

76th YEARS COMMEMORATION

OF THE MALAYSAN EMERGENCY (1948-1960)

A TRIBUTE TO THE FALLEN PIONEER PLANTERS AND HEROES

22 JUNE 2024, IPOH, PERAK, MALAYSIA



A DOSE OF HISTORY THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY REMEMBERED

Joseph Tek Choon Yee

Chief Executive - Malaysian Palm Oil Association

LEST WE FORGET





76 YEARS AGO,

On 16 June 1948, 3 European rubber planters were brutally murdered by communist guerillas in the Sungei Siput area in Perak state, in what was then known as Malaya. 2 days later, Britain declared a state of Emergency in Malaya, with Singapore following suit on 24 June 1948. The battle for control of Malaya and Singapore between the British and the Malayan Communist Party (MCP) had begun, and it would not end 12 years later until 31 July 1960.



European Planters Murdered

ARMED POLICE IN PURSUIT

Singapore, June 16. - Chinese gangsters this morning raided two estates in the Sungei Siput district, about 20 miles from Ipoh, and murdered three European planters. After looting their victim's bungalows, they set fire to rubber smokehouses and fled. Armed police are in pursuit.

The victims were Mr. A. E. Walker, Mr. J. M. Allison and Mr. T. G. Christian. The gangsters swooped shortly after the planters had returned to their bungalows for breakfast. Two Chinese rode up on bicycles to Mr. Walker's office on the Elphil Estate and shot him with pistols from a door and a window. Mrs. Walker, who was not attacked was in a near-by bungalow at the time.

Twelve Chinese armed with Sten guns and revolvers, then raided the adjoining Phinsoon Estate of which Mr. Allison was manager. They tied his hands and also those of Mr. Christian, the assistant manager, and took both men to a near-by bungalow. They seized an automatic pistol recently issued to Mr. Allison by the authorities, took the men back to the office, and there shot them in cold blood while they were still tied.



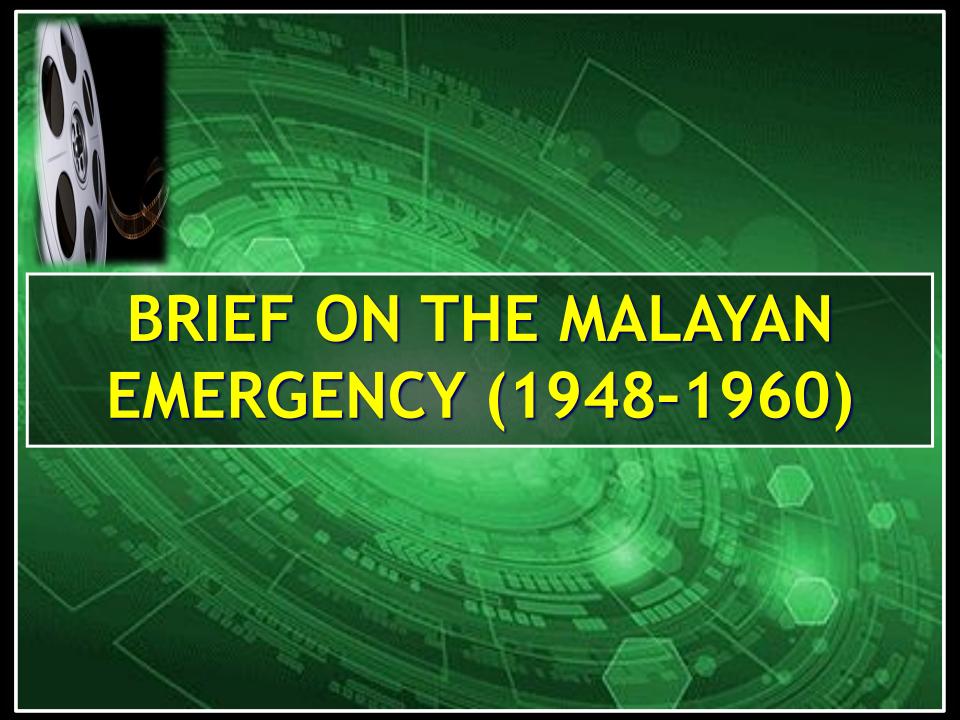


essary reassurance—Gent silitary and police patrols as eas upon application by orthy all but dismissed the ageration. The authorities few measures to thwart

nurders of ISP member Chung Chow Yam (the nanager of the Triang Estate near Mentakab, ahang, and a known anti-Communist) on June, and those of Walker, Christian and Allison on 16 June. This led to a nationwide proclamation of Emergency on 18 June, 17 but

XXIII, No. 10, October 1947,

he Malayan "Emergency" was called #F



NATIONAL **ARMY** MUSEUM

Malayan Emergency

The Malayan Emergency (1948-60) was one of the few successful counter-insurgency operations undertaken by the Western powers during the Cold War. It saw British and Commonwealth forces defeat a communist revolt in Malaya.



1st Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, arriving at Singapore at the start of the Malayan insurgency, 5



Army patrol in Malaya, 1957 [Image number: 96329]



[Image number: 119923]



'The answer lies not in pouring more soldiers into the jungle, but in the hearts and minds of the Malayan people... The shooting side of this business is only 25 percent of the trouble and the other 75 lies in getting the people of this country behind us.'

General Sir Gerald Templer, 1952

CASUALITIES AND LOSSES OF THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malayan_Emergency

Casualties and losses Commonwealth **Communists** 6,710 killed 1,346 killed ₩ 519 killed 1,289 wounded 2,406 wounded 1,287 captured 🦥 39 killed 2,702 surrendered **‱** 15 killed

Civilians

Civilians killed: 2,478

Civilians missing: 810

Civilian casualties: 5,000+

Total killed: 11,107

Belligerents

Commonwealth forces:

United Kingdom

- Federation of Malaya
- Singapore
- Kenya
- **Southern** Rhodesia (until 1953)
- Rhodesia and Nyasaland (after 1953)
- ※★★★<
- Australia Australia
- New Zealand

Supported by:

- Thailand
- (Thai-Malaysian border)
- United States

Communist forces:

- Malayan Communist Party
- Malayan National **Liberation Army**

Strength

Over 451,000 troops.

- 250.000 Malayan Home Guard (Malayan Regiment) troops
- 40,000 regular Commonwealth personnel
- King's African Rifles
- Gurkha regiments
- 37,000 Special Constables
- 24.000 Federation Police
- Unknown number of Orang Asli allies.
- Unknown number of Iban (Dayak) headhunters

• + 7.000 MNLA full-time

Over 7,000 troops.

troops (1951).

- + Estimated 1.000,000 sympathisers.
- + Several hundred former Japanese troops
- Unknown number of Orang Asli allies.
- Unknown number of Min Yuen civilian supporters.











PHOTO ENHANCEMENT WITH TODAY'S TECHNOLOGIES



WHY IT IS CALLED MALAYAN 'EMERGENCY'?

Amazingly, the brutal conflict which claimed 10,000 lives was never branded a war for insurance purposes. The insurgency was described as an 'emergency' because insurers would not have compensated plantation and mine owners if it had been labelled a 'war'.

LLOYD'S

Why was it called the Malayan Emergency?

it was called the Malayan emergency and not the Malayan war because if the word war was used then Lloyd's insurers would not protect the British corporations, mining plantation owners and wealthy industrialists of rubber plantation owners, who ran the country. Their profits would not be protected



ANOTHER VIEW-POINT



Another view was that if the British government has called the 'emergency' conflict as a war, they would presumably have to deal with the prisoners under International Geneva Conventions.



GENEVA CONVENTIONS: A COMMITMENT TO A COMMON HUMANITY

429

is the total number of articles in the 4 Geneva Conventions.

The Swiss city of Geneva shares its name with the Conventions and has become the global but of humanitarian efforts

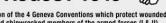


The Swiss citizen Henry Dunant first came up with the idea of creating an international convention to protect victims of war.



With 196 state parties, the 4 Geneva Conventions have been universally ratified.

12 AUGUST 1949 🖾



sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces (I & II), prisoners of war (III) and civilians (IV).

MILLIONS

of lives have been saved in hundreds of armed conflicts in the last 7 decades thanks to the 4 Geneva Conventions.



The red cross is one of the distinctive emblems recognised by the First Geneva Convention and is formed by reversing the colours of the Swiss flag.



© FDFA. Presence Switzerland 2019 / Sources: International Committee of the Red Cross, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

BRITISH ECONOMIC JEWEL IN MALAYA: RUBBER & TIN







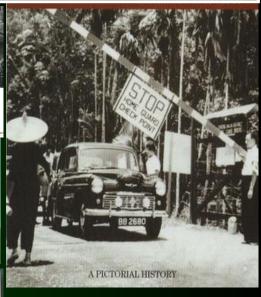


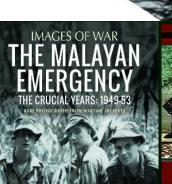
LITERATURE ON MALAYAN EMERGENCY (1948 - 1960)

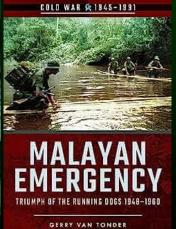
FREE PDF ONLINE: www.army.mod.uk/media/6558/bar-report-malayan-emergency.pdf





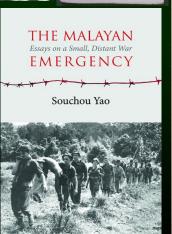


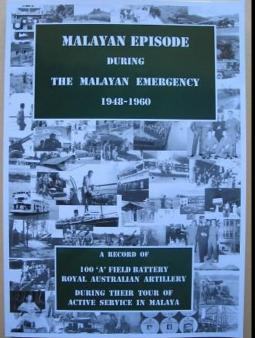












PSCYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY

https://www.psywarrior.com/MalayanEmergency.html

REWARDS for information

Substantial **REWARDS** will be paid to all who co-operate with the authorities in providing information about Intimidators and Gangsters.

The source of all information given to the Police is kept Secret.

Up to \$2,000 have been paid to a person who has given useful Information.

Communicate with the Police by every means possible.

Useful Information

EARNS

CASH

may larger of the Government Press, Knale Lumpan

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

are

NOW IN FORCE

HOW DO THEY

YOU?



SAFE CONDUCT PASS

TO MCP PERSONNEL

- 1. This SAFE CONDUCT PASS will help you to come out of the jungle
- safety.

 2. Wave this SAFE CONDUCT PASS when you meet anyone.

TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC

- The bearer of this SAFE CONDUCT PASS wishes to leave the jungle and come out to the authorities.
- 2. Please help the bearer to do so there will be a reward for you.

Prime Minister

全着這很安全通行證的人,是打算脫離森林出來

的。請你幫助他安全出來到最近的政府當局去報到,這樣做 你許可以提到當今。

اورغ رسغ مباوا فی کسلامتن دجالن این هندی کلوار درند هوتن، هارف تواوغ کفد مریك یغ مباوا فی این، ساتو هدیه اكن دبری کفد کامو.

இந்தச் சேமச் சீட்டு வைத்திருப்பவர் காட்டை வீட்டு வெளியே வர விரும்புகிஞர். அவர் அவ் விதம் செய்ய உதவுங்கள், உங்களுக்கு ஒரு வெகுமதியும் கிடைக்கும்,

THE BEARER OF THIS SAFE CONDUCT PASS WISHES TO LEAVE THE JUNGLE. HELP BEARER TO DO SO THERE WILL BE A REWARD FOR YOU.

MUNHU ANE TSAMBA IYI YAKARURAMA ARIKUDA KUZWIPIRA. MUTORE UYINDE NAYE KUNA SHE WAKO.

YO SURAKCHITI PASS BOKNE MANIS LE HATH UTHAUNA MANG CHIA, YESLAI TIMRO OFFICER KO MA LAGI DEU.





YOUTUBE VIDEOS ON THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY



History Channel

www.youtube.com/watch?v=eJy6aG45CvE



BBC's: Malaya – the Undeclared War

www.youtube.com/watch?v=pBRMRf0JVJc



The Peacekeepers – Malayan Emergency

www.youtube.com/watch?v=wRKkjqxzNVM

www.youtube.com/watch?v=B_QtkdYIR28

... and also other videos on the Indonesia-Malaysia Confrontation and the Malaysian Communist Insurgency



THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY 1948 - 1960 ... AND THE PLANTERS

A bungalow belonging to the manager of a rubber plantation is defended against attack by communist forces by a barbed wire perimeter fence and arc lights.



RUBBER ECONOMY DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY

"MINUTE MAN" IN MALAYA

This young Malayan soldier is guarding a strategic area. Not an arsenal, not an atom bomb plant - but, in its own way, just as important to the United States,

The "protected place" is a large rubber plantation in Malaya. Today, the freedom-loving people of Malaya are waging a bitter shooting war with hit-and-run Communist bandits who are bent on disrupting the country's vital natural rubber production.

Malaya supplies nearly half of the world's natural rubber. The lack of such rubber would affect the security of all the free nations.

In spite of the severe handicaps of trying to fight a jungle-hidden enemy, Malaya has succeeded in stemming the Communist tide. Malayan rubber production has been maintained. The rubber planter continues to work his rubber land, though it means risking his life every hour of the day and night.

In their fight against the Communists in Malaya, the people of this important Southeast Asian country are maintaining an outpost of freedom and democracy in the very shadow of



RUBBER TREES SUPPORT DEMOCRACY FOR MALAYA AND THE WORLD

..... THE KOREAN WAR (1950-1953) **BOOSTED DEMAND FOR RUBBER & TIN**

RUBBER TREES SUPPORT DEMOCRACY-FOR MALAYA and THE WORLD

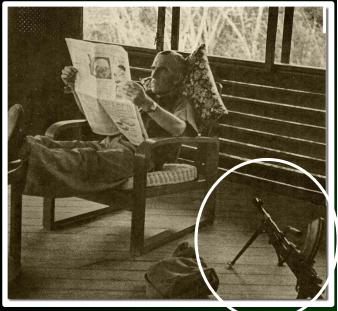


RUBBER COOPERATIVES have central process-ing plants which bring smallholders better prices. ONE OF MALAYA'S 350,000 independent rub-ber farmers hanging sheets of rubber to dry.

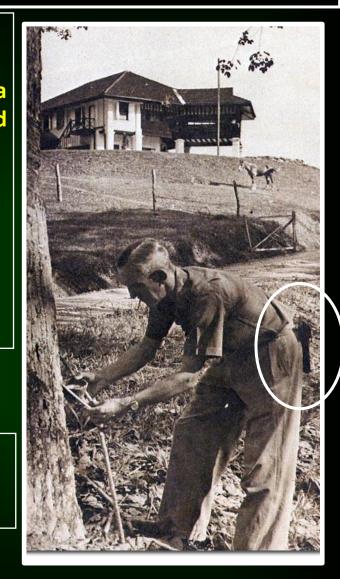




LIFE OF PLANTERS DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY



This photograph of a planter in 1950s Malaya shows how defence had to become a practical part of one's life - especially for those planters and settlers isolated out on their plantations and farmhouses.





On the left, the planter can be seen with a bodyguard

The same planter can be seen below carrying a pistol whilst out working on his plantation.

LIFE OF PLANTERS DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY



This photograph shows British estate managers eat dinner whilst a sentry stands guard outside their window.



Rubber trees damaged by communist guerrillas in Malaya in an attempt to economically undermine the colonial occupation.

RUBBER ECONOMY DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY



Workers on a rubber plantation in Malaya travel to work under the protection of Special Constables, whose function was to guard them throughout the working day against attack by communist forces, 1950.



Army Armoured Ferret Scout Car on road patrol through rubber estates - Late 1950s



PLANTERS KILLED IN THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY (1948-1960)

European Planters Murdered

ARMED POLICE IN PURSUIT





The victims were Mr. A. E. Walker, Mr. J. M. Allison and Mr. T. G. Christian. The gangsters swooped shortly after the planters had returned to their bungalows for breakfast. Two Chinese rode up on bicycles to Mr. Walker's office on the Elphil Estate and shot him with pistols from a door and a window. Mrs. Walker, who was not attacked, was in a near-by bungalow at the time.

Twelve Chinese armed with Sten guns and revolvers, then raided the adjoining Phinsoon Estate of which Mr. Allison was manager. They tied his hands and also those of Mr. Christian, the assistant manager, and took both men to a



THE PLANTERS ROLL OF HONOUR - MALAYA PLANTERS KILLED IN THE EMERGENCY (1948 - 1960)

STATE	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	Total
MALAYA (Excl. Pk)	1	15	3	14	17	12	3	5	3	3	1	77
PERAK		3	1	5	6	4	91	2		1	12	22
Total	1	18	4	19	23	16	3	7	3	4	1	99



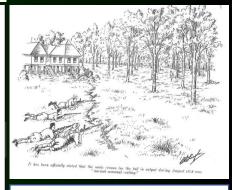
A carloon of a planter armed to the teeth with weapons to combat the rising attacks by Communists. [Source: The Planter, September 1948, after p. 587]

The Book of the William Co. (1975)				WWG	XX
6.10.47	A. Nicolson	3.10.50	J. Chalmers	25.1.52	- C
16.6.48	A.E. Walker	9.10.50	J.B. Wellacott	11.2.52	E.D. Harding
16.6.48	J.M. Allison	31.10.50	C. Petit	8.3.52	R.D. Harrison
16.6.48	I.D. Christian	22.11.50	E. Leggatt		R.K. Mylvaganam
	Chung Chow	2	The second secon	4.52	J. Ward
9.7.48	D.W. Jen		J.H. Clarkso		W.A. Puddicombe
9.7.48	J.R. Ru		N.F. Mod		R. Berlin
7.8.48	H.M.		David		A. Nicoll
10.8.48	K.W		E. Alc	19	A. Sergeant
20.8.48	J.L.	13	John	23.4	J.W. Barrell
11.9.48	G.	10.	W.J.	17.7.	lan Corley
15.10.48	J. A	5.3.	D. D	16.8.	A.F. Nightingale
19.10.48	A.J	12.3	T.V. L	18.8.	G.M. Burns
22.10.48	S. H	11.4	D. Std	28.8.4	M.R. Perfitt
22.10.48	J.Y. S		T.A. W		R.E. Bogle
8.11.48	N. Sec		L.J. Col		B.E.M. Beard
9.11.48	J.B. Midd		B.C. Desv		C.A. Gray
26.11.48	L. Edmonds	16.5	James J. Hill	4.10.5	A.L. Subramaniam
26.11.48	G.A. Swanson	16.6	A.J. Westendorp	2.11.5	W.J. Berry
10.2.49	W.A. Gutsell	17.	D.M. Root	25.11	R.W. Saunders
14.2.49	F.E.W. Harrison	6.7	R.G.N. Cooper	11.7	J.B. Ritson
5.11.49	E.M. Farebrother		T.M. Callanan	2	R. Chestnut
9.11.49	D.F. Hu		A.D. Par		W.R. McConnachie
27.1.50	W.M.N		J.B. Stok		W.A. Gibson
13.2.50	H.N. W		B.S.B. Jo	4	T.W. Hunt
8.5.50	A.S. Cockram	J.8.51	E.F. Rainford	2.12.54	R.D. Williamson
19.6.50	R.J. Wallace	3.9.51	J.L. Garnham	13.3.55	K.D. Paul
30.6.50	R. Goody	26.9.51	H.C. Travers Drapes	4.6.55	B.L.H. Shepherd
13.7.50	R.L. Inder	29.6.51	K.D.H. Reader	12.7.55	A.K. Bhomwick
15.7.50	K.P. Lee	22.10.51	E.A. De Clercq	1.2.56	R. McVeigh
14.8.50	J.A. Diggens	12.11.51	G.R. Tilley	22.10.56	J.M. Wood
31.8.50	G.A.A. Denne	14.11.51	C.W. Dicks	22.10.56	J.B.D. Edwards
10.9.50	J.R. Dunn	14.11.51	E.R. Corbett	2.12.56	R. Brian Entwistle

P.R. Butler-Madden

18.11.57

C.M. Gonsalvez







THE GURKHAS: 'BETTER TO DIE THAN BE A COWARD'

Gurkhas honoured for their sacrifice during the Malayan Emergency

By MANJIT KAUR and AMANDA YEAP

COMMUNITY A

Wednesday, 15 Jun 2016 12:00 AM MYT





The Malayan Emergency saw over 10,000 Gurkhas active on operations over the period 1948 to 1960.

It also saw the birth of our current corps units: Queen's Gurkha Signals, Gurkha Transport Regiment (now Queen's Own Gurkha Logistic Regiment) and Queen's Gurkha Engineers. Additionally, other units were raised for the Emergency; a Gurkha Military Police Unit, a Gurkha Dog Company, and the Gurkha Parachute company.







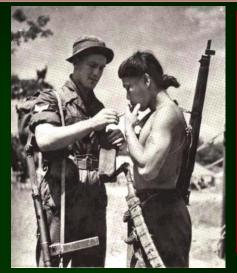
IBAN TRACKERS & RANGERS IN THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY

http://robinsonmike.blogspot.com/2014/08/iban-tracker-sarawak.html

.... Throughout, some 1,168 Ibans had completed a tour of active service with the various security force units in Malaya. Of those, <u>8 were killed in action</u> and 10 wounded ...

A British soldier training a warrior belonging to the Iban people from Borneo during the Malayan emergency sometime during the 1950's. The Iban were known to practice headhunting and the ethnically Chinese communist guerillas feared them.





Sarawak Ranger combat the world's best. Never acknowledged by former Indonesian president Sukarno at the time -"Military Iban came uninvited, now go all tenteraku lost his life ... a lot of divorced body and head. They were so fast that the human eye can not see."







AUSTRALIANS IN THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY

Lasting 12 years, involvement in the Malayan Emergency was Australia's longest continuous military commitment of the 20th century.

The Australian War
Memorial's Roll of
Honour lists the names
of 39 Australians who
lost their lives during
the Malayan
Emergency, most from
the Australian Army.



the British colony of Malaya post World War 2. To assist our visitors in gaining an appreciation of

Australia's involvement in this conflict we have provided the following:

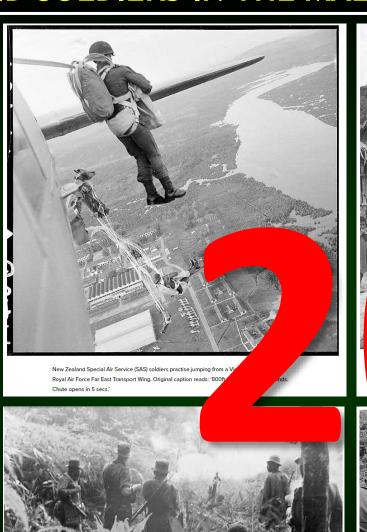
from an armoured truck on a road through a rubber estate in Perak, 1956.

AWM HOB/56/0749/MC

NEW ZEALAND SOLDIERS IN THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY

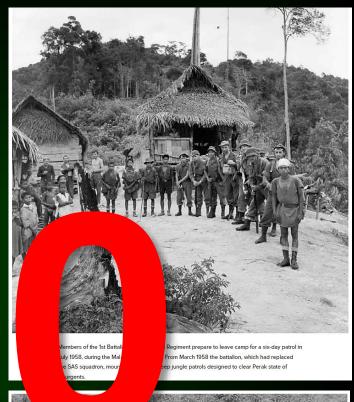
Over the 12 years of conflict, New Zealand soldiers, sailors and airmen made a significant contribution to the Commonwealth effort to defeat the communist insurgency.

Approximately 4,000 New Zealand servicemen served in Malaya between 1948 and 1966, of whom 20 lost their lives on operational service - 3 as a result of enemy action.





Members of the 1st Rattalion, Fili Infantry Regiment waiting for an air drop in 1952, during the Malayan Emergency, About 40 New Zealand officers and NCOs served with the hattalion between 1951 and 1956





FIJIAN SOLDIERS IN THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY

About 1600 Fijian troops were involved.

Some 25 Fijians lost their lives.

Documentary 'Back to Batu Pahat'

The Brave Fijian Troops in the Malayan Emergency

Politics · Military · Warfare and Conflicts · World Politics

Lining the rails of HMS Devonshire on 18 June 195

Twenty-five Fijian troops died in

combat during the Malayan Emergency. The Malayan Emergency was a guerrilla war that arose out of an

attempt by the Malayan Communist

Party to overthrow the British Colo-

About 1,600 Fijian troops were in-

volved in the guerrilla war from

nial administration of Malava.

7 Jun 2021 Jennis Naidu Digital Journalist jennis.naidu@fijisun.com.fi Information Source: Fiji Museum and Malayan Emergency



tations of Malaya.

ov these cy both in of battle were proved to be eous force to be reckoned t back the vears of active service in I lune 18. 1956.



Lieutenant Colonel Ratu Penaia K. Ganilau receives a tabua during the welcoming ceremony of the Fijian troops from their active service in Malaya. Photo: Fiji Museum

Ganilau received the tabua during the ceremony. He was the officer commanding the returning unit.

The Malaysian culture impacted the soldiers and in turn contributed to the culture back in Fiji in many ways.

The experience was captured in the documentary, Back to Batu Pahat. Back to Batu Pahat explores the role

talion FIR on their return to Suva after four years 1952 to 1956.

The first of wh 1st Battalion, 1 (1Bn FIR), of the jian troops pai fice, losing the operations in

Back to Batu Pahat tells the story of the 1FIR (1 Fiji Infantry Regiment) that served in Malaya during the Malayan emergency. The story revolves around 3 men and their tales of service with the Commonwealth forces based in town of Batu Pahat in Johor, Malaysia. This was a joined production of TRF and AVI Kuala Lumpur with the assistance of FINAS (Filem National) Malaysia and the complete support of the Fijian Government. Filmed on location in Fiji, Batu Pahat and Kuala Lumpur.

It is a tale of great sacrifice, of courage and determination of foreign servicemen that served in Malaya in the fight against

www.youtube.com/watch?v=pvl1Tx4Tlzo

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY

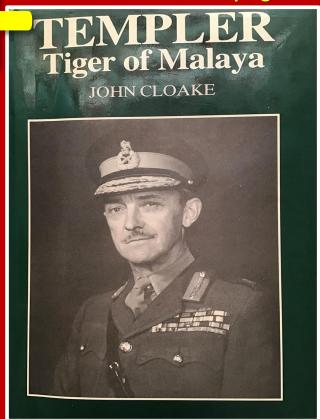
AP 334 345

1st Battalion, The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, arriving at Singapore at the start of the Malayan insurgency, 5 August 1948

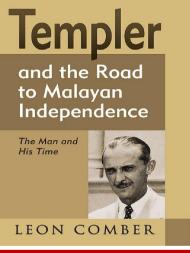


General Sir Gerald Templer (left) testing a .45 inch De Lisle bolt action silenced carbine during a visit to 1st Battalion The Gordon Highlanders, Perak, 1952

British High Commissioner General Sir Gerald Templer 'Tiger of Malaya' Hearts and Minds Campaign









CIVILIANS IN THE CROSSFIRE DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY

BIBLIDASIA OCT - DEC 2019

CIVILIANS N THE CROSSFIRE

Ronnie Tan recounts the hardship suffered by civilians as a result of the British government's fight against the communists during the Malayan Emergency.

THE MALAYAN EMERGENCY

China-Japan relations, which are marked by a long history of animosity that goes back several centuries, took a turn for the worse from the 1870s onwards. During the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45), many overseas Chinese who were still loyal to their motherland, including those in Malaya and Singapore, supported China's war efforts against Japan. Thus, when the Japanese Imperial Army invaded Malaya in December 1941, one of the first communities they targeted was the Chinese. To escape torture and persecution, many Chinese fled to the fringes of the Malayan jungles where they set up makeshift homes.

The Malayan Communist Party (MCP) had been a formidable element even before the Japanese invasion. It had been set up a decade earlier in 1930 with the primary aim of overthrowing British colonial rule. When Malaya fell to the Japanese and the British were booted out, the MCP went underground and formed the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army (MPALA). The MPAJA, which comprised mainly ethnic Chinese fighters, found a ready source of new recruits among the Chinese squatters in the Malayan jungles to fight the guerrilla war against the Japanese and their sympathisers. In a quid pro quo arrangement, the MPAJA turned to the British for military training and supplies, provided the communists with the resources they needed to defeat a common enemy.

Following Japan's surrender in 1945 and the return of the British in the form of the British Military Administration, the MPAJA was formally dissolved in December that year. For the MCP, how the problem had not gone away; the British reinstated themselves as constitution the communists would nate as each its aimed struggle.

As hostilities bety the fix the British group more in the fixed of the British group more in the fixed of the and subsequently in Singapore on 2
The Malayan Emergency would last

One of the first things to P diswasto revive the Month of the Malayan Peol (MPABA), and subset of the Malayan National attorn Arm

To be a to a lies of ammunity and a sommunity and a sommunity

The Briggs Plan

One of the chief aims of the Briggs Plan was to deprive the communist guerrillas of sources of support and sustenance. The plan was described as "a policy of starving [the communists] out, coupled with ceaseless pressure by security forces

mail patrols, intended to MRLA [Malayan Races Liberation Army] everywhere in the country of very necessity of life from food to clothes, and every article for their military aims from printing materials to parts for radio receiving and transmitting sets, weapons and ammunition".

Shopkeepers in operational areas for instance were not allowed to store excess quantities of canned and raw food that were designated as "restricted". In addition, they had to keep detailed records of all customers and their purchases, and not sell any kind of food item unless the customer produced an identity card. Restricted items included "all types of food, paper, printing materials and instruments, typewriters, every drug and medicine, lint bandages and other items; torch batteries, carwas cloth, and any clothing made from cloth as well as cloth itself". Even cigarettes and beverages like coffee and tea were restricted. The

(Above) A member of the Malayan Home Guard manning a checkpoint on the edge of a town during the Malayan Emergency. Such checkpoints allowed the authorities to search vehicles and intercept food and supplies being smuggled out to the communist insurgents. Of Imperial Vitar Museum (K 14435)

(Right) An identity card issued during the Malayan Emergency (1948–60), Image reproduced from No., 5, (2016). The Malayan Emergency: Essays on a Sand, Distant War (p. 57). Copenhagen: Nordic Institute of Asian Studies: (Call no.: RSTMS 599.3104 YAD) regulations were so stringent that in some instances, people were not allowed to stock more than a week's supply of rice.

Relocation to "New Villages"

To further ensure that the communist guerrillas were isolated from the main population, the predominantly Chinese villagers living in squatters in the jungle fringes were relocated to settlements called "New Villages". These villagers were

"strategically sited with an eye to defence, protected with barbed wire and guarded by a detachment of Special Constables, until they were each able to form their own Home Guard units"."

VOL. 15 ISSUE 03 | FEATURE

Each relocation was shrouded in secrety and the villagers were not notified beforehand. According to British military historian Edgar O'Ballance, "secrecy was essential to success, otherwise the equatters would have disappeared into the jungle



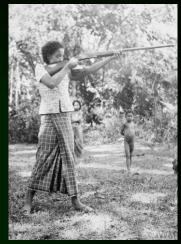
Ronnie Tan is a Senior Manager (Research) with the on public policy as well as historical, regional and is Malayan history, especially the Malayan Emergency nal Library, Singapor e he conducts research valated issues. A other research interests include



WOMEN HOME GUARD DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY





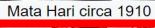






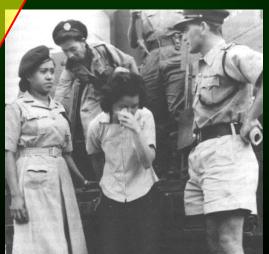
HUNTING DOWN THE MALAYAN MATA HARI, LEE MENG

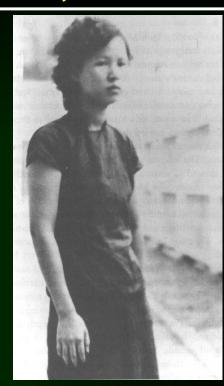














LEE MENG: THE MALAYAN MATA HARI





possession of a hand-grenade, has been received by the Mentri Besar of Perak. It will be referred to the Sultan at the next meeting of the Executive Council.

under sentence of death for







Hunting Down the Malayan Mata Hari

https://biblioasia.nlb.gov.sg/vol-14/issue-1/apr-jun-2018/malayan-mata-hari/

Ronnie Tan pieces together the fascinating story of Lee Meng, the Malayan Communist Party female agent who headed its courier network for a brief period in 1952.

WOMEN POLICE: IRENE LEE & EMILY KOSHY

Yet, no one suspected that Lee Meng was a communist leader. That was until Detective Inspector Irene Lee of Special Branch came into the picture. Intrepid, cunning and resourceful,



Irene Lee (first row, second from left), the Malayan Special Branch officer who played a key role in Lee Meng's arrest. Photo was taken around 1955 with six other women police officers, who formed the first batch of women inspectors in the Malayan Police Force.

Meet Emily Koshy, the country's first Indian policewoman



Emily Koshy, 82, talks about her experiences as one of the Federation of Malaya's first female police inspectors. — Picture by Yusof Mat Isa

By By Ida Lim Sunday; 09 Oct 2016 7:01 AM MYT

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct 9 — Growing up in pre-independence Malay medicine because she did quite well in her studies. But a newspaj probationary female inspectors caught her eye and that is how she female police inspectors.

Koshy, whose maiden name is Mathew, also has the distinction multirarial pioneer hatch.

IRENE LEE-FROM HOUSEWIFE TO HEAD OF WOMEN POLICE

The Straits Times, 14 August 1958, Page 10

Article also available on Microfilm Reel NL03311

IRENE LEE—FROM HOUSEWIFE

TO HEAD OF WOMEN POLICE

One night in April 1951 a Penang housewife received news which changed her whole life: Her husband — a detective corporal — had been shot dead by thugs in a billiard saloon.

She was now a widow with a young daughter to support.

But a few months later she joined the women's pollich force — determined to carry on her husband's work of maintaining law and order.

Three years later she wa accepted into the regula force, and after eigh months' intensive trainin at the police depot gradu Such a surprise

for Irene

NSPECTOR IRENE LE SAW LENG, 32, (above widow of a policeman wh was murdered by a Com munist gunman in 1951 has been awarded th Colomial Police Medal for mentions service.

adam Lee, who is under going training at the Federation Police Depot it Kuala Lumpur, said yesterday: "I was dumbfounded when I heard about the award, I couldn't believe it could happen to me."

After her husband, Dete tive Corporal Jimmy Lok was shot dead in Penas in 1951, she joined ti police force as a contra inspector and worked Special Branch Hea quarters in Kuala Lump

She received the award three years' work there





A group photo of Malaya's first batch of female police inspectors (from left): Khairunisa Karim, Zaharah Rautin, Koshy, Irene Lee Saw Leng, their trainer Barbara Wentworth, Raja Nor Jasmi Raja Shahar Shah, Ng Lee Sin, Lee Yoke Lin. — Picture by Yusof Mat Isa

www.malaymail.com/news/malaysia/2016/10/09/meet-emily-koshy-the-countrys-first-indian-policewoman/1223579



ANTI-JAPANESE FIGHTER BECAME PUBLIC ENEMY NO 1



https://www.therakyatpost.com/news/malaysia/2019/11/28/the-history-of-chin-peng-malayan-communist-leader/



Admiral Lord Mountbatten (left), decorating Chin Peng for wartime services on 6 January 1946 on the steps of City Hall. (Credit: British Empire)

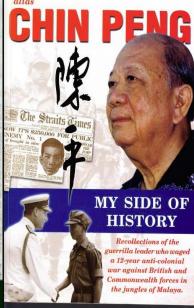
Colonial exploitation, irrespective of who were the masters, Japanese or British, was morally wrong.

Chin Peng via The New York Times

CHIN PENG @ BORN ONG BOON HUA







The Straits Times

W IT'S \$250,000 FOR PUBLIC

EMY No. 1

The Peace Pact



Rashid Maidin (left), Chin Peng (center) and Chin Tien (right) at peace talks in Baling, Kedah in 1955. (Credit: Wikipedia) When Chin Peng finally laid down arms in 1989, he was one of the world's longest-surviving communist guerrilla leaders.

On 2 December 1989, Chin Peng, along with Rashid Maidin, met with representatives of the Malaysian and Thai governments to sign a peace agreement in Hat Yai.

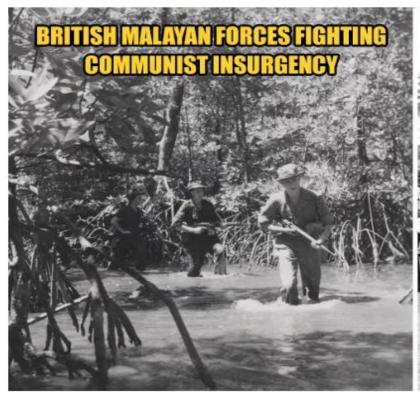


CHIN PENG & RASHID MAIDIN



Did You Know That PJ Was Actually Founded to Counter Communist Insurgency in Malaysia?







Source: National Army Museum London

PETALING JAYA - SATELLITE TOWN TO KUALA LUMPUR IN 1952 "OLD TOWN" = 800 HOUSES = JALAN SATU & DUA



NEW VILLAGES ESTABLISHED DURING MALAYAN EMERGENCY

During the Malayan Emergency, 450 new settlements were created and it is estimated that 470,509 people, 400,000 of them Chinese, were involved in the resettlement programme.

Notable new villages [edit]

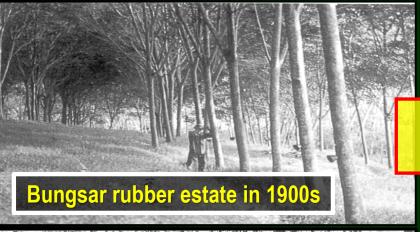
- **Jinjang**
- Kampung Tengah
- Seri Kembangan
- Gombak
- Ampang
- Labis
- Jenjarom
- Machang Bubok
- Buntong
- Aulong
- Pokok Assam
- Machap Baru



Influence of Plantation in Development of Townships - French-Belgium Connection in early 1900s

ORIGIN OF TOWN - BANGSAR, KUALA LUMPUR

Mr Edouard BUNGe + Mr Alfred GriSAR -> BUNGSAR -> BANGSAR









PLANTERS AND THEIR ESTATE NAMES

EXAMPLES: YAM SENG ESTATE & MOBE ESTATE

APPENDICES

there were not so many Irish plant in the early days as there were Scots, and in my time there were only a few Irish. In fact, there was only one rubber plantation ompany registered in Ireland that traded in Malaya. The story about this company goes that their land was bought about the turn of the century from a local Chinese merchant. fast their handover the Chairman of the Irish company decided to make the journey to Malaya to be present, so the Chinese Towkay threw a party in his honour, Chinese Malays with lots of VSOP brandy. When the party was in full swing and there already been a number of "Yam Sengs," and everybody was getting very happy convivial the Towkay turned to the Chairman and asked him what name he proposed give his newly-acquired property. The Irishman thought for a moment, he had realised his statutory obligation to name the property. As he pondered, the Tow raised his glass and cried "Yam Seng!" In a flash the Irishman replied "Begorrah! We'll call it Yam Seng Estate!" (I added the expletive to give the narrative artificial colour). and Yam Seng Estate it is today.

Then there was the Englishman who a chap steadfastly refused to name his property, in spite of official pressure, threat and general cajolery. At last the District Officer called to see the planter and explained that if he did not register the name of his estate he would be prosecuted. Then said the res cible fellow, "I'll call it My Own Bloody Estate, MOBE Estate," and so it was re tered "Mobe Estate," and is so still today, at least as far as I know, here in England

In addition to naming an estate it was also mandatory for the owners to disp notice board, giving details of the name and ownership, at the entrance nearest to public road traversing the district. It was necessary to state the name of the holding company, at the top of the notice board, followed by the estate name in large block capitals with details of the local agents and secretaries below, together with the 'pièce de resistance,' the name of the Manager. As notice boards were never less than about 6 feet by 5 feet in size they very easily caught the eyes of passers-by, even those in fast cars. So it became every planters ambition to get his name on a notice board. As an oldtimer seriously said to me "Get your name on that notice board, my boy, and you'll be made, everyone will know you're a senior planter and your stock in trade will increase in value." I took the advice and in October 1961 I put my name up on the estate board and hopefully awaited the anticipated improvement in my fortune.

Gardner D B

IRISH RUBBER PLANTER

There was only one rubber plantation company registered in Ireland that traded in Malaysia. The story about this company ...



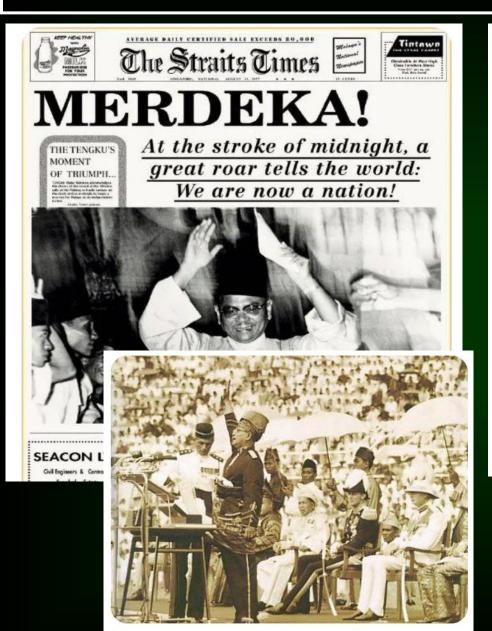
ENGLISH PLANTER MOBE Estate = My Own Bloody Estate



Reproduced with permission from an article which appeared in The Planter (Vol. 70, No. 842,



MERDEKA ON 31 AUGUST 1957

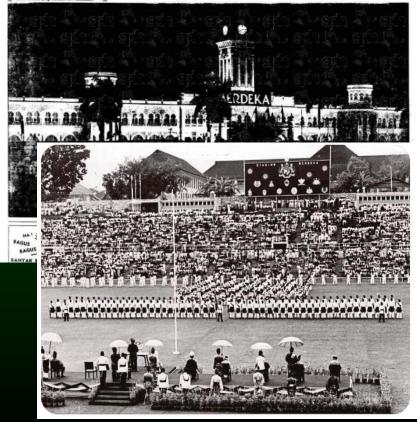




MERDEKA!

Saat yang sangat

Tepat pada tengah malam bersejarah seluroh raayat bertempek 'Malaya sudah merdeka'!



PROCLAMATION OF THE END OF MALAYAN EMERGENCY

As Malaya declared its independence from the British under Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman on 31 August 1957, the insurrection lost its rationale as a war of colonial liberation.

On 31 July 1960

END OF EMERGENCY

12 years and 45 days

Malaya Greets End Of Emergency Emergency

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS-REUTER

KUALA LUMPUR, July 31.

Malaya's Paramount Ruler today warned his people that while militant Communism had been defeated in Malaya the dangers of subversion remained.

He was speaking at the proclamation of the end of Malaya's anti-Communist state of emergency which has been in existence for 12 years and 45 days.

As Malaya prepared to celebrate, the ruler said: "The end of the emergency and the return to normal conditions prevailing among the people, will en-

Zealand, Gurkha and Malayan units will parade before the Paramount Ruler.

More than 70 aircraft from the Royal Australian, Royal New Zealand and Royal Malayan Air Forces will swoop low in salute over the crowded streets.

The first Australian to kill a Communist terrorist in Malaya will be taking part in the parade.

He is WO Brian Mackay of Tamworth (NSW) who first saw action in 1950 in Johore while serving as an Australian Army observer.

He returned to Malaya with the 2nd Battalion the Royal Australian Regiment in 1955, and is now on his third operational tour with the 1st Battalion in northern Malaya.



... BUT IT DID NOT END AFTER MERDEKA

BORNEO CONFRONTATION

Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation armed conflict (1963 - 1966)







Members of the Sarawak People's
Guerrilla Force (SPGF), North
Kalimantan National Army (NKNA) and
Indonesian National Armed Forces
(TNI) taking photograph together
marking the close relations between
them during Indonesia under the rule of



Captured Indonesian infiltrators
near Kesang River, Terendak, Malacca
on 29 October 1964 by the Royal
Australian Regiment.

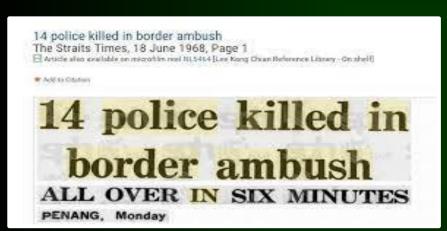
On 11 August 1966, Malaysia and Indonesia signed a peace agreement ending the Confrontation and establishing diplomatic relations. A year later, ASEAN was established.

FOLLOWED BY SECOND MALAYSIAN EMERGENCY

2nd 'Malayan'/Malaysian Emergency

Communist Insurgency in Malaysia (1968 - 1989)

Ended with the Peace Agreement of Hat Yai (2 Dec 1989) marking the end of the Communist insurgency in Malaysia (1968-1989)









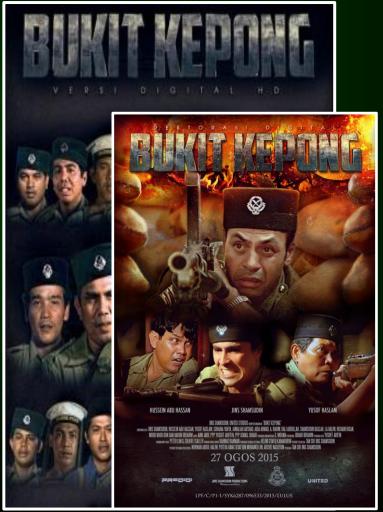




REMEMBERING 'ALAMO' BUKIT KEPONG IN PAGOH, JOHORE

200 heavily armed communist terrorists launched the attack at 4am on 23 Feb 1950. This is an account of how Malay policemen, supported by their wives, made a stand against overwhelming odds holding the enemy off for several hours and how, finally the infuriated CTs showed their usual barbarity and threw men, women and children, some still alive, into the burning remains of the police station. 14 policemen, 5 auxiliary policemen, 2 civilians, wives and children died.











MPOA MALAYAN EMERGENCY MONUMENT AND GALLERY IN SG SIPUT, PERAK

Appreciation to National Land Finance Co-operative Society Limited, owner of the Sungai Siput Estate and local historian, Harchand Singh Bedi

Killings that triggered the Malayan Emergency









MONUMENT AT SG SIPUT ESTATE (FORMERLY PHINSOON), PERAK



1948-1960 **HISTORICAL SITE DURING EMERGENCY**

On 16 June 1948 after the murder of **Elphil Estates** manager, A. E. Walker, adjoining **Sungai Siput Estate** (Formerly PhinSoon) manager J. M. Allison and his assistant Mr I. G. Christian were tied up and killed by 12 terrorists.

European Planters Murdered

ARMED POLICE IN PURSUIT

Singapore, June 16. - Chinese gangsters this morning raided two estates in the Sungei Siput district, about 20 miles from Ipoh, and murdered three European planters. After looting their victim's bungalows, they set fire to rubber smokehouses and fled. Armed police are in pursuit

The victims were Mr. A. E. Walker, Mr. J. M. Allison and Mr. T. G. Christian. The gangsters swooped shortly after the planters had returned to their bungalows for breakfast. Two Chinese rode up on bicycles to Mr. Walker's office on the Elphil Estate and shot him with pistols from a door and a window. Mrs. Walker, who was not attacked, was in a near-by

bungalow at the time.

Twelve Chinese armed with Sten guns and revolvers, then raided the adjoining Phinsoon Estate of which Mr. Allison was manager. They tied his hands and also those of Mr. Christian, the assistant manager, and took both men to a near-by bungalow. They seized an automatic pistol recently issued to Mr. Allison by the authorities, took the men back to the office and there shot them in cold blood while they were still tied.

NEXT YEAR TRANSITION OF COMMEMORATION TO IPOH WAR MEMORIAL (DETAILS TO BE FURNISHED IN DUE TIME)



NEXT YEAR, PROPOSED MOVING THE COMMEMORATION TO IPOH WAR MEMORIAL @ DATARAN KTMB







76th YEARS COMMEMORATION

OF THE MALAYSAN EMERGENCY (1948-1960)

A TRIBUTE TO THE FALLEN PIONEER PLANTERS AND HEROES

22 JUNE 2024, IPOH, PERAK, MALAYSIA



A DOSE OF HISTORY THE MEDCENCY DEMENDEDED

MALAYAN EMERGENCY REMEMBERED

Joseph Tek Choon Yee

Chief Executive - Malaysian Palm Oil Association

LEST WE FORGET



