

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua  
Sidang Akademik 2000/2001

Februari/Mac 2001

**HSM 213 - Dokumen-dokumen dalam Sejarah Malaysia**

Masa : 3 jam

Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **LAPAN BELAS** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **EMPAT [4]** soalan. Jawab **TIGA [3]** soalan sahaja.

1. [ i] Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 1 (a), (b) dan (c), jelaskan keadaan politik di Johor-Riau.  
[ ii] Bahasa dalam surat-surat seperti yang terdapat dalam ketiga-tiga dokumen di atas boleh juga menggambarkan tentang nilai-nilai perhubungan di dalam masyarakat ketika itu. Jelaskan.
2. [ i] Dokumen 2 (a) dan (b) menunjukkan wujudnya pasaran hamba dalam masyarakat Melayu pada kurun ke 19. Jelaskan sama ada hamba-hamba yang dijual-beli ini boleh dianggap sama keadaan mereka dengan hamba yang digambarkan di dalam buku-buku teks Melayu klasik.  
[ ii] Nilai-nilai di dalam masyarakat tradisional telah menggalakkan kewujudan institusi perhambaan. Dengan merujuk kepada dokumen 2 (a) dan (b), dan lain-lain sumber, jelaskan kewajaran pernyataan tersebut dengan membandingkan sistem perhambaan di Malaysia Barat dan Timur.

3. [ i] Kolonialisme dan imperialisme British terjadi melalui berbagai cara. Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 3 (a), (b) dan (c), jelaskan bagaimana ia berlaku di Johor dan Sarawak.
- [ ii] Pada kurun ke 19, Sabah, Sarawak dan negeri-negeri di Semenanjung dikuasai oleh orang atau agensi yang berbeza. Namun arahan dari Foreign Office kepada Colonial Office seperti yang terdapat dalam Dokumen 3 (d), menunjukkan bahawa kerajaan British di Britain mempunyai kuasa mutlak untuk menentukan sistem pentadbiran di kawasan-kawasan ini. Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 3 (d) ini, jelaskan bagaimanakah sistem pentadbiran yang merangkumkan ketiga-tiga kawasan ini dapat mengukuhkan kolonialisme dan imperilsme British di Malaysia.
4. [ i] Dengan merujuk kepada Dokumen 4 (a) dan (b), jelaskan tentang perkembangan penduduk di antara tahun banci 1921, 1931 dan 1947. Berikan tumpuan khusus kepada perkembangan di mana-mana sebuah negeri dalam Negeri-Negeri Selat, Negeri-Negeri Melayu Bersekutu dan Negeri-Negeri Melayu Tidak Bersekutu.
- [ ii] Dokumen 4 (c) dan (d) menunjukkan terdapatnya perkembangan dalam bilangan kelahiran kanak-kanak di tanah Melayu. Huraikan perkembangan ini bagi tahun-tahun banci 1921, 1931 dan 1947, khususnya di kalangan masyarakat Cina dan India. Bandingkan perkembangan ini di antara negeri-negeri di pantai barat dan pantai timur semenanjung.

### **Dokumen 1 (a)**

Surat daripada Sultan Husin dan Temenggung Singapura kepada Gabenor Jeneral Syarikat Hindia Timur (Inggeris) di Benggala dan Gabenor (British) di Pulau Pinang.

Ini salinan surat Sultan Husin dan Temenggung kirim kepada Raja Benggala dan Pulau Pinang.

Syahdan maka adalah kita menyatakan kepada sahabat kita Tuan Mejar William Farquhar yang memerintah negeri Inggeris, iaitu, Singapura, memeriksa kepada kita, ada atau tidak berkirim surat kepada Raja Belanda di Melaka, atau kepada orang yang di bawah perintah Melaka, atau kepada Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau, yang mengatakan orang Inggeris membuat loji di Singapura tiada dengan sesuka hati kita melainkan dengan kekerasan orang Inggeris juga. Maka sebenarnya kita ada mengirim surat sepucuk ke Melaka kepada Tuan Adriaan Koek dan sepucuk kepada Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau mengatakan orang Inggeris datang membuat loji di Singapura dengan dikerasinya, tiada dengan sesuka hati kita. Maka sebab pun kita sebutkan dalam surat kita demikian itu kerana kita takut akan diseksa Belanda kepada kita kemudian hari. Akan tetapi dengan sesungguhnya di dalam hati kita Allah dan nabi Muhammad saksi kita. Dengan kerana Allah Inggeris membuat loji di Singapura. Itu dengan muka suci, putih hati kita menerima kompeni Inggeris duduk serta membuat loji di Singapura. Itu tiada disyak lagi. Syahadan daripada itu tatkala sampai sahabat kita Tuan Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles di kuala negeri Singapura itu, maka ia hendak menaikkan orangnya dan barang-barangnya sekaliannya itu dengan kita punya izin dan Tuan Sultan Husin Muhammad Syah. Maka baharulah dinaikkannya orang dan barang-barangnya sebab sungguh dengan sebenarnya seperti perkataan kita ini. Maka adalah kita menurunkan cap kita kedua di atas kertas ini di dalam negeri Singapura, adanya. Tersurat kepada sehari bulan Mac tahun 1819, iaitu, kepada 5 hari bulan Jamadilawal 1234.

...4/

...Dokumen 1b/-

### Dokumen 1(b)

Surat daripada Temenggung Singapura kepada Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau.

Ini *copy* surat Temenggung Singapura kirim kepada Yang Dipertuan Muda Riau.

Sembah khidmat *al-takzim wal- takrim bi'inayat al-Allahi Rabbi al-Rahim* , iaitu daripada Paduka anakanda Tuk Temenggung yang ada terhenti di dalam Singapura. Barang disampaikan Allah *Subhanahu wa Ta'ala* apalah kiranya kepada Paduka ayahanda Yang Dipertuan Muda yang dipelihara Allah *fi al-din wa al-dunia wal akhir. Amin ya Rab al-'Alamin. Wa ba'dah.*

Daripada itu barang maklum kiranya Paduka ayahanda adalah Paduka anakanda memaklumkan Master Raffles, nama orang besarnya. Maka datang ia ke Singapura serta dengan Raja Melakanya, lalu ke Riau. Raffles tinggal di Singapura. Maka dikejutnya sahaja Paduka anakanda. Sekali-kali tidak setahu dan tidak sesuka dengan Paduka anakanda datang dikejutnya. Jadi tidaklah anakanda dapat berilah lagi dia hendak duduk di Singapura, serta lalulah ia menaikkan serdadunya dan barang-barangnya. Jadi anakanda tidaklah terkata-kata lagi, mana sependai dialah. Maka dikerasinya, dijadikannya Raja serta digelar Sultan Husin. Maka diberatinya atas anakanda. Jadi tidaklah dapat anakanda dapat mengelak lagi. Itulah adanya anakanda maklumkan kepada Paduka ayahanda, adanya, serta diberinya dengan capnya sekali oleh Raffles itu kepada anakanda Tengku Long, adanya. Maka katanya dialah hendak membuat loji membuat apa-apa di Singapura. Itulah adanya. Di dalam antara itu Paduka anakanda itu datang kerana dia mendengar khabar Raja Embong mengatakan kapal banyak di Singapura. Maka dia datang hendak mengambil anaknya serta sampai anakanda itu ke Singapura. Maka berjumpa dengan Raffles. Maka dipegangkannya. (Surat ini tiada tarikh).

### Dokumen 1 (c)

Surat daripada Mejar William Farquhar kepada Raja Brunei.

Ini *copy* surat kepada Raja Brunei. *Waba'dah*.

Daripada itu barang maklum kiranya sahabat kita, maka adalah kita melayangkan sekeping kertas ini kepada kita akan hal kita telah bersahabat dan muafakat berkasih-kasihan dengan Paduka Seri Sultan Husin Muhammad Syah dan Tuk Temenggung Abdul Rahman menyukakan serta menerima kompeni Inggeris membuat negeri dan loji dalam negeri Singapura, putus bicara kepada 11 Rabiulakhir sanat 1234. Maka kita pohonkan kepada Allah Ta'ala sahabat kita pun hendaklah beserta menyukakan serta berkasih-kasihan kepada kita serta menyuruhkan perahu-perahu masuk berdagang dalam negeri Singapura tiap-tiap tahun supaya boleh kita tolong peliharakan baik-baik daripada segala sakit sukarnya. Syahadan daripada itu kita carikan mawas atau sebarang jenis binatang yang pelik-pelik yang mana belum pernah kita melihat dia, minta kirimkan ke Singapura. Jikalau kiranya tiada boleh dapat hidup, meski matinya kualiti baik. Bubuh kapas atau kabu-kabu dalamnya supaya jangan hilang rupa asal itu. Haraplah kita akan menolong sahabat kita. Barang berapa belanja atas itu kita membayarnya. Dan lagi janganlah putus daripada bersurat-suratan anatara kita dengan sahabat kita. Kemudian daripada itu suatupun tiada apa tanda selamat daripada kita, hanyalah (?) pasang senapang Eropah kepada sahabat kita, adanya.

Terkarang dalam negeri Singapura kepada 10 hari bulan Safat sanat 1234.

**Dokumen 2(a)****Statements of the Fugitive Captives of the Sulu Sultanate, 1836-1862**

<b>CAPTIVE</b>	<b>MASTER</b>	<b>PERSON SOLD TO</b>	<b>PLACE</b>	<b>PRICE</b>	<b>YEAR OF CAPTIVITY</b>	<b>AGE</b>
1 Mariano de la Cruz	Tusan (tunkil)	Datu Mohd Buyo	Jolo		1836	21
2 Francisco Felz	Amanang		Jolo	5 bundles of Ilocos cloth	1834	45
3 Domingo Francisco	Visayan Renegade (Tunkil)	Chinese Mestizo Merchant	Jolo	3 bundles of glass water bottles, 2 plates, 2 cups	1836	35
4 Juan Salvador	Balangingi Samal	A Taosug	Jolo	3 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 Gerludiz	Balangingi Samal	Tiglam	Jolo	Bronze Lantance (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		14
11 Maria Damiana	Tunkil Samal	Chinese Intiao	Jolo			14
12 Domingo Candelario	Balangingi Samal	Man from Lambinosa resold in Jolo 6 months later	Jolo		1833	28
13 Francisco Mariano	Balangingi Samal	Sold at Parian Batang, 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, retaineer Datu Sedula	Jolo		1829	21
15 Juan Florentino	Pilas man	A Taosug	Zamboanga		1835	35

CAPTIVE	MASTER	PERSON SOLD TO	PLACE	PRICE	YEAR OF CAPTIVITY	AGE
16 Pedro Santiago	Basilan-BagBagon (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 Siassi	Jolo		1826	25
19 Manuel Feliz	Balangingi Samal	A Taosug	Interior of Jolo		1831	26
20 Vizcente Remigio	Balangingi Samal	Datu Tel	Jolo		1833	31
21 Juan Santiago	Balangingi Samal					
22 Juan Sabala	Balangingi Samal	Datu Molo	Jolo	Bronze lantance	1834	40
23 Augustin Juan	Balangingi Samal	Datu Tael	Jolo	10 bags 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 Custudio	Balangingi Samal	A village heahman (Balanging)			1835	19
27 Anastacio Caullo	Balangingi Samal	A Muslim from Sandacan			1826	36
28 Francisco Agustin	Iranun	Muslim trader			1832	23
29 Alexo Quljano	Balangingi Samal	Datu Bendahara	Jolo		1828	33
30 Matias de la Cruz	Balangingi Samal	Datu Muhd. 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 Evaresto Pinto	Balangingi Samal	Antonio-Visayan Renegade	Jolo		1835	25

**Dokumen 2(b)**

Name	Province	Age	Status	Activity When Seized	No. of Raid Vessels	Retailing Point	Period of Residence at Retailing Point	Person sold to	Place of sale	Price of Manu-mission	Means of captivity	Year
1 Juan Beng-dicto	Yloylo	27		Trading	10 pancos	Balangingi	1 month		Malludu		Escaped to English expedition	1883
2 Mariano Domingo	Yloylo	25	single	Fishing	15 pancos	Balangingi	1 year		Malludu		Escaped to English Expedition	1821
3 Francisco Visente	Cebu	40	married	Fishing	10 pancos	Balangingi	3 months		Malludu		Escaped to English Expedition	1843
4 Juan de la Cruz	Yloylo	31	single	Cutting wood	12 pancos	Tampasuk			Malludu		Escaped to English Expedition	1840
5 Felix Torres	Albay	23	married	Travelling	9 Barotos	Balangingi	3 years				Escaped to French Vessel	1842
6 Juan Florentino	Yloylo	40	married	Fishing	4 pancos	Pilas	2 mon.	Siangui			Recaptured by Balangingi	1835
7 Antonio Juan	Calamianes		single	Fishing	2 Barotos	Balangingi	1 year				Escaped From Marauding Expedition	1841
8 Severino Santiago	Zamboanga			Fishing	2 pancos	Basilan		Datu Molok	Jolo		Escaped From marauding expedition	1845
9 Casimiro Santiago	Capiz	27	single	Trading 16 others	12 pancos	Balangingi	1 day	Adul Jaman	Jolo	1000 pieces of Chinese Coin, 1 Piece of White Cotton Cloth	Baroto to San Visente	1838
10 Pedro Oregorio	Capiz	26	married	Trading-4 others	3 pancos	Tunkil	2 weeks	Datu Maribajai	Jolo	50 cavanases of un-Husked Rice	Escaped to San Vincente	1846
11 Maria Hermigia	Yloylo	30	married			Tawi			Patian Island, Jolo		Escaped to Zamboanga	1864
12 Paduman, Malay	Molucas	30	single			Tawi					Escaped to Zam-Boanga	1860
13 Toyo, Malay	Molucas	26	single			Tawi			Tawi		Escape to Zam-boanga	1862
14 Tomas Meiguelleno	Cebu	30	single			Balangingi		Taupan	Jolo		Escaped to Zam-boanga	1844



Name	Province	Age	Status	Activity When Seized	No. of Raid Vessels	Retailing Point	Period of Residence at Retailing Point	Person sold to	Place of sale	Price of Manu-mission	Means of captivity	Year
15 Julian Dimingo	Capiz	30	married			Lom Island		Datu Asivi	Jolo		Escaped to Zam-Boanga	1861
16 Marcos de la Cruz	Cebu	20	single			Tunkil		Yting	Tawi		Escaped to Zam-boanga	
17 Hajati	Goron-talo			24 pancos 24 salisipan		Balangingi	10 years	Agas	Gunung Bara		Escaped in a small craft	1835

Sumber: James Francis Warren, 1981. *The Sulu Zone 1768-1898*, dipilih daripada Appendix R.

**Dokumen 3 (a)**

**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 East India Company on the one part, and their Highnesses Sultan Hussain Mahummed Shah, Sultan of Johore, and Datoos Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore and its dependencies on the other part.

**Article i**

The preliminary Article of Agreement entered into on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January, 1819, by the Honourable Sir Stamford Raffles, on the part of the East India Company, and by Datoos 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 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 States, or engaged to assert or maintain the authority of His Highness by force.

**Article iii**

His Highness Dato Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore and its dependencies, having any Preliminary Articles of Agreement entered into on the 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1819, granted his full permission to the Honourable English East India Company to establish 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 Dato Tumungong Dri Maharajah Abdul Rahman, Chief of Singapore, engage and agree to 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 Dato 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 East India Company shall continue to hold a factory of 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 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 agreement 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.

**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 Dato Tumungong Sri Maharajah Abdul Rahman is to be entited 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 6<sup>th</sup> day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1819, answering to the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 3 (b)**

SARAWAK DOCUMENT OF 24 September, 1841

This Agreement made in the year of the Prophet one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven at twelve o'clock on Wednesday the thirtieth day of the month of Rejab showeth that with a pure heart and high integrity Pangeran Muda Hassim son of the late Sultan Muhammad hereby transfers to James Brook Esquire the Government of Sarawak together with the dependencies thereof its revenues and all its future responsibilities. Moreover, he, James Brook Esquire shall be the sole owner of its revenues and will be alone responsible for the public expenditure necessary for the good of Sarawak.

Moreover James Brooke Esquire acting with the same integrity and pureness of heart accepts this Agreement as set forth and further undertakes from the date thereof to pay to the sultan of Brunei one thousand dollars to Pangeran Muda one thousand dollars to the Patinggi three hundred dollars to the Bandar one hundred and fifty dollars and to the Temenggong one hundred dollars.

Moreover James Brooke Esquire undertakes that the law and customs of the Malays of Sarawak shall forever be respected since the country of Sarawak has hitherto been subject to the Government of the Sultan of Brunei the Pangeran Muda and the Malayan rajas.

Moreover should intrigue arise either within or without the State of Sarawak detrimental to its interests whether caused by peoples or princes or rulers who may be inimical to Sarawak the Sultan and his brother the Pangeran Muda shall uphold James Brooke Esquire as the lawfully appointed Ruler of Sarawak subject to no interference by any other person.

Moreover the Pangeran Muda and James Brooke do themselves make this Contract and the Pangeran agrees to relinquish all further activities in the Government of Sarawak except such as may be carried out by the consent of James Brooke Esquire and anything which they may severally or individually do in regard to the Government of Sarawak must be in accordance with the terms of this Agreement.

Written in Sarawak on the night of Friday the second day of Shaaban 1257 at ten o'clock.

**Dokumen 3 (c)**

SARAWAK DOCUMENT of August 1843

Sultan's Deed ceding to Mr. Brooke in perpetuity the District of Sarawak. [Original transmitted to H.M.Government by Sir E. Bolcher and now in charge of Mr.Brooke's Agents Mr. Wise.]

In the year of the Hegira one thousand two hundred and fifty nine AD 1843 the year Jim, the first day of the month Jemedi Ahur, Wednesday 12 o'clock, when the Sultan of Borneo Amar Ali Sassidum, son of Marhome His Majesty Marhomet Jamalal Alum, granted to James Brooke Esq., and his heirs and the country of Sarawak to be held under the Government of Borneo and by his agreement, James Brooke Esq., is rightly to govern the country of Sarawak and to respect the religion and customs of the inhabitants, and it is understood that the said grant extends only to the country of Sarawak and that James Brooke Esq., is not to govern any other dependency of Borneo. And by this agreement the Sultan and the Pangeran Muda Hassim on one part and James Brooke on the other shall remain friends, and shall mutually assist each other when necessary and when it can rightfully be done, and that this mutual good understanding is to extend to the heirs of both parties. Moreover James Brooke Esq., agrees to assist the Sultan and the Pangeran Muda Hassim should it be necessary and provided his assistance can be rightfully given.

Moreover James Brooke Esq., is to be responsible for the revenue of the country of Sarawak at the following yearly rate viz., to the Sultan one thousand dollars, to the Pangeran Muda Hassim one thousand dollars, to the Patingi three hundred dollars, to the Bandar one hundred and fifty dollars, to the Tomangong one hundred dollars and in case the country flourishes the revenue is to be properly raised both to the Sultan and the Pangeran Muda Hassim.

This is the agreement between the Sultan and the Pangeran Muda Hassim and James Brooke Esq.

**Dokumen 3 (d)**

SABAH DOCUMENT of 21 November, 1889

Letter from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office

(Immediate)

Under Secretary of State  
Colonial Office

Foreign Office

November 21, 1889.

Sir,

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> instant, in which reference is made to your previous letters of the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, 16<sup>th</sup> of September, and 29<sup>th</sup> ultimo, relative to the arrangements for the administration of the Government of Labuan and for the future performance of consular duties in Borneo.

I am to request you to inform Secretary Lord Knutsford that it has been found necessary that the removal of Mr. Leys from his Post as Administer of Labuan, Consul of Sarawak, and Consul General in Brunei, should be definitely settled before the proposed new Consular arrangements in Borneo are proceeded with.

It is further proposed not to carry out the appointment of the Governor of the Straits Settlements as High Commissioner and Consul General for North Borneo before the 1<sup>st</sup> of January next, when the services of Mr. Hamilton as acting Consul General in Brunei will have ceased.

With regard to the proposal that the officer of the British North Borneo Company who is to be charged with the administration of Labuan should also be appointed British Consul or Vice Consul for the Company's Territory and for Brunei, Lord Salisbury considers it important that Her Majesty's Consul for Brunei should be an independent officer, whose impartiality could not be doubted in any question which may arise between the Company on the one hand and Brunei and Sarawak on the other. His Lordship is, therefore, of opinion that it would not be desirable to accede to the wishes of the Company in this respect, and that it will be best to adhere to the arrangement contemplated, namely to appoint a Consul, who shall be equally independent of the Company and the Raja of Sarawak, with Commissions for the three Protected States, under the Superintendence of Her Majesty's Consul General at Singapore.

I am to add that His Lordship concurs in the proposed instruction to Mr. Hamilton that, on leaving the Colony, he should remove the Consular Archives and hand them over to the care of Sir C. Smith at Singapore, and that the British Consular Agent at Brunei should be instructed to correspond with the latter officer direct.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

Signature of P.W. CURRIE



**Dokumen 4(a)**

TOTAL OF MALAYA-BORN POPULATION IN 1921, 1931 AND 1947 COMPARED

Territory in which enumerated	Total number born in Malaya			Percentage of total population		
	1921	1931	1947	1921	1931	1947
Penang ... ..	173,771	214,389	344,487	57.1	59.4	77.2
Malacca ... ..	100,397	121,070	193,637	65.4	64.9	80.9
Perak ... ..	250,918	379,896	710,967	42.8	50.0	75.2
Selangor ... ..	97,409	203,037	481,987	24.4	38.2	68.1
Negeri Sembilan ... ..	78,720	108,691	193,015	44.4	46.6	72.2
Pahang ... ..	87,922	105,753	179,963	65.6	63.5	75.8
Johore ... ..	120,695	219,036	516,981	42.9	43.4	70.1
Kedah ... ..	253,070	326,874	483,195	74.8	76.1	87.2
Kelantan ... ..	293,987	342,917	432,920	96.2	95.4	97.5
Trengganu ... ..	147,011	166,523	216,548	95.6	92.7	95.9
Perlis ... ..	35,512	42,416	64,029	88.7	86.5	90.8
Federation of Malaya	1,639,412	2,231,039	3,818,552	56.4	58.9	78.3
Colony of Singapore	132,189	220,986	571,331	31.0	39.0	60.7
Malaya	1,771,601	2,452,025	4,389,883	53.2	56.3	75.4

Sumber: M.V. Del Tufo. *Malaya. A Report on the 1947 Census of Population.* Volume One, p. 84.

**Dokumen 4 (b)**

PERCENTAGE OF THE LOCALLY-BORN IN THE TOTAL POPULATION

Territory in which enumerated	1921		1931		1947	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Penang ....	46.4	73.2	50.5	72.1	72.2	82.6
Malacca ....	52.9	83.4	54.9	77.6	76.1	85.9
Perak ....	33.6	58.5	41.9	62.7	71.2	79.8
Selangor ....	18.8	35.7	32.3	47.5	64.0	72.9
Negeri Sembilan ...	32.9	67.6	36.6	64.1	66.8	78.4
Pahang ....	53.7	84.0	53.5	78.0	70.5	82.0
Johore ....	32.9	62.5	34.3	59.6	65.0	76.2
Kedah ....	65.2	87.7	69.4	84.7	83.8	90.9
Federation of Malaya	46.6	73.3	50.4	72.0	74.0	83.1
Colony of Singapore	23.4	47.1	31.1	52.7	56.2	66.2

Sumber: *Ibid.*

**Dokumen 4(c)**

**NUMBER OF CHINESE BORN IN MALAYA**

Territor in which enumerated	Number of Chinese born in Malaya			Percentage of total Chinese population		
	1921	1931	1947	1921	1931	1947
Penang ....	52,041	76,854	173,261	38	46	70
Malacca ....	13,130	22,494	63,028	29	35	66
Perak ....	44,735	99,865	291,148	20	31	65
Selangor ....	28,082	76,753	235,522	16	32	65
Negeri Sembilan ....	6,020	18,345	65,643	9	20	57
Pahang ....	3,139	10,267	52,172	9	20	54
Johore ....	11,416	39,971	206,934	12	19	58
Kedah ....	11,224	25,078	75,406	19	32	65
Kelantan ....	6,173	8,727	16,368	48	50	71
Trengganu ....	1,632	2,637	8,920	23	20	56
Perlis ....	911	2,183	7,373	25	34	63
Federation of Malaya	178,503	383,172	1,196,089	20.9	29.9	63.5
Colony of Singapore	79,686	150,033	437,243	25.1	35.6	59.9
Malaya	258,189	533,205	1,633,332	22.0	31.2	62.5

Sumber: *Ibid.*

**Dokumen 4(d)**

**INDIANS BORN IN MALAYA**

Territory in which enumerated	Number of Indians born in Malaya			Percentage of the total Indian population		
	1921	1931	1947	1921	1931	1947
Penang ....	11,559	17,720	33,041	22	31	58
Malacca ....	1,536	3,468	9,970	8	15	51
Perak ....	18,634	38,856	77,615	14	24	55
Selangor ....	13,033	35,093	77,208	10	23	53
Negeri Sembilan ....	2,292	7,894	18,076	7	16	47
Pahang ....	553	2,192	6,396	6	15	43
Johore ....	1,026	5,125	22,195	4	10	40
Kedah ....	4,212	11,058	25,954	13	22	51
Kelantan ....	190	725	1,788	5	11	36
Trengganu ....	36	66	436	17	5	25
Perlis ....	70	236	815	9	24	48
Federation of Malaya	53,141	122,433	273,656	12.1	21.4	51.6
Colony of Singapore	5,535	9,041	25,018	17.1	17.7	36.3
Malaya	58,676	131,473	298,674	12.4	21.1	49.8

Sumber: *Ibid.* p. 85.