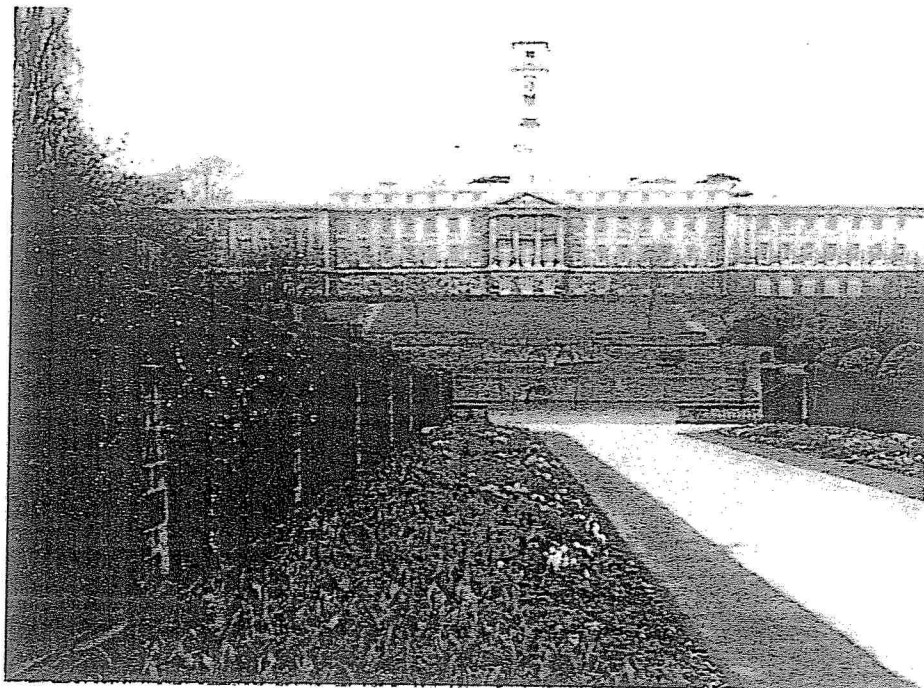
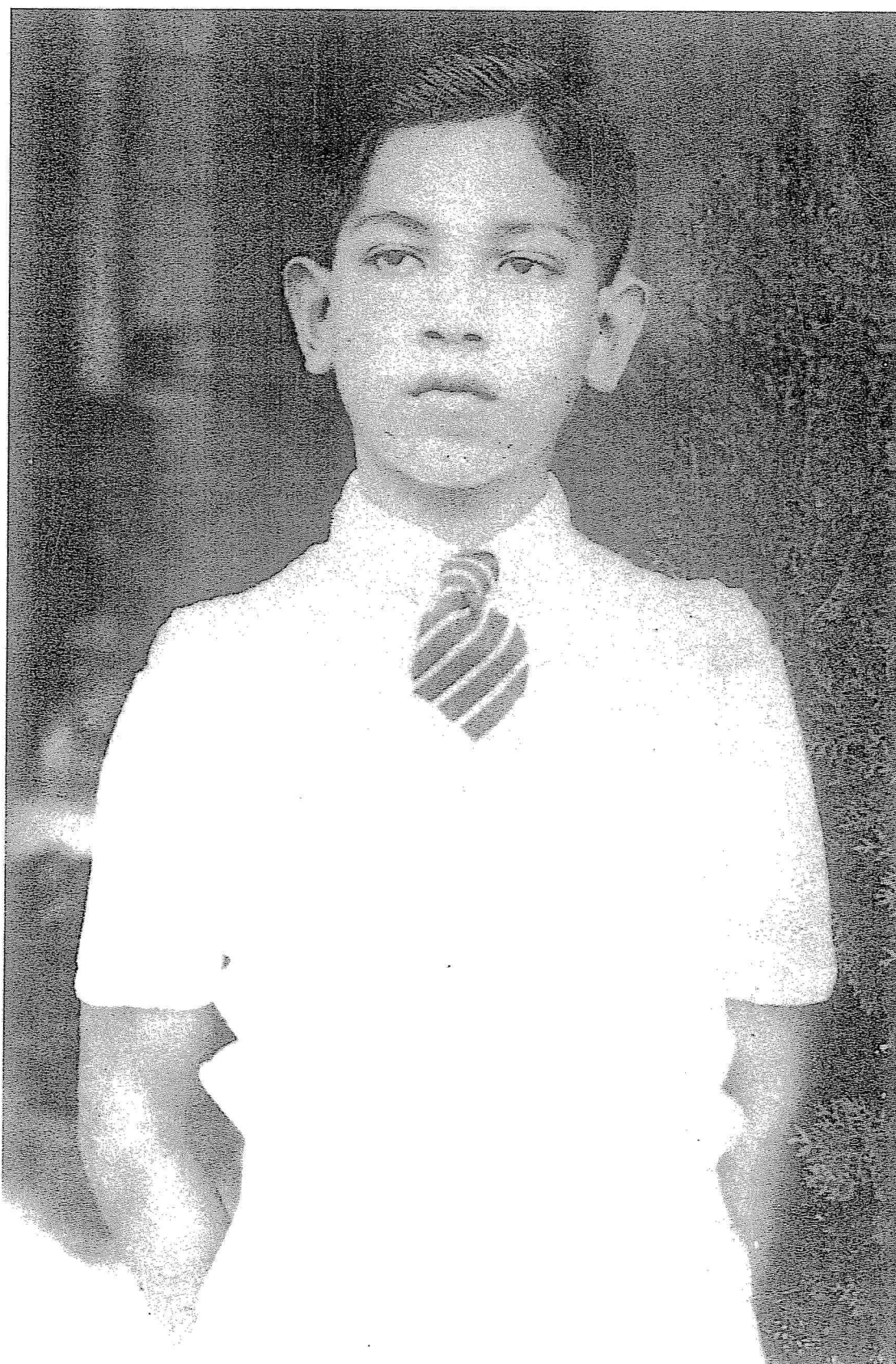


*Perjalanan Jauh ke Kuala
Kangsar, Nottingham,
Oxford dan London*

*The Long Road to Kuala
Kangsar, Nottingham,
Oxford and London*





Tuanku Ja'afar melangkah masuk ke alam remaja di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar (1934-1940).
Gambar semasa baginda dalam tingkatan dua
Tuanku Ja'afar as a teenager in form two at the Malay College Kuala Kangsar (1934-1940).



Perjalanan Jauh ke Kuala Kangsar, Nottingham, Oxford dan London

The Long Road to Kuala Kangsar, Nottingham, Oxford and London

Tuanku Ja'afar, putera kedua Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang Pertama al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman diputerakan di Bandar Diraja Klang pada 19 Julai 1922. Sejak awal lagi, baginda dididik oleh ayahanda baginda bahawa satu-satunya tangga untuk mencapai kejayaan dalam hidup ialah melalui pendidikan.

Ayahanda baginda walaupun seorang putera raja, semasa kecilnya pernah melalui liku-liku hidup sebagai rakyat biasa di Serting, Kuala Pilah bersama bonda baginda, Che Engku Maimunah.

Buku *Tunku Abdullah, A Passion For Life* (1998) karangan Tunku Halim bin Tunku Abdullah menceritakan pada zaman kanak-kanak, al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman hidup dalam kemiskinan. Seperti anak-anak kampung yang lain, al-marhum jarang berpeluang menikmati sarapan yang sempurna seperti layaknya seorang putera Diraja. Al-marhum juga dikatakan berkaki ayam ke sekolah dengan kasutnya disandang di atas bahu supaya tidak cepat rosak atau kotor.

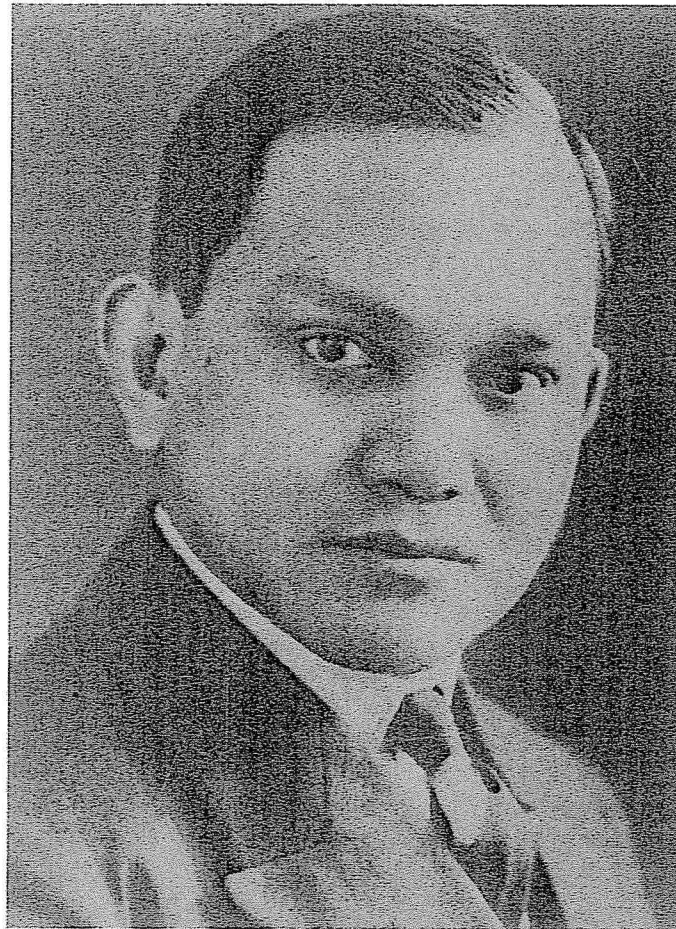
Berjimat-cermat adalah satu nilai yang diamalkan oleh al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman sejak zaman kanak-kanak sehingga dewasa. Sifat jimat cermat ini terbawa-bawa sehingga al-marhum bertakhta di Istana Negara sebagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Setiap malam, al-marhum sendiri dikatakan akan memadam semua lampu di Istana Negara sebelum baginda

Tuanku Ja'afar, the second prince in the family of the First Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman, was born in the Royal Town of Klang on the 19th July 1922. From the earliest days, his father instilled in the young prince the idea that the only way to succeed in life is through education.

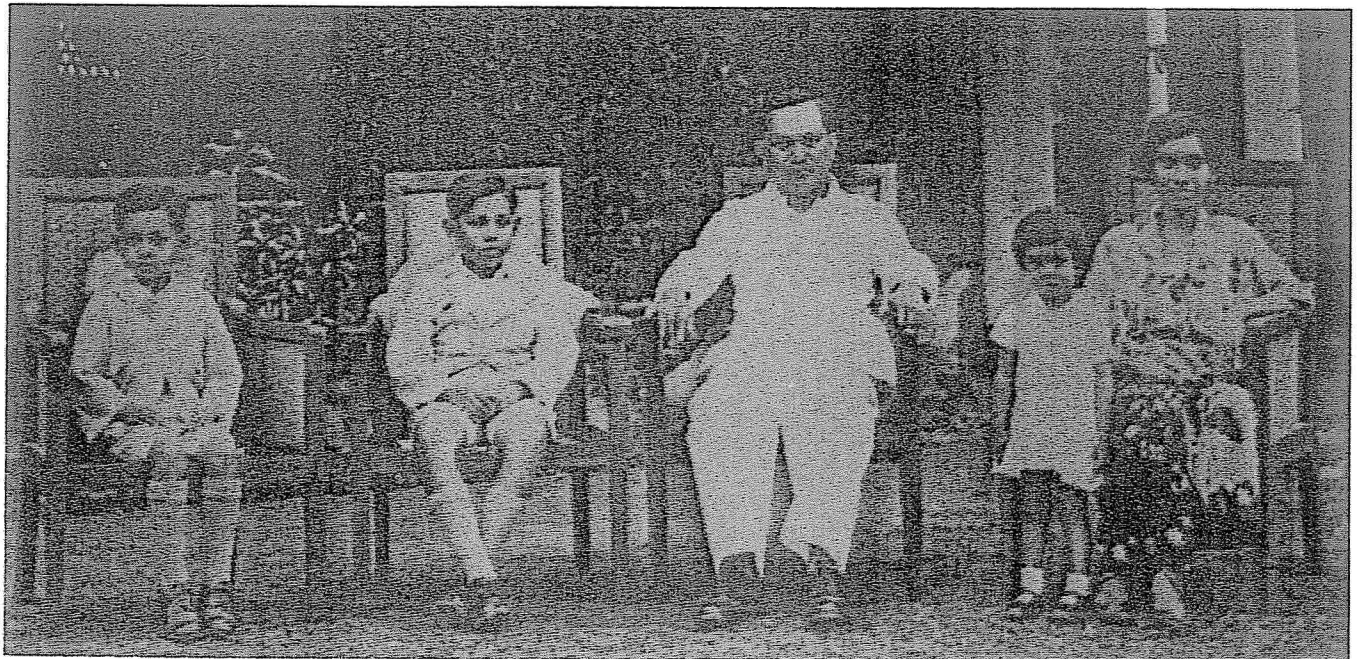
His father, despite being a prince, had led the life of an ordinary citizen whilst living in Serting, Kuala Pilah, with his mother, Che Engku Maimunah.

In his book, 'Tunku Abdullah, A Passion for Life' (1998), the author, Tunku Halim bin Tunku Abdullah, observed that the late Tuanku Abdul Rahman had lived in virtual poverty as a child. Like other children in the village, he seldom enjoyed the kind of breakfast that one might have described as 'fit for a prince'. He walked to school barefooted with his shoes hanging over his shoulder so that they would not wear out too quickly, nor get dirty.

He was thrifty and careful; virtues that were innate and strongly held, lasting as they did from childhood into adulthood, and even after he was crowned as Yang di-Pertuan Agong, at the Istana', or Royal Palace in Kuala Lumpur. This was characterised by his habit of walking through the rooms of the palace last thing at night and switching off all of the electric lights that



Tuanku Abdul Rahman,
ayahanda Tuanku Ja'afar
semasa zaman remaja
*Tuanku Abdul Rahman, the
father of Tuanku Ja'afar,
while in his youth*



Tuanku Abdul Rahman (tengah) bersama-sama Permaisuri Tuanku Kurshiah (kanan sekali) dan putera-puteri baginda (dari kiri) Tunku Abdullah (Shu-bongsu), Tuanku Ja'afar (Along) dan Tunku Bahiyah (berdiri) kemudian sebagai Sultanah Negeri Kedah dan Raja Permaisuri Agong Kelima
Tuanku Abdul Rahman (middle) with the Queen, Tuanku Kurshiah (extreme right) and his children. These are, from the left: Tunku Abdullah (the youngest); Tuanku Ja'afar (the eldest) and Tunku Bahiyah (standing), later the Sultanah of Kedah and the fifth Queen

masuk beradu. Ini dilakukan untuk mengelakkan pembaziran. Tradisi dan amalan ini diikuti dengan penuh setia oleh putera baginda Tuanku Ja'afar di kedua-dua tempat bersemayam di Kuala Lumpur dan Seri Menanti.

Baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman mendapat pendidikan awal di Sekolah Melayu Kuala Jempol dan di antara 1907-1914 memperolehi pendidikan menengah di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar (Malay College Kuala Kangsar-MCKK). Sebelum baginda berangkat ke England pada 1925, baginda mempunyai sepuluh tahun pengalaman dengan jabatan kerajaan sebagai Pemungut Hasil Tanah dan Penolong Pegawai Daerah di Seremban, Klang dan Ulu Selangor. Untuk seketika pada 1925 baginda diberi jawatan di Mahkamah Agong tetapi kemudian berangkat ke England untuk mendapat pendidikan yang mendalam dalam bidang undang-undang di Inner Temple.

Baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman dikatakan amat dedikasi dalam menjalankan tugasnya. Kadang-kadang baginda bekerja dari awal pagi hingga lewat malam, dan selalu juga terus bekerja pada hari cuti am. Baginda aktif dalam kegiatan sukan seperti kriket, bola sepak, tenis dan terutama sekali boxing. Sekali-sekala ketika bersama ahli keluarga di istana, baginda dikatakan akan mengadakan latihan tinju bersama-sama putera baginda.

MCKK yang ditubuhkan pada 1905 mempunyai dua matlamat khusus; pertama, untuk melatih sebilangan kecil anak-anak Melayu daripada keturunan bangsawan yang kemudiannya diharapkan menyertai bidang pentadbiran moden yang diperkenalkan oleh penjajah Inggeris; dan kedua, membentuk satu kumpulan kecil elit birokrat yang akan menumpahkan kesetiaan kepada penjajah Inggeris dan mampu memberi kerjasama sepenuhnya kepada kerajaan kolonial.

Ayahanda Tuanku Ja'afar, Tuanku Abdul Rahman juga telah mendapat pendidikan yang sama di maktab itu. Ini menjadikan baginda sebagai salah seorang anak Melayu yang paling awal terdidik di kolej itu dan kemudiannya berjaya melanjutkan pelajaran ke universiti di luar negara (1925-1928).

had been left on in an effort to avoid any unnecessary waste. This habit of switching off all the lights at night has been faithfully upheld by his son, Tuanku Ja'afar.

Tuanku Abdul Rahman received early education in the Malay School, Kuala Jempol and then went on to the Malay College Kuala Kangsar (MCKK) between 1907 and 1914. Before leaving for his tertiary education in England in 1925, the late Tuanku served the government for ten years, working as a Collector of Land Revenue and also as the Assistant District Officer in Seremban, Klang and Ulu Selangor. For a short period of time, he held a position at the Mahkamah Agong (Supreme Court) and only afterwards did he leave for England to pursue his ambition and read law at the Inner Temple.

The late Tuanku Abdul Rahman was said to have been a dedicated worker whose normal day started early in the morning and ended very late in the night. It was not uncommon to see him work on a public holiday. Despite his commitment to his work, he could still find the time to fulfil his interest in sports, especially cricket, football and tennis. However, he had a passion for boxing and often had practices with his princes.

MCKK was set up in 1905 to fulfil two main objectives; the first of these was to formally educate and train small numbers of the offspring of Malay royal families, who would thereafter join in the service of the modern system of administration that had been introduced by the British; and secondly, to form a small cadre comprising members of the bureaucratic elite which would show loyalty to the English and cooperate with the colonial government.

Three years after MCKK was established, in 1908, Tuanku Ja'afar's father, Tuanku Abdul Rahman, had himself gone through the same processes of education in the same school. He became one of the earliest MCKK students to have gone for further studies overseas.

While reading law at the University of London, Tuanku Abdul Rahman was active in student bodies and societies and was elected the first secretary of the Malay Association of the United Kingdom, while Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra (the first Prime Minister) became its first





Tuanku Abdul Rahman menyambut ketibaan lawatan rasmi Sultan Brunei, Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin
Tuanku Abdul Rahman formally receiving the Sultan of Brunei, Sir Muda Omar Ali Saifuddin



Sebahagian daripada bangunan *big school* Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar yang dikenali sebagai *over floor*. Tuanku Abdul Rahman dan Sir Muda Omar Saifuddin pernah menuntut di MCKK
Part of the main buildings or 'big school' of the Malay College Kuala Kangsar known as the 'over floor'. Both Tuanku Abdul Rahman and Sir Muda Omar Saifuddin had their education here

Semasa mengikuti kursus undang-undang di University of London, Tuanku Abdul Rahman bergiat cergas dalam persatuan dan menjadi setiausaha pertama Persatuan Pelajar Melayu Great Britain bersama-sama Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra sebagai Yang Dipertua yang pertama. Baginda juga adalah salah seorang anak Melayu yang paling awal mendapat ijazah dalam bidang undang-undang, iaitu pada 1928.

Dasar pendidikan Inggeris terhadap masyarakat Melayu tercatat dalam *Annual Report on the Federated Malay States for 1920*:

"... bertujuan menjadikan anak petani dan nelayan lebih baik daripada ibu bapa mereka walaupun masih kekal sebagai petani dan nelayan". Dasar tersebut mendidik anak petani dan nelayan supaya mewarisi pekerjaan ibu bapa mereka dengan keadaan yang lebih baik. Ini bertujuan agar mereka dapat memahami dan menyesuaikan diri dengan persekitaran yang semakin berubah.

Namun begitu, pada 1922 Inggeris telah menubuhkan sebuah maktab latihan guru iaitu Maktab Perguruan Sultan Idris atau MPSI untuk membentuk sebilangan kecil elit Melayu daripada golongan petani dan nelayan untuk menjadi guru. Mereka akan kembali ke kampung dan bandar kecil bagi memperkenalkan pendidikan moden sekolah rendah sahaja untuk tempoh enam tahun. Ini bertujuan meningkatkan bilangan masyarakat Melayu yang kenal huruf. Namun tiada usaha untuk melatih anak-anak Melayu mengenali, apa lagi menceburkan diri dalam bidang perniagaan yang dimonopoli oleh pendatang Barat, China dan India.

Setelah memperolehi ijazah dan menerima kelayakan dari Lincoln Inns of London untuk berkhidmat sebagai peguam, baginda kembali berkhidmat dalam pentadbiran kerajaan dan memegang pelbagai jawatan seperti majistret dan pegawai jajahan sebelum dilantik sebagai Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan pada 1933.

Anakanda baginda sendiri Tuanku Ja'afar telah membuat kajian tentang peranan dan sumbangan ayahanda baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman semasa al-marhum bertakhta di Negeri Sembilan dan menjadi ahli yang aktif dalam Majlis Mesyuarat Persekutuan di bawah pentadbiran

chairman. He was the pride of the nation to be among the first Malay students to have obtained a law degree in 1928.

The policy of the British education system, at least in as much as it affected the Malay community in general, was stated in the Annual Report on the Federated Malay States for 1920 and which patronisingly:

"... aimed to make children of farmers and fishermen smarter than their parents, so that they could understand and be able to assimilate with the changing environment."

Thus, in 1922, the British set up a teacher training college, known as The Sultan Idris Training College, to form a group comprising members of the Malay elite and drawn from 'farmers and fishermen', to be trained as teachers who would then return to their respective villages and expose the youths there to modern primary education. It was intended that this scheme would take approximately six years in completion. This was to raise the general levels of literacy amongst the Malay communities. However, there was little or no effort expended in training Malay youths to assume roles in the fields of business and entrepreneurial skill. These roles had been largely monopolised by immigrants from the West, China and India.

Having graduated and acquiring his Law qualification from the Lincoln's Inn of London, he returned home and worked in the civil service in various departments, including that of a magistrate, before being appointed the Yang Dipertuan Besar Negeri Sembilan in 1933.

His heir to the throne, Tuanku Ja'afar, had become interested in his father's work and actually did some research to find out his father's roles and his contribution as a Ruler of the Malay State, and when he was an active member in the Federal Meeting Council which was under British rule at that time. It was an interesting finding that as a law graduate, Tuanku Abdul Rahman often corresponded by sending memorandums and comments, be they verbally or in writing, to the British Government. His major concern at that time was what would happen to the status and future of the Malay people once Malaya gained its independence from the British.



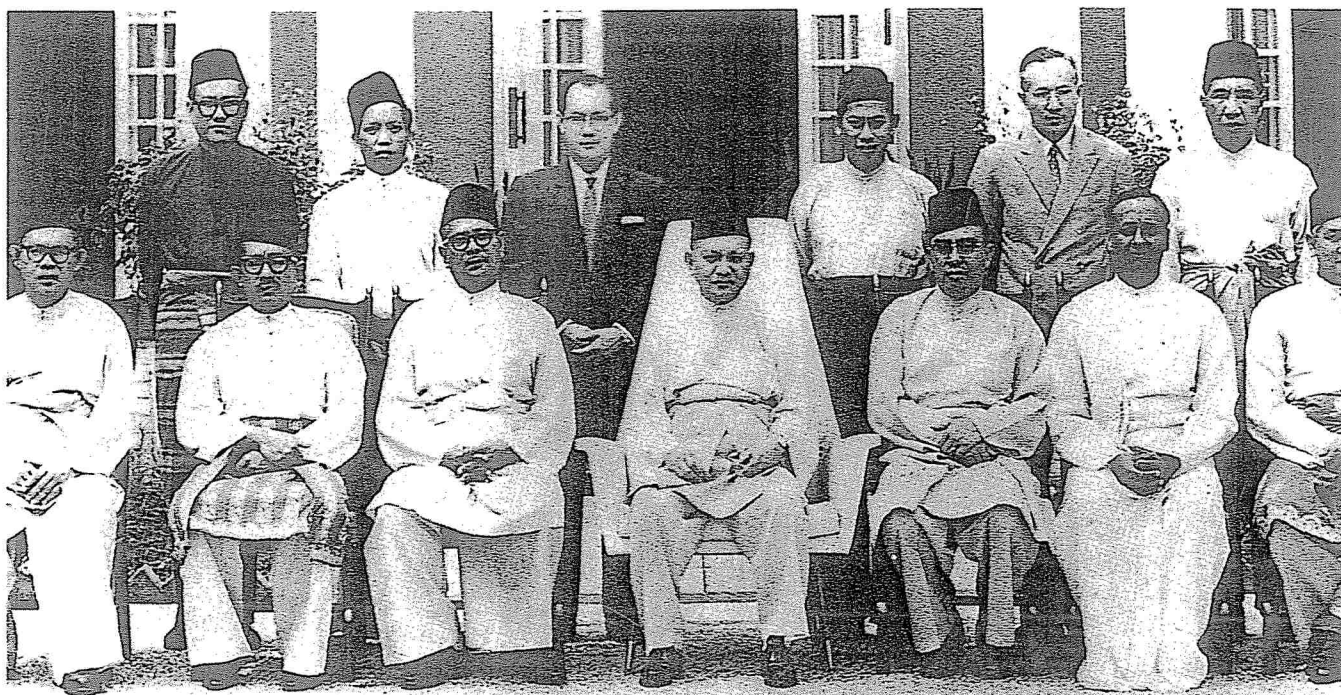
Tuanku Abdul Rahman sebagai DYMM Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang Pertama

Tuanku Abdul Rahman as the first DYMM Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong



Tuanku Abdul Rahman di Majlis Pertabalan di Dewan Tuanku Abdul Rahman

Tuanku Abdul Rahman at the Coronation Ceremony in the Dewan Tuanku Abdul Rahman



DYMM Tuanku Abdul Rahman bersama-sama Menteri Kabinet bagi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang merdeka; bergambar di hadapan Istana Negara setelah Majlis Mengangkat Sumpah pada 22 Ogos 1959

DYMM Tuanku Abdul Rahman with the Cabinet Ministers of the Independent Federation of Malaya, taken in front of the National Palace after the Oath-taking Ceremony on the 22nd August 1959

kerajaan British. Al-marhum seorang yang berkelulusan undang-undang sering menulis surat, memorandum dan komen secara lisan mahupun tulisan kepada kerajaan British tentang kedudukan dan masa depan bangsa Melayu apabila negeri-negeri Melayu mencapai kemerdekaan nanti.

Tidak ramai yang mengetahui bahawa al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman telah memainkan peranan penting dalam mempertahankan kedudukan orang Melayu sebagai bumiputera terutama menuntut kepada Kerajaan British agar orang Melayu diberikan kedudukan yang utama dalam pentadbiran negara serta diberi perhatian yang istimewa untuk memajukan mereka dalam bidang pendidikan, ekonomi, perundangan dan politik. Baginda, seorang ketua negeri yang berkelulusan tinggi dan bijaksana. Kebijaksanaan baginda telah diiktiraf oleh pentadbiran kolonial British, segala pandangan dan saranan baginda tentang hak dan kedudukan istimewa bangsa Melayu dalam negeri ini diterima dan akhirnya diserap ke dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan 1957.

Baginda Tuanku Ja'afar mendapat pendidikan awal di Sekolah Melayu, Seri Menanti Kuala Pilah pada 1928 hingga 1933. Baginda kemudiannya berpeluang melanjutkan persekolahan menengahnya di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar mulai 1934 hingga 1940.

Baginda seorang pelajar yang cerdas dan pintar, berjaya menguasai dan menunjukkan kecemerlangan dalam kedua-dua bidang, iaitu akademik dan sukan. Pada 1940, baginda telah dipilih sebagai pemimpin pelajar tertinggi atau ketua murid di peringkat sekolah.

Selama tujuh tahun di Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar, Tuanku Ja'afar berjaya menjadi pelajar contoh yang mampu menguasai dalam kedua-dua bidang; dalam bilik darjah, baginda sebagai pelajar yang pintar dan cukup aktif dalam arena sukan. Dalam bidang sukan, baginda amat berminat serta menceburkan diri dalam permainan hoki, tenis, kriket dan bola sepak, catur dan badminton sehingga terpilih mewakili maktab dan bermain dalam pasukan negeri Perak bagi bola sepak, kriket dan hoki. Kedudukan baginda sebagai pelajar berprestasi cemerlang dan serba boleh inilah membuatkan

The fact that Tuanku was instrumental in upholding the status of the Malays as bumiputera was not known to many. He was also responsible for securing the Malay's positions in the country's top administrative posts, as well as privileges for the Malays to advance in education, economy, law and politics. The British Colonial Administration recognised and respected the credibility of this brilliant scholar, who also happened to be the Head of State, and so special status and privileges for the Malays were granted and included in the Federal Constitution in 1957.

Tuanku Ja'afar had his early education in the Malay School in Seri Menanti, Kuala Pilah, between 1928 and 1933. He then went into the Malay College Kuala Kangsar and was there from 1933 until 1940.

As an active and smart student, he excelled in both his academic studies and in sports; in later years, being chosen as the College's Head Boy.

In the seven years spent in MCKK, Tuanku Ja'afar was a model student who, as has already been mentioned, excelled in both academic and sporting arenas. In sports, he was active in hockey, tennis, cricket, football and badminton, and even managed to forsake the playing fields from time to time to develop his skills as a chess player. Moreover, He was selected to represent the College as a member of the football, cricket and hockey teams. Tuanku Ja'afar's prowess as an excellent student and his developing leadership skills eventually caused him to be appointed Head Prefect; a prestigious position in a prestigious school.

After completing his secondary education in Kuala Kangsar, he moved on to Raffles' College, Singapore, in 1941. This was his first real step towards a place in university. At that time, Raffles' College was the only institution of higher learning in the Malay Federation, Singapore and Borneo. Only those students of the highest academic standing were then selected to pursue tertiary level education, and Raffles' College was the only one in the region capable of providing university level courses. Periodically, small groups would be sent to England to complete their education at this higher level.

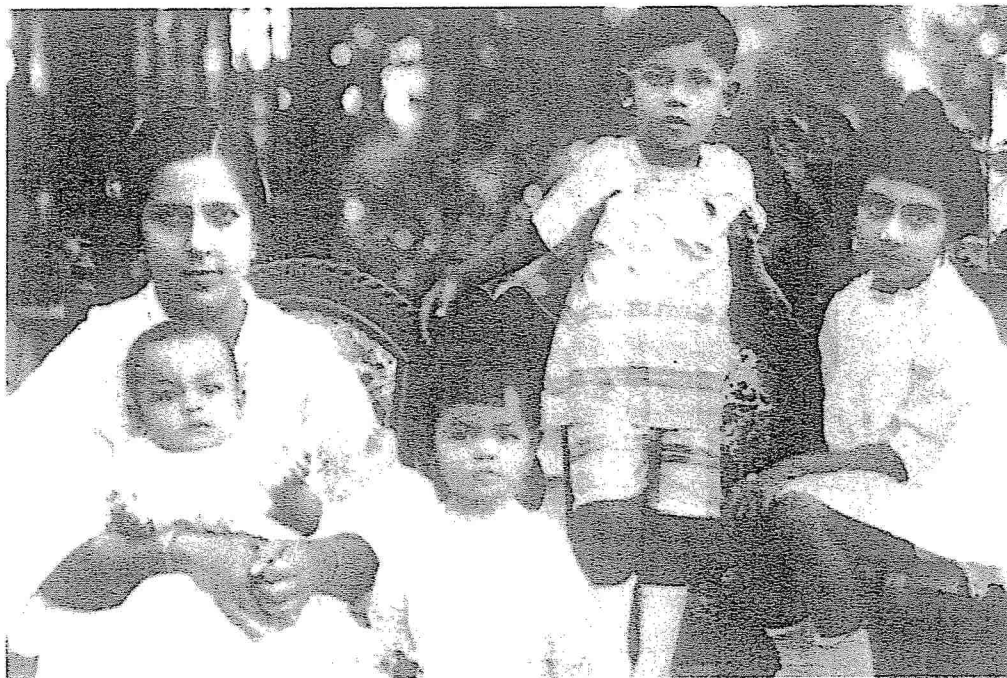




Tuanku Ja'afar semasa berusia enam bulan (Januari 1923)
Tuanku Ja'afar at six months of age (January 1923)



Tuanku Ja'afar semasa berusia lima tahun
Tuanku Ja'afar at five years old



Bersama bonda tersayang (dari kiri) Che Engku Maimunah, Tunku Abdullah (di pangkuan),
 Tunku Sheila, Tuanku Ja'afar dan Tunku Aidah (Gambar 1925)
*With his beloved mother (from the left) Che Engku Maimunah, Tunku Abdullah (on her lap),
 Tunku Sheila, Tuanku Ja'afar and Tunku Aidah (circa 1925)*

baginda terpilih dan dilantik sebagai Ketua Murid di sekolah yang berprestij itu.

Setelah menyelesaikan pengajian di Kuala Kangsar, baginda melanjutkan pelajaran ke Raffles College, Singapura pada awal 1941. Raffles College ketika itu adalah satu-satunya institusi pendidikan tertinggi di Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Singapura dan Borneo. Pelajar yang terbaik dipilih untuk melanjutkan pelajaran peringkat universiti di Raffles College. Sebilangan kecil yang dipilih dihantar untuk menyelesaikan pendidikan tinggi mereka di England.

Namun meletusnya Perang Dunia Kedua pada Disember 1941 telah membantutkan kemajuan baginda dalam bidang pendidikan. Baginda kembali ke Semenanjung Tanah Melayu dan bekerja sebagai Pemungut Hasil Tanah di Pejabat Kerajaan di Kuala Lumpur. Kemudiannya baginda berpindah ke pejabat tanah di Seremban. Apabila Jepun menyerah diri, baginda dinaikkan pangkat untuk berkhidmat sebagai Penolong Pegawai Daerah di Rembau, Negeri Sembilan antara 1946 dan 1947.

Ketika itu, kerajaan Inggeris berhasrat untuk memberikan pendidikan lanjutan kepada segolongan kecil anak-anak Melayu yang terpilih sebagai persediaan menggantikan pegawai tinggi Inggeris yang akan bersara. Setelah menyambung pelajaran di Raffles College, Singapura, Tuanku Ja'afar terpilih melanjutkan pelajaran di University of Nottingham dalam jurusan undang-undang. Tawaran ini diibaratkan 'pucuk dicita ulam mendatang'. Sememangnya baginda seorang remaja yang amat mencintai ilmu pengetahuan. Apatah lagi, pengalaman di rantau orang dan mengenali budaya dan tamadun yang berbeza akan membuatkan minda baginda lebih terbuka dan matang.

Baginda seorang penuntut yang pintar, rajin dan berdisiplin, tidak menghadapi sebarang masalah untuk memperoleh ijazah undang-undang (LLB) yang dihajati. Peluang untuk menimba ilmu tidak disia-siakan. Pada masa yang sama baginda terus bergiat cergas dalam bidang sukan seperti bola sepak, kriket, hoki dan tenis.

Setelah menyelesaikan pengajian ijazah pertama dalam bidang undang-undang (LLB) di University of Nottingham, baginda tidak terus

However, the Second World War curtailed Tuanku Ja'afar's educational opportunities in December 1941. He returned to the Malay Peninsula and secured employment as a Land Tax Collector in the government offices in Kuala Lumpur, later moving on to the Land Office in Seremban. When the Japanese occupation forces surrendered, he was promoted to the position of Assistant Tax Officer and stationed in Rembau between 1946 and 1947.

It was during this time that the British government determined to provide a programme of education and training to a specially selected group of Malay candidates which would enable them to first assist and then replace those English officers in high-level positions who were retiring. Tuanku Ja'afar was naturally enough one of those selected to further his studies in this way in the University of Nottingham, where he read law. This offer was welcomed at the time with open arms. As a teenager, he had thirsted after knowledge. He recognised the opportunities that the overseas experience would open to him: the new learning; the exposure to a different culture and a different civilisation, all of which would open his mind and allow the development of a new maturity.

As a 'smart student' who was not only hard working but also highly disciplined, he had few problems in securing his degree in law (LLB). The opportunity to profit from the experience had not been wasted for a moment. At the same time as he zealously pursued his studies, he continued to be active on the playing field, playing football, cricket, hockey and tennis throughout his years in Nottingham.

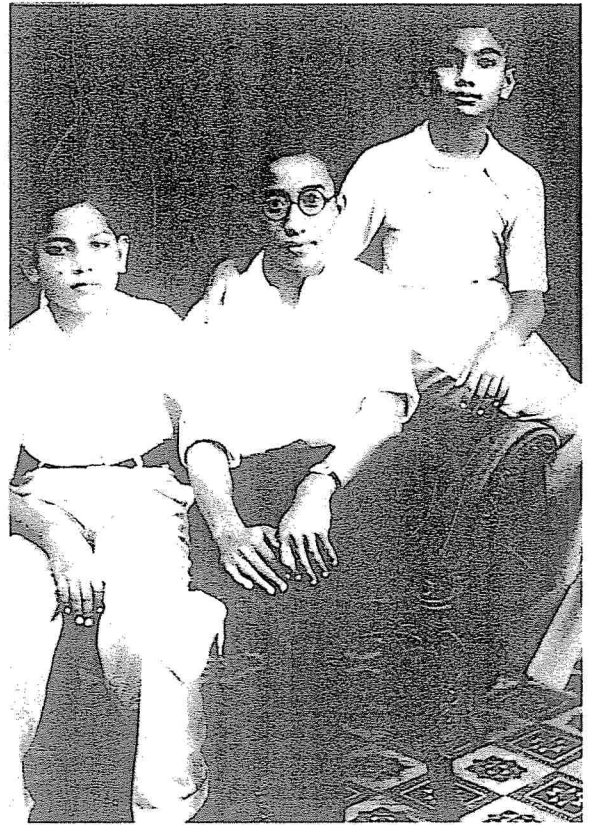
After being conferred his first degree, Tuanku Ja'afar did not return home directly. Still a teenager, the desire for more learning and new experiences was still strong in him and he resisted the temptation to be rushed into a career, choosing instead to continue using his options wisely.

With the permission of his father and inspired by his example, as he had then been ruling Negeri Sembilan as the eighth Yam Tuan Besar since 1933, Tuanku Ja'afar moved to Oxford University and enrolled in Balliol College to read

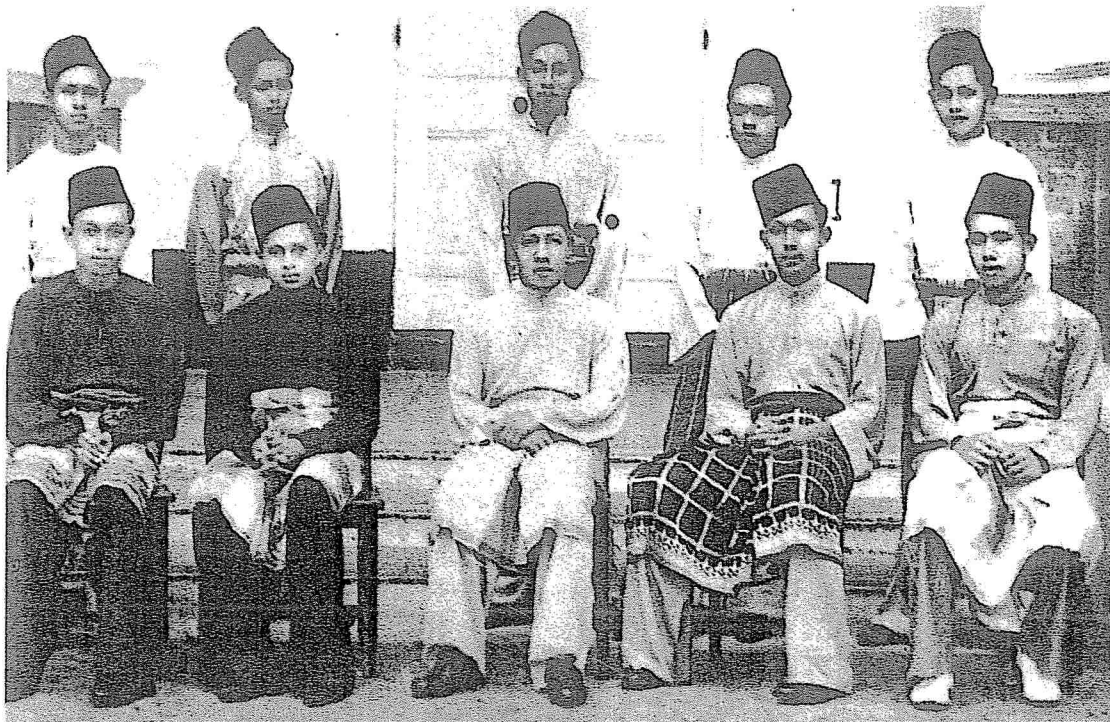




Tuanku Ja'afar ketika memasuki Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar
Tuanku Ja'afar during his early days at the MCKK



Tuanku Ja'afar (kiri), Syed Adnan (tengah) dan Tunku Daud (kiri)
From the left: Tuanku Ja'afar, Syed Adnan and Tunku Daud



Bakat kepimpinan baginda (berdiri di kiri sekali) terserlah apabila sejak awal lagi baginda telah dilantik sebagai ketua darjah
His leadership qualities were recognisable at a very early stage. His Majesty (standing extreme left) is seen here as class monitor

pulang ke tanah air. Sebaliknya sebagai seorang remaja, baginda masih terasa kehausan untuk mengisi dadanya dengan ilmu pengetahuan. Peluang yang masih ada pada Baginda digunakan sebaik-baiknya. Kerjaya adalah suatu bidang yang tidak perlu dikejar.

Dengan izin dan perangsang daripada ayahanda baginda yang pada masa itu sedang bertakhta sebagai Yam Tuan Besar Negeri Sembilan yang Kelapan (sejak 1933), baginda berpindah ke Oxford University. Baginda mendaftar di Balliol College untuk mengikuti kursus dalam bidang ekonomi. Ayahanda baginda sendiri adalah antara putera raja yang paling awal menerima pendidikan di England, iaitu di Inner Temple, juga dalam bidang undang-undang.

Pada tahun 1951, baginda terus merantau dalam lautan ilmu yang maha luas itu. Dari Oxford, baginda berhijrah ke London dan berdaftar di London School of Economics and Political Science, London University untuk mengikuti kursus dalam bidang Sains Politik dan bahasa Perancis. Ini dilakukan semata-mata untuk memenuhi segala ilmu di dada demi kecintaan baginda terhadap ilmu pengetahuan.

Setahun kemudian, baginda terpaksa menyahut seruan untuk kembali semula ke tanah air. Pada waktu itu, peluang yang ada pada seseorang anak Melayu yang mendapat pendidikan tinggi ialah dalam jabatan perkhidmatan awam.

economics. His father, incidentally, had been one of the first of the Malay princes to receive an education in England, also reading law, but in Inner Temple in London.

After 1951, Tuanku Ja'afar continued with his search for learning and knowledge. From Oxford, he moved to London and registered in the London School of Economics and Political Science, London University, to follow courses in Political Science and French. All of these efforts were expended to satiate his love of learning and desire for knowledge.

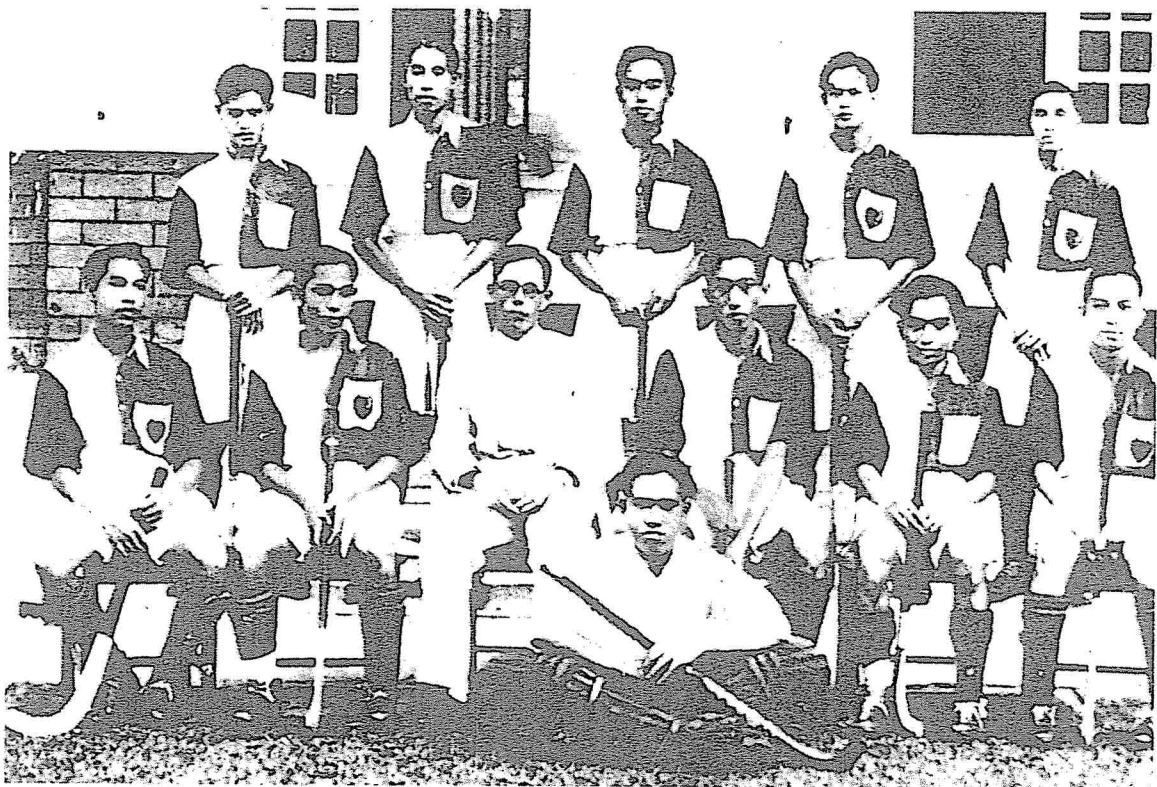
A year later, in 1952, he had to return to Malaya; at a time in which there were many opportunities in the public sector for a Malay with such a high level of learning and qualifications.

¹ Istana: Palace, or royal house. There are many royal palaces in the country, both ancient and modern, but there is little to rival the architectural grace and ancient majesty of the Old Wooden Palace in Seri Menanti, traditional seat of the Negeri Sembilan Royal family.

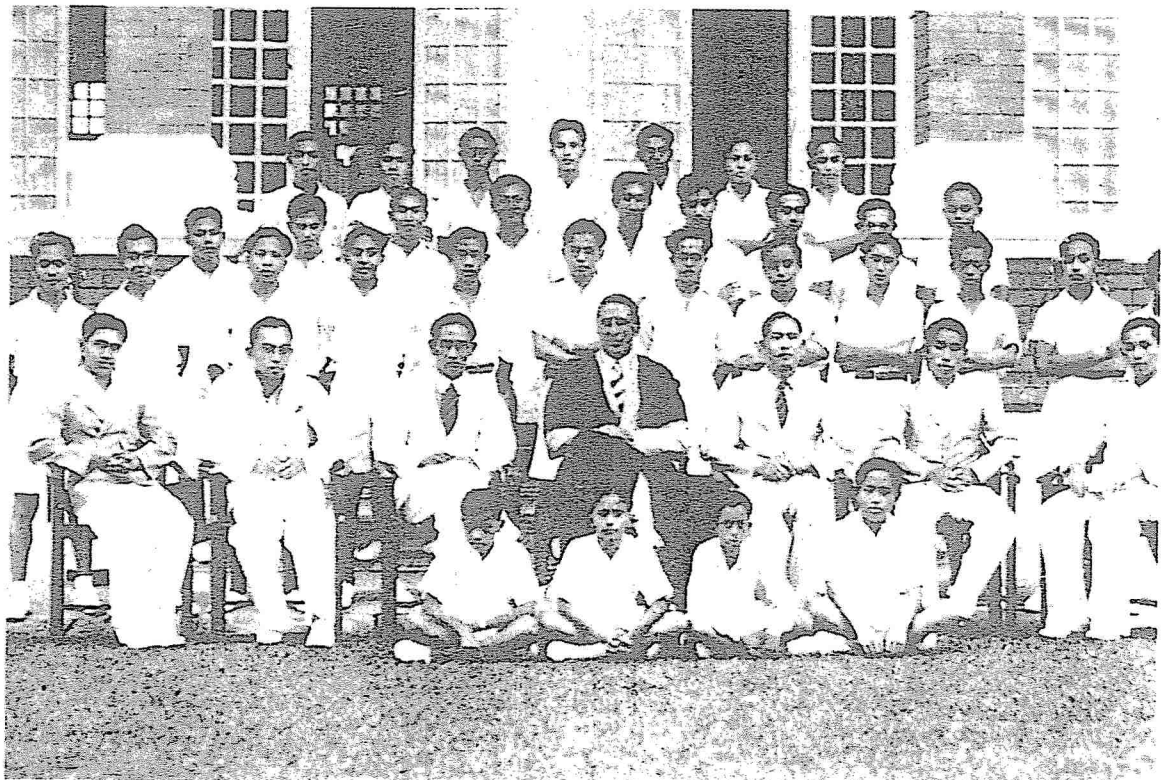




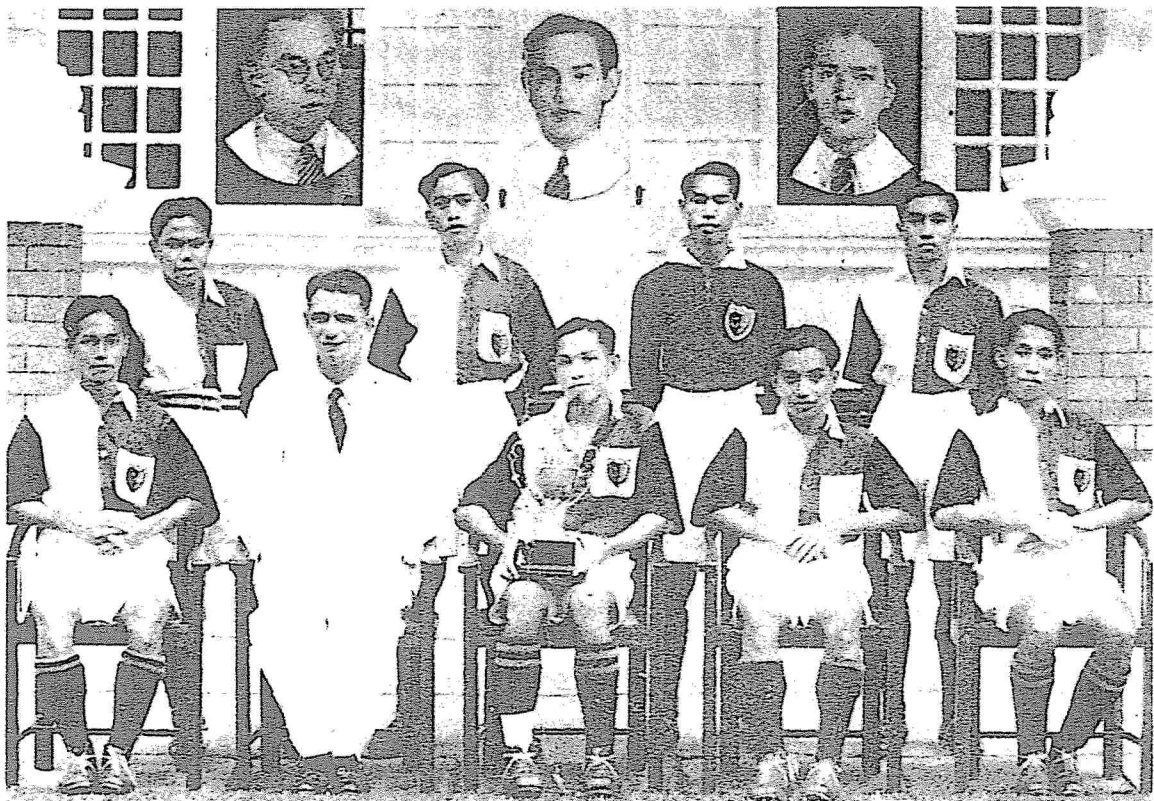
Tuanku Ja'afar mengambil bahagian cergas dan menampilkan kecemerlangan dalam pelbagai bidang sukan seperti bola sepak, kriket, tenis, hoki, badminton, skuasy dan catur. Baginda menjadi kapten untuk pasukan bola sepak, kriket dan hoki Maktab
Tuanku Ja'afar, demonstrating excellence and active participation in the different sporting fields such as football, cricket, tennis, hockey, badminton, squash and chess. His Majesty is seen here as Captain for College football, cricket and hockey teams respectively



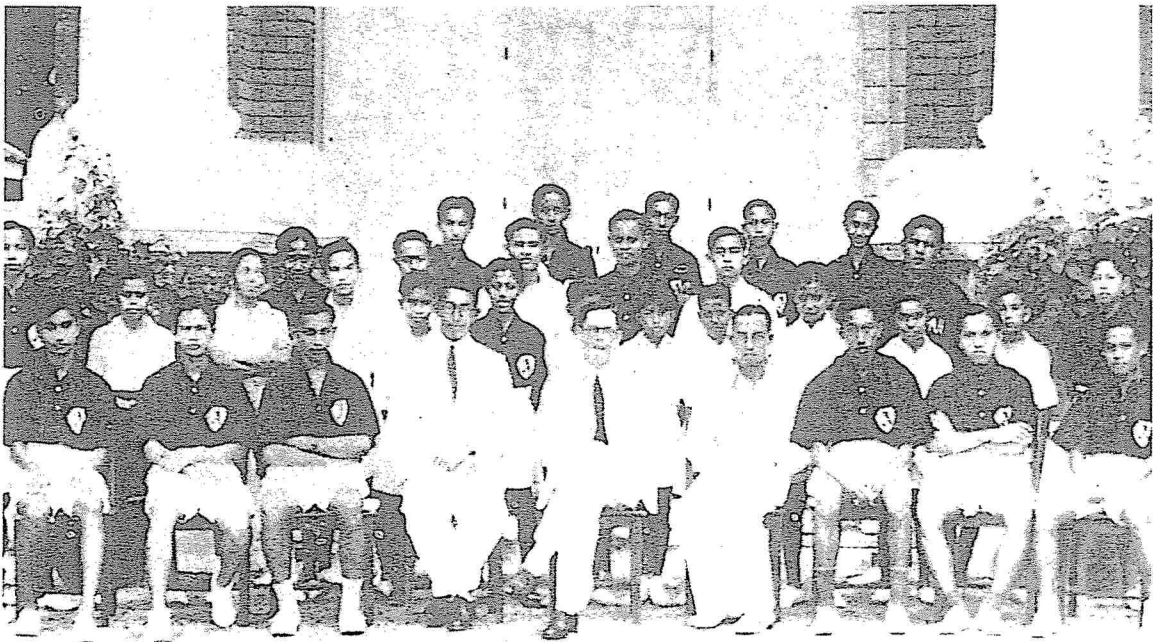
Pasukan Hoki XI 1939: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk nombor dua dari kiri; Abdul Razak Hussein duduk paling kanan
The College Hockey XI 1939: Tuanku Ja'afar seated second from left; Abdul Razak Hussein seated extreme right



Persatuan Geografi 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk paling kanan; Abdul Razak Hussein nombor dua dari kiri; di
 sebelahnyalah ialah Encik Ariffin dan Pengetua Kolej
*The Geographical Society 1940: His Majesty seated extreme right; Abdul Razak Hussein second from left; and
 next to Abdul Razak Hussein are Encik Ariffin and the College Principal*



Pasukan Bola Sepak XI 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk di tengah memegang piala kemenangan. Pada tahun itu, Pasukan Bola Sepak MCKK bermain 14 kali; menang 12 dan seri 2, mencipta rekod tanpa kalah
The College Football Team XI 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar is seated in the middle. It was a record year for MCKK football team; 14 matches played, 12 won and 2 drawn

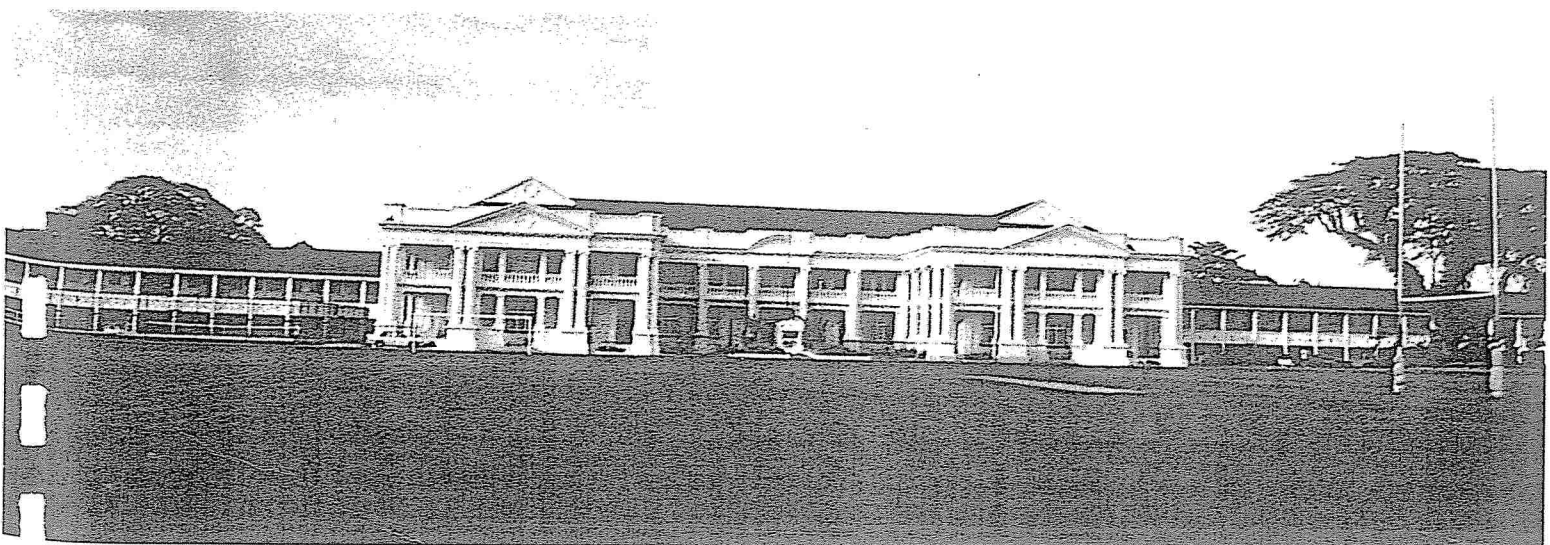


Ahmad House: Juara Pertandingan Sukan Kolej 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar duduk nombor tiga dari kiri; di sebelah baginda ke arah kanan ialah Encik Salleh, Mr. C.W. Jackman dan Abdul Razak Hussein
Ahmad House; Winner of the House Championship, 1940: Tuanku Ja'afar seated third from left; to his right are Encik Salleh, Mr. C.W. Jackman and Abdul Razak Hussein

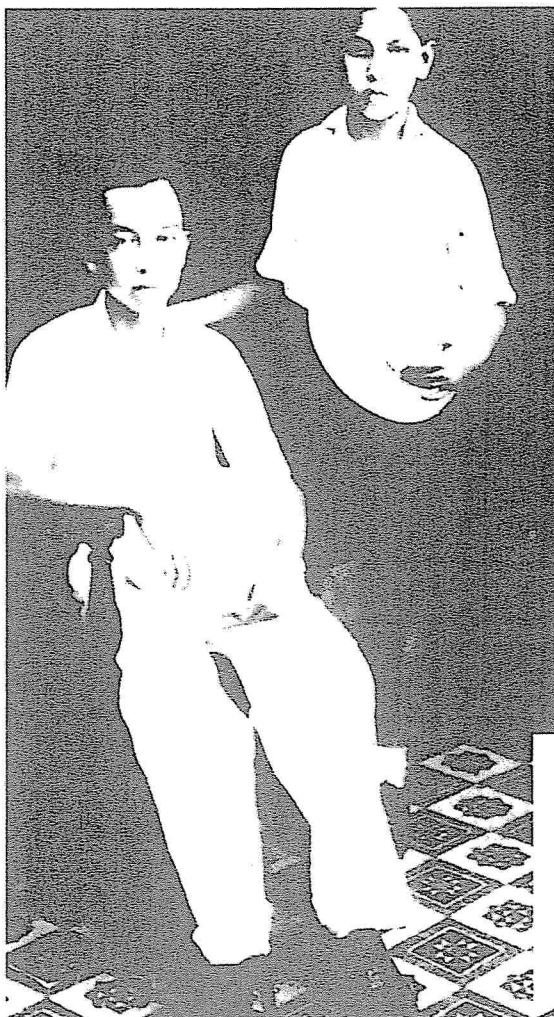
Sesekali pada musim cuti hujung minggu, baginda (duduk kiri sekali) bersama-sama kawan mengembara ke luar Bandar Diraja Kuala Kangsar. Duduk nombor tiga dari kanan ialah Abdul Razak Hussein
Occasionally, at weekends, His Majesty (seated extreme left) together with his friends would explore the outskirts of Kuala Kangsar, the Royal Town of Perak. Seated third from right is Abdul Razak Hussein



Kecemerlangan di bilik darjah yang diimbangi dengan kegiatan sukan melayakkan baginda (duduk sebelah kiri) dilantik sebagai ketua murid MCKK pada 1940
Excellence in the classroom and his involvement in extra-curricular activities caused His Majesty (seated left) to be elected head boy of MCKK in 1940



Bangunan utama Maktab Melayu Kuala Kangsar
The main building of the Malay College Kuala Kangsar



Bersama-sama sahabat karib baginda di Maktab Melayu, Abdul Razak Hussein. Baginda pernah mengalahkan Abdul Razak dalam perlawanan akhir skuasy dan tenis pada 1939

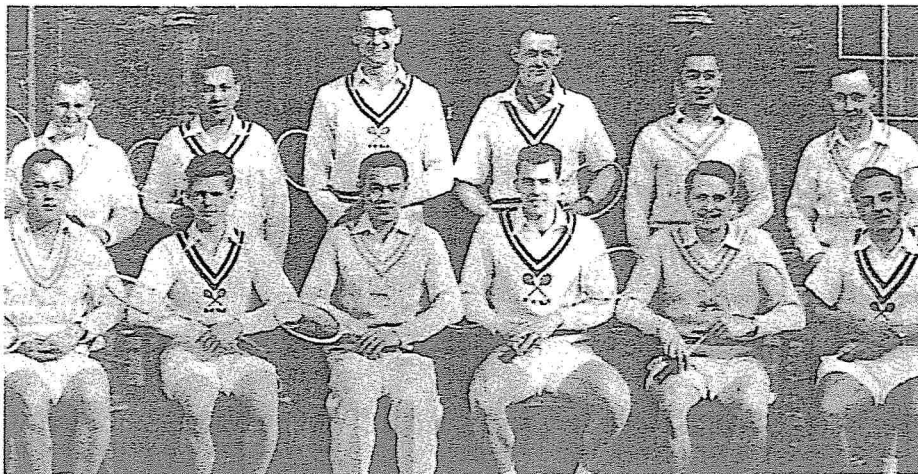
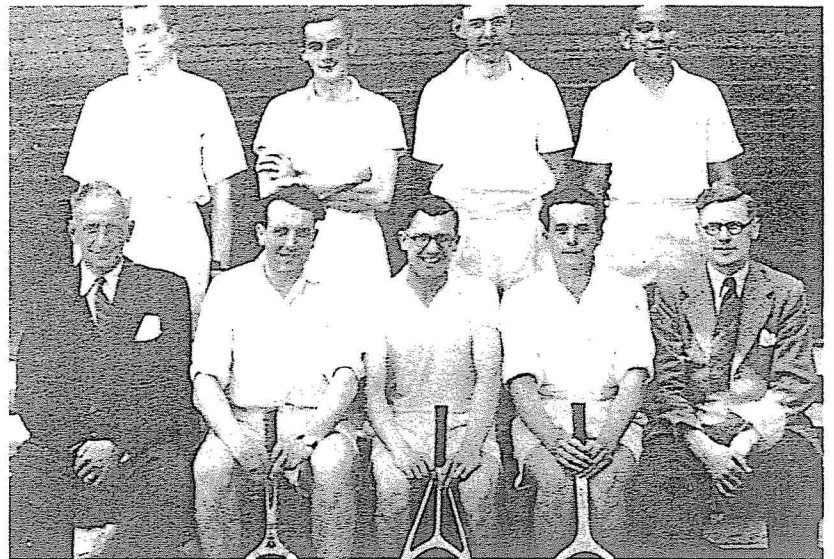
Together with his best friend in the Malay College Kuala Kangsar, Abdul Razak Hussein. His Majesty had just beaten the latter in the finals of the squash and tennis tournaments in 1939



Tuanku Ja'afar bersama-sama sahabat karib Tuanku Ahmad Shah (kemudian Sultan Pahang) dan Abdul Razak Hussein (Gambar 1948)

Tuanku Ja'afar with Tuanku Ahmad Shah (later the Sultan of Pahang) and Abdul Razak Hussein (circa 1948)

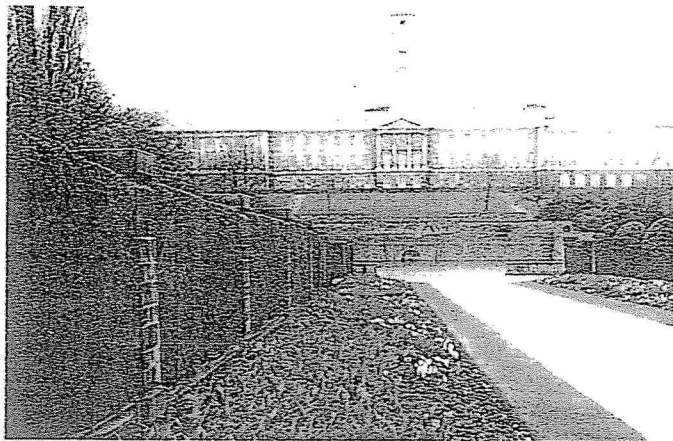
Semasa di University of
Nottingham, mewakili Universiti
dalam pasukan tenis, 1949
*Representing the University of
Nottingham in tennis, 1949*



Mewakili Oxford University dalam
perlawanan badminton melawan
Cambridge University, 1952
*Representing Oxford University in a
badminton match against
Cambridge University, 1952*

Pasukan tenis Kelab Balliol College,
Oxford University, 1952
*The tennis team of Balliol College,
Oxford University, 1952*

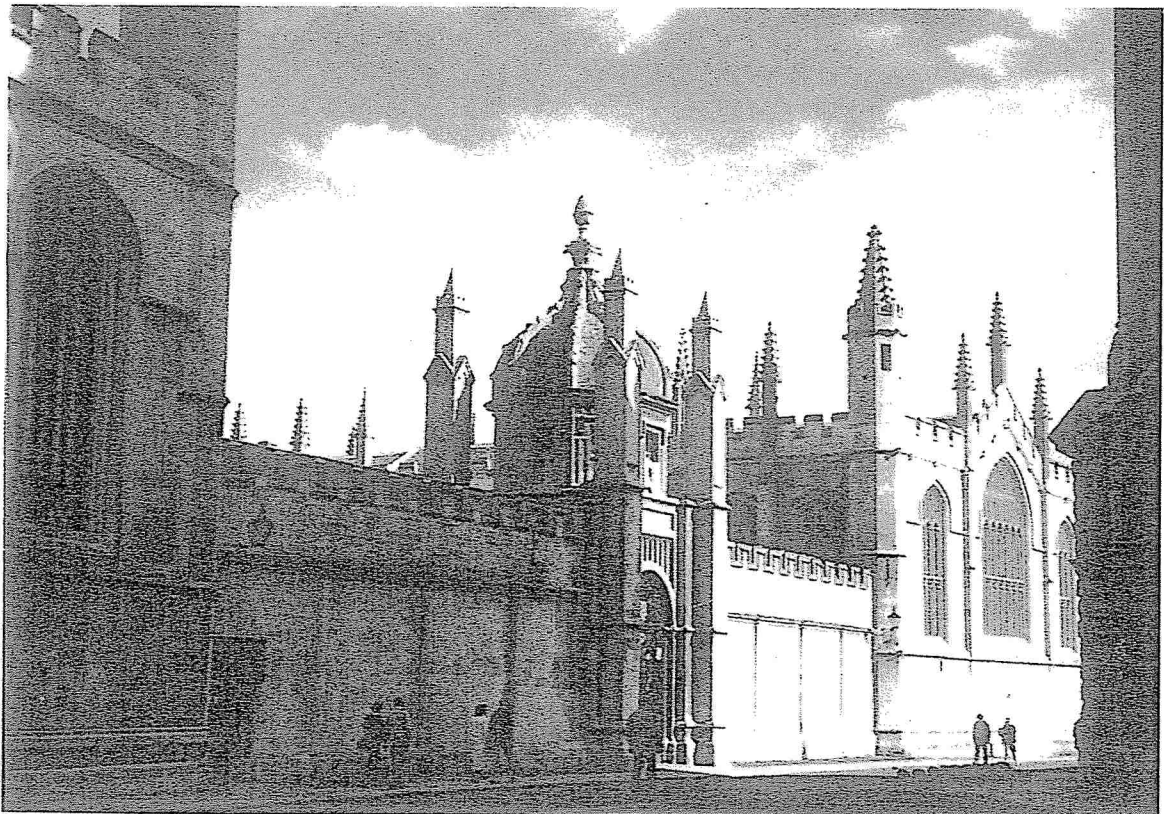




Bangunan utama
University of Nottingham
*The main building of the
University of Nottingham*



Bangunan Fakulti
Undang-Undang
*The Law Faculty
building*



Salah sebuah bangunan lama Oxford University
One of the old buildings at Oxford University