of the officials were in the fifth form and they could afford little time for the heavy work involved. This term the Society is being reorganised. Membership will be limited to boys who take Science.

The objects of the Society are to promote interest in Science and to engage in hobbies of a Scientific nature. The next issue of the Magazine should contain some interesting news of this Society.

SCIENCE LIBRARY.

A small Science reference library of some 250 books has been collected and is housed in the Science Block. The Library contains both technical books and books of General Scientific interest as well as Popular Science Magazines. The Library has been very well patronized and is obviously proving a useful adjunct to the Science Block.

THE LIBRARY.

DURING the year, the number of books in the library has increased from 1080 to 2009. Nearly all the books ordered for the Hargreaves' Memorial Library have arrived, while 300 of the late Don Dussek's books have been included. In September, the arrival of over 150 books made it possible to build a first class Junior Section. Most of these books are simplified versions of classics, and they have already attracted many of the junior boys.

Our thanks are due to the members of the Library Committee who, under the guidance of the Headmaster, Mr. Ellis and Enche Salleh, have worked so hard to organise this magnificient library.

CARPENTRY.

AT present the class is divided into two working groups. The first group, composed of boys from Forms III & IV, works on Tuesdays and Thursdays, while the second group, of boys from Shell Form, works on Wednesdays.

The school has benefited in many ways from the activities of these boys. Signboards, hurdles and other items of equipment were made and repaired for the Athletic Sports and flower-pot stools are being made at the moment. The Malay College Union recently thanked Nasaruddin for making a mace for the chairman.

Now that interest in carpentry has been thoroughly aroused, it is proposed to reorganise the class next year. New timber will be bought and a progressive syllabus devised. Our next issue of the Magazine will report the progress made on these lines.

GARDENING.

THE vegetable garden produced some successful crops during the year. The most productive plot was the one near the Science Block, because the other plot, near the Squash Courts, became infested with ants and many of the seeds were eaten before they could germinate.

Maize, brinjals, lady's fingers and spinach were the main crops. These were taken to the College kitchen as soon as they ripened. A particularly good crop of maize was obtained and, as a result, every boy was given one boiled maize cob for tea one day. It was noticeable that, as the maize began to ripen, the Scouts began to do their fire-lighting tests; the gardeners took the hint and supplied a few cobs.

The Science Block plot is now being prepared for use as a Biological Garden. The other plot, (which has already been partly planted with maize!) has been handed over to the Scouts who are going to cultivate it to obtain gardening badges.

U.M.N.O. SCHOLARSHIPS.

The winners of these valuable Scholarships for 1948 were:—

SENIORS:

Mohd. Hashim b. Sam A. Latiff	.. ..	Perak
Salim bin Osman	.. .. ..	"
Ishak bin Pateh Akhir	.. .. ..	Selangor
Baharuddin bin A. Kassim	.. .. ..	"
A. Razak bin Md. Yusof	.. .. ..	N. Sembilan
Sidek bin Lassim	.. ..	"
T. Mohamed bin T. Yaacob	.. .. ..	"
Abd. Aziz bin Awang Mustapha	.. ..	Pahang
Ismail bin Abdullah	.. .. ..	"
Mazlan bin Jamaludin	.. .. ..	"
Shahuddin bin Mohd. Taib	.. .. ..	"

JUNIORS:

Kassim bin Mohd. Aris	.. .. ..	Selangor
Sanad bin Haji Said	.. .. ..	"
Ab. Rahman bin Ahmad	.. .. ..	"
Yaakub bin Ibrahim	.. .. ..	"
Hussin bin Haji Said	.. .. ..	N. Sembilan

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PICTURES.

ON Thursday, 22nd April, an exhibition of British Pictures, sponsored by the British Council, was declared open at the College by Y. T. M. Raja-di-Hilir (now Y. T. M. Raja Bendahara). The exhibition was visited by Malay College and Clifford School staff and pupils and also by many of the residents of Kuala Kangsar. The Director of Eductation, Mr. H. A. R. Cheeseman C.M.G., very kindly presented one of the pictures (by R. Dunlop Esq., R.A.) to the school. This picture, suitably inscribed now hangs in the library.

PORTRAIT OF C. BAZELL, ESQ.

EARLY in the year the promised portrait in oils of C. Bazell Esqr., M.A. (Oxon), Headmaster of the school from 1923—1938, arrived, to the delight of everybody.

It is a fine portrait painted by the husband of Dorothy Sayers, the author, and it shows Mr. Bazell as he was in about 1935.

It has had a polished tablet suitably inscribed attached to the frame and has been hung in the Dining Hall next to the portrait of the late Mr. Hargreaves. We are most grateful to the donor, since we now feel that the two Headmasters who gave so much of their lives to the School and its development, will be with us always.

VISITORS.

THE following distinguished visitors, visited the School during the year: Bridgadier A. de Burgh Morris D.S.O., O.B.E., whose interesting talk to the School on the Gurkhas is referred to elsewhere, Miss Mary Trevelyan of U.N.E.S.C.O., Paris Miss Blanche Lewis of the School of Oriental Studies, London, H. H. the Sultan of Pahang, Mr. F. G. Carnell of the Institute of Colonial Studies Oxford, and our old and valued friend, Raja Abdul Rashid, the present Raja Bendahara of Perak, who as an old boy and a past member of the Board of Governors is a tower of strength to the School.

THE EMERGENCY.

WHILST Kuala Kangsar itself, being so essentially a Malay centre, has had no trouble, the area all round, particularly at Manong, Bekor and Sungei Siput has been much disturbed.

As soon as the Emergency was declared ten members of the Staff volunteered for mobile patrol duties at night, and later two European members of the Staff were taken for full police duties i.e. the training of Malay Special Constables.

Mr. Howell indeed, remained away from the School from August 14th to the end of October, and the V Form (School Certificate) to whom he was teaching both Maths and Geography have undoubtedly suffered because of this. They found it difficult to reconcile the repeated statements emanating from Whitehall to the effect that adequate personnel was available to deal with the emergency, when their Maths and Geography Master had to do police duties instead of instructing them during their final and vital term.

The Kelantan boys had their first journey by air as a result of the suspension of railway traffic in South Siam, and they all thoroughly enjoyed it.

The magnificent way in which thousands of Malays have volunteered for duty all over the country, makes it clear that they have fully realised that this is their country, and that they must be prepared to risk their lives in its service.

Obituary.

Almarhum Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibni
Almarhum Raja Muda Musa, K. C. M. G., K. B. E.

A SHADOW of gloom was cast over every town and village of the State of Perak and, indeed, throughout the whole peninsula, when it became known that His Highness, Sultan Abdul Aziz had passed away suddenly at Lumut. It came as a bitter blow to the staff and pupils of the Malay College to lose such a distinguished Old Boy who had been, at all times, a true friend and supporter of the school. His Highness, Sultan Abdul Aziz demonstrated his regard for the school in many ways. He performed the opening ceremony of the post-war era and delivered a stirring and sincere message to the boys, while soon afterwards he presented to the school the magnificient Dining Room Screen, an account of which appeared in the last issue of our Magazine. We can well imagine the interest His Highness would have taken in our first post-war School Certificate Class, in our new venture with Post School Certificate Studies, and in the reappearance of tennis in the sports curriculum of the school, had he been allowed to remain with us.

We, of the Malay College, will always cherish the memory of this outstanding Malay personality whose life was cut short so soon after the birth of the Federation that he had done so much to create.

Obituary.

Che Ahmad Jalalludin bin Sheik Ahamad.

The School heard with great sorrow and regret, of the death of Che Ahmad Jalalludin in Penang on April 10th, 1948, from diabetes. Fortunately for the School, Che Salleh bin Hussain was in Camp in Penang with a group of College Scouts, at that time, and the School was therefore well represented at the funeral.

Che "Jalal" was first appointed to the College as Senior Malay Master on September 29th, 1919, and he remained as a member of the Staff until 1938 when he retired. But those of us who knew him, knew also that retirement would not mean a cessation from work, and we soon heard that he had taken on the work of organising Education in Kelantan, and was Assistant Inspector of Schools in that State. This work he did from 1939 onwards, taking sole charge of the little educational work that could be done, during the period of the Japanese occupation, and carrying through successfully the tremendous task of reorganisation after 1945, until he died in harness in 1948.

Throughout his long period of service at the College, Che Jalal showed himself to be the true school master. Keen and interested in all scholarship, he was ready at all times to assist his pupils. Full of sympathy for the timid boys, he could be stern with the lazy ones, and full of encouragement for them all. Keen on all games, and in his early years no mean exponent of soccer and hockey, he was to be found on the playing fields at all hours. Both Scouts and Cadets profited from his knowledge and enthusiasm, and practically nothing went on in the School in those happy prewar days, in which Che Jalal was not concerned. He was a man of many parts, of great energy and enthusiasm, and the College will never forget his twenty years of loyal and zealous service.

Mrs. Hargreaves, Widow of the late William Hargreaves
(Headmaster 1905—1917.)

We learnt with great regret, through the courtesy of Dr. Wu Lien Teh, of the death of Mrs. Hargreaves in London, early in the year.

Mrs. Hargreaves had not lost touch with the school in which her late husband spent so many years of his life, and for which he did so much, and we are glad that she lived long enough to know of its successful reopening in 1947.

WE CONGRATULATE THE FOLLOWING OLD BOYS.

1. The Honourable Dato Nik Ahmad Kamil bin Haji Nik Mahmud, Mentri Besar, Kelantan on being made on Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

2. Yang Amat Mulia Raja Abdul Rashid bin Sultan Idris, Raja Bendahara, Perak on being made, on Honorary Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

3. Yang Amat Mulia Raja Haji Kamarulzaman bin Raja Mansur, Raja-di-Hilir, Perak on being made on Honorary Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

4. H. H. Tungku Yaacob bin Sultan Abdul Hamid, State Agricultural Officer, Kedah and Perlis, on being appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Federation of Malaya.

5. Raja Idris bin Sultan Iskandar Shah on being made Raja Muda of Perak.

6. Raja Abdul Rashid bin Sultan Idris on being made Raja Bendahara of Perak.

7. Raja Haji Kamarulzaman bin Raja Mansur on being made Raja-di-Hilir of Perak.

8. Raja Ngah Ali on being made Raja Kechil Tengah of Perak.

9. Raja Ekram bin Sultan Yusoff Izuddin Shah on being made Raja Kechil Muda of Perak.

10. Tengku Abdul Aziz bin Sultan Nizamuddin Shah on being made Tengku Laxamana of Selangor.

11. Raja Ayoub bin Raja Haji Bhot, M.C.S., on being awarded a Government Scholarship to study Colonial Administration at Oxford University.

12. Dr. Megat Khas on his success in Obstetrics at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin and on being awarded the Diploma of D.Ops of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

13. Dr. Mohd. Said on being awarded a Diploma in Midwifery by the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin.

14. Che Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein on passing his examinations in Real Property and Constitutional Law at Lincolns Inn.

15. Raja Kamaruddin bin Raja Uda on passing his examinations in Roman-Dutch and Criminal Law at Lincolns Inn.

16. Tungku Daud and Che Abu Zarim on gaining "First Classes" in Electrical Engineering during their first year at Loughborough.

17. Che Abdullah bin Mudek, Technical Assistant D.I.D., Kajang, on being awarded a Colonial Development Scholarship to study engineering in the United Kingdom.

18. Tengku Hussein bin Tengku Yahaya, Officer of Class I M.A.S. on being promoted to the M.C.S.

LETTER TO MR. H. R. CHEESEMAN, C. M. G.

MALAY COLLEGE,
KUALA KANGSAR,
1st December, 1948.

DEAR MR. CHEESEMAN,

YOU are soon leaving us, and we of the Malay College can not allow you to depart without addressing you in this manner. You came to this country, forty-one years ago, as a young man and you have devoted the best years of your life to the educational advancement of the people of this country. As you climbed the ladder from the lowest rung to the very top, you have, in turn, been a most successful teacher, a brilliant administrator and an inspiring leader and pioneer, while in an hour of need it was to you that the Government of this country turned to find a shrewd and sympathetic leader for the Consultative Committee that paved the way for the Federation of Malaya. Your record of service is so inspiring that every headmaster in the country would do well to outline your life in Malaya from time to time and hold your record of achievements up as an example to each and every pupil.

Although you were never given a tour of duty at our school, we have, especially during this post-war period, benefited beyond measure from your leadership and sympathic interest, and as you lay down the responsibilities of office to return to your homeland, may we thank you for your services to our country in general and to our school in particular, and wish you the long and happy retirement that you so richly deserve. We know that you will often think of us in Malaya; rest assured, Sir, that we will also be thinking of you.

YOURS SINCERELY,
STAFF AND BOYS OF M.C.K.K.

N.B.—On the opposite page we reproduce a picture of the College contribution to the book of departmental signatures given to Mr. Cheeseman.

DON DUSSEK BEQUEST.

IN March, 1948 we read of the death of Don Dussek, M.C.S. of Scrub Typhus, in Kuala Lumpur. We knew that his father O. T. Dussek Esqr. had for many years been the Principal of the S.I.T.C. Tanjong Malim, and had been largely responsible for all the success the Malay Vernacular School Teachers had had, in their work throughout the country.

In May we were told that Don Dussek's library comprising some 300 volumes was to be given to the School by his father.

The following letter was sent by the Headmaster to Mr. Dussek, and below it is a reproduction of the Bookplate which has been placed in each of these volumes:—

MALAY COLLEGE, K. KANGSAR,
July 31st., 1948.

DEAR DUSSEK,

Now that your late son's library has arrived at the College I realise, how tragic and how bitter has been your loss. I never met Don, but his books show so clearly what a splendid man he must have been, and how great must be your desolation at losing him.

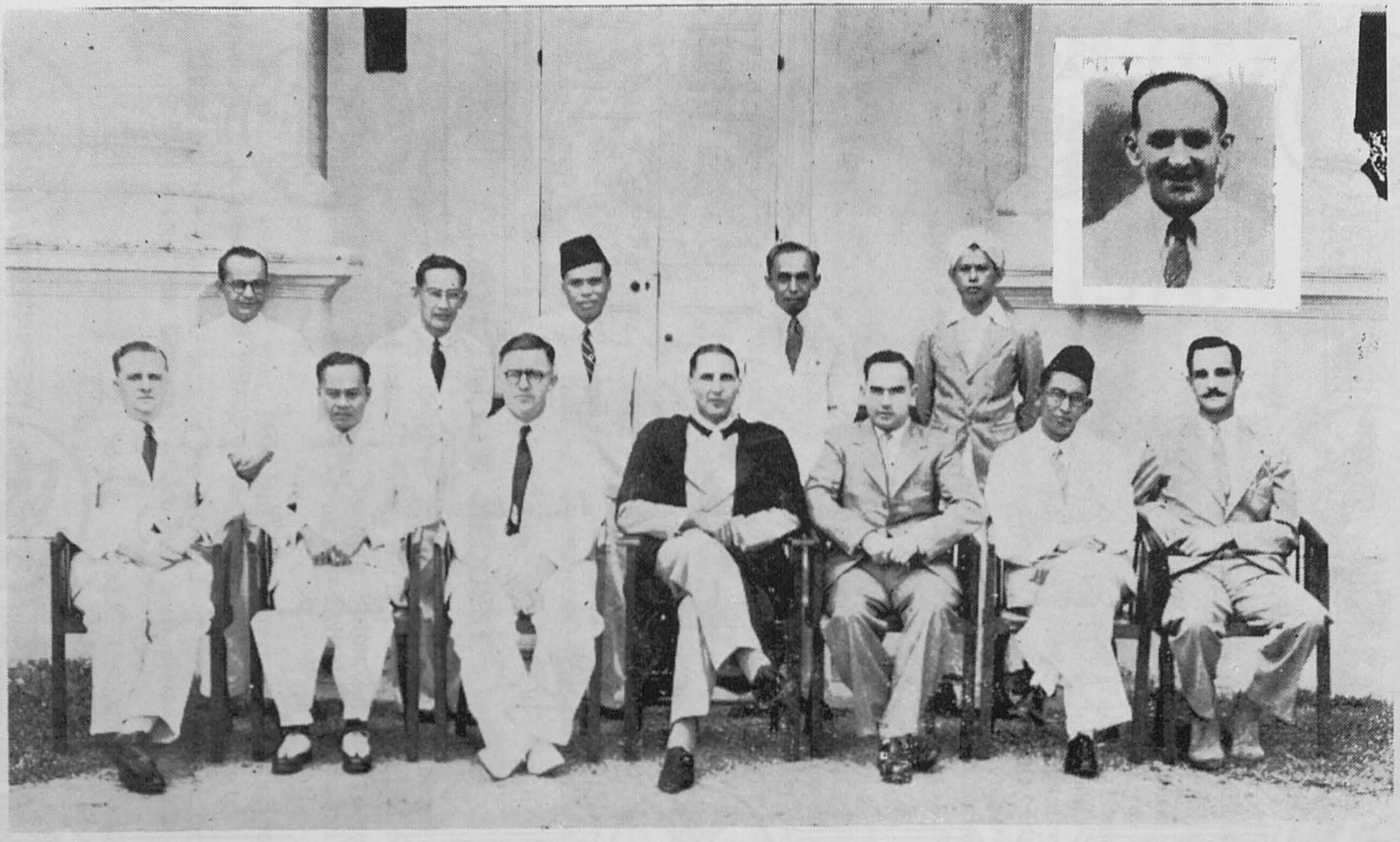
H. R. [illegible] M.A. (Cantab.)

Ralph Ellis M.A. (Oxon.) B.A. (Leeds). Whillas B.Sc (Lond.):

A. Sutcliffe B.Sc (Lond.). J. & K. Howell B.Sc. (Wales). P.G. Haig. B.A. (Oxon)

Shibajiharma. Griffin M.Sc. Lond. R.C.D. Sarah Ann Cressani. R.C.D.

J. Partridge G. Bonnell. J. H. Razaki



SCHOOL STAFF.

Sitting L. to R. G. Sutcliffe Esq., Che' Lazim, R. Ellis Esq., The Headmaster, W. Miller Esq., Che' Salleh bin Hussein, P. G. Haig Esq.

Standing L. to R. J. Partridge Esq., Che' Ariffin, Che' Hashim, Che' Abbas, Haji Ghazali.

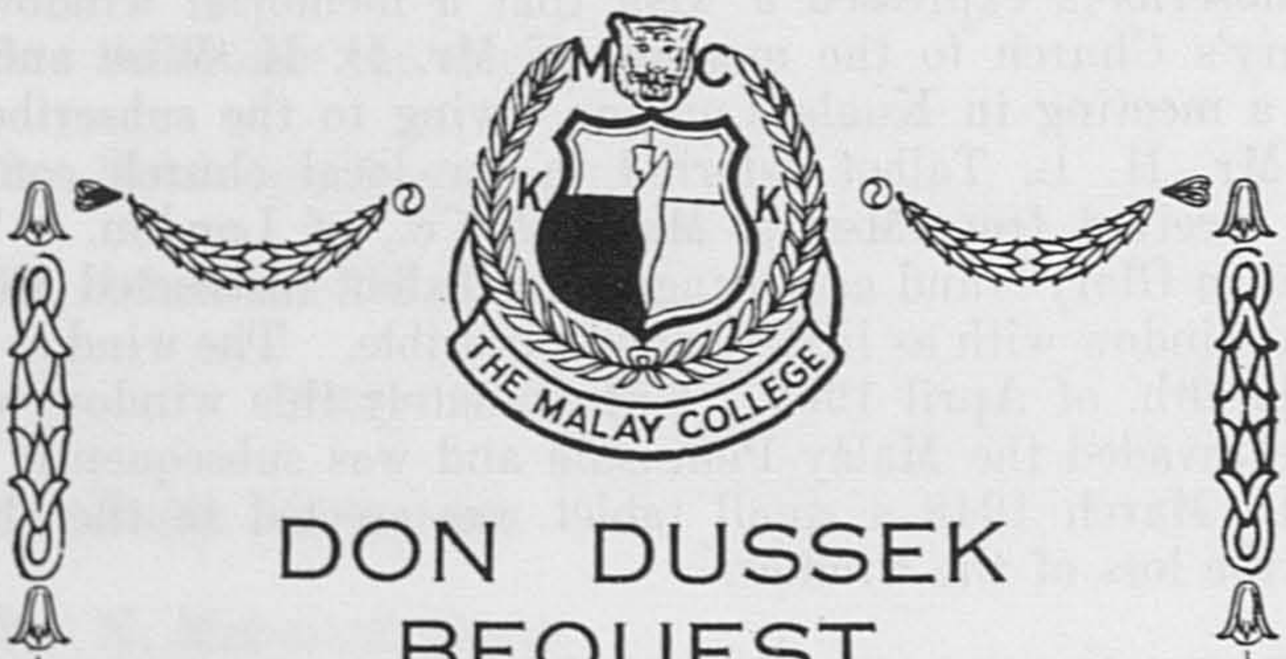
Inset. J. D. R. Howell Esq.

The School will for all time be grateful to you for this valuable Bequest. Now that we have a VI Form comprised of all those Malays in the Federation who get Grade I School Certificates much of the literature and poetry will be of inestimable value.

We should be glad to have a photograph of Don to hang in the Library, and I am having a book plate made to be placed in each book. I will send you one in due course. I will also send by surface mail our 1947 Magazine, and of course the 1948 Magazine, (in December) which will contain an account of this bequest.

Please accept from me and from the School our very grateful thanks for this most generous bequest, and our condolences, for the tragic loss you and Mrs. Dussek have sustained.

Sincerely Yours,
(Sgd.) H. R. CAREY,
Headmaster, Malay College,
Kuala Kangsar.



DON DUSSEK
BEQUEST
1948

This book was given to
the School
by

O. T. Dussek Esqr.

(late Principal of Sultan Idris Training College)

in memory of his son

DON DUSSEK M.C.S.

who died in Kuala Lumpur
of Scrub Typhus,
1st March, 1948.

No.....

WISE & BUTLER SCHOLARSHIP.

ABOUT sixty years ago when Malaya was still in her dark age, two early British Administrators, Mr. Butler and Mr. Wise, whose interest in the Malay Language and their intimacy with the Malays made them popular wherever they went, rendered a memorable service to the Malays. Mr. Butler commenced his service as Assistant Superintendent, Lower Perak on the 1st. February 1883 and subsequently became the British Resident of Pahang on the 1st. January 1900, but in the evening of 1901 he died from pneumonia. It was a great loss indeed. Mr. Wise who joined the administrative service in this country as a cadet on the 17th. April 1885 proved himself to be a man of great ability. He ended his career by achieving a very high appointment; while on leave he was appointed the Commissioner of Lands and Mines, F. M. S. on the 1st. August 1903, but unfortunately he died before returning to the country.

In 1903, a subscription list for the Wise Memorial Fund was made. The total amount subscribed was $869.75 from about one hundred subscribers. The majority of the subscribers expressed a wish that a memorial window should be erected in St. Mary's Church to the memory of Mr. D. H. Wise and, as it was impossible to call a meeting in Kuala Lumpur, owing to the subscribers being so widely scattered, Mr. H. L. Talbot referred to the local church committee and submitted designs received from Messrs. Mayor & Co., of London. The subject chosen was " Christ in Glory " and accordingly Mr. Talbot instructed Messrs. Mayor & Co. to supply the window with as little delay as possible. The window was erected and unveiled on the 9th. of April 1905. Unfortunately this window was removed when the Japanese invaded the Malay Peninsula and was subsequently lost during the occupation. In March 1948 a small tablet was erected in the church in its place, mentioning the loss of the window.

From the Butler Memorial Fund a balance remained and a sum was subscribed for the Wise and Butler Scholarship at the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar. It had been proposed, subject to the consent of the subscribers, that the balance from the Wise Memorial Fund should be added to the Scholarship Fund for which it was hoped a sum of $2,000 would be raised, thus providing two scholarships. The conditions of the scholarships were as follows:—

1. These scholarships shall be awarded to the pupils of the Malay Residential School, Kuala Kangsar. At first there were two annual prizes of $50 and $25 respectively and also there was a scholarship of $5 per mensem for boys with parents of slender means, but now there are three scholarships of $50, $30 and $20 for the first, second and third respectively.

2. The scholarship will be awarded as the result of a competitive examination to be held annually, shortly before the Puasa holidays.

3. Any student at the College is eligible.

4. The subject of the examination will be the translation into Malay of three passages of English prose viz (a) one narrative passage (b) a letter to a Malay dignitary or government official, (c) a government notification. proclamation or portion of an ordinance .100 marks will be awarded for each passage and no scholarship shall be given if the best candidate fails to get 60% or more of the total marks. (The papers are set and marked by staff of the Sultan Idris Training College Tanjong Malim).

The fund is now $5,000 invested in the Federation Government 3% loan and a post office account of $164. The interest on the Government loan is paid into the Post Office and it is from that that the winners are paid.

The scholarships have been of inestimable benefit both to Malay scholarship and to the boys who have succeded in winning the award; so often it is won by a boy of poor parents and proves to be a blessing in many ways.

The school was delighted to hear through Mrs. Symes that Miss Deacon had contributed a further £20 to the Wise and Butler Scholarship Fund. The money has now been added to the capital sum in the form of Victory Certificates. Miss Deacon was to have married Mr. Wise who unfortunately died on the eve of their marriage.

Since the re-occupation, two examinations have been held, one each year. The successful candidates were:—

1947.

1. Sulaiman bin Pateh Akhir.
2. Sidek bin Lassim.
3. Ishak bin Pateh Akhir.

1948.

1. Sidek bin Lassim.
2. N. Mahmood Daud.
3. Raja Zainal bin Zahid (Form Shell) .

Let us hope that these scholarships will hold good forever, and will increase the standard of knowledge of the Malay language in the school.

SIDEK BIN LASSIM,

Vth. Form.

HOUSE NOTES.

AHMAD HOUSE NOTES.

House Masters	- -	Mr. G. Sutcliffe.
		Inche Salleh b. Hussein.
		Mr. P. Aeria.
House & Squash Captain		Raja Aznam b. Raja Haji Ahmad.
Vice-Captain	- -	Nik Mahmood b. Nik Daud.
Secretary	- -	Harun b. Ibrahim.
Treasurer	- -	Mohd. Ghazalli b. Seth.
Soccer Captain	- -	Kassim b. Hussein.
Cricket Captain	- -	Wan Makhzan b. Wan Ahmad.
Hockey Captain	- -	Mansor b. Nordin.
Tennis Captain	- -	Tengku Ahmad succeeded by Wan Makhzan.
Badminton Captain	-	Tengku Maamon.
Fives Captain	- -	Ismail b. Samah.

IN spite of losing one of our outstanding sportsmen, Tengku Ahmad, we have done well enough to maintain last year's standard of achievement. This is due mainly to the great enthusiasm and cooperation shown by all members of the House.

We won the first post-war Tennis Championship and we hope that this success will inspire our members to do their utmost to remain champions in future. We congratulate Mansor and Wan Makhzan on becoming School Singles and Doubles runners-up in Tennis.

There was another ding-dong struggle between our house and Sulaiman in the Annual Atheletic Sports, and once again we emerged runners-up. We congratulate Jaafar bin Onn, who won the B Division Championship. Ahmad House came out second in the Inter-House Football Championship and also in the Inter-House Debating Competition.

We congratulate the following boys on being awarded Colours:—

Kassim b. Hussein	- -	Cricket.
Mansor b. Nordin	- -	Tennis and Squash.
Tengku Ahmad	- - -	Soccer.
Kamarulbahrin	- - -	Soccer.

We were very sorry to lose Mr. Aeria, who has been transfered to Bukit Mertajam High School, and also Tengku Ahmad, who has gone to England to continue his studies. We thank them for the support they gave to our house, and send them our best wishes. We were very pleased to welcome Mr. Sutcliffe, who joined us during the second term.

IDRIS HOUSE NOTES.

House Masters - -	Mr. J. D. R. Howell.
	Enche Md. Lazim b. Ariffin.
House & Football Captain	Tengku Shaharin Yussof.
House Vice-Captain -	Hashim b. Sam Latiff.
House Secretary & Cricket Captain - - -	Tengku Yussof Embong.
House Squash Captain -	Salim b. Osman.
House Badminton Captain	Nasaruddin.
House Volleyball Captain	Khairuddin.

IDRIS House has every reason to be pleased with its games accomplishments this year. The College had not been in session very long before we missed such sporting stewarts as Mohd. Shaarani, Tengku Baharom, Wan Mohammed and Abdul Rahim Bek, all of whom left us at the end of 1947. Nevertheless, we succeeded in gaining the Squash, Cricket and Badminton championships.

Our 2nd. Cricket XI deserves special mention. These budding cricketers have not lost a house match since the reopening of the College. Their convincing wins this season lead us to believe that in a year or two, Idris House will be in a position to "take—on" a combined team of the other three houses! Another notable achievement was that of our House Captain: his 99 in a house match is the highest individual score in two years. We congratulate Tengku Shaharin on being awarded his cricket Colours and also for his sparkling performances in every game. His probable departure from the College at the end of this year is a matter of great concern to us.

We fared badly in the Athletic Sports—we have very few runners in the A group—but there are promising youngsters in the Prep School and the Remove, so we look to the future with confidence.

We also failed in the Inter House Debate, but we are not depressed about this because now that Salim bin Osman has been elected Secretary of the College Union, we know that he will do his utmost to lead the House to victory in 1949.

MOHD. SHAH HOUSE NOTES.

House Masters - -	Mr. R. Ellis. Mr. P. G. Haig. Inche Abbas b. Haji Ali. Mr. J. Partridge.
House Captain - -	Abdul Khalid b. Jabil.
House Vice-Capt., Cricket & Hockey Captain -	Mustapha b. Dato' Mahmud.
Secretary & Volleyball Captain - - -	Abdul Rahim b. Yusoff.
Treasurer - - -	Ishak b. Pateh Akhir.
Football Captain - -	Raja Biazid b. Raja Haji Kamarulzaman.
Squash Captain - -	Mohd. Yassin b. Mustapha.
Badminton & Tennis Captain - - -	Idrus b. Mohd. Yusoff.
Fives Captain - -	Wan Ismail b. Dato Mohd. Salleh.

WE welcomed Mr. Partridge early in the second term and Mr. Haig during the third term. Mr. Haig has arrived to take the place of Mr. Ellis who leaves us at the end of November to assume on appointment in Singapore.

Our former House-Captain, Yusoff bin Zainal, has left the school and we congratulate him on being admitted to Raffles College.

The House scored its first success by winning the Inter House Football Challenge Cup, and we followed this up by being runners-up in the Inter-House cricket, hockey, squash, badminton and tennis competitions. We congratulate Ishak on becoming the new tennis and badminton champion, and Mustapha and Idrus who won the badminton doubles championship School. Colours were awarded as follows:—

Cricket - - - -	Mustapha.
Football - - - -	Khalid.
Badminton - - -	Ishak, Mustapha and Idrus.
Tennis - - - -	Ishak.

We have every reason to be proud of our achievements on the Sports field, but we did not stop there; we went indoors to win the Tod Debating Cup. This has given us a great measure of satisfaction because Mr. Tod, who presented the cup, was our first post-war housemaster.

Keep it up, Mohd. Shah House!

SULAIMAN HOUSE NOTES.

House Masters - -	Mr. Miller. Enche Salleh b. Ahmad. Enche Ariffin.
House Captain - -	Sidek b. Lassim.
House Vice-Captain and Hockey Captain - -	T. Adnan b. T. Besar Burhanudin.
House Secretary - -	Shahudin b. Mohd. Taib.
House Treasurer, Volley-ball Captain & Squash Captain - - -	Ikmal Hisham.
Football Captain - -	Ismail b. Long.
Cricket Captain and Badminton Captain -	T. Kahar.
Fives Captain - -	Ab. Razak.

AT the beginning of the year, Mr. Miller came to join us, and we are very pleased to have him with us. Enche Salleh left us at the beginning of the 2nd Term. He went away on promotion as Asst. Inspector of Malay Schools. The House is very sorry to lose such an enthusiastic House-Master. Anyway, we congratulate him on his promotion and wish him every success in his new appointment. A House tea-party was held in honour of his departure and promotion.

The House made a good start at the beginning of the year by becoming the Champion in Volley-Ball. Unfortunately, we had little success in football and cricket despite the determined efforts of the House players.

At the end of the 2nd. Term, Sulaiman House redeemed itself by becoming the Champion House in the Annual Athletic Sports. The House also produced the Victor Ludorum (RajaNazrin) and the "C" Champion (Zainal-Abidin bin Dato' Ahmad).

Sidek, T. Adnan, Hashim and R. Nazrin represented the School in the inter-School relay team.

Lacking in practice, our squash team, suffered defeats at the hands of the other Houses in the inter-house Squash Tournament. Since we now have two good squash rackets, it is hoped that members will take the opportunity of practising regularly, so that we can give a good account of ourselves next time.

Sulaiman House wishes to congralulate:—

Sidek on becoming the Head Boy.
Shahudin on becoming a School Prefect.
Hisham and Jamaludin on being appointed probationary prefects.

FOOTBALL

Coach - - - HEADMASTER.

Master-in-Charge - - CHE SALLEH AHMAD.

Captain - - - SIDEK B. LASSIM.

Vice-Captain - - - T. SHAHRIN YUSSOF

THIS year we had a very successful soccer season with an unbeaten record in our inter-school matches. To start with we were without three of our 1st XI players (Mohd. Noor, Wan Badiuzaman and Aizuddin) as they left the College in December last year. We had to find three of our 2nd XI players to take their places. The three best available players were Tengku Ahmad, Hashim and Kamarulbahrin. All three proved excellent substitutes and they played good football throughout the season. Kamarulbahrin who was our right back was outstanding and with careful training will become a first class player.

Our first inter-school match was against the Clifford School, K. Kangsar. We defeated the Cliffordians by 5 goals to 1. The game was fast and interesting. The score at half-time was 1 all. The Cliffordians started well and kept on playing good football until the last ten minutes or so when they suddenly collapsed. It was during this period that we scored the other four goals. In this match Kamarulbahrin with his many fine displays distinguished himself as a realiable right-back.

The return match was played on the Clifford School Ground. The game was nearly spoilt by rain which poured heavily at the beginning, making the ground more or less unplayable for some time. When the rain ceased the game became more and more exciting. We defeated the Cliffordians by 3 goals to nil. A great part in our victory was due to Sidek, our centre forward, who played extremely clever and tricky football.

The first fixture against the King Edward VII School was played at Taiping. We beat the Edwardians by 5 goals to 1. There was excitement right from the kickoff. The outstanding feature of the game was the brilliant display put up by Sidek who, in his characteristic style, broke through the defence of the Edwardians on several occasions and as a result of these efforts scored 2 goals himself.

In the second match which was played on our ground, the result was a decisive victory for us as we defeated the Edwardians by 5 goals to nil and all the 5 goals were scored by Sidek. The game was uninteresting as it was a one-sided affair.

Perhaps the most interesting game was against the Anderson School, Ipoh, which was played on our ground, as both teams were trying their best to maintain their unbeaten records. It was a very fast exciting game right from the start. Both teams played well. Yusof Zainal and Kamarulbahrin formed a pair of steady backs especially the latter who broke up attacks time and again. Our forwards made several determined efforts to break through their stout defence but managed to score only on two occasions.

Playing below expectation we managed to draw against the Anderson School, Ipoh in the return match. The score was 1 all. The Andersonians scored during the first five minutes of play. Although they saw more of the play, they were unable to increase the lead due to the steady defence put up by the Collegians. Yusof Zainal our left back played a fine game and kept the opposition from getting near our goal. It was only during the last five minutes of the game that our forwards put up a great fight and managed to equalize through Sidek who cleverly headed the ball in from a corner kick.

The important Annual Match against the Free School, Penang for the late Sultan Iskandar's Cup was played this year on our ground. A large number of old boys came to see this match. We beat the Penang team by 4 goals to nil. Our boys gave a good display of football as a team, combining very well with one another. Our defence played extremely well and special mention should be made of both our backs who were very steady on that day. The Penang forwards were slow in front of the goal mouth and they found T. Adnan safe between the posts.

We wish to congratulate those who were awarded School Football Colours this year. They are:— Kamarulbahrin, Ismail Long, Hashim, Khalid and Tengku Ahmad, others having been awarded colours last year. Thus all the eleven players were awarded Colours by our Headmaster due to their excellent football this season.

We are glad to mention that our Second XI was equally successful in maintaining its unbeaten record in all its matches. We have a few promising players here who will most certainly be selected to play for the 1st XI next year. Nearly all our 2nd XI players have to learn to shoot with both feet. The halves and forwards must develop the habit of keeping the ball low when passing. However, with constant practice, they will all become fairly good players next year.

All our Inter-House matches were keenly contested this year and we congratulate Mohamed Shah House on being Champion House in this Competition with 9 points. Ahmad House came out second with 7 points; Idris House third with 6 points and Sulaiman House last with 2 points.

Our success at soccer has been mainly due to the excellent coaching of our Headmaster (Mr. Carey) to whom we are indeed grateful. We also wish to thank Che Salleh Ahmad for the trouble he has taken and the encouragement he has given us.

PRESENTATION. We are very grateful to the Tengku Laksamana of Selangor, an old boy of the College, for presenting a Challenge Cup to be played for annually by Association Football Elevens of the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur and the Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, the cup to be retained by the school that wins three consecutive matches. We look forward to our first encounter with the V.I. at Kuala Lumpur on March 12th.-1949.

FIXTURES.

Date.			Opponents.	Place of Play.	Results. For.	Against.	
20th	Jan.	'48:	K. K. Police	Home	7	1	won
27th	„	„	R. Razman's XI	„	1	3	lost
10th	Feb.	„	Old Boys	„	2	1	won
14th	„	„	Education XI	„	7	0	won
19th	„	„	Clifford School	„	5	1	won
23rd	„	„	King Edward VII School	Away	5	1	won
4th	Mar.	„	Anderson School	Home	2	0	won
11th	„	„	Clifford School	Away	3	0	won
13th	„	„	Penang Free School	Home	4	0	won
18th	„	„	Anderson School	Away	1	1	draw
23rd	„	„	King Edward VII School	Home	5	0	won

Matches played 11 .. .. Won 9
Drew 1
Lost 1

Scorers: Sidek 20, T. Shahrin Yusof 10, A. Khalid 7, T. Ahmad 6.

	Sidek.	T. S. Yusof.	A. Khalid.	T. Ahmad.
K. K. Police ..	2	4	1	–
R. Razman ..	1	–	–	–
Old Boys ..	–	2	–	–
Education ..	3	1	2	2
Clifford School ..	2	1	1	1
Anderson School ..	1	–	1	–
King Edward VII School ..	3	1	1	–
Clifford School ..	2	–	–	1
Penang Free School ..	–	1	1	2
Anderson School ..	1	–	–	–
King Edward VII School ..	5	–	–	–
Totals ..	20	10	7	6

SECOND XI.

Date.			Opponents.	Place of Play.	Results. For.	Against.	
19th	Feb.	'48:	Clifford School	Away	4	1	won
22nd	„	„	King Edward VII School	Away	1	0	won
4th	Mar.	„	Anderson School	Home	2	0	won
11th	„	„	Clifford School	Home	7	1	won
18th	„	„	Anderson School	Away	4	2	won
23rd	„	„	King Edward VII School	Home	2	0	won

Colts.

26th	Feb.	'48:	Clifford School	Home	1	1	draw
16th	Mar.	„	Clifford School	Away	2	1	won

INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL.

Mohamed Shah ..	..	9 points.
Ahmad ..	..	7 „
Idris ..	..	6 „
Sulaiman ..	..	2 „

SOCCER 1st XI Characters

T. Adnan - - Goal-keeper. Has a pair of safe hands and kicks well but lacks anticipation (Colours).

Kamarulbahrin - Right-back. He is fearless and clears the ball well. A very steady and promising player (Colours).

Yusof Zainal - - Left-back. Continues to play very well. A good tackler and has good anticipation (Colours).

Raja Biazid - - Right-half A tireless worker who uses his brains. Has learnt to feed his wing forwards more. Needs more speed with the ball (Colours).

Kassim - - Centre-half. Full of energy and tackles well. Should learn to keep the ball low when feeding the forwards (Colours).

Ismail Long - - Left-half. Marks his man well. A brainy player (Colours).

Hashim - - Right-wing. Has always played as centre-half for the 2nd XI and finds his new position in the 1st XI confusing. Has a lot more to learn as a wing forward, but is a natural footballer, and will do well (Colours).

Khalid - - Inside-right. Has improved a great deal. Speady and dashing. Should learn to make use of his left foot more. (Colours).

Sidek - - Captain. Centre-forward. Has at last found a position in which he is most suitable. Very dashing and a great opportunist. Heads well and accurately (Colours).

T. Shahrin Yusof - Vice-Captain. Inside-left. Has excellent ball control and shoots well. A brainy player who opens up the game (Colours).

T. Ahmad - - Left-wing. Full of speed but lacks dash. Centres well and accurately. Seldom misses an opportunity to score (Colours).

CRICKET NOTES.

Cricket Master - - - MR. PHILIP AERIA.

Captain - - - - - KASSIM HUSSEIN.

Vice-Captain - - - - MOHD MUSTAPHA.

AS usual the cricket season began in the second term. This was our second season since the re-opening of the College, so the task of teaching the boys how to handle the ball and bat did not prove a difficult one. However, there were quite a number of new boys who joined us this year and who had never played cricket before. These boys were accordingly coached by the Headmaster and the cricket officials.

We were fortunate in that we possessed an ample supply of cricket gear. We had six nets which were put up daily for practices. An average of about 90 boys turned up for practice daily. The members of the staff were always at hand at these net practices to coach us. After practising for about three weeks at the nets, most of us overcame our nervousness in facing the ball. We there concentrated on fielding and playing practice matches.

Most of our last year's players, including our former captain, Yusof bin Zainal, had left us at the end of the year and we had quite a problem in building up the School XI.

In the latter stage of our season, we were greatly strengthened by the arrival of our former captain, and Abdul Hamid from Penang. The latter had represented Penang in many state matches. They came as members of the first VI Form

Our team was essentially a batting side for we did not possess many reliable bowlers. That was the main reason why we drew in so many matches. Our opponent's bowlers always found that our batsmen were, at times, simply making runs which they could not stop. On the other hand, we too found it quite difficult to dismiss our opponents.

The season on the whole was quite a successful one. We created the biggest upset by winning against the redoubtable Anderson School XI at Ipoh. We played seven inter-school matches out of which we won three, drew three and lost one. Out of five club matches, we drew one, lost three and one had to be abandoned due to a heavy shower.

MATCHES.

College vs. K. K. Sporting Union. (Home).

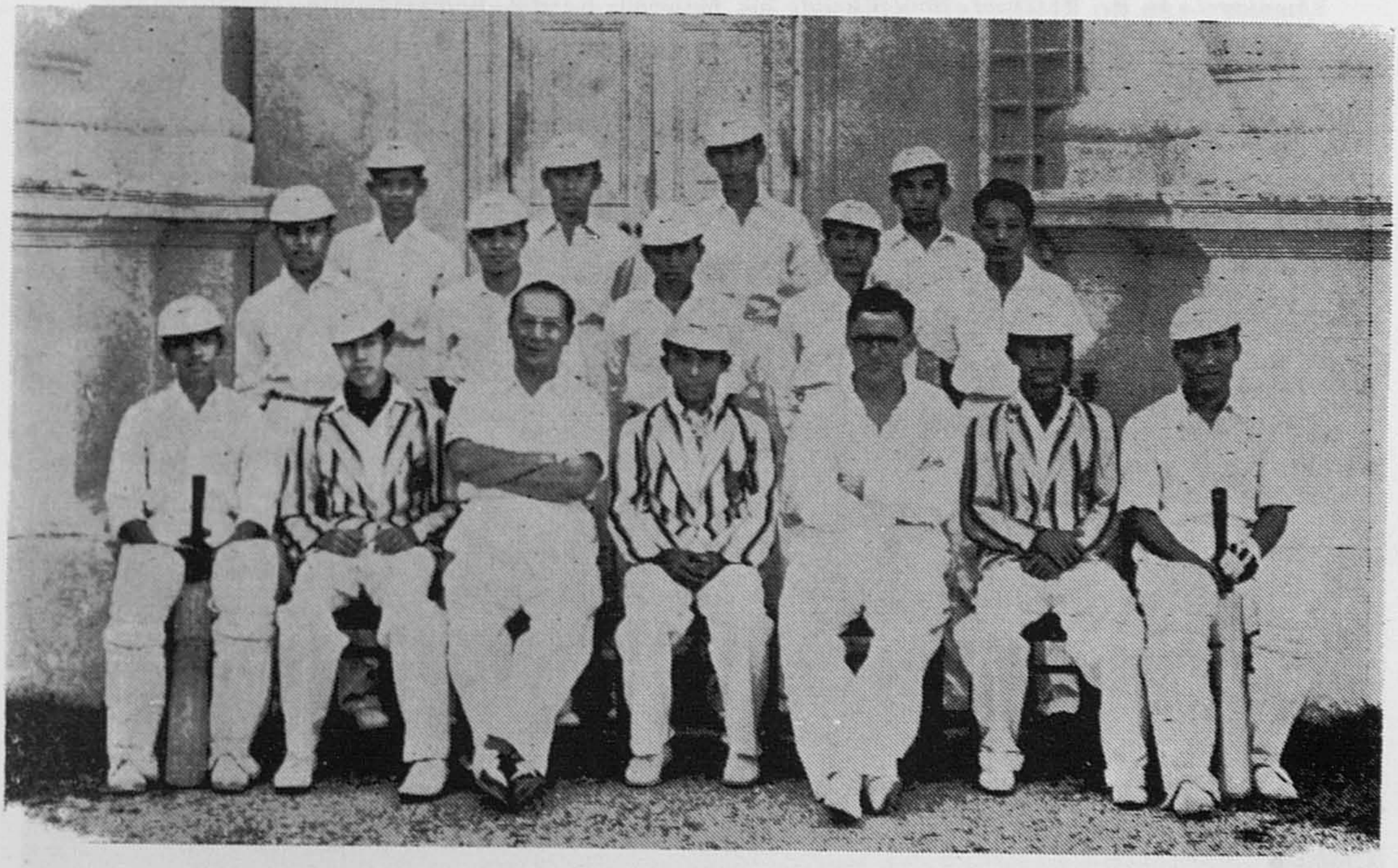
This was our first match of the season. We batted first and collected 136 runs, the principal scorers being T. Adnan (22), T. Kahar (21) and Kassim (20). The Union scored 97 runs for the loss of eight wickets. For them Aros scored 44 runs and Dr. Din 23 runs.

College vs. Krian Cricket Club. (Home).

The Krian Cricket Club batted first and collected 184 runs for 5 wickets. After that the match had to be abandoned due to heavy rain.

SOCCER XI.

Sitting L. to R. Kassim, Sidek (Captain), Che' Salleh Ahmad, T. Shahrin Yusof, Abd. Khalid.
Standing L. to R. Mustapha, Raja Biazid, Hashim, T. Adnan, Kamarul Bahrin, Ismail, T. Ahmad.



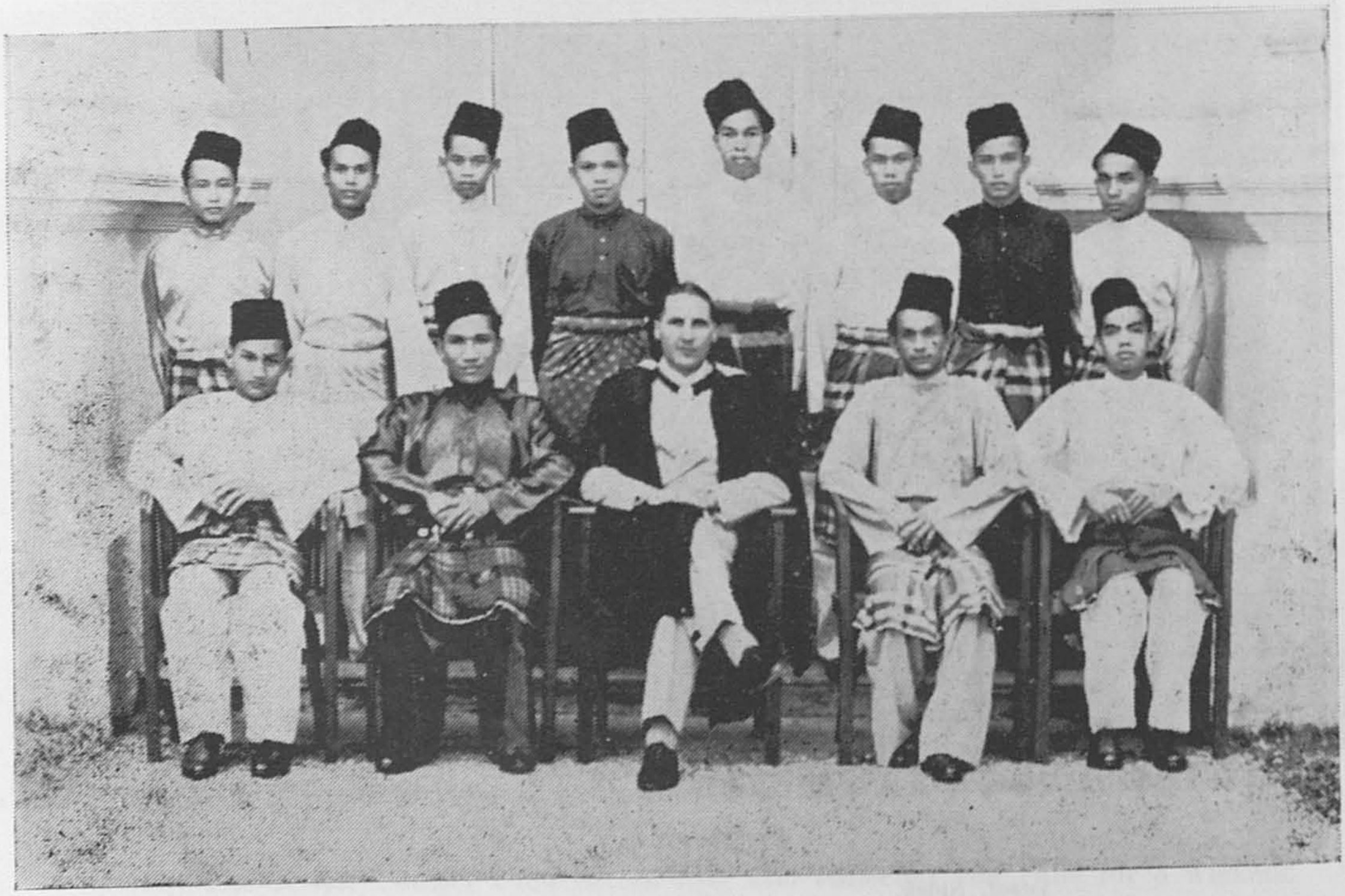
CRICKET XI.

Sitting L. to R. T. Adnan, Mustapha, Mr. P. Aeria, Kassim (Captain), Mr. R. Ellis, T. Shahrin Yusof, Sidek.
2nd Row L. to R. Amirudin, T. Yusof, Raja Adnan, Raja Aznam, Abd. Rahim (Scorer).
3rd Row L. to R. Jamaluddin, Ismail Samah, T. Kahar, Aziz.

COLLEGE HOCKEY XI.

Sitting L. to R. Sidek, T. Adnan (Captain), Che' Salleh bin Hussein, Mustapha, T. Shahrin Yusof.

Standing L. to R. T. Yusof, Abd. Khalid, Nik Mahmud, Kassim, Kamarulbahrin, Ismail, Mansor.



SCHOOL PREFECTS.

Sitting L. to R. Abd. Khalid, Sidek (Head Boy), The Headmaster, T. Shahrin Yusof, T. Adnan.

Standing L. to R. Shahudin, Raja Aznan, Jamaluddin, T. Yusof, Mustapha, Abd. Rahim, Ikmal Hisham, Kassim.

College vs. Ceylon Association, Taiping. (Home).

The Ceylonese were all out for 78 runs. Our batsmen failed to check their deadly bowling at the beginning and we could only make 64 runs. T. Sharin Yusof saved the side from rout by scoring 34 runs.

College vs. Clifford School. (Home).

This was our first inter-school match. Five of our reliable batsmen failed to break their " ducks " in this match. We could only collect 52 runs. Only Mustapha (18) and T. Kahar (10) managed to score double figures. The Cliffordian's scored 61 runs thus beating us by 9 runs.

College vs. Anderson School, Ipoh. (Away).

The result of this match was a great surprise to both sides. We scored 96 runs out of which T. Sharin Yusof made 35, Mustapha 24 and T. Adnan 18. The Andersonians could only make 83 runs. Thillainathan was undefeated with 26 runs. Our victory was largely due to our fine fielding on that day.

College vs. Krian Cricket Club. (Away).

We batted first and made 93 runs. The only batsman to enter double figure was T. Sharin Yusof (36). E. Yong's batting was responsible for our defeat. He and Major Atkinson retired, scoring 75 and 16 runs respectively.

College vs. King Edward VII School, Taiping. (Home).

This long awaited match was played on the 28th May, 1948 on our ground. Batting first we scored 121 runs. Our chief scorers were T. Shahrin Yusof (32), Kassim (19), A. Hamid (14), Sidek (13) and T. Kahar (11). The Edwardians scored only 31 runs for the loss of 7 wickets. Only time saved them from defeat at our hands.

College vs. Taiping Cricket Association. (Home).

The Taiping Cricket Association batted first and did some fast scoring. Our bowlers failed dismally against the onslaught of their batsmen. Hashim Ghows scored 66 runs and Monerasinghe was undefeated with 53 runs. They declared after scoring 198 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. After fielding for almost three hours in merciless heat, we went in to bat. We avenged ourselves by scoring as fast as they did. Mustapha was undefeated with 58 runs, while T. Shahrin Yusof made 37 runs and T. Yusof Embong 27. We scored 164 for the loss of 5 wickets when stumps had to be drawn.

College vs. St. George Institution, Taiping. Home).

Batting first the College made 128 runs, the chief scorers being A. Hamid (34), Mustapha (32) and T. Adnan (19). The St. Georgians collected only 81 runs. Their captain, James Pereira was the highest scorer with 33 runs.

College vs. Anderson School, Ipoh. (Home).

In our return encounter against the Andersonians, the match ended in a draw. They batted first and declared at 154 for the loss of 5 wickets, their chief scorers being Rajalingam 49 and Thillainathan 44. The College replied with 67 runs for the loss of 3 wickets. Our highest scorers were T. Sharin Yusof 29 and Kassim 17. Both were undefeated to the end.

College vs. Clifford School, K. K. (Away).

We avenged our previous defeat in the return encounter. The match was full of thrills at the end when their last batsman was bowled out when his side needed only 4 runs to win. We collected 81 runs of which Mustapha made 31. The Cliffordians scored 77 runs. Our victory was largely due to the fine bowling of T. Yusof Embong and T. Shahrin Yusof who captured 4 wicket each.

College vs. King Edwards VII School, Taiping. (Away).

Batting first we collected 140 runs. Hamid was undefeated with 56 runs. T. Sharin Yusof and Mustapha scored 26 and 25 runs respectively. We declared at 140 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. The Edwardians once again managed to force a draw by scoring 58 runs for the loss of 4 wickets.

SKETCHES OF THE COLLEGE XI.

KASSIM HUSSEIN: Captain. The College opening bat. A very cautious player. Useful in tiring the opponent's bowlers. Should learn to score runs faster. Kept wicket for the College and also is a safe fielder. (Colours).

MUSTAPHA: Vice-Captain. Opens the College batting with his Captain. He possesses many batting "strokes." Should develop into a good cricketer. Also, a useful change bowler. (Colours).

T. SHAHRIN YUSOF: Good both with ball and bat. The hard-hitter of the side. (Colours).

T. YUSOF EMBONG: Opens the bowling for the side (righthand medium). Very successful with the ball. Responsible for the capture of many wickets. Also, a useful batsman.

SIDEK: Erratic as a bowler. A useful bat and a good fielder.

T. ADNAN: A useful bowler and batsman. Saved the side in many tight spots. Successful with both ball and bat.

T. KAHAR: With training will became a good all-rounder. He survived the season without scoring a "duck." Must learn to stop the ball when fielding.

R. AZNAM: Plays a fairly straight bat. Should not be too cautious when batting.

A. AZIZ: A new-comer to the side. A good fielder. Must concentrate more in batting. Should improve with practice.

AMIRUDDIN: Another new-comer. Must learn to play a straight bat. Must be more energetic when fielding.

R. ADNAN: A third new-comer. An over-cautious batsman. Should try to hit out and when possible must try to stop the ball instead of running after it when fielding.

Yusof Zainal and Abdul Hamid played for us in the last few matches of the season. Ismail Long, Jamalludin and Ismail Samah also played for us when the "regulars" were not able to turn out.

INTER-HOUSE CRICKET RESULTS.

Each house sent two teams for the competition. Matches were played every Wednesday starting at 2.00 p.m. The competition was very keenly contested. Idris House retained the "Trophy" which they won last year.

We congratulate Kassim, Mustapha and T. Shahrin Yusof on winning their "Colours." Mustapha and T. Shahrin Yusof were also presented with a bat each by the Headmaster and Mr. Howell respectively. The former won it for his fine performance in scoring 58 not out against the Taiping Cricket Association while the latter won it by scoring 99 in the Inter-House match.

In conclusion we beg to render our thanks and unbounded gratitude to the Headmaster, Mr. Aeria, members of the Staff and the cricket officials for having been kind enough to coach us all.

INTER-HOUSE CRICKET RESULTS.

First Elevens.		Second Elevens.	
Idris	20	Idris	20
Mohd. Shah ..	16	Ahmad	16
Suleiman	12	Mohd. Shah ..	12
Ahmad	0	Suleiman	0

Final Placing.

Idris	40
Mohd. Shah	28
Ahmad	16
Suleiman	12

Kassim Hussein.

HOCKEY NOTES.

Coach - - -	HEADMASTER.
Master-in-Charge - -	CHE SALLEH B. HUSSEIN.
Captain - - -	T. ADNAN B. T. BESAR BURHANUDIN.
Vice-Captain - - -	MD. MUSTAPHA B. DATO' MAHMUD.
Secretary - - -	KAMARUL BAHARIN B. JAMALUDDIN.

HOCKEY has always been a favourite game with us all. Its popularity this season has been as great as ever. It is rather unfortunate that the hockey in this country coincides with the rains and as a result many good games have been spoiled.

This year the College 1st and 2nd teams had, on the whole, another successful season. We did not expect this at the close of last season when five of our players in the 1st and four in the 2nd teams left school. To our astonishment we found many new promising players who could fill the vacancies and although they were nervous in the earlier games they improved greatly later on.

We played these matches during the season with the following results:—

Date.	Fixtures.	Ground.	Result.	Goals for.	Goals against.
Sat. Sept. 4th	1st XI vs. K. K. Malays ..	Home	won	3	1
Wed. „ 8th	2nd XI vs. Ellerton Club, K. K. ..	Home	lost	1	3
Thur. „ 9th	1st XI vs. Indian Association, K. K. ..	Home	won	6	0
Wed. „ 15th	2nd XI vs. K. K. Old Boys ..	Home	won	1	0
Wed. „ 22nd	2nd XI vs. Education XI, K. K. ..	Home	won	4	0
Sat. „ 25th	1st XI vs. Anderson School, Ipoh ..	Away	lost	0	2
Thur. „ 30th	1st XI vs. King Edward VII School, Taiping	Away	drawn	2	2
Sat. Oct. 2nd	1st XI vs. Ipoh Malays ..	Home	won	4	3
Thur. „ 7th	1st XI vs. 1st XI Clifford School, K. K. ..	Away	won	3	2
	2nd XI vs. 2nd XI Clifford School, K. K. ..	Home	won	2	1
Sat. „ 9th	1st XI vs. Krian Hockey Association ..	Home	won	7	0
Sat. „ 16th	1st XI vs. Anderson School, Ipoh ..	Home	lost	2	4
Wed. „ 20th	2nd XI vs. Education XI, K. K. ..	Home	won	2	1
Sat. „ 23rd	1st XI vs. King Edward VII School, Taiping	Home	won	4	1
Fri. „ 29th	2nd XI vs. Medical XI, K. K. ..	Home	won	4	0
Sat. „ 30th	1st XI vs. A. C. S., Parit Buntar ..	Home	won	5	1
Tues. Nov. 2nd	1st XI vs. 1st XI Clifford School, K. K. ..	Home	won	3	0
	2nd XI vs. 2nd XI Clifford School, K. K. ..	Away	won	3	0

SUMMARY.

	(1ST. XI)	(2ND. XI)
No. of games played	11	7
„ „ „ won	8	6
„ „ „ drawn	1	0
„ „ „ lost	2	1
Goals scored for	39	17
Goals scored against	16	5

From a study of the above table, it can be seen that, although we were able to score goals, the number of goals scored against us is by no means small. This shows that the defence is not as good as the forwards. The defenders sometimes failed to mark their opponents properly, and they often did not follow up. Anyway they must be given credit, for most of them are new to the team. The forwards, too, need improvement. Firstly the combination was not as good as it was last season. Also they should try to adopt new tactics to puzzle their opponents.

The following played regularly for the 1st XI:—

Goal-keeper - - -	Kassim b. Hussain*.
Right Back - - -	Kamarul Bahrin b. Jamaluddin.
Left Back - - -	T. Adnan b. T. Besar Burhanudin (Captain)*.
Riaht Half - - -	T. Yusof b. Embong.
Left Half - - -	Mansor b. Nordin.
Right Wing - - -	Sidek b. Lassim.
Right Inside - - -	Md. Mustapha*.
Centre Forward - -	T. Shahrin Yusoff b. T. Mahadi*.
Left Inside - - -	Khalid b. Jalil.
Left Wing - - -	Nik Mahmud b. Nik Daud.
Centre Half - - -	Ismail b. Long.

*1947 School Colours.

For good play especially towards the end of the season Sidek and Ismail Long were awarded colours. We congratulate them.

This season, in addition to the usual inter-house matches, a hockey league was run. This innovation was introduced to stimulate and sustain a greater interest in the playing of hockey, especially among the younger boys. It was a complete success and Md. Shah House emerged winners.

Results were:—

Md. Shah House	..	44 points.
Idris House ..	..	39 „
Ahmad House ..	..	33 „
Sulaiman House	..	28 „

The end of the season was devoted to the inter-house competition. Great keenness and excitement prevailed. The tournament resulted as follows:—

Sulaiman House	..	12 points.
Md. Shah House	..	6 „
Ahmad House ..	..	4 „
Idris House ..	..	2 „

Sulaiman remained unbeaten throughout the competition and their 1st and 2nd XI confirmed their superiority by beating Combined Rest teams. We congratulate them.

During the course of the year we lost the services of T. Ahmad bin Sultan Abu Bakar (Tengku Mahkota of Pahang) and Yusoff bin Zainal (left-wing and left-full-back respectively), who left for the United Kingdom and Raffles College, Singapore. We wish them every success.

The Headmaster continued to coach us throughout the season. The value of his coaching can be gauged from the number of wins which we have had. We thank him sincerely for great interest he has shown in us.

KAMARUL BAHARIN B. JAMALUDDIN,

Secretary.

COURT GAMES.

Master-in-Charge	-	CHE ARIFFIN B. MD. NAM.
Tennis Coach	-	CHE AHMAD HAZARI.
„ *Captain*	-	T. SHAHRIN YUSOF
„ *Vice-Captain*	-	HISHAM B. M. ALBAKRI.
Badminton Captain	-	IDRUS B. MOHD. YUSOF.
„ *Vice-Captain*	-	ISHAK B. PATEH AKHIR.
Squash Captain	-	TENGKU YUSOF E''BONG.
„ *Vice Captain*	-	MOHD. YASSIN B. MUSTAPHA.
Fives Captain	-	ISMAIL B. LONG.
Volley Ball Captain	-	MOHD. GHAZALLI B. MD. SETH.

TENNIS.

Tennis is undoubtedly the most popular of all the Court games. The keenness shown by the boys in both the Inter-House and School Championship matches has been most gratifying. The Inter-House matches were played off at the beginning of the Second Term and resulted as follows:—

HOUSE.	POINTS.
Ahmad	7
Idris	4
Mohd. Shah	4
Sulaiman	3

Keen competition and some good tennis were seen in the School Championship matches which were played off during the Third Term and which resulted as follows:—

Single Champion	-	ISHAK B. PATEH AKHIR.
„ *runner-up*	-	T. SHAHRIN YUSOF.
Doubles Champions	-	T. SHAHRIN YUSOF AND T. ADNAN.
„ *runners-up*	-	ISHAK B. PATEH AKHIR AND WAN MAKHZAN.

BADMINTON.

The two cement courts and the four gravel courts have been made good use of by the boys particularly on Friday and Sunday mornings. Many small boys have taken up the game seriously and there is good material among them. The Inter-House matches were played off during the Second Term and the School Championship matches during the Third Term.

The Results are as follows:—

INTER-HOUSE.

HOUSE.	POINTS.
Idris	13
Mohd. Shah	10
Ahmad	8
Sulaiman	5

BADMINTON

SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Singles	Champion ..	Ishak bin Pateh Akhir.
,,	runner-up ..	Zainuddin bin Abu Hassan.
Doubles	Champion ..	Idrus and Mustapha.
,,	runners-up ..	Ishak and Nik Ishak.

We would like to thank the Headmaster for the Cup presented to Zainuddin, the runner-up in the Singles Championship; Zainuddin, though still very young, put up a very hard fight in the final match.

SQUASH RACKETS.

We are fortunate in having with us the Headmaster and Mr. Haig from whom we have learnt a great deal about this game. At present only the big boys are allowed to play the game, but in the future we hope that the smaller boys will be allowed to play too.

The following are the results of the Inter-House and School Championships:—

INTER-HOUSE.

HOUSE.	POINTS.
Idris	10
Mohd. Shah	6
Ahmad	4
Sulaiman	4

SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Champion	T. Yusof Embong.
Runner-up	Mansor.

VOLLEY BALL.

The game is not new to the boys. In 1947 the game was played whenever there was time. In 1948 when it was known that there would be an Inter-House competition, members of each House turned out in full force, and practised hard. The Inter-House Competition was held during the First Term and the results are as follows:—

HOUSE.	POINTS.
Sulaiman	3
Idris	2
Mohd. Shah	1
Ahmad	0

FIVES.

Owing to the fact that no balls were available we could not start this game until the 3rd Term when we received a supply from England. Even with very little practice, the boys managed to pick up the essential points of the game and we completed the Inter-House Competition before the end of the Term. The results are as follows:—

House.	Points.
Idris	7
Sulaiman	6
Ahmad	3
Mohd. Shah	2

We are hoping to improve our standard of play next Term and sincerely hope to be able to get expert instruction from Mr. Sutcliffe who is a Fives enthusiast.

STAFF *vs.* SCHOOL.

It is most gratifying to record here that for the first time in the history of the College on the 14th of November, 1948, the Teachers met the bovs in tennis, badminton, squash and fives. The teachers managed to beat the boys by 7 games to 6. It is hoped that the Staff vs. School matches in Court Games will be an Annual Event in the College in the future.

RESULTS.		Winners.
Squash:	Headmaster vs. T. Yusof Embong ..	Staff
	Mr. Haig vs. Mansor ..	Staff
Tennis Doubles:	Headmaster & Mr. Howell vs. T. Adnan & Mansor ..	Staff
	Mr. Ellis & Mr. Haig vs. Ishak & Wan Makhzan ..	Boys
	Che Hashim & Che Ariffin vs. Idrus & Kassim ..	Staff
„ Singles:	Headmaster vs. Ishak ..	Staff
	Mr. Haig vs. Mansor ..	Staff
Fives:	Headmaster & Mr. Sutcliffe vs. Khalid & Ismail ..	Staff
Badminton Doubles:	Che Abbas & Mr. Partridge vs. Zainuddin & Nik Ishak ..	Boys
	Mr. Howell & Che Ariffin vs. Mustapha & Idrus ..	Boys
„ Singles:	Che Salleh vs. Ishak ..	Boys
	Che Ariffin vs. Idrus ..	Boys
	Che Salleh vs. Zainuddin ..	Boys

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

OUR Athletic Sports meet took place on Saturday, July 3rd, the last day of our second term. We were fortunate this year: the weather was kind to us and in spite of the Emergency and rationed petrol a large gathering of Old Boys and friends of the school assembled to watch the annual struggle.

Suleiman House won once again; they took the lead in the fourth event and maintained it throughout the meet to win by a handsome margin:—

Suleiman	247	Points
Ahmad	190	,,
Md. Shah	132	,,
Idris	115	,,

The Victor Ludorum was Raja Nazrin bin Raja Aman Shah, while Ja'affar bin Dato' Onn and Zainal Abidin bin Dato' Ahmad were the 'B' and 'C' Champions respectively.

At the end of the Meet, the boys formed a semi-circle in front of the Pavilion. The Headmaster in a short speech, welcomed Old Boys, parents and friends of the school, and introduced Yang Amat Mulia The Raja Bendahara Perak, C.B.E. (then The Raja Di-Hilir) who gave away the prizes.

The following are the full results of the sports:—

STEEPLECHASE A: 1. R. Nazrin, 2. Kassim, 3. Hisham, Time 34 mins 10 secs. Distance about 5 miles.

STEEPLECHASE B: 1. Ja'afar 2. Zulkifli 'A. 3. A. Rahman. Time 25 mins. Distance about 4 miles.

LONG JUMP C: 1. S. Fadzil. 2. W. Suffian. 3. Ishrak. Distance 14ft. 3ins.

LONG JUMP B: 1. A. Rahman. 2. Ja'afar. 3. Salim. Distance 17ft. 5½ ins.

LONG JUMP A: 1. Sidek 2. Amiruddin. 3. R. Nazrin. Distance 18 ft. 8 ins.

THROWING THE DISCUS B: 1. Ja'afar. 2. Zulkifli A. 3. R. Azlan Distance 91 ft.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL 'A': 1. T. Adnan. 2. T. S. Yusof. 3. Sidek. Distance 81 yds. 1 ft. 7½ ins.

HIGH JUMP C: 1. W. Suffian, 2. R. Ahmad, S. Fadzil and Manaf. Height 4 ft. 1 in.

HIGH JUMP B: 1. T. Zaid (Klt) 2. Jaafar 3. Kamarulzaman and Salim. Height 4 ft. 7 ins.

HIGH JUMP A: 1. T. S. Yusof. 2. Jamaludin. 3. W. Ismail. Height 5 ft. 1 in.

THREE LEGGED RACE C: 1. Ibrahim and Azraai 2. Ibrahim and Ariffin 3. Khusairi and Maamun.

ONE MILE A: 1. Kassim. 2. Hisham. 3. R. Nazrin. Time 5 mins. 17 secs.

220 YARDS A: 1. R. Nazrin 2. Kassim 3. Sidek. Time 26 secs.

440 YARDS B: 1. Jaafar 2. A. Rahman. 3. R. Azlan. Time 61 secs.

OBSTACLE C: 1. Sanad 2. Zainal Abidin 3. R. Ahmad.

PUTTING THE SHOT (12 lbs) A: 1. T. S. Yusof. 2. Mustapha. 3. T. Adnan. Distance 29 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

HALF MILE A: 1. Kassim. 2. Hisham 3. R. Nazrin. Time 2 mins 16 secs (New record).

SACK RACE B: 1. Zainuddin. 2. Jaafar. 3. T. Zaid.

100 YARDS C: 1. Zainal Abidin. 2. R. Ahmad 3. Sallehudin. Time $12\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

KICKING THE FOOTBALL A: 1. T. S. Yusof. 2. Amiruddin. 3. T. Adnan. Distance 49 yds. 1ft.

KICKING THE FOOTBALL B: 1. Jaafar 2. T. Zaid. 3. A. Rahman. Distance 38 yards 6ins.

THROWING THE DISCUS A: 1. T. Kahar 2. T. Yusof. 3. Khalid. Distance 108 ft. 3 ins.

INTER-HOUSE RELAY (4x220 YARDS) B: 1. Ahmad 2. Idris. 3. Md. Shah. Time 1 min. 52 secs.

INTER-HOUSE RELAY (4x440 YARDS) A: 1. Ahmad. 2. Suleiman. 3. Md. Shah. Time 3 mins $53\frac{2}{5}$ secs.

SACK RACE C: 1. Idris. 2. Ismail 3. Zainal Abidin.

100 YARDS A: 1. R. Nazrin. 2. Sidek. 3. T. Adnan. Time $10\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

POTATO AND BASKET RACE D: 1. Asha'ari 2. Jalil. 3. Syed Satar.

100 YARDS B: 1. A. Rahman 2. R. Azlan 3. Jaafar. Time $11\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

INTER-HOUSE RELAY (4x110 YARDS) C: 1. Idris 2. Md. Shah. 3. Ahmad. Time $59\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

120 YARDS HURDLES (3' 3") A: 1. Sidek 2. R. Nazrin. 3. T. Kahar. Time $17\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

120 YARDS HARDLES (3') B: 1. Jaafar 2. A. Rahman. 3. Zulkifli 'A Time $19\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

120 YARDS OLD BOYS' HANDICAP: 1. R. Shahar Shah. 2. Mustapha Albakri.

INTER-SCHOOL RELAY (4x440 YARDS) 1. Anderson School. 2. King Edward VII 3. Clifford School. Time 3 mins $49\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

SACK FOOTBALL (HOUSE FINAL): Idris v. Md. Shah ended in Idris winning.

440 YARDS A: 1. T. Maamon 2. W. Makhzan. 3. Kassim. Time $58\frac{4}{5}$ secs.

220 YARDS C: 1. R. Ahmad 2. Zainal Abidin. 3. Aziz. Time $30\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

220 YARDS B: 1. A. Rahman 2. Jaafar 3. Salim. Time $26\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

75 YARDS D: 1. Jalil. 2. Ashaari 3. Salleh.

INTER-HOUSE OBSTACLE RACE: 1. T. Maamon (Ahmad) 2. T. Kahar (Suleiman). 3. W. Ismail (Md. Shah.)

THE HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP 1948.

Points for games are awarded as follows:-

Soccer: House Championship was won by Mohd Shah.

Mohd Shah	...	...	24 points.
Idris	...	...	22 ,,
Ahmad	...	...	20 ,,
Suleiman	...	...	4 ,,

Cricket: House Championship was won by Idris.

Idris	...	...	30 points.
Mohd Shah	...	...	22 ,,
Suleiman	...	...	12 ,,
Ahmad	...	...	8 ,,

Hockey: House Championship was won by Suleiman.

Suleiman	...	...	36 points.
Mohd Shah	...	...	20 ,,
Ahmad	...	...	8 ,,
Idris	...	...	8 ,,

Tennis: House Championship was won by Ahmad.

Ahmad	...	...	12 points.
Idris	...	...	4 ,,
Mohd Shah	...	...	4 ,,
Suleiman	...	...	4 ,,

Badminton. House Championship was won by Idris.

Idris	...	...	16 points.
Mohd Shah	...	...	9 ,,
Ahmad	...	...	7 ,,
Suleiman	...	...	4 ,,

Squash: House Championship was won by Idris.

Idris	...	...	12 points.
Mohd Shah	...	...	6 ,,
Ahmad	...	...	4 ,,
Suleiman	...	...	2 ,,

Volley Ball: House Championship was won by Suleiman.

Suleiman	...	...	12 points.
Idris	...	...	8 ,,
Mohd Shah	...	...	4 ,,
Ahmad	...	...	0 ,,

Fives: House Championship was won by Idris.

Idris	...	...	12 points.
Suleiman	...	...	10 ,,
Ahmad	...	...	6 ,,
Mohd Shah	...	...	2 ,,

Sports: The House Championship was won by Suleiman.

Suleiman	...	...	36	points.
Ahmad	...	...	27	„
Mohd Shah	...	...	19	„
Idris	...	...	15	„

The following boys scored points for their respective House for excellant work in School. (Form Work)

Suleiman House

Contributed by:—

Abd. Razak	...	...	7	points.
Shahudin	...	...	5	„
R. Zainal Abidin	...	...	4	„
Ikmal Hisham	...	...	3	„
Mohd Nor	...	...	4	„
Ismail	...	...	5	„
Md. Azmi	..	...	5	„
Raja Aman Shah	...	...	2	„
Kassim	...	...	4	„
Wan Ibrahim	...	...	1	„
			40	points.

Idris House

Contributed by:—

Abdul Aziz	...	...	6	points.
Salim	...	...	5	„
Mazlan	...	...	3	„
Osman	...	...	1	„
R. Ahmad	...	...	2	„
Md. Yussof	...	...	4	„
Razak	...	...	2	„
Md. Mahkub	...	...	4	„
Zainalabidin	...	...	2	„
			29	points.

Mohd Shah House

Contributed by:—

Ungku Omar	...	...	6	points.
Mustapha	...	...	2	„
Wan Kamaruddin	...	...	7	„
Megat Jaafar	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„
Wan Nik	...	...	2	„
Ibrahim	...	...	3	„
Zakaria	...	...	1	„
Sanad	...	...	3	„
			$25\frac{1}{2}$	points.

Ahmad House

Contributed by:—

Daud	...	...	1 points.
Md. Zambli	...	...	1½ „
Abd. Majeed	...	...	4 „
Abd. Rahman	...	...	4 „
Rawi	...	...	3 „
Ariffin	...	...	1 „
Abdullah	...	...	3 „
Zainuddid	...	...	1 „
			18½ points.

The following is the final result:—

		Idris	Suleiman	Mohd. Shah	Ahmad
Soccer	...	22	4	24	20
Cricket	...	30	12	22	8
Hockey	...	8	36	20	8
Tennis	...	4	4	4	12
Badminton	...	16	4	9	7
Squash	...	12	2	6	4
Volley Ball	...	8	12	4	0
Fives	...	12	10	2	6
Sports	...	15	36	19	27
Form Work	...	29	40	25½	18½
Total		156	160	135½	110½

We congratulate the members of Suleiman House on winning the championship for the second year.

SCHOOL SPEECH DAY & PRIZE GIVING

Wednesday March 24th 1948.

THE first post-war Speech Day & Prize Giving was held at the School on Wednesday, March 24th.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors (the Hon'ble Mr. Innes Miller, British Adviser, Perak.), Mrs. Miller & Miss Miller dined in Hall at the High Table before the Prize Giving together with the Headmaster, Mrs. Carey, Miss Carey, the Head Boy and the Deputy Head Boy.

The four Form rooms between the Dining Hall and the Library had been organised for a display of Art—water-colours, posters. pastel drawings, design and manuscript writing, for a display of all the Text Books used in each of the Forms, and, since one of the rooms was the Geography Room, for a display of the Geographical work done in the School.

Much interest was taken in these displays by all the visitors, many of whom were Old Boys,

Soon after 7.30 p.m., the guests of honour (the Hon'ble Mr. Innes Miller, & Mrs Miller, the Mentri Besar of Perak and his wife, H. H. Tengku Yaacob, Y. A. M. the Raja di-Hilir and his wife, Y. T. M. Raja Bendahara, and Datoh Ahmad (State Secretary) and his wife, were steated on the stage, and the Hall being filled with visitors, the Headmaster made a short speech, giving in brief outline an account of what the School had done and hoped to do, refraining as he said from following the customary practice of reading an annual report, since such reports were almost invariably very long and very dull.

He did, however, emphasise most strongly the need for Malays to turn their brains and energies into fields other than those of Administration. There were far too few Malay doctors, engineers, and Secondary Schoolmasters, and unless, during the next ten years, a real change took place the Malays would find their country, apart from its adminstration, being run by Asiatics who were not Malays. He thanked the Old Boys Association, or certain members of it, for their generous donations to the Hargreaves Memorial Library, H. H. al-Marhum Sultan A. Aziz for the gift of the very lovely screen in the Dining Hall and various other well-wishers of the School for gifts of books etc. He thanked the Staff, both the Teaching and the House and Ground Staffs for the splendid work they had done throughout the year, commenting on the long hours so often put in by the Staff of a Boarding School.

He then called upon Mrs. Miller to present the prizes, the names of the winners of which are to be found at the end of this report.

Thanking Mrs. Miller for so graciously giving away the prizes, the Headmaster than called upon Mr. Miller, the Chairman of the Board of Governors, to address the School. Mr. Miller congratulated the School on its reopening and rapid progress, and said that he could not support too strongly the remarks made by the Headmaster concerning the Malays and their future careers. He too would like to emphasise how important it was that boys of this School should concentrate on the professions and that it would be a good thing for their race, if more of them practised these professions outside the Govt. Services.

The Head Boy of the School, Sidek bin Lassim, then thanked the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the visitors for their presence, in a well-phrased and clearly articulated speech, after which everyone was able to enjoy light refreshments in the Dining Hall, whilst the stage was being prepared for the dramatic entertaiment, an account of which appears below.

On Speech Day the two Senior Forms of the School presented two very promising dramatic performances. The Fifth Form produced Act Two of "Macbeth," and the atmosphere of mystery and horror was well sustained by the whole cast. Ishak used his excellent speaking voice to good effect in the famous "air-drawn dagger" soliloquy, and shared with Kamarulzaman, as Lady Macbeth, the tension of the murder scene. They were well supported by their form-mates in the supporting characters.

Thrills of a different and healthier sort were the backbone of Clemence Dane's "Shivering Shocks." Here were secret agents, detectives and spies in an exciting frolic which was admirably done by form Shell. Razak as the professor burdened with secrets, Ungku Omar as the paralysed but patriotic ex-officer, Shahudin as the drunk-cum-detective, Hisham as the smooth villain and Raja Zainalabidin as his accomplice, all gained well-deserved applause.

The productions were in the hands of Mr. Ellis, and special praise must go to Mr. Miller for his lighting effects and "noises off," Mrs. and Miss Carey for costumes, and Mr. and Mrs. Aeria for make-up.

PROGRAMME.

RECORDED MUSIC.

i. Headmaster's Welcome to the Visitors, and Annual Report.

ii. Presentation of Prizes by Mrs. Innes Miller.

iii. Speech by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, The Hon'ble Mr. Innes Miller, British Adviser, Perak.

iv. Speech by Headboy.

v. Recorded Music. Light refreshments in Dining Hall.

vi. School Concert.

Act Two. "Macbeth" Shakespeare. Form V.

A Play "Shivering Shocks" Clemence Dane. Shell.

PRIZE WINNERS.

SHELL.

Form Prize	..	A. Rahim
English	..	Ishak
Maths.	..	A. Rahim
History	..	Ismail
Geography	..	Kamarulzaman
		A. Rahim
Art	..	Khalid
Malay	..	Khalid
Hygiene	..	Ishak

REMOVE.

Form Prize	..	Ismail
English	..	Ismail
Maths.	..	Osman
		Ismail
History	..	Ismail
Geography	..	Raja Kassim
Art	..	T. A. Hamid
		Raja Kassim
Malay	..	Wan Nik

FORM IV.

Form Prize	..	A. Razak
English	..	Mustapha
Maths.	..	A. Razak
History	..	A. Razak
Geography	..	Hisham
		A. Razak
Art	..	R. Nazrin
Malay	..	Mustapha
		A. Razak
Hygiene	..	Shahudin

FORM II.

Form Prize	..	Mohd. Azmy
English	..	Abd. Aziz
Arith.	..	Mohd. Azmy
History	..	R. Kamaruddin
Geography	..	R. Aman Shah
Malay	..	Mohd. Azmy

Form III.			Form IA		
Form Prize	..	Mohd. Nor	Form Prize	..	Sanad
English	..	Mohd. Nor	English	..	Sanad
Maths.	..	Mohd. Nor	Arith.	..	Idris
History	..	Aziz	History	..	Sanad
Geography	..	Mokhtar	Geography	..	Wan Ibrahim
Art	..	A. Rahim			Sanad
Malay	..	Mohd. Nor	Malay	..	Kassim

Form IB.

Form Prize	..	..	Hashim b. Shamsuddin.
English	..	..	Mohd. Nor b. Md. Zain.
Arith.	..	..	Yusof b. Muda.
History	..	..	Mohd. Nor b. Md. Zain.
Geography	..	..	Mohd. Nor b. Md. Zain.
Malay	..	..	Hashim b. Shamsuddin.

DRAMATIS PERSONAE.

Macbeth Act II Sc. I, II, III.

Cast of the Play.

Macbeth	..	..	Ishak b. Pateh Akhir.
Banquo	..	..	A. Rahim Yusof.
Fleance	..	..	Raja Aznam.
Macduff	..	..	Sidek.
Ross	..	..	Khalid.
Lennox	..	..	Nik Mahmud.
Malcolm	..	..	Harun.
Donalbain	..	..	Idrus.
Lady Macbeth	..	..	Kamarulzaman.
Porter	..	..	Sulaiman.

SHIVERING SHOCKS.

Acting by Form Shell.

Characters.

Capt. Dallas, V.C., D.S.O.	..	..	..	..	U. Omar.
Kysh (his servant) ..	..	..	..	..	Wan Ismail.
Granville Hughes, B.Sc. (an inventor)			..	..	A. Razak.
The Shepherd (crook)	..	..	..	..	Hisham.
Dawson (2nd crook) ..	..	..	..	..	R. Zainalabidin.
Inspector James Pollock, alias "Rowley"			..	..	Shahudin.

THE MALAY COLLEGE UNION

Hon. President - - -	The Headmaster.
General Committee - -	Ishak b. Pateh Akhir.
	Harun b. Ibrahim.
	Yusoff b. Zabidin.
Secretaries - - -	1st. Term: Shahudin b. Mohd. Taib.
	2nd. Term: Kamarulzaman b. Mohd.
	3rd. Term: Salim b. Osman.
House Representatives -	Nik Mahmood b. Nik Daud.
	Mohd. Hashim b. Sam Latiff.
	Shahudin b. Mohd. Taib.
	Kamarulzaman b. Mohd.
Adviser to the General Committee - - -	Mr. R. Ellis.

THE Union has had another very successful year. The programme has been varied and interesting, and thanks to our Adviser, Mr. Ellis, a number of extremely popular features have been introduced for the first time. We are also pleased to report that the standard of the debating has continued to improve.

The programme was as follows:—

First Term.

8th January.	Debate: "Money is the Root of all Evil."
5th „	"Animal, Vegetable or Mineral," conducted by Mr. Ellis.
22nd „	Inter-House Debate: "Co-education is a Good Thing" Idris vs. Mohd. Shah.
29th „	Game: "To Pay the Forfeit," conducted by Mr. Ellis.
5th February.	Malay Debate: "Lebeh baik hujan kris lembing di-negeri kita, daripada hujan emas perak di-negeri orang."
12th „	Talk: "The Gurkhas" by Brig. A. de Burgh Morris, D.S.O., O.B.E.
19th „	Cinema Show given by the P.R.O.
26th „	Debate: Nine professional men argued on the importance of their respective professions.
4th March.	Talk: "The City of London" by Mr. Ellis.
11th „	Inter-House Debate: "A Woman's place is in the Home." Ahmad vs. Sulaiman.
18th „	Talk and Display: "Practical Science" by Mr. Miller.

SECOND TERM.

22nd April.	"Animal, Vegetable or Mineral," conducted by Mr. Ellis.
29th „	Inter-House Debate: "It is better to be a good scholar than a good sportsman." Ahmad vs. Mohd. Shah.
6th May.	Talk: "From Singapore to New York by Ship and Car." by the Head Master.
13th „	Debate: "Trade Unions in Malaya should be suppressed."
20th „	Talk: "From Singapore to New York by Ship and Car" (2nd Part). by the Head Master.
27th „	Malay Debate: "University patut di-ada-kan dengan segera."
3rd June.	Talk: "Rambling in Europe" by Mr. Ellis.
1st July.	Inter-House Debate: "The introduction of Income-Tax in Malaya is a Good Thing." Idris vs. Sulaiman.

THIRD TERM.

26th August.	Impromptu Speeches.
2nd September.	Debate: "School Examinations are not necessary for the process of Education."
9th „	Talk: "Sikkim" by Mr. Sutcliffe.
16th „	Inter-House Debate: "Britain has given more to the world than America." Mohd. Shah vs. Sulaiman.
23rd „	Inter-House Quiz. (Won by Idris House).
30th „	Dramatic Performance "Selections from Hamlet" by Form Shell.
7th October.	Malay Debate: "Keperchayan kapada hantu itu karut."
21st „	Inter-House Debate: "Foreign people in Malaya have done more good than harm." Ahmad vs. Idris.
28th „	Film Strips, conducted by the Head Master.
4th November.	Talk: "Broadcasting" by Enche Hashim.
11th „	"Gramophone Recital," conducted by Mr. Haig.

The Cup presented by Mr. Tod for the best "Debating" House was again won by Mohd. Shah, Mr. Tod's old house.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Master-in-Charge - -	Mr. J. D. R. Howell.
Hon. President - - -	Shahudin b. Md. Taib.
Hon. Secretary - - -	Abd. Razak b. Md. Yussof.
Hon. Treasurer - - -	Ikmal Hisham b. Mustapha Albakri.
Committee - - -	Kassim b. Hussein.
	Daud b. Shamarudin.

TRANSPORT difficulties in the first term and the emergency in the latter half of the year curtailed the activities of the Society in 1948. Two excursions were organised during the second term, however; one was to the local Joo Seng Rubber Factory, and the other to the Gopeng Consolidated Tin Mine, 12 miles south of Ipoh.

Friday, May 7th. Visit to Joo Seng Rubber Factory, Kuala Kangsar.

This factory, which now deals mainly with crepe-rubber, is one of the biggest and most efficiently run in North Malaya. We were conducted through the various buildings by the manager and Mr. K. Gardner, the agent for Harrisons & Crossfield, Malaya Ltd., who gave us very clear descriptions of the various machines and processes. The manager of the factory is a very enterprising person; he has built the whole factory and so we were particularly interested to hear from him of his difficulties, how he overcame them and what his plans are for the future development of his concern.

Sunday, May 16th. Visit to the Gopeng Consolidated Tin Mine.

We are very grateful to the manager of this mine, Mr. Gee, for the interest he showed in ensuring that every member of the society saw everything and was given an adequate description of the various processes. Few of our members had visited a gravel-pump mine before and it is doubtful whether any of us really understood the principle by which the tin is mined. While at Gopeng we visited every corner of this mine; we paused for a few moments to handle the monitors, we watched the "dulang" washers panning, and we spent a few minutes watching the experts separating the tin and the "amang" at the factory.

Mr. Gee told us that the main town of Gopeng once lay in an area now occupied by the enormous holes excavated by the monitors, and he also interested us for a time by telling us about the disposal of the earth loosened by the pumps, and the damage caused to the company by the Japanese.

We were able to organise two excursions only, and we are disappointed because we had planned many more. However, we must record here that our visits to the Joo Seng Factory and to Gopeng were unqualified successes. We learnt a great deal and we thoroughly enjoyed the outings. We are very grateful to those persons who so kindly allowed us to make these visits and who gave us their hospitality, their assistance and their valuable time.

In October it was decided to reorganise the Society by throwing the membership open to boys interested in Geography from Forms III, IV and Shell. The new officials are:

Master-in-Charge - -	Che Ariffin.
Hon. President - - -	Abd. Razak b. Md. Yusoff.
Hon. Secretary - - -	U. Omar b. U. Ahmad.
Hon. Treasurer - -	Abd. Aziz b. Awang Mustapha.
Committee - - -	Yahya Noor.
	Meor Ahmad Rasdi.
	Salim b. Othman.

The 1949 issue of the Magazine will contain a record of the activities of this reorganised society.

MALAY COLLEGE SCOUT GROUP.

Group Scoutmaster: CHE SALLEH BIN HUSSEIN.

1st Troop:	S.M. Che Md. Hashim, T.L. Mustapha, P.Ls. Khairuddin, Meor Ahmad Rashdi, A. Aziz and A. Razak.
2nd Troop:	S.M. Che Ariffin, T.L. Abdul Khalid, P.Ls. R. Adnan, Hashim b. Indek, Yusoff Zabidin and Jamaluddin.
3rd Troop:	S.M. Mr. J. Patridge, A.S.M. Abdul Rahim, T.L. Harun, P.Ls. Idrus, Yahaya, A. Rahim b. Jalal and Kamarulzaman.
4th Troop:	S.M. Che Lazim, A.S.M. Azmil, T.L. Ungku Omar, P.Ls. Wan Ismal, R. Nazrin, Mohamad b. Ibrahim and Shahuddin.

1st and 2nd Cub Packs: C.M. Che Abbas, Senior Sixers Salim and T. Zaid.

IT is with pleasure that we record another year of successful and jolly scouting. The Group has expanded to 4 scout troops and 2 cub packs. The strength at the end of the year is 202: scouters 6, scouts 134 and cubs 68. Of the scout total 12 are First Class Scouts; 60 have passed the Second Class, 43 Tenderfoot Tests and 19 are recruits. Troop leaders Azmil bin Daud and Abdul Rahim b. Yusoff have been promoted Assistant Scoutmasters. We congratulate them. We have also in our midst those who have been awarded their Ambulance, Despatch Rider, Cook, Reader, Master Swimmer, Interpreter, Public Health, Pathfinder and Debater badges. It can confidently be expected that we shall have a few King's Scouts next year.

We welcome into our midst Che' Lazim who is running the 4th. Troop with his usual thoroughness. In May, Mr. J. Patridge, an officer of many years experience, joined us and was posted to the 3rd. Troop as Scoutmaster. The last change took place in October when Che Md. Hashim who has done many years of scouting in Muar came here on transfer. The troops are extremely lucky in having such experienced officers to lead them. To all of them we extend a warm welcome. It was with regret that we said farewell to Mr. P. Aeria when he left us for Bukit Mertajam. During his short stay here he rendered useful service and we thank him sincerely for all that he has done for us and wish him success in all his undertakings.

Camps, outings and hikings are always popular with us. The only regret is that time and the emergency have prevented us from exploring our surroundings more thoroughly. However, we managed to arrange hikings to Ulu Kenas, Ulu Kangsar, Gunong Pondok, Bendang Kering, Sungai Chermin, Kota Lama Kanan, Karai and a few other places in the neighbourhood. We enjoyed the hikes immensely.

The outstanding event of the year was the camp at Teluk Bahang in Penang in March. This was the first time, as far as it can be remembered, that scouts from the College have camped outside the State of Perak. The party consisted of 24 carefully selected scouts and 2 officers. We remained under canvas for a week during which time much scoutcraft and outdoor work was learnt.

The scouts paraded on Empire Day (24th May) in full strength when Y.T.M. Raja Bendahara of Perak read the message and addressed the assembled school. Later he inspected the scouts and complimented them on their smart turn out. Again, on the King's Birthday (10th June) a party of 25 selected scouts under an officer took part in a military parade held at Taiping. Their smart appearance and marching created a good impression on the onlookers.

The scouts rendered useful service in connection with the "Exhibition of British Paintings" in Kuala Kangsar. They not only helped to hang up the paintings but also took around visitors on the three days the exhibits were on show. At the two Malay Inter-State Soccer matches (Perak vs. Kedah and Perak vs. Selangor) in aid of the Perak Flood Relief Fund, the College scouts proved useful in checking tickets and keeping order on the field. On September 13th a party of scouts under an officer visited Penang to witness the All-Malaya Rover Scout Competition in Scoutcraft for the shield presented by the late Sir Edward Gent. Here again they volunteered their service and helped in whatever way they could.

Among our visitors this year were scouts from St. Xavier's Institution, sea scouts from Penang and rovers from Taiping. We welcomed such visits from brother-scouts as we feel that they lead to better understanding and co-operation and enable us to put into practical effect Scout Law No. 4. We hope to welcome more scouts from neighbouring States next year.

We have been allotted four places in the Malayan contingent attending the South-West Pacific Jamboree to be held in Melbourne in January 1949. In addition to the Group Scoutmaster our representatives include A.S.M. Azmil bin Daud, T.L. Ungku Omar b. Ahmad and Second Hamzah b. Md. Salleh. The group wish them a safe return to Malaya and good scouting in Australia.

The successful year the group has had is due, in no small measure, to the efforts of the troop leaders, patrol leaders and above all the officers who have not spared themselves in the interest of the boys. In addition to the usual work on Monday afternoons, outings and hikings were arranged on Fridays, Sundays and other holidays. To them thanks are due for their interest and devotion to the ideals of scouting.

The Headmaster (Mr. H. R. Carey) has helped us in no small measure. His keen interest in the Movement, his kindly encouragement and his extreme willingness to help us in every possible way is greatly appreciated. We thank him for all his efforts and soon hope to build up a Group which will equal the best in the country.

We also thank Dr. (Mrs.) Carey for giving a series of lectures on First Aid. The success of her work can be gauged from the number of First Class Scouts we now have.

To the District Commissioner, Penang (Mr. Basha Marican) and the members of the Penang Rover Crew we give our heartiest thanks for their unstinted aid when we camped at Teluk Bahang. It is hoped that we shall be able to reciprocate in the immediate future.

Lastly we thank A.D.C., North Perak (Mr. Len Miller) for all the help that he has given us. During his association with the Group he has helped us to the best of his ability. He turned up often at our meetings, gave us many useful hints and acted as examiner for the First Class Journey Tests.

While we cannot claim that the Group has reached the maximum limit of progress and efficiency, we can with fairness say that we have done extremely well this year. To give further encouragement the officers have decided next year to present a shield (to be competed for annually) to the best patrol of the year. It is also planned to add at least 2 troops of Senior Scouts to the group next year.

Good hunting for the next season.

SALLEH BIN HUSSEIN,

Group Scoutmaster.

CUB NOTES.

A NEW pack which was made up of six sixes was formed early this year. The number of cubs in the College thus increased by 36 so that we now have 76 cubs under the charge of Akela, Che Abbas, who was assisted by Salim. We were glad too for being able to have T. Zaid b. T. Zakaria to be our Senior Sixer this year.

The uniforms for the new cubs were made in the middle of the first term and they were ready for them to put on before the investiture which was held on Monday, 3rd May, 1948. The cubs paraded in front of the school and the tender-pads received their badges from the Headmaster.

After receiving their badges the new cubs were eager to obtain their first stars. They practised hard in jumping with one foot making a figure of eight, in throwing and catching the ball, in tying the reefknot and the sheetbend, in learning how to hoist the Union Jack and its composition etc.

The old pack had passed their first star tests and they were now busy making preparations for their Second Star. Besides activities in the tests the cubs took an active part in games and singing. Many of the cubs have good voices and they were noted for their popular Malay songs in the school. In the farewell meeting on the transfer of Mr. Aeria, the Group Scoutmaster, the cubs contributed some songs to entertain the audience. The cubs also took part on Empire Day parade, 24th May, 1948 and they were inspected by the former Raja-di-Hilir.

On 6th September we sent two of our cubs with good wishes and good hunting to join their Brother Scouts. At this time too we were glad to say that the work of the new cubs brought good result, for in the middle of September all of them passed their First Star Tests. They were now looking forward to the day when they would pass their Second Star Tests. Thirteen of cubs in the First Pack got through their Second Star Tests at the end of the term.

PREFECTS NOTES.

Head Boy - - - -	Sidek b. Lassim.
Deputy Head Boy - -	T. Shahrin Yusoff b. T. Mahadi.
Prefects - - - -	Abdul Khalid b. Jabil.
	T. Adnan b. T. Burhanudin.
	T. Yusoff b. T. Embong.
	Mustapha b. Dato' Mahmud.
	Kassim b. Hussein.
	Raja Aznam b. Raja Haji Ahmad.
	Abdul Rahim b. Yussof.
	Shahudin b. Taib.
	Ikmal Hisham b. Mustapha Albakri.
	Jamaluddin b. Haji Abu Bakar.

THE Headmaster appointed Sidek to succeed Yussof Zainal as Head Boy, and Tengku Shahrin Yussof became his deputy. Two new prefects, Hisham and Jamaluddin, were appointed late in the year to relieve those seven prefects, studying for their School Certificate Examination, of some of their duties.

We are pleased to record that the standard of discipline is as high as ever; very few offenders have appeared at the weekly prefects' meetings, and in general we have found the boys thoughtful and well-behaved.

Please accept from me and from the School our very grateful thanks.

DIRECTORY OF OLD COLLEGIANS.

(Second Instalment.)

OLD COLLEGIANS IN PAHANG.

No.	Name.		Address.
1.	T. Abu Bakar b. Sultan Abdullah (K.C.M.G.)	...	H. H. The Sultan of Pahang, Pekan.
2.	Dato Mahmud b. Mat, O.B.E, M.C.S.	...	Mentri Besar of Pahang, Kuala Lipis.
3.	Dato Abu Samah b. Haji Ali, M.C.S.	...	State Secretary, Kuala Lipis.
4.	Abdullah b. Ibrahim, M.C.S.	...	Asst. State Secretary, Kuala Lipis.
5.	Abu Bakar b. Ahmad	...	Health Office, Kuala Lipis.
6.	Alias b. Md. Ali	...	State Secretary's Office, Kuala Lipis.
7.	Abu Bakar b. Hussin	...	Settlement Officer, Temerloh.
8.	Ahmad b. Hussin	...	Settlement Officer, Temerloh.
9.	Abu Kadir b. To Muda Ab. Rahman	...	Pekan Lama, Pekan.
10.	Ab. Rahim b. Hussin	...	Penghulu Nenasi, Pekan.
11.	Ab. Rahim b. Bek	...	Clifford School, Kuala Lipis.
12.	Chik b. Sidek	...	Langgar, Pekan.
13.	Dato Hussin b. Md. Taib, M.C.S.	...	District Officer, Temerloh.
14.	Engku Mohammed	...	Engku Muda of Pahang, Pekan.
15.	Engku Nasaruddin b. E. Mohammed	...	A. D. C. To H. H. The Sultan, Pekan.
16.	Engku Hassan b. E. Mohammed	...	Pekan Lama, Pekan.
17.	Engku Hakim b. E. Mohammed	...	Pekan Lama, Pekan,
18.	Hashim b. Ab. Malek	...	Health Inspector, Raub.
19.	Hussin b. Hassan	...	District Office, Bentong.
20.	Hamzah b. Dato Abu Samah	...	Sultan's Office, Pekan.
21.	Ismail b. Ibrahim	...	A. D. O., Raub.
22.	Ismail b. Jamal	...	D. A D. O., Temerloh.
23.	Ibrahim b. Mahmud	...	Kampong Jambu, Pekan.
24.	Idris b. Haji Ali	...	Kampong Parit, Pekan.
25.	Jamalludin b. Aji	...	Malay Agricultural Officer, Temerloh,
26.	Mohd. Taib b. Awang Noh	...	Settlement Officer, Kuala Lipis.
27.	Mohd. Taib b. Haji Mohd. Amin	...	Asst. Registrar, Supreme Court, Raub.
28.	Mohd. Amin b. Haji Ab. Latiff	...	Forest Office, Bentong.
29.	Mohd. Norin b. Imam Esa	...	Asst. Penghulu, Bentong.
30.	Mohd. Nor b. Haji Israk	...	Bentong.
31.	Mohd. Nor b. Zabidin	...	Settlement Office, Temerloh.
32.	Mansor b. Othman	...	P. W. D. Technical Asst., Kuantan.

33.	Osman b. Ta'at	...	A. D. O., Temerloh.
34.	Othman b. Karim	...	A. D. O., Bentong.
35.	Raja Aziz	...	Telecommunication Dept. Kuala Lipis.
36.	Raja Mahmud b. Raja Ali	...	State Agricultural Officer, Pahang, Raub.
37.	Raja Rome b. Raja Hj. Ab. Rahman -	...	Food Control Office, Bentong.
38.	Sallehudin b. Mohd. Lela	...	Settlement Officer, Kuala Lipis.
39.	Saidan Khadri b. Taharin	...	A. D. O. Kuantan.
40.	Salim b. Hj. Awang Mohd.	...	T. Besar's Office, Pekan.
41.	Syd. Ab. Bakar b. Syd. Ab. Hamid	...	Food Control Office, Kuantan.
42.	Syd. Zain „ „	...	Pekan Lama, Pekan.
43.	Tengku Yunan	...	Veterinary Dept. Kuala Lipis.
44.	T. Mustapa b. T. Besar Bahanuddin	...	A. D. O., Kuala Lipis.
45.	T. Mahmud b. T. Ab. Majid	...	Penghulu, Raub.
46.	Tajol Maulok	...	General Hospital, Kuala Lipis.
47.	Tahir b. Haji Mohammad	...	District Office, Temerloh.
48.	T. Ahmad b. Sultan Abdullah	...	Sultan's Office, Pekan.
49.	T. Ab. Majid b. T. Sulaiman	...	Pekan.
50.	T. Ab. Jalil b. T. Sulaiman	...	Settlement Officer, Pekan.
51.	T. Osman b T. Muda	...	Penghulu Rompin, Pekan.
52.	T. Haji Ja'afar	...	T. Penglima Besar, Pahang, Pekan.
53.	T. Bahrum b. T. Mahmud	...	Pekan Lama, Pekan.
54.	T. Ab. Hamid b Sultan Abdullah	...	„ „ „
55.	T. Hussin b. Sultan Abdullah	...	„ „ „
56.	T. Ab. Ghani b. Sultan Abdullah	...	„ „ „
57.	T. Ab. Khalid b. Sultan Abdullah	...	Pekan Lama, Pekan.
58.	T. Ismail b. „ „	...	„ „ „
59.	T. Korish b. T. Hj. Jaafar	...	„ „ „
60.	T. Ibrahim b. „ „	...	„ „ „
61.	Wan Ali b. Wan Chick	...	Orang Kaya Sri Maharaja Perba Jelai, Kuala Lipis.
62.	Wan Ibrahim b. Wan Tanjong	...	Penghulu, Kuala Lipis.
63.	Wan Badiuzaman b. Wan Ibrahim	...	Bukit Kota, Kuala Lipis.
64.	Wan Ali b. Wan Salleh	...	Chenor, Temerloh.
65.	Wan Ahmad b. Wan Salleh	...	Penghulu, Pekan.
66.	Wan Ab. Aziz b. E. Hj. Abdullah	...	Malay Agricultural Officer, Pekan.
67.	Wan Omar b. E. Salleh	...	Pekan.
68.	Wok Nordin b. Dato Abdullah	...	Ahmad School, Pekan.
69.	Yoep Mahidin, M.B.E.	...	Secretary To H. H. The Sultan, Pekan.
70.	Ab. Razak b. Dato Abu Samah	...	Clifford School, Kuala Lipis.

OLD COLLEGIANS IN KELANTAN.

No.	Name & Rank.	Years at College.	Remarks.
1.	Nik Ahmad Kamil b. Haji Nik Mahmood, C.B.E. (Dato Sri Stia Diraja)	1920/25	Mentri Besar, Kelantan.
2.	Tengku Ahmad (Tengku Penglima Raja) ..	1920/25	President, Town Board, Kota Bahru.
3.	Tengku Ahmad Zainal Abidin (Tengku Seri Akar Raja)	1919/22	
4.	Tengku Yusoff b. Sultan Mohammed IV (Tengku Laksamana)	1919/22	
5.	Tengku Mahmud b. Sultan Mohammed IV (Tengku Kaya Pahlawan)	1926/34	
6.	Tengku Mohamad b. Sultan Mohammed IV (Tengku Kaya Perkasa)	1926/35	
7.	Tengku Yaacob	1919/24	
8.	Nik Daud b. Haji Nik Mat (Dato Aria) ..	1925/28	D.O., Pasir Mas.
9.	Che Hassan b. Sulaiman (Dato Biji Sura) ..	1920/27	D.O., Pasir Puteh.
10.	Haji Enche Abdullah Bakti	1919/25	D.O., Bachok.
11.	Nik Abdullah b. Nik Hussein	1930/35	A.D.O., Pasir Puteh.
12.	Enche Abdullah Bokhari	1920/24	Customs Dept.
13.	Mohd. Yusoff b. Mat	1926/32	
14.	Tengku Seri Alam b. Tengku Zainal Abidin	1937/40	
15.	Tengku Anuar b. Tengku Zainal Abidin ..	1937/41	
16.	Nik Suleiman b. Nik Daud	1939/41	British Adviser's Office, Kota Bahru.
17.	Tengku Abdul Aziz b. Tengku Yaacob ..	1938/41	
18.	Tengku Mohamed b. Tengku Abdullah ..	1939/41	

OLD COLLEGIANS STUDYING ABROAD.

Name.	Studying at.	Course of Study.
Dr. Megat Khas ..	The Rotunda, Dublin	Post-Graduate Midwifery
Dr. Mohd. Said ..	The Rotunda, Dublin	Post-Graduate Midwifery
Abdul Razak b. Dato' Hussein ..	Lincoln's Inn	Law
R. Kamaruddin b. R. Uda ..	Lincoln's Inn	Law
T. Abd. Rahman b. Sultan Abd. Hamid ..	Lincoln's Inn	Law
T. Jaafar b. H. H. Yang di Pertuan, N.S. ..	Nottingham University	Law
R. Ayaub b. R. Bhat, M.C.S. ..	Oxford University	Colonial Administration
T. Abdullah b. H. H. Yang di Pertuan, N.S.	Glasgow University	Economics
T. Ngah Mohammed ..	Leeds	Arts and Education
T. Daud b. T. Besar ..	Loughborough	Electrical Engineering
Abu Zarim ..	Loughborough	
T. Abd. Rahman b. Sultan Suleiman ..	Private Tuition	
T. Yusoff b. Sultan Suleiman ..	Private Tuition	
T. Ahmad b. Sultan Abu Bakar ..	Private Tuition	

LIST OF BOYS WHO LEFT IN DECEMBER 1947.

	Name.	State.	Qualifications.	Remarks.
1.	T. Azman b. Sultan Alam Shah	Selangor	Form II	
2.	Shaari bin Jaya	,,	Remove	
3.	Ungku Hakim b. U. Mohamed	Pahang	II	
4.	Wan Badiuzaman b. Wan Ali	,,	III	
5.	T. Bahrom b. T. Mahmud	,,	III	
6.	Abd. Rahim b. Dato Muda Bek	,,	III	
7.	Syed Yaacob b. Syed Abdullah	N. Sembilan	III	
8.	Aizuddin b. Md. Amin	,,	Shell	
9.	Esa bin Ahmad	Johore	IV	
10.	Othman bin Esa	,,	IV	
11.	Wan Omar b. W. Hamaruddin	Perak	Shell	
12.	Mohd. Shahudi b. Mat Som	,,	Shell	
13.	Mior Md. Ali b. Yeop A. Hamid	,,	III	
14.	Wan Mohamed b. Wan Teh	,,	IV	
15.	Mohd. Shaarani b. Haji Zainuddin	,,	IV	
16.	Megat Abu Bakar b. Dr. Megat Khas	,,	Remove	
17.	Raja Busu Terjali b. R. Kamarulzaman	,,	Remove	

LIST OF BOYS WHO LEFT IN 1948.

1.	T. Ahmad b. Sultan Abu Bakar	Pahang	III	To further his studies in England
2.	Ahmad Nazri b. Haji Eusoff	Perak	Remove	Joined the Royal Engineers
3.	Wan Ahmad Zahari bin Wan Ahmad	,,	III	
4.	Mustapha Azahari b. Maarof	Selangor	Ia	

LIST OF BOYS JOINING THE COLLEGE IN 1948.

FORM VI STUDENTS (May 1948).

1. Yusof bin Zainal .. N. Sembilan
2. Abdul Rahman bin Jalal .. „
3. Tajuddin bin Rais .. „ —3
4. Mohd. Rasli bin Nawi .. Perak
5. Kamaruddin bin Mohd. Arif .. „
6. Mohd. Radzi bin Ahmad .. „
7. Azizul Rahman bin Abd. Aziz .. „
8. Shamsudin bin A. Rahman .. „
9. Mohamed bin A. Rahman .. „ —6
10. Ahmad Ezanee bin Merican .. Kelantan—1
11. Nasaruddin bin Mohamed .. Johore
12. Yunos bin Othman .. „
13. Masood bin Ali .. „ —3
14. Iskandar Md. Ismail b. M. Hashim .. Penang
15. Abdul Hamid bin Pawanchee .. „ —2
16. Hood bin Datoh Ahmad .. Pahang
17. Hussain bin Abd. Ghany .. „ —2
18. Ali bin Abdullah .. Perlis (August)—1

NEW BOYS (1948).

1. Ahmad Bakri bin Md. Hashim .. Perak
2. Mohd. Azrae bin Pandak Ibrahim .. „
3. Mior Dahalan bin Mior Yahaya .. „
4. Ahmad Rasdi bin Abdullah .. „
5. Raja Aziddin bin R. Anor Shah .. „ —5
6. Jasmani bin Hussin .. Johore
7. Zainudin bin Mahmood .. „
8. Abdul Jalil bin A. Hamid .. „
9. Mohamed bin Haji Sijar .. „ —4
10. Maoud bin Lebai Ismail .. N. Sembilan
11. T. Zahari bin T. Zakaria .. „

12.	Jamaluddin bin Mohd. Diah	..	N. Sembilan
13.	Abdul Rahman bin Ahmad	..	,,
14.	Mohd. Nasir bin Talib	..	,,
15.	Abdullah Bakri bin Wahab	..	,, —6
16.	Zakaria bin Haji Tajul Aros	..	Kedah
17.	T. Harul-al-Rashid bin T. Zainalabidin	..	,,
18.	T. Ahmad Nerang bin T. A. Rahman	..	,,
19.	Ibrahim bin Md. Zain Ariffin	..	,, —4
20.	Mokhzani bin Abd. Rahim	..	Perlis
21.	Ibrahim bin Mat	..	,, —2
22.	Abd. Rahim bin Ismail	..	Penang
23.	Abd. Rahim bin A. Cader	..	,, —2
24.	Abd. Razak bin Hitam	..	Malacca
25.	Mohd. Yusof bin Ali	..	,, —2
26.	Zainuddin bin Abu Hassan	..	Selangor
27.	Mokhtar bin Abu Kassim	..	,,
28.	Kamaruddin bin Shapie	..	,,
29.	Ishak bin Mahidin	..	,,
30.	Mohd. Anuar bin Yahya	..	,,
31.	Zainal Abidin bin Nordin	..	,, —6
32.	Rawi bin Abdul Rahman	..	Kelantan
33.	Abdullah bin Ahmad	..	,, —2
34.	Ariffin bin Muda	..	Trengganu
35.	Sidek bin Embong	..	,, —2
36.	Abu Bakar bin Mahmud	..	Pahang
37.	Mohd. Mahbub bin Amin	..	,,
38.	Ahmad bin Rerah	..	,,
39.	T. Ibrahim bin T. Sulaiman	..	,,
40.	Abdul Jalil bin Abdullah	..	,,
41.	Mokhtar bin Mohd. Nor	..	,, —6

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1. Read or do other close work under a bright illumination.
2. When reading, hold the reading matter at a minimum distance of 13 inches from your eyes.
3. Avoid reading as much as possible when lying down.
4. Have your eyes examined, should you experience any of the following difficulties:—
   - i. Objects at far or close distance cannot be seen clearly.
   - ii. Occasional blurring of vision during close work.
   - iii. Eyes getting tired easily when doing close work.
   - iv. Occasionally or constantly seeing double.

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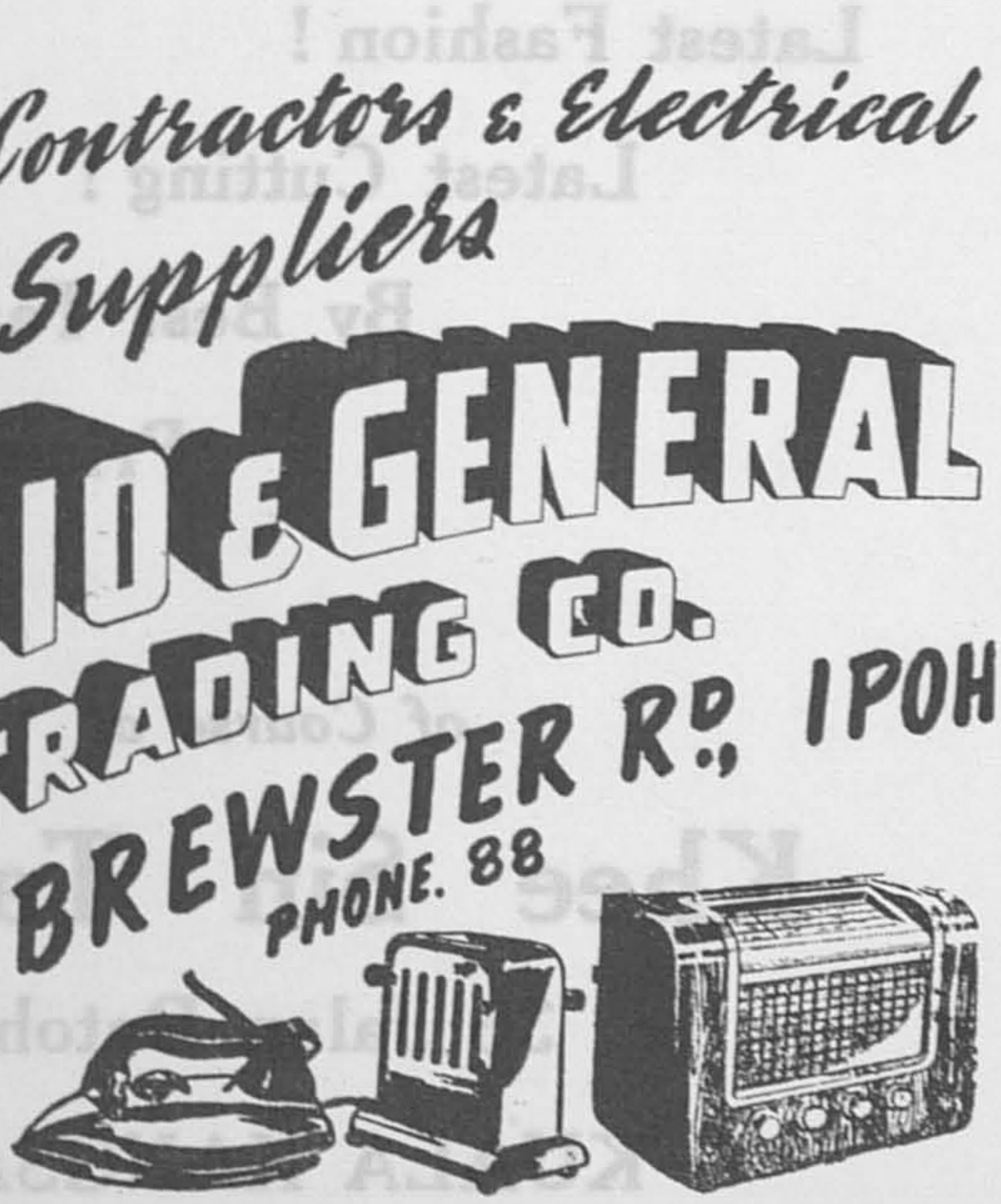

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The

Malay College

Magazine

1949

Vol. 1. — No. 5.

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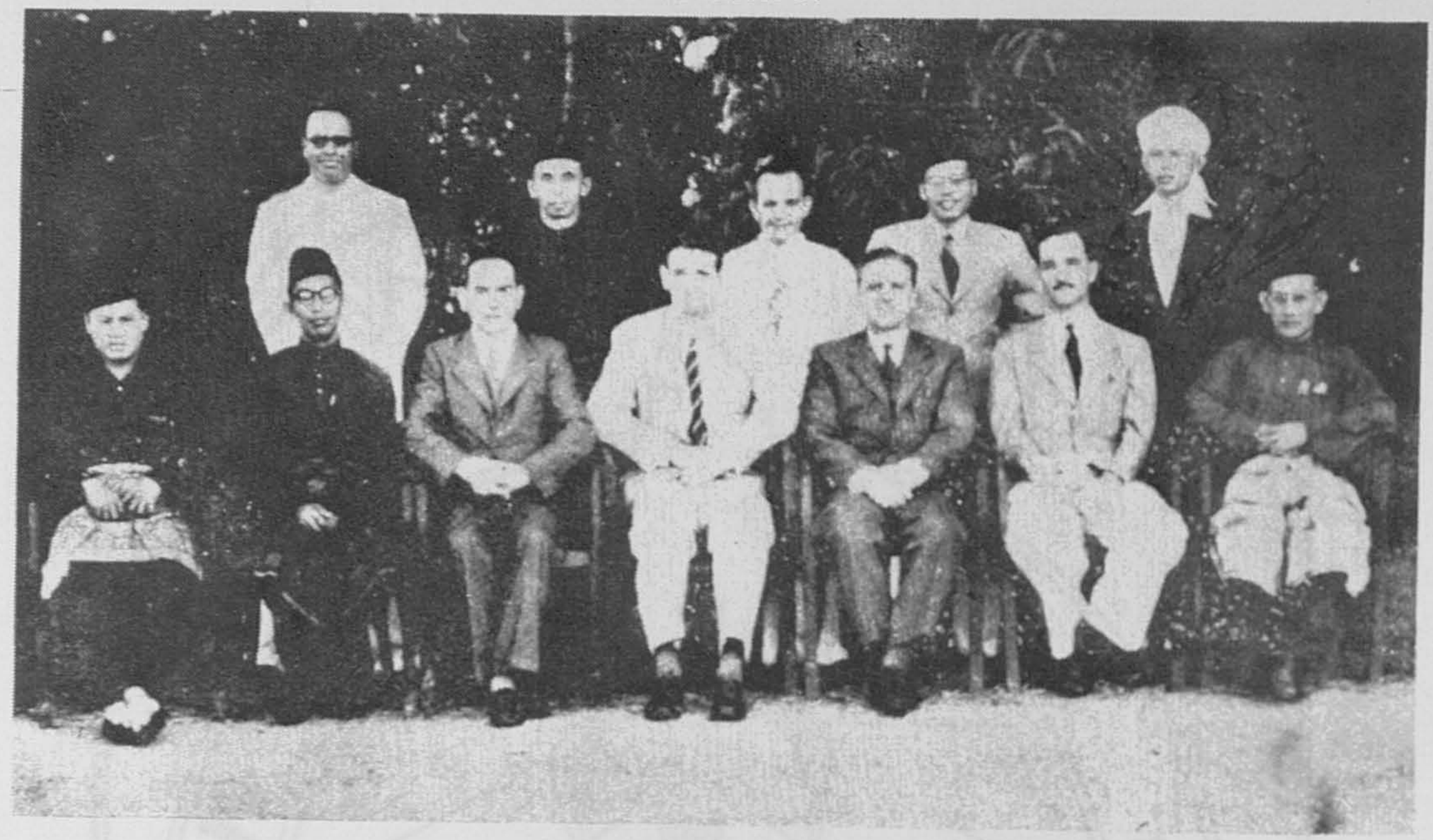
THE MALAY COLLEGE

THE STAFF.



Standing, L. to R.—Mr. K. G. Yogam, Che' Abbas, Mr. Partridge, Che' Hashim, Haji Ghazali.
Sitting, L. to R.—Che' Lazim, Che' Salleh, Mr. Miller, The Headmaster, Mr. Suteliffe, Mr. Haig, Che' Ariffin.

THE PREFECTS.

Standing, L. to R.—Abdul Razak, Wan Kamaruddin, Abdul Aziz, Kamarulbahrein, Wan Ismail, Ishak, Mohd. Noor, Salim.
Sitting, L. to R.—Jamaluddin, Shahudin, Mustapha (Head Boy), The Headmaster, Kassim, Ikmal Hisham, Ungku Omar.

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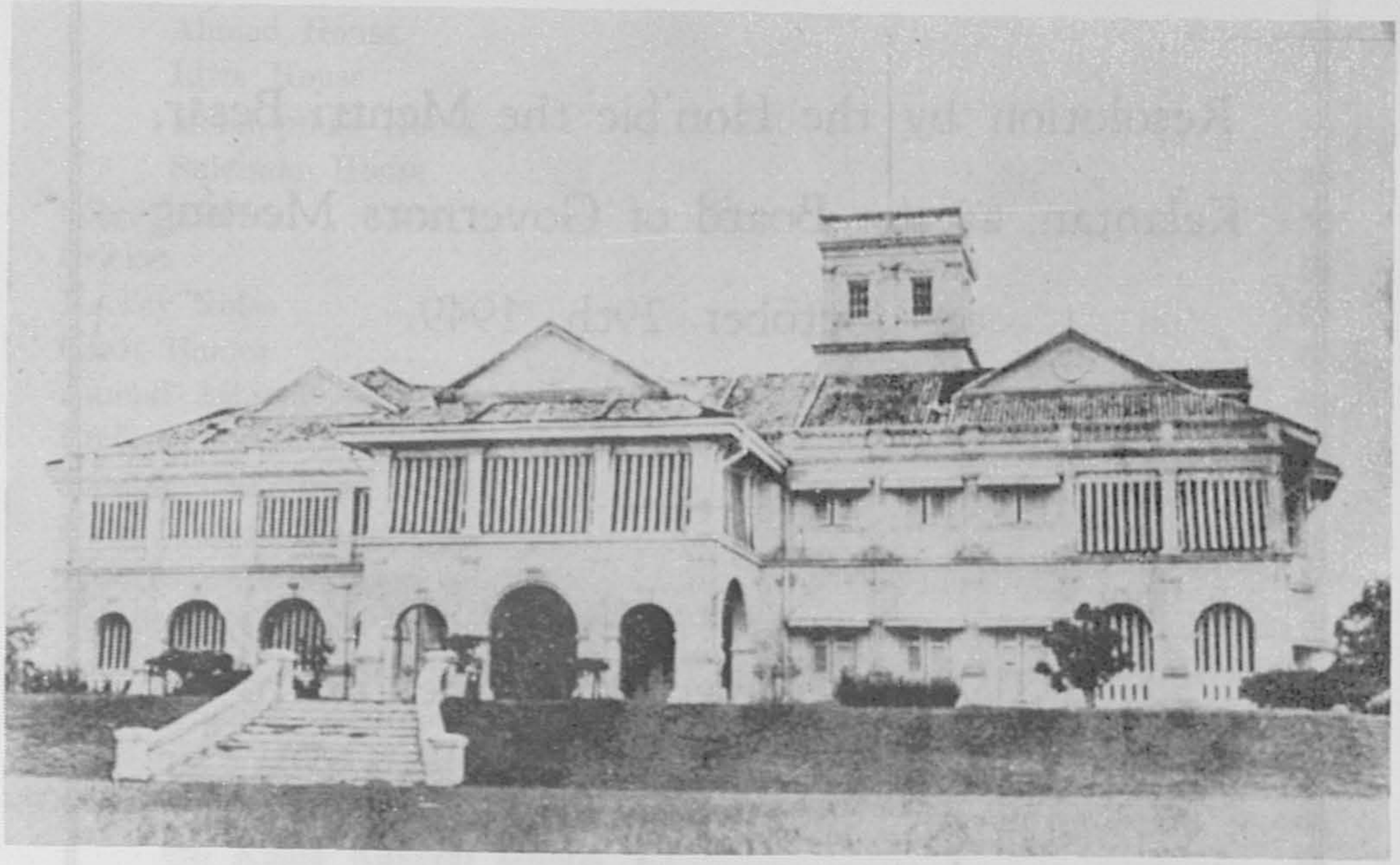
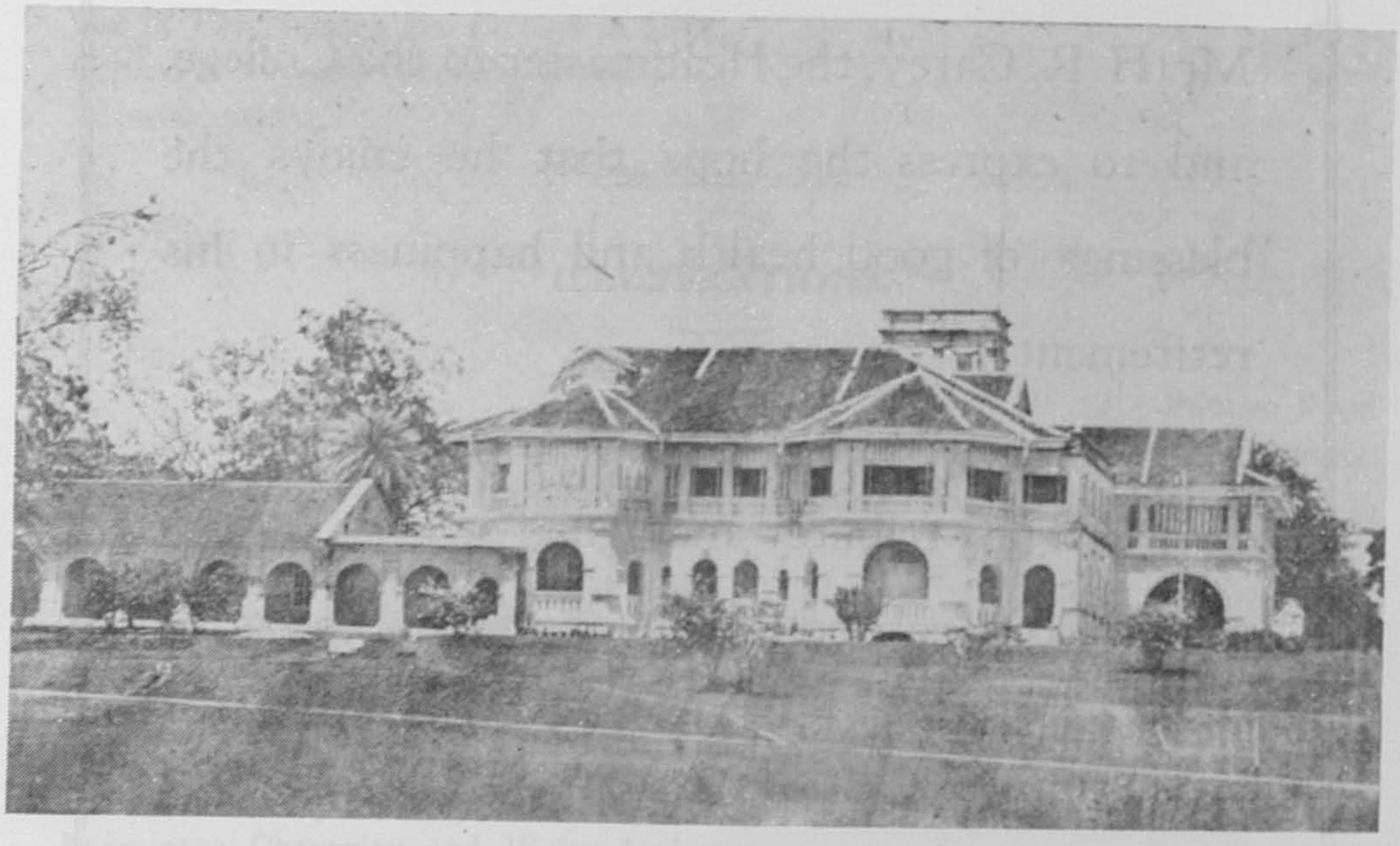
Resolution by the Hon'ble the Mentri Besar, Kelantan, at the Board of Governors Meeting on October 29th 1949.

"Be it resolved that the Board of Governors, Malay College, Kuala Kangsar, desires to place on record its sincere appreciation of the most excellent service rendered by Mr. H. R. Carey, the Headmaster to the College, and to express the hope that he enjoys the blessings of good health and happiness in his retirement."

The tribute and good wishes above are heartily echoed by the Staff and boys of the Malay College.



KING'S PAVILION.



THE MALAY COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

Editors Board: - Abdul Razak b. Mohd. Yusoff (*General Editor.*)
Shahudin b. Mohd. Taib
Ikmal Hisham b. Mustapha Albakri
Mohd. Nor b. Yaccob
Salim b. Osman
Sub-Editors.

Masters-in-charge: - Mr. W. Miller.
Mr. P. G. Haig.

Vol. 1. Kuala Kangsar, December, 1949. No. 5.

EDITORIAL.

IT was with deep regret that we said good-bye to Mr. H. R. Carey last July. He was an enthusiastic and a very energetic headmaster, both in the classrooms and in the playing fields, and for all the priceless services he rendered us we shall miss him badly. We shall always remember him, and we also hope that he has taken away with him a happy memory of us all and of his stay here. His place has now been taken by Mr. K. D. Luke, who was a member of our staff in pre-war days, and to whom we extend a very warm welcome.

Perhaps the most outstanding public event for us this year has been the establishment of the University of Malaya. Its creation is a new spur to all schools in this country and particularly to this College, which is due for steady expansion over the next four years to meet the increasing demand for qualified Malay leaders in all branches of public life. Already the College Sixth Form, whose members are drawn from all parts of the Federation, is playing an important part in preparing Malay students for University life. An account of the historic Foundation Day ceremony has been written for the magazine by one of our students who attended it as the Malay College representative. Among other contributions to which we would like to draw our readers especial attention are an article by an old head-boy, Yusof Zainal, on the new University as seen by one of its undergraduates, and an account by Che' Salleh bin Hussein of the College Scout Contingent's trip to Australia.

Last year a special appeal for contributions for this issue was made. The response to it has exceeded our expectations, and as a result we have had to turn down a great many articles of considerable merit simply because our space is limited. The task of selection this year was most difficult and readers will see that we have in fact a larger section of individual contributions even than last year. We are very grateful to all our contributors, both for the articles accepted and for those rejected. And we hope that next year even more boys will aim at the distinction of having their contributions printed in the College Magazine.

COLLEGE NOTES.

STAFF.

THERE have been several important changes in the Staff of the College since the last issue of the Magazine. Mr. H. R. Carey who became Headmaster in September 1946 left the country on leave prior to retirement on June 12th 1949 after twenty-five years of service in Malaya. His work for the College is deeply appreciated and will never be forgotten. We hear that he has retired to South Africa and is thinking of building a house in Grahamstown. We wish him every success in his new sphere. A tribute from the Board of Governors with which the Staff and the whole school would like to associate themselves appears before the Editorial.

Mr. J. D. R. Howell acted as Headmaster for a short while after Mr. Carey's departure until the arrival of Mr. K. D. Luke. Mr. Howell left the country on long leave on July 16th 1949 and is at the time of writing preparing to spend his Christmas with his parents in Wales. The College has greatly missed his genial and dynamic personality.

Mr. K. D. Luke arrived back from leave on June 26th 1949 and took over from Mr. Howell. Mr. Luke was an assistant master at the College from 1936 to 1941 so we hope that he will feel at home here. We welcome him as our new Headmaster.

We also welcome Mr. Howell's successor, Mr. K. G. Yogam, a 1949 Raffles College Graduate whose special subject is history. His recent experience at Raffles College is specially helpful to the VIth Form students studying history.

Enrolment.

The total enrolment of the College in January 1949 was 250. 38 boys were admitted to Form IB and 25 students were admitted to Form VI, the College Post-School Certificate Class, at the beginning of the 1st Term. 17 of the VIth Form students were from other schools.

In 1950 the enrolment will be increased to 280.

New Buildings.

To enable the College to expand and become a double stream school in 1950 a Surau has been built in the College compound. Its foundations were laid in August and it was completed by the end of November 1949. This building will free the space in one of the Senior School dormitories which during the 1949 School Year was used as a Prayer Room. In this way space for ten more beds will be provided in B. Dormitory.

The King's Pavilion, Kuala Kangsar, has now been redecorated in preparation for the two new Forms which are to be called Junior A and Junior B. The 60 new boys will eat, sleep and work in the King's Pavilion and showers have been installed and the kitchens altered for this purpose. Mr. P. G. Haig is the resident master in-charge. The King's Pavilion Guard Room has been lent to provide a den for the Kuala Kangsar Rover Crew.

Tuck Shop.

By the 1st Term 1950 the tuck shop will have moved to the building behind the swimming pool and the building it now occupies will have become the new Staff Room.

Health of the School.

The health of the School has been good. There was an average of 4¾ boys per day in hospital during the year and for 71 days there were no boys in hospital at all. At the beginning of the 3rd Term there was a slight outbreak of measles in the Small School but fortunately it never reached epidemic proportions.

We should like to record our appreciation of the unfailing help and consideration of the Medical Officer, Kuala Kangsar and the Kuala Kangsar District Hospital Staff.

Visitors.

Among our dintinguished visitors during the year were the following, H. E. The High Commissioner Sir Henry Gurney, Sir A. Newbolt Chief Secretary, Mr. M. R. Holgate, Director of Education, Miss K. I. Bradley, Assistant Director of Education (Girls), Y. A. M. The Raja Bendahara, Raja Abdul Rashid, Mr. L. D. Whitfield, Deputy Director of Education, the Right Reverend Henry Wolfe Baines, Bishop of Singapore, Mr. R. W. Jakeman, District Officer, Kuala Kangsar, Dr. & Mrs. B. M. McOwan, Medical Officer, Kuala Kangsar, Mr. J. H. C. Read, Chief Surveyor, Perak, Mr. B. G. Gurridge of the Colonial Office, Tuan Haji Mohamed Eusoff, of the Department of Co-operation.

On October 29th the College was honoured by the presence of its Board of Governors at their Second Annual Meeting. Members of the Board who were present were:

The Hon'ble the Mentri Besar, Pahang,
(Dato Mahmud bin Mat, O.B.E., M.C.S.)

„ The Acting Mentri Besar, Perak,
(Inche Mustapha Albakri bin Haji Hassan, M.C.S.)

„ The Acting Mentri Besar, Kedah,
(Tunku Ismail bin Tunku Yahaya).

„ The Mentri Besar, Selangor,
(Raja Uda bin Raja Muhammad, C.B.E.)

„ The Mentri Besar, Negri Sembilan,
(Dato Abdul Malek bin Yusof, M.C.S.)

„ The Mentri Besar, Kelantan,
(Nik Ahmed Kamil bin Haji Mahmud, D.K., S.P.M.K. P.Y.G.F., C.B.E., Dato Seri Setia Raja).

„ The Mentri Besar, Perlis,
(Raja Haji Ahmad bin Raja Endut).

„ The Director of Education, Federation of Malaya,
(Mr. M. R. Holgate).

„ Inche Mohamed Ali bin Salleh, Malay Representative for the Settlement of Malacca.

Tuan Haji K. Pachee Abu Bakar, J.P., Malay Representative for the Settlement of Penang.

LIBRARY.

The Library now contains nearly two thousand five hundred books, and it is at present in the process of being re-classified and re-catalogued following an up-to-date and flexible scheme (a modified form of the Dewey System).

The Library has been more widely used than ever, particularly the growing Junior Section. The Library Committee deserve the thanks of the School for their conscientious work throughout the year. We are particularly sorry to have lost the services of Hashim bin Sam Latiff, who has now left us to go the new University, and whose enthusiasm and hard work as "chief librarian" proved invaluable. His place has been taken by Salim bin Osman, who has already shown himself to be both keen and imaginative.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A large amount of money has been spent during the year in fitting up the second laboratory with benches, store cupboards, stools, reagent racks, sinks and shelves. Taps and gas fittings are all available and we only await the services of the P. W. D. for these to be fitted.

In addition, a large gas engine, which was ordered a year ago, has arrived from England and when this is fitted it will be able to supply gas to both laboratories. We are sending the small engine to Clifford School and we hope that they will soon be able to make use of it.

The pond in the biological garden is now completed and a shelter has been built over it. Various water plants have been planted in the pond and until these are properly growing it only contains a few ikan sepat to keep the mosquitoes from breeding.

A large potting shed has been erected on the western side of the garden and we hope, soon, to acquire a good number of pots.

Form V will be requiring specimens for dissection during the coming year and so a suitable rabbit hutch has been ordered and this is to be built at the beginning of the year. The pair of rabbits that Salim provided previously, somehow escaped from the small enclosure and made their home in the undergrowth outside the College grounds to the west. All efforts to recapture them were in vain, despite the fact that they often returned to nibble at the specimens in the garden. They have not been seen recently and we can only presume that the worst has happened.

A weather station has also been built in front of the Science block and readings are taken daily and entered on the notice board.

The Scientific Society has now begun to take shape thanks to the work of Salim. Three groups have been formed. One group is busy making simple electrical machines, whilst another is doing photography. The third has decided to collect butterflies and moths. A small fee is being charged, at the suggestion of the Committee, in order to buy the small amounts of equipment required. We hope to have a demonstration of work sometime during the coming year.

Obituary.

Mr. Philip Ambrose Aeria.

IT was with deep regret that the College learnt of the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. P. A. Aeria which took place in the General Hospital, Penang on 4th April 1949, from an attack of the heart. He joined the staff on the re-opening of the College in February 1947. Along with the others he worked indefatigably to rehabilitate the College during the early days of the re-opening. Being sympathetic by nature, he was especially suited to teach the small boys in the Prep School where most of his work was done. Art in the College profited greatly from his knowledge, ability and encouragement. Outside the class-room he was especially interested in Cricket and as master-in-charge he did much to popularise the game in the school. As the Group Scoutmaster he rendered useful service to the scouts. He was also the Asst. House Master of Ahmad House. His health, (he had really not recovered from the cruel treatment at the hands of the Japanese) gave him trouble from time to time. At his own request he was transferred back to Penang where his untimely death took place. During his short stay with us (February 1947—September 1948) he endeared himself to the boys and his colleagues. Five members of the staff went specially to Penang to represent the College at the funeral. To Mrs. Aeria, her two children and relatives we extend the sincere condolences of the school. May his soul rest in peace.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS — ENGLISH.

"EDUCATION OUTSIDE THE CLASS-ROOM."

MAN is born ignorant; and equally too is he born with a mind to store up his daily experience. This storing up of daily experiences or knowledge has something in common with the present security scheme. For whilst the security scheme taxes the citizens' purses this storing up of knowledge taxes their brains; but its duration lasts from the cradle to the grave. The systematic acquiring and spreading of knowledge is now known as education. Education is the means by which one is trained mentally and morally; this beneficial training has been so widespread that the task is not restricted merely to the accumulation of knowledge. Its range of usefulness has increased considerably so that its application has to be encouraged beyond the confines of the class-room.

It goes without saying that the school is the most important of all the educational institutions. The task of educating its young minds is indisputably an important factor in the life of each nation. The Chinese acclaim the importance of education by highly respecting those in the teaching profession; the Japanese show it in their proverb "Bend the bamboo while it is young"; and a Roman Catholic priest once declared that if a child of seven were given him he would be able to make it a life-long Catholic. All these instances prove the necessity of fostering right methods of education for growing minds.

But in well-developed countries the government thinks beyond educating merely the rising generation. The ideals of social security in such countries demand that any interested layman should have access to education in special classes for the matured minds. More and more classes for the older generation have been successfully established to teach men and women not necessarily the three R's but the ways and means by which these responsible people can lead a happier and perhaps a more useful life. Adult education schemes are often run on a national basis. One of the most useful works done by the social services in Great Britain, for instance, is the application of such schemes to the multitude of men and women who find that there is much yet to be learnt, even if one is a mother or father.

But education is a treasure common to all people irrespective of race, colour or creed. With the rapid development of modern means of communication the exchange of ideas has increased tremendously between people of different countries, religions and customs. This exchanging of ideas is an education in itself, in that it tends to foster friendly relations between one nation and another. Particularly now that religion plays only a secondary part in our political institutions, it is imperative that better understanding should be maintained between nations, if peace is to be obtained through the unity of the human race. In our endeavour to strengthen this unity nothing is more important than the education of the youth of the world on an international basis.

To render this educational scheme practicable people of all walks of life should be allowed easy access into foreign countries. Restrictions imposed on this freedom of movement will lead to ignorance of what is happening even in a neighbouring country—an ignorance which often breeds misunderstanding and suspicions;

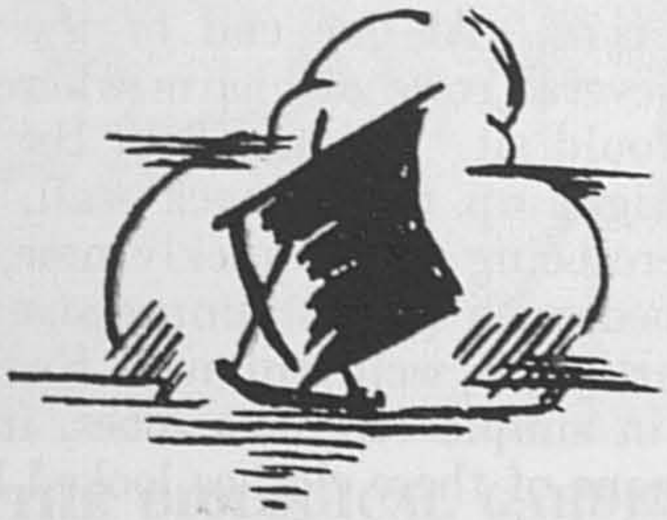
and these two factors act as a stimulant to countries which believe that war is inevitable. How much misery and bloodshed could have been saved had such countries believed not that " war is inevitable," but that " Education is indispensable "! Mutual understanding, which is the inevitable result of international education, often breeds the virtuous state of mind in which otherwise hostile nations are more ready to forget and to forgive. This in its turn sows the seeds of love; and as love begets love education will eventually enable our present political disputes to be settled by peaceful means.

We have already affirmed that education should not be confined to class-rooms and lecture-hall but should be encouraged in any convenient place where a great throng of the common people are wont to assemble. The ideas to be communicated to them should range from the right way of feeding their babies to discussions on our purpose in this world. In short this mass education should give many of the present powerful countries a new spiritual belief in place of the old religious faith of which, thanks to the spread of scientific knowledge, they are sadly in need.

This, incidentally, is not a statement against the growth of scientific knowledge. Indeed, it is the contrary. There should be as little obstacle as possible to hinder developments in the field of science. But development does not necessarily mean progress. The development in scientific discoveries has rewarded the world with the atomic bomb. The destruction of millions of human lives by this bomb is undoubtedly not progress in our civilisation. It is when knowledge has come to do more harm than good that education should be spread more and more widely. An essential step is to teach the scientists something about politics, nature and religion, so that they will know what harm they are able to cause their fellow-homo-sapiens by the wrong use of their scientific toys. Similarly, academic scholars should be encouraged to learn something about science so that they will know better how important it is that they should allow the scientists to use their " scientific wonders " only to a useful end.

This interchange of ideas and knowledge is essential because it gives a better appreciation of the connection between one branch of knowledge and another, instead of leaving them in water-tight compartments. This sort of education is important to the specialist and beneficial to the layman. Its range of influence should be not merely nation-wide but international. It is when such an ambitious scheme as this does finally materialise that the education taught in the class-rooms will prove to have been an effort that bears an edible fruit.

RAJA AZNAM,
Sixth Form.



THE LESSER-KNOWN PLEASURES OF THE SEA-SHORE.

ALTHOUGH a wide sandy beach is pleasant as a play-ground, it is not the best place to see something of the life of the sea-shore. I think that the stony and rocky parts of the shore will show us far more interesting things. The best of all are the pools left on the rocky parts of the shore by the retreating tide. Here one may spend many happy hours, always finding strange new things and creatures.

A sandy beach has very little food for any kind of plant or animal, but often at low tide, when the softer sands are uncovered, it is interesting to look closely among the wavy ripple-marks. Here one can see quite a number of brightly-coloured shell animals, which live just below the surface of the sand, and also strangely-coloured worms.

Among the commonest creatures found on the sea-shore and in the rock-pools are Hermit crabs, Lobsters and sometimes even Jelly-fish. Of these the Hermit crab seems to be the most popular with the children of this country. The Malays call it Umang-umang. These creatures live in shells which are very colourful. Most children like to collect the shells whenever they go to the sea-shore. Most of these creatures can easily be kept, but unless one lives near the sea this is not very satisfactory, as sea water is not easy to obtain inland.

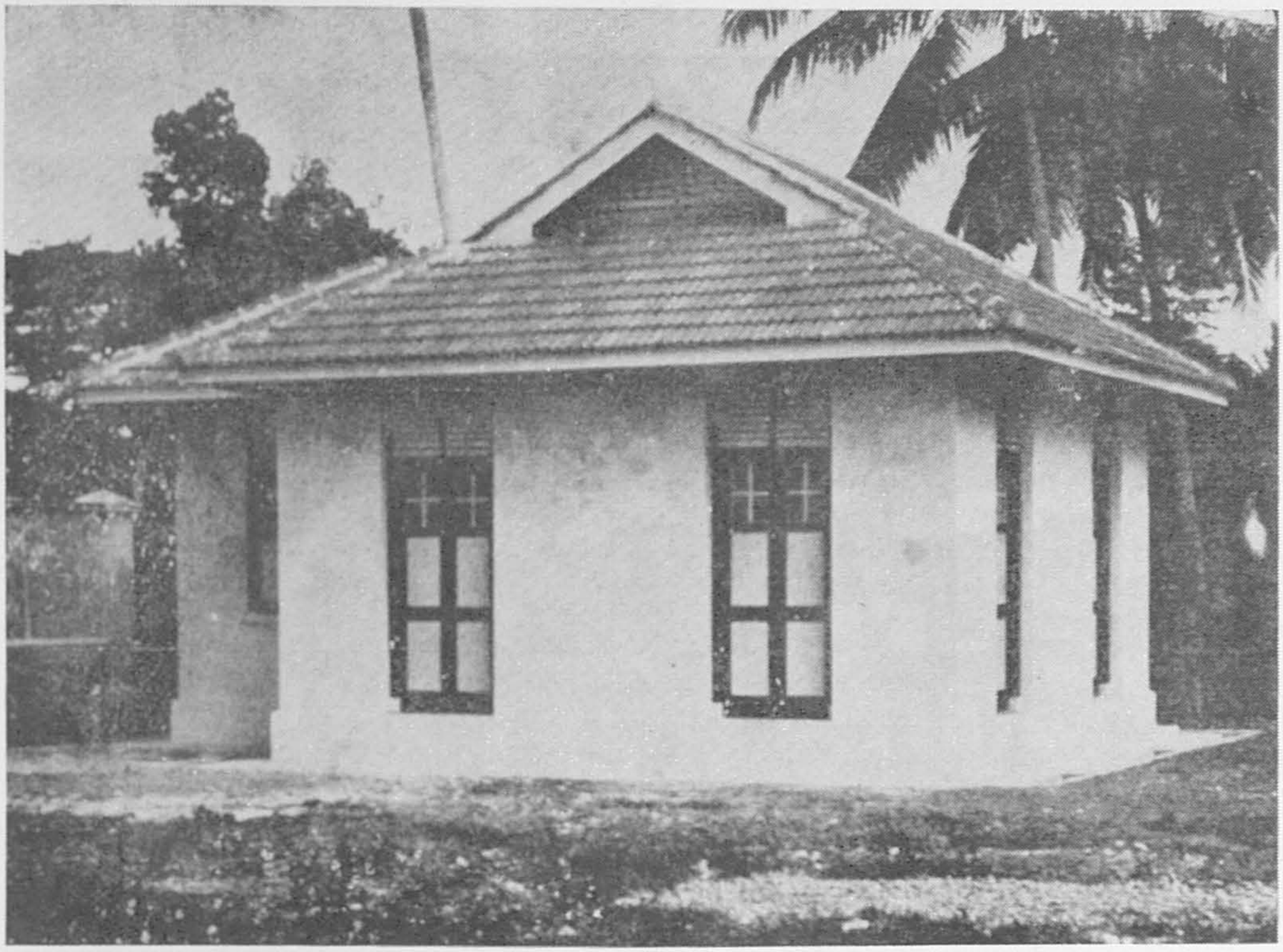
Whenever you have a chance to go to the sea-shore, I guarantee that a small net, a glass jar, a warm sunny day and a nice rocky beach, will provide you with almost endless interest, for I think nowhere else is it possible to find more exciting things and more beautiful and attractively-coloured creatures.

M. AZMI KAMARUDDIN,

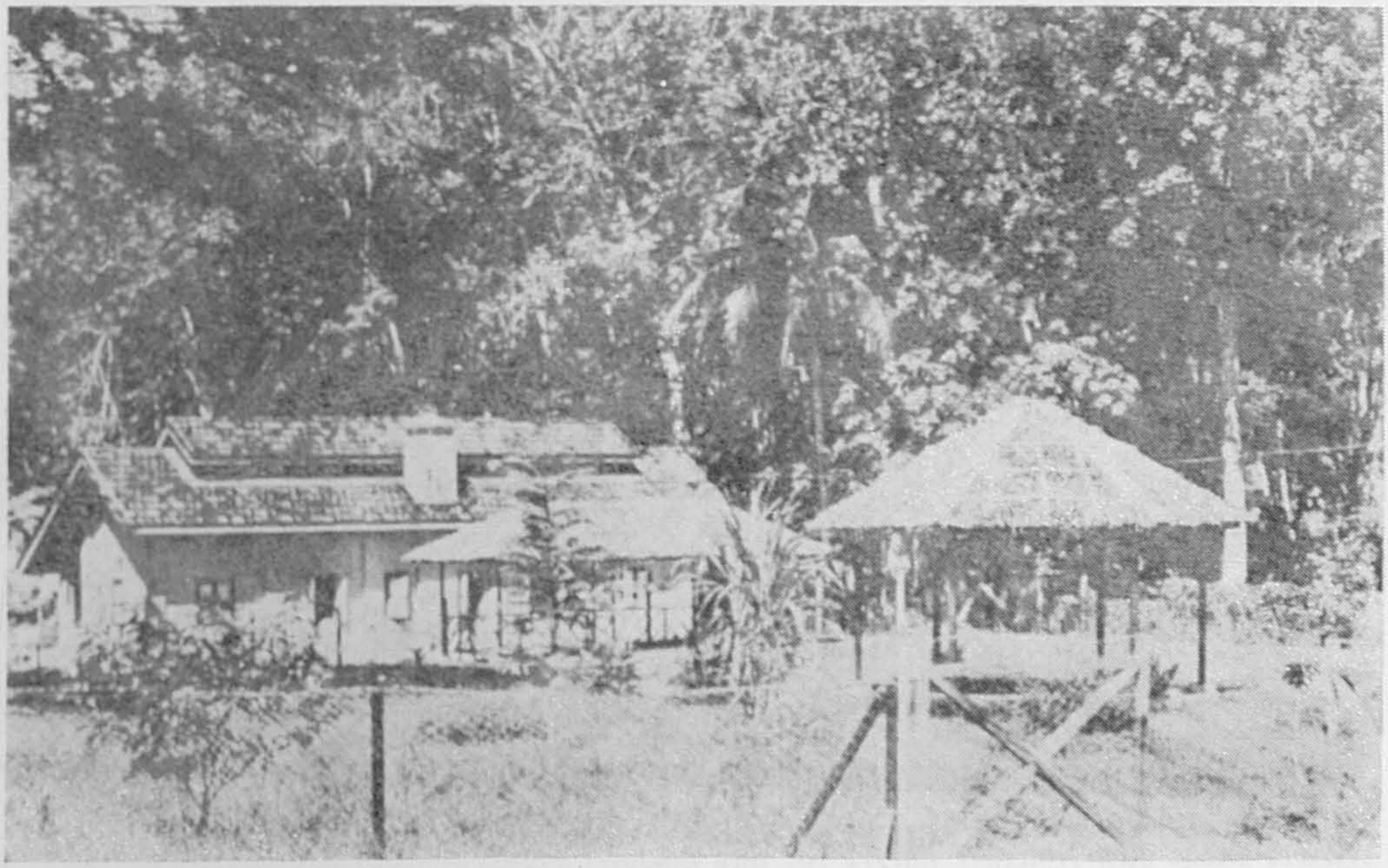
Form IV.

"A UNIVERSITY WAS BORN."

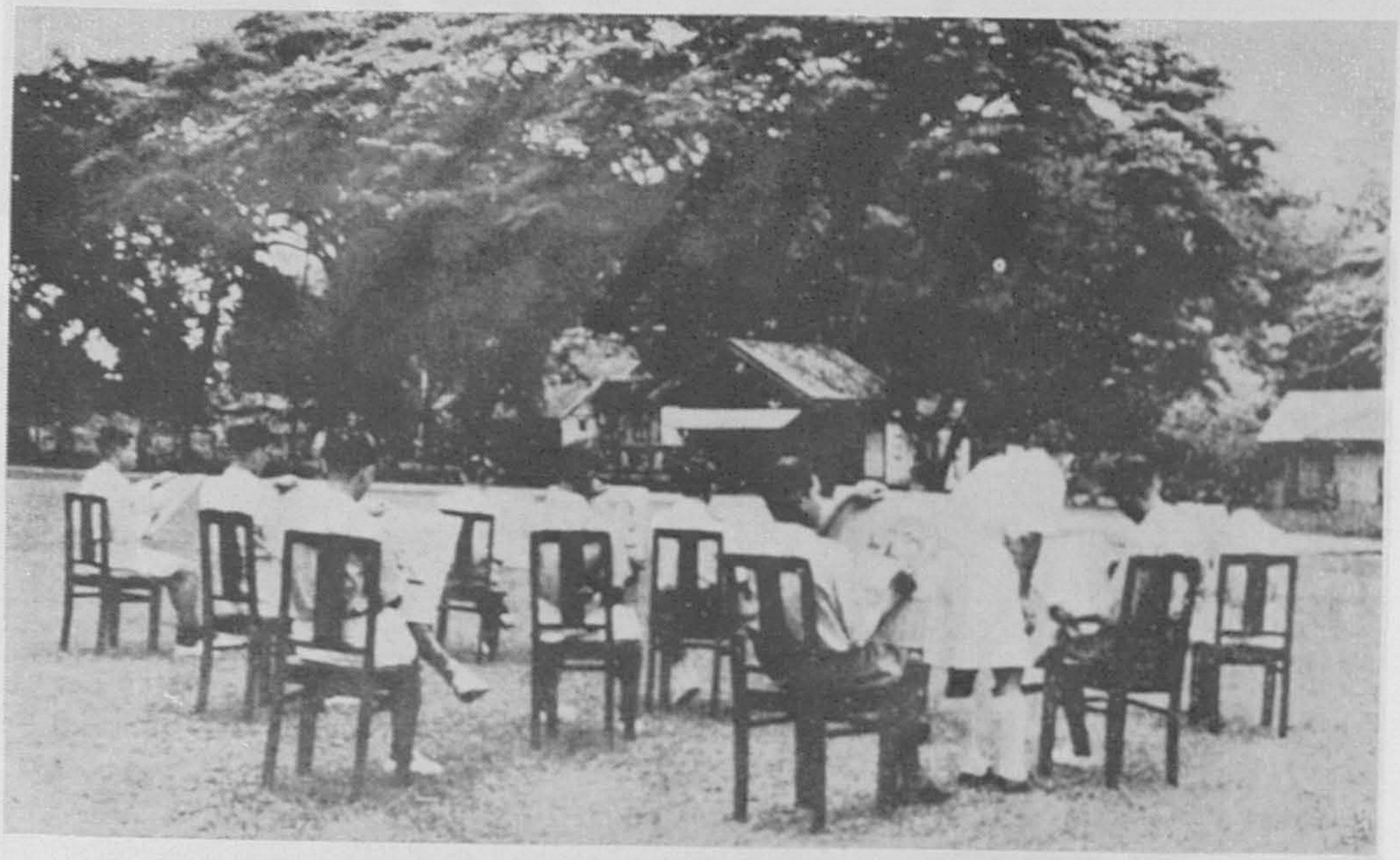
I ARRIVED at Raffles College at three o'clock in the afternoon, half an hour before the commencement of the ceremony. The day was bright and so were the faces of the guests who were arriving with me. They were made up of men and women from various nationalities and professions who had been given the privilege of being there, and they poured in a continuous stream towards the Oei Tiong Ham Hall. Invitation cards were checked at the entrance and after that the guests were led to their seats. As I was shown to my seat in the huge, bright hall a grand sight met my eyes. At one end of the chamber stood a platform furnished with a table and several rows of chairs where the official representatives of the various Universities would sit. On the floor the seats for the guests spread from the foot of the stage right up to the back wall, enough to take nearly two thousand visitors. These were being filled quickly now, and as I sat quite close to the entrance I was entertained with a most impressive view of the arrival of the guests. They came in smartly in well-trimmed European clothes, in national costumes, in stiff uniforms, in simple religious robes, in fashionable gowns and in colourful "kebayas". (But none of these clothes looked beautiful and smart enough without that smile that pervaded the face of every owner). Crowding the galleries



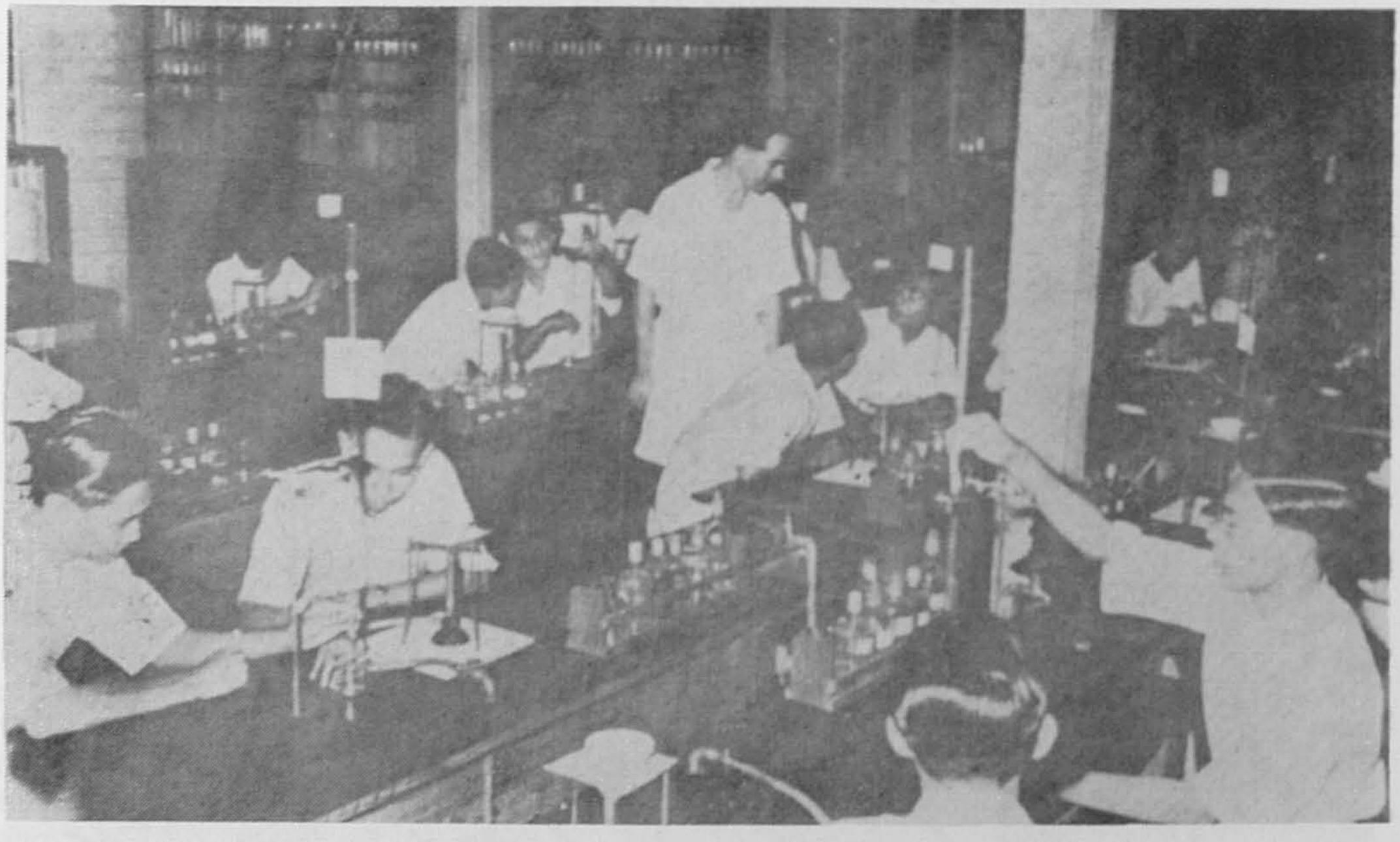
THE NEW SURAU.



THE BIOLOGICAL GARDEN.



AN ART CLASS—FORM IV.



A SCIENCE CLASS—FORM SHELL.

overhead, looking down with wide eyes at the unique picture below them, were the happy and proud-looking students of the Raffles and Medical Colleges. I think they had the right to be happy and proud, for they were involved in the making of history—the history of a new University.

The real splendour of the afternoon began at half-past three with the entrance of the two Undangs of Negri Sembilan. Then a fanfare of silver-toned trumpets announced the dignified and pompous entry of the Sultans, who came in one by one and took their places on the stage, watched by the standing congregation with awe. First, entered the Regent of Johore and after him came the Sultan of Perak, the Sultan of Kelantan, the Raja of Perlis, the Sultan of Selangor, the Yang di-Pertuan Besar and the Tengku Ampuan of Negri Sembilan, and lastly entered the Sultan of Pahang. After this there was another fanfare of trumpets and a grand procession made up of the student representatives, the members of the Academic Staff, the members of the Senate, the members of the Council, the Deans of the Faculties and the members of the Court. Finally the representatives of Universities, in their faded robes, and other bodies entered the hall. They all marched solemnly in two rows, looking neither to the right nor to the left, to take their places on the stage and on the floor. When the principal officers had taken their seats, the congregation sat down, and immediately the Vice-Chancellor announced the purpose of the ceremony and called upon the Registrar to read the sections of the Ordinances which governed the appointment of the Chancellor. He then called upon the Pro-Chancellors, Dato' Onn and Sir Han Hoe Lim, and the Registrar to conduct the Chancellor into the hall. The two Pro-Chancellors and the Registrar then left their seats and went to usher in the Chancellor preceded by Esquire Bedell bearing the great silver mace of the University.

The ceremony reached its climax when Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Chancellor, entered in a procession headed by the Registrar. The Chancellor wore the full and elaborately decorated robe of the University of Malaya made of stiff brocaded silk of light blue with gold stripes embroidered on the sleeves, down the front and on the streaming train borne by Master Monteiro, the son of Professor Monteiro, who was the first graduate of the College of Medicine to be a Professor of the University. As the procession approached the platform, Sir Henry Gurney and Sir Franklin Gimson came down to receive them. After he was installed, the Chancellor took his seat behind the table with Pro-Chancellors Dato' Onn and Sir Franklin Gimson on his right and Sir Henry Gurney and Sir Han Hoe Lim on his left.

After all this pomp and splendour, and when the last member of the Congregation had settled down, came the oratory. Dato' Onn and Sir Han Hoe Lim spoke first to the assembly of the importance and the prospects of the University. Then the Chancellor delivered the Foundation Day Address. It was a long and brilliant address. Every sentence that came from between the thin, crisp lips sounded very full and was delivered with sincerity and firmness. At one moment the speaker would turn to the left; after one sentence had been delivered he would turn to the right again; once in a while he would break the solemnity with humorous words; and he stood erect there for more than half an hour expressing his gratitude, his wishes, his hopes, his visions, and making his appeal to light "the lamp of prosperity, the lamp of wisdom, the lamp of happiness, and the lamp of goodness." After he had finished, the Congregation, who had sat in silent awe, broke into applause that seemed to shake the mighty hall. The oratory was concluded after this by Sir Franklin Gimson and Sir Henry Gurney, who spoke briefly. Then came the greetings from Universities in various parts of the world to their newly born sister in Singapore. Twenty-six representatives came out to offer

greetings and best wishes, in different accents of English, in Sanskrit, and in Maori. They spoke until the light in the hall grew dimmer, proving that the evening was well advanced, and by now some members of the audience were becoming restless. Other Universities which could not send representatives instead sent messages of greetings which were read to the Chancellor. When all the principal items were over the Chancellor was called upon to present the Hector Medal to Professor Robinson on behalf of the Royal Society of New Zealand for his distinguished work in science.

The end of the ceremony was marked by the last fanfare of trumpets, and the Congregation stood up as the National Anthem was played. The Chancellor's procession then left the hall in the order in which they had first entered. The audience, cramped after three hours of sitting, piled out to the central lawn of the College quadrangle to relax over a cup of tea and to listen to the marching songs played by the Band of the Singapore Police Force in their smart blue and white uniforms. It was late in the evening, and as the red glow over the western hills merged into darkness, the audience slowly broke up to return to their homes, taking with them happy memories of the historic day and hoping that the University of Malaya, in the words of Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders, "would provide for the first time a common centre where varieties of races, religion, and economic interest could mingle in joint endeavour." Whether that will remain a hope only or will become a reality depends finally on the idealism and energy of all of us citizens of Malaya.

SALIM BIN OSMAN.

MY FIRST FLIGHT.

IT was the 19th. June 1949. I was at the Bayan Lepas Aerodrome, Penang. After my luggage had been carefully weighed and loaded I walked to the plane, which was about a hundred yards from the waiting-room.

All was ready. I was now seated in the plane. As the engines were started, a charming hostess dressed in blue came up to me and offered me some sweets. Suddenly these words appeared, illuminated in red light, "No Smoking, Fasten Your Straps." The lady returned to me and helped to fasten my straps. When she had gone, I began to think of the plane. Its engines were roaring louder and louder. I could not imagine what would happen next. But a second later I felt it moving. It taxied across the aerodrome and then rose into the air at a speed that was increasing every minute. My sensation then was one of suffocating depression for I had never flown before. A trip by sea or land might be borne, but to complete this journey of buzz and roar seemed a terrible prospect.

Up, up the plane went, and for some time I could see the beautiful George Town beneath. The steamers in the harbour could also be seen, looking just like toy boats. Soon we were over Province Wellesley and were still climbing higher so that the patch-work of padi-fields below gradually disappeared. About an hour later Kota Bharu came into sight. Below us spread the town, with motor cars and and motor lorries looking like ants carrying rice grains to their heap. "No Smoking. Fasten Your Straps," struck our attention once again. The plane now circled over the aerodrome. Then a bumpety bump.....a smooth run.....and the giant bird came to a standstill. I was on the earth once more, but I felt as though I was on another, unknown planet.

ALWEE,
Form III.

SATURDAY NIGHT — IN TOWN AND IN VILLAGE.

IT is already seven o'clock in the evening and the people have begun to make their tired way home, for the darkness has begun to fall. The children who but half-an-hour ago were jumping, hopping and playing with mirth and laughter are now running home for their evening wash, for they have heard their mothers' voices calling them in the silent evening air.

The black clouds have begun to gather over the sky, heralding the coming of night. In villages, the children are now quite quiet. The youngsters are returning to their homes after an eventful evening. In the west, just above the horizon, the red clouds can still be seen hanging, as though they will never lose their bright colour. The impending night is now growing darker and darker until one can no longer see a few yards in front of one. Well, that is Saturday night in a village. It does not really matter what day it is! It is always the same there.

An hour later, many weary bread-winners have retired to bed. Others can now be seen in front of their houses chatting with their families, and the most fortunate of them all can be seen, with their families, in big stream-lined cars enjoying the cool evening breeze. In the east the full moon has risen silently from behind the mountains beyond and is reflecting her beautiful rays to the earth far below. The crickets, for a second, stop chirping to appreciate her beauty. So do the innumerable insects. What is more, they are not the only creatures appreciating the moon. The owls hoot at it. 'They even wish to go to the moon and marry her if they can' goes the Malay maxim.

Myriads of stars are twinkling far above in the now brightened sky. The town itself is gaily lighted with electric advertisements of different colours, going off and on at every tick of the minute hand of the clock. The dancehall is filled with the music of the rhumba, tango, blues, waltz, fox-trot and samba. To this music move the feet of the dancers in pairs following the rhythm. In between the numbers, murmurs can be heard when the dancers retire to their seats. Every merry-maker enjoys himself tremendously. But in the theatre, the scene is different. Laughs, shouts and sighs are seldom heard, nor is the theatre lighted except for its entrances and electric advertisements far above the building. These happy people enjoy the longed-for Saturday night greedily until mid-night, after which they storm every restaurant and cafe that can be found open. One is certain to find many restaurants and cafes open until past mid-night on Saturday night, for the proprietors know that they can make extra money by keeping open late.

In the garden, people are strolling in pairs, sometimes in threes or fours. The blooming roses and the dahlias scatter their sweet scent far beyond them. The water from the fountain still gushes through its tiny holes, the noise of which can be heard like the dripping of rain onto the lifeless patches of green turf enclosing that beautiful fountain. The benches around it offer excellent spots for enjoying such a night, when the moonlight and the weather are at their finest.

Four hours later the garden is almost empty. It is already mid-night. Many of the people have gone home, of course, after enjoying a very fine evening, though they have been only at a garden and with a small party. The dew has begun to fall and wet the green grass. The chirping of crickets and other insects can be heard from the nearby bushes around the garden. The tall casuarina trees are in

silhouette. The end of that line of trees is about four hundred yards from the first tree. They have been grown in a straight line so that it is hard for one to see the last tree if one stands right in front of the first.

By mid-night the lights from the windows of the shop-houses are no longer visible. On the roads, cars of every kind are streaming endlessly towards home. At last their owners are tired of the night and are wise enough to be going home for their repose. Not only cars fill the roads but also cyclists and pedestrians Half-an-hour later the roads are empty except for the lines of fluorescent lights on either side. The porches of the shop-houses are filled with two or three sleeping tramps, otherwise they are solitary and silent.

The buzzing of the cars stops an hour later. The bell from the school's clock-tower has struck three and the echo can be heard far distant. All the quarters are dark for the people have retired to their beds, tired but happy. In the villages, too, all are now asleep.

'Cock-a-doodle-doo' cries the rooster from nearby, answered by another from the neighbouring barn. In the kitchens of the rubber tappers, who know no holiday, can be seen oil-lamps. Their wives have begun to kindle the fire in order to cook breakfast for their husbands and children. After they have finished their early breakfast, they begin their 'morning-walk' towards the estates, with pails and buckets cleverly balanced on their shoulders. By that time, in the town, the mosque is already lit up. The voice of the muezzin from the minaret can be clearly heard summoning the followers of Mohammed to their morning prayer. Those who care less about it, only pull their blankets over their bodies instead of pulling them off and jumping out of bed.

In the east, the rays of the sun have already shone from behind the mountains. The green terraces of paddy-fields in the village afford an excellent view to those who can appreciate the beauty of Nature on a fine, cool morning....., well, in this case a Sunday morning.

A. Rahim Jalal,
Form V.

IRON.

IRON is one of the most abundant metals. Its presence has a profound effect upon the development of the countries in which it is found. Iron readily combines with other elements and because of this it is hardly ever found in a pure state. But these compounds of iron, or as we commonly call them iron ores, can readily be converted into iron, and the extraction of iron from its ores was known to mankind at a very early age. The date at which the manufacture of iron began is uncertain, but doubtless it was coming into prominence about 1,500 B.C.

The primitive method of extracting iron from its ores as used by early iron-workers was probably the building of a stack of charcoal and lumps of ore, igniting this and increasing the temperature with bellows. A modified form of this method is still practised by some people in the backward parts of the world. Kris manufacturers in Malaya still use this method, as for such weapons a certain type of iron is needed and this cannot be obtained by large scale processes as practised in iron foundries.

Iron is extracted from these five important ores:—magnetite, haematite, limonite siderite and pyrite. The first two ores contain about 70% of iron. Magnetite is a very magnetic ore found in Sweden and North America. In England iron is extracted from haematite and siderite. Pyrite is not a suitable ore for the extraction of iron, since it contains impurities which pass into iron and render it useless.

These compounds are rarely obtained in a pure state; they are mechanically mixed with limestone and clay which are collectively called 'gangue'. It is the extraction of iron from the gangue with which we are concerned.

The process is as follows:—

Ore ☛ cast or pig iron ☛ wrought iron ☛ crucible steel
Bessemer or open hearth steel.

Cast iron, wrought iron and steel are the commercial varieties of iron produced by the ore. They are used widely in the manufacture of all kinds of products from battle ships and bridges to knives, needles and nails. Pig iron is the cheapest type of iron and is produced in great quantities to cope with the ever increasing demand for iron. (64 million tons of pig iron are made yearly.)

The extraction of iron from the ore involves the following processes: 1. Preliminary roasting or calcinating to drive off gases and moisture and leave only oxide of iron. 2. Smelting, or reducing the oxide with coke in a blast furnace.

The iron blast furnace is a crude piece of apparatus, but very efficient, consisting of an enormous shaft usually 75 feet high and some 20 feet wide at the belly. It is kept full all the time with a mixture of limestone, coke and ore (which has been roasted to drive off moisture and other volatile products) and, once started, is kept going for months at a time until repairs are necessary or work lacking. Owing to this fact, the blast furnace is lined with bricks inside an iron shell and into it a blast of hot air is introduced near the bottom by means of pipes known as tuyers.

The coke is burnt white-hot by the blast of air and active gas is produced from it. This gas is responsible for setting free oxygen (for most of the iron ores contain oxygen) and leaving metallic iron to combine with limestone. The limestone is also changed into lime and it is this lime that combines with the impurities present to form a 'slag.' Being lighter than iron slag is drained separately at intervals. This slag has become a useful material for the making of roads. The molten iron is run off into sand moulds where it is allowed to cool in bars. This iron is known as pig-iron. It is an impure form of iron, very brittle and therefore used for making pillars, lamp-posts, hot-water radiators and other objects for which no great strength is required. Where great strength and toughness are required wrought iron or steel is used.

Wrought iron is obtained from pig-iron by the 'puddling' process, invented by Cort in 1874. A mixture of cast or pig-iron and ferric oxide is heated in a furnace. The oxygen from the ferric oxide escapes and this combines with the impurities present in iron to form a slag. The molten mass is hammered and squeezed until all the impurities are extracted, leaving only pure iron.

Wrought-iron can be hammered and welded when hot. It is tough and fibrous and can withstand some strain, but it will bend when subjected to great strain. It is used for making nails, iron sheeting, ornamental work and agricultural implements.

Steel is another form of iron. It is tough and strong, but if it is cooled gradually, steel can be hammered into shape or drilled, because it is very soft. It can be tempered to obtain various degrees of hardness.

Steel is made from wrought iron by heating it with charcoal for one or two weeks. The carbon from the charcoal is absorbed by the molten iron and the presence of it in iron gives the toughness and elasticity of the steel. This is the best type of steel and is used for making razor-blades and good knives. But this method is expensive and unless the best type of steel is required, it is made from cast iron by the open hearth process. The object of this process is to extract the impurities present in the cast iron and make them combine with gases produced by this process. Steel is left when all the impurities are run off.

Different types of steel are made by adding certain elements such as chromium and nickel to alter the tensile strength and rigidity of the metal, and these are used for manufacturing various articles. These iron and steel goods are flooding the world markets in the form of articles of all sizes from motor-cars, locomotives and boilers down to razor-blades, needles and hair-pins.

KAMARULZAMAN,
Sixth Form.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

IN a small forest there once lived a tortoise, a rat, a snake, and a deer. They were all friends. They worked together and played together. They were all very happy.

One morning the rat went to visit the deer. But when he reached his house he found that the door was shut. He wondered if the deer was still sleeping. He knocked at the door and called the deer loudly. But he could not hear the answer. He went on calling but there was still no reply. He then went to his two other friends and told them all about it. The snake said, "The deer must have been caught by someone." The tortoise said, "We must search for him." They went away to look for their friend.

While they were walking in the forest, they came across a trap and to their surprise found that their friend, the deer, was in it. The rat hurriedly began to bite the trap and the deer was soon freed.

Unfortuately, while they were about to get away, the owner of the trap came and caught the tortoise, who of course could not move as fast as the others.

The man took his bag and wanted to put the tortoise into it. But before the man took the bag, the snake slipped itself into it. And just as he opened the bag the snake crawled on to his hand, and he shrieked and ran away with fright.

The tortoise therefore was able to join his other friends. They then went joyfully to their home.

We all must be friendly and try to help each other. In this way we shall be strong and be able to solve difficult matters easily.

ABDULLAH BAKRI,
Form II.

"FELLOW MALAYANS."

THE crowd on the platform waiting for the Singapore—Kuala Lumpur night mail was restless. They were scattered about in knots, some were murmuring and some were talking as if their friends were miles away. In spite of the presence of several garrison forces consisting of such famous regiments as the King's Own Guards, the Seaforths and the Seventh Gurkha Rifles, the thought that they had to make the journey through a stretch of jungle notorious for its bandit activities was not welcoming.

The largest group of people was under the station's big lamp where a policeman, armed to the teeth, was mounting guard over a huddled and handcuffed figure. The prisoner, an Indian youth of about sixteen, had been arrested early that morning for failing to carry with him his identity-card. His mother was bemoaning the fate of her son. She was bewildered that he could be arrested for such a minor offence. After all, the Prophet himself, the perfect being, would be liable to forget something. She implored the policeman to release her son. Failing in that she told the crowd her tale of woe, but all they could do was pity her.

At last the long-awaited train glided to a stand-still beside the platform. There was an immediate commotion. Those on the outside tried to get into the carriages all at once while the alighting passengers struggled desperately to gain the platform. A stout Chettiar, umbrella in one hand and a small leather-bag in the other, looking somewhat dignified among the third-class passengers, was making his exit, while at the same time, a Chinese, carrying two large baskets filled with fowls, was trying to gain admittance. The big basket came into contact with the bare and bulging belly of the Chettiar. One of the plucky fowls, alarmed by the violent impact, poked out its head from the basket and began to strike mercilessly at the bare belly. This gentleman of India, a country which recently acquired its independence, felt that he was being insulted by that man from the Chinese Republic. Curses in Tamil and Hokkien, the Malay language being forgotten at the time, were exchanged between the two. The coming of a Special Constable prevented them from expressing their thoughts in mortal blows. The Chettiar was compelled to alight from the other step while the Chinese entered the carriage in truimph.

With a series of jerks and jolts the train got under way again. I went into the second class compartment where I had reserved a bunk. Stretching myself on the hard bed, I began to survey the other occupants of the sleeping-car.

My immediate neighbour was a middle-aged Chinese merchant who occupied the bed above me. He was a restless type of man, now and then peeping over the railings as if expecting his bed to be jerked out of its location, and terrified that if he were thrown in a different direction he might lose his purse, which he had prudently stowed under the pillow. In this purse were all the savings that he had amassed since the first day he began selling cigarettes at a dirty corner in Chinatown. With this money he hoped to return to his native village, now in the hands of the Chinese Communists, to visit the grave of his ancestors.

My next neighbour was a Malay boy, who in his sleep uttered a few words whose meaning I could not very well make out. He appeared to be the pet of his mother, who had, like all affectionate mothers, equipped him with enough food to last him, if he would care to venture, for a journey across the desert of Arabia.

Finally, there was another Chinese, who occupied the bunk above that of the Malay boy. Rather a frail man, he seemed to spend his life clearing his throat every few minutes.

The rest of the passengers were made up of several Chinese, Indians and a Eurasian. As they were some distance from me, I cannot do better than describe them as "just a few more fellow Malayans."

UNGKU OMAR AHMAD,
Form V.

WHY I GO TO THE CINEMA.

I HAVE rather vague impressions of how I enjoyed myself when I first entered a cinema hall. Nevertheless I know that ever since, the cinema has been the first in my entertainment world. As I gaze in retrospect at my childhood days I can still recollect vividly how I jumped, and shouted, and clapped my hands in glee, at the stunts enacted by such personalities as Kane Richmond, Byrd Ralph, Rod Cameron, John Hall, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Buck Jones and many others; and how I laughed myself out at the jokes and pranks of George Formby, Laurel and Hardy and their contemporaries.

Here was another world. My curiosity was greatly aroused as to how such things could take place just on a piece of square white cloth, with a powerful beam of light falling on it. I began to realize that there is another kind of world besides the one I am living in. That is of course the cinema world. This world seems different altogether, where things happen so marvellously, and so swiftly too.

From the books I have read I have gathered that before the advent of the movies, books and the stage used to be the foremost instruments of amusement and relaxation. Books can paint pictures in my mind just as artists paint ineffaceable scenes on canvas. Books even up to the present day are the cheapest form of diversion. It is from books that I learn about the outside world. But the cinema has brought mankind something even better. There I have the chance to see in reality what certain places look like. In fact the cinema has helped greatly in bringing the world closer and closer. It is in the movies that I see for myself how each one of us lives in distant parts of the globe. Floods, famines, wars, epidemics and the various disasters, which happen miles away, are brought before me.

I regard the cinema not as an entertainment alone, but also as a storehouse of knowledge. We cannot deny the fact that the cinema has given a spur to education. I believe that my taste for literature, geography, history and the other branches of learning has been considerably increased through my visits to the cinema hall. Regarding literary tastes I am able to see those characters so charmingly depicted in the books I have read come to life. I begin to appreciate more the ancient wisdom and culture of such great countries as Greece and Rome. In geography I am given the chance to see more vividly how places look, and how my fellow beings live and work. Coming to history—the screen can also depict how our ancestors lived, worked, loved, and fought, from the beginning of time until now; and I am brought closer to the latest discoveries of our age.

SYED YAHYA (PS.),
Remove.

MAY THIS NEVER HAPPEN AGAIN ! ! !

IT was a cold, chilly morning. The breeze swept gently over the river valley. It was still dark, but in the eastern sky there were already some gleams of light.

It grew brighter. It was surely one of the most beautiful sights that nature ever produced. The sun, which was still hidden beyond the horizon, shone brightly through the clouds, and produced golden and crimson colours in the sky. Far away to the north there rose a chain of mountains whose peaks pierced through the morning clouds, whilst to the south an endless stretch of green forests covered the lowland. It was on this morning that I embarked on a sailing vessel for Kota Baharu.

As the wind was favourable, we sailed down the river, through its mouth, and into the wide open sea without any difficulty. The sky was clear and I heard one of the sailors saying to his friend, " Ah, what a fine morning! We shall have good sailing to-day."

We did have good sailing that morning, but as the sun began to descend in the western sky the wind, which had been blowing strongly, gradually died down, and our vessel lay motionless on the sea. Every now and then we could hear faintly the rolling sound of thunder. It grew louder. The wind started blowing now and it bore dark, heavy clouds maliciously from the land towards the sea. A storm was clearly approaching, and we set up our sails hoping that the wind would bear us away from it. But all was in vain, for the storm soon overtook us.

The wind was blowing violently now, and torrential rain began to pour upon us. The sea became very rough. Huge waves tossed our vessel like a feather in the air. Every now and then lightning flashed, and peal after peal of thunder reverberated around us. At last our vessel could stand it no longer. The sails were torn, the masts were broken, and it began to leak. It was soon half-filled with water. More and more water poured in and it gradually sank leaving crew and passengers helpless on the open sea. It was a terrible sight: women shrieked for help. Children clasped their drowning mothers, whilst many of them disappeared in the sea. I managed to find a plank by means of which I could keep afloat. The currents were strong. They carried me away and I soon lost sight of my companions. The storm began to subside and the sea became calm. Miles away through the misty air I could see high mountains. This sight revived my hope and gave me encouragement and strength to try and swim back to land.

The land was far away. Nevertheless I swam till my limbs were exhausted. Now and again I rested myself on the plank; so I continued swimming till night fell.

The night was dark. Not a star was to be seen in the heavens, not a flash of lightning. It was as black as pitch. There was nothing I could see to guide me back to land, and finally I completely lost its direction. However, I prayed to God to save my life and hoped I could once again make my way towards the land on the morrow.

With this hope in mind, I rested my weary body on the plank. The air was cold on my wet body. There was nothing to keep me warm and late in the night I found that my limbs were stiff and aching. Hours passed, and there was still not a sign of day-light.

At dawn, however, the horizon began to appear in a faint line before me. The sky became faintly crimson. It got brighter, and soon it glowed in a deep red. Not a breath of wind blew and the sea was calm. I looked round hoping to see some mountains or land, but in vain, for the currents had borne me miles away out to sea. I realised that it was impossible to get back to land and the thought of death filled my mind. Nevertheless, I remained there quietly until it was broad daylight.

The sun rose higher and higher and shone mercilessly on the sea. Suddenly, far away, I saw some objects floating on the sea. They grew larger. Oh, they were sails and they were coming towards me! At this sight my weak body became strong and I swam with all my might towards them.

It was late in the morning when I found myself helped by some sailors into their boat. As soon as I was comfortably laid down in it, a crowd of them came around me and I told them my whole story. They listened attentively and at the end promised to take me back to land. And so ended the first, and, I devoutly hope, the last sea tragedy in my life.

MOHD. MOKHTAR BIN MAHMUD,

Shell.

FORM II VISITS TAIPING.

ON the 9th October, 1949 thirty two of us, with Mr. Partridge, went on a day's outing to Taiping. We left Kuala Kangsar at 8.00 a.m. by truck and arrived at Taiping at 9.00 a.m. We went straight to the Taiping aerodrome and stayed there for about an hour. Mr. Partridge went to the "Malayan Airways" office to ask permission for us to visit it. We were given permission and a Malay Officer-in-charge took us round. He showed us the wireless room and the fire engine too. In a short time a plane came down and took the passengers who were going to Kuala Lumpur. Then it flew off again. Fifteen minutes later another aeroplane came down and took the passengers who were going to Penang.

We thanked the Malay Officer and went on to the museum. At the museum we saw many interesting things. We left the museum for the lake gardens, where we had our lunch. After lunch we had a short rest. Then we left the lake gardens for the town. We stopped near the Malay Bazaar. Unfortunately the rain started, so we could not walk round the town. We decided to return home and left Taiping at about 3.00 p.m. We reached the college at about 4.00 p.m. We enjoyed the outing very much. We thanked our Headmaster for the use of the truck and Mr. Partridge for taking us.

ABDULLAH AHMAD,

Form II.

THE TOWN MALAYS AND THEIR NATIONAL DRESS.

THE town Malays have almost forgotten that their race has a national dress worthy of their pride. They are beginning to lose the art and desire to wear their national dress and, as a result, it is slowly disappearing. To the tourists or foreigners it is strange to see this once gay and flower-like people in dull Western clothes. The cosmopolitan atmosphere of this country, the bright dresses and the famous sarongs of the natives, have had a lot of publicity especially through the cinemas, but the tourists are often disappointed.

This statement about the national dress does not apply to the women, for they still cling to their sarongs and 'kebayas' and they are proud of them. They have already taken the step of improving the fashion of their dress. In fact they are more "glamour-conscious" to-day than ever before. The time is gone when 'anak dara' bundelled up in clumsy 'baju' and sarong panicked at the sight of a male. Now they have really taken to glamour. They call it being 'modern', as they shock their grandmothers with daring creation of fashion.

It is generally believed that the Malay dress is too loose and uncomfortable for heavy physical work, but it is inexcusable for office workers, students or for those attending social gatherings not to wear their national costume.

In up country towns Raya Days or weddings seem to be the only occasions for a display of a riot of colours. Gay 'kebayas' and sarongs mingle with equally colourful male costumes of silk, satin and threads of gold. Occidental coats and ties are discarded and something of the atmosphere of a true Malay country is recaptured.

Full Malay dress is quite familiar to the eyes of most foreigners in this country though it is no longer a common sight in big towns. The men's dress consists of a pyjama-like 'baju', long trousers and a sarong or 'samping' worn over the 'baju' and trousers. The lower part of the trousers is left exposed. A cap of velvet completes the attire. Dress is by no mean uniform throughout the country. Certain States have their own particular style or variation, but colour is one thing they have in common. Various shade of green or blue are preferred, but red and orange are not uncommon among the younger generation. Yellow was once considered the Royal colour and in the "good old days" ordinary citizens were liable to be put to death if they dared to put on yellow. Nowadays, this custom is ignored. However, the Sultan's suits are extremely picturesque, elaborate and made of the highest quality material. In the eyes of the Malays they create that royal dignity which can never be associated with even the best-tailored European suit.

The 'samping' is not like the ordinary sarongs; it is made of high quality cotton with threads of gold or silver woven into beautiful patterns. Sampings are hand-made and in pre-war days were about twenty or thirty times dearer than the ordinary 'pulikat' or 'batek' sarongs. Their stiffness permits the tying of fanciful knots and this breaks the monotony of having them rolled up like a minature beer barrel about the waist.

On certain ceremonial occasions, for example the installation of sultans or chiefs, the black velvet 'songkok' is discarded in favour of the headkerchief or 'tengkolok'. On such occasions, too, the wearers sport elaborately carved krises.

The full Malay dress with 'tengkolok' and the kris presents the perfect picture of the habitual dress of Malays in the days before occidental dress swept the East and destroyed its splendour. Occasionally, however, one still comes across eccentric old men who insist upon wearing the complete dress whenever they go out. Unfortunately these proud people are fast disappearing.

In pre-war days the walking-out uniform of soldiers of the Malay Regiment was as picturesque as that of the Scottish Regiments. This uniform consists of 'baju' and trousers and 'samping' of green with gold thread. The 'songkok' is of green velvet with the Regimental Crest worn on the right corner. Nowadays the trend is once again towards having the pre-war walking-out uniform for Malay forces. The high cost of the specially made 'samping' and also the continued state of unrest in the country are, however, retarding the quick restoration of the colour and the smartness associated with the Malay Forces.

There is no doubt that, in course of time, the public will once again see the national dress of the Malays being proudly displayed by the Malay soldiers and police. When that time comes the town Malays, who have taken too easily to the padded American-style coats and gaudy neckties, will perhaps reflect and may even regain a new pride in their national dress.

RAJA BIAZID BIN RAJA KAMARULZAMAN,
Form Five.

"A FRAUDULENT DOCTOR."

THERE was once an old lady living alone in a well-furnished house. She became totally blind, and felt much inconvenience and discomfort. She therefore called in a doctor, who was a specialist in eye disease.

The doctor examined her and, saying he could cure her completely, demanded rather a high fee for it. The old lady agreed to pay the fee, provided that she was cured completely, but she would pay nothing otherwise.

The doctor called at her house daily, and went on with his treatment. During his visits he saw that the furniture in the old lady's house was excellent. He coveted it and thought it would be a good plan to steal some of it. He therefore delayed the cure till he had removed most of her furniture. At last he cured her and demanded his fee.

The old lady had her sight completely restored, but when she found that the best of her furniture had gone she refused to pay, saying that the cure was not complete. The doctor then brought the matter to court.

And when the judge questioned the lady, asking if she was not cured of her blindness, she replied that she was, but not completely, for she could not see some of the furniture that had been in her house.

The judge understood the fraud of the doctor and gave judgment against him.

ZAINUDDIN A. HASSAN,
Form IV.

MOONLIGHT NIGHT IN KAMPONG RAJA.

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day.
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea;
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

THE sun has gone, and cattle are being herded into their byres, leaving the green grazing-fields to the care of nocturnal silence. Children are hurrying home, but young folks are still lingering on the way. Time is racing towards darkness, for the night is beginning to lower its mysterious curtain.

Yonder, on the eastern sky, the gay clouds that float hither and thither in a playful manner, gradually change their colour to a yellowish grey. Oh! What beauty! An indescribable beauty! The moon, with her full splendour, now smiles jocundly on the little village of Kampong Raja, which is enshrouded in semi-darkness. Her silver rays beam down on this tiny village. Children emerge from their houses to play, young people indulge gleefully in chattering, but old grandmothers, with their wrinkled faces, seat themselves at the gloomy corner ruthlessly champing their "sireh" (beetle nut) as if they are fighting with a stubborn enemy.

The moon is already high up in the sky, smiling like a charming Queen in a fairy-tale. The night is getting late, but the moon shines brighter than ever. Silence begins to spread its empire. Children stop playing, people hasten to their homes; but the vigilant owls do not cease uttering their mournful cries, which break and echo through, occasionally responded to by their lovers from others parts of the village.

The later the night, the brighter and more glorious the moon becomes. She reflects her silver rays lavishly. A stretch of road from the Police Station to the market resembles a silver beam. The green fields are now asleep, the houses are dark and unite resembling the huge figure of a cruel monster. Now let us sleep; let the world be alone till to-morrow.

ENGKU IBRAHIM,
Shell.

COUNTRY DOCTORING.

BEFORE modern medicines were introduced to this country it was natural for the village folks to receive country doctoring. The local medicine men who practised it were to be found in every corner of the land. In those days they were influential men. They exercised full control over the peasants and used this privilege unsparingly. Even the local chief yielded to their power.

During such a dark age the services of these primitive doctors were not, however, to be despised. Without modern doctors and medicines available it was to such men that the villagers looked for help. To a sick man in the country the presence of these medicine men would at least give confidence of recovering. And the medicines which this local doctor administered would at least act for a minute or two as a soothing balm.

To-day in spite of the general endeavour to eradicate country doctoring there are a good many villagers, living in the remote parts, who still adhere to the old principles. In many minds there still exists an obscure prejudice against the use of modern medicine. Belief in the powers of these local doctors has deep roots in the hearts of ignorant folk. The son has followed the footsteps of his father, unwilling to approach the modern doctors for treatment or even for advice.

The other reason for this conservative attitude is not difficult to trace. Often have I heard an ignorant villager accusing the modern doctors after having been brought to a hospital through some kind of persuasion. With an advanced case of typhoid, for instance, the unlucky man does not survive long after being admitted. It is in such circumstances that the illiterate folk accuse the most skilled doctors of causing the fatal consquence. This rumour is then hard to scotch and takes easy root among the ignorant.

There is another reason why country doctors are still often preferred. Because the local medicine men are poorly educated (and sometimes wholly uneducated) their knowledge is cheap and the medicine they use merely the odds and ends of wild plants. And so the poverty of the country people binds them ever more strongly to country medicines. The poorer the villager the stronger is his belief in his country medicine and the more scared he becomes of modern treatment.

The country doctors are by nature very superstitious. They often look askance, or rather with contempt, at the modern doctors as though determined to establish beyond all doubt that their medicines and charms have the sole power of curing disease.

If not in all at least in many respects country doctoring methods are absurd. Sometimes a mere bowl of "Adams ale" is expected to cure a patient. Coconut juice is their favourite medicine for chicken-pox, and, what is still more absurd, a mixture of this leaf and that is supposed to soothe the pain and finally cure an injury.

This has been the destiny of our unfortunate ignorant friends, and should we be able to come to their early rescue by extending the blessings of modern medicine to the remote villages it will be a great achievement.

JAMALUDDIN,

Form V.

NATURE'S BEAUTY.

I SHALL always remember Muar for the lovely sunset which can be admired from the mouth of the Muar River. One cool bright evening I sat down on the sea-wall enjoying the soft and refreshing evening breeze. All along the wall grew a neat row of shady trees which were covered with little yellow flowers. To my right was the river. The sea was blue and calm. The mangrove trees rose from the waters edge and far behind them stood the gentle slope and cloud-capped mountain of Gunong Ledang—the Mount Ophir of historical times. Westward the eye travelled towards the horizon over the wide expanse of shining water—the Straits of Malacca. Two islands were just visible far away near the horizon.

As I sat there, the sun appeared to sink lower and lower into the sea. Every object had turned into gold. The sky had changed from a bright whitish-blue to a shining golden colour. The wide expanse of the blue water appeared to me to be glittering liquid of molten gold. The little yellow flowers had become golden flowers and the fresh green mangrove trees had turned to a deep purple. A thin line of golden light marked the outline of the mountain.

Suddenly some flying-foxes, which nested among the mangrove trees, appeared and flew round and round above the trees, and each time they flew round there were more and more of them. Then the procession of these foxes was seen flying eastwards across the golden sky until at last they disappeared. Next a fleet of fishing boats was seen bound for home. As these boats drew nearer and nearer the sun sank lower and lower into the horizon and the golden light faded away into a red colour dotted here and there with purple and blue.

Everything was now red. But slowly this too became paler and darker. Only the western horizon was bright with the purple glow of the sunset. This remained lingering for a short while. Soon nothing could be seen anymore except for the very dim light of the light-house, which grew brighter as the evening grew darker and darker.

YAHYA NOOR,

Form V.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS—MALAY.

KATA PENGARANG.

"SA-kali ayer pasang, sa-kali pasir berubah," kata orang tua-tua Melayu itu betul-betul mengenai kedudokan kita pada hari ini berbanding dengan yang ada delapan tahun dahulu. Menilek dari segi perubahan geraklangkah maka hendak-lah kita berkata bahawa orang-orang Melayu kita ada-lah nampak-nya bergopoh-gapah bangun pada mempersesuaikan keadaan mereka dengan zaman, baik dalam bahagian siasat negeri, mahu pun dalam iktisad bangsa yang kuchar-kachir, dan juga dalam usaha memperbaiki dan meninggikan taraf pelajaran anak-anak mereka.

Dalam perkara siasat negeri, orang-orang Melayu boleh-lah di-katakan banyak terhutang budi kapada penganjor-penganjor mereka, terutama Y.B. Datok Onn yang telah berjaya menarek pandangan ramai menubohkan UMNO, ia-itu pertubohan yang jadi tulang belakang siasat Melayu. Maka dengan menerusi pertubohan ini mereka telah dapat di-bawa bekerjasama memileh chorak Kerajaan mengikut kehendak hati sendiri menggantikan Malayan Union yang di-tubohkan sa-lepas perang dunia kedua itu dan juga telah banyak dapat pelajaran dan fikiran terhadap kedudokan mereka sendiri dalam tanah ayer mereka.

Sunggoh pun tidak banyak perkara yang boleh di-sebutkan dari hal kemajuan mereka dalam bahagian iktisad, tetapi dengan kedzahiran Bank Kebangsaan Melayu dan beberapa buah sharikat sechara besar-berasan dalam sa-tengah negeri di Semenanjong ini ada-lah menjadi tanda yang menunjokkan bahawa kesedaran itu telah di-tunaikan dengan perbuatan, sadikit demi sadikit. Maka di-harapkan keadaan demikian berjalan terusmenerus dan berjaya.

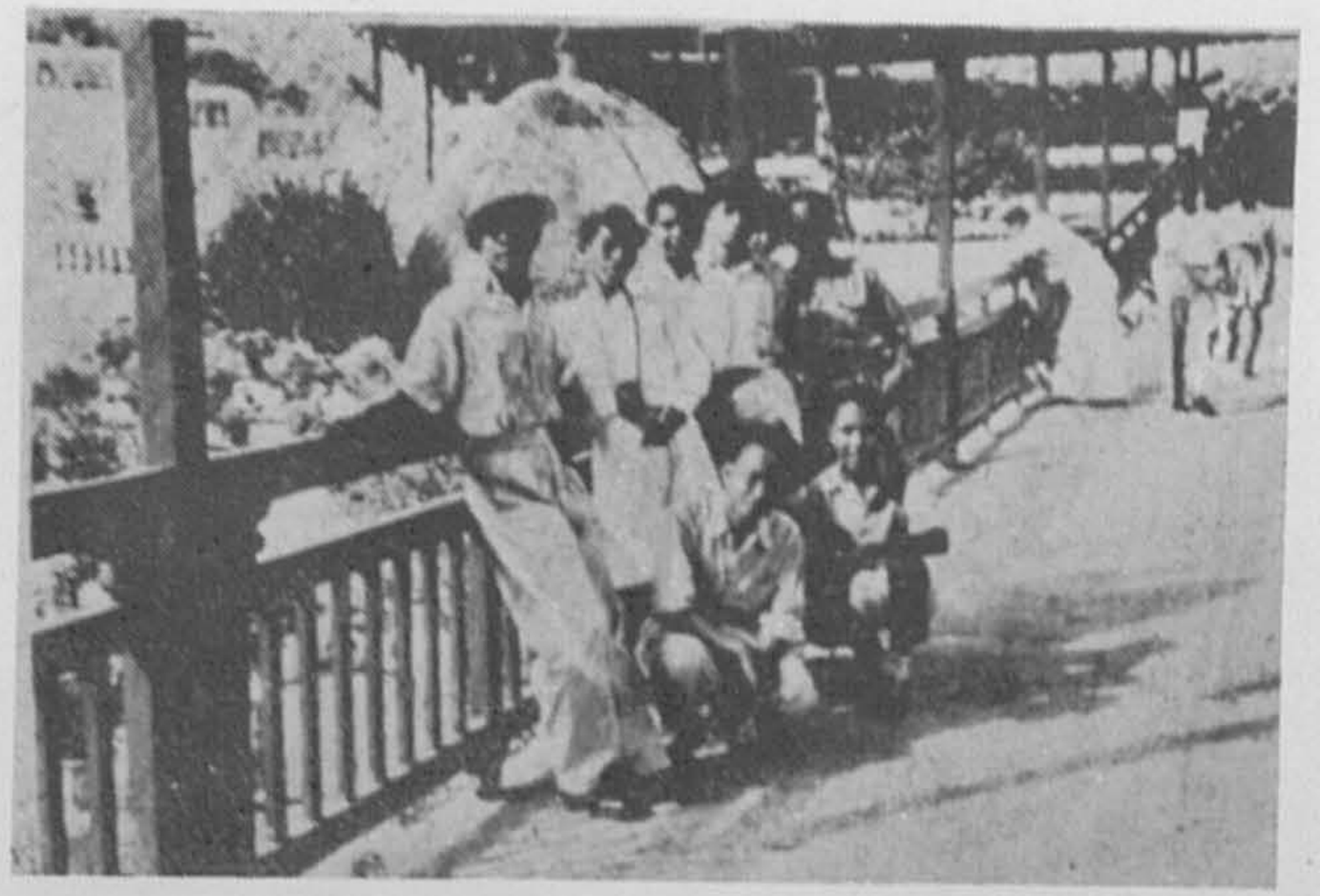
Barangkali perkara-perkara besar yang banyak di-chakapkan oleh orang-orang Melayu sekarang ia-lah masaelah pelajaran, kerana dengan tiada berpelajaran maka mustahil-lah orang-orang Melayu boleh menandingi bangsa-bangsa asing yang telah lama bertapak dan bekerja bersunggoh-sunggoh terhadap kemajuan negeri ini. Nasib sa-suatu bangsa bergantong kapada tinggi atau rendah pelajaran bangsa itu sendiri dan yang demikian, sa-lama orang-orang Melayu maseh kekurangan ahli-ahli yang berpelajaran, sa-lama itu-lah pula-mereka ta' berapa berubah keradaan-nya. Ada pun renchangan lima tahun Kerajaan berkenaan dengan pelajaran yang telah di-umumkan baharu-baharu ini sangat-sangat menarek pandangan dan kegemaran orang ramai manakala keadaan susunan pelajaran di-sekolah-sekolah rendah dan menengah hendak di-perbaiki lagi supaya bersesuai menjadi tapak pelajaran University of Malaya yang baharu di-dirikan itu.

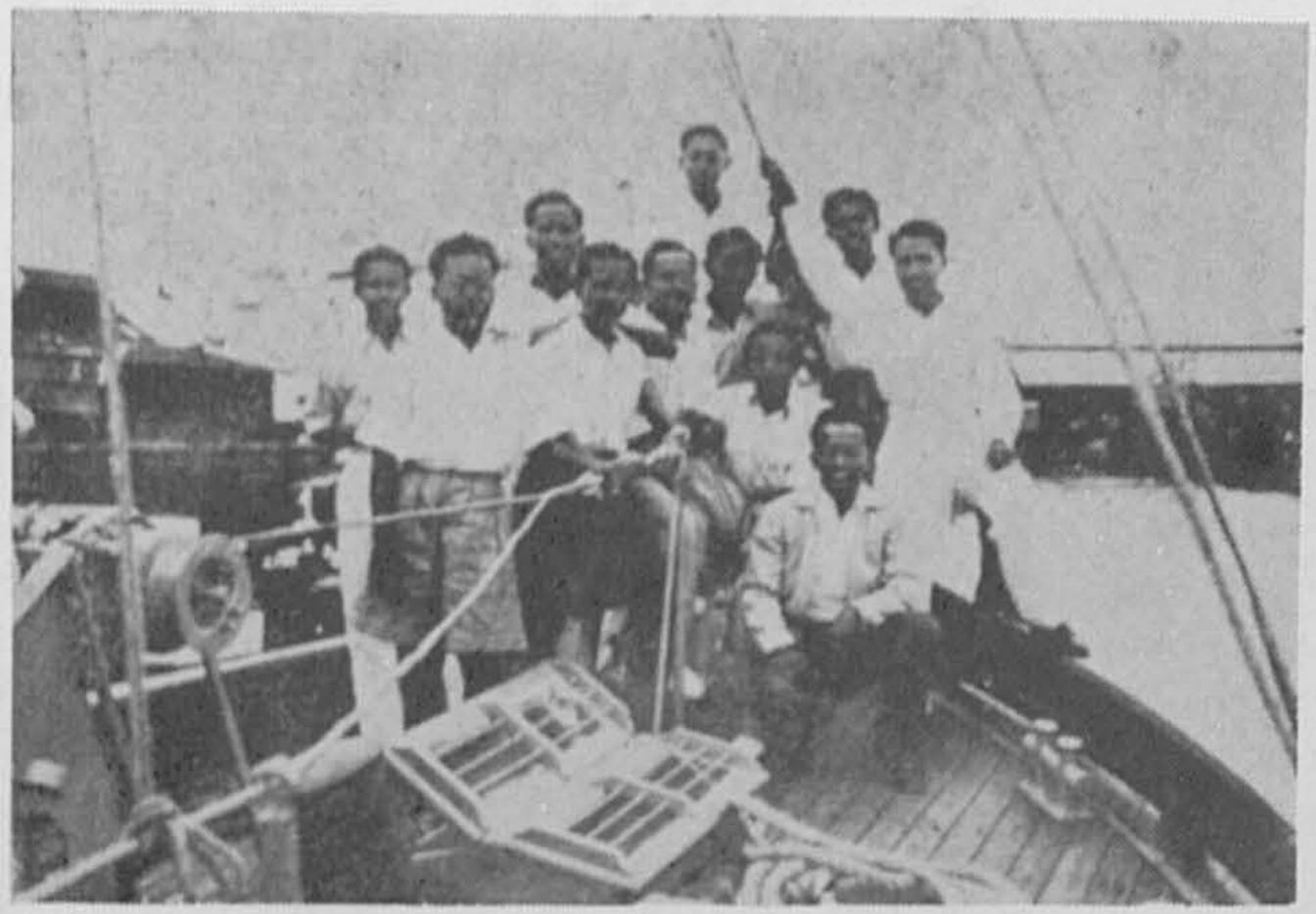
Sa-perkara yang belum pernah mendapat keputusan pada masa-masa yang sudah ia-lah kejayaan Jawatan Kuasa Perhubongan pada mendapat persetujuan terhadap bangsa di-Semenanjong ini, ia-itu dengan menjadikan bahasa Melayu dan Inggeris sahaja di-sifatkan bahasa resmi dan kedua-dua-nya akan di-ajarkan dalam semua sekolah-sekolah Kerajaan dan sekolah-sekolah bantuan Kerajaan. Sunggoh pun langkah ini lama masa-nya baharu boleh di-kechapi buah-nya, tetapi ini-lah sahaja satu jalan yang kelak boleh menetapkan kedudokan satu rupabangsa, fikiran dan pandangan taat setia yang tiada berbelah-bagi kapada pendudok-pendudok yang berbagai-bagai ragam dan chorak bagi sa-sabuah negeri yang menuju kapada berkerajaan sendiri dan berdaulat penoh saperti Semenanjong ini.

THE GAME AGAINST VICTORIA INSTITUTION.

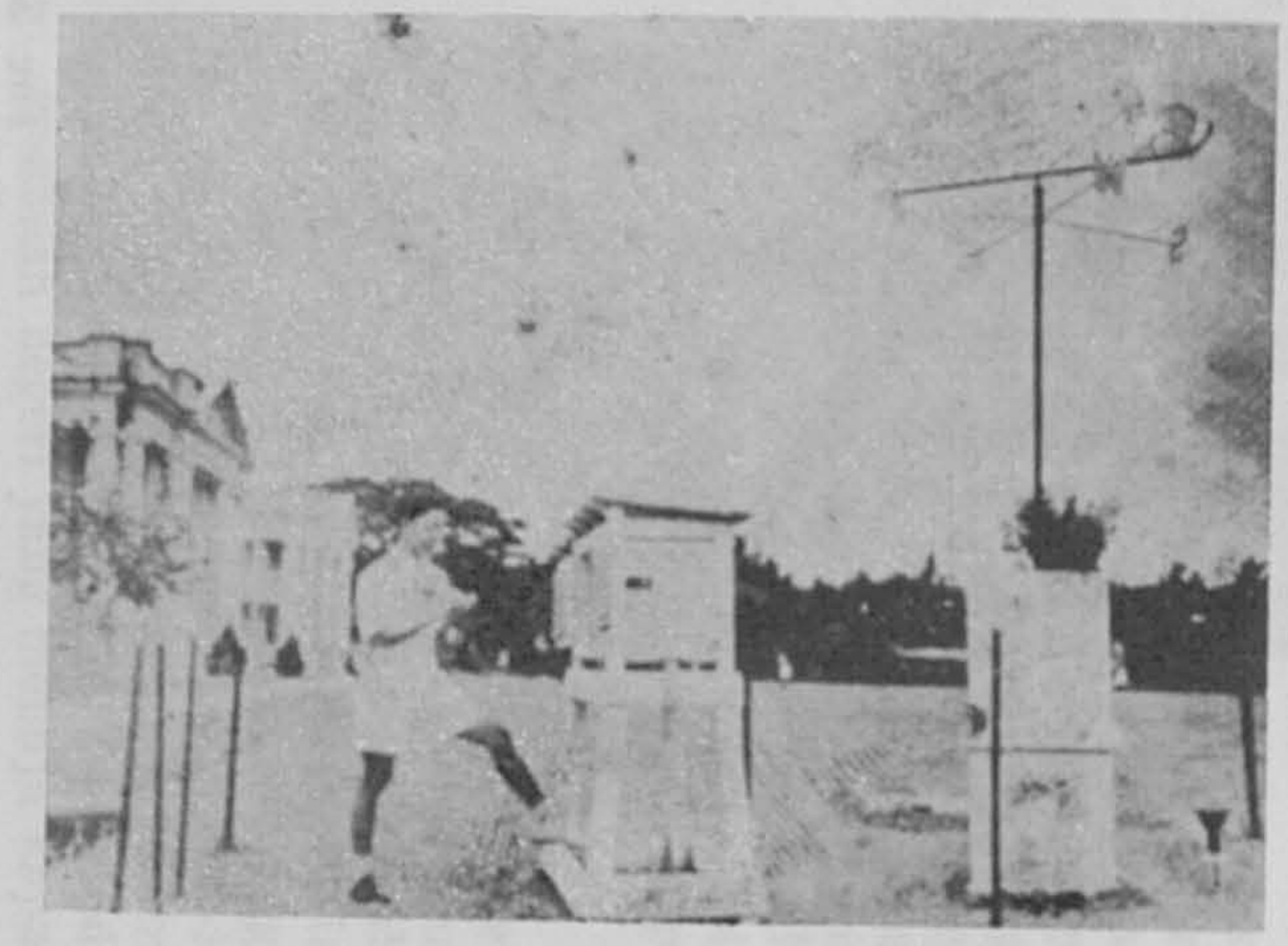
The Teams.

The Skippers.

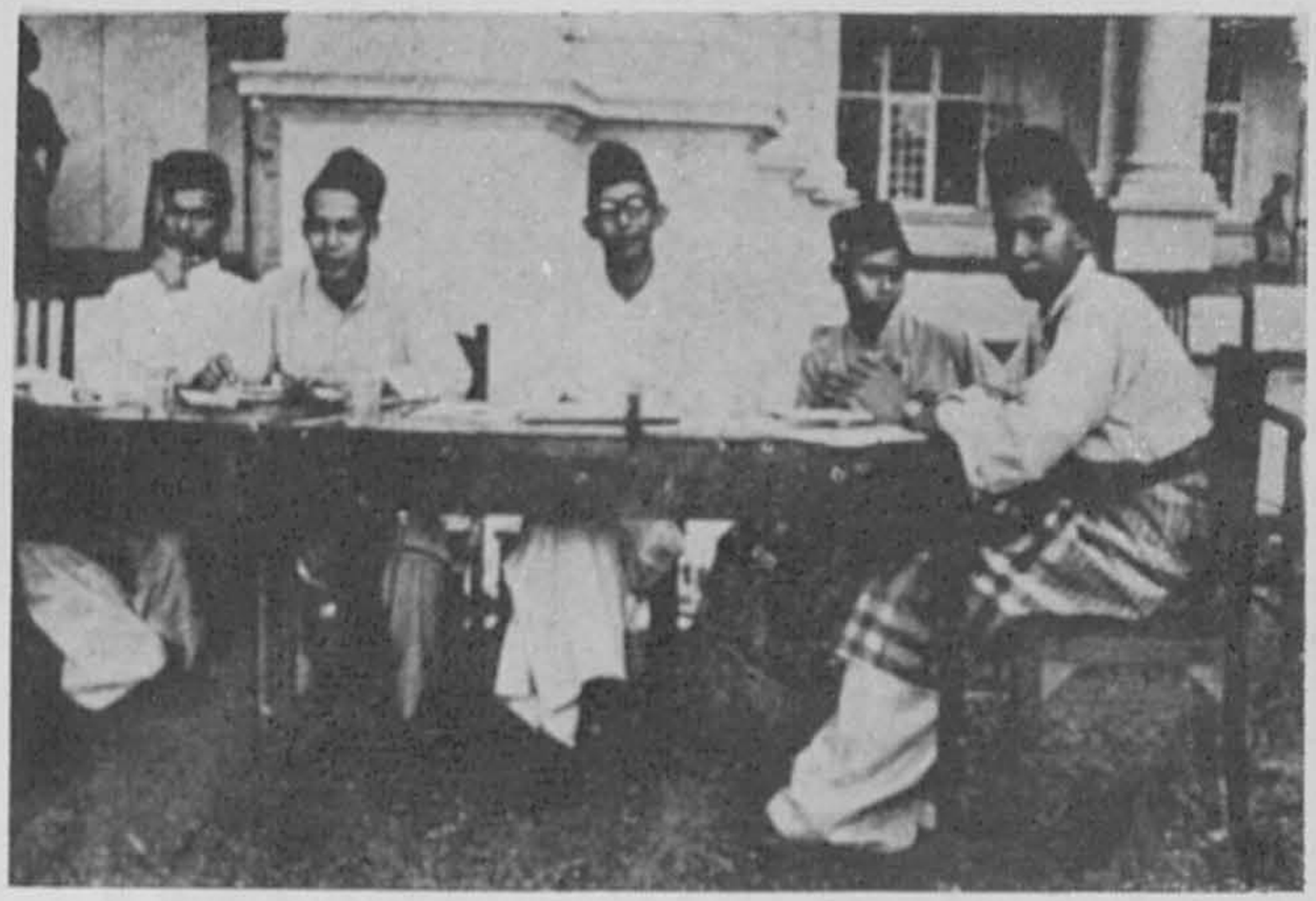




GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S VISIT TO PENANG.



The Weather-Station.



The Recorder's Table at the Athletic Sports.

MEMERHATI KA-BILEK MAJLIS MESHUARAT UNDANGAN.

DALAM masa chuti penggal sekolah, penuntut-penuntut yang gemar memenohkan hari chuti mereka dengan sa-suatu yang boleh menambah pengetahuan ada-lah berbuat bermacham-macham hal. Ada yang pergi melanchong ka-bandar-bandar besar—melawat-lawat museum, kutubkhanah kerana pengetahuan kesusteraan, dan ka-rumah penyiasatan pengetahuan 'alam (*science*); ada yang masok hutan, mendaki bukit dan gunong berhari bermalam memerhati keendahan 'alam dan kekayaan Tuhan sambil meluaskan pendapakan pada bahagian 'ilmu kejadian dan tabi'i, dan ada yang berkelah ka-tepi-tepi laut atau ka-tasek-tasek bagi menchari udara sihat dan menyuka-nyukakan hati. Maka sa-kurang-kurang-nya, ada-lah dudok-dudok sahaja di-rumah, membacha buku-buku cherita, dan menyimak pelajaran mereka bagi faedah penggal akan datang-nya.

Tetapi, apa yang saya buat dalam chuti yang lepas ada-lah agak lain sadikit daripada yang pernah saya buat dan ia-itu sangat menarek hati saya.

Sa-telah melawat-lawat beberapa buah kampong dan bandar-bandar dalam Selangor dan berkelah sa-hari dua di-panti-pantai dan di-darat-darat, pada suatu hari bapa saya telah mempelawa saya pergi melihat-lihat ka-dalam Persidangan Majlis Meshuarat Undangan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Kuala Lumpur. Tentu sahaja ta' kan saya lepaskan bagitu sahaja peluang yang keemasan ini! kerana, sunggoh pun butir-butir persidangan pernah saya bacha dalam surat-surat khabar, maka tidak-lah lengkap rasa-nya jika tidak saya melihat-nya betul-betul pada bila-bila ada peluang terbuka. Jadi-nya, terus sahaja saya sanggupi pelawaan itu.

Mengikut renchangan yang telah di-siarkan kapada pengetahuan ahli-ahli meshuarat, persidangan hari itu di-mulai pukul 10 pagi. Kerana gembira-nya hati saya pukul 9.30 pagi lagi saya sudah sampai ka-dalam dewan meshuarat itu dan dudok pada salah satu kerusi khas bagi pemerhati-pemerhati di-situ. Bilek itu maseh belum berorang lagi kechuali sa-orang Setia Usaha Majlis yang nampak-nya sedang sibok mengator-ngator kertas agenda meshuarat pada masing-masing tempat-nya dan membetulkan kedudokan itu ini mana-mana yang patut. Jadi-nya maseh berpeluang-lah saya memandang rata-rata dalam bilek itu. Bilek itu luas dan di-terangi oleh lampu *electric*, berpuloh-puloh buah banyak-nya bergayutan, di-selangi oleh kipas-kipas yang sentiasa berpusing bagi menyejokkan hawa. Maka pada lapangan yang luas itu terator-lah kerusi-meja, keadaan-nya melengkong tapak kuda; pada tiap-tiap meja terletak perkakas radio dan juga nama ahli meshuarat yang punya meja itu. Ada beberapa perkakas pembesar suara dalam bilek itu. Ada-lah tempat khas dudok Tuan Pesuroh Jaya Tinggi tertinggi sadikit, dan pada lapangan di-hadapan lengkongan itu. Maka di-kiri kanan-nya ada-lah lagi beberapa buah kerusi khas bagi tuan Setia Usaha Agong, tuan Setia Usaha Wang dan tuan Penasihat Undang-Undang. Tempat wartawan-wartawan surat khabar letak-nya terkumpul pada suatu tempat yang terasing ta' berapa jauh dari meja-meja itu.

Beberapa minit hendak sampai masa bersidang kelihatan-lah ahli-ahli meshuarat resmi dan bukan resmi berjujai-jujai datang, masing-masing menuju ka-meja-nya dan dudok. Sa-tengah-nya menyimak-nyimak renchangan yang hendak di-meshuaratkan itu dan sa-paroh-nya berchakap-chakap sa-mentara

menanti-nanti chukup masa. Majlis ini makin lama sa-makin ramai, dan apabila kadar lima minit hendak berbunyi pukul 10, kelihatan-lah semua kerusi itu telah berisi belaka. Tiada-lah dapat saya hendak menerangkan bagaimana kekok-nya saya dudok dalam kumpulan pembesar-pembesar negeri, dari pangkat yang sa-tinggi-tinggi-nya sampai kapada kaum terpelajar wakil-wakil kaum dan raayat itu; tetapi kemudian lega-lah balek hati saya bila melihat keadaan mereka yang ramah-tamah dan masera riang di-antara satu dengan lain-nya, meski pun bahagian saya hanya mesti diam dan dudok membisu sahaja dalam kampulan itu.

Pukul 10 pagi tepat berbunyi-lah locheng menandakan kedatangan Y.T. Pesuroh Jaya Tinggi. Apabila masok tuan itu semua orang pun bangun memberi hormat dan sa-telah ia dudok maka sakalian-nya turut dudok pula. Tetapi kerana rupa-rupa-nya ada beberapa member baharu di-lantek yang akan mengangkat sumpah, maka istiadat melantek pun di-jalankan dengan ahli-ahli baharu itu di-seru oleh Setia Usaha Majlis nama-nya lepas sa-orang sa-orang, bangun mengangkat sumpah di-hadapan ahli-ahli majlis sakalian dan pada tiap-tiap kali terpaksa-lah ahli-ahli semua bangun menyambut-nya. Sa-telah itu persidangan pun di-buka dan di-jalankan mengikut renchangan-nya.

Di-sini tidak-lah berhajat saya hendak menyebutkan perkara-perkara yang di-meshuaratkan pada hari itu, demikian juga kejadian-kejadian yang berlaku dalam majlis itu, ia-itu, ada masa-nya keadaan dalam bilek itu tenang sahaja dan kadang-kadang bergembira pula, istimewa manakala sampai kapada perbahathan yang hangat. Dalam pada itu satu dua perkara bagi faedah penuntut-penuntut patut-lah saya terangkan. Nampak-nya telah menjadi satu adab dalam majlis itu apabila sa-sa-orang tiba gelaran-nya berchakap atau pun hendak memulai berchakap, ia bangun dan memulai chakap-nya dengan seruan *'SIR'* jika dengan bahasa Inggeris dan *'TUAN'* jika dengan bahasa Melayu; kemudian baharu-lah ia meneruskan perchakapan-nya. Butir-butir chakap Melayu-nya itu di-terjemahkan oleh sa-orang jurubahasa ka-dalam bahasa Inggeris. Ada pun pada hari itu hanya sa-orang sahaja yang berchakap dalam bahasa Melayu ia-itu Che' Puteh Mariah.

Kebetulan pada hari itu di-antara perbinchangan besar yang di-bawa ia-lah 'University of Malaya'; maka dapat-lah saya mendengar ahli-ahli meshuarat saperti Y.B.[2] Datok Onn, Datok Thuraisingam, Col. H. S. Lee dan lain-nya bertikam lidah dan mengeluarkan uchapan-uchapan yang hangat terhadap bermacham-macham soal tadbiran negeri, demikian juga bahathan yang panjang berkenaan dengan University oleh Y.B. Tuan M. R. Holgate, Che' Puteh Mariah, Che' Salleh Hakim dan Datok Onn.

Pukul 2 petang baharu-lah persidangan tammat ia-itu sa-telah memakan masa 4 jam. Sunggoh pun demikian, sebab penoh dengan kejadian-kejadian yang baharu belaka dan menarek hati, maka tiada-lah saya berasa penat sadikit pun. Apabila sampai ka-rumah hati saya ada-lah beberapa hari lama-nya tiada lepas daripada kejadian hari itu.

Ishak Pateh Akhir,

Form VI.

ORANG BERHUTANG TIDAK MERDEHEKA.

PERKATAAN tidak merdeheka itu ada-lah luas maana-nya dan kawasan-nya. Yang lazim di-fahamkan orang ia-lah kapada bangsa tertaalok di-bawah kuasa sa-suatu bangsa asing, dalam mana sa-tengah daripada sa-tengah-nya raayat yang kena perentah itu tiada berkemerdehekaan dalam perkara hak milek, dalam berkata-kata bagi mendzahirkan pendapatan 'akal fikiran, dalam berleluasa bagi mengelokkan perdirian masharakat mereka sesama sendiri, dalam hak harta benda dan penat jereh dan juga tiada merdeheka dalam beberapa perkara lagi. Saya tidak-lah hendak mengupas tiada merdeheka jenis ini. Maka apa yang saya suka membawa pembach-pembacha patut menarek pandangan ia-lah kapada suatu jenis *tiada merdeheka* yang kerapkali jadi dalam pergaulan hidup kita hari-hari, ia-itu tiada merdeheka sebab berhutang nama-nya.

Banyak orang-orang memandang rengan akan perangai suka berhutang, ia-itu sesak sadikit, berhutang, hendakkan sa-suatu yang berkenan pada hal awak ta' berduit, berhutang, hendak makan, berhutang, hendak berharta berhutang, hendak-kan nama, berhutang, berkhenduri jamu nikah kahwin, khatam kaji dan itu ini supaya ramai orang jemputan datang dan dapat nama, berhutang, dan apa pun sahaja yang hendak di-buat, asalkan menggunakan wang lebeh dahulu sa-boleh-boleh-nya di-chari luang berhutang baharu di-buat. Sa-sunggoh-nya tersangat-lah tidak elok di-lazimkan perbuatan saperti ini dan sa-boleh-boleh-nya, sa-belum menjadi tabi'at, elok-lah jangan di-buat atau di-'amalkan, kerana jika sudah jadi kebiassaan kelak sangat-lah susah hendak memberhentikan-nya. Pekerjaan yang demikian ada-lah sa-olah-olah kita menggadaikan kemerdehekaan diri kita kapada orang yang kita sangkakan bertimbangrasa kapada kita, tetapi sa-balek-nya ia-lah yang harus akan menyebabkan kita tertundok di-bawah kuit telunjok-nya. Bukan-kah pernah kita dapati salah satu daripada sebab-sebab yang memporakperandakan kehidupan dan nasib sa-saorang dengan sebab dia orang berhutang? Pernah kita jumpai, orang yang hilang meruah-nya, rosak budi pekerti-nya, jadi penjahat, turun darjah, terbuang daripada jawatan, jadi pada, jadi 'abdi, sakit merana, terche-bor ka-dalam kehidupan yang hina, derhaka, hilang sahabat, tidak amanah, membunoh diri, mengikut kata orang sahaja, mungkir janji, dari kaya raya menjadi bangsat sampai tidak ada pengharapan tempat bergantong dan beberapa yang lain lagi di-sebabkan oleh berhutang? Hanya besar kechil-nya 'akibat-nya itu ia-lah mengikut hutang yang di-pikul-nya itu.

Demikian-lah ghalib-nya berlaku: dengan sebab itu jauhkan-lah diri daripada-nya walau sadikit dan meski pun berhutang kapada saudara mara atau kawan yang sa-habis-habis karib, kerana, jika pun hendak di-kata-kan dia suatu perbuatan yang melegakan maka hanya ia-lah bagi kelapangan atau kesukaan yang sa-mentara sahaja, sa-telah itu kita akan di-ekori oleh kedukaan yang berke-panjangan dan tiada berkesudahan.

Ada juga kala-nya kita terpaksa berhutang kerana sebab-sebab yang ta' dapat di-elakkan. Maka sebab-nya ia-lah kita tiada bersedia lebeh dahulu pada menghadap sa-barang kesukaran yang takdir-nya berlaku ka-atas diri kita. Kita lupa akan bidalan 'Sediakan payong sa-belum hujan' dan meng'amalkan peribahasa 'Sudah terbulus baharu melantai' maka itu-lah sebab-nya kita berhutang. Jika kita beringat-ingat lebeh dahulu dalam hal belanja kita, tidak lebeh daripada pendapatan dan sa-banyak sadikit-nyt daripada pendapatan kita itu dapat kita ketepikan buat di-simpan bagi pertolongan akan datang, maka kita tidak-lah akan terchebor ka-dalam lembah hutang. Jika sudah mesti juga kita berhutang kerana

hal yang tidak di-sangka-sangka, patut-lah ingat bahawa selagi belum dapat kita membayar akan hutang itu jangan-lah kita bersenang hati. Bayar-lah dia bila-bila ada sahaja peluang dengan tidak tertanggoh-tanggoh dari esok ka-lusa supaya terlepas kita daripada desakan atau tuntutan yang menjadikan kita gelisah.

Kata Shakespeare 'Meminjam jangan meminjamkan jangan, kerana barang pinjaman itu kerapkali hilang dan sahabat pun hilang oleh-nya,' dan kata hukama: 'Bahawa tidak ada beban yang terlebeh berat kita memikul-nya lain daripada hutang,' ia-lah kata-kata sumbangan yang menunjokkan kejahatan berhutang. Jangan ikut jalan senang sahaja. Jangan ikutkan kehendak hawa nafsu, 'ikut rasa, binasa, ikut hati, mati, dan ikutkan suka, luka.' Orang-orang yang memberi berhutang pada zaman ini di-pehak kita di-sini bukan-lah kebanyakan-nya orang-orang yang ikhlas betul, tetapi ia-lah orang yang menjadikan perbuatan meng-hutangkan itu jalan kehidupan yang sa-habis-habis beruntong. Chontoh-nya, chetty-chetty dan Benggali yang suka meminjamkan duit-nya kapada orang sa-menjak beberapa lama sudah berlaku dalam negeri ini, dan pandang kehidupan mereka, sa-telah itu tilek kapada orang yang telah jadi mangsa-nya yang kebanyakan-nya mendapat kebinasaan dan purakperanda kehidupan di-rumah tangga-nya.

Kadang-kadang ada juga orang yang berhutang chara kechil-kechil kapada sahabat-nya kerana di-ketahui-nya ta' kan-lah sahabat-nya itu sampai hati tidak hendak menolong dia. Tetapi sebab 'adat orang berhutang saperti ikan masok ka-dalam lukah, senang masok susah keluar, demikian-lah juga harus berlaku kapada si yang berhutang itu, susah dia hendak membayar hutang-nya itu, kerana lain daripada itu ada pula hutang-nya yang di-buat bagitu juga jalan-nya. Apa-kah jadi-nya persahabatan-nya? Tidak shak bertambah-tambah ranggang dan budi-nya perlahan-lahan di-pelajari oleh sahabat-nya, akhir-nya, jika dia di-desak juga, berbangkit-lah perkelahian atau perselisehan yang susah kedua pehak-nya berdamai balek dengan elok-nya saperti mula-mula.

Dari sa-kechil-kechil perkara berhutang di-antara sa-orang dengan lain-nya sampai-lah membawa kapada berhutang di-antara Kerajaan dengan Kerajaan boleh kita mempelajari kejahatan berhutang ini. Hanya boleh menimbulkan faedah jika chara berhutang piutang itu di-buat dengan sechara adil dan bertimbangrasa, dan mengikut landasan dan peratoran yang di-nasihatkan oleh pehak Kerajaan.

MEGAT JAAFAR YUNUS,
Shell.

TAREKAN IRAMA.

"Lain dulang lain kaki-nya;
Lain orang lain hati-nya,"

KATA orang tua-tua kita Melayu membahasakan kata-hati sa-seorang, tidak serupa satu dengan lain; kerana ada orang suka membacha-bacha dan mengarang, sa-tengah-nya gemar berchakap dan berpolitic; sa-paroh berniaga, mengira rugi laba sahaja kerja-nya sa-panjang masa, dan di-antara-nya di-dapati juga yang jadi penggemar-penggemar kesustera'an pada bahagian kesenian dan tarekan lagu-lagu sedeh, sayu, marah dan gembira yang beriramakan bayangan chita-rasa. Maka di-antara-nya, agak-nya tarekan irama ini-lah yang berat rata orang menggemari-nya.

Lagu-lagu ada-lah membayangkan keadaan rasa-hati dan chorak-hidup kaum yang menyanyikan tiap-tiap satu daripada-nya. Lagu-lagu timor, mithal-nya, kebanyakan-nya lembut, lanjut dan hiba, menunjokkan gambaran jewa-lara bangsa yang lama melalui berbagai-bagai penanggongan hidup dan pengalaman; sa-balek-nya lagu-lagu barat kabanyakan-nya membayangkan pula keriangan atau merupakan hidup yang ta'mengenal susah.

Bagi mengambil bandingan, ambil-lah lima buah mana-mana piring menyanyi lagu timor, baik lagu-lagu Melayu atau pun juga lagu-lagu 'Arab atau Tamil—pasangkan kapada peti menyanyi tuan. Lepas itu dengar pula lima piring lagu-lagu 'Swing' atau 'Rhumba Barat'—neschaya nampak-lah perbedzaan ini.

Orang-orang Melayu kita ada-lah terkenal dari sa-lama-lama-nya sa-bagai bangsa yang pandai menyanyi. Mereka bukan sahaja gemar membentok lagu, tetapi ia-lah juga mengarang rangkapan berbunga yang mengandongi kias—'ibarat dan sindiran-kata dalam sulaman memuji mau pun menggiat. Bila-kah zaman-nya dan dari mana-kah ambilan mereka tidak-lah ada kenyataan yang bertulis yang hendak di-pegang, tetapi boleh-lah di-jangkakan bahawa mengarang sha'er telah di-ketahui mereka sa-telah datang-nya ugama Islam (anggaran dalam kurun ka-lima-belas); tetapi pantun lebeh lama lagi daripada itu.

Di-sini tidak-lah saya hendak mengupas sejarah dan menurunkan chontoh-chontoh sha'er, pantun, seloka, gurindam dan tamthil 'ibarat Melayu yang tiap-tiap satu-nya ada mempunyai tarekan irama itu kerana ruangan majallah ini sempit bagi tempat-nya, tetapi ada-lah patut saya mengajak saudara-saudara sama memerhatikan bagaimana-kah keadaan yang ada di-hadapan kita pada masa sekarang. Bagi penyiaran 'am, maka Radio Malaya nampak-nya sangat mengambil berat dan menggalakkan tekanan irama ini dan pada waktu-waktu-nya yang di-khaskan orang-orang boleh terhibor dan 'ashek mendengar lagu-lagu yang di-nyanyikan oleh penyanyi-penyanyi angkatan baharu.

Ada-kah kita berpuas hati sa-kadar yang ada itu? Dan gulongan putera puteri terpelajar kita, ada-kah yang telah mengambil bahagian dalam chawangan ini? Biar-lah saya jawab, "Belum banyak," dan sebab-sebab-nya ia-lah orang-orang Melayu kita maseh memikirkan bahawa kasehkan irama dan jadi penyanyi itu jumlah pekerjaan yang rendah.

Saya pernah menuntun wayang-wayang dan sendiwara Melayu, dan bukan sakali dua saya melihat bahawa wayang dan sendiwara yang mendapat sambutan dan kunjongan yang baik. Tetapi tidak-lah juga korang galak-nya saya berjumpa panggong itu kosong, tiada berorang, kerana tiada apa-apa yang menarek hati di-dalam-nya. Dalam zaman kemajuan film-film Barat yang sangat pantas perubahan-nya ini tidak-lah berharga sendiwara-sendiwara dan wayang-wayang Melayu itu jika kaadaan-nya tiada berubah pula sama dengan pantas-nya.

Sa-bagai penutup, mari-lah kita galakkan bersama-sama kesenian Melayu kita kerana kesuboran roh irama yang ada dalam tiap-tiap orang itu, ada-lah dari mutu kesenian bangsa-nya juga.

MOHD. ZAMBLI,

Form Shell.

PERUMPAMAAN MELAYU.

DI-DALAM bahasa tiap-tiap bangsa selalu-nya ada bahasa bidalan, perumpamaan dan kiasan barang sa-bagai-nya. Ada pun guna-nya itu ia-lah sa-bagai kata rengkas-nya bagi sa-suatu yang hendak di-sebutkan. Dalam bahasa Melayu ada beribu-ribu bidalan dan kiasan yang dalam maana-nya. Maka ia-itu ia-lah rekaan orang dahulu-dahulu berpindah dari mulut ka-mulut, sa-hingga sampai-lah pada masa sekarang. Orang-orang sekarang tambah pula lagi dengan perumpamaan-perumpamaan dari bahasa bangsa asing. Daripada ini boleh-lah di-katakan orang dahulu-dahulu itu bijak-bijak juga dalam peri bahasa mereka, sunggoh pun banyak di-antara mereka itu yang tiada mengenal huruf. Sekarang pun boleh kita dapati datok atau nenek kita berchakap, terutama waktu memberi nasihat, kerapkali dengan bahasa kiasan, bidalan atau perumpamaan. Selalu-nya nasihat-nasihat itu berbekas ka-hati kita.

Ambil-lah mithal-nya kata mereka; *'Genggan bara api, biar sampai jadi arang'*. Bidalan ini erti-nya ia-lah apabila kita membuat sa-suatu perkara, biar-lah sampai sudah kita buat dia, dan jangan-lah berhenti sa-kerat jalan. Tetapi separoh bidalan, ada juga yang telah ta' patut lagi di-pakai pada zaman ini, satu daripada-nya pada fikiran saya, ia-lah: *'Hujan mas perak di-negeri orang, hujan keris lembing di-negeri kita, baik juga di-negeri kita lagi.'* Ini tidak patut lagi di-pakai mengikut peredaran zaman. Sekarang, dalam kurun yang ke-XX patut-lah orang-orang Melayu merantau ka-negeri-negeri lain menchari ilmu dan kekayaan, yaani jangan dudok sahaja di-Tanah Melayu ini saperti *katak di-bawah tempurong*. Baik kita mengambil tuladan, ia-itu kapada bangsa-bangsa Eropah dan lain-lain lagi. Orang-orang Eropah masa sekarang ia-lah satu bangsa yang maju dan berkuasa. Ini ia-lah sebab mereka suka belayar, merantau dan tinggal di-negeri orang.

Dalam Tanah Melayu ini sahaja pun boleh kita mengambil chontoh-nya akan elok-nya nasib orang yang merantau itu, ia-itu nasib orang-orang China dan orang-orang Indian. Mereka telah biak dan angka-angka mereka sudah pun dekat hendak serupa dengan Melayu. Hairan! bagaimana boleh jadi bagitu? Ini tiada lain ia-lah juga kerana bangsa China atau lain-nya itu suka merantau, meninggalkan kampong halaman mereka di-negeri masing-masing dan datang ka-mari beranak berchuchu kerana kehidupan dan kekayaan. Di-masa ini mereka sudah pun mengaku bahawa negeri Melayu ini ia-lah juga negeri mereka.

Daripada chontoh ini dapat-lah kita mengetahui berapa-kah besar-nya hikmat merantau itu, ta' usah-lah pandang jauh sampai ka-Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Amerika Utara dan Selatan dan negeri-negeri yang di-Amerika Utara yang sampai membuatkan pendudok-pendudok asli negeri itu masing-masing telah menjadi saperti dagang kapada tanah ayer mereka sendiri. Oleh itu, pada pengagakan saya patut-lah buangkan perumpamaan yang menyekat kita daripada berleluasa yang demikian.

Yang lain-lain lagi ia-lah saperti, *'Biar mati anak, jangan mati adat*, yang kokoh terpakai pada sa-tengah negeri di-Semenanjong ini patut-lah tidak mendapat tempat lagi; saperti kata Datok Onn penganjor Melayu, jika hendak di-pakai juga, terbalekkan dia, kata-lah, *'Biar mati adat, jangan mati anak'*, pula. Demikian-lah sa-tengah daripada bidalan Melayu yang telah luntor itu, ada-nya.

M. Azmi Kamaru'ddin,
Form IV.

MENYAMBUT SANG SURIYA DI-BANDAR.

KOKOK ayam kedengaran berbunyi bersahut-sahutan memechah kesunyian dengan sayup-sayup di-hujong bandar; jalan raya lembab sejok berselimutkan kabus embun dinihari besar. Sunggoh pun beberapa jam dahulu terang benderang sinaran chahaya lampu electric anika warna, sibok dan rioh rendah dengan kereta-kereta dan orang-orang pergi balek, tetapi sekarang hanya berbalam-balam sahaja terentang di-dalam kabus yang puteh sepai itu, sa-olah-olah ada-lah ia menurut sama berihat dan mengantok saperti yang lain-nya. Ada tidak ia-lah sa-kali dua kedengaran bunyi anjing menyalak, kuching berchekak, kerap kerup bunyi kasut Pegawai Keamanan pergi balek, atau suara orang terbatok-batok dan berdengkor, kemudian balek senyap sunyi kembali.

Demikian-lah undang-undang alam. Tetapi hanya-lah buat beberapa ketika sahaja. Bintang Timor, sunggoh pun tadi-nya terang gemilang di-punchak bukit langit mashrik, maka sekarang keadaan-nya mulai tinggi dan chahaya-nya yang berkilat puteh perseh itu sudah pun berubah muram pula di-buat oleh chahaya fajar siddik yang menyengseng naik. Terumpit kapal di-pelabohan beberapa kali kedengaran berbunyi, berbalas-balas dengan semboyan kereta api di-darat, isharat siapa-siapa yang berkenaan hendak-lah berkira sekarang bergerak ka-tempat masing-masing.

Tidak ada kedengaran orang bang atau pun bunyi suara orang sembahyang subboh saperti yang lazim di-dapati di-kampong-kampong, kechuali pada bahagian-bahagian atau tempat-tempat yang tertentu di-mana ada terselit rumah-rumah makan kepunyaan orang-orang Islam sa-buah dua, atau ada masjid terdiri.

Laksana roda berpusing, mula-mula-nya perlahan, kemudian chepat, chepat lagi dan akhir-nya ligat pusingan-nya, demikian-lah juga pemandangan pada pertukaran malam dengan siang ini di-dalam pekan, dalam mana masa yang senyap lenyap tadi-nya ada-lah makin lama sa-makin bertambah bising mengharu dan hingar merioh. Kedai makan lepas sa-buah, sa-buah, pintu-nya terbuka, dan orang-orang di-jalan raya sudah pun mulai ramai berjalan tergochoh-gochoh mengejar kewajipan mereka dan penjaja-penjaja ada yang sudah menerima penghasilan dari usaha mereka yang tidak berapa ketika lama-nya itu.

Tetapi dukachita! dalam ramai-ramai itu, ada-lah satu kaum yang ta' berapa ramai nampak-nya mengambil bahagian dalam kumpulan yang berombak-ombak pergi balek itu. Mereka sudah-lah sadikit bilangan-nya, daripada chahaya muka mereka tidak pula berapa riang dan jauh daripada bergembira. Sunggoh pun mereka berjalan sama, fikiran mereka ada-lah melayang di-awang-awang di-dalam ayunan, nuun, entah di-mana. Mereka bukan keluar dari rumah-rumah besar yang tersergam itu mengikut pintu hadapan, tetapi ia-lah dari chelah-chelah lorong yang sempit, harus dari dalam bilek yang kechil agak-nya di-belakang-belakang sana. Siapa-kah yang telah membuat khilaf, sampai demikian nasib puak ini?....

Di-dalam ramai-ramai itu ada-lah penulis sendiri bersama menaiki sa-buah taxi menuju ka-station kereta api kerana balek ka-sekolah tempat belajar saperti biasa dan tompang bergembira.

WAN ISMAIL SALLEH,

Shell.

KEWAJIPAN SA-SEORANG RAAYAT.

ADA-LAH yang di-katakan raayat itu ia-lah sa-seorang anak negeri pada sa-sebuah Kerajaan yang di-kenal dunia. Kewajipan yang di-tanggong oleh-nya terhadap negeri dan masharakah bangsa sangat-lah besar. Sa-bagai sa-orang raayat maka dia ada-lah memikul bebanan dan menggunakan tenaga pada mengadakan beberapa persediaan buat menegapkan kerajaan negeri-nya; bahkan berdosa jika dia hanya jadi sa-bagai penuntun sahaja.

Jika sa-buah Kerajaan itu kita mithalkan suatu kilang yang mengeluarkan penghasilan, maka sa-seorang raayat ada-lah saperti sa-buah roda atau satu alat yang di-pakai bagi menjalankan jentera kilang itu dalam mana jika ta' bergerak, maka kerja yang di-buat oleh kilang itu tergendala pula jadi-nya, dan harus tiada mendatangkan hasil yang memuaskan.

Bagi menchukupkan kehendak negeri yang terator, ada-lah beberapa banyak persediaan yang di-kehendaki dalam negeri itu, antara-nya termasok-lah sekolah-sekolah, pejabat-pejabat urusan negeri, jalan-jalan raya, alat-alat pengangkutan, bekalan, kawalan, undang-undang yang tersusun dan yang penting sa-kali raayat yang terlateh dan kenal akan kewajipan masing-masing dan bekerja bukan kerana terpaksa, atau di-buat sebab berhajat kapada kepujian tetapi ia-lah sa-bagai kewajipan sa-orang raayat yang berguna. Maka banyak sadikit-nya kerja yang di-buat oleh raayat itu bergantong kapada banyak sadikit-nya negeri atau kerajaan-nya berbuat kapada-nya, dan orang-orang lain memenohkan kewajipan-nya terhadap diri-nya. Tetapi, hanya-lah orang yang tahukan kewajipan-nya sahaja yang pernah menimbang rasa dan membalas budi ini, dan sa-bahagian besar lebeh suka menantikan rahmat dan bantuan sahaja dan jarang-jarang menghulorkan bantuan pula kapada orng lain; sebab perasaan haloba dan ta' tahu mengenang budi tebal ada-nya dalam hati senuberi-nya, atau sebab lalai-nya, pun harus juga akibat-nya demikian.

Orang-orang boleh menampak bagaimana raayat bagi sa-sebuah negeri yang maju saperti di-Eropah dan di-Amerika bekerja dan berusaha, taat dan setia dengan sa-benar-benar-nya kapada kerajaan negeri mereka, hingga, bila di-kehendaki berkhidmat, dengan ta'lengah mereka mara dan menawarkan badan dan nyawa mereka.

Mereka taat akan undang-undang negeri kerana undang-undang itu buatan mereka; mereka tahu akan tanggongan mereka dan gemar melihat bahawa apa-apa yang kelihatan di-keliling dan yang berjalan di-dalam negeri ia-lah dari buah tangan dan usaha mereka belaka.

Ini-lah kewajipan sa-seorang raayat, dan demikian-lah raayat yang berguna, yang tahukan bahawa memenohi kewajipan itu menaikkan mutu darjah kerajaan, bangsa dan persaudaraan sesama kaum manusia.

Pileh-lah mana-mana mengikut kechenderongan hati, kerana pekerjaan yang di-buat dengan pilehan hati sendiri itu-lah lebeh gembira membuat-nya daripada pilehan orang lain. Umor kita pendek dan sangat berharga, yang demikian, jangan-lah di-habiskan dia dengan membuat pekerjaan yang membosankan hati dan yang kelak boleh mendatangkan keloh kesah dan risau. Beberapa kejadian

yang pelek dapat di-adakan orang dalam dunia pada masa sekarang sebab ini-lah. Jangan waktu itu di-sia-siakan. Sa-bagai sa-orang raayat, gunakan waktu itu untok faedah ramai.

Biasa-nya sa-seorang yang tekun di-atas sa-suatu usaha-nya itu ada juga mendapat ilham Tuhan Yang Maha Kuasa sampai terlupa atau tiada di-rasa-nya langsong keberatan-keberatan masa menjalankan usaha-nya itu; akhir-nya, hasil usaha-nya di-dapati lebeh daripada yang di-sangka-sangka.

Al hasil-nya, buat-lah sa-suatu apa jua dan bila-bila ada sahaja peluang terbuka, kerana ia-itu kewajipan yang memberi faedah kapada negeri dan Kerajaan.

KAMARULZAMAN,

Form VI.

"BERAPA BERAT MATA MEMANDANG, BERAT LAGI BAHU MEMIKUL."

APA-apa yang kita buat lazim-nya ada yang menegor-nya perbuatan kita itu-ada-ada sahaja tentang-nya yang ta' kena pada mata orang, walau pun telah bersunggoh-sunggoh kita membuat-nya dan rasa-rasa-nya tidak-lah dapat lagi orang menchachat akan dia. Bukan tidak pernah kita merajok di-buat-nya dan balek kita memarahkan orang yang menyalahkan kita itu, kerana, penat-penat kita membuat-nya tiba-tiba dia datang menyalahkan sahaja dengan berkata ini ta' betul dan itu ta' kena, pada hal belum tahu ada-kah pula dia boleh membuat sa-suatu-nya lebeh sempurna daripada kita?

Tabiat suka menyalahkan itu ia-lah perkara lazim, jangan-lah lekas benar dia kita pandang berat kerana memang-lah adat-nya, sa-suatu itu tersangat senang memechat-nya daripada membuat-nya. Kata Shakespeare: 'Jika sa-kira-nya membuat barang sa-suatu itu senang saperti berkata-kata sahaja maka tidak-lah shak bahawa langgar-langgar dalam dunia ini dengan segera akan bertukar kapada gereja-gereja yang besar dan pondok-pondok yang di-diami oleh orang-orang miskin itu akan menjelma menjadi istana raja-raja' dan kata orang-orang Melayu pula 'apa-lah susah-nya berkata, menggerakkan bibir atas dengan bibir bawah sahaja, jika dendak tahu chuba buat pula! atau "Berapa-lah berat mata memandang, berat lagi bahu memikul," kata peribahasa orang tua-tua Melayu memberi ingat kapada sa-saorang yang suka memechat perbuatan orang lain dengan tidak memikir-atau menimbangkan lebeh jauh akan kesukaran atau keberatan yang di-tanggong oleh orang yang memikul-nya.

Bagaimana kata orang, 'Rambut-lah yang sama hitam, tetapi hati lain-lain,' dan 'tiada satu pun benda dalam dunia ini yang dua serupa betul-betul,' maka demikian-lah juga kebolehan sa-saorang, tiada-lah dua yang sama, atau pendapatan orang yang dua bersetujuan salin ta' tumpah. Dengan memandang dari segi ini berkata lagi peptah: 'Ukor baju di-badan sendiri,' yaani memadankan hal orang dengan keadaan yang ada pada rasa hati sendiri. Ini-lah kejadian yang pernah kita dapati dia pada sa-bilang hari, baik di-tempat perkumpulan mau pun di-padang tempat permainan, di-rumah-rumah persekutuan dan juga di-majlis-majlis keramaian, tidak sunyi kita dapati sa-orang menchakapkan hal orang lain, mengumpat mengeji si-polan-sipolan, dan menimbulkan tudohan-tudohan ka-atas sa-orang dengan mengikutkan rasahati dan fikiran sendiri. Jika yang di-chakapkan

itu sa-orang yang bertanggong jawab dalam hal pemerentahan maka kelak kita dengar-lah dari pehak yang bertentangan dengan-nya bermacham-macham chachat dan kekhilapan yang boleh di-buat oleh orang itu' jika di-padang permainan kelak kita dangar-lah kesalahan-kesalahan dan sifat-saifat kekurangan pemain-pemain dan jika di-majlis keramaian atau jamuan akan dapat kita dengar kekurangan-kekurangan sempurna majlis itu. Pendek-nya, tidak ada satu pun chelah atau sudut yang kita dapati ta' di-chachat orang. Maka dengan sebab ini-lah saya berkata di-atas, ia-itu ta' usah lah kita memandang berat akan kejadian ini dan dalam masa kita bersabar mendengar-nya, tumpukan hati kita kapada peribahasa yang di-kepalakan di-atas, mudah-mudahan terlepas kita daripada tudohan tudohan pula. Kita patut-lah selalu ingat bahawa di-antara orang-orang yang gemar menchachat itu ada-lah juga ramai yang tiada apa benar kelebehan-nya selain daripada pandai berkata-kata sahaja saperti kata pepatah Inggeris. 'Tong yang kosong itu biasa-nya kuat bunyi-nya.'

Sunggoh pun demikian hal-nya, maka satu perkara hendak-lah juga kita fikirkan dia yaani, ada-kah kata-kata itu keluar dengan rupa melepaskan dendam atau berchorak mengumpat atau sa-suatu muslihat diri yang berkata atau sa-benar-benar-nya tegoran membena! Maka jika ada-lah daripada jenis yang akhir itu elok-lah kita pakai sa-bagai nasihat, kerana satu perkara ada-lah nyata di-hadapan kita ia-itu, walau apa dan bagaimana sempurna-nya sa-suatu itu maka ada-lah ia-nya di-atasi oleh yang lain, dengan sebab itu tidak-lah patut kita lekas sahaja puas hati dengan apa yang dapat kita buat tetapi pandang-lah lebeh jauh kapada apa yang boleh di-buat orang pula, dan tetapkan 'azam kita bahawa kita juga berharap dapat meningkat kapada darjah itu atau sa-kurang-kurang-nya dengan kadar yang terchapai oleh kebolehan kita.

Ada pun peribahasa "Berapa berat mata memandang, berat lagi bahu memikul ini tepat benar kena-nya dengan suasana yang ada di-keliling UMNO, ia-itu pertubohan siasat Melayu pada masa sekarang yang kita dapati sedang teruji dan bergonchang. Bermacham macham tudohan, umpatan dan cherchaan telah di-datangkan kapada pemimpin-pemimpin pertubohan yang tersebut, konon-nya, pertubohan ini telah memesongkan haluan-nya kapada arah yang mengechewakan hak-hak Melayu dan telah tidak boleh menghasilkan sa-suatu rupa faedah kapada ahli-ahli-nya. Maka tidak-lah siapa yang lebeh merasa berat atau jelas-nya yang kerapakali ta' dapat tidor lena memikirkan hal UMNO ini selain daripada Yang Di Pertua Agong-nya bersama dengan beberapa orang yang betul-betul berusaha di-samping-nya siang malam jua, ada-nya.

NIK ISHAK,

Shell.

DALAM SA-BUAH KAMPONG.

SUDAH dua bulan hujan tidak turun: tanam-tanaman telah mulai bertukar warna dan lalang pada merata-rata kampong telah mulai banyak yang ber-warna kuning merah daun-nya sebab panas itu. Padi yang baharu di-tanam jikalau tidak kerana ayer empangan harus-lah lama sudah mati-nya. Sawah-sawah yang menggunakan ayer kinchir telah mulai kekurangan ayer kerana ayer sungai makin sa-hari sa-makin beransor kering. Sawah yang mendapat ayer daripada anak sungai telah pun kering langsong.

Penoreh-penoreh getah yang bekerja lepas musim menanam padi telah berhenti memotong dekat sa-bulan lama-nya kerana kekurangan sangat susu getah-nya oleh kemarau itu. Daun-daun getah telah mulai gugor dan yang tinggal lagi itu berwarna kuning kemerah-merahan pula. Sa-tengah ladang pula, chuma pokok dan dahan sahaja yang kelihatan.

Oleh yang demikian ramai-lah orang-orang di-kampong itu tidak bekerja pagi saperti biasa dan kedai kopi yang dua buah di-kampong itu pun penoh sesak-lah oleh orang tua muda, laki-laki dan perempuan. Di-situ mereka berbual-bual, ada yang berchadang dan merenchangkan tempat menchari ikan dan lain-lain-nya. Sa-hingga pukul sa-belas pagi baharu-lah kedai-kedai itu lengang sadikit. Yang hendak menchari ikan balek-lah ka-rumah menyediakan perkakas-perkakas menchari ikan saperti jala, jeramak, tanggok dan sa-bagai-nya. Kemudian pergi-lah mereka, ada yang ka-lombong tinggal, ada yang ka-lubok-lubok dan ada yang ka-sungai yang telah kering itu. Sa-tengah-nya membawa nasi bekal kerana tempat yang hendak di-pergikan itu jauh.

Orang muda-muda yang sedang lasak, mana-mana yang ta' gemar kerja renchah-renchah itu lain pula kerja-nya. Di-antara-nya ada juga yang menghabiskan masa di-kedai-kedai China itu lagi bermain daun terup dan ada yang menunggang-nunggang besikal *'sports'*, Pada waktu dzuhor, sunyi lengang-lah dalam kampong itu, hayna kokok ayam sahaja yang kedengaran se-kali-sekala.

Mereka harus-lah berbaring-baring atau tidor sebab hawa panas radang itu. Pukul tiga, kampong itu pun hidup balek oleh suara budak-budak bermain permainan mereka daripada gasing, layang-layang dan sa-bagai-nya. Pemuda-pemuda yang sa-bulan tidak bekerja menoreh getah ada juga yang pergi mandi sungai. Sa-telah memakai pakaian yang agak kemas sadikit, maka mereka pun pergi-lah ka-kedai kopi berbual-bual dengan sahabat handai mereka semula.

Orang-orang yang menchari ikan tadi telah balek dan ikan yang hendak di-jual telah di-chuchok dengan tali, di-jajakan; kebanyakan-nya ka-kedai kopi yang selalu di-kerumuni-nya itu sahaja di-tolakkan-nya.

Hari makin beransor petang. Langit yang cherah dan biru telah mulai bertukar dengan tompok-tompok puteh kekuning-kuningan. Tiupan bayu ada-lah sadikit sejok dan sedap. Padang sekolah Melayu di-situ penoh-lah nampak-nya oleh pemuda-pemuda bersokan, berbagai-bagai ragam saperti bola sepak, sepak raga dan *badminton*. Jambatan di-jalan raya tidak juga sunyi, kerana ramai pemuda-pemuda yang tidak bermain, berdiri-diri di-situ berbual-bual.

Matahari hampir jatoh di-balek gunong; padang sekolah dan jambatan itu pun beransor lengang. Sa-ketika, riang-riang pun berbunyi dan taptibau pun melambong tinggi melayang-melayang. Kedengaran-lah bunyi orang bang di-surau hampir di-situ. Jalan raya lengang semula dan hari pun gelap senja. Tidak-lah lagi banyak pendengaran kechulai suara chahing gelang-gelang. Chahaya pelita di-rumah yang berselerak itu kelihatan berkerlipan di-sana sini. Di-dalam-nya kadang-kadang kedengaran suara budak-budak membacha *kor'an*. Pukul sa-belas kampong itu pun gelap-lah; orang-orang-nya tidor kerana penat bekerja atau bermain pada siang hari itu gamak-nya.

DAUD SHAMARUDDIN,

Form V.

MENANG IKAN DI-PANTAI TIMOR SEMENANJONG.

ADA-LAH pendudok-pendudok di-tepi laut timor Semenanjong ini kebanyakan mendapat kehidupan dengan menangkap ikan. Parkerjaan ini-lah mata pencharian mereka yang terutama; ia-itu barangkali pada permandangan orang-orang di-darat sangat susah dan berbahaya benar kerja mereka itu, tetapi sebab mereka telah biasa dalam perkerjaan ini dan kerja mereka, maka tiada-lah di-hiraukan sangat lagi oleh mereka akan keberatan itu. Sunggoh pun pernah juga terjadi kemalangan di-laut, seperti karam, terkena rompak atau pun terkandas dan kadang-kadang hanyut pula beberapa jauh ka-tengah laut China itu di-osong oleh ribut, tetapi, ini pun kapada mereka satu perkara biasa sahaja—saperti kemalangan yang pernah di-rasa oleh orang di-darat, umpama-nya jatoh motor car, amti jatoh, di-tangkap harimau atau di-bunoh oleh penjahat-penjahat dan sa-bagai-nya juga.

Dalama pada itu ada-lah yang lain yang mendukachitakan sadikit memandang kehidupan mereka, terutama pehak orang-orang Melayu. Mereka banyak yang miskin daripada yang kaya. Pendek-nya, yang ramai 'hidup kais pagi makan pagi dan kais petang makan petang' itu-lah. Nampak-nya bukan tidak pernah hasil perkerjaan mereka tiada bersepadan dengan kesusahan yang di-terima. Kadang-kadang, sunggoh pun banyak juga dapat ikan, tetapi jadi mangsa pula kapada peraeh-peraeh ikan orang China di-darat, ia-itu, ikan-ikan itu di-tolakkan dengan harga ikut kata peraeh itu sahaja. Mahu ta'mahu di-buat-lah juga demikian, kerana tiada tempat lain hendak di-tolakkan, tambahan pula bagi orang yang telah terikat oleh satu perjanjian sama sendiri atau telah mengambil barang atau wang sambutan (terhutang) kerana di-desak oleh kesukaran hidup anak beranak.

Dari hal mereka berkerja ini pula kebanyakan di-buat berasing-asingan, yaani tiada dengan jalan bersharikat besar, sebab itu-lah agak-nya jadi bagitu susah-nya mereka dan yang boleh di-buat oleh mereka ia-lah kerja sa-chara berkechil sahaja. Yang saya tahu benar mithal-nya ia-lah di-Bachok. Mereka keluar meninggalkan rumah agak pukul dua malam; masa orang-orang tengah sedap tidor mereka bangun memasak nasi bekalan—kemudian turun ka-laut; ada yang sa-orang ada yang berdua, dan ada juga yang berkawan empat lima orang sa-perahu membawa jaring, pukat dan lain-lain perkakas menangkap ikan. Berhanyut-lah masing-masing di-laut itu, kadang-kadang pergi jauh ka-tengah sampai empat lima batu atau lebeh dan masa-masa-nya pergi balek di-tepi-tepi-pantai sahaja. Barangkali ada unjam di-tengah laut sana, kena-lah mereka pergi merentangkan pukat-nya. Mereka menyelam bermenet-menet mendengarkan ikan, dan juga berpanas berlapar berhari-harian di-situ. Nasib baik banyak dapat ikan, dan nasib malang pulang dengan perahu kosong.

Pada fikiran saya, jika mereka bersharikat dan berkerja sama-sama, harus boleh dapat membuat perusahaan yang besar saperti nelayan-nelayan China dan Jepun yang mengunakan kapal itu. Hanya dengan bersharikat sahaja nelayan-nelayan ini boleh mengadakan modal yang besar dan membuat perusahan yang mendatangkan keuntongan yang besar—Ada-nya.

YUSOFF BIN MUDA,

Remove.

Cherita Rengkas.

"AYER MATA BULAN?"

"LEPAS-MAKAN dinihari aku termenong. Otak-ku rasa-nya kurang waras dan fikiran-ku terharu, melayang-layang. Sunggoh pun aku sedang dudok bersama-sama ibu bapa dan adek kakak-ku saperti biasa, tetapi buah butir yang di-bualkan mereka tiada-lah aku terdengar—fikiran-ku melara jauh, jaauuh, ka-'alam sunyi di-luar sana.

"Aku ta' tahan dudok, oleh itu terpaksa-lah aku bangun pergi memenchilkan diri, dudok di-atas bangku hampir tangga rumah-ku. Sa-jurus, aku dengar jam berbunyi tiga kali memberi isharat waktu sudah pukul tiga pagi.

"Dalam dudok-dudok aku terasa tiupan angin pagi yang dingin. Di-keliling-ku 'alam aman dan tenteram. Mata-ku memandang ka-keliling, tiada kelihatan satu jasad pun lain daripada diri-ku. Kesaorangan rupa-nya aku; tetapi megah, seolah-olah 'alam yang bagitu luas dapat ku-punyai sa-orang, sa-kurang-kurang-nya buat sa-mentara!

"Tetapi yang sa-betul-nya aku bukan sa-orang diri, kerana, dari chelah-chelah daun kelapa yang lembab dan berkilat oleh titekan embun pagi itu ku-lihat wajah Sang Bulan meninjau, sa-olah-olah tersenyum simpul mengejek-ngejek aku yang sedang kelemasan.

"Aku termenong juga. Mata-ku tepat menentangi Sang Kamar—tiada jemu-jemu-nya aku memandang, hingga akhir-nya, ku-dapati diri-ku melayang di-'alam khayal. Di-dalam khayal aku tersentak, dada-ku berombak, turun naik nafas-ku, kerana, di-dalam bulan yang ku-amat-amati itu kelihatan wajah yang ku-kenali dia beberapa lama dahulu. Bertambah sa'at bertambah hampir dia datang mendapatkan-ku, sedang aku mara pula mendekati dia. Hati-ku tenang dan rasa-nya mata-ku tidak menipu aku. Sekarang aku bertentangan muka.

"Ta' semena-mena hati-ku hiba, ayer mata-ku ta' sedar meleleh keluar dari kelopak mata-ku—keluar melembabkan kedua belah pipi; menangis rupa-nya aku, terkenangkan hal yang lama, ikatan setia sama-sama ikhlas yang telah di-buat tetapi telah putus.

"'Orang berchinta banyak ragam; Si Teruna ada juga yang jatoh chinta sebab mengikutkan rentunan nafsu, dan Si Gadis senyampang berdekatan,' demikian-lah bisekan hati-ku masa itu. Tetapi chinta-ku lain daripada yang lain! Chinta suchi berseh yang ta' berbelah bagi.....Di-dalam berkenal-kenalan pernah berutus-utusan surat dan masing-masing mendzahirkan rasa-hati—biasa juga bertemu muka berdekat-dekatan dan berchakap sa-patah dua.

"Tetapi, sedang demikian hal-nya, ta' di-sangka-sangka telah putus, jatoh pechah terhempas sa-olah-olah kacha jatoh ka-batu dan mustahil bertaup kembali ....."

Demikian-lah Si Yatim yang dudok termenong ini mengeloh meratapkan susu tumpah-nya. Ia merasa gelisah kerana pinangan-nya kapada pilehan hati-nya telah terbatal, dan sa-bagai pembakar hati-nya lagi, buah hati-nya itu sudah pun berkahwin dengan orang lain.....

"Tiba-tiba aku tersentak dari khayal-ku. Ku-dapati diri-ku maseh merenong juga kapada wajah kekaseh-ku menerusi chelah-chelah ruangan daun kelapa itu. Ayer mata-ku melurut juga keluar, insaf-lah aku dan di-harapkan orang lain ta' ada yang sa-nasib dengan-ku.

"Bertambah chepat ayer mata-ku itu menitek, sa-olah-olah sama chepat-nya dengan titekan hujan gerimis yang sudah mulai turun pada masa itu. Ku-rasa diri-ku basah dan lembab, baharu-lah aku sedar betul, rupa-nya Maha Dewi yang tadi-nya teman-ku, sudah pun lenyap dari pandangan ka-balek kabus-kabus hitam yang membawa hujan itu.

"Ada-kah sa-benar-nya hujan gerimis yang gugor itu atau *Ayer Mata Bulan?*

"Aku mengeloh. Tuboh-ku lemah dan dengan ta' lengah naik-lah aku ka-rumah merebahkan diri. Sa-bentar tertidor-lah aku."

"ANAK AJIT,"

Form VI.

SA-HARI.....

Berkokok ayam sahut membalas,
Locheng berbunyi sambut mengulas;
Enam kali 'ku bilang jelas;
Bangun berpugak rajin dan chulas.

Pukul tujoh jangan-lah lengah
Masok Class termengah-mengah;
Lamun lalai jenaka berpungah,
Kamu nan kelak dudok di-tengah.

Pukul *lapan sa-tengah* tiba,
Ka-bilek makan tuju-lah raba;
Di-sana terletak anika serba,
Beramai dudok bertindeh riba.

Sembilan suku datang merapat,
Sedia sa-mula balek ka-tempat;
Sampai-lah *satu* baharu sempat,
Ka-bilek makan terlompat-lompat.

Pukul *dua* balek belajar,
Sa-paroh berkitab sa-tengah melanchar.
Empat sa-tengah ka-padang berkejar,
Bermain-main berkinjar-kinjar.

Pukul *enam* permainan tammat,
Terburu mandi tersangat gamat;
Tujoh suku dengar alamat,
Makan malam do'a selamat.

Kurang suku pukul lapan,
Sa-kali lagi mara ka-depan;
Ka-bilek belajar kami tampan,
Tekun mengulit kewajipan.

Sa-telah sampai *sembilan suku,*
Balek-lah rioh yang tenang liku;
Walau pun sa-tengah maseh di-bangku,
Sedang ashek matala'ah buku.

Sembilan sa-tengah sa-tengah budak,
Tidor di-bilek jangan tidak;
Kechulai-lah ada suatu kehendak,
Boleh-lah, asalkan tidak bertandak.

Sa-kian-lah hiboran peri,
Bertahun lama masa edari;
Menyiasat mengungkit ilmu di-chari,
Tuhan berkatkan kemudian hari.

ALWEE,
Form III.

"KU SAMBUT SENJA.

'Ku sambut senja
Di-masa matahari lenyap menghilang,
Di-balek bukit lengkaran teja:
Membuatkan 'alam bermuram derja;
Aku bershukor, peluang-ku ta' hilang.

'Ku sambut senja
Di-dalam sibok merga merebut waktu,
Si Rajin balek bekerja
Dari menunaikan khidmat yang tertentu,
Walhal Si Ternah maseh terkinja-kinja.

'Ku sambut senja
Dalam gema suara riang-riang
Memechah tenang sunyi gelap pekat,
Yang saperti bersengaja
Membentang mandong di-langit jagat.

Ku sambut senja;
Berdiri aku di-samping teman-teman,
Sama memuja
Kebesaran Ilahi Maliku'r Rahman;
Di-terang lampu aku mendo'a memohan aman.

'Ku sambut senja
Di-masa angkasa cherah, bintang gemerlapan,
Aku menaja-naja
Renchangan yang bakal 'ku tempoh di-hadapan,
Penoh dengan kesulitan, hasil-kah? Mudah-mudahan.

SALIM BIN OTHMAN,
Shell.

A LETTER FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA,
Singapore, 9th. November, 1949.

DEAR EDITOR,

ON 8th, October 1949, as a result of the recommendation of The Carr-Saunders Commission, the University of Malaya was born. Its advent is unique in Malaya's educational history. At present it is the cynosure of all eyes. Many sides laud it as a far-sighted investment and say that its foundation was never more opportune, but there are a few who are rather sceptical about it. To the students it means the attainment of a new status and a desirable change in outlook, both academically and on life in general.

The gap between school and university education is therefore considerably widened, and to bridge it an adjustment is necessary both in the system of school education and in students' attitude towards it. Students should make it a point to read, write and speak more, acquire a more mature outlook, and above all to develop a more critical mind. In other words, a severe grounding is necessary in order to obtain the solid foundation which will be expected of them when they step over the threshold of the University.

The list of old boys here is not a very long one. In all there are twelve of us, two taking Medicine and the rest Arts. Special mention must be made of Wan Hamid, who graduated from Raffles College in 1948 and who is now attached to the University as a graduate assistant. Then there is Syed Mahadzar, who is sitting for his degree at the end of this academic year. He is still the same noise-maker as of old, but this time his noise-making is serving a better purpose. He is a member of the Interim Committee and a very strong candidate for the Students' Council. In the field of sports Azizul Rahman and Yusof have played for the University Hockey XI while Khalid is a member of the University Rugger XV.

The link between the past and present is rather too slender. As a means of strengthening this link I suggest that students should write to old boys scattered all over the country as well as abroad, making enquiries about what they would like to know. Old boys, especially those in the various Colleges and Universities would only be too willing to help.

Life here as I see it is not "All work and no play." There are pills to swallow and sweets to enjoy. To swallow only the pills would mean three years spent in drudgery, while to enjoy only its sweets would mean a life-time of regret. Those of the former category are the "mugging" type, who shut themselves up in their rooms and thereby shut themselves out from all forms of outside interests. The other group consists of those who take things easy during the first two terms and then accelerate during the final term during which, in sheer desperation, they try, with the aid of coffee, eggs, glucose and various other sleep-preventing and energy-producing foods, to hammer a huge mass of facts and figures into their heads, and at the end wonder why they cannot do it. I need not advise students against this danger. It is interesting to notice that whilst one group scrambles for front seats at lectures a few will rush for the back row seats.

The change-over to University status has entailed sacrifice in some respects —I refer to inter-college games. Inter-Faculty matches now are rather conspicuously free from good cheering and barracking. The spirit of healthy rivalry which we enjoyed is no longer as strong as in pre-Varsity days. Perhaps we need another university to revive this waning spirit.

University education is education in its broad sense. Mere degree-hunting should not be the final aim. Whilst priority is given to academic studies, an interest in extra-mural activities is not lacking, as shown by the existence of numerous societies embodied within the framework of the Union. The gradual process of the moulding of character after spending three years participating in these numerous activities should provide proper materials for the future administration of this country.

The University being an institute of learning any move towards sectional interest is frowned upon. In a cosmopolitan country a university has to be composed of a conglomeration of various creeds and shades of colour. The new outlook therefore demands the spirit of unity and an atmosphere of extreme friendliness, and we are well on the way towards it. After all, we are students of one body, speaking languages which have no racial distinctions whatsoever—the languages of Science, Arts and Medicine.

I have given a brief sketch of what college life is like and an idea of what students are expected to be prepared for and to cope with when they come to the University. I have also outlined two methods of studying, neither particularly conducive to a successful career in or after the University. A happy medium can always be drawn between these two. A system of proper allocation of hours for serious work, recreation, outside interests and sleep is the essense of a successful university education.

We here eagerly look forward to welcoming a constant and steady stream of Old Collegians to the new University. Then in the knowledge that the *Alma Mater* is contributing her fair share to the progress of local education we shall have our pride in the old school amply justified.

Yours sincerely,

"An Old Boy."

WELFARE FUND CONCERT.

TO help the Kuala Kangsar District in raising money for the welfare fund, the boys of the College organised a concert which consisted mainly of a Malay story entitled "Noor Zubaidah." Owing to the lack of space to hold a big audience, the concert was held for three nights. The first performance, which was for school children, was held on the 22nd. of November. The show for the public was staged on the 24th. November and the show on the 29th. was given for the College boys.

The concert was organised practically on the initiative of the boys. However we got valuable assistance from the Head-Master in running the concert in general, from Mr. Miller in the stage decoration and from Che' Abbas in improvising the play. We thank them all.

The organising committee consisted of the following:—

Director	Ishak bin P. Akhir.
Playwright	Kamarulzaman.
Gen. Secretary	Shahudin b. Mohd. Taib.
Stage & Costume Officials	Ab. Malek, T. Ab. Hamid, R. Nazrin, Ikmal Hisham, R. Biazid and Yahya.
Music Official	Mohd. Nor Yaacob.
Finance Secretary ..	Ab. Razak.

The play, an imaginary one, was a Malay classic. It successfully portrayed to the audience the gorgeous dress once worn by the Malay Sultans, Princes and Princesses of the olden days, the skill of the Malay warriors in using their "Kris" "bersilat," and also the colourful and elaborate ceremony and festivity of a Malay wedding.

By staging the concert we succeeded in raising $270/- for the welfare fund. Though the contribution was small, we are proud that we in our small way have played our part in helping to increase the District's contribution to the Welfare Fund.

SHAHUDIN MD. TAIB.

"THIS IS CHE' MAT CALLING!" or "FORM V PERSONALITIES."

Pip—pip—pip—pip! This is Che' Mat calling, and the time is now 4 p.m. Fifth Form Standard Time. This is the news.

1. A. Rahim - - Claims himself to be the Einstein of Form V for he knows well that 2 and 2 makes 4. Once he tried to break a speed record, and found himself in a General Hospital. He is aiming to become a doctor and at one time to become Princess Elizabeth's gentleman-in-waiting.

2. A. Razak - - The smart little fellow of the Form; he is full of common sense and is well acquainted with the current affairs. It is very difficult to distinguish whether he is reading a newspaper or kissing it. He does not very much believe in the phrase "Morning bath is a good tonic." He is hoping to become a leading Malay accountant in the future.

3. Baharuddin - - Who is better known as the 'Pa 'Imam' is the chief of the religious orthodox here. He divides his attention proportionately between the present and the coming world. A very hard working fellow and the only one who will stick to his chair when the teacher is not in

the room. His favourite hobby is black-board cleaning. As the monks in the olden days, he likes to play Fives and hopes to play some more in the next world. He is intending to become a dentist. He comes from Selangor.

4. Daud - - - Hails from Jelebu which he said can fittingly be called the Switzerland of Malaya. That is why he finds that Kuala Kangsar is rather hot, and tends to use the fan more frequently. He believes in Republican ideals and supports women's emancipation. He is a moving encyclopedia. He disapproves of the novel of "Count Dracula and the Vampires," and declares that it is not fit to be read by young girls and boys. He hopes that one day he will be a leading politician in this country.

5. Ikmal Hisham - Informs the class about the latest fashions, the latest inventions, the latest discoveries and the latest conjuring trick. His hobby is making small experiments and on many occasions explosions are heard in his lab. He points out that at Lubok Merbau there will be one of his finest laboratories. For the time being, he is composing a book of modern Malay spelling. He is an outstanding athlete and hopes to represent Malaya in the coming Olympic Games. His ambition is to become an architect.

6. Jamaluddin - - A man of philosophy and looks towards the world on the sour side. He believes that to use a fan during prep. is good; for it improves the ventilation of the room and stimulates the brain. He thinks that singing is rather a luxury and it wastes time and energy; that is why he seldom sings.

7. Kairuddin - - Who is better known as the 'Doctor', and is easily mistaken for a Mr. Yamamoto. He believes that short men sometimes have amazing personalities, like Napoleon. He is an outstanding half-back in hockey. He claims to be the founder President of the Height-Increasing Society and within the 2nd term three letters at three different times came to him from a renowned Height-Increasing Institution in Australia inviting him to take the course and each time he fails to get his Cabinet's approval. He believes that, automatically, somehow, a pencil will come on his desk and so there is no necessity at all to buy a pencil. He is nimble with his pair of hands.

8. R. Biazid - - A descendant of Alexander the Great, he is a young liberal-minded aristocrat. He is known as the Roti of Wallop. He is a good actor and specialises in the murder scene. Being the Form Monitor, he knows the number of every desk and every chair in the Form room.

9. R. Z. Abidin - The youngest and the shortest of all in the Form. He is very anxiously trying to take up a Height-Increasing Course. He always "acts according to the prudent plan; says little and hears all he can". He has been given the title Maharani Tua of Sumo. He believes that the best way to answer a complex question when he is not in the mood is to reply in the negative—"I don't know" and his favourite question is "When?". If any one 'goes ahead', he will 'go astern'.

10. U. Omar - - - An enlightened royalist from Johore. The form confers on him the title Lord Panjandrum....and the form believes that he must have been living in a museum. He says that good health is maintained if one drinks all one's food. Last year, he represented the form in the Jamboree in Australia, but to the disappointment of the Form he failed to bring home a kangaroo..... instead he brought a giraffe.

11. Yahaya - - - Hails from Muar, he is a stout gentleman. Three years ago he played rugger for the school and is still proud of being the first Johore boy to represent the College in any game. He suggests that helicopters should be used during Trigonometry Class. His favourite weapon is a pair of scissors for he says it is very handy.

12. Kassim - - - He is the father of the class, and claims himself to be as tenacious as the grizzly bear. He plays everything from marbles right up to rugby. His ambition is to become a teacher and specialise in physical training. Should we remember him we must also remember his great coat—fashioned in Egypt in 1926.

13. Mohd. Mustapha - Rather conscious of being the tallest boy in the Form. He is a friend of Mr. Charles Atlas and his favourite hobby is muscle control. Though he is posing himself in front of the mirror, he is still uncertain whether he looks more graceful and more muscular or not. He always acts according to psychological advice. If any Fifth Form boy finds his books, pencils or ruler, etc. are missing he always comes to the noble rescue, for his desk always acts as "Lost and Found Centre."

14. Shahudin - - - Who is better known as Che' Mat, the announcer of the "Form Five Broadcasting Service." His programme is always lively and humourous but at the same time is full of "berlepoks." He believes that "killing two birds with one stone" is a good policy and every one in the form envies his 101 per cent. efficiency. He says that an American "squaw" can be a good friend both in time of prosperity and adversity.

HYPOCRITE.

SPEECH DAY — PRIZE-GIVING AND CONCERT.

Thursday, March 10th, 1949.

ON March the 10th—the last day of the first 1949 term—the Annual Prize-giving ceremony was held, followed by the customary varied dramatic entertainment which was attended by a gratifyingly large number of friends and relatives, including H.H. the Raja Perempuan of Perak. Mr. Howell, who was deputising for the Headmaster, opened the proceedings with a concise but comprehensive account of the main College activities during the past year and a summary of the plans for expansion—plans which have since perforce been subject to considerable modification. He extended a warm welcome to the numerous guests and then introduced the District Officer, Mr. Jakeman, who had very kindly agreed to say a few words on this occasion. In his speech Mr. Jakeman stressed the peculiar value of the Malay College to the Malay race in particular and through them to the modern Malaya as a whole, and he urged the students to make full use of the outstanding opportunities afforded to them while they were here. Mrs. Carey then gave away the prizes to the successful students of 1948 in each Form and Subject.

After the Prize-giving there was a short interval during which the performers in the "Concert" made their preparations while the guests were given light refreshments in the dining-hall. The visitors also admired an excellently organised and comprehensive display of art work done in the College, which was laid out in Remove Form Room under the guidance of the Che Ariffin.

Although the entertainment that followed was termed a "Concert," music in fact played a very minor part in it. There were three dramatic items—two in English and one in Malay—with brief recitations by certain Prep: School boys in the intervals. The first item was a performance of the last Act of "Macbeth" by boys of Form V. supplemented by some volunteer soldiers (-cum-stage-shifters) from Forms Shell & IV. In the sleep-walking scene with which the Act opens Baharuddin combined voice and movements effectively to convey something of the horror and pathos of this famous Scene. Mustapha, as Macbeth, though not altogether convincing in his more violent moments nor bringing out fully the terrible fluctuations of mood in the doomed tyrant's last hours, used his fine voice to good advantage, especially when imparting the sense of desolation that pervades such speeches as that beginning "To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow creeps in this petty pace from day to day"; and he succeeded in making Macbeth a living and sympathetic character. The battle-scenes were enacted with plenty of gusto. Kassim made Macduff an impressive figure of personified vengeance, and Jamaluddin spoke Malcolm's concluding words with suitable authority.

The recitations that filled up the interludes demonstrated an encouraging grasp by boys in the Prep: School of the elements of English intonation. After Annuar's recitation some boys of Form IV gave an amusing one-scene play by Mrs. Lumsden Milne entitled "The Durian Mystery"—Sherlock Holmes with a very local flavour! Mazlan as "Pandai," Abdul Majid as "Dr. Wee," and Tunku Zaid as the Indian "client" successfully registered infallibility, imperturbability and instability respectively; and the audence enjoyed the miming of the "two sleuths"—Raja Shahbuddin and Zainuddin—and the realistic groans of Tunku Syed Yahya as "Mr. Theophilus."

The entertainment finished with a Malay play entitled "Kris Melaka" which was got up and largely produced by the senior boys themselves. It was more a series of pageants than a normal play, and was presented in the traditional Malay style, with the emphasis on gorgeous costumes and elaborate ritual, amid the splendours of the ancient Court of Malacca. Among the most effective items were the wedding ceremony and the demonstration by Hisham and Raja Nazrin of classical Malay fencing (with real krises). The lighter side was catered for by Shahudin and Wan Ismail as the two clowns, whose antics and sallies were greeted with much glee by the audience. Notable too was the remarkable transformation in some cases of muscular boys into bewitching princesses and Court damsels. It was largely the enthusiastic and elaborate preparations of the boys themselves that made this play such a success.

The production of the English items was in the hands of Mr. Haig. Che Hashim provided valuable advice on the production, especially of the Malay play, as well as sharing with Mr. Miller in the erection of the stage, curtains and proscenium. Mr. Miller was also responsible for organizing and operating a complicated and effective system of stage-lighting. Ungku Omar was a most valuable assistant in all these preparations and also undertook the thankless task of 'prompter'.

Prize-Winners — December 1948.

Shell.

1.	Form Prize & Maths:	..	Abdul Razak.
2.	English Language & English Literature		Mustapha.
3.	History & Malay	..	U. Omar.
4.	Geography	..	Hisham.
5.	Hygiene	..	R. Zainal Abidin.
6.	Art	..	Raja Nazrin.

Form IV.

1.	Form Prize, English & Maths:	..	Wan Kamaruddin.
2.	Science & Malay	..	Salim.
3.	History	..	Mohd. Nor.
4.	Geography	..	Abdul Aziz.
5.	Art	..	R. Adnan (left).

Form III.

1.	Form Prize, English & Maths:	..	Ismail.
2.	Geography & Science	..	Abdul Majid.
3.	History	..	Hamzah.
4.	Art	..	Mazlan.
5.	Malay	..	Wan Nik.

Remove.

1.	Form Prize, History & Geography	..	Mohd. Azmy.
2.	Arithmetic, Hygiene & Art	..	Abdul Rahman.
3.	English	..	Ibrahim.
4.	Malay	..	Raja Ahmad b. R. Harun.

Form II.

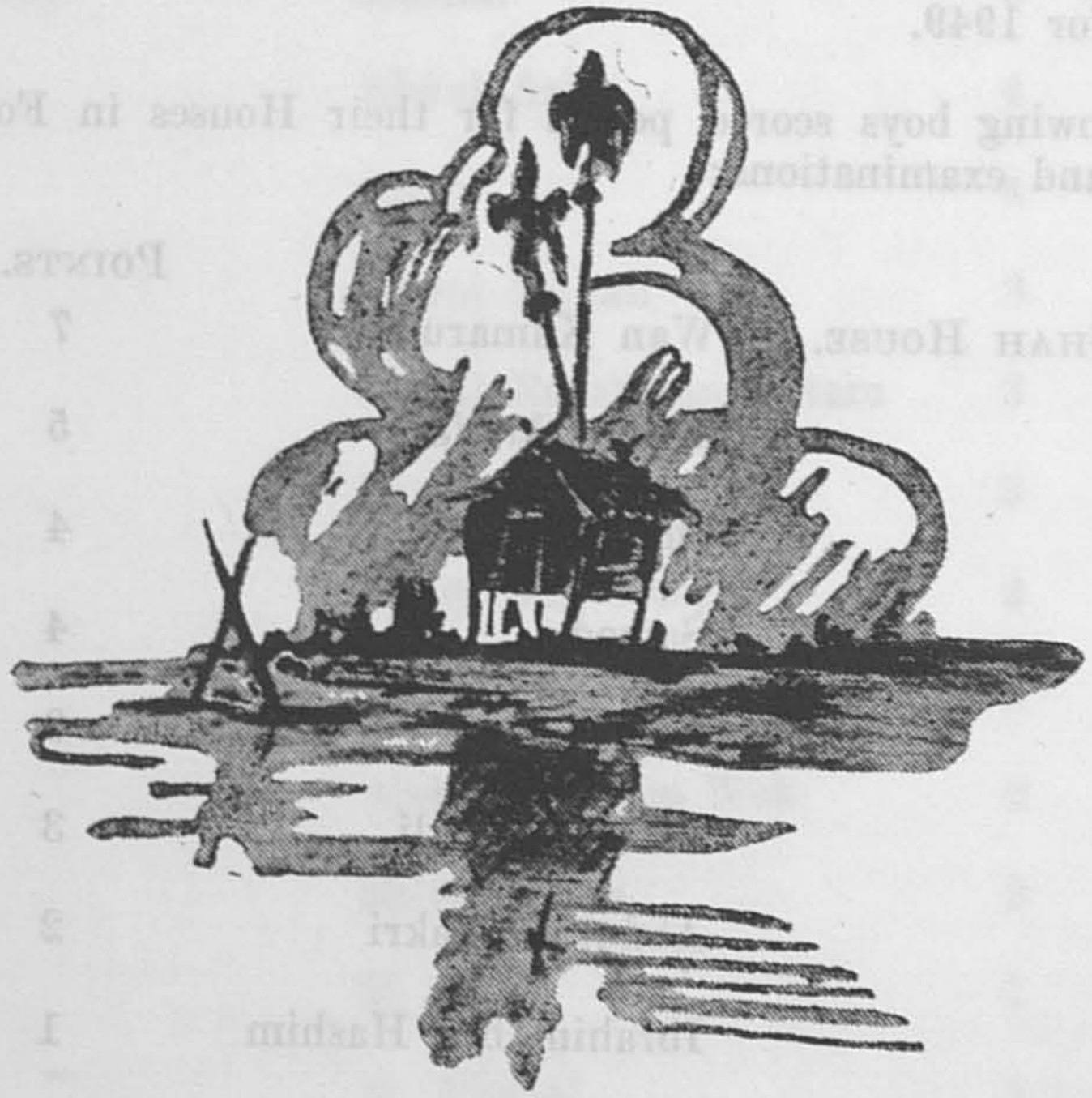
1.	Form Prize, Eng. Spoken & Geography	Mohd. Kassim.
2.	English Written, History & Hygiene	Sanad.
3.	Arithmetic ..	T. Shahbuddin.
4.	Art ..	Abdul Rahman.
5.	Malay ..	Hashim.

Form I A.

1.	Form Prize, Eng. Written & Arithmetic	Mohd. Yusoff.
2.	Geography & History ..	Rawi.
3.	Art ..	Hamdan.
4.	Malay ..	Ibrahim.

Form I B.

1.	Form Prize, History & Malay ..	Mohd. Mahbub.
2.	English Written ..	Zainuddin.
3.	Arithmetic ..	T. Kamarulzaman.
4.	Geography ..	Abdullah.
5.	Art ..	Meor Dahalan.



HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Champion House in each event in bold figures).

	Idris.	Ahmad.	Sulaiman.	Mohd. Shah.
Volley Ball ..	8	0	**12**	4
Football ..	**32**	20	10	10
Cricket ..	4	12	**32**	24
Tennis ..	10	**12**	3	5
Badminton ..	**8**	6	3	3
Squash ..	8	**11**	2	6
Fives ..	**12**	6	**12**	6
Hockey ..	6	28	8	**30**
Athletic Sports ..	9	23	**36**	17
Class Work ..	**33**	32	21	30
(School Certificate 1948)	5	9	9	**19**
	127	139	148	**154**

We congratulate Mohammed Shah House on carrying off the **House** Championship for 1949.

The following boys scored points for their Houses in Form-work **during** the final term and examinations:

		Points.	Form.
Mohd. Shah House.	Wan Kamaruddin	7	Sh.
	Megat Ja'afar	5	Sh.
	Ibrahim	4	III
	Samad	4	R.
	Wan Nik	3	IV
	Salim bin Ali	3	IA
	Abdullah Bakri	2	II
	Ibrahim bin Hashim	1	IA
	Abdul Malek	1	IB

SULAIMAN HOUSE.	Ismail	7	IV
	Mohd. Kassim	5	R.
	Mohd. Azmi	4	IV
	Mohammed bin Ali	3	IB
	Mohd. Nor	1	Sh.
	Abu Bakar	1	II
AHMAD HOUSE.	Mohd. Zambli	6	Sh.
	Abdul Majid	5	IV
	Abdul Rahman	5	III
	Rawi	4	II
	Md. Sapian	4	IB
	Md. Mokhtar	3	Sh.
	Alwi	2	III
	Abdullah Zawawi	2	IB
	Raja Zainalabidin	1	III
IDRIS HOUSE.	Mazlan	6	IV
	Abdul Aziz	4	Sh.
	Sabri	4	IA
	Abdul Manan	3	III
	Abdul Razak bin Hitam	3	II
	Yussof bin Ali	3	R.
	Salim bin Osman	2	Sh.
	R. Kassim	2	IV
	Abdul Aziz bin Wok	2	R.
	Zainalabidin	2	IA
	T. Zaid	1	IV
	R. Ahmad	1	R.

HOUSE NOTES.

AHMAD HOUSE.

House Master	- - -	Che Salleh bin. Hussein.
		Che Mohd. Lazim bin Ariffin.
House Captain	- - -	Kassim Hussein.
Vice-Captain	- - -	Kamarulbahrain b. Jamaludin.
Secretary	- - - -	Daud Shamarudin.
Treasurer	- - - -	T. A. Hamid ibni Sultan Sulaiman.
Football Captain	- - -	Raja Azlan ibni Sultan Yusof.
Hockey Captain	- - -	Nik Ishak bin Nik Daud.
Cricket Captain	- - -	R. Abdullah b. R. Badruzaman.
Tennis Captain	- - -	Jaafar bin Onn.
Squash Captain	- - -	Raja Zainalabidin.
Badminton Captain	- -	Nik Ishak bin Nik Daud.

MR. SUTCLIFE and Che Hashim were transferred to other houses at the beginning of the Third term. We thank them for all they have done for the house. We were very pleased to welcome Che Md. Lazim who joined us in August. Che Salleh bin Husein is once again our House Master. We started the term with 62 members of whom 7 were in the Sixth Form. They left us in the middle of the third term to go up to the University of Malaya. We wish them every success in their studies.

Although we failed to win many trophies this year, we could safely say that we were the second best house on the field of sports. This was attributed mainly to the all-round ability of our House Captain and the cooperation of every member of the house.

Besides the Sixth Formers we were sorry to lose Ghazali Seth, who was our able treasurer in 1948, Harun, Mansor, Ismail, T. Maamon and T. Ahmad, who went to England. To them we extend our grateful thanks for the work they had done for the house and we wish them all the best in their new careers.

We congratulate R. Aznam, the 1948 House Captain, Harun, Nik Mahmood and Wan Malzan for having successfully passed their School Certificate Examination in 1948.

House Activities.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

With only a limited number of athletes we did well to obtain the second place in the Championship. Incidentally this was the third year in succession in which we maintained our second position. In the 'A' division our successful competitors were Kassim who created the new half-mile record in 2 min. 11.6 secs. and R. Azlan who was second in the long jump and third in the 220 yards sprint. Albakri won many events in the 'B' division. Jalil bin Abdullah, our most promising little athlete, became the champion in the 'C' division with ease.

SOCCER.

Although possessing a formidable 1st. XI, we could only obtain the second place. Once again providence seemed to destine us for the second place because like the Athletic sports, we held this place for three years.

CRICKET.

Cricket was our weakest game. Only three members of the House represented the School. In the championship, only Idris House went down to us. We came out third in the final.

HOCKEY.

We were unfortunate to be narrowly beaten by only one point by Mohd. Shah House who became the new champions. Our 1st. XI maintained their unbeaten record throughout the season. Kassim, Kamarulbahrin, Jaafar and R. Zainal Abidin represented the School 1st. XI.

VOLLEY BALL.

Our house had the weakest team for the last two years. We were beaten in all our matches and thereby occupied the bottom place in the championship.

BADMINTON.

We entered the finals by beating the formidable Mohd. Shah House by three games to two. However, our match against the Idris House was disappointing for we lost to them by one game. We were thus placed second in the tournament. The following members represented the House:—Nik Ishak, Kassim, R. Zainal Abidin, Jaafar, T. A. Hamid and Albakri.

TENNIS.

We have the best tennis team in the school. For two years, the cup has remained in our hands. We possess some of the best tennis players in the school such as Jaafar, Kassim, Ab. Majid and R. Zainal Abidin. Others who represented the House were Kamarulbahrin and Albakri.

SQUASH.

We created quite a surprise by beating the much fancied Idris House by three games to one. In all our matches we lost only one point thereby capturing the Championship Cup. The members who were responsible for winning the championship were R. Zainal Abidin, Kassim and Ab. Majid.

DEBATE.

Owing to unforseen circumstances we were forced to make changes in our debating team at every inter-house debate for the 'Tod' Cup. Due to that the results of our efforts fluctuated. In the end we were placed third in the competition.

DAUD SHAMARUDIN,

House Secretary.

IDRIS HOUSE NOTES.

House Master - - -	Mr. Sutcliffe.
Asst. House Master - -	K. G. Yogam.
House Captain - - -	Abd. Aziz.
Vice-Captain - - -	Khairuddin.
Secretary - - - -	Khairuddin.
Cricket Captain - - -	Zaharia Form VI.
Football Captain - - -	Ghani „
Hockey Captain - - -	Abd. Aziz.
Treasurer - - - -	Khairuddin.
Court Games Captain - -	Nasaruddin.

OUR former House Master was Mr. J. D. Howell, who is now in England on leave. His place has been taken by Mr. Sutcliffe, to whom we extend a warm welcome.

We did not do well in the Athletic Sports, but in the inter-house badminton championships we succeeded in retaining the cup which we first won last year. We won the Debating and Soccer cups. We are extremely sorry to lose two of our prominent sportsmen, namely T. SharinYusoff and T. Yusoff, who left the college at the end of last year. We are equally sorry to miss our Form VI members, who during their short stay played so great a part in maintaining the reputation of the House. We wish them every success in their undertaking in the University of Malaya.

MOHD. SHAH HOUSE.

House Masters - - -	Mr. Haig.
	Che Abbas.
	Mr. Partridge.
House Captain - - -	Mohd. Mustapha.
Secretary - - - -	Ishak.
Treasurer - - - -	Kamarulzaman.
Football Captain - - -	Raja Biazid.
Hockey Captain - - -	Wan Kamarudin.
Cricket Captain - - -	Mohd. Mustapha.
Tennis Captain - - -	Ishak.
Badminton Captain - -	Wan Kamarudin.
Squash Captain - - -	Wan Kamarudin.
Fives Captain - - -	Wan Ismail.
Volley Ball Captain - -	Wan Ismail.

AT the reopening of the college early this year, we extended a warm welcome to several new members. Some of them were sixth formers but the majority were small boys. The sixth formers were not long with us for all of them left us at the end of September.

We were sorry to lose three of our active members early in this year—Mohd. Yassin, Idrus and Sulaiman. We wish them every success in their undertakings.

The House wishes to congratulate the following who were successful in the Cambridge Examination:—

Abdul Rahim bin Yussof	..	Grade I.
Kamarulzaman bin Mohammad	..	Grade I.
Abdul Khalid bin Jabil	..	Grade II.
Ishak bin Pateh Akhir	..	Grade II.
Mohd. Idrus bin Yussof	..	Grade II.
Sulaiman bin Pateh Akhir	..	Grade III.

In addition the House wishes the following members every success in their future studies:—

Abdul Rahim, who has gained admission to the Technical College.

Abdul Khalid, who has gained admission to the Malayan University.

Special mention must be made of our new member, Abdul Rahman bin Yussof, who has been awarded the Sultan Ibrahim Scholarship to Edinburgh to read Economics.

The House is proud to record that five of its members are School Prefects.

I. Mohd. Mustapha .. The Head boy.
II. Ishak bin Pateh Akhir.
III. Ungku Omar Ahmad.
IV. Wan Kamarudin bin Wan Ibrahim.
V. Wan Ismail bin Wan Mohd. Salleh.

Reports on various games.

HOCKEY.

Both the 1st and 2nd XIs did excellently and both proved to be a rock to their opponents. Mohd. Mustapha, who is the school hockey captain, played magnificently while the combination of the teams was praiseworthy. As a result, we managed to snatch the cup from Sulaiman House.

WAN KAMARUDIN,
Hockey Captain.

FOOTBALL.

We fared badly in the inter-house matches. Both our 1st and 2nd Teams played below form, and we were unable to retain our trophy. It must be mentioned here that we lost the services of Ungku Omar Ahmad, Azmil and Hamzah during the inter-house matches.

RAJA BIAZID,
Football Captain.

CRICKET.

We played quite well to win the second place in the inter-house "battles". The best of all the matches was against Idris House, for we managed to get them all out for four runs!

By being able to do this we have made history and our thanks are due to Wan Kamarudin who took eight wickets, and Mohd. Mustapha for his fine batting.

MOHD. MUSTAPHA,
Cricket Captain.

TENNIS.

Although we were ranked third in the house contest we were not disgraced, since we put up strong opposition in all the matches. We mention here with pride that many of our members are taking an interest in this game now and therefore we can look to the future with confidence.

ISHAK PATEH AKHIR,
Tennis Captain.

BADMINTON.

Despite possessing good players we were very unfortunate to lose our first match, against Ahmad House. Had not the tournament been run on a knock-out system it might have been possible for us to win the cup.

The House is proud to record that Ishak Pateh Akhir is the school Singles and Doubles champion.

WAN KAMARUDIN,
Badminton Captain.

SQUASH.

Although we had good players we still fared badly in the inter-house championship. We came out third but this will not discourage us from trying hard next year.

The House congratulates Mustapha on being the runner-up in the school championship.

WAN KAMARUDIN,
Squash Captain.

FIVES.

Lacking in practice, the House failed to do as well as expected. However, we are hoping to get more of our members to play this game so that next year we can prove to the other houses that we can be "TOUGHNUTS" to crack.

WAN ISMAIL,
Fives Captain.

VOLLEY BALL.

Playing our best, we still did not manage to become champion and were ranked third. With more practice the House is confident of winning this game.

WAN ISMAIL,
Volley Ball Captain.

SCOUTING.

The House is extremely happy and proud to mention that all the three scouts who attended the Jamboree in Australia were members of the House. They were A. S. M. Azmil, A. S. M. Ungku Omar and A. P. L. Hamzah.

SULEIMAN HOUSE.

House Masters - - -	Mr. W. Miller.
	Che' Ariffin.
House Captain - - -	Shahudin b. Md. Taib.
Vice-Captain - - -	Hisham b. Mustapha Albakri.
Treasurer - - - -	Jamaluddin b. Hj. Abu Bakar.
Secretary - - - -	Abdul Razak b. Mohd. Yusof.
Football Captain - - -	Ismail b. Long.
Cricket Captain - - -	Amiruddin b. Mustapha Albakri.
Football Captain - - -	Jamaluddin b. Hj. Abu Bakar.
Tennis Captain - - -	Shahudin b. Mohd. Taib.
Squash Captain - - -	Hisham b. M. Albakri.
Volley-ball Captain - -	Hisham b. M. Albakri.
Badminton Captain - -	Hisham b. M. Albakri.
Fives Captain - - -	Abd. Razak b. Mohd. Yusof.

THIS year we made a fine start by winning the Inter-House Volley-ball Championship. But in soccer we suffered a severe set-back. As time went on, however, we redeemed ourselves by becoming Champion House in Cricket, Fives and the Annual Athletic Sports.

We congratulate Sidek bin Lasim, T. Adnan bin T. Besur Burhannuddin, Ismail bin Long and Yusof bin Zabidin on passing their School Certificate Examinations. We also wish our Sixth Form members who have gained admission into the newly established University of Malaya and the Technical College every success in their future undertaking.

We congratulate Abdul Razak bin Mohd. Yusof and Mohd. Nor bin Yaacob on being appointed School Prefects at the beginning of this year.

VOLLEY-BALL.

Early this year we won the Volley-ball championships after winning it first last year. We congratulate all our players for their success.

SOCCER.

Although seven of our members represented the school, our soccer season this year was most disappointing. We were lowly placed in the championships.

CRICKET.

This year we won the Cricket Championship for the first time since 1947 after sweeping aside all opposition. Our supremacy was indeed unquestionable.

ATHLETICS.

We are extremely proud of our achievement in Athletics this year. With several outstanding athletes at hand, we once again, for the third year in succession, won the Inter-House Annual Athletics Championships. We congratulate Ikmal Hisham on becoming this year's Victor Ludorum and on having the distinction of representing the District in the Perak State Athletics Meet at Ipoh, and Raja Azlan on winning the "B division" Individual Championships.

BADMINTON, TENNIS AND SQUASH.

In these court games we once again failed miserably.

FIVES.

This was the only Court Game this year in which Suleiman House name was lifted high. We tied for the first place with Idris House, last year's winners.

We wish our Fifth Form members every success in their Senior Cambridge Examinations.

SOCCER 1949.

Master-in-Charge - - -	Mr. G. Sutcliffe.
Captain - - - -	Kassim b. Hussein.
Vice-Captain - - -	Kamarulbahrin b. Jamaluddin.
Secretary - - - -	Abdul Aziz b. Aw. Mustapha.

AFTER having been with us for two years and done invaluable service to school football, the following left us at the end of the year:—T. Adnan, Yussof Zainal, T. Sharin Yussof and T. Ahmad (Tengku Mahkota, Pahang). The first three won their colours in 1947 whilst T. Ahmad won his in 1948. We wish them every success in their career and we sincerely hope that they will continue to play with the same gay and "never say die" spirit as when they were with us.

We greatly felt our loss when we were defeated by two goals in our first match against the Police Depot, Tanjong Rambutan. In this match we did not play as a team as most of our new players lacked the necessary experience. However, in due course by constant practice under the watchful eyes of our football master and Mr. Carey (coach), the new players redeemed themselves nobly by acquiring almost the same skill as those of our departed "stars" and adapted themselves to the team. After some changes, the team soon settled down for a successful season. Out of twelve games played, we won six, drew three, lost two and one game was abandoned due to inclement weather.

There were two matches of equal importance to us this year. One was the annual Iskandar Cup match against the Penang Free School and the other was for the newly presented Cup by the Tengku Laxamana of Selangor against the Victoria Institution, Kuala Lumpur. To the kindness and generosity of the Tengku Laxamana who is an old boy of the College himself, we can only express our thanks and gratitude.

After winning the Iskandar Cup for two years in succession since the liberation, the Penang Free School did well to force us to a three-all draw. Dame fortune was against us this year for after leading three-one for forty minutes of the game the Frees equalised, both through penalties! Although we drew the match, our stay in Penang was an enjoyable one and for that we had to thank our hosts.

Our first "Laxamana Cup" match also ended in a draw. The match, which was due to be played on Saturday 12th. March, had to be postponed to the morning of the 13th. owing to the heavy shower which fell just before the start of the game. After scoring a goal in the early stages of the game, our centre-forward, Sidek, fell and hurt his arm. He retired for about ten minutes but returned to resume the game. He could not do much as the fall hurt him badly. As a consequence, our forwards failed to combine effectively. The defence put up a magnificent show in warding off the constant attacks of the Victorians, and it was not until the very last moment that the Victorians succeeded in equalising. The best player on the field that day was undoubtedly our goalie, Abdul Aziz, for without him the College would have probably lost. At the end of the match, the Tengku Ampuan of Selangor presented the Cup to both the Captains.

27. Che' Abu Bakar bin Ahmad is now a Health Inspector attached to the Health Office at Kuantan.

28. Tengku Korish bin T. Jaafar was appointed a Settlement Officer in September. He is now attached to the Land Office at Kuala Lipis.

29. Syed Zain is now employed in the Health Office at Kuantan.

30. Syed Yaacob is now a sailor in the Malayan Naval Force, Singapore.

31. Mohd. Nor bin Jakil is an employee of the Institute of Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur.

32. Tengku Indra Putra of Kelantan has been appointed an Officer in the Co-operative Societies Department and is now attached to Penang.

33. Tengku Mahmud ibni Sultan Muhammad IV has been transferred to Penang from Kota Bharu as an Asst. Superintendent of Customs.

34. Che' Abdullah Bokhari has successfully completed a three-months music course at the Sultan Idris Training College at Tanjong Malim. On his return to Kelantan he was asked by Government to teach music which has always been his hobby since schooldays.

35. Nik Mahmud bin Daud is now attached to the Land Office at Kota Bharu.

36. T. Abdul Aziz, T. Zaid, Meor Md. Ali, T. Kahar, T. Talha and A. Rahim bin Bek are now soldiers in the Malay Regiment.

37. Tengku Muhammad has been appointed the Private Secretary to the Tengku Mahkota of Kelantan and is attached to Istana Jahor at Kota Bharu.

38. The following Old Boys are studying in the University of Malaya:—Raja Noordin (Medicine—3rd year), Syed Mahadzar (Arts—3rd year), Yusof bin Zainal (Arts—2nd year), Abdul Khalid bin Jabil (Arts—1st year), Ali bin Abdullah (Arts—1st year), A. Rahman bin Jalal (Arts—1st year), Md. Hashim bin Eam Latif (Arts—1st year), Ismail bin Long (Arts—1st year), R. Aznam bin R. Haji Ahmad (Arts—1st year), and Azizul Rahman bin Abdul Aziz (Arts—1st year).

39. Abdul Rahim bin Yusof, Sidek bin Lasim, and Hood bin Dato' Ahmad are studying at the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur. A. Rahim who obtained a Grade I Certificate with a few distinctions in December 1948 hopes to study Civil Engineering in the United Kingdom in a Government Scholarship.

40. Old Boys in the United Kingdom:

1. Che' Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain has completed his law studies. He is the President of the Malay Students' Society in Great Britain. Recently he was chosen to represent the Youths of Malaya at the World Conference at Brussels.

2. Tengku Ahmad ibni Sultan Abu Bakar (Tengku Mahkota of Pahang) is receiving private tuition in the home of Mr. O. T. Dussek in Sussex.

3. Tengku Yusof and T. Abdul Rahman—sons of Almorhum Sultan Sulaiman Shah—are receiving private tuition in England.

4. Tengku Yaacob ibni Sultan Sulaiman Shah is studying Civil Engineering.

5. Raja Kamarudin bin R. Uda is studying Law at Lincoln's Inn.

6. Tengku Ngah Muhammad bin T. Sri Akar is studying Arts and Education.

7. Abu Zarim bin Omar and Tengku Daud bin T. Besar Burhanudin are completing their studies at Loughborough. They hope to be Engineers.

8. Raja Idris ibni Sultan Iskandar Shah (Raja Muda of Perak) is studying Colonial Administration at the University of London.

9. Tengku Ahmad (Tengku Panglima Raja of Kelantan), M.F.C., KN.C.S., is studying Colonial Administration at the University of London. In the capacity of the State Commissioner of Kelantan, he attended the World Rover Meet in Norway recently.

10. Hamzah bin Dato' Abu Samah has been awarded a Pahang State Scholarship and is now studying Law in the United Kingdom.

11. Syed Yusof bin Syed A. Rahman has been awarded a Social Welfare Scholarship and is now studying Social Welfare in England.

12. Tengku Syed Idrus (Tengku Besar of Tampin) is receiving private tuition in England.

13. Dr. Muhammad Said is still in the United Kingdom doing Post-graduate Midwifery at the Rohunda, Dublin, on a Queen's Fellowship.

14. Tengku Jaafar ibni Tuanku Abdul Rahman is studying Law at the University of Nottingham.

15. His younger brother, Tengku Abdullah, is studying Economics at the University of Glasgow. He was joined by his wife and child recently.

41. Dr. Megat Khas who went to the United Kingdom on a Queen's Fellowship was detailed for special duty at Mecca to look after the health of the pilgrims from Malaya during the pilgrimage season of 1949.

42. The death of Enche' Wan Pin bin Wan Lambut (Dato' Mengkang) took place at his residence in Taiping Road, Kuala Kangsar, on 16th November 1949 after an illness of about one year. He retired from the service of the Government as an Assistant Collector of Land Revenue in Grik in 1947.

This list is admittedly incomplete. Therefore any scrap of information such as appointments, transfers, promotions, marriages, deaths etc. relating to the Old Boys of the College from any of the readers will be gratefully received by the compiler.

DIRECTORY OF PAST MASTERS AND LADIES OF THE MALAY COLLEGE.

COMPILED BY

CHE' SALLEH BIN HUSSAIN.

(Continued from Vol. I No. 3.)

No.	NAME.	YEARS AT COLLEGE	PRESENT OCCUPATION.	ADDRESS.	REMARKS.
56.	Md. Salleh b. Ahmad	Sept. 1934—April 1948.	Assistant Inspector of Malay Schools.	c/o Education Office, Ipoh	
57.	P. A. Aeria	Feb. 1947—Sept. 1948.	Deceased	Nil	Died in Penang on 4th. April 1949.
58.	R. Ellis, M.A. (Oxon.)	Oct. 1947—Nov. 1948.	Headmaster	Serangoon English School, Singapore	
59.	H. R. Carey, M A. (Cantab)	Dec. 1924—1928; 1935; 1938—1949	Living in retirement in South Africa.	c/o The Standard Bank, Adderby Street, Cape Town, S. A.	Headmaster of the College 1938—1949. Retired in June 1949.
60.	J. D. R. Howell, B.Sc. (Wales)	Feb. 1947—July 1949.	On leave in United Kingdom.	c/o Kiel House, Dinas Cross, Pembrokeshire, Wales, U. K.	

LIST OF BOYS WHO LEFT IN DECEMBER 1948.

	Name	State	Qualifications
1.	Tengku Kahar b. T. Mahidi	N. Sembilan	Form IV
2.	Tengku Maamun b. T. Sulaiman	„	IV
3.	Ismail b. Abu Samah	„	IV
4.	Tengku Tolha b. T. Thmad	„	III
5.	Abdul Rahman b. Khalid	„	III
6.	Tengku Zaid b. T. Ahmad	Kelantan	Remove
7.	Yusof Ajardin b. T. Ahmad	Selangor	IA
8.	Mohd. Ghazalli b. Md. Seth	Johore	Shell
9.	Meor Ahmad Rasdi b. M. Burhanudin	Perak	Shell
10.	Raja Adnan b. R. Alang Asmara	„	IV
11.	Wan Abdullah b. Wan Im	„	III
12.	Raja A. Aziz b. R. Arif Shah	„	IA
13.	Zulkifli b. Sallehudin	Pahang	III
14.	Abdul Rashid b. Mohd. Taib	„	III
15.	Abdul Karim b. Hussin	„	II

LIST OF BOYS JOINING THE COLLEGE IN 1949.

New boys (1949.)

1.	Abdullah Zawawi b. Mohamed	..	Perak
2.	Ahmad b. Ahmad Hatta	..	„
3.	Ghiyathuddin b. Ibrahim	..	„
4.	Mohd. Khatib b. Hamid	..	„
5.	Ahmad Badaruddin b. Othman	..	„
6.	Abdullah Suhaini b. Alang Endut	..	„
7.	Shihabuddin b. Haji Md. Ariffin	..	„ —7
8.	Daud b. Johari	..	Selangor
9.	Abdul Malik b. M. Salleh	..	„
10.	Yahya b. Haji Abbas	..	„ —3
11.	T. Farid b. T. Hussin	..	N. Sembilan
12.	T. Shah Zan b. T. S'Kamar	..	„
13.	Ahmad Nor b. Ismail	..	„
14.	Idris b. Taib	..	„
15.	T. Izham Shah b. T. Yaacob	..	„
16.	Mohd. Safian b. A. Ghani	..	„
17.	Azhar b. Lokman	..	„ —7
18.	Mohd. Kamal b. Abu Talib	..	Pahang
19.	Mohd. Zawry b. Awang Mustapha	..	„
20.	Hamdan b. Md. Yussof	..	„
21.	T. Ibrahim b. H. H. Sultan Abu Bakar	..	„
22.	U. Razalli b. Abdullah	..	„ —5
23.	Sabri b. Mohd. Rejab	..	Kedah

24.	Mohd. Fadzillah b. Shafii	..	Kedah
25.	Muhamed b. Md. Ali	..	„ —3
26.	Nik Adnan b. N. Omar	..	Kelantan
27.	Yusof b. Mohamed	..	„
28.	Sheik Salim b. Ali Kassim	..	„ —3
29.	Said b. Daud	..	Johore
30.	Noran b. A. Rahman	..	„ —2
31.	Wan Mohamed b. Muda	..	Trengganu
32.	Abdullah b. Yahya	..	„ —2
33.	Hashim b. Daud	..	Penang
34.	Ali b. Din	..	„ —2
35.	Ibrahim b. Hashim	..	Malacca
36.	Amir b. Yaakub	..	„ —2
37.	Mohd. Rose b. Ali	..	Perlis
38.	Othman b. Yaacob	..	„ —2

Form VI Students (January 1949.)

1.	Sidek b. Lassim	..	N. Sembilan
2.	A. Khalid b. Jabil	..	„
3.	Ismail b. Long	..	„
4.	Hamzah b. Sindut	..	„
5.	Zakariah b. Salim	..	„ —5
6.	R. Azlan b. H. H. Sultan Yusof	..	Perak
7.	R. Aznam b. R. Haji Ahmad	..	„
8.	Hashim b. Sam Latiff	..	„
9.	R. Abdullah b. R. Badiuzaman	..	„
10.	Yacob bin Abdul Hamid	..	„
11.	Osman b. Dr. Cassim	..	„
12.	A. Rahim bin Hussain	..	„
13.	Ainuddin b. A. Wahid	..	„
14.	Kamarudin b. A. Rahman	..	„ —9
15.	Mohd. Yusof b. Zabidin	..	Pahang
16.	Harun bin Ibrahim	..	„ —2
17.	A. Rahim bin Yuosf	..	Kelantan—1
18.	Rosman bin Khas	..	Malacca—1
19.	Ahmad bin Yunus	..	Kedah
20.	Sa'ad b. Md. Lazim	..	„ —2
21.	A. Karim bin A. Majid	..	Penang—1
22.	Ali bin Abdullah	..	Perlis—1
23.	A. Rahman bin Yuosf	..	Johore—1
24.	Ghany b. Mohd. Nor	..	Pahang
25.	Mohd. Yusof b. Yunus	..	„ —2

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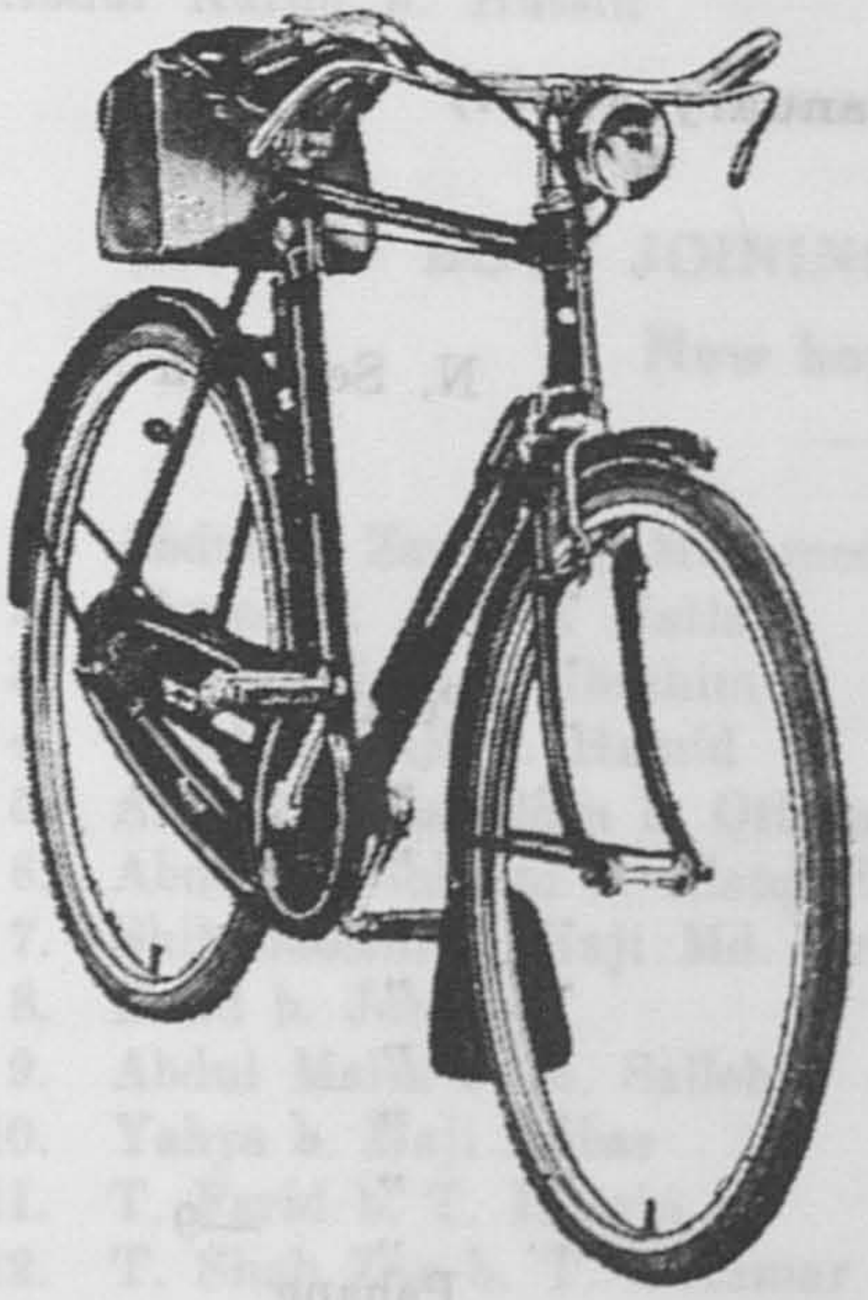

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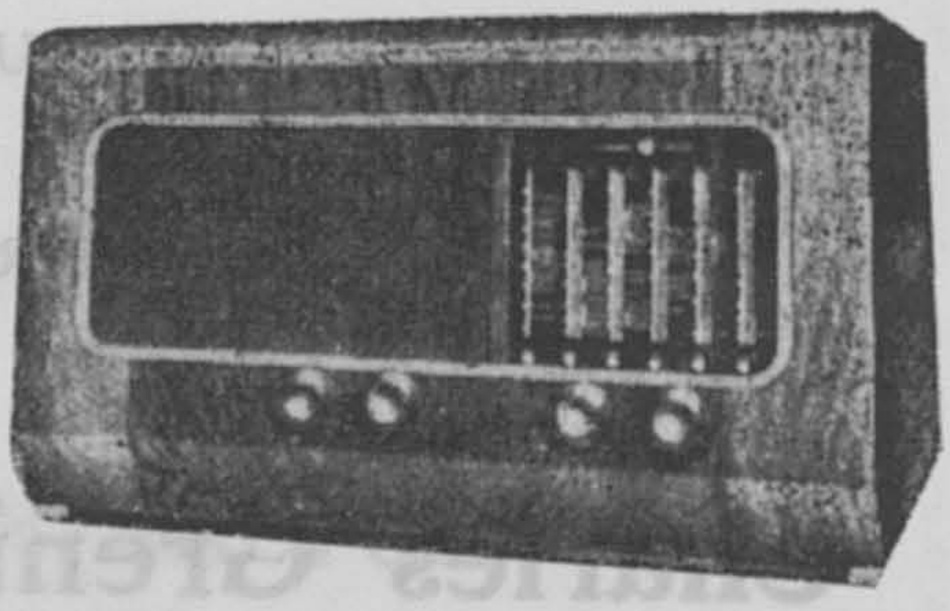

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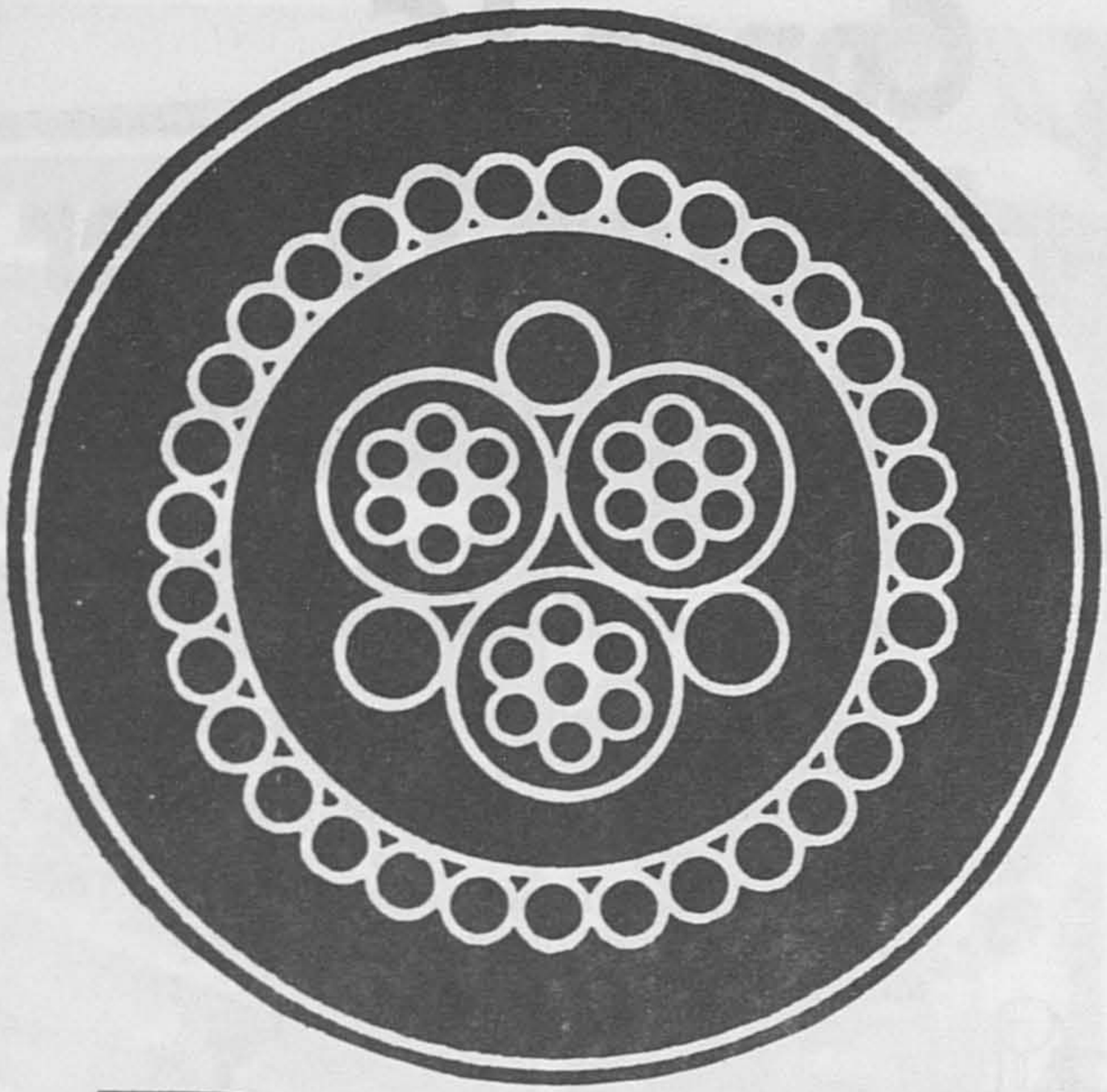

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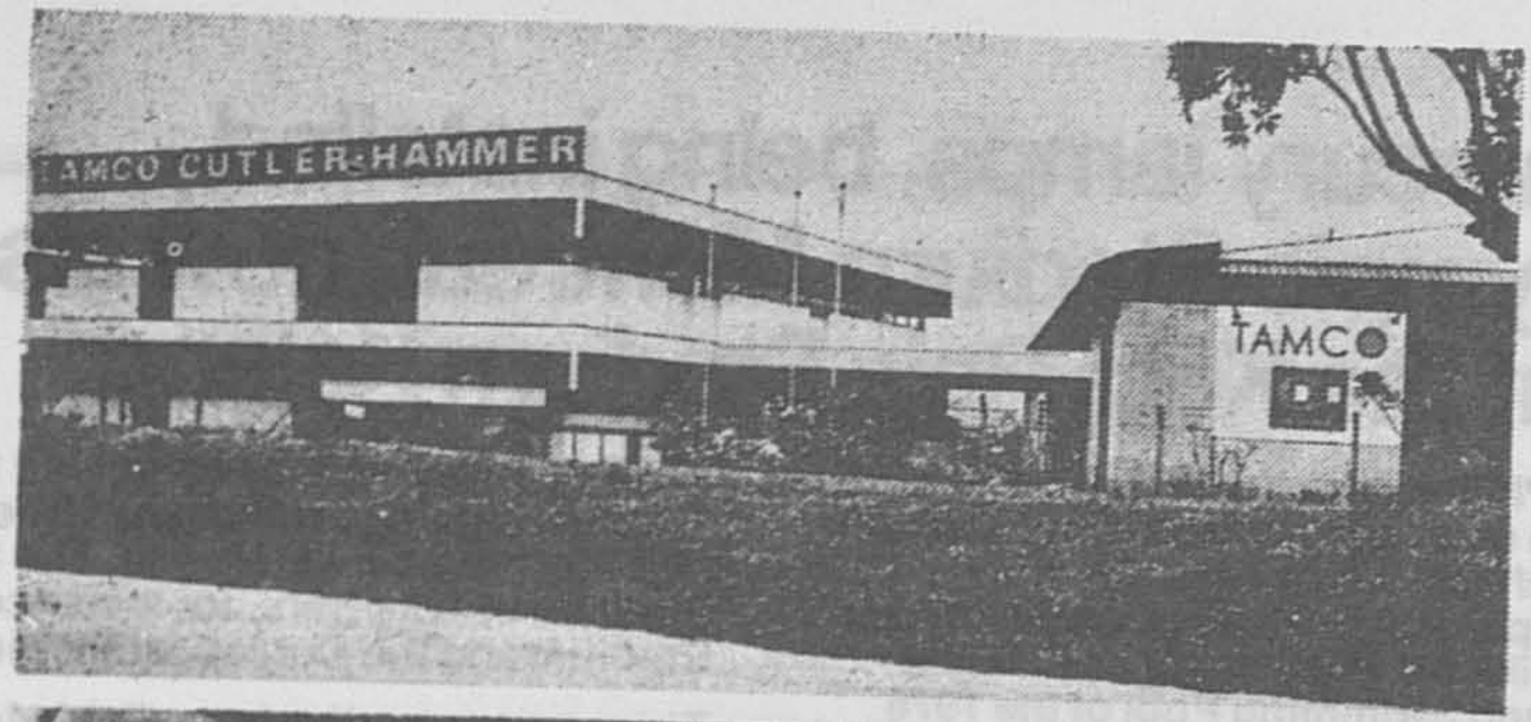

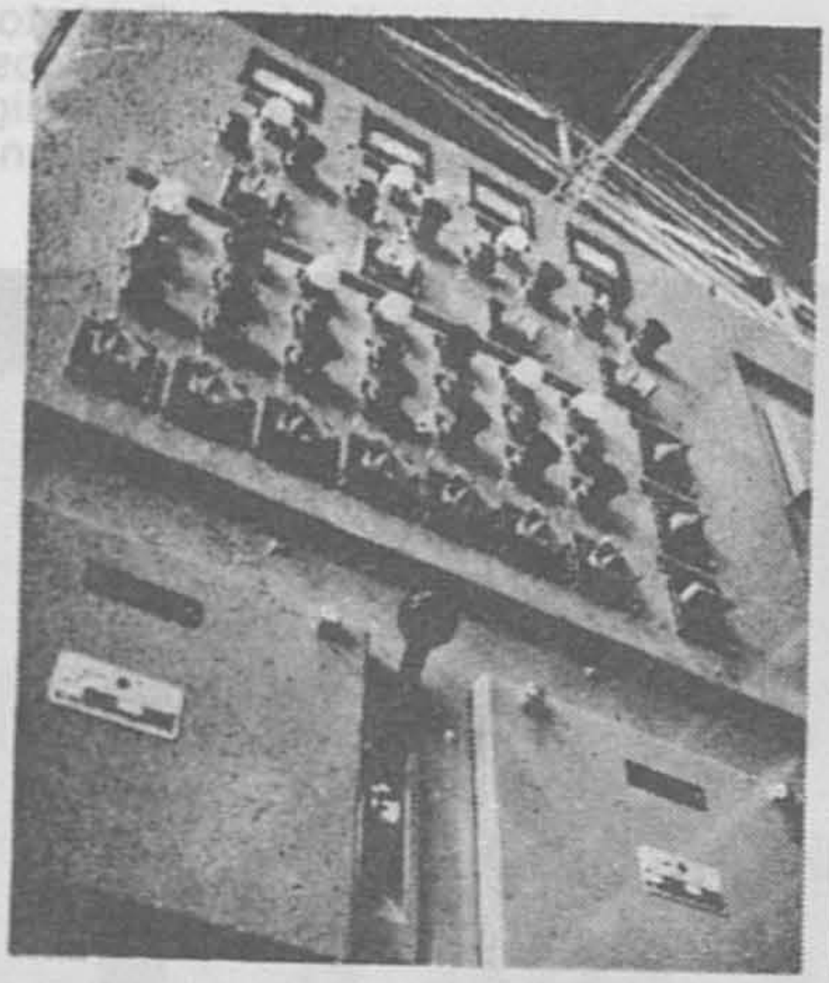

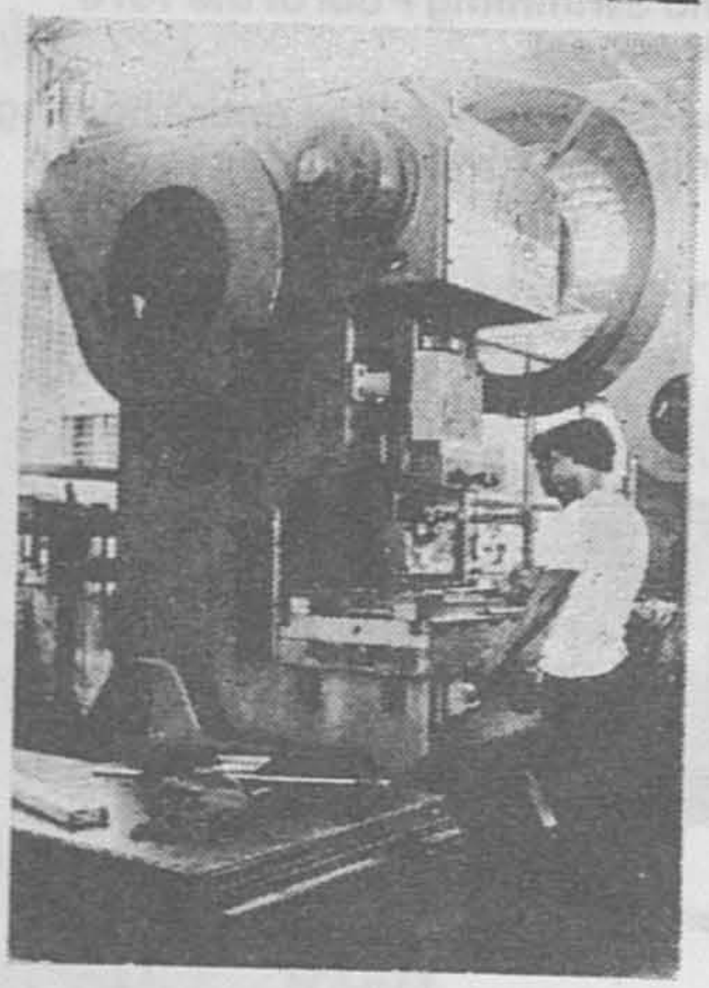

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Philips mercury lamps, being installed at the Olympic Stadium Montreal, now also floodlight the Kota Raja Stadium Kelang.

64 high-pressure Philips mercury metal-halide lamps of 2000 Watts each now light up the Kelang stadium. The lighting is so effective that even direct TV telecasting is now possible. These powerful Philips lamps are exactly like the ones being used in the Olympic Stadium and Swimming Pool of the 1976 Olympic Games at Montreal.

Philips lighting experts completed the entire lighting installation, including the 4 towers and the switch-panels.

The Philips expertise that solved the Kota Raja Stadium lighting problem has been put to use in many places throughout Malaysia. The Sultan Mohamed Stadium in Kota Baru, for instance, the Merdeka Stadium and the Dunlop factory in Petaling Jaya.

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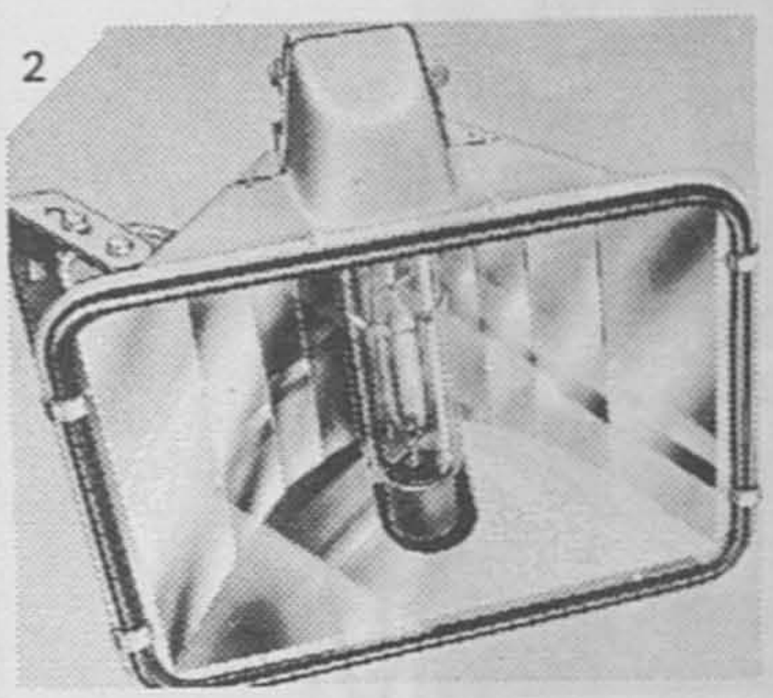

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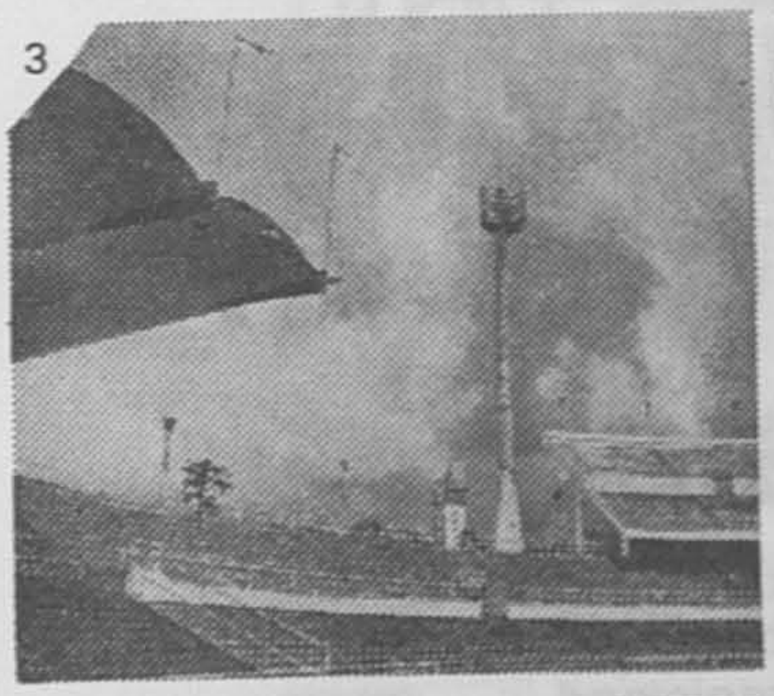

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1. The Kota Raja Stadium, with 64 high pressure mercury lamps, has sufficient light for direct black and white TV telecasting at night.

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