

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua

Sidang Akademik 1998/99

Februari 1999

HSM 213 - Dokumen-Dokumen Dalam Sejarah Malaysia

Masa: [3 jam]

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**KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN INI MENGANDUNGI LIMA [5] SOALAN DI DALAM LIMA PULUH DUA [52] HALAMAN.**

Jawab **TIGA** [3] soalan sahaja. Semua jawapan mempunyai nilai yang sama.

1.
  - [a] Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 1A, 1B dan 1C, jelaskan tentang aktiviti perhambaan yang berlaku di kepulauan Sulu, Brunei dan Singapura.
  - [b] Mengikut Undang-Undang Berhubung Dengan Perhambaan di Negeri Perak (Perak Code of Laws Relating To Slavery) seperti dalam Dokumen 1D, bezakan di antara peraturan-peraturan yang ditetapkan untuk hamba/abdi dan hamba berhutang.
  - [c] Dengan merujuk kepada semua dokumen 1A, 1B, 1C dan the *Law Relating To Slavery Among the Malays*, bahaskan isu perhambaan dalam masyarakat Melayu/bumiputera tradisional.
2.
  - [a] Dokumen 2A hingga 2D menyatakan tentang pendapat penulis-penulis tentang wanita. Bahaskan pendapat-pendapat itu.
  - [b] Dokumen 2E dan 2F merupakan dokumen-dokumen yang menyatakan pendirian rasmi kerajaan tentang wanita. Jelaskan pendirian kerajaan tentang isu-isu yang dihubungkan dengan wanita-wanita tersebut.
  - [c] Dengan merujuk kepada semua Dokumen 2A hingga 2F, bahaskan isu-isu berhubung dengan kedudukan wanita secara keseluruhan.

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3.
  - [a] Charles Brooke telah menggalakkan kontraktor-kontraktor China supaya mengendalikan pengimportan buruh-buruh ke Sarawak untuk pertanian dan lain-lain aktiviti ekonomi. Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 3A dan 3B, jelaskan sejauh manakah syarat-syarat di dalam kontrak-kontrak tersebut tidak menyekat kebebasan orang-orang China daripada meneroka tanah Sarawak.
  - [b] Di Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu, pengurus-pengurus ladang juga menggalakkan kontraktor-kontraktor untuk mengimport buruh-buruh bagi penggunaan estet-estet. Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 3C, jelaskan sejauh manakah syarat-syarat pengendalian perburuhan ini dapat melindungi buruh daripada dianiaya oleh kontraktor-kontraktor tersebut.
  - [c] Dengan menggunakan Dokumen 3A, 3B dan 3C, bahaskan persamaan dan perbezaan dalam sistem pengambilan buruh di Sarawak dan di Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu, serta kesan daripada sistem tersebut ke atas kaum buruh yang diambil sebagai pekerja kontrak di tempat masing-masing.
4.
  - [a] Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 4A dan 4B, bahaskan implikasi atau kesan perjanjian-perjanjian tersebut ke atas kuasa Sultan Hussein Mohammad Syah dan Temenggung Sri Maharaja di Singapura.
  - [b] Berasaskan kepada Dokumen 4C dan 4D, jelaskan sejauh manakah perjanjian-perjanjian tersebut merupakan perjanjian persahabatan dan perniagaan seperti yang termaktub.
  - [c] Bahaskan sejauh manakah perjanjian-perjanjian persahabatan dan perniagaan di antara Syarikat India Timur Inggeris dan pihak-pihak berkuasa tempatan di Johor dan Sulu itu sebenarnya merupakan tapak permulaan kepada proses penjajahan British di rantau ini.
5.
  - [a] Banci Penduduk 1931 dan 1947 seperti di dalam Dokumen 5A hingga 5F telah menggunakan istilah 'bangsa', 'masyarakat' dan 'suku' secara sewenang-wenang. Jelaskan apakah takkulan atau rasional pembancian kumpulan-kumpulan tersebut sedemikian rupa?

5. [b] Banci Penduduk 1970 seperti dalam Dokumen 5G telah secara umum mengelompokkan penduduk-penduduk dengan menggunakan istilah 'masyarakat'. Apakah kesan penggunaan istilah ini kepada kelompok-kelompok penduduk di dalam masyarakat berbilang kaum ini?
- [c] Pengelompokan penduduk-penduduk mengikut istilah 'bangsa', 'suku' dan 'masyarakat' seperti dalam Dokumen 5A hingga 5G mempunyai implikasi politiknya yang tersendiri. Bahaskan.

...Dokumen 1A/  
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## DOKUMEN 1A

## Statements of the Fugitive Captives of the Sulu Sultanate, 1836-1846

	CAPTIVE	MASTER	PERSON SOLD TO	PLACE	PRICE	YEAR OF CAPTIVITY	AGE
1	Mariano de la Cruz	Tusan (Tunkil)	Datu Mhd. Buyo	Jolo		1836	21
2	Francisco Feliz		Amanang	Jolo	5 bundles of Ilocos cloth	1834	45
3	Domingo Francisco	Visayan Renegade (Tunkil)	Chinese mestizo merchant	Jolo	3 bundles of cotton cloth, 2 glass water bottles, 2 plates, 2 cups	1836	35
4	Juan Salvador	Balangingi Samal	A Taosug	Jolo	5 pieces of cotton cloth	1836	
5	Manuel de los Santos	Balangingi Samal	A Taosug merchant	Jolo	Assorted goods to the value of 60 pesos	1836	27
6	Esmerald Francisco	Visayan Renegade (Balangingi)	Tiboral	Jolo		1836	50
7	Maria Gertudiz	Balangingi Samal	Tiglam	Jolo	Bronze Lantaca (cannon)	1834	35
8	Marcelo teofilo	Maluso man		Parang	25 pieces of cotton cloth		43
9	Tibarcio Juan	Balangingi Samal	Datu Mende	Jolo		1834	41
10	Juan Monico	Balangingi Samal	A Taosug	Jolo	6 lengths of gauze (cotton or silk?) and a Visayan bell	1836	14
11	Maria Damiana	Tunkil Samal	Chinese-Intiao	Jolo			14
12	Domingo Candelario	Balangingi Samal	Man from Laminosa — resold in Jolo 6 months later	(Basilan)		1833	28
13	Francisco Mariano	Balangingi Samal	Sold at Parian Betang — escaped then sold at Tapul island — escaped, seized and sold to a Muslim trader (Jolo)	Jolo		1826	40
14	Juan de los Santos	Tunkil Samal	Suynan — retainer of Datu Sadula	Jolo		1829	21
15	Juan Florentino	Pilas man	A Taosug	Zamboanga		1835	35
16	Pedro Santiago	Basilan-Bag Bagon' (village)	A Visayan Renegade	Jolo		1835	16
17	Agapito de la Cruz	Balangingi Samal	Escaped — seized by a Taosug from Guimba	Interior of Jolo		1831	29
18	Juan de la Cruz	Balangingi Samal	Sold at Jolo, then at Siasu	Jolo		1826	25
19	Manuel Feliz	Balangingi Samal	A Taosug	Interior of Jolo		1831	26
20	Vizcente Remigio	Balangingi Samal	Datu Tael	Jolo		1833	31
21	Juan Santiago	Balangingi Samal					
22	Juan Sabala	Balangingi Samal	Datu Molo	Jolo	Bronze Lantaca	1834	40
23	Augustin Juan	Balangingi Samal	Datu Tael	Jolo	10 lagas of unhusked rice	1826	35
24	Pedro Antonio	Balangingi Samal	Samal Fishermen	Babaon village		1828	24
25	Jose German Reales	Visayan renegade (Tunkil)	Datu Daniel	Jolo	A bundle of cotton cloth and 3 balls of opium	1831	30
26	Angel Custodio	Balangingi Samal	A village headman (Balangingi)			1835	19
27	Anastacio Caullo	Balangingi Samal	A Muslim from Sandacan			1826	36
28	Francisco Agustin	Iranun	Muslim trader			1832	23
29	Alexo Quijano	Balangingi Samal	Datu Bendahara	Jolo		1828	33
30	Matias de la Cruz	Balangingi Samal	Datu Mhd. Buyo	Jolo	30 pieces of cotton cloth	1825	33
31	Juan Teodoro	Balangingi Samal	A Chinese	Jolo	70 pieces of cotton cloth	1834	56
32	Evaristo Pinto	Balangingi Samal	Antonio — Visayan renegade	Jolo		1835	25
33	Santiago Manuel de Tuna	Balangingi Samal	Pata	Jolo		1828	50
34	Francisco Gregorio	Balangingi Samal	Datu Bendahara	Jolo		1829	28
35	Francisco Sereno	Sipac Samal	A Muslim — Sagio	Jolo		1834	28
36	Mariano de la Cruz	Balangingi Samal		Jolo		1836	28
37	Juan de la Cruz	Balangingi Samal	Datu Salipasan	Jolo		1830	57
38	Francisco Sacarias	Balangingi Samal	Datu Molo	Jolo		1833	25
39	Juan Apolonio	Balangingi Samal	Datu Mhd. Buyo	Jolo		1831	25
40	Matias Domingo	Balangingi Samal	Datu Daniel	Jolo		1834	18
41	Francisco Basilio	Balangingi Samal	Aamiang	Jolo		1836	30
42	Juan Pedro	Renegade — tumol (Balangingi)	Salane	Jolo		1835	26
43	Diomicio Francisco	Balangingi	Amanan	Jolo		1836	28
44	Francisco Augustino	Binuog-Balangingi	Ande			1836	
45	Francisco Xaiver	Tunkil Samal	A Chinese	Jolo	5 bundles of cotton cloth	1836	35
46	Eusebio de la Cruz	Balangingi Samal	A Chinese merchant	Jolo	2 red boxes, 3 pieces of cotton cloth, 1 glass water bottle	1836	28
47	Pedro Francisco	Balangingi Samal	A Chinese merchant — Sa Hua	Jolo		1832	
48	Vizcente Santiago	Balangingi Samal	A Muslim merchant	Pangutaran island		1832	38
49	Gabriel Francisco	Tunkil Samal	A Taosug merchant			1833	45
50	Mariano Sevilla	Balangingi Samal	Ransomed by the Spanish captain of the schooner Soledad			1835	40

	NAME	PROVINCE	AGE	STATUS	ACTIVITY WHEN SEIZED	NO. OF RAID VESSELS	RETAILING POINT	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AT RETAILING POINT	PERSON SOLD TO AT JOLO	MEANS OF MANUMISSION	YEAR OF CAPTIVITY
1	Lorenzo Sixto	Surigao	33	Married	Fishing — 4 others	8 Pancos	Balangingi	2 weeks	Sinden	Ransomed for 40 pesos	1845
2	Alejandro Valenzuela	Tondo	47	Single	Trading	3 Pancos	Balangingi	1 week	William Wyndham	Ransomed	1844
3	Pedro Flores	Capiz	30	Married	Trading	5 Pancos	Balangingi	3 days	Simindo	Baroto — to <i>Cometa</i>	1844
4	Pedro Ysidoro	Capiz	40	Married	Fishing	4 Pancos	Balangingi	3 weeks	Sumaran	Baroto — to <i>Cometa</i>	1844
5	Simon Ylarlo	Cebu	19	Married	Fishing — 7 others	8 Pancos	Balangingi	1 month	Utu	escaped	1846
6	Angel Manuel	Leyte	45	Widow	Fishing — 1 other	3 Pancos	Balangingi	3 days	Vay-Chinese	— came with his master to Manila	1841
7	Alejandro Juan	Leyte	18	Single	Fishing	5 Pancos	Balangingi	1 1/2 years	William Wyndham	escaped to the <i>Cometa</i>	1845
8	Damaso Soledad	Cuyo	23	Married	Trading	3 Pancos	Balangingi	1 week	Sandasan	escaped	1846
9	Angustin Bernardo	Cebu	35	Married	Trading	3 Pancos	Balangingi	4 days	Datu Mirasan	ransomed by W. Wyndham	1845
10	Manuel Valdez	Samar	30	Single	Fishing — 1 other	8 Pancos	Balangingi	1 week	Camunug	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1846
11	Alberto de la Cruz	Negros	30	Single	Trading — 19 others	7	Tunkil	1 month	Datu Sivi	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1846
12	Juan Pedro	Cebu	40	Married	Fishing — 5 others	3 Pancos	Balangingi	4 days	Alm'ain	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1846
13	Vincente Remigio	Cebu	28	Married	Fishing — 5 others	3 Pancos	Balangingi	4 days	Datu Abdula	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1846
14	Toribio de la Cruz	Mindoro	26	Single	Fishing — 2 others	2 Baroto	Balangingi	8 days	Barit	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1845
15	Jose de la Cruz	Cebu	42	Married	Fishing — 3 others	8 Pancos	Balangingi	3 days	Sacan	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1844
16	Manuel Francisco	Leyte	28	Single	Cutting Nipa — 3 others	4 Pancos	Balangingi	1 week	Undin	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1846
17	Pedro Apolinario	Negros	30	Married	Delivering a church despatch	3 Salisipan	Tunkil	1 month	Panguindayan	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1844
18	Ygnacio Francisco	Leyte	19	Single	Fishing — 1 other	2 Pancos	Balangingi	2 months	Ymban	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1842
19	Gregoria de la Concepcion	Albay	48	Widow	Travelling	6 Pancos	Balangingi	2 years	Machadi	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1838
20	Pileto de la Cruz	Zambales	20	Single	Trading	3 Pancos	Balangingi	2 weeks	Datu Ayut	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1842
21	Juan Francisco	Cebu	30	Married	Trading	9 Pancos	Balangingi	2 weeks	Vincente Chinese	came with his master to Manila	1846
22	Ambrosio Magno	Ylocos Sur	25	Married	Fishing — 2 others	7 Pancos	Balangingi	1 month	Balatjan	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1844
23	Antonio Francisco	Albay	30	Single	Travelling	8 Pancos	Tunkil	1 month	A Muslim	ransomed for 40 pesos	1846
24	Carlos de los Santos	Cebu	30	Married	Fishing — 2 others	8 Pancos	Balangingi	2 nights	Damblod	ransomed for 35 pesos	1846
25	Fernando Francisco	Cebu	36	Single	Trading	9 Pancos	(Sipac)	11 days	Bala	ransomed for 60 pesos	1846
26	Francisco Eusebio	Cebu	25	Married	Fishing — 1 other	8 Pancos	Balangingi	1 month	William Wyndham	W. Wyndham sent to Manila	1845
27	Eulalio Composano	Albay	23	Single	Trading	5 Pancos	Balangingi	2 days	Daut then to William Wyndham	W. Wyndham sent to Manila	1844
28	Celacio Gabriel	Illocos Sur	55	Married	Trading	3 Pancos	Balangingi	5 days	Datu Maasi	ransomed for 15 pesos	1846
29	Pedro Sabado	Illocos Sur	45	Married	Trading	3 Pancos	Balangingi	5 days	Datu Maasi	ransomed for 15 pesos	1846
30	Gabriela Santiago	Illocos Sur	44	Married	Fishing — 5 others	3 Pancos	Balangingi	2 weeks	Ynban	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1842
31	Juan Velano	Yloilo	35	Married	Fishing	4 Pancos	Tunkil	month		ransomed to <i>Cometa</i>	1846
32	Celedonio Justo	Yloilo	36	Married	Fishing — 2 others	3 Pancos	Tunkil	month	Bairo	ransomed to <i>Cometa</i>	1846
33	Francisco Salvador	Leyte	37	Single	Travelling — 19 others	5 Pancos	Balangingi	week	Abdumanel	escaped to <i>Cometa</i>	1844
34	Francisco de Leon	Cebu	36	Married	Trading	9 Pancos	Balangingi	2 weeks		ransomed by Capt. <i>Cometa</i>	1846
35	Geronimo Ibanez	Samar	21	Single	Trading	8 Pancos	Balangingi	2 months		ransomed by Capt. <i>Cometa</i>	1846
36	Juan Jose	Yloilo	21	Single	Travelling — 6 others	4 Pancos	Tunkil	6 days	Uray then to W. Wyndham	W. Wyndham sent to Manila	1845

	NAME	PROVINCE	AGE	STATUS	ACTIVITY WHEN SEIZED	NO. OF RAID VESSELS	RETAILING POINT	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AT RETAILING POINT	PERSON SOLD TO AT JOLO	MEANS OF MANU-MISSION	YEAR OF CAPTIVITY
37	Jacinto Diomeso	Yloilo	37	Married	Seized in Camarin	3 Barotos	Tunkil	week	Majumat	ransomed by Capt. <i>Cometa</i>	1846
38	Vincenté Ferrer	Yloilo	40	Married	Travelling — 14 others	1 Panco	Amian Island	2 months	W. Wyndham	W. Wyndham sent to Manila	1846
39	Jose Bruno	Yloilo	25	Single	Travelling	3 Pancos	Balangingi		W. Wyndham	W. Wyndham sent to Manila	1846
40	Juan Gregorio	Yloilo	43	Married	Fishing — 3 others	3 Pancos	Tunkil	week	Datu Camalic	Freed by Capt. <i>Cometa</i>	1846
41	Clemente Tranquillino	Albay	32	Married	Travelling	8 Pancos	Sipac	3 months	Sibotoc	Freed by Capt. <i>Cometa</i>	1846
42	Jose Manacio	Camarines Sur	19	Single	Trading	8 Pancos	Balangingi	2 months	Capt. of <i>Cometa</i>		1846
43	Martino Antonio	Yloilo	22	Single	Fishing	1 Panco	Balangingi	3 days	sold on Basilan	escaped from Basilan to Zamboanga	1846
44	Fausto Francisco	Negros	9	Single	Fishing — 6 others	3 Pancos	Tunkil	2 months	Capt. of <i>Cometa</i>		1846
45	Juan Miguel	Negros	10	Single	Fishing — 6 others	3 Pancos	Tunkil	2 months	Capt. of <i>Cometa</i>		1846

Sumber: James Francis Warren (1981), The Sulu Zone 1768-1898, Singapore University Press, Appendix R.

**DOKUMEN 1B**

Ini *copy* surat kirim kepada Sultan Pontianak dari Singapura. Waba'dah.

Daripada itu maka adalah kita melayangkan sekeping kertas ini tiada dengan sepeertinya daripada sebab akan jadi ganti kita berkata-kata dengan sahabat kita serta kita menyatakan perihal ada budak nakhoda Mohammad Salleh orang Pontianak anak Encik Emas itu hilang. Maka sekarang ini budak ini ada di Singapura dibawa oleh orang Brunei yang bernama nakhoda Badruddin. Adalah budak itu perempuan, namanya Nui. Maka tatakala hendak dijual oleh nakhoda Badruddin itu tiba-tiba diaku oleh nakhoda Muhammad Salleh, dibawa kepada kita. Sudah kita periksakan kepada orang Brunei itu. Katanya ia membeli kepada Wan Sulong, anak Sultan Marhum dahulu. Dibelinya tiga puluh ringgit. Bagi atau tidak Wan Sulong itu menjual pada orang Brunei bernama nakhoda Badruddin itu. Maka kita minta tolong sahabat kita periksakan, kerana kata nakhoda Muhammad Salleh itu, budak itu dibeli oleh tuannya pada Encil Sumpok Kampong Tambelan, sama satu kampung dengan nakhoda Muhammad Salleh itu. Adalah halnya budak itu hilang, budak dipinjam oleh bini tukang kuih tatakala bini tukang kuih itu [ber]anak. Demikianlah adanya. Lebih-lebih maklum sahabat kita, sudah sahabat kita tolong periksakan perihal ini sahabat kita kirimkanlah secarik kertas kepada kita supaya boleh kita tahu yang kirimlah yang keterangan.

Tersurat kepada enam belas haribulan Julai hari Isnin tahun sanat 1236.

Sumber: *The Farquhar Letters*.

## DOKUMEN 1C

Ini *copy* surat kepada Sultan Pontianak. Waba'dah.

Kemudian daripada itu barang maklum kiranya sahabat kita. Adapun akan hal kiriman sahabat kita yang dibawa Encik Khamis itu telah sampailah dengan selamatnya kepada kita. Maka mafhumlah kita barang yang tersebut dalamnya. Adapun seperti hal budak itu telah sudah kita periksa kepada Onn Surur. Maka jawabnya tiada ia menjual budak itu. Adalah yang menjualnya orang Brunei itu juga, namanya Abu Bakar, beranak bini. Ia diam di kampung Onn Surur. Maka itu orang kita sudah pegang, tiada kita kasi lagi pakai di mana-mana. Dan seperti budak, betul nakhoda Muhammad Salleh yang punya. Dan jika sahabat kita suka itu budak, biar pulangkan dalam tangan nakhoda Muhammad Salleh. Dan dari nakhoda Badruddin, biar dianya datang ke Pontianak terima dia punya wang orang yang menjual itu budak, kerana itu perbuatan bersamaan keduanya dengan pekerjaan gelap. Dan barang siapa yang menjual atau membeli budak di dalam negeri Pontianak pasti ada dengan keterangannya kita punya cap, adanya. Dan lagi jika nakhoda Muhammad Salleh sudah belayar dari Singapura mana-mana kepercayaan sahabat kita boleh kirim itu budak ke negeri Pontianak kepada kita. Demikianlah adanya. *Intah al-kalam bi al-khair.*

Tersurat pada hari Isnin empat belas haribulan Dzul Qaidah tarikh sanat 1236.

Sumber: *The Farquhar Letters.*



**DOKUMEN 1D****CABUTAN-CABUTAN DARIPADA UNDANG-UNDANG PERAK BERHUBUNG DENGAN PERHAMBAAN (EXTRACTS FROM THE PERAK CODE OF LAWS RELATING TO SLAVERY)**

Bab yang ka-delapan pada menyata-kan hukum segala 'abdi yang menista harr maka uleh harr itu di-pukul-nya jika iya-nya me-lawan mati sahaja jikalau tiada iya me-lawan jika ter-bunoh menyilih harga-nya 'abdi itu dengan harga tebus-an jikalau tiada ter-bunoh uleh harr itu meng-adu iya ka-pada hakim atas akhtiar hakim-lah meng-hukum-kan iya jika harr itu meng-angkara-kan akan 'abdi maka di-lawan-nya benar yang hukum-nya ka-pada Raja lain pula - sabermula jikalau 'abdi meng-gochok harr di-kasas-kan kemdian di-pasak tangan-nya ka-dua melain-kan harr itu me-makei bini 'abdi sa-hingga di-kasas-kan sahaja juga hukum-nya.

Bab yang ka-sembilang pada me-nyata-kan hukum mengambali-kan hamba orang yang ber-chela barang siapa menebus-kan dia hingga enam bulan juga lama-nya dapat di-kambali-kan kepada tuan-nya ada-pun 'aib yang dapat di-kambali-kan itu seperti gila atau buta larang-an atau isak atau pe-lari atau pen-churi atau menjual tuan-nya atau busong darah atau bunting me-lain-kan hamba itu tebus-an baharu datang maka hingga-nya yang dapat di-kambali-kan lagi sa-kadar anak bulan pernama bulan juga jikalau lalu beri pada itu tiada dapat di-kambali-kan 'aib-nya itu pada tuan-nya yang ber-jual maka kambali seperti hukum yang dahulu itu.

Bab yang ka-sa-belas pada me-niata-kan hukum segala orang yang meng-hutang-kan hamba orang yang tiada sa-tahu tuan-nya ada-pun yang hamba orang itu atas dua bahagei suatu hamba orang itu ada ber-punya maka dapat meng-hutang-i dia kadua hamba orang itu mafliis tiada dapat meng-hutang-i dia me-lain-kan sa-paha jikalau lebih deri-pada itu hilang harta-nya ada-pun kata kami ini pada orang yang meng-hutang sahaja bukan pada orang me-niaga tiada harus di-per-hilang harta-nya dan tiada ter-tanggung atas tuan-nya maka handak-lah kamu sakalian meng-hutang-kan sagala hamba orang itu menilik pada ka-laku-an-nya sapaya jangan ter-annyaya kamdain.

Bab yang ka-ampat-belas pada me-nyata-kan sagala hukum orang yang meng-upah hamba orang yang tiada sa-tahu tuan-nya ada-pun jikalau hamba orang itu mashur iya meng-ambil upah-an atau yang mem-beri hasil akan tuan-nya atau sewa-nya jikalau mati atau barang suatu hal ahwal-nya iya tiada menyilih orang yang meng-ambil upah-an itu jikalau tiada seperti sharat itu menyilih hal dan menyilih sa-harga-nya ada-pun ada-pun pinjam-an kapada tuan-nya seperti kayu dan barang sabagei-nya jikala barang suatu ahwal-nya hamba orang itu menyilih iya ada-pun pada suatu kaul resam menyilih itu dengan harga-nya juga karena pe-karja-an itu dengan sabelah izin tuan-nya ada-pun jikalau ada di-pinjam-nya itu tiada ter-khas dengan suatu pe-karja-an jikalau barang suatu ahwal-nya ia menyilih me-lain-kan mati-nya itu dengan sa-suatu dengan hukum Allah Taala lain deripada itu seperti di-tangkap harimau atau di-patok ular dan barang sa-bagei-nya deri-pada sagala ke-mati-an-nya yang mati jatuh atau dengan ikral tuan-nya jikalau suatu ahwal-nya pun

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biar-lah maka tiada-lah iya menyilih me-lain-kan taksir atas yang me-minjam pada yang me-melehara dia atau dengan karja yang lain deri-pada izin tuan-nya jikalau barang suatu ahwal-nya menyilih iya demikian lagi handak-nya sagala binatang yang ber-niawa ada-pun hukum ini ber-salah-an dengan hukum me-minjam sagala harta seperti senjata dan sagala per-kakas per-hias-an tetapi pada kira-kira harga-nya jika ter-bakar atau karam dan barang sa-bagei-nya menyilih iya sa-tengah dengan harga-nya itu pun jikalau lepas nama taksir deri-pada-nya jikalau barang suatu ahwal-nya menyilih iya me-lain-kan dengan ikral tuan-nya kapada sagala ka-benasa-an maka tiada-lah iya menyilih.

Bab yang ka-anam puloh dua pada me-nyata-kan pri sagala hukum orang ber-hutang me-nurut-kan hutang-nya mati pada pe-karja-an-nya ampunya amas tiada harus di-tembah-kan me-lain-kan di-bahagi tiga sa-bahagi isteri-nya mem-bayar ber-mula sagala orang ber-hutang anak isteri-nya tiada harus di-per-nakal-nakal hilang harta-nya karana orang mardahika, ber-mula barang benda yang hilang di-silih-nya ber-mula sagala hamba orang di-jual orang barangkali ber-temu dengan tuan-nya di-tebus sa-harga-nya ber-mula sagala hamba orang lari deri benua suatu ka-benua suatu harga-nya dua ratus akan orang mendapat ber-mula sagala orang lari deri benua kapada benua lain saperti benua ini damikian-lah anugrah-kan benua lain seperti orang lari ber-mula saperti orang mardahika meng-ambil hamba raja hukum-nya di-palu sa-ratus ber-mula barang siapa memalu hamba-nya lalu mati salah pada raja ber-mula barang siapa me-malu hamba raja jika tiada dengan salah-nya salah pada bumi salah sakali-pun tangkap bawa pada orang me-megang dia bagei salah-salah hukum ini raja-raja menghukum-kan.

Bab yang ka-anam puloh sembilan pada menyata-kan sagala orang yang ber-hutang itu dua bahagi suatu hutang di-per-janji-kan kedua hutang sahaja akan khiar sagala hakim jika hutang yang di-per-janji-kan apa-kala di-tinggal-kan jika sa-hari sakali pun kena pa-karja-an timah orang itu mana-kala lari naas jadi hamba orang yang ampunya timah itu jangan marika itu lari kapada Raja atau kapada orang besar jika orang ber-hutang sahaja apa-kala iya lari naas jadi hamba jika iya-nya meninggal-kan karja di-palu akan marika itu lamun jangan ber-darah sa-ber-mula lagi khiar sagala hakim ada tempat-nya handak men-chahari timah itu pun 'aib deripada naas.

Bab yang ka-tujuh puluh lima pada menyata-kan hukum orang ber-hutang maka iya mati maka suatu pun tiada harta-nya tinggal kapada anak-nya maka tiada harus anak-nya itu di-jual-kan akan pem-bayar hutang itu bapa-nya.

**DOKUMEN 2A**

**GURU NOMBOR SATU**

APAKALA di-dengar oleh Che' Perempuan itu tersenyum-lah ia dengan senyuman yang sa-oleh2 mengandong ma'na sambil kata-nya: "Ta' payah-lah Che'gu ia menamatkan pelajaran-nya memadai-lah sa-banyak yang telah di-fahamkan-nya itu kerana tiada hajat saya hendak menyuruh dia menjadi guru hanya sa-kadar dia tahu sahaja dengan mengenal sedikit2 jadi-lah. Dan lagi hal saya sukar benar masa ini hendak pun di-suruh motokar menghantar ia ka-sekolah tiap2 hari budak drebar terlalu sibok (sa-olah2 menunjukkan keadaan-nya) lagi pun apa-lah rupa-nya kalau sudah besar sangat, aleh2 lepas dari sekolah sahaja sudah hendak kahwin, jadi ta' sempat-lah ia hendak belajar itu ini di-rumah lagi, sebab tempoh-nya habis di-tengah jalan dan di-dalam sekolah sahaja. Oh, tentang kata Che'gu tadi ada beberapa banyak kanak2 yang lebeh besar dan lebeh tua daripada Si-Atfah itu sa-benar-nya oleh ibu bapa-nya gemar pimpin anak bangsa chepat hulorkan kedua tangan langkahkan kedua kaki yang mampu itu! dan suka akan anak2 perempuan-nya berjalan2 dan meleser di-tengah jalan, tetapi bagi saya dan ayah-nya tiada-lah redha rasa-nya lagi oleh sa-bagai yang telah saya katakan tadi tidak elok dan changgong nampak-nya ia teranggok2 pergi tergoyang2 balek - ta' siapa lagi yang di-pandang orang heh!".

Sa-telah di-dengar oleh guru akan kata2 yang demikian itu terdiam-lah ia sa-jurus kemudian kata-nya seraya tersenyum "Baik-lah Enche' saya benarkan-lah ia lepas, apa boleh buat kerana tuan nampak-nya hendak memaksa dia biar segera jadi guru nombor satu! Hanya sedikit nasihat saya: Hendak-lah tuan asohi dia baik2 supaya ia dan murid2-nya kelak berketurunan jadi guru nombor satu yang bijaksana."

"Bila pula saya memaksa anak saya suruh jadi guru nombor satu Che'gu," jawab Che' Perempuan itu dengan hairan. "Ta' usahkan guru nombor satu jadi guru nombor sa-ratus pun tiada terlintas di-hati saya kerana tiada sa-suatu pun yang kekurangan kepada-nya. Buat apa pula maka bersusah2 menchari nafkah dengan makan gaji?" "Oh!" sahut guru itu "Barangkali saya tersalah dengar. Harap ma'af, tetapi anak Enche' itu hendak di-kahwinkan atau tidak?"

"Ya! Tentu sa-kali!" sahut Che' Perempuan itu dengan suara yang agak keras sedikit "tiap2 anak perempuan itu mesti di-kahwinkan lekas jika ada orang yang meminta-nya supaya tiada memikul beban yang berat itu."

"Begitu!" jawab guru itu "jadi tuan suka-lah dia beranak berchuchu seperti tuan jua!"

"Memang! Itu Che'gu pun tahu" sahut Che' Perempuan itu sambil membesarkan matanya.

Arakian maka guru itu pun meminta diri sa-bentar sambil bangun kerana hendak melihat pekerjaan murid2-nya.

Sa-orang Penulis Perempuan,

*Majallah Guru* (Mach 1926)

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**DOKUMEN 2B****KEWAJIPAN PEREMPUAN**

KAUM-KU yang di-sayangi dan di-chintai! Tidak-kah ingin tuan2 hendak menchoba mengubah keadaan kita yang amat rendah dan dha'if di-mata dan di-hati kaum laki2 kita? Sa-nya mustahil kita dapat keluar daripada penjara kehinaan itu melainkan kita memileki ilmu yang sa-benar-nya dan yang bersetuju dengan kefardhuan kita perempuan serta kita tunaikan kewajipan kita dengan segera-nya. Masa itu baharu-lah termulia kita di-pemandangan dan di-perhatian manusia sama ada laki2 atau perempuan dan kembali-lah hak kehormatan kita yang ta' berlebihan kurang dengan kehormatan laki2 chuba! Mari segera kita chuba. Syarat-nya hendak-lah saudara2-ku yang sedia ada ilmu dan kemampuan di-sisi-nya ta' usah-lah lagi bersembunyi atau menyorokkan tangan ka-belakang segera-lah Gunakan sifat keberanian pada membuang atau mengubah adat2 atau resam2 yang tiada berguna itu istimewa yang berlawanan dengan ugama kita yang suchi umpama-nya seperti suka berhalit, berpodar yang lampau daripada adat kepatutan, membuboh enchi pada bibir, membelah gigi kerana hendak bersumbi, berbaju pendek dan jarang yang membayangkan usul badan mendedah pada masa berjalan, memakai bunga di-kepala yang bukan2. Merokok dan (minta ma'af) menyogek tembakau besar2 hingga rosak rupa bibir yang manis dan terlindung hidong yang manchong dan melampau sangat makan sireh hingga gigi dan mulut berkerak macham kerak nasi hangus, berhina dan mengerat kuku hingga ka-daging dan lain2 lagi adat kita perempuan yang terlalu lechek dan cherewet seperti suka berleter dan ketawa mengilai2 berbual atau mengumpat bila berhimpun ramai2, memakai perhiasan emas, intan mengundoh2 sangat dan lain2 lagi yang ada terang terbentang di-hadapan mata kita hodoh dan bingong rupa-nya itu!

Saudara-ku sakalian ibu2! Kekaseh-ku sakalian guru2 perempuan! Saya perchaya tidak tuan2 bersangka salah atau berfikir saya dengki atau hiri hati oleh menyebutkan hal2 yang di-atas tadi! Tuan2 sakalian sedia tahu yang ibu2 dan guru2 itu-lah chermin anak2 dan murid2-nya. Sa-yogia-nya jangan-lah kita menurut keadaan ketam mengajar anak-nya berjalan lurus pada hal dia sendiri berjalan serong?! Fikirkan panjang2 dan jauh2. Matahari telah tinggi benar naik-nya wajib benar kita bangun dari tidor - sedar dari lalai - chelekan mata - pandang sa-keliling kita ka-atas ka-bawah rata2. Keselamatan dan kemajuan anak2 dan murid2 kita di-dalam genggamannya kita bukan?!!!

Bahawa sa-sungguh-nya ayohai puak-ku yang di-sayangi ada pun kita perempuan ini bukan-nya berhala atau sa-mata2 perhiasan bagi laki2 tetapi yang sa-benar2 kita-lah puak yang mesti mengator rumah-tangga dan menyenggara isi rumah kita dengan atoran dan penyenggaraan yang menasabah yang tiada beberapa bedza-nya dengan peratoran negeri, dan kita-lah jua kaum yang mesti mengeluarkan undang2 rumah-tangga serta melengkapinya dengan kelengkapan yang

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berguna dan molek bagi keselamatan dan keamanan isi rumah kita. Bahawa sa-orang perempuan yang boleh memajukan dan mengamankan rumah-tangga-nya dengan sempurna dan selamat itu sama-lah berat dan besar jasa-nya sa-orang menteri atau raja yang memerintah dan memajukan sa-buah negeri dengan sempurna dan selamat-nya ada-nya.

Zain Sulaiman,

*Lembaran Guru* (Bilangan 5, November 1926)

.../Dokumen 2C

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DOKUMEN 2C

## APA-KAH DIA PEREMPUAN ITU?

BAHAWA sa-nya jika kita perhatikan dengan perhatian yang tepat dan kita fikirkan dengan fikiran yang insaf akan hal kelemahan kejadian jenis perempuan bagaimana yang termadzkur di-dalam ruangan Jasa yang telah lalu itu neschaya terpampang-lah di-hadapan kita dengan chemerlang-nya saperti chahaya bulan penuh permama akan hikmat Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala menjadikan jenis laki2 itu penjaga dan pemelihara bagi jenis perempuan bagaimana ia menyempurnakan segala kewajipan-nya: saperti mengelola dan mentadbirkan hal rumah-tangga dan mendidek akan anak2-nya kerana mereka itu-lah kelak akan menjadi ibu atau bapa bagi mereka yang terwajib menunaikan kewajipan diri dan kewajipan tanah ayer-nya yang tersangat wajib di-sempornakan-nya, dan jua ia-lah mereka2 yang akan menjadi anggota yang bekerja di dalam tuboh perhimpunan kaum (*Ijtima'i*) supaya dapat ia menggunakan faedah2 kehidupan-nya yang maha besar itu bagi sa-tinggi2 yang tiada dapat di-putuskan oleh pencheraihan roh dan jasad mereka itu, maka ini-lah kesudah2an tuntutan atau maksud sakalian bani insan yang mempunyai perasaan yang sejahtera dan chita2 yang mana tinggi di-atas muka bumi ini. maka ada-kah hal2 yang tersebut ini suatu perkara yang mudah dan gampang boleh di-sempornakan oleh perempuan2 juka tidak dengan pelajaran yang chukup dan latehan yang sempurna dari semenjak ia lepas dari sekolah kerana ia itu-lah yang akan jadi penaja atau guru yang pertama sa-kali yang meletakkan asas bagi sa-suatu kenajuan, kebebasan yang *tabi'i* dan *shar'i* bagi sa-orang yang akan menempoh ka-dalam medan peperangan hidup yang bertamaddun yang berkehendakkan beberapa banyak perisai yang amat tegoh dan senjata2 yang amat tajam?

Shahadan jika yang demikian itu hal-nya maka alang-kah besar dan berat-nya tanggungan yang terletak di-atas jenis perempuan itu! Betapa hal jika kita tanggungkan lagi ka-atas tengkok-nya itu dengan pekerjaan yang lain daripada yang tersebut itu: umpama kita harapkan dia supaya bersama2 masok ka-dalam medan laki2 kerana menolong menchari harta benda dan sa-bagai-nya pada hal ia-itu telah tertentu bagi tanggungkan jenis laki2 yang tersangat wajib ia menyempurnakan-nya itu. Dan jika kita harapkan jua dengan yang demikian itu neschaya terkeluar-lah ia daripada kehidupan yang semenggah kerana melemahkan tuboh-nya oleh menanggung pekerjaan yang tiada layak ia memperbuat-nya dan termasuk-lah ia ka-dalam kawasan kebebasan yang tiada berhad dengan beransor2 dari satu ka-satu masa, dan tatkala itu tiada-lah terdaya lagi oleh laki2 yang berperasaan hendak menahan akan dia.

Al-Johari,

*Jasa* Bilangan 7, Mei 1928)

.../Dokumen 2D

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DOKUMEN 2D

**DUNIA ISTERI (IBU)**

DARI Barat bertiup angin kemajuan perempuan dengan kenchang-nya ka-segala pehak muka bumi ini. Tiupan yang sangat kenchang itu menyejukkan fikiran kaum ibu di-tempat lain, sehingga mereka berebut2 bangun membuka selimut-nya melihat ka-arrah tempat datang-nya tiup itu.

Dalam hal yang demikian berbagai2 faham orang tentang angin itu - katakan-lah faham kaum ibu bangsa kita - ada orang yang mengatakan baik angin itu bagi kesihatan diri dan fikiran-nya, ada pula yang tiada setuju sama sa-kali dan ada pula yang memilih masa2 angin itu bertiup kadang2 di-pergunakan bagi kesihatan diri-nya kadang2 tidak.

Bagaimana-kah kita akan mengetahui berguna atau tidak pengaruh chita2 angin dari Barat itu? Itu-lah suatu hal yang sangat2 sukar di-timbang dan fahamkan oleh sa-tengah kaum ibu yang bijaksana.

Tetapi banyak juga atau lebeh baik kita katakan banyak benar kaum perempuan kita yang akan maju menuju ka-arrah tiupan angin Barat itu, ya'ani akan mengikut langkah Barat dengan tidak fikir memikir lagi. Pada fikiran mereka semua keadaan di-tanah Barat itu layak bagi kita pula. Kaum ibu bangsa kita yang telah mendapat pelajaran sadikit, tetapi ta' insaf akan keadaan bangsa-nya lekas sa-kali menurut keadaan Barat itu tiada di-ketahui-nya. Apa bahaya yang akan menimpa dia, di-gaung mana kelak ia akan termasok, di-lembah kehinaan mana kelak ia akan terjerumus tiada sa-kali2 di-ketahui-nya.

Keadaan yang demikian pada kaum ibu kita di-Semenanjung ini belum banyak lagi, tetapi kalau di-biarkan sahaja mereka masok itu berjalan dalam mabok-nya tentu kelak tidak sadikit bilangan-nya kaum ibu kita menjadi korban pengaruh Barat saperti perempuan2 tempat lain di-kepulauan kita ini.

Teruna Jaya,

*Temasek* (Julai 1930)

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DOKUMEN 2E

**MEMORANDUM ON SLY PROSTITUTION IN KUALA LUMPUR AND OTHER  
LARGE TOWNS IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES**

W.T.Chapman

Secretary for Chinese Affairs

F.M.S.

[dated 1919]

Selangor Secretariat File 4974/1919

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Memorandum on Sly Prostitution in Kuala Lumpur and other large Towns in the Federated Malay States

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Speaking generally I do not think that the amount of prostitution which goes on in the bigger towns in the Federated Malay States is more than one would expect from similar towns elsewhere, certainly not when one comes to consider the condition, character and habits of the inhabitants, and the great disparity in numbers of the sexes in all the immigrant races one finds here.

2. During the last twenty years, however, a change has come over the character of the prostitution. Formerly men kept women or patronised the regular brothels. Now, however, the "sly prostitute" is the vogue.

3. The patrons of the "sly" prostitutes in town are Europeans, Eurasians, Bengalis, Malays (especially unmarried foreign ones) and some Chinese of middle class who have families here and would rather not be seen going to a regular brothel. In China, a Chinese incurs no disgrace by going to a high class brothel or a restaurant at which prostitutes attend the guests to see his friends, but here there is a certain stigma attaching even to a Chinese who frequents brothels.

4. The sly prostitutes were principally Malays or Siamese in the first place, but of recent years, many Chinese have followed their example as also have some Japanese and Eurasians. The latter two classes to some extent keep themselves for the Europeans and better class patronage.

5. I do not think it is correct to say that prostitution goes on in coffeeshops and eating houses, but these places are resorts of sly prostitutes, where a man in search of a woman can go, give her the "glad eye" and either arrange with her there where to meet, or she will follow him outside.

6. In a few cases where, there are coffee shops and eating houses downstairs and lodging houses upstairs, actual prostitution may go on the premises.

7. Many factors have participated to bring about this vogue of the sly prostitution:

(a) The Confidential Circular letter from the Secretary of State dated January, 1909. This not only had a deterrent effect on actual concubinage, but led many people to think that occasional lapses from virtue would be considered equally reprehensible and so led to attempts at concealment and the patronage of sly prostitutes.

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(b) The increase in the number of cinemas. These provide a place where the sly prostitute can regularly display herself and where men in search of a prostitute can easily find one without courting the publicity of the regular brothels.

(c) The inmates of regular brothels found their better class customers falling off and they began to receive engagements from customers of a lower class with the result that eventually these brothels became haunts of Malays and Southern Indians. These affected the Japanese brothels mostly and caused the local Japanese not directly connected with brothels to start an agitation to get these brothels closed, whether their inmates continued prostitution or not, with the result that -

(d) A considerable number of Japanese brothels shut down. This decreased the number of the brothels, but the inmates were not all repatriated. Many became nominally servants in coffee shops, etc., but clandestinely carry on their old occupation.

(e) The slump has affected the prosperity of many regular brothels and the keepers being unable to pay the high rent usually demanded for brothels have closed down. This has affected Chinese brothels as well, and the inmates, following the examples of Malays, Japanese, and Straits born Chinese, have become "sly" and extended their clientele to include all nationalities.

(f) Among Malays, the increase in the amount of "Mas kahwin" for the marriage of an "Anak Dara".

Formerly the regular amount was \$22.50, but now, in all the Western (Malay) States, very much larger sums are demanded often as much as \$100 to \$125.

This [,] except in boom times[,] is a very considerable sum to Malays with a result that instead of Malay men getting married in their teens the age is now postponed to 25 or 26.

A divorcee could be married for much less, but, of course, it is not the thing for a Malay in his own State to marry a divorcee as a first wife. So more of the young Malays are driven to illicit intercourse to satisfy their sexual desires.

(g) Among Europeans the feverish and insatiable thirst for gaiety and excitement, which finds its expression locally in indulgence in the various sensuous forms of "jazz" dances. I believe that the result of the excitement produced by the participation in these dances is to drive many young men out to find women willing to satisfy the desires aroused.

(h) Sikhs are forbidden by their religion to have intercourse with a woman other than their wives. There are very few Sikhs here who are married, consequently the bulk of this class of community are driven to the cult of the sly prostitute, instead of patronising the inmate of the regular brothels.

8. In addition to the reasons for the vogue and genesis of sly prostitute given above, are the following reasons why they abound:

(a) The case in which a Mohammedan can divorce his wife.

Many Malay women are married at 13 or 14 to very young husbands. After they have been married a few years the husband tires of his wife and divorces her. By this time, she is at an age when she is sexually vigorous. Before marriage a Malay woman is kept carefully shut up and looked after but as a "divorcee", she enjoys a practically unrestrained freedom to which she has hitherto being unaccustomed. In addition to this she has been put to shame by her husband and it is small wonder that she decided to give reins to her sexual desires and have a good time either as an enthusiastic amateur or a professional. In the present state of education of Malay women a divorcee unless she happens to get married, has few interests to which she can devote herself.

(b) The raising of the age at which prostitutes are allowed to enter regular brothels from 16 to 20. This, in my opinion, has been responsible for a great increase in sly prostitution. It has chiefly affected the Chinese. In this country, there are many girls who attain maturity at 13 to 14 years of age. Between this age and 20 there are many who are determined prostitutes either having been trained up with this one idea before them or having already been prostitutes in some other country. Such girls cannot enter a regular brothel, so they are driven to sly prostitution, in which state they are far worse off than the inmate of a regular brothel, as not only do they lack the protection afforded by the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance but they are always open to blackmail, and in defence often put themselves under the protection of some person who merely exploits them.

9. It is hardly within the realm of any practicability to hope for any alteration in the above two prime causes, one being an inherent part of the Mohammedan religion, and the other a result of the Colony's adherence to the standard of League of Nations, probably one or less in accordance with instructions of at least strongly intimated wishes from the Secretary of State.

10 The question of dealing with sly prostitution is a most difficult one: there is a great danger that in order to combat this evil one must introduce rules which infringe on the liberty of the subject. Further it is necessary to avoid anything which will render respectable people open to blackmail for delinquencies of their lodgers or dependents.

11. As the law stands at present, the prostitute herself cannot be punished. Punishment can only be inflicted on brothel keepers, pimps and bawds. In order to constitute it a "brothel" a place must be used by two or more persons for the purposes of prostitution. If this has been established, an order may be made by the Protector or a Magistrate on the keeper of the brothel, or its tenant to close the brothel. If the brothel continues to open the brothel keeper may be prosecuted in Court and fined for disobedience of the order. If this step has been successfully taken, an order may be issued to the owner of the house and if the house is continued to be used as a brothel the owner also is liable. This procedure on the face of it would appear to be simple, but in practice there are innumerable difficulties in the way of getting convictions.

(a) The order can only be issued against a certain person in respect of certain premises. In order to defeat subsequent proceedings all that is necessary is for the person who pays for the rent to be changed. In the last resort the brothel can always be removed next door. In either case there is a return to the "status quo".

(b) The difficulty in obtaining evidence which will satisfy the court.

In order to obtain a conviction in court evidence must be obtained that two or more girls are using the place for the purpose of prostitution. To establish the fact of their prostitution, it is necessary to get two men, give them marked money, tell them to go to the brothel and engage prostitutes and then raid the house when the men are there. With reference to this procedure quite apart from the odium attaching to any officer who goes into court and admits he has adopted this procedure there is the danger of infection to the agent provocateur for which, I presume, Government should be responsible. Further it is extremely difficult to get any one but the very dregs of society to be willing to undertake such a task, and give evidence of it in court, and it is just such people who, if one used successfully, would have no scruples in going around and blackmailing all sly prostitutes in the town whether living in brothels or not.

(c) The present state of the social conscience of the community, which on the whole is satisfied with the state of affairs as it is and therefore its members do not come forward to give evidence of what they know as apart from heresay. Apart from the medical aspect of venereal disease, complaints mainly come directly or indirectly from a very limited number of sources, principally from missionaries, who, I believe, speak from heresay. It has become a platitude that it is impossible to make people moral by legislation or in advance of the social conscience. It would appear that the remedy should be with missionaries who should so work upon their flocks that their minds may be raised above possible contamination by the social evil, which is certainly condoned by the bulk of the community.

12. In spite of my general opinion that prostitution is no worse here than might be expected, there are certain points in respect of which improvement might be made, in order to make indulgence rather more difficult:

(a) Section 16(1)(b) of the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance should be amended by the omission of the word "persistently".

This as should be the case would make even a single act of solicitation by a male person punishable.

(b) The keeper of a hotel, tavern, ale house, coffee shop or eating house, etc., should be made responsible for the acts of his servants permitting prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain on his premises.

In section 23 of the Minor Offences Enactment 1920, the word "knowingly" should be omitted. This is a great stumbling block to the success of prosecutions. The penalty also should be increased to \$300 for a first offence and \$500 for a second or subsequent offence.

(c) Hotels and Lodging Houses should be required to take out licenses. This has already been recommended in correspondence C.S.O.G. 850/1920. The suggestion was at first approved in principle but the Enactment drafted to carry it out failed to meet with their approval and they were in favour of leaving the law pretty much as it is at present when only Chinese Native Passenger Lodging Houses, whatever they may be, require to take out licenses.

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9d) Licenses to Native Coffee-Shops, Eating Houses, Restaurants, etc., should only be issued by the Sanitary Boards quarterly and a successful prosecution or a representation from the Protectorate that the shop used for immoral purposes should be certain grounds for the cancellation or non renewal of the license.

(e) In correspondence C.S.O. 4773/1915, the suggestion was made that there should be an amendment of section 8 of the Women and Girls Protection Enactment giving the Protector the power to order any prostitute whom he has reason to suspect to be diseased to be examined. The suggestion made therein was not adopted. Although the suggestion was made from the point of view of venereal disease the existence of such power should have a very considerable deterrent effect on the activities of the sly prostitute.

As there might be some objection to the wide powers suggested to be given to the Protector they might perhaps be modified to provide for the compulsory examination of any woman to whom a protection ticket has been issued, or who may have been found on any premises against the occupier of which an order has been made by the Protector under section 27(i) of the Women and Girls Protection Enactment.

(f) The following Enactment to section 28 of the Women and Girls Protection Enactment would also probably be of considerable effect in dealing with "sly" brothels, but is open to some objections:

The section as it stands at present to be repealed and the following substituted -

"If the tenant, occupier, or keeper of any premises not being the owner thereof has been ordered by a Magistrate of the First Class or the Protector to discontinue the use of such premises as a brothel or lodging house for prostitutes or disorderly people under section 27(i) and the owner of such premises has received at least one month's notice of such order, such owner shall in the event of any subsequent conviction of any person of an offence under this Enactment in respect of such premises be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offence or five hundred dollars for a second or subsequent offence."

"All prosecution under this section require the previous sanction of the officer in charge of the Chinese Protectorate in the State."

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13. The objection to this last amendment is that if an order is made on a tenant and that tenant disobeyed it the owner of the house is liable. This principle is accepted at present in respect of what amounts to a third conviction in respect of the premises. The above suggested amendment accelerates the power to prosecute by eliminating one step.

Sd. W. T. Chapman

Secretary for Chinese Affairs

F.M.S.

[dated 1919]

Selangor Secretariat File 4974/1919

Arkib Negara, Kuala Lumpur.

.../Dokumen 2F

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**DOKUMEN 2F**

**CHARLES BROOKE TO BISHOP W.ROBERT MOUNSEY**

I ask, what is it to be their future when they are grown-up? One thing very certain is they will never be able to live in their own country again or marry their own race nor be able to farm or do the work of Dyak women in their own land - separated from their own people - they will become waifs ... to be prostitutes ... I should be sorry to think that this is what our Dyak girls will come to - but it is in my opinion almost a certainty if they are educated in Kuching away from their own people and country.

Source: MS Letter from Charles Brooke to the Bishop W. Robert Mounsey, 8th May 1913, H. H. The Rajah's Letters April 1913 to November 1915, Sarawak Museum Archives, Huching.

.../Dokumen 3A

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**DOKUMEN 3A**

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHARLES BROOKE AND WONG NAI SIONG FOR  
IMMIGRATION OF FOO CHOWS, 1900**

Memo of Agreement was made in duplicate between the Sarawak Government, on the one part, and Messrs. Nai Siong and Tek Chiong of Chop Sim Hock Chew Kang, hereinafter mentioned as the Contractors on the other part.

1. The contractors agree to introduce into the Rejang River 1,000 adult Chinese agriculturalists, men, women, and about 300 children and to establish them in that river for the purpose of cultivating rice, vegetables, fruits, etc., but of these immigrants not more than one half are to be introduced during the first year, that is to say before June 30, 1901, and the rest the contractors undertake to introduce during the following year, that is to say between June 30, 1901 and June 30, 1902.

2. The Government undertakes to advance the Contractors the sum of \$30 for each adult and \$10 for each child so introduced, and of these advances two-thirds shall be paid the Contractors in Singapore, and the balance at Kuching on the arrival of the immigrants there, and the Contractors undertake that the moiety of the immigrants to be introduced during the first year as mentioned in Paragraph 1, shall be brought to their destination in the Rejang within 4 calendar months from the date they receive advances in Singapore as above mentioned.

3. The Contractors undertake to repay all such advances to the Government within 6 years from the date of this Agreement as follows: Nothing to be paid by the Contractors during the first year, during each of the subsequent years one-fifth of the advances to be paid each year, that is to say \$6, for each adult and \$2 for each child in respect to the advances paid on their account in accordance with section 2.

4. The Government undertakes to provide for the passages of the aforementioned immigrants from Singapore to the Rejang, or, in the event of the Contractors bringing these immigrants direct from China to the Rejang, the Government will pay the Contractors \$5 for each immigrant as passage money.

5. The Government undertakes to provide the Contractors free of all rent or other charges for the term of 20 years from the date of this Agreement, sufficient land in the Rejang in the vicinity of the Ensurai and Seduan streams, or elsewhere, for the proper settlement of the aforementioned immigrants and to ensure that the immigrants shall get sufficient land for their purpose, the quantity of land being not less than 3 acres for each adult.

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6. On the expiration of the above-mentioned term of 20 years any immigrant shall on his application be given a grant for the land occupied by him subject to Quit rent at the rate of 10 cents per acre per annum, provided that such land be fully cultivated.

7. In the event of the Government wishing to occupy any land taken up by any of the immigrants a fair sum shall be paid to such immigrants by the Government for the disturbance in respect to crops, houses, etc.

8. The Government undertakes to make suitable landing places, roads and paths.

9. On the recommendation of the Contractors the Government will recognize the appointment of any competent and suitable man as *kangchew* or headman of each village or settlement. The powers of such *kangchews* will be limited to the settlement of trivial disputes, boundary disputes, and other minor matters, but these powers will be more clearly defined by the Government when necessity subsequently arises for their appointments.

10. The Government guarantees full protection to immigrants from interference by Natives.

11. The Government will place no restrictions on the immigrants with respect to their planting or the scale of their produce, and they will be at liberty to plant what they please and sell what they like, but it is understood by the Contractors that the primary object in introducing these immigrants is the cultivation of rice, and they, on their part, undertake to see that this is not lost sight of.

12. The Government undertakes to ship all provisions, stores, etc., for the immigrants and produce sent by them to Kuching, on Government vessels at moderate rates of freight as opportunities of shipping by Government vessels afford, but the Government does not undertake to run steamers especially for the purpose of carrying such goods and produce but will do its best to assist the immigrants in this respect.

13. The Government will not permit any person to visit the immigrants for the purpose of inducing them to gamble or to gamble with them, not to sell opium to them. Gambling amongst the immigrants may be allowed, or not as decided to be advisable by the Government and the Contractors, and, if at any time it is allowed, it will be confined solely to immigrants under the supervision of their headmen, and such headmen will alone have the right to sell opium to the immigrants under their charge. The Government will make special arrangements with the Farmers from time to time to insure those rules being carried out effectually.

14. The Government will permit that a limited but sufficient number of muskets may be kept by the immigrants to protect their crops from the ravages of wild pigs, etc.

15. After the expiration of 2 years from the date of this Agreement should the immigrants be successful and their settlements be in a thriving condition the Government will permit others joining them from China, and will assist such fresh immigrants in as far as it may lay in its power to do so.

16. Should the immigrants be successful in carrying the objects in respect to these immigrants and succeed in establishing prosperous settlement or settlements they will be permitted to conduct such trading operations as they may wish, and successful planters will be permitted to trade.

17. On their sureties for their repayment of the advances as agreed upon and mentioned in Paragraph 3 of the Contractors' offer:

Signed - Khoo Siok Wan, Lim Boon Kheng

and the said Khoo Siok Wan and Lim Boon Kheng do hereby affix their seals and sign their names as having duly given security for the Contractors in this respect.

Signed sealed and delivered on the 9th day of July, 1900.

(Signatures are Khoo, Lim, Wong Nai Siong and Tek Chiong, Contractors: Charles Brooke and C.A. Bampfylde. Government: George Muir of Paterson, Simons & Co., Witness: at Kuching, July 27, 1900.)

.../Dokumen 3B

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**DOKUMEN 3B**

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN CHARLES BROOKE AND THE CANTONESE  
COMPANY, 1901**

To Messrs Chiang Cho Shiong and Tan Kung Shook,

With respect to your proposal to form a Company with the object of introducing Chinese immigrants into the Rejang River for the purpose of cultivating under the style of "Sok Jong Kong," I am prepared to grant you permission to do this under the following conditions:

1. The Government will reserve for the purpose of your project sufficient land at Sungai Lanang and its neighbourhood for the sole use of immigrants imported by your Company, for which no rental or other charges will be made, but no permanent grant will be given for this land, which will revert to Government when abandoned or no longer occupied, though so long as such land is cultivated in a bona fide manner it will remain the property of your Company, and will not be subject to sale or transfer to others.
2. Such land may not be alienated in any way by your Company, nor made liable to any charges or payments.
3. The Government reserve the right of making roads and railways through any part of the above-mentioned reserve and of working minerals in the same but pay just compensation for any damages and disturbances where such roads and always pass through or such minerals are worked on cultivated lands.
4. A *kangchew* may be appointed by your Company to keep order amongst the immigrants and settle all small disputes, reporting to the Resident of the District all crimes and offence(sic); the appointment of the *kangchew* will be subject to the approval of the Government. Police assistance will be provided when necessary and the immigrants will receive full protection in every way.
5. All landing places, roads, paths and bridges will be made by the Government as required.
6. The Government will supply the Company with a site at Sibu for the purpose of building stores or godowns for keeping and storing provisions and produce belonging to the immigrants.

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7. The Government undertakes to pay the Company \$5 for every adult immigrant introduced by them into the Rejang the number of whom, however, is to be limited to 5000, and no more than 500 adults (exclusive of children) are to be imported in any one year.

8. The Company will have the same rights as others to fish in the rivers or the sea.

9. Arrangements will be made by the Government with the Government Farmers so that all farmers may be held by the *kangchew* under the same terms as granted to *kangchews* in Gambier and Pepper districts. The exclusive rights so granted to the *kangchew* will extend only over the Reserve of land occupied by the immigrants and no other will be permitted to sell opium, spirits, arrack and wine or gamble with immigrants within the Reserve.

10. The immigrants may manufacture rice arrack to be used by their women when being confined, as is the case in China, but such arrack is to be made in small quantities only and on no account is to be sold.

11. The *kangchew* will have the sole right to sell stores and provisions required by the immigrants and to buy all produce obtained by them but strictly at local current market rates. No others will be allowed to sell, buy or barter with the immigrants.

12. The Government will permit the Company to import firearms and ammunitions for the use of the immigrants to protect their crops against wild pigs and other animals, but permits must first be obtained to import such firearms and ammunitions.

13. The Government will grant to the Company under permanent lease a piece of land to be used solely as a burial ground.

14. The Government will assist the Company as far as possible in carrying on Government steamers at the usual rate of freights all stores, provisions and produce belonging to the Company or the immigrants.

15. In the event the Company failing to establish a colony of not less than 500 adults on the Reserve of land mentioned above within one year from this date the conditions mentioned herein will be terminated.

Given under my hand and seal at Kuching, Sarawak, this 5th day of March, 1901.

Charles Brooke, Rajah.

.../Dokumen 3C  
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DOKUMEN 3C**ESTATES - METHODS OF EMPLOYMENT**

The traditional methods of employment of Chinese - whether tapper or weeders - on rubber estates is the contractor method, and this method is still the most usual on European-managed estates. Chinese-managed estates do not always employ this system; the labour force is sometimes managed by *kepalas* employed by the owners.

Under the contractor system the manager engages a Chinese contractor to recruit and employ labourers on the estate. Contracts for tapping are usually in terms of a rate per lb. of dry (smoked) rubber produced. On Chinese estates payment is usually per *katty* of dry (smoked) rubber. This rate may be the same for the whole estate or it may vary for different "divisions" or even for different "fields" on the estate according to whether the known yield is high or low, the ground steep or flat, the tapping cuts easily accessible or laborious to reach owing to their nearness to the ground - necessitating the use of a ladder. The manager will also usually stipulate that a certain number of men be employed, for he has already been over the ground and culculated the size of the labour force necessary to do the tapping, by dividing each field into "tasks" - equivalent to the tapping capacity of one man per day. These tasks may vary from 250 to 500 trees.

The contractor engages his men and allots them the tasks. He arranges to pay each man at a certain rate per lb. of dry (smoked) rubber produced. This rate is usually - though not always - lower than the rate per lb. received by the contractor from the manager. It varies with different tasks - again depending upon the terrain, the height of the tapping cuts, the yield, etc., and in order to induce tappers to undertake the more difficult or unproductive tasks it may be necessary for the contractor to offer a higher rate per lb. than the all-in contract rate which he himself receives, but this he adjusts by cutting down the rates paid to tappers on the easier and more productive tasks.

The tapper having tapped all the trees in his task carries the latex collected therefrom to the kongsi or to the factory in buckets. Here the latex is weighed and the weight in *katties* is entered in the contractor's book under the name of the tapper. A sample of the latex (usually five *chis*) is taken by the contractor or his *kepala* by means of a small tin "dipper". This sample is at once coagulated by the addition of acid and hung on a board to dry. This board has a number of projecting nail points - each is numbered so that the sample on any nail may be identified with the tapper who bears that number. The latex is usually brought in - and the samples taken - between 12.00 noon and 2.00 p.m. In the evening when the samples have had time to dry, each sample is weighed on a small Chinese balance (rod and *daching*). The tappers are present at the weighing which is done by the contractor or one of his *kepalas*. The weight of the sample in *chis*

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is entered in the book under the tapper's name. The bulk weight of the latex brought in by one tapper (in katties) is multiplied by the dry weight of his sample (in chis) and the result is entered as the dry smoked weight of the bulk in lbs. Here it is enough to say that the volume of the sample of latex is obviously of the first importance.

Under this system the manager, as a rule, has no knowledge of the rates of wages paid to the labourers. The latter are, as one manager phrased it, "just so many coolies". The manager is able to work out a figure by dividing the amount paid to the contractor by the number of tasks. This gives him a gross rate of daily pay for each task. But this rate includes contractor's profits and expenses (wages of clerk and *kepala*); furthermore it is quite customary for the contractor to vary the tasks given to the laboureres, there may be more or fewer than the number of originally allotted by the manager. So that the manager's figure, in such cases, is of no use in the investigation of wage rates.

I have, however, been struck during this tour with the interest shown by some more enterprising managers and assistants on estates which still use the contractor system. On one estate some of the assistants regularly went through the daily-book to ascertain the daily wages credited to each labourer. They were able to do this because they had learned the very simple "running hand" Chinese numerals, and although they were unable to investigate the accounts in detail, they could read the daily figures of wages earned. The recent agreements in Negeri Sembilan and Selangor for the payment of a "minimum" or "average" wage of 75 cents to tappers have probably had the effect of stimulating the interest of the management in the actual wages received by the labourers. But there are still many estates where the manager concerns himself only with the gross figure paid by him to the contractor.

Under the contractor system the estate invariably provides a kongsi-house usually of attap or plank construction - for the accommodation of the labourers. On estates whose labour force is obtained from squatters from nearby villages or settlements such kongsis are usually unnecessary. Under the traditional system the contractor employs a cook, a clerk, a *kepala* - their number depending upon the size of his labour force. He supplies food - either full diet or part diet - to the labourers at a fixed daily charges to cover the cost of the food, kerosene oil for lighting, and cook's wages. Additions to the diet are brought from the contractor's shop which is in the kongsi house at prices fixed by the contractor. These amounts are debited to the labourer and a monthly balance is struck. Wages are either paid monthly or credit balances are left with the contractor until the labourers wish to draw them or wish to remit money to China. Interest on advances made to labourers is still frequently charged - \$1 advanced being debited as \$1.10 even if the advance is given just before the end of the month.



But there are now considerable variations of this system. It is very usual now to find the labourers (whether married or bachelors) receive frequent advances of money, buy their own food either from the kongsi shop or more frequently, if near a village, from the village, or from hawkers and cook it themselves. And the charging of interest on advances although frequently to be found is by no means universal. It has always been the policy of the Protectorate to oppose the charging of interest on advances and the charging of high prices for food supplied by the contractor. The Labour Code would appear to give powers to deal with these matters, but its validity when applied to contract labourers on estates is doubtful.

.../Dokumen 4A

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DOKUMEN 4A

**JOHORE TREATY of January, 1819**  
**Raffles' First Singapore Treaty**

Agreement made by the Dato Tumungung Sree Maharajah, Ruler of Singapore, who governs the country of Singapore and all the islands which are under the Government of Singapore in his own name and the name of Sree Sultan Hussein Mahummud Shah, Raja of Johore with Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen and its dependencies on behalf of the Most Noble the Governor-General of Bengal.

On account of the long existing friendship and commercial relations between the English Company and the countries under the authority of Singapore and Johore it is well to arrange these matters on a better footing never to be broken.

Article I

The English Company can establish a factory (logi) situated at Singapore or other place in the Government of Singapore - Johore.

Article ii

On account of that the English Company agree to protect the Dato Tumungung Sree Maharajah.

Article iii

On account of the English Company having the ground on which to make a factory they will give each year to the Dato Tumungung Sree Maharajah three thousand dollars.

Article iv

The Dato Tumungung agrees that as long as the English Company remain and afford protection according to this Agreement he will not enter into any relations with or let any other nation into his country other than the English.

Article v

Whenever the Sree Sultan, who is on his way, arrives here, all matters of this Agreement will be settled, but the English Company can select a place to land their forces and all materials and hoist the English Company's flags. On this account we each of us put our hands and chops on this paper at the time it is written on the 4th day of Rabil Akhir in the year 1234.

Seal of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Signature T.S.RAFFLES.

Chop of TEMENGGONG ABDUL RAHMAN.

.../Dokumen 4B

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DOKUMEN 4B

**JOHORE TREATY Of February 6, 1819**

**Raffles' Second Singapore Treaty**

Treaty of Friendship and Alliance concluded between the Honourable Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, Agent to the Most noble Francis, Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General of India, &c., &c., &c., for the Honourable English East India Company on the one part, and their Highnesses Sultan Hussain Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, and Dato Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore and its dependencies on the part.

Article i

The Preliminary Article of Agreement entered into on the 30th of January, 1819, by the Honourable Sir Stamford Raffles, on the part of the English East India Company, and by Dato Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, for himself and for Sultan Hussain Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, are hereby entirely approved, ratified and confirmed by His Highness the aforesaid Sultan Mahummed Shah.

Article ii

In furtherance of the objects contemplated in the said Preliminary Agreement, and in compensation of any and all the advantages which may be foregone now or hereafter by His Highness Sultan Hussain Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, in consequence of the stipulations of this Treaty, the Honourable English East India Company and agree and engage to pay to his aforesaid Highness the sum of Spanish Dollars five thousand annually, for, and during the time that the said Company may, by virtue of this Treaty, maintain a factory or factories on any part of His Highness' hereditary dominions, and the said Company further agree to afford their protection to His Highness aforesaid as long as he may continue to reside in the immediate vicinity of the places subject to their authority: It is however clearly explained to, understood by His Highness that the English Government, in entering into this Alliance, and in thus engaging to afford protection to His Highness, is to be considered in no way bound to interfere with the internal politics of his States, or engaged to assert or maintain the authority of His Highness by force of arms.

Article iii

His Highness Datoos Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, having any Preliminary Articles of Agreement entered into on the 30th of January, 1819, granted his full permission to the Honourable English East India Company to establish a factory or factories at Singapore, or on any other part of His Highness' dominions, and the said Company having, in recompense and in return for the said grant, settled on His Highness the yearly sum of Spanish Dollars three thousand, and having received His Highness into their alliance and protection, all and every part of the said Preliminary Articles is hereby confirmed.

Article iv

His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, and His Highness Datoos Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore, engage and agree to aid and assist the Honourable East India Company against all enemies that may assail the factory or factories of the said Company established, or to be established, in the dominions of their said Highnesses respectively.

Article v

His Highness the Sultan Hussain Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, and His Highness Datoos Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore, agree, promise, and bind themselves, their heirs and successors, that as long time as the Honourable the English East India Company shall continue to hold a factory or factories on any part of the dominions subject to the authority of their Highnesses aforesaid, and shall continue to afford to their Highnesses' support and protection, they, their said Highnesses, will not enter into any Treaty with any other nation, and will not admit or consent to the settlement in any part of their dominions of any other power, European or American.

Article vi

All persons belonging to the English factory or factories, or who shall hereunto desire to place themselves under the protection of its flag, shall be duly registered and considered as subject to the British authority.

Article vii

The mode of administering justice to the native population shall be subject to future discussion and arrangement between the contracting parties, as this will necessarily, in a great measure, depend on the laws and usages of the various tribes who may be expected to settle in the vicinity of the English factory.

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Article viii

The port of Singapore is to be considered under the immediate protection and subject to the regulations of the British authorities.

Article ix

With regards to the Duties which may hereafter be deemed necessary to levy on goods, merchandise, boats or vessels, His Highness Datoo Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman is to be entitled to a moiety or full half of all the amount collected from native vessels.

The expense of the port and of the collection of Duties is to be defrayed by the British Government.

Done and concluded at Singapore, this 6th day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1819, answering to the 19th day of the month Rab-al Akhir and year of the Hejira 1234.

Signature: T.S. RAFFLES,

Agent to the Most Noble the Governor-General for the States of  
Rhio, Singapore and Johore.

**DOKUMEN 4C**

**ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY - SULU TREATY OF 28 January, 1761**

**Dalrymple's First Treaty With Sulu**

Articles of friendship and Commerce agreed on and settled between the English and the Sooloos by Alexander Dalrymple Esq. on the part of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies and Sultan Mohumud Mo-i-Iodin son of Sultan Mohamud Bodarodin for himself and his successor this 28 January 1761.

1. The English shall have leave to chuse a proper spot of ground for a factory and garden and the Sultan engages to secure them in the perpetual and unmolested possession.
2. The English in all disputes and litigious affairs between each other shall be adjudged by their own laws only, but all affairs where the Sooloos and English are jointly concerned shall be determined by the Sultan in conjunction with the English Chief.
3. The English shall have liberty to employ in their service any of the natives of Sooloo and such while they continue servants shall be subject to punishment from the English but not to be put to death without a council with the Sultan.
4. If any Chinese or other merchants or tradesmen should choose to settle under the English jurisdiction they shall have leave to do so and be granted sufficient ground for their habitation and shall be considered as subjects only to the English.
5. If the English are inclined to have plantations they shall have leave to purchase ground and cultivate on it what they please and be secured in the safe possession of their property.
6. The English shall have free trade with all parts of the Sultan's dominions as at Sooloo, without paying any custom or duty, except any articles the Sultan may prohibit, and such if brought shall not be landed though the ships shall not on any account be searched. If such goods be within the factory the Sultan shall apply to the chief for their delivery but without the factory they may be seized.
7. No person belonging to the English shall be admitted to a commerce without the consent and approbation of the chief and having previously assented to these articles and the chief's jurisdiction.
8. The English shall be assisted to the Sooloos if attacked and the Sultan engages to protect the English from all enemies.

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9. The Sultan engages to admit no other Europeans but the English to any trade in his dominions.
10. In case any vessel is lost in the Sultan's dominions and any part of the vessel or cargo is saved by the Sultan two third shall be the Sultan's for salvage.
11. If any thieves are killed by the English it shall not be of any account.
12. These articles to remain in force forever if ratified by the Company but if not approved three years are allowed to settle others till when they shall continue in force.

Signature of

A DALRYMPLE

Seal of

EAST INDIA COMPANY

.../Dokumen 4D

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**DOKUMEN 4D**

**ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY - SULU TREATY OF 25 FEBRUARY, 1763**

**Dawson Drake's Sulu Treaty**

Articles of an Alliance offensive and defensive mutually and reciprocally agreed to, between His Majesty Fernando Allamoodin King of the Island of Xolo, and the dependencies thereof, and his son Prince Israel on the one part, and Dawson Drake Esq., President and Deputy Governor of the Phillippine Islands, and the rest of the Council thereof on behalf of the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the other part.

ARTICLE 1st. The King of Xolo and his son Prince Israel, for themselves and their successors forever cede to the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, such part, or parts, of the Island of Xolo, or of the territories thereon dependent, as they may chuse to erect forts or factories, upon, and they will assist the English therein, as much as is in their power.

2d. The king of Xolo, or his son, Prince Israel, shall have the government of the kingdom in the same absolute manner, as their predecessors have had, the English shall not encroach on their prerogatives. The customs and religion of the country, shall remain as at present, nor shall the English intermedle therewith.

3d. In case the English should erect forts or factories, in the kingdom's dominions, and any of the subjects of Xolo should commit a murder on the person of an Englishman, or of any of their servants, or others belonging to such forts or factories, the King shall cause such murderer to be punished with death and in case the Malays or others, subjects of the said King, should plunder or rob any person or persons, belonging to the said forts or factories they shall be punished according to the nature of the crime and in default of the King's causing such punishment to be inflicted, the English shall be at liberty to right themselves.

4th. The King and Prince of Xolo fully confirm, in every respect, the Treaty of Commerce agreed to between Alexander Dalrymple Esquire on the part of the Honourable English United East India Company, and Sultan Bantilan on the part of the Xolians.

5th. The King and Prince of Xolo for themselves and their successors, grant to the English, an exclusive free trade in all their dominions. They alone shall be exempted from all duties and their goods whether imported or the produce of the country shall pass to or from the ports or factories without examination or control.

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6th. If the King of Xolo should be attacked the English shall assist him with such Force as the situation of their affairs will admit. If the English in case of their continuance at manilha, or in any other place should require the assistance of the Xolians, the King shall grant them such a number of men, as he can spare. And the enemies of the one, shall be considered as enemies to the other.

In confirmation of the above articles, Fernando Allamoodin King of Xolo, and his son Prince Israel, on their part, have set their hands and seals and Dawsonne Drake Esq., Deputy Governor and the rest of the Council, on the part of the East India Company, have set their hands and the (seal) of the said Company in Manilha this 23rd day February in the year 1763.

A true Copy.

Signature

FRANCIS JOURDAN

Secretary

.../Dokumen 5A

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**DOKUMEN 5A****BANCI PENDUDUK 'MALAYSIAN' MENGIKUT BANGSA****BANCI PENDUDUK TANAH MELAYU 1931**

Bangsa	N.Selat	N.Melayu Bersekutu	N.Melayu Tidak Bersekutu	Jumlah
Melayu	251,110	443,618	950,314	1,645,042
Jawa	20,331	56,772	92,373	169,476
Boyan	10,331	2,353	1,435	14,119
Acheh	157	413	1,037	1,597
Batak	36	8	7	51
Menangkabau	223	12,665	902	13,790
Korinchi	23	1,648	418	3,437
Jambi	30	647	762	1,439
Palembang	95	594	415	1,104
Kaw..Sumatra Lain	372	16,160	1,822	18,354
Riau Lingga	221	218	44	483
Banjar	817	28,396	16,219	45,422
Kaw.Borneo Lain	32	27	32	91
Bugis	845	142	9,022	10,009
Kaw.Hindia Timur Belanda Lain	216	609	809	1,634
Dayak	25	11	517	747
Orang Asli	90	27,806	3,956	31,852
Lain-lain	323	725	2,325	3,374
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>285,316</b>	<b>593,731</b>	<b>1,082,974</b>	<b>1,962,021</b>

**Jumlah Besar Bangsa 'Malaysian' = 1,962,021**

**Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada Banci 1931 The Census Of British Malaya**

**DOKUMEN 5B****BANCI PENDUDUK CINA MENGIKUT SUKU****BANCI PENDUDUK TANAH MELAYU 1931**

Suku	N.Selat	N.Melayu Bersekutu	N.Melayu Tidak Bersekutu	Jumlah
Hokkien	287,125	143,429	109,282	540,736
Tiu Chiu	115,123	33,040	60,840	209,004
Hakka (Kheh)	52,369	211,906	54,464	318,739
Hok Chia	9,796	3,189	2,318	15,303
Cantonese	141,975	226,181	50,142	418,298
Hailam	35,679	30,107	32,090	97,894
Hok Chiu	8,958	17,962	5,051	31,971
Kwongsai	1,469	35,021	9,621	46,129
Lain-lain	11,024	10,705	9,580	31,318
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>663,518</b>	<b>711,540</b>	<b>333,388</b>	<b>1,709,392</b>

**Jumlah Besar Bangsa China = 1,709,392**

**Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada Banci 1931 The Census Of British Malaya**

**DOKUMEN 5C****BANCI PENDUDUK INDIA MENGIKUT BANGSA****BANCI PENDUDUK TANAH MELAYU 1931**

<b>Bangsa</b>	<b>N.Selat</b>	<b>N.Melayu Bersekutu</b>	<b>N.Melayu Tidak Bersekutu</b>	<b>Jumlah</b>
Tamil	109,825	317,883	87,251	514,959
Telugu	2,096	22,142	8,303	32,541
Malayalam	7,840	16,843	10,442	35,125
Punjabi	7,537	19,403	4,061	31,001
United Provinces	1,194	366	338	1,898
Burma	126	1,014	20	1,160
Bengal, dll	1,171	507	155	1,833
Bombay, dll	937	326	125	1,388
Bihar&Orissa	24	159	36	219
Nepal	22	451	17	490
Lain-lain	1,505	902	988	3,395
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>132,277</b>	<b>397,996</b>	<b>111,736</b>	<b>624,009</b>

**Jumlah Besar Bangsa India = 624,009**

**Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada Banci 1931 The Census Of British Malaya**

.../Dokumen 5D(1)  
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**DOKUMEN 5D(I)****BANCI PENDUDUK 'MALAYSIAN' MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT TERTENTU****BANCI PENDUDUK PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU DAN SINGAPURA  
1947**

Kawasan	Melayu Sebenar	Biduanda Mantera dll Jakun	Negrito	Lain- lain Suku Orang Asli	Jumlah Peribumi Malaysia	Sunda	Jawa
P.Pinang	133,137	62	1	5	133,205	15	1,389
Melaka	114,686	124	1	25	114,836	5	4,590
Perak	290,497	264	352	1,061	292,174	212	17,260
Selangor	103,456	10	8	157	103,765	271	53,859
N.Sembilan	102,325	988	7	627	103,947	12	3,043
Pahang	118,876	64	15	451	119,406	3	1,716
Johor	220,722	587	4	70	221,383	126	79,502
Kedah	373,001	16	12	5	373,034	27	1,260
Kelantan	407,912	1	2	23	407,938	8	200
Terengganu	207,276	8	-	5	207,298	1	192
Perlis	55,096	-	-	-	55,096	-	21
Tidak Pasti	310	-	-	-	310	1	8
Jumlah PTM*	2,127,294	2,124	402	2,563	2,132,383	681	163,040
Koloni Singapura	72,154	-	-	-	72,154	70	24,715
Jumlah Besar	2,199,598	2,124	402	2,563	2,204,537	751	187,755

\* Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada A Report On The 1947 Census Of Population

**DOKUMEN 5D(II)****BANCI PENDUDUK 'MALAYSIAN' MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT TERTENTU****BANCI PENDUDUK PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU DAN SINGAPURA  
1947**

Kawasan	Boyan	Aceh	Menagka bau	Korinci	Jambi	Palemba ng	Lain-lain di Sumatra
P.Pinang	797	105	89	9	12	20	54
Melaka	406	4	160	11	12	8	48
Perak	470	167	1,582	596	124	112	4,285
Selangor	1,674	22	5,239	1,241	274	616	2,702
N.Sembilan	199	9	1,939	114	75	42	489
Pahang	73	78	497	82	25	23	922
Johor	1,359	30	526	164	286	137	567
Kedah	3	656	546	183	64	31	343
Kelantan	4	8	49	-	17	5	35
Terengganu	8	1	15	2	67	36	26
Perlis	-	4	15	3	9	2	25
Tidak Pasti	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Jumlah PTM*</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>10,658</b>	<b>2,405</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>9,497</b>
Koloni Singapura	15,434	59	208	7	15	84	309
<b>Jumlah Besar</b>	<b>20,429</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>10,866</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>9,806</b>

\* Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada A Report On The 1947 Census of Population

.../Dokumen 5D(III)

.../47

**DOKUMEN 5D(II)****BANCI PENDUDUK 'MALAYSIAN' MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT TERTENTU****BANCI PENDUDUK PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU DAN SINGAPURA****1947**

Kawasan	Riau Lingga Malaya	Banjar	Dayak	Lain- lain dari Borneo	Bugis	Lain- lain dari Indonesi a	Jumlah Besar bangsa 'Malaysian'
P.Pinang	-	347	3	10	4	104	136,163
Melaka	1	70	-	1	49	35	120,236
Perak	39	34,186	16	41	20	816	352,100
Selangor	71	14,322	17	4	64	585	184,726
N.Sembilan	4	209	2	7	11	254	110,356
Pahang	9	121	10	5	9	150	123,129
Johor	64	12,049	6	35	6,080	638	322,952
Kedah	4	611	-	6	7	151	376,926
Kelantan	-	65	7	4	2	33	408,375
Terengganu	-	32	-	5	11	28	207,713
Perlis	-	-	-	-	-	10	55,185
Tidak Pasti	-	-	-	-	-	2	325
<b>Jumlah PTM*</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>62,012</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>6,257</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>2,398,186</b>
Koloni Singapura	78	344	44	43	705	1,466	115,735
<b>Jumlah Besar</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>62,356</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>6,962</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>2,513,921</b>

\* Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada A Report On The 1947 Census Of Population

.../Dokumen 5E(I)

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## DOKUMEN 5E(I)

## BANCI PENDUDUK CINA MENGIKUT SUKU (RUMPUN)

BANCI PENDUDUK TANAH MELAYU DAN SINGAPURA  
1947

Kawasan	Hokkien	Tieuchiu	Kheh(Hak ka)	Cantonese	Hienan (Hailam)	Hokchia
P.Pinang	107,052	48,901	21,867	55,251	8,912	122
Melaka	36,588	7,208	23,277	13,239	11,758	233
Perak	80,536	33,091	97,869	166,531	12,285	3,466
Selangor	108,473	21,198	96,908	99,925	18,153	380
N.Sembilan	21,527	2,518	35,282	37,052	7,234	237
Pahang	15,478	2,770	31,304	29,496	7,421	202
Johor	117,304	54,530	77,109	49,060	28,327	1,401
Kedah	31,432	33,319	16,400	24,640	3,325	289
Kelantan	12,232	660	2,354	4,009	1,700	57
Terengganu	4,342	800	960	2,506	5,958	38
Perlis	3,126	1,996	3,895	1,944	333	3
Tidak Pasti	154	53	146	312	51	3
<b>Jumlah PTM*</b>	<b>538,244</b>	<b>207,044</b>	<b>397,371</b>	<b>483,965</b>	<b>105,457</b>	<b>6,431</b>
Koloni Singapura	289,167	157,188	40,036	157,980	52,192	6,323
<b>Jumlah Besar</b>	<b>827,411</b>	<b>364,232</b>	<b>437,407</b>	<b>611,945</b>	<b>157,649</b>	<b>12,754</b>

\* Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada A Report On The 1947 Census Of Population

.../Dokumen 5E(II)

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**DOKUMEN 5E(II)****BANCI PENDUDUK CINA MENGIKUT SUKU (RUMPUN)****BANCI PENDUDUK TANAH MELAYU DAN SINGAPURA****1947**

<b>Kawasan</b>	<b>Hokchiu</b>	<b>Kwongsi</b>	<b>Heonghwa</b>	<b>Lain-lain</b>	<b>Jumlah Besar</b>
P. Pinang	3,092	339	262	1,568	247,366
Melaka	602	588	957	1,694	96,144
Perak	19,013	23,033	2,410	6,275	444,509
Selangor	4,690	6,214	1,845	4,924	362,710
N. Sembilan	2,434	6,020	899	1,203	114,406
Pahang	717	18,266	585	1,090	97,329
Johor	5,483	14,197	1,727	5,632	354,770
Kedah	2,190	1,440	361	2,532	115,928
Kelantan	154	597	170	1,005	22,938
Terengganu	162	301	378	419	15,864
Perlis	76	102	17	296	11,788
Tidak Pasti	4	11	8	40	782
<b>Jumlah PTM*</b>	<b>38,617</b>	<b>71,108</b>	<b>9,619</b>	<b>26,678</b>	<b>1,884,534</b>
Koloni Singapura	9,477	742	7,446	9,582	730,133
<b>Jumlah Besar</b>	<b>48,094</b>	<b>71,850</b>	<b>17,065</b>	<b>36,260</b>	<b>2,614,657</b>

\* Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada A Report On The 1947 Census Of Population

.../Dokumen 5F(I)

.../50

**DOKUMEN 5F(I)**

**BANCI PENDUDUK INDIA MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT  
BANCI PENDUDUK TANAH MELAYU DAN SINGAPURA  
1947**

Kawasan	Tamil	Telugu	Malayali	Lain-lain dari India Selatan	Sikh	Bengali	Gujarati	Maharani
P. Pinang	49,360	671	1,406	2,413	626	238	116	19
Melaka	15,638	215	1,898	630	165	129	159	8
Perak	107,626	10,913	7,154	1,819	2,579	612	92	123
Selangor	123,099	2,824	6,349	1,985	2,333	536	222	76
N. Sembilan	29,481	1,273	3,418	849	359	342	65	13
Pahang	10,583	685	1,561	292	357	68	4	32
Johor	38,022	2,512	9,048	1,578	878	265	53	69
Kedah	39,995	4,390	2,226	1,675	438	283	12	31
Kelantan	2,580	180	772	226	143	58	19	19
Terengganu	574	41	663	149	6	35	3	9
Perlis	1,314	30	68	49	35	12	5	4
Tidak Pasti	473	13	64	142	17	3	2	2
<b>Jumlah PTM*</b>	<b>418,745</b>	<b>23,747</b>	<b>34,627</b>	<b>11,818</b>	<b>7,936</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>405</b>
Koloni Singapura	42,240	346	9,712	4,150	2,196	1,253	549	151
<b>Jumlah Besar</b>	<b>460,985</b>	<b>24,093</b>	<b>44,339</b>	<b>15,968</b>	<b>10,132</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>556</b>

\* Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada A Report On The 1947 Census Of Population

.../Dokumen 5F(II)

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**DOKUMEN 5F (II)**

**BANCI PENDUDUK INDIA MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT  
BANCI PENDUDUK TANAH MELAYU DAN SINGAPURA  
1947**

<b>Kawasan</b>	<b>Mrwari</b>	<b>Pathan</b>	<b>Punjabi</b>	<b>Rajput</b>	<b>Sindhi</b>	<b>Lain-lain Masyara kat India</b>	<b>Jumlah Besar</b>
P. Pinang	47	120	1,273	8	78	782	57,157
Melaka	57	98	306	130	37	248	19,718
Perak	188	599	6,589	18	87	1,777	140,176
Selangor	201	792	4,277	46	105	2,339	145,184
N. Sembilan	87	242	1,569	11	16	357	18,082
Pahang	41	43	824	9	5	240	14,744
Johor	220	146	754	20	20	1,459	55,044
Kedah	72	181	944	28	-	1,072	51,347
Kelantan	87	317	210	3	7	319	4,940
Terengganu	19	45	78	71	3	65	1,761
Perlis	23	30	42	2	-	59	1,684
Tidak Pasti	-	5	36	-	1	43	801
<b>Jumlah PTM*</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>16,902</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>8,760</b>	<b>530,638</b>
Koloni Singapura	313	548	3,558	133	369	3,460	68,978
<b>Jumlah Besar</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>12,220</b>	<b>599,616</b>

\*Persekutuan Tanah Melayu

Sumber: Diubahsuai daripada A Report On The 1947 Census of Population

.../Dokumen G(I,II,III)

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**DOKUMEN 5G (I)****ORANG-ORANG MELAYU MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT TERTENTU  
MALAYSIA BARAT 1970**

Masyarakat tertentu	Jumlah	Peratus
Melayu	4,392,203	93.7
Indonesia	222,698	4.8
Orang2 Asli	70,937	1.5
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>4,685,838</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**DOKUMEN 5G(II)****ORANG-ORANG CINA MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT TERTENTU  
MALAYSIA BARAT 1970**

Masyarakat Tertentu	Jumlah	Peratus
Hokkien	1,068,803	34.2
Hakka (Khek)	690,821	22.1
Cantonese	617,588	19.8
Teochew	387,048	12.4
Hainanese	145,758	4.7
Kwongsai	77,577	2.5
Hockchiu	57,095	1.8
Henghua	16,924	0.5
Hockchia	9,039	0.3
Lain-lain	51,697	1.7
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>3,122,350</b>	<b>100</b>

**DOKUMEN 5G(III)****ORANG-ORANG INDIA MENGIKUT MASYARAKAT TERTENTU  
MALAYSIA BARAT 1970**

Masyarakat Tertentu	Jumlah	Peratus
Tamil India	754,256	80.9
Malayali	41,974	4.5
Lain-lain India	35,796	3.8
Lain2*	100,603	10.8
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>932,629</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Pakistani, Ceylon,dll.

Sumber: Banci Penduduk Dan Perumahan Malaysia 1970.

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