

PERAK Academy

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To promote Perak State as a centre of excellence in thought, culture and technology by organizing and supporting activities and projects related to intellectual discourse, research and writing, publishing and the fine arts, and whereby these can be progressively made complimentary for the betterment of the State and its citizens.

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Editorial

It is now six months since my appointment as the bulletin editor. Throughout this brief period, I have learnt quite a bit about how much work the Academy, its staff and some governors are contributing to the development of Perak state into an educational hub as well as a centre of excellence.

However, like many other local publications, I must admit that there is a lack of writing culture amongst Malaysians as a whole, and as such I have to fill in this bulletin with a couple of articles which are excerpts from my other publications. One of the articles describes the importance of the correct forms of address for academicians and professionals. The other focuses primarily on Perak state protocol, and I have added the little known list of official precedence in the state.

Also included in this issue is an article on the legacy of the tin industry in Ipoh. The author felt that there is a need for the Perak state government to look into the plight of former tin miners and perhaps to re-promote the tin mining industry to better the state economy. Failing which, it is suggested that former mines could be transformed into farmlands or for other agricultural usage.

Again, I appeal to our friends and sympathizers to contribute articles for our bulletin. I wish to reiterate that publications are one of the strengths of the Academy, and as such it is hoped that my plea will invite contributions from all of you, our eager readers.

 **The Editor**

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RECENT ACTIVITES

Perak Perils– 5th Series Talk

For three years, Perak Perils have hosted and presented after-dinner talks by notable professionals on various subjects to motivated Perakians. On January 14, world-renowned musician Dennis Lee was invited to speak on “Music and Me”. About a hundred persons attended the talk.

Before the talk, several members of the Ipoh Symphonic Band led by Mr Yoost Flach, played some musical pieces to entertain guests and friends during dinner. There was also a recital by Mr Eugene Pook on his clarinet.

Mr Dennis Lee spoke of his school days in Penang, his enthusiasm for music studies, and hardship in getting to London to continue his study in piano and violin. He elaborated on his experiences in various parts of Europe and expressed his appreciation to those who had assisted him during the earlier part of his music career.

“Age is not a barrier when in pursuit of a career or a passion in music” Lee responded to a question raised by an attendee. He went on to cite an example of an eighty year-old English widow who sat for her Grade 5 Practical Examination at which he had the privilege to invigilate.

He also advised parents to provide good guidance, assistance and moral support to their children especially those receiving lessons in playing the piano.

Mr Lee and his wife, Chee-Hung Toh, were also invited to perform a programme of piano solos and duets by the Perak Society of Performing Arts the day after at the Meru Valley Golf And Country Club, Ipoh.



Eugene Pook on the clarinet



A courtesy call on the Datuk Bandar (Mayor) of Ipoh • From left: Au Hah Chye, G. Sivapragasam, Lee Chee Ming, Chan Kok Keong, Dato’ Haji Sirajuddin Haji Salleh (Datuk Bandar Ipoh), Dato’ Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan (Chairman of Perak Academy), Adib Vincent Tung Abdullah and Lee Thean Hock

Official Visit To The Mayor of Ipoh City

Several members of the Board of Governors and friends led by the Academy’s Chairman, Dato’ Dr Abdullah Fadzil bin Che Wan, paid a courtesy call on the Datuk Bandar (Mayor) of Ipoh City, Dato’ Haji Sirajuddin bin Haji Salleh, on March 11 at the Ipoh City Hall.

The Datuk Bandar briefed the visitors on the proposed plans for the establishment of an art gallery along Jalan Dato’ Sagor, Ipoh. The estimated cost of the renovation and development of a formal garden covering the area where the Birch Memorial is erected is RM12 million. The Academy

intends to assist City Hall to identify potential developers to study the proposal and subsequently to realize such a development.

The Datuk Bandar also took the opportunity to elaborate on the Yellow Flame planting programme he had implemented about a year ago. He pointed to the visitors various locations throughout the city where the trees are planted along the roadways. There is also a proposal to install huge neon light signs carrying the name of the city ‘IPOH’ on the peak of one of the limestone outcrops in Keramat Pulaui so that passing motorists along the North-South Expressway as well as city denizens would see this lighted name of the city. 🗺️



The Ipoh Symphonic Band



Pianist Dennis Lee speaking on “Music & Me”

Ipoh: A Legacy Of Tin

– G. Sivapragasam

The Nation's Tin Heritage was the cover story of Nuance – New Straits Times (March 28, 2004). Understandably, Ipoh which reigned as the tin capital of the world for several decades, featured prominently in this article.

The article declares that in the last 30 months the price of tin has doubled to USD 7,200 a tonne, a level not reached in the last 15 years. The article predicts that the global demand is expected to hit 300,000 tonnes this year, a marked increase from the 200,000 tonnes of 1960. (Malaysia's current yearly contribution estimated to be less than 5,000 tonnes represents a mere 5% of China's production, the world's leading producer today.)

The prediction has since proved accurate. On April 2, 2004, tin stocks registered with the London Metal Exchange, which stood at 35,000 tonnes in 2002, had fallen to 6,820 tonnes and the tin price surged to an all time high of USD9,250 per tonne.

The article goes on to postulate that tin is again becoming an important metal. The driver is the electronics industry. There appears to be a significant shift from lead to tin content in solders so much so that solder manufacturers consume almost one-third of global production. Its merits mention that the origin of Multi-Core Solders, a global leader in solders and solder paste, is Ipoh.

Now it may be a fitting moment to recall the role of this metal in the history of Ipoh. On October 24, 1985, the tin market

collapsed. On that day the buffer stock manager withdrew buying support in the London Metal Exchange. The International Tin Agreement administered by the International Tin Council, under the auspices the United Nations, came to an end. This event also marked the final chapter of Ipoh's tin industry.

A hundred and thirty years earlier, Ipoh was the target of a massive tin rush. Ipoh was located at the centre of a region filled with an enormous tin deposit. This region, which comprised the Kinta Valley, was eventually proven to be the world's largest single alluvial tin ore field, thus transforming Ipoh into an economic and commercial powerhouse.

From 1883 to 1885, the tin production in this area rose from 24,854 to 64,000 piculs per annum. This figure was more than double in the next three years reaching 132,000 piculs per annum. By the turn of the century, the Kinta Valley was producing about half the nation's output representing approximately one quarter of the total world production.

Though tin mining in Ipoh is reputed to have commenced in 1877, the Ipoh Municipal Council's publication entitled "**Ipoh: The Town That Tin Built**" (1962) claims that tin mining has been going on for 5,000 years without break and in support refers to recorded history of the Indus civilization.

In 1900, Ipoh had become a sizeable town with road and rail links to Penang and Kuala

Lumpur. The advent of rail and road access attracted miners from Europe who brought with them new mining techniques to increase output. It was at Gopeng in 1912 when the first dredge was used to mine tin. Within a few short years mining had gone from dulang washing to open cast, gravel pump and dredging.

Although Ipoh was neither a state nor a district capital, it developed rapidly due to its position as the centre of the tin mining industry. However, in 1892, a fire raged through the town and destroyed a half of Ipoh. Instead of a disaster, the aftermath became the means for the emergence of a well planned town with substantial brick buildings, proper drains and well aligned streets, making Ipoh the second largest town in Perak and rapidly moving towards to become the largest.

Tin became the catalyst for a whole range of economic activities. It also powered the development of social amenities in all fundamental sectors. By the beginning of the 20th century, Ipoh had grown so much that a new town development commenced on the opposite end of the Kinta River. Tin mining continued to bring prosperity to the town and the business community was able to sustain Ipoh's development and growth. By 1920, the town had emerged as the best-planned and cleanest town in the country.

The importance of Ipoh as the heart of mineral exploitation was illustrated by the establishment of the Geological Survey Department, The Perak Chamber of Mines (which subsequently became the FMS Chamber of Mines) and the Straits Trading Company in the early 1900s. Though the richest tin bearing lands were worked by dredges owned by European corporations, a significant number of the tin mines were operated by the locals who generally employed gravel pump and open cast mining methods. Gravel pump mining, developed over a long history, was found to be ideal for recovery of alluvial tin deposits in between limestone pinnacles and crevices, which could not be recovered by dredging. As more and more dredged out lands were made available for gravel pump mining, the proportion of gravel pump mining output increased. In 1965, the output of gravel pump and open cast mines accounted for 51 percent of total production and from then on kept increasing right up to 1985.



A Tin dredge.

Proclamation Of Independence

– Chan Kok Keong

Subsequent to the market collapse, when trading resumed on February 3, 1986, tin price had fallen to RM19.56 per kilogram. By April 1986, it had fallen further to RM14.69 per kilogram. Within a year 90 percent of the tin mines closed. With the closure, most of the industrial and commercial activities that supported or were supported by the tin industry also ceased. Today, tin mining is insignificant. But reminders of Ipoh City's mining heritage still remain. The inner city still retains the shop-houses that came into existence during that era as do the old coffee shops where miners met every morning for breakfast and business. Bank and trading houses and some of the industries that directly supported the tin industry still continue to flourish to date. Many of the mansions and ancestral homes built by wealthy miners are found in various corners of the city. Of course, evidence of wealth in Ipoh's tin industry also existed in other parts of Malaysia.

The Darul Ridzuan Museum in Ipoh exhibits models, equipment and photographs related to tin mining. The geological museum also holds records and relics of Ipoh's rich tin heritage. To date, there is a non-operational dredge located in Tanjung Tualang and an operating open cast mine near Kampar.

A museum that showcases the Kinta Valley's tin heritage is one of the projects that the Perak Academy is proposing to undertake. Its plan is to use the tin dredge in Tanjong Tualang as the centre-piece and construct around it an exhibition that displays the nation's tin history.

But, are Ipoh's glorious days of tin wealth gone forever? And, is there a possibility of a new chapter in the neighborhood? With the price of tin reaching historical heights and with new uses for this metal being revealed, there may be a revival in the making. The Kinta Valley still retains rich tin deposits that have not been exploited. There are prospective miners who are prepared to venture again into the tin mining industry. Or, perhaps the Perak state government should consider with great seriousness in rejuvenating this industry as it may prove to better the state economy. Probably, steps should also be taken to ensure that miners rehabilitate those misused mining areas. To encourage miners to rehabilitate mined out lands, the state authority should grant consent to convert such lands for other uses that could generate better income and profit. 🏠

This article has also appeared in the March 2004 issue of Infoline, the official newsletter of the Malaysian Bar.

It is heartening that interest is now focussing on the 'Proclamation of Independence' read out by Tunku Abdul Rahman at the celebration held at the Stadium Merdeka on 31 August 1957 (New Straits Times, Nuance dated 31 August 2003).

On this date, the Duke of Gloucester, representing Queen Elizabeth II, formally handed over to the first Prime Minister of Malaysia, the constitutional documents which legally proclaimed the independence of the Federation of Malaya (not yet Malaysia).

This is an attempt to discover the intention of the legal draftsmen when asked to produce the text for the independence ceremony. It contains numerous recitals, as lawyers like to do in formal documents.

The first recital invokes blessings from God Almighty. When Tunku in the recital said:

'And whereas the time has now arrived when the people of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu will assume the status of a free independent and sovereign nation among the nations of the world',

it echoed somewhat the rhetoric of the time. It had a faint reverberation of what the Indian Prime Minister said when India obtained its independence. He pronounced in poetic language:

'Long years ago we made a tryst with destiny, and now the time comes when we shall redeem our pledge, not wholly or in full measure, but very substantially. At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom.'

It is true that today, only Tunku's cries of Merdeka are remembered but not the rest of the Proclamation. Although not as literary as what the great Jawaharlal Nehru said, what has been perceived as *legalese* may be more than meets the eye and its true meaning and impact is now examined. In other words, why was it necessary to be proclaimed?

Preceding the Proclamation, the constitutional machinery had to run its full course. Students of the Constitutional Law of Malaysia will be familiar with the Report

of the Reid Commission, which was published on 21 February 1957. Based on its recommendation, a new Federal Constitution was promulgated, together with constitutions for Malacca and Penang. This was because in 1948, the Federation did not include the Crown Colonies of Malacca and Penang.

Certainly and without shadow of a doubt, the Proclamation was a momentous occasion. The historical change was immensely significant. To legalise the change, the British Parliament had on 31 July 1957 passed the Federation of Malaya Independence Act, 1957.

On the Malaya side, the Federation Constitution Ordinance, 1957 was passed together with the respective state enactments, which approved and gave the force of law to the Federal Constitution.

(Note: The Federal Parliament passes Acts and the State Legislatures pass Enactments.)

On 5 August 1957, the British High Commissioner on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II concluded the Federation of Malaya Agreement with the Rulers of the Malay States. A draft Constitution was annexed to the agreement. The effect of that was to create a new Federation of Malaya including Penang and Malacca.

In respect of all states other than Penang and Malacca, the British Parliament's powers and jurisdiction came to an end. Likewise, British sovereignty over the former Crown Colonies of Penang and Malacca ceased. The recitals make specific reference to this constitutional machinery.

It should be also pointed out that the text is highly deferential and concerned about the dignity of the Rulers.

It is accepted by historians that independence was granted to Malaya earlier than anticipated. Just as the Malaysian constitution was drafted and completed within a short time, the text of the Proclamation of Independence was completed within a few days before 31 August 1957.

The legal department was staffed by able lawyers and headed by the Attorney-



Correct Forms Of Address... Academic And Professional Titles

– Adib Vincent Tung bin Abdullah

General, TVA Brodie. When asked by Tunku Abdul Rahman to produce a text for him to read at the ceremony, Mr Brodie worked on it together with his colleague, Mr RH Hickling.

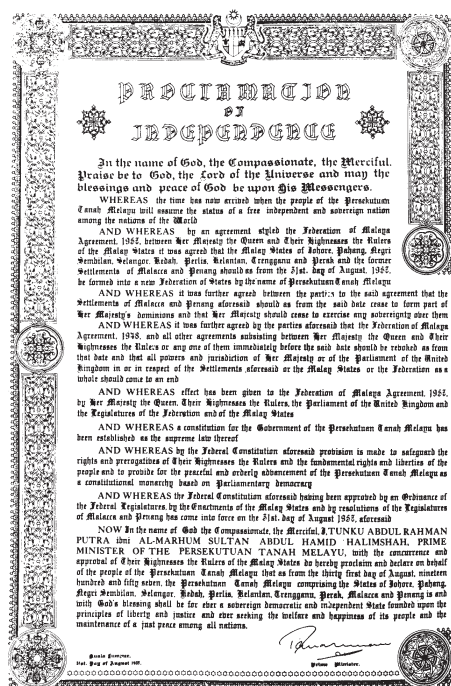
After independence, Mr Brodie retired whilst Mr Hickling carried on as Parliamentary Draftsmen in the new Federation of Malaya. According to the late Tun Suffian, Mr Brodie was too 'legalistic and unbending' to be a successful Attorney-General. Nonetheless, he was considered a first class lawyer. It was unfortunate that he did not get on with Tunku Abdul Rahman, so he opted to retire early.

How did I know about Brodie and Hickling's role in the drafting of the Proclamation? I was a student of RH Hickling who was the Supervisor of my dissertation when I was reading for my Masters degree in the University of London.

We were discussing, amongst other things, the background to understanding the spirit of the Malaysian Constitution and he lamented that the Proclamation was not given the importance which it deserved.

In between rounds of drinks in the Bar at the Students' Union Building, I recalled Hugh mentioning how Chambers felt that a suitable text should be produced.

When queries were raised recently as to the identity of the draftsmen, I immediately recalled what Hugh had said, I then called him as he was in Kuala Lumpur at that time, and he confirmed that he and Brodie were behind the text. 🦋



This article was first published in the Lions Clubs International District 308-B2 (Malaysia) Newsletter in 2002. Its texts have been updated and amended for re-publication.

In this article, the author will deal with the application of academic titles such as 'Doctor', 'Ingenuer', 'Architect' and 'Professor'. Also included is the salutation 'Esquire', which is mended for other professionals.

Doctor

In Malaysia, this title has become so wedded to the medical profession that the reminder is needed that not all qualified medical men hold the final degree. Those who do are addressed and referred to in speech as Dr Smith, and letters are addressed: Dr John Smith. However, in England, the more appropriate manner would be: John Smith, Esq., MD Undoubtedly, all local general practitioners are called simply Dr John Smith.

When the title 'Doctor' or its abbreviation 'Dr' is used before a person's name, academic degrees such as PhD or MD are excluded after the name. The title 'Doctor' may be typed out in full or abbreviated in a salutation, but it is usually abbreviated in an envelope address block and in an inside address in order to save space. When 'Doctor' appears in a salutation for a Chinese or an Englishman, it must be used in conjunction with the addressee's surname. For a Malay or an Indian, it is used with the first name of the addressee.

If a Datukship has been conferred, the address in speech becomes Dato' Dr John Smith, and the envelope would be inscribed: Yang Berbahagia Dato' Dr John Smith. Rarely, he is addressed as: Yang Berbahagia Dato' John Smith, MD on the envelope.

There is also the firmly established custom in the medical profession of addressing surgeons both in speech and writing as Mr, and inscribing the envelope thus: John Smith, Esq., FRCS. In England and Wales, gynaecologists tend to be addressed as surgeons too, and as doctors elsewhere including Malaysia.

A variant of this title is 'Doctoranus' or in short 'Drs', which usage is confined solely to Indonesia and Malaysia. It is a title for those who have obtained a doctoral degree from an Indonesian university. However, as mentioned earlier, its recognition and usage is not at all universal.

Honorary Doctorates

The same rules for use apply as to other holders, although it is unusual to add them if there are other letters after the name already, except in the most comprehensive lists; and they are of course not used in circumstances where they might seem to imply an academic qualification. Many holders of honorary doctorates do enjoy the use of the title 'Doctor', and their preference should be followed.

Ingenuer

The abbreviated form of this title, 'Ir' is presumably used by members of the Board of Engineers in England, and in Malaysia by professional engineers who are members of the Institute of Engineers, Malaysia. Believed to be derived from the word *ingenuity*, this title is pronounced locally as 'injiner'. Its application is limited and is not exactly used elsewhere, not even in countries of the Commonwealth. It is used before a person's name, and when in use, academic degrees are not included after the name. Very rarely is the title spelt in full when in application. The general application of this title is similar to that used upon a doctorate holder discussed above.

Architect

This is another professional title specially designated for those who are members of the Malaysian Board of Architects. Its abbreviated form 'Ar.' is used before the name of an architect

Professor

This title is used in speech and writing, formally and socially. If used only with a surname, the title 'Professor' should be typed out in full; however, if used with a



given name and initial or a set of initials as well as a surname, it may be abbreviated to 'Prof.' It is, therefore, usually abbreviated in envelope address blocks and in inside addresses, but typed out in salutations. The title 'Professor' should not stand alone in a salutation. When addressing two or more professors, male or female, whether having the same or different surnames, type 'Professors' and not 'Profs'!

When the professor holds a title from state or national awards, his academic title takes precedence over other appellations. Thus, he is addressed as: Prof. Tan Sri John Smith, and in formal occasions as: Yang Berbahagia Prof. Tan Sri John Smith.

The title 'Professor Emeritus' is conferred to an academician who has contributed enormously to education or a specific academic field. However, only in very formal or highly academic occasions, he is addressed the title, otherwise a plain 'Professor' or in abbreviation will do.

A lesser appointment 'Associate Professor' and its abbreviation 'Assoc. Prof.' has similar application as 'Professor' above. In Malay, it is called 'Profesor Madya', or in short 'Prof. Madya'. When in speech, the holder is addressed as 'Professor'.

In Malaysia, a professor, who holds a doctoral degree (be it a medical qualification or not), usually incorporate the title 'Doctor' (or in short 'Dr') immediately after his professorship. As such, it is not uncommon to see many learned men especially those working in universities, colleges and institutions having both 'Professor' and 'Doctor' titles before their name. However, such a practice is rarely in use overseas, probably only except in the most formal occasions when detailed qualifications are required to be depicted.

Professor Regius

This title is also used in speech and writing, formally and socially. It is a title bestowed upon a royalty who excel in the academic profession. A royal professor, as it is commonly known, its usage is confined mainly to the United Kingdom. The local equivalent is 'Profesor Diraja' or in short 'Prof. Diraja', and a famous example is: Yang Berbahagia Profesor Diraja Ungku Abdul Aziz.

Esquire

The use of this title for every man who cannot claim a higher one persists, far more widely than used to be the case, when social usage limited its application to those considered to merit it through social standing, membership of one of the professions, possession of a degree from a well established university, and so on. It is felt to be more courteous in general to use it in all correspondence, although a reaction, influenced by usage in the United States now leads many writers, especially in business, to prefer the use of 'Mr'. Whichever style is preferred, it should clearly be used consistently, since the difficulty of ascertaining which of one's correspondents is entitled to the appellation 'Esquire' must rule out any thought of using it only where it was, in the past, conferred by social position or other qualification.

The abbreviation 'Esq.' for 'Esquire' is often used in the United States after the surnames of professional persons such as attorneys, architects, professional engineers, and consuls, and also of court officials such as clerks of court and justices of the peace. 'Esquire' may be written in addresses and signature lines but not in salutations. It is used regardless of sex. Some people, however, object to the use of 'Esquire' as a title for a woman professional, and one should follow the recipient's wishes, if they are known, in this regard. Alternative forms may then be used, such as: Jane Smith, Justice of the Peace, or Jane Smith, CPA.

In the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth countries including Malaysia, this title is generally used after surnames of people who have distinguished themselves in professional, diplomatic, or social circles. For example, when addressing a letter to a British surgeon or to a high corporate officer of a Commonwealth firm, one should include 'Esq.' after his surname, both on the envelope and in the inside address. Under no circumstances should 'Esq.' appear in a salutation. This rule applies to both American and British or Commonwealth correspondence. If a courtesy title such as Dr, Hon, Miss, Mr, Mrs, or Ms is used before the addressee's name, 'Esquire' or 'Esq.' is omitted. An example is: John Smith, Esq., and not Mr John Smith, Esq. The plural of 'Esq.' is 'Esqs.' and is used with the surnames of multiple addresses. 🦋

PROTOCOL IN PERAK

– Adib Vincent Tung
bin Abdullah

Many of us are quite familiar with the words 'protocol' and 'etiquette', but what do these two words exactly mean and who decides the order of precedence for seating arrangement.

According to the Oxford Concise Dictionary, the word 'protocol', amongst other definitions, is defined as '(the observance of) office formality and etiquette'. 'Etiquette' means 'the conventional rules of personal behaviour in polite society and ceremonial of court'.

Strictly speaking, 'protocol' is more appropriately referred to as 'the original draft of diplomatic document, especially of terms of treaty agreed to in conference and signed by the parties concerned', and its application is more widely used in institutions, governments and bureaux of diplomatic corps and in the United Nations.

However, it would be careless to think of protocol and etiquette as being of importance to none but royalties and the government, or diplomats, or perhaps persons lately elected to political office.

Protocol to a common Malaysian is the order of precedence or the social status of a person. Precedence is the bane of the Perakian host and hostess; it is as difficult as a cryptogram and social death if not strictly observed and adhered to. The difficulty begins, for instance, in determining whether the Bendahara should rank as brigadier-general, or whether a State Executive Councillor, or the Ipoh Mayor should take precedence in an official function, or where to seat a High Court Judge and a princess of royal blood.

The host and hostess who plan to entertain several government officials, military officers or nobility have to arrange the seating without slighting any of their guests. But they should realize that their dinner is a private occasion, and that their charm and hospitality are of more importance than any quite minor and unintentional error in precedence.

Of course, women's precedence may be due to achievement, or derived from father or husband. A dowager loses precedence over



the wife of the incumbent, unless the dowager remarries someone of higher status.

The Perak state government prescribes the protocol to be used only for ceremonies of the state and the palace. The protocol differs somewhat for each ceremony, and the rules are not considered as binding at private functions. For this reason, it is the policy of the state government not to make the rules public or to give out the order of precedence of state and government officials.

In an occasion in Perak, the ranking royalty should insofar as possible be given precedence. He could never be a rival of a reigning sovereign of another state, and thus never outrank the royalty concerned.

The order of precedence in the state of Perak therefore is:

State Level

1. His Royal Highness the Sultan
2. Her Royal Highness the Raja Perempuan [or Her Royal Highness the Raja Permaisuri]
3. His Royal Highness the Raja Muda
4. Her Royal Highness the Raja Puan Besar [or Her Highness the Cik Puan Besar]
5. His Royal Highness the Raja Di Hilir
6. Her Royal Highness the Raja Puan Muda [or Her Highness the Cik Puan Muda]
7. Her Royal Highness the Raja Perempuan [or Raja Permaisuri] (i.e. the Queen Dowager) of the late Sultan, and Her Highness the Sultan-mother
8. Her Highnesses the Queen and Consort Dowagers (of the late Sultan)
Honorary:
 - (a) The Most Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia
 - (b) The Most Honourable Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia*
9. The Most Honourable Menteri Besar
10. His Highness the Raja Kecil Besar
11. His Highness the Raja Kecil Sulung
12. His Highness the Raja Kecil Tengah
13. His Highness the Raja Kecil Bongsu
14. Lesser Royalty:
 - (a) Her Highness the Consort Dowager of the late Raja Muda
 - (b) Her Highness the Consort Dowager of the late Raja Di Hilir
 - (c) Her Highness the Consort Dowager of the late Raja Bendahara
 - (d) Her Highness the Raja Puan Mahkota (of Perak)

- (e) Followed by other Lesser Royalty
15. The Honourable High Court Judges (serving in Perak)
16. The Honourable Speaker of the State Legislative Council
Honorary:
 - (a) The Honourable Federal Ministers
17. The Honourable State Executive Councillors (EXCO)
 - (a) The Honourable State Secretary
 - (b) The Honourable State Legal Adviser
 - (c) The Honourable State Financial Officer
 - (d) Followed by other EXCO
18. Four Major Chiefs
19. Eight Major Chiefs
20. Members of the Perak Royal Council (or Dewan Negara Perak)
21. The Mayor of Ipoh
22. Members of the First Class of the Chivalry Orders:
 - (a) The Sword of Cura Si Manja Kini [SPCM]
 - (b) The Keris of Taming Sari [SPTS]
 - (c) The Crown of Perak [SPMP]
23. The Honourable Federal Deputy Ministers
24. The Honourable Parliamentary Secretaries
25. The Honourable State Assemblymen
26. The Honourable Members of Parliament (from the state)
27. The Honourable Senators (from the state)
28. Members of the Second Class of the Chivalry Orders:
 - (a) The Sword of Cura Si Manja Kini [DPCM]
 - (b) The Keris of Taming Sari [DPTS]
 - (c) The Crown of Perak [DPMP]
29. The Director of the State Department for Islamic Religion and Malay Customs
30. The Venerable State Mufti
31. The Chief Kadi of the State
32. Members of the Islamic Religious Council
33. Members of the Public Service Commission
34. Heads of State and Federal Departments**
35. Members of the Third Class of the Chivalry Orders:
 - (a) The Sword of Cura Si Manja Kini [PCM]
 - (b) The Keris of Taming Sari [PTS]
 - (c) The Crown of Perak [PMP]
36. Sixteen Minor Chiefs
37. Toh Muda of the Four and Eight Major Chiefs
38. Thirty-two Minor Chiefs
39. Kadis

40. Justices of the Peace
41. Headmen (or Penghulu)
42. Members of other lesser state awards

District Level

1. District Officer
2. Territorial Chief
3. The Honourable State Executive Councillors
4. Four Major Chiefs (in the district)
5. Eight Major Chiefs (in the district)
6. Members of the Perak Royal Council (in the district)
7. Members of the First Class of the Chivalry Orders:
 - (a) The Sword of Cura Si Manja Kini [SPCM]
 - (b) The Keris of Taming Sari [SPTS]
 - (c) The Crown of Perak [SPMP]
8. The Honourable State Assemblymen
9. The Honourable Members of Parliament
10. Members of the Second Class of the Chivalry Orders:
 - (a) The Sword of Cura Si Manja Kini [DPCM]
 - (b) The Keris of Taming Sari [DPTS]
 - (c) The Crown of Perak [DPMP]
11. Heads of State and Federal Departments
12. Sixteen Minor Chiefs (in the district)
13. Toh Muda of the Four and Eight Major Chiefs (in the district)
14. Thirty-two Minor Chiefs (in the district)
15. Headmen (or Penghulu)
16. Village Heads

Notes:

1. The above order of precedence must be adhered to in all state ceremonies, functions and occasions. It is also the official form of address.
- 2.* When both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are present for an occasion, the Menteri Besar takes precedence over the Deputy Prime Minister.
3. State Executive Councillors and State Assemblymen take precedence in accordance to the order of precedence given by the Menteri Besar.
4. Members of the Perak Royal Council take precedence in accordance to the order of precedence given by the Secretary of the Perak Royal Council.
5. The precedence of a former Menteri Besar is in accordance to his membership of state awards. When more than one former Menteri Besar is in attendance then they take precedence among themselves in according to their dates of appointment.



6. A person, who has been bestowed with a higher state award, takes precedence of the higher position following the date of the bestowal of the award. For example, those under item No. A 22, 28, 35 and 42 take precedence under the same class in accordance to the bestowal date, and those who were bestowed awards on the same day take precedence among themselves according to the time of their bestowal.
- 7.** A person who is entitled to more than one position in the above list takes precedence of the higher position in accordance to the date of his/her appointment. For example, a former Menteri Besar who was subsequently appointed a member of the Perak Royal Council should enjoy the precedence at No. 20 and not No. 22. His precedence should also be in accordance to Note No. 5 above. The same goes to Heads of State and Federal Departments who have been bestowed with higher state awards as their precedence shall be at No. 22 or 28 and not at No. 34.
8. Government officials take precedence among themselves in accordance to the order of precedence given by the Menteri Besar or the State Secretary.
9. Thirty-two Minor Chiefs take precedence among themselves in accordance to their date of appointment.
10. Depending on the above list, wives take precedence as their husbands and husbands take on the same precedence as their wives.

However, it is hard to say why the word 'etiquette' is so inevitably considered merely a synonym of the word 'correct' as though it was no more than the fixed answer to a sum in arithmetic. In fact, etiquette, if it is to be of more than trifling use, must go far beyond the mere mechanical rules of procedure or the equally automatic precepts of conventional behaviour. Actually, etiquette is most deeply concerned with every phase of ethical impulse or judgement and with every choice or expression of taste, since what one is, is of far greater importance than what one appears to be. A knowledge of etiquette is, of course, essential to one's decent behaviour. The precepts of which must be so thoroughly ingrained that their observance is a matter of instinct rather than of conscious obedience. 🦋

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