

MALAYSIA

YEAR
BOOK
1963-4

A MALAY MAIL PUBLICATION

\$2.75



大東方人壽保險有限公司



தி கிரேட் ஈஸ்டர்ன் லைப்
அஷ்யூரன்ஸ் கம்பெனி லிட்

for LIFE ASSURANCE
(of all types at low cost)
with BIG BONUSES
(\$28.00 per \$1,000.00 for 1962)
and MAXIMUM SECURITY
(secured by worldwide assets)
always choose:-



GET THE BEST OF LIFE WITH GREAT EASTERN LIFE

MALAYSIA Year Book

PUSTAKA PERDANA



1006174

48

1963/64

KDN 745

Copyright Reserved by The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Ltd.

A MALAY MAIL PUBLICATION



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA

BEFORE YOU inSURE

BE SURE

TO CONSULT YOUR SOCIETY

THE MALAYAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED

FREE ADVICE : FREE SERVICE
THE M.C.I.S. POLICY IS THE BEST YOU CAN GET

Ask any Co-operative Society for
an M.C.I.S. Agent

**HE IS AT YOUR SERVICE AT ANY TIME
HE WILL EXPLAIN THAT**

- * It is your Insurance Organisation
- * You will share in the Profits
- * Premium Rates are competitive
- * Premium allowable for Income Tax
- * Claims met within few days on Death
- * Surplus funds invested in Malaya
- * Medical Examination free
- * Best Surrender Value terms
- * LOANS UP TO 95% OF SURRENDER VALUE

Write, Phone or Call —

**HEAD OFFICE 36, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur
Tel: No. 87915/6**

SINGAPORE

**3-S, Clifford House,
Tel: No. 78602**



preface

THIS, the first issue of the Malaysia Year Book, covers all the territories of Malaysia, and it is our hope that with the enlarged scope this new edition of the previous Federation of Malaya Year Book, offers as comprehensive a picture of Malaysia as is possible.

We are sure you will appreciate that at this stage of development many policies and names are liable to change but all information was correct at the time of going to Press. Due to the constitutional changes taking place in 1963 it was not possible to publish the Year Book, but it is now hoped that annual publication will be resumed. We would like to express our thanks to all who have supplied information and without whose help this Book could not have been compiled.

THE MALAY MAIL
111 Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur
Telephone: K.L. 89911



NATURAL RUBBER

MALAYAN RUBBER FUND BOARD

KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON REPRESENTATIVE
19 BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI,
LONDON, W. C. 2

The Malayan Rubber Fund Board is the paramount organisation promoting research and technical development in the plantation industry and controls the following organisations:

1. RESEARCH

Rubber Research Institute of Malaya
P. O. Box 150, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Natural Rubber Producers Research Association
19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2

2. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO PRODUCERS

The Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, through its Smallholders' Advisory Service and Estates Advisory Service (for holdings of 100 acres or more), gives advice to rubber producers on the growing and exploitation of the tree and on methods of processing and packing the product.

3. TECHNICAL SERVICES TO MANUFACTURERS

These are confidential advisory services supplying the latest technical knowledge on the compounding and processing of natural rubber. The services are provided by the research organisations named in (1) and can be contacted via the officers listed under (4)

4. INFORMATION SERVICES

The Malayan Rubber Fund Board operates a world-wide network of information services on natural rubber, dealing with enquiries of all kinds, channelling requests for technical information to appropriate organisations, promoting new developments in the use of natural rubber, and publicising the progress of the plantation industry.

YOU ARE INVITED TO REQUEST LITERATURE ON THE USES OF RUBBER IN INDUSTRY FROM THE FOLLOWING OFFICES:—

UNITED KINGDOM The Natural Rubber Producers Research Association. Adelphi, London, W.C.2.

UNITED STATES OF The Natural Rubber Bureau.
AMERICA 1108 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

AUSTRALIA The Natural Rubber Bureau.
Chapter House, 4 Bank Place, Melbourne.

NEW ZEALAND The Natural Rubber Bureau.
33 Waterloo Road, Lower Hutt.

INDIA The Natural Rubber Bureau.
P.O. Box 10120 G.P.O., Bombay 1.

WEST GERMANY AND The Natural Rubber Bureau.
SOUTHERN EUROPE Eschensheimer Landstrasse 275, 6 Frankfurt/Main,
West Germany.

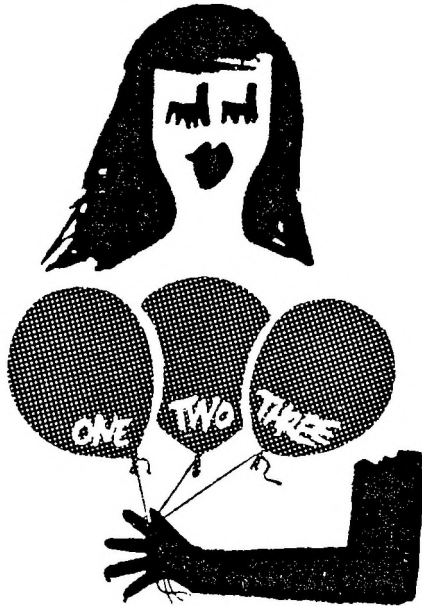
MALAYA Publications & Information Section, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya. P.O. Box 150,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

contents

	PAGE
Advertisers' Index	477
Agriculture	259
Broadcasting and Television	183
Commerce and Industry	213
Companies	237
Constitution	33
Conference of Rulers	327
Co-operation	253
Customs and Excise	241
Defence	••• ••• 131
Education	••• ••• 271
Electricity	• • • 175
Elections ... ..	..... 115
External Affairs	• • • 93
Federal Capital	••• 109
Finance ... ..	..... 193
General Government ... ..	..... 43
Geography ... ..	..... 9
History ... ..	..... 27
Honours and Awards ... ..	..... 41
Immigration ... ..	..... 305
Income Tax ... ..	..... 247
Johore ... ..	..... 329
Kedah	339
Kelantan ... ..	..... 349
Labour	••• 203
Local Government ... ..	..... 113
Malacca ... ..	..... 355
Medical Services ... ..	..... 285
Mining Industry ... ..	..... 229
National Economy	••• 201

contents—(contd.)

	PAGE
National Society	297
National Symbols	39
Negri Sembilan	365
Pahang	375
People	17
Penang	381
Perak	391
Perlis	401
Police	123
Politics	117
Post Offices	155
Press	191
Prisons	127
Religions	295
Rest Houses	313
Rubber	225
Sabah	407
Sarawak	415
Selangor	425
Singapore	437
Sports	317
Telecommunication	169
Their Majesties	37
Timber	231
Tourism	311
Town and Country Planning	257
Transport	135
Trengganu	459
University	279
Water	179
Welfare	289
Weights and Measures	315



REASONS

*Why it pays
To shop at*

Robinson's

**QUALITY
COURTESY
and
VALUE for MONEY!**

Malaysia's Leading Department Store

Geography



MALAYSIA OCCUPIES A CENTRAL position within the area commonly known as South-East Asia, being a part both of the Asian land mass and of the island world of the Malay Archipelago. While the term "Malaysia" has been used synonymously with the phrase "Malay Archipelago" since the 19th century, the present political concept of Malaysia comprises only the Malay Peninsula extending south-west from the narrow Kra Isthmus to the island of Singapore, and separated by approximately 450 miles of the South China Sea at the narrowest extent, from the northern and north-western part of the island of Borneo. It comprises the former Federation of Malaya, the former self-governing State of Singapore and the former British colonies of North Borneo and Sarawak. The tiny enclave of Brunei between Sarawak and Sabah (as North Borneo is now known) is, however, not within the Federation.

Malaysia extends as a rough arc, consisting of two portions bounded on one side and separated by the South China Sea. It lies entirely within the tropics, within latitudes $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 7° north, extending from longitudes 100° to $119\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ East. To the north of the Federation is Thailand, while to the south, the Republic of Indonesia maintains a land frontier of about 900 miles on the island of Borneo. Across the narrow Straits of Malacca to the west, lies the Indonesian island of Sumatra. To the north and north-east of Sabah, across the Sulu Sea, lie the islands of Palawan and Mindanas, which are part of the Republic of the Philippines.

Area: Statistics of the land area of Malaysia are as follows:—

Malaya - - - - -	50,915 square miles
Singapore - - - - -	224 ,, ,,
Sarawak.....	<u>48,250</u> ,, ,,
Sabah - - - - -	20,388

Total - - 128,777

Width and Length

West or Peninsular Malaysia extends 480 miles in length from Perlis to Singapore, while the greatest length of East Malaysia is about 700 miles from Tanjong Datu in Sarawak to Hog Point on the Dent Peninsula in Sabah. The maximum width, on the other hand, is 200 miles in the case of the Malay Peninsula (between the Dindings in Perak and Tanjong Penunjok in Trengganu). The Borneo territories of Malaysia have a maximum depth of 160 miles.

Coastline

The Peninsula Malaysian coastline extends to some 1,200 miles. The Malaysian Borneo coastline, not counting some minor indentations, is about 1,400 miles in length.

Topography

West Malaysia

The Malay Peninsula consists of a series of mountain ranges aligned north-west to south-east with a major central spine extending from the Thai border to as far south as Tampin in Negri Sembilan. To the west of the Central Range is the Bintang Range extending from the northern border to the Taiping area, while to its east is an area of highland in Kelantan and Trengganu, where occurs Malaya's highest peak, Gunung Tahan (7,186) feet. The juxtaposition of these three mountain masses determines the major drainage lines of the Peninsula, namely the basins of the Perak, Kelantan and Pahang rivers. Between the Bintang and Central Range, the Sungai Perak flows southward into the Straits of Malacca. On the other side of the Central Range, between it and the Trengganu Highlands, the Sungai Kelantan flows north while the Sungai Pahang, Malaya's largest river, flows first south and then east. Both the Sungai Kelantan and the Sungai Pahang empty into the South China Sea. On either side of the mountainous core of the Peninsula there is a distinct coastal plain while the relief south of it, largely in the State of Johore is subdued, being undulating with occasional mountain outcrops as at Mount Ophir (4,167 feet).

The heavy and uniform rainfall gives rise to a multiplicity of rivers which are generally narrow and swift in their upper courses, often with tortuous rapids and precipitous gorges. In the lower reaches, the descent to the coastal plain is gradual and the rivers slowly meander across the broad flat plains flanking the mountains. On the west coast the lower courses of the rivers sometimes lie through swampy land while on the east coast their entrance into the sea is sometimes impeded by sand bars, the result of powerful on-shore currents from the south China Sea. The rivers are still useful as a means of communications, in fact, the original settlement patterns and centres of local power were determined by them. The beds of the east coast rivers are more sandy than those of the west and more difficult to navigate.

The coastline of western Malaya is a practically unbroken succession of mangrove swamps and mud flats, frequently indented by picturesque bays fringed with coconut palms and casuarina trees. The east coast scenery differs considerably, with long stretches of sand and surf bordered by a littoral vegetation, in which the casuarina is prominent. It possesses a charm that is unparalleled.

About four-fifths of the Malay peninsula is covered by forest and swamps. This is likewise a feature of East Malaysia. The inland belt between the coasts and the forested mountainous interior is the agricultural zone, especially in the west, where are to be found large stretches of rubber and oil palm estates and small holdings. Padi cultivation, through it is to be found throughout the Peninsula, is especially prominent to the north, in Perlis, Kedah, Province Wellesley and Northern Perak and in the delta of the Kelantan River on the north-east of the Peninsula. There are also fairly extensive stretches in reclaimed swamplands along the west coast, as for example, in the Tanjong Karang area of Selangor. Tin mining is the other major activity on the landscape, being especially common in the west coast states of Perak and Selangor.

Islands on both sides of the Peninsula are another feature perhaps of more lasting interest to holiday-makers and tourists. Of the more prominent islands on the west coast are Pulau Langkawi off the north Kedah coast, rugged, beautiful and noted for its limesone scenery; Penang island, considered by many as one of the most picturesque islands of the East;

and the Pangkor islands off the coast of Perak which were once a Dutch settlement. On the east coast, Pulau Tioman, the largest island, with its beautiful scenery set against its granite peaks, ranks amongst others washed by the South China Sea.

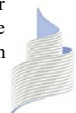
East Malaysia

Malaysian Borneo is crisscrossed by a variety of relatively low mountain chains which are really masses of dissected highland, with occasional peaks largely below 6,000 feet. Mount Kinabalu in Sabah, however, towers over all else and its height of 13,455 feet makes it Malaysia's highest peak. The Crocker Range in Sabah which culminates in Mount Kinabalu is the only fairly continuous mountain range, attaining a high average elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 feet, with its mountains rising to over 4,000 feet. Other high peaks are Mt. Trus Madi (8,500 feet) in Sabah and Mt. Murud (8,000 feet) which is the highest in Sarawak. Much of the interior is forested and virtually underdeveloped. Relatively level land lies interspersed among the mountain ranges. The mountainous mass is more compact and extensive in the interior, where, the watershed between the rivers generally flowing north-west into the South China Sea and those flowing into the Celebes and Java Seas mark the boundary of much of Sarawak and Indonesia.

The remainder of East Malaysia comprises an alluvial coastal plain and behind it a belt of undulating though in parts extremely rugged country which is adjacent to the interior mountain ranges and runs north-east-southwest all the way through Sarawak, Brunei and western North Borneo. Much of the indigenous population, especially of Sarawak, are to be found here. The coastal lands, varying in width from less than a mile (as at Miri) to over a hundred miles, are however, low-lying. They are interrupted occasionally by low hills or even mountains, which when adjacent to the sea form sea-eroded cliffs. Much of this part of Sarawak consists primarily of swamp and alluvial deposits, including peat. Limited areas of alluvium or where the peat is shallow can be cultivated. However, much of the deep peat is unsuitable for agriculture. In contrast, coastal swamps are less extensive in Sabah where the mountain ranges lie much nearer to the coast and the coastal strip is drained by a number of relatively short streams. This coastal area is the most developed part of Sabah, cultivated largely with rubber and rice.

The rivers are swift in their earlier reaches but meander across the coastal plains to the sea. The more important rivers in Sarawak are the Sarawak (70 miles long), the Batang Lupan (142 miles), the Rejang (350 miles), the Baram (250 miles) and Limbang (122 miles). The Rejang, the largest, is navigable for small coastal steamers up to Kapit, 150 miles upriver. In Sabah, the swift streams flowing along the slopes of the Crocker Range into the South China Sea contrast with the more gentle rivers that flow into the Sulu Sea. The east coast rivers of Sabah are the Kinabatangan (350 miles long), the Sugut, the Lubuk and the Segama. The Padas River, which drains a large area of the inland lowlands has cut into the Crocker Range to flow into Brunei Bay near Beanfort.

The coastline along the South China Sea is regular. This and the heavy silting is not conducive to good harbours. In contrast, that facing the Sulu and Celebes Seas in Sabah is highly irregular and has a number of excellent harbours at Kudat, Sandakan, Lahad Data and Tawan. The only good harbour on the side facing the South China Sea is on Labuan Island, about 35 miles out in Brunei Bay.



Proximity to the equator has given Malaysia a climate of high humidity and uniformly high temperature with copious rainfall. The equatorial climate is modified by the region's insularity and exposure to a monsoonal wind system that originates in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. The climate on the whole is pleasant and equable and the humidity is bearable through sometimes unpleasant.

The northeast and southwest monsoons divide the year into two periods. The northeast monsoon begins in October or November and lasts until February or March while the southwest monsoon blows from mid-April or May to September or mid-October. These seasons occur slightly earlier in Malaya as compared with the Borneo territories. Two inter-monsoons period each of about eight weeks duration are distinguishable. There are no prevailing winds during the intermediate seasons but daily convectional rain is abundant.

In fact, the period of heaviest rain in Malaya is during the inter-monsoon period, though on the east coast the period of the northeast monsoon brings the greatest amount of rain while the west coast has its wettest period during the southwest monsoon. The average rainfall in Malaya is about 100 inches a year, though varying from place to place. The east coast has an average of about 120 inches, Maxwell's Hill near Taiping receives 201 inches with the Jelebu district Malaya's driest locality, sheltered from both monsoons, receiving only 65 inches per annum. A large area of Sarawak has between 120 and 160 inches of rain per year. Sabah has between 60 and 160 inches. Kuching in Sarawak has an average of 158 inches with equally heavy rain in the region of Beanfort and Labuan in Sabah. Low rainfall largely prevails in the interior of East Malaysia though the mountainous terrain can affect the amount and distribution very greatly in different parts of the country and even in localities only a few miles apart.

Thunderstorms are frequent. Malaysia is outside the typhoon belt and cyclones are almost unknown. During the southwest monsoon, sudden squalls and violent gusts are more frequent especially in the area of the Straits of Malacca where they are known as "Sumatras".

Temperatures are constant throughout the year, average monthly temperatures varying only about 4°F. However the daily temperatures show great variation, the daily range at coastal locations being 10°F to 15°F (a mean daytime maximum of 85°F to 90°F and a mean minimum of 72°F to 75°F at night). Inland locations show a range of 15° to 20°F. In Malaysian Borneo night temperatures in the interior highlands of over 2,000 feet may drop to as low as 55°F. Over Malaysia as a whole the average daily temperature varies considerably from 70°F to 90°F, though in higher areas, lower temperatures obtain. Relative humidity is generally high, being higher generally in the night than during the day.

Constant high temperatures and high rainfall and the lack of definite dry seasons have provided excellent conditions for the growth of vegetation. Apart from the coastal plains of swamp forest, both mangrove and fresh-water in Malaya and Malaysian Borneo, about 70 per cent of the Federation is covered by virgin tropical rain forest up to an elevation of about 2,000 feet. At elevations higher than 3,000 feet is to be found the

flora of moss forests with a dwarf vegetation, a forest in a state of perpetual dampness.

In the lowland dryland forests the vegetation is dominated by immense trees, the larger of which are about 150 to 200 feet or more in height with circumferences of 10 feet or more, with large cylindrical stems and massive crowns at the top which form an evergreen canopy. The trees themselves provide a home for a wide variety of plants of different habits: these include large lianas, as the rattans (climbing palms) which compete for light with the larger trees together with other climbers on the stems of trees extending to ground level. Other epiphytes, largely orchids abound throughout the canopy.

With increased light, often as a result of felling and man-made clearings or as the aftermath of the slash and burn shifting cultivation practised by the indigenous tribes, especially in Sarawak, a dense undergrowth, called belukar in Malaya, rapidly springs up. Perhaps the density of this belukar might have given rise to the misconception of the impenetrability of the tropical jungle, for so few persevere to break this tangled undergrowth into the true rain forest beyond where the undergrowth is minimal due to the lack of light which is unable to penetrate the forest canopy.

Parasitical vegetation too is to be found within the rain forest, through not in the abundance in which they are supposed to occur. The few that are to be found include members of the mistletoe family and a species of *Rafflesia* in Sarawak which produce the largest flowers in the world, which may measure up to a yard across. The well-known pitcher plant (*Nepenthes*) is often abundant on poor soils where they obtain some of their nutrients by trapping and digesting insects.

Forestry

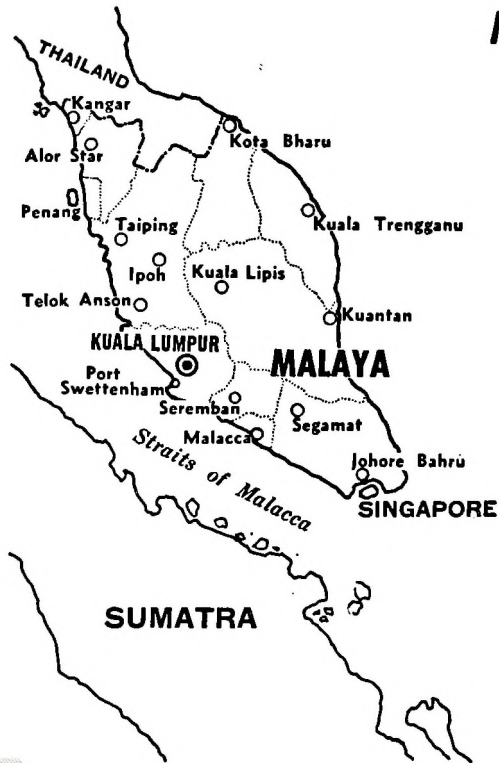
The lowland rain forest comprises a multitude of species of trees, though the majority are of the family Dipterocarpaceae. It is estimated that over 2,500 species occur and it is not uncommon to find more than a hundred species of trees on a single acre. It is this great diversity that makes the lowland forest difficult to work commercially. However, many naturally durable hardwoods are obtained, such as chengal (*Balanocarpus Leimic*) balan (*Shorea* Spp.) and merbau (*Intsia palembanica*). Medium hardwoods include keruing (*Dipterocarpus* spp.) kapur (*Dryobalanps* spp.) and kempas (*Koompassia Malaconsis*). Of the light hardwoods, meranti and jelutong are important.

Forestry Policy

Conscious of the need to conserve forests for the future needs of the nation and for the maintenance of the climatic and physical balance of the country in its water supplies, soil conservation and the preservation of river erosion and flooding, the individual states of Malaysia have passed appropriate legislation to control the exploitation of timber resources and to ensure the healthy growth of an industry which is of major economic significance. In Malaya, Forest Reservation now extends to over 8,000 square miles of productive forest and 4,500 square miles of protective forest totalling 26% of the total land area. There is a recommendation to increase productive forests to 12,500 square miles. Plans emphasise the systematic reeeping of the forest crop simultaneously with regeneration. Greatly increased attention is being paid to silviculture.



MAP



OF MALAYSIA

POLITICAL -----



The Borneo Company Limited

INCORPORATED IN 1856

Head Office: BORNEO HOUSE 62/63 MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

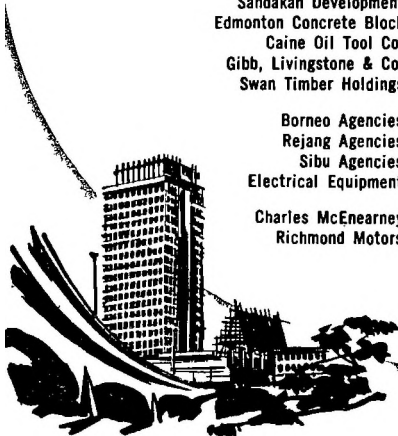
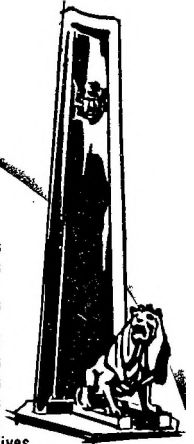
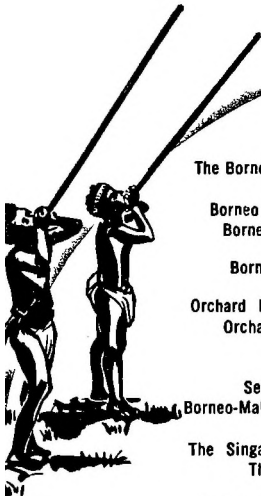
Branches in Malaysia: SINGAPORE—PENANG—IPOH—KUALA LUMPUR—MALACCA—
PORT SWETTENHAM—SARAWAK—BRUNEI—SABAH AND IN THAILAND

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS
RUBBER & PRODUCE MERCHANTS
GENERAL MERCHANTS & ENGINEERS
SHIPPING & AIRLINE AGENTS
INSURANCE AGENTS

Secretaries & Agents for
RUBBER ESTATES, TIN MINES,
INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES, etc. TIMBER
CONCESSIONAIRES, LLOYDS' AGENTS
THAILAND & SARAWAK

SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

The Borneo Company (London) Ltd	London	General Merchants
Harborn Ltd	Singapore	Produce Dealers
Borneo Motors (Singapore) Ltd	K. Lumpur & Branches	Motor Vehicle Distributors
Borneo Motors (Malaya) Ltd	Kuching & Branches	Motor Vehicle Distributors
Borneo Motors (Borneo) Ltd	Kuala Lumpur	Motor Vehicle Distributors
Orchard Motors (Singapore) Ltd	Singapore	Motor Vehicle Distributors
Orchard Motors (Malaya) Ltd	Bangkok	Motor Vehicle Distributors
Century Motors Ltd	Bangkok	Motor Vehicle Distributors
Butler & Webster Ltd	S'pore & Branches	Motor Vehicle Distributors
Service Garage (1938) Ltd	S'pore & Branches	Manufacturers Representatives
Borneo-Malaya Representatives Ltd	Singapore	Office Equipment Specialists
Duncan Roberts Ltd	S'pore & Branches	Plywood Manufacturers
The Singapore Plywood Co. Ltd	Bangkok	Pest Exterminators
Thomas Cowan & Co. Ltd	Bangkok	General Merchants and Agents
D.C.J. (1961) Ltd	Sibu	Watch Dealers and General Merchants
Societe Anonyme Belge (S.A.B.)	Sandakan	Timber Concessionaires
Austral Ltd	Edmonton, Canada	Property Developers
Sandakan Development Ltd	Edmonton, Canada	Concrete Block Makers
Edmonton Concrete Block Ltd	Hong Kong	Servicing the Oil Industry
Caine Oil Tool Co. Ltd	Perth, Western Australia	General Merchants and Agents
Gibb, Livingstone & Co. Ltd	Tawau	Sawmilling and Building
Swan Timber Holdings Ltd	Sibu	Shipping Agents
Borneo Agencies Ltd	Sibu	Shipping Agents
Rejang Agencies Ltd	Sibu	Shipping Agents
Sibu Agencies Ltd	S'pore & Branches	Electrical Appliances Distributors
Electrical Equipment Ltd	Trinidad & Tobago	Motor Vehicle Distributors and Merchants
Charles McEneaney Ltd		
Richmond Motors Ltd		





FOR ALL YOUR
LIFE INSURANCE
REQUIREMENTS
CONSULT

'MALAYAN LIFE'

MALAYSIA'S OWN

A VARIETY OF SCHEMES AND ADDITIONAL BENEFITS
FOR COMPREHENSIVE, ACCIDENT, HOSPITALISATION,
ETC. TO CHOOSE FROM

THE MALAYAN LIFE & GENERAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated In the States of Malaysia)

HEAD OFFICE: 3rd Floor, Yeow Kim Pong Building,
142, Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.
Telephone: 86173 (2 Lines)

Branches:
Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Kota Bharu, Singapore
and Agencies throughout
Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Borneo.

Peoples

MALAYSIA HAS A DIVERSITY of races and cultures in a population of just over 10 million. There are the indigenous peoples of Sarawak and Sabah, who besides Malays, comprise Sea Dayaks or Ibans, the land Dayaks, the Melanans, Dusuns, Kadazan, Punan and other minor groups whose way of life varies from sedimentary wet rice cultivation of the coastal strip to the slash-and-burn dry rice shifting agriculture and hunting and gathering of the interior. In Malaya, the indigenous people are practically all Malays who lead a predominantly rural life. Malaya, too, has an aboriginal population of about 50,000. Against this indigenous background are the immigrant peoples, largely Chinese, who, together with Indians, Pakistanis, Arabs and others dominate the urban scene. The Chinese are largely occupied in the tin and rubber industries and in business and commerce. The Indians, largely Tamils from South India, work as labourers in the rubber plantations. Increasing numbers of people of all races are now engaged in professional activities and in the civil services. The Europeans, mainly British, continue their role in rubber, tin, commerce and the professions. The Eurasians, large numbers of whom are of part-Portuguese extraction from Malacca add further to Malaysia's racial complexity.

Population of Malaysia (in millions)

The estimated population breakdown for Malaysia as a whole, according to census and population estimate figures as at the end of 1961 is as follows:—

	<i>Malaya</i>	<i>S'pore</i>	<i>Sarawak</i>	<i>Sabah</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Indigenous People -	3.62	0.24	0.53	0.32	4.71	46.2
Chinese -	2.67	1.28	0.24	0.11	4.30	42.2
Indians & Pakistanis	0.81	0.14	—	—	0.95	9.4
Others	0.13	0.04	0.008	0.045	0.22	2.2
Total	7.23	1.70	0.780	0.475	10.18	100.0
Percentage of Distribution	70.9	16.7	7.7	4.7	100	

NOTE:—Indians and Pakistanis are included under "Others" in the Sarawak figures. In the case of Sabah, grouped under "Others" are natives of Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Philippines, India, Ceylon, Sarawak, etc. who are of the Malay race and who could be grouped with the indigenous people.

The Malays are believed to have originated in the region of Yunan in China. There have been some fairly recent Malay immigrants into Malaysia from Indonesia, especially from Sumatra and the Celebes. Being co-religionists these have now been rapidly assimilated with the older inhabitants.

The Malays are a predominantly agricultural people: they cultivate the bulk of the padi land of Malaysia. Many of them are smallholders. Fishing is important, especially on the coasts. Some are wage earners in rubber or oil-palm estates while increasing numbers are becoming urban dwellers, many in the professions, in government service and as industrial workers.

Religion

The Malay is an orthodox Muslim of the Shafi'ite school. The basic principles of the Malay religion as a Muslim are the declaration of faith in the aweness of Allah and in the divine messengership of the Prophet Muhammad; prayer five times a day; distribution of Zakat or poor rate; fasting in the month of Ramadan and pilgrimage to Mecca for the performance of the Haj. Islam is the state religion of Malaysia. In the various states the Sultan is the religious head. All Muslim religious matters, observances or ceremonies which apply to the country as a whole are now decided by the Conference of Rulers.

Social Systems and Customs

Two systems of social organizations are to be found, namely that associated with "adat temenggong", which is patrilineal and the other the "adat perpatch" which is matrilineal. It is the "Adat Temenggong" which is the more pervasive. However, it is the "Adat Perpatch" which is the more cohesive in its rules and is confined to the state of Negri Sembilan and part of Malacca.

Malay 'adat isti'adat' (customs and traditions) include the 'adat resam' observed by the Malay community in general, covering household and kampong customs, of marriage, birth and death and the other major events of life and the 'adat isti'adat di-raja' or royal customs and traditions applying to the royal courts, of significance largely on ceremonial occasions. Obligations of respect and obedience demanded of children towards parents, community attitudes of mutual neighbourly help and co-operation, known commonly as bergotong rayong, the maintenance of law and order through co-operation and respect for the ketua kampong or penghulu (village head-men) are all part of the 'adat resam' to which the Malay is subject and which serves to bind Malay society together. The piercing of ear-lobes of girls between the age of 5 and 10 (a custom of pre-Islamic origin), the bersumut or circumcision of boys (which is required of all Muslim males) and the ceremonies of engagement and marriage, the various customary practices associated with childbirth are among the many and varied activities in Malay social life. Each has its distinctive prescribed pattern. Invariably, ceremonial occasions are not complete without kenduris (feasts). Over all activities, however, is the overtone of Islam for ceremonies are accompanied by the utterance of doa (prayers) in Arabic. Marriages have to be conducted in accordance with the Islamic law and in the presence of witnesses. Islam too permits its adherent to marry four wives.

Burial

Burial customs of the Malays also conform to Islamic practice, the body being shrouded in cotton cloth and buried on its side, facing Mecca.

Festivals

The two most important festivals of the year are Hari Raya Haji, celebrating the successful conclusion of the Pilgrimage, and Hari Raya Puasa, the celebration marking the end of the fasting period. The birthday of the Prophet Muhammad is celebrated on a grand scale with processions prayers and feasting. The Muslim New Year falls on the first of Muharam.

Dress

The men usually wear European clothing, but on ceremonial occasions wear full Malay dress consisting of "Badju" and a pair of long loose trousers, with sarong around the waist, over the trousers. Head-dress consists of a black songkok, or "Tanjak" or "Tongkokloh" for more ceremonial occasions. The women usually wear baju kurong, consisting of loosely fitting blouse over sarong, or baju kebaya, a tightly fitting blouse over sarong.

Food

Malay food consists of a staple diet of rice together with spiced curries of meat, fish, vegetables and other delicacies. The coconut is an essential ingredient in Malay curry; apart from the use of coconut oil, the whitish coconut milk squeezed out of grated coconut is an essential ingredient in virtually all preparations. In food habits, too, religion has its influence. Islam forbids the partaking of pork and the flesh of predatory animals and birds, rodents, reptiles, worms and flesh of dead animals or that offered as sacrifice to idols. Even the partaking of lawful animals is limited to that which is slaughtered as prescribed in Islam.

Language

The Malay language spoken in Malaysia has the same roots as "Bahasa Indonesia" or Indonesian, the official language of Indonesia. It belongs to the Malay Polynesian family of languages which extended from Formosa to New Zealand and from Madagasca to Eastern Island in the Pacific Ocean. The standard pronunciation is that of Johore and the Riau archipelago, though it is spoken with dialectical variation throughout the region. Malay is the national language of Malaysia. Already, both in Malaya and in Sarawak and Sabah, Malay is widely used as a lingua franca among all peoples. Currently, the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (Language and Literature Agency) is engaged in developing and enriching the national language.

There are two forms of Malay script in use today. The Jawi script employs the Arabic alphabet, augmented by five letters. The roman script, known also as Rumi is also now being popularised. Much of the literature in the Malay language is in the Jawi script.

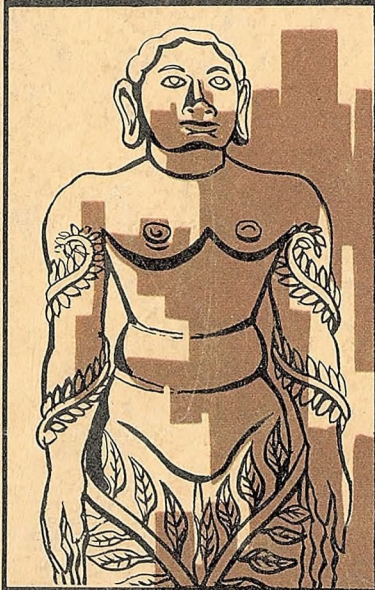
About 42 per cent of the population of Malaysia is Chinese. Their concentrations vary: in Singapore they constitute over 75 per cent of the population; in Malaya, 37 per cent, in Sarawak 31 per cent and Sabah 23 per cent. In Malaya, the Chinese are more concentrated in the west coast States, particularly in the towns and industrial areas. The same pattern of heavy concentrations in urban areas also obtain in East Malaysia. Nevertheless, they are to be found throughout the whole area of Malaysia for they have penetrated even into remote districts. They are usually the shopkeepers or tradesmen in practically every village and their economic role far outweighs their numbers.

Chinese arrived in the country at a very early date, but it was not until 1786 when British influence was established, and particularly from the mid-1800's onwards with the need of British colonial enterprise for a larger and more willing labour force that Chinese immigration became large-scale. In Malaya the Chinese were mostly recruited to develop the tin deposits while in East Malaysia they were brought in to work on the tobacco and rubber plantations and in other economic activities. These immigrant

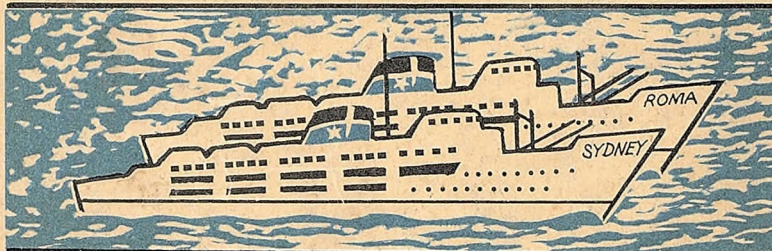


TRAVEL IN COMFORT AND LUXURY
BY T/S ROMA AND T/S SYDNEY TO

BOMBAY



EUROPE



CONSULT
SHARP TRAVEL SERVICE
KUALA LUMPUR TEL: 21581 & 21582



Printed by
The Straits Times Press (M) Ltd
Singapore & Kuala Lumpur



PERDANA
LEADERSHIP
FOUNDATION
YAYASAN
KEPIMPINAN
PERDANA