

CHAPTER III

OWNER AND CONTROL OF THE TIN DREDGING COMPANIES, 1954 & 1964

As stated very much earlier, the data for the ownership and control of the tin dredging companies were obtained only for the years 1954 and 1964, and only for about twenty-two companies. Under such circumstances, only comparisons can be made. But such comparisons alone are quite sufficient to show the changes in ownership and control in the tin dredging companies for a period of ten years. Our main aim would be to find out where the capital for the tin dredging companies originally came from and the changes that have taken place during the period from 1954 to 1964.

Table I on the next page compares the share-ownership of the foreign and local investors for the year 1954. It can be observed from the table that the capital for the tin dredging companies initially came from overseas countries. On the whole, we can safely say that more than 75% of the capital supplied to the dredging companies did not come from within Malaya. This becomes obvious by glancing through the various companies presented in the table. The local investors contributed less than 25% of the capital required by the dredging companies. The capital came mainly from England. (In fact, we should bear in mind that most of the companies are interlinked through directorships and secretaries, and in many cases we can find the same individuals holding substantial amounts of shares in separate but interlinked companies. We shall examine this characteristic of the foreign companies in a later chapter). Because of the fact that a greater portion of the capital came from investors outside Malaya it was only natural that the foreigners claimed ownership and control of the tin dredging companies. Ownership and control were vested mainly in the hands of the British and the Australians. The main reason why ownership and control of the companies went to the British and Australians was because most of the tin dredging companies were originally started in the countries of foreign investors. Some of the earliest dredging companies were incorporated in England and because of a sort of monopoly being practised, only the British could subscribe for shares in these new enterprises. As such, a greater part of the issued shares naturally went into the hands of individuals in England. Similarly, when the companies were started in Australia we, too, find that the majority of the issued shares were being bought by the Australians. The early source of capital for the tin dredging companies was therefore not internal but external. An examination of the share registers in the Registry of Companies will also

Table I : Total Foreign and Local Shareownership, 1954

1.	K. Kamper Tin Fields	1,002,000	80.0%	242,000	22.0%
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	98,575	97.6	2,425	2.4
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	96,000	77.5	28,600	22.5
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	300,000	71.3	200,000	28.7
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	127,000	86.2	22,000	3.8
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	100,000	71.7	39,400	28.3
7.	Anglo-Oriental (M) Ltd.	250,000	100.0	-	-
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	100,000	78.2	28,000	21.8
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	1,900,000	66.0	978,000	34.0
10.	Renong Consolidated.	146,000	91.4	14,000	8.6
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	2,072,000	66.6	999,000	33.4
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	137,000	70.1	59,000	29.9
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	1,540,000	75.3	505,000	24.7
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	3,000,000	96.0	127,000	4.0
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	3,000,000	96.0	127,000	4.0
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	1,266,000	98.1	24,000	1.9
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	1,406,000	81.3	323,000	18.7
18.	Larut Tin Fields	730,000	61.9	462,000	38.1
	TOTAL	14,270,975		4,059,925	

reveal investors from India, Sweden, Spain and so on but their numbers are quite negligible. (8). Generally, therefore, ownership and control of the tin dredging companies in the early days of their operations were in the hands of the foreigners and not the local people.

With reference to Table I again, it will be seen that in the 1950s, particularly around 1954, the total amount of capital of the tin dredging companies amounted to about slightly more than \$18,000,000. But of this big amount, foreign investment amounted to about \$14,000,000 whilst the capital contributed by the local investors amounted to only about a third of the foreign investment (that is, about \$4,000,000). (9). This is in fact a vast difference and we can examine the reasons for this difference later on. But for the present we can say that foreign investment was bigger because there were a lot of willing investors from the foreign nations. In 1954, the number of foreign investors was about 7000 in contrast to the number of local investors whose number stood only at about 2000. This becomes evident from Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 which clearly show the change in the number of investors from 1954 to 1964. There is nothing strange about the distribution in 1954. The early dredging companies were started overseas and not in Malaya, and as such preference of share-ownership was given to the foreigners. Capital was available in Europe but not Malaya. This difference could be attributed to the fact that Malaya was then very underdeveloped. Under such circumstances, it was natural that the dredging companies in the early days were foreign-owned. At this stage we must remember that there were also the privately owned mines of the Chinese, but the amounts of capital involved in their cases were small because of the way their companies were organised and the methods they employed in the mining of tin.

A detailed analysis of the ownership and control of the tin dredging companies is presented in Tables 2, 3, and 4. An examination of these tables will show that the greater part of the local investment came from the Chinese and some locally incorporated companies. The Chinese, who were then the most prosperous among the local population, supplied about \$3,000,000 worth of capital to the tin dredging companies in 1954. The locally incorporated companies, on the other hand, supplied only about \$500,000. The difference is about six times. One of the reasons for this is that the number of locally incorporated companies

(8) Share Registers, Registry of Companies.

(9) Op. Cit.

Table 2 : Share-ownership of Indians and Chinese, 1954

		Indians		Chinese	
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	12,000	0.9	200,000	16.0
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	125	0.1	800	0.8
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	4,300	3.5	19,000	15.3
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	9,000	2.1	100,000	23.7
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	100	0.1	22,000	4.7
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	2,300	1.7	37,000	26.5
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.	-	-	-	-
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	6,000	4.7	17,000	13.3
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	32,000	1.1	740,000	25.7
10.	Renong Consolidated.	50	0.03	3,600	2.3
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	64,000	2.1	897,000	29.2
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	1,950	0.9	40,000	20.5
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	700,000	3.4	380,000	18.6
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	-	-	-
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	9,900	0.3	100,000	3.2
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	1,100	0.1	17,000	1.3
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	51,000	3.0	210,000	12.1
18.	Larut Tin Fields	38,000	3.2	260,000	21.8
	TOTAL	301,825		3,043,400	

Table 3 : Share-ownership of the Malays and Local Companies, 1954

1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	1,100	0.1	36,000	3.0	
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	-	-	1,500	1.5	
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	4,300	3.5	
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	1,300	0.3	9,500	2.3	
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-	
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	100	0.1	-	-	
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	600	0.5	4,200	3.3	
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	7,200	0.3	199,000	6.9	
10.	Renong Consolidated.	-	-	10,000	6.3	
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	28,000	0.9	9,500	0.3	
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin-Ddg Ltd.	600	0.3	13,900	7.1	
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	18,000	0.9	33,000	1.8	
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	-	-	-	
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	200	0.01	17,000	0.5	
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	-	-	6,000	0.5	
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	4,500	0.3	55,000	3.3	
18.	Larut Tin Fields	500	0.1	163,000	13.4	
	TOTAL	62,100		561,900		

Table 4 : Share-ownership of foreigners and foreign companies

1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	970,000	77.3	32,400	2.7
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	97,575	97.6		
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	96,000	77.7	-	-
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	300,000	71.6	-	-
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	127,000	95.2	-	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	97,000	69.8	-	-
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.	600	0.22	249,400	99.8
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	100,000	78.2	-	-
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	1,900,000	66.0	-	-
10.	Renong Consolidated.	130,000	81.4	16,000	10.0
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	2,071,715	67.5	75,000	-
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	62,000	32.7	75,000	38.4
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	1,350,000	66.0	190,000	9.3
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	-	-	-
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	800,000	25.7	2,200,000	70.3
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	1,200,000	23.0	66,000	5.1
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	810,000	46.8	596,000	34.5
18.	Larut Tin Fields	730,000	61.5		
	TOTAL	10,842,175		3,424,800	

were then small in number and their own capitals were also small. The Indians, who were comparatively poorer than the Chinese (due to the fact that most of them were only wage-earners) had only about \$300,000 to the pool, and the Malays, who were or could be considered as economically backward, contributed only about \$60,000. In contrast to the above figures, the foreigners (that is, the individuals) invested a substantial amount of about \$10,000,000 in the tin dredging companies. At the same time, the foreign incorporated companies held about \$3,000,000 worth of shares. On the whole, ownership and control became vested in the hands of the foreign investors, both individuals and companies.

In terms of percentage, there was not a single case in which the local share-ownership in any single company exceeded 40%. The highest figure that is worth quoting is that of the Larut Tin Fields in which the amount of shares was about 38% of the total amount of shares in that company. There were about 76 dredges in 1953 and 1954 and relatively, all of them were owned and controlled by the foreigners. This was to be expected as the early population of Malaya was poor. The standard of living, particularly, was very low. The Malays could just manage to survive from the produce of their land and the Indians who were imported from India as wage-earners were not very well-off either. Of course, we can say that there were a few rich Indians, especially those who held high offices with the government but they were actually few in number. The people who could really be considered rich were the Chinese, and they were the ones who could afford to buy quite large amounts of shares in the tin dredging companies. Besides being rich, they were more enterprising and economically more advanced. Of, course, their contributions, when compared to those of the foreigners, were small, but the fact remains that they were the most important investors among the local population. (If we were to take into consideration the privately owned mines of the Chinese, the ownership and control of the Chinese in the tin mining industry is bigger than what we have just said but unfortunately we have to confine ourselves to the tin dredging companies alone).

With reference to Tables 2, 3 and 4 again, another interesting feature of ownership and control can be observed. A careful look through the various companies will show that those who bought shares, irrespective of foreigners or Malaysians, concentrated their investment in a few large companies. The most popular of these companies included the Larut Tin Fields, The Sungei Way Dredging Limited, the Berjuntai Tin Dredging, the Lower Perak Tin Dredging and the Austral-Amalgamated Tin and also the Petaling Tin Limited.

Table 5 : Chinese and Indian Investors, 1954 and 1964

		Chinese, 1954	Chinese, 1964	Indians, 1954	Indians, 1964
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	163	1064	23	77
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	3	13	3	-
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	59	56	27	22
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	103	-	20
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	19	1	1	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	31	24	2	1
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.				
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	21	25	11	9
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	163	394	16	71
10.	Renong Consolidated.	9	-	1	-
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	389	1396	58	62
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	42	174	7	26
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	219	805	46	109
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	1120	-	132
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	66	1147	9	114
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	39	1228	3	121
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	121	1382	11	140
18.	Larut Tin Fields	250	185	58	31
		1,594	9117	276	935
	TOTAL				

Table 6 : Number of Malay and Other Shareholders, 1954 and 1964 *

	Malays, 1954	Malays, 1964	Others, 1954	Others, 1964	*
1. K. Kampar Tin Fields	3	17	-	-	-
2. Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
3. Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
4. Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	4	-	-	-
5. Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
6. Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	-	-	-	-	-
7. Anglo-Oriental (M) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	-
8. Jahan Tin Ddg Ltd.	4	3	-	-	-
9. Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	4	12	-	-	-
10. Renong Consolidated.	-	-	1	-	-
11. Petaling Tin Ltd.	-	25	-	-	-
12. Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	1	6	1	1
13. Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	20	29	4	11	11
14. Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	110	-	5	5
15. Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	1	21	-	-	-
16. Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	-	26	-	-	-
17. Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	7	34	1	-	-
18. Larut Tin Fields	16	8	-	-	-
TOTAL	55	290	12	17	17

Note:

* Includes Pakistanis, Eurasians etc.

Table 7 : Number of Foreigners and Foreign Companies 1954 and 1964

	1954#	1964#	1954*	1964*
1. K. Kampar Tin Fields	1187	666	1	13
2. Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	288	95	-	-
3. Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	358	150	-	-
4. Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	402	303	-	-
5. Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	267	5	-	-
6. Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	202	182	-	-
7. Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.				
8. Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	116	41	-	-
9. Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	475	233	-	12
10. Renong Consolidated.	245	-	2	-
11. Petaling Tin Ltd.	1346	492	-	6
12. Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	94	96	19	26
13. Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	557	434	6	60
14. Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	285	-	-
15. Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	463	536	24	42
16. Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	290	1733	5	94
17. Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	337	967	62	60
18. Larut Tin Fields	190	159	1	5
TOTAL	6819	6377	127	318

Note
Foreign Individuals
* Foreign Companies

Table 8 : Number of local Companies as Investors, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	3	56
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	2	19
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	4	4
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	-	3
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.		
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	4	4
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	9	26
10.	Renong Consolidated.	6	-
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	2	22
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	3	22
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	8	61
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	19
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	7	66
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	4	67
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	8	31
18.	Larut Tin Fields	9	8
	TOTAL	69	431

There is a very good reason why investment should be concentrated mainly in these few companies. The decision to invest depends on the prospects and profitability of the various companies. These few companies were incidentally some of the largest companies in the tin mining industry and were also some of the best profit-making ones. As such, those who were willing and able to invest did so by buying shares in these few companies. As for the remaining companies, their shares were not attractive because their prospects were much less compared to the few mentioned earlier. There was, in fact, more confidence in the better organization and operations of the larger companies.

In this respect, there seems to be no basic difference between the foreigners and the local residents as far as share-buying was concerned. It merely shows that they are also profit-motivated and though considered backward, they were still able to concentrate in the areas in which the more "advanced" foreigners considered worthwhile.

In 1954, therefore, we find that the greater part of the capital of the tin dredging companies came mainly from outside Malaya. The share capital of the local residents was small, only about a fifth of that of the foreigners and foreign companies. At the same time, the number of local share holders by races was also small.

With reference to tables 5,6,7 and 8 there were only 1500 Chinese, 280 Indians, 60 Malays and 12 others who held shares, in contrast to about 6800 foreigners and 130 foreign companies. The ownership and control of the tin dredging companies was mainly in the hands of the foreigners who could supply the capital to start and operate the tin dredging enterprises in Malaya.

But this sort of situation was not to last for long especially as the years went by. For some reasons, we will find that the shares held by foreigners did not seem to increase at a rate as fast as that of the local investors. It will be seen that there has been a decrease in foreign share ownership of about one \$1,000,000 worth of shares. This can be seen in Table 9. Decreases in share ownership of the foreigners are noted in about seven companies. Instead, the amount of investment of the local people has increased considerably. In some companies, the percentage of shares held by the foreigners dropped by as much as 40%, such as in the case of Lower Perak Tin Dredging Ltd. in which the shares held by the foreigners (both individuals and companies) dropped from \$3,000,000 to \$1,800,000.

Table 9 : Shares owned by Foreigners and Foreign Companies 1954 & 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage 1	Percentage 2
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	1,002,400	1,429,100	80.0	62.4
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	97,575	288,500	97.6	95.7
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	96,000	87,000	77.5	77.7
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	300,000	230,000	71.7	53.7
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	127,000	150,000	85.2	99.8
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	100,050	270,000	71.7	44.7
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.	250,000	250,000	100.0	100.0
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	100,000	530,000	78.2	39.2
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	1,900,000	411,600	66.0	31.5
10.	Renong Consolidated.	146,000	159,700	91.4	99.8
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	2,071,715	1,273,000	66.6	34.1
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	137,000	288,000	70.0	0.9
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	1,540,000	1,072,000	75.3	49.9
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	364,000	-	6.8
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	3,000,000	1,895,000	96.0	58.5
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	1,266,000	3,600,000	98.1	53.0
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	1,406,000	1,500,000	81.3	24.6
18.	Larut Tin Fields	730,000	230,000	61.9	40.0
	TOTAL	14,269,740	13,967,900		

Note : 1).....1954
2).....1964

Table 10 : Shares owned by Foreign Individuals, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage	Percentage
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	970,000	1,300,000	77.3	56.8
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	97,575	228,500	97.6	95.7
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	96,000	87,000	77.7	69.4
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	300,000	230,000	71.6	53.4
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	127,000	150,000	85.2	99.8
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	97,000	270,000	69.6	44.7
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.				
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	600	5	0.2	0.02
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	1,900,000	300,000	66.0	22.9
10.	Renong Consolidated.	130,000	700	31.4	0.4
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	2,071,715	1,200,000	66.6	32.0
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	62,000	90,000	31.7	4.0
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	1,350,000	745,000	66.0	34.8
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	264,000		5.0
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	800,000	1,700,000	25.7	52.5
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	1,200,000	2,600,000	93.0	38.2
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	810,000	1,200,000	46.8	20.3
18.	Larut Tin Fields	730,000	230,000	61.9	40.0
	TOTAL	10,721,890	10,395,205		

Table 11 : Shares owned by Foreign Companies, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage	Percentage
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	32,400	129,100	2.7%	5.6%
2.	Austral-Melay Tin Ltd.	-	-	-	-
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	-	-	-	-
7.	Anglo-Oriental (M) Ltd.	249,400	249,995	99.8	100.0
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	-	-	-
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	-	111,600	-	48.6
10.	Renong Consolidated.	16,000	159,000	10.0	99.4
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	-	73,000	-	2.1
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	75,000	198,000	38.4	4.9
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	190,000	327,000	9.3	15.1
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	100,000	-	1.8
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	2,200,000	195,000	70.3	6.0
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	66,000	1,000,000	5.1	14.8
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	596,000	300,000	34.1	4.3
18.	Larut Tin Fields	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	3,354,800	3,842,695		

Table 11 : Shares owned by Foreign Companies, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage	Percentage
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	32,400	129,100	2.7%	5.6%
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	-	-	-	-
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	-	-	-	-
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.	249,400	249,995	99.9	100.0
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	-	-	-
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	-	111,600	-	48.6
10.	Renong Consolidated.	16,000	159,000	10.0	99.4
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	-	73,000	-	2.1
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	75,000	198,000	38.4	4.9
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	190,000	327,000	9.3	15.1
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	100,000	-	1.8
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	2,200,000	195,000	70.3	6.0
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	66,000	1,000,000	5.1	14.8
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	596,000	300,000	34.1	4.3
18.	Larut Tin Fields	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	3,354,800	3,842,695		

Large sales of shares seemed to have taken place in such big companies as the Larut Tin Fields, the Lower Perak Tin Dredging Ltd. and the Rantau Tin Dredging Company, the Austral-Amalgamated Tin, the Kg. Lanjut Tin Dredging Ltd. In the case of the Rantau Tin Dredging Company, the effect of selling shares has been so great that it had to wind up this year. The reason for such a happening could have been small profits or a diminishing supply of tin. Some of these reasons we shall examine in much more detail later on.

By examining in detail the total number of shares held as foreign interest, it would enable us to find out who have been selling the shares. Table 9 has been broken up into Tables 10 and 11 in order that the changes in the foreign interest from 1954 to 1964 can be appreciated. It can be observed from Tables 9, 10 and 11 that most of the shares of foreign interest are held by foreign individuals. The number of shares held by foreign individuals in 1954 amounted to about \$10,700,000 whilst those held by foreign incorporated stood at only \$3,400,000. The situation has not changed much in 1964. But we do notice one very interesting feature and that is the total number of shares held by foreign individuals has gone up; on the other hand, the foreign companies seem to be holding less shares in total. Relatively, the amount of shares held by foreigners seem to follow a certain trend. In most cases, in at least more than 65% of the companies, there has been a decline in the percentage of shares held by foreigners. And in many cases, too, we find that the percentage has dropped from more than 50% to below 50% and many seemed to be following the same trend (Table 10). Only in two or three cases do we notice the figures remaining about the same since 1954. But on the whole, reductions in certain companies were compensated by increases in others. Relatively, the ownership and control of the tin dredging companies of the "foreigners are declining quite rapidly". This may be contrary to absolute figures which in some cases show increases in share ownership. But we must remember that since 1954, many companies have increased their issued capital and these newly sold shares were not bought in great numbers by foreigners but mostly by the local residents. As such the percentage of the foreign share-ownership to the total would fall and as we will see later, those of the local residents would go up, for the mere fact that they bought more than the foreigners. But for the time being let us bear in mind that even though the shares of the foreigners have been more or less the same since 1954 (standing at about \$13,000,000), the percentage of their ownership and control has very much decreased. And it is important to bear in mind that it is impossible for their share of the ownership and control to increase very much, if there is, because local interest is increasing tremendously. As for the decline

in the share of ownership and control by the foreigners, we should note that it is the foreign companies and not the individuals who are selling their shares. We can still find foreign individuals buying shares in some companies, but not in amounts as great as those bought by the local population. But in both cases we generally find that percentage declining and especially with reference to most of the companies. We shall examine the reasons for this behaviour in a later chapter.

In contrast to the foreigners, the local shareholders seem to be increasing in number. Whilst the number of foreign shareholders have decreased from 7,000 to 6,600 (Table 7) from 1954 to 1964 (Table 5), the number of local shareholders have increased from about 2,000 in 1954 to about 550% over the ten-year-period is indeed tremendous. It merely shows in increasing sense of participation by the local population in the Malayan tin dredging companies. But of all the notable increases in the number of shareholders, it is evident that the Chinese have shown greatest progress. Their numbers have increased from a mere 1,500 to 9,000 (Table 5), and considering also the companies which are foreign incorporated (of which no data was available) their numbers should be even more. But giving attention to the locally incorporated companies only, we see that the Chinese are becoming increasingly important as investors in the tin dredging companies. And judging from the individual companies, a certain trend regarding the Chinese ownership and control seems to be present. The Chinese seem to concentrate their capital heavily in certain large companies like the Sungei Way Dredging Ltd., the Berjuntai Tin Dredging and the Lower Perak Tin Dredging Ltd. Even better evidence of growing Chinese dominance in the dredging companies can be obtained from the Selangor Tin Dredging Ltd. and the Petaling Tin Lt. which were only started in 1964 and 1957 respectively. In the Selangor Tin Dredging Ltd. there are about 1,400 local shareholder, of which 1,100 are Chinese, compared to about 280 foreigners. This situation could have been and in most cases was the reverse in the early years of the tin dredging companies.

But the question of dominance is only a matter of degree. As regards the foreigners, their numbers are definitely declining. The Chinese are increasing in great importance. But I feel it would be more interesting to examine the share ownerships of the Malays and the minority races, such as the Indians and others, in order to appreciate even more the importance of the Chinese. By doing thus, maybe we could also reveal an awakening of economic consciousness in the other races which have been branded as economically backward for quite a long time.

Table 12 : Shares owned by Chinese, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage	Percentage
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	200,000	600,000	16.0%	26.0%
2.	Austral-Melay Tin Ltd.	800	11,400	0.8	0.3
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	19,000	25,000	15.3	19.9
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	100,000	130,000	23.8	30.3
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	22,000	100	3.7	0.1
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	37,000	32,000	26.5	5.3
7.	Anglo-Oriental (M) Ltd.	-	-	-	-
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	17,000	26,000	13.3	19.1
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	740,000	700,000	25.7	53.5
10.	Renong Consolidated.	3,600	100	2.3	0.1
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	879,000	2,200,000	29.2	58.7
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	40,000	135,000	20.5	6.0
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	380,000	450,000	18.6	20.6
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	4,000,000	-	75.3
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	100,000	850,000	3.2	26.2
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	17,000	1,950,000	1.3	28.6
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	210,000	4,800,000	12.1	68.7
18.	Larut Tin Fields	260,000	300,000	21.8	51.2
	TOTAL	3,025,400	16,289,600		

And this is important for a developing nation like Malaysia. The rate of increase in the number of Indian investors appears to be quite remarkable, too. With reference to Table 5, one can notice that Indian investors in 1954 numbered only about 300. But the position has improved to such an extent that there are about 900 of them now. This is an increase of about 300% over the ten-year period, and when compared to the Chinese, this rate seems to be quite rapid. Unfortunately, we cannot say the same for the Malays. Due to several reasons, their investment in the tin dredging companies does not or in fact, have not increased very greatly. The number of Malays who actually take any great interest in the dredging business is actually small. The rate of increase in the number of Malay investors over the same period is rather slow. In 1954, the number of outstanding Malay investors in the tin dredging companies were 54. In Table 6, it is shown that there were only 280 Malay shareholders in 1964. This is an increase of about six times the 1954 figure. As for 'the Others', their number has remained small since 1954 and their position has not improved much over the period. But there is one point which is really worth noting. The locally incorporated companies, besides the Chinese, are beginning to participate very heavily in the tin dredging companies. There has been an increase in the number of such companies and their investment in the dredging business is substantial. With reference to Table 8, we will notice that the number of locally incorporated companies investing in the tin dredging companies has increased from about 70 to over 400. Some of the biggest amounts, in fact, come from such companies. This is due to the fact that they have the capital to do so. Individuals by themselves, however rich, cannot really compare with the capital of big businesses.

So far, we have noticed that in our analysis, the most overwhelming increase in the number of investors in the dredging companies has been shown by the Chinese. Some of them hold as much as 50,000 to 100,000 shares alone. The Chinese, being important in terms of numbers, are also showing their importance in the increasing amount of shares owned. In other words, we can say that the ownership and control of the tin dredging companies are moving in their direction. Naturally, it also means that the ownership and control are coming back into the hands of the local people. Dependence on foreign investment is declining.

Table 12, which contains figures for shares owned by the Chinese for 1954 and 1964, will show that the changes which have taken place within the ten years of our discussion have been very remarkable.

It is clear that the ownership and control of the Chinese in the tin dredging companies are growing in importance. In certain very extreme cases as the Ber-juntai Tin Dredging or the Sungei Way Dredging Ltd., the Chinese hold dominant positions. Out of the whole list, thirteen companies show increases in Chinese share ownership. These increases in the amount of Chinese owned shares have been made possible through the companies issuing more shares over the ten year period. Such a policy by the companies could have resulted from the deliberate need for more capital or it could have been a policy of allowing greater participation in the tin dredging companies by the local population. It could have very well been the influence of the government. However, the newly issued shares were bought more by the local population, especially the Chinese, and not by the foreigners. With reference to Table 12, it is evident that after a period of ten years, the investment of the Chinese has increased from about \$3,000,000 (in 1954) to about \$16,000,000 (in 1964). And the amount contributed by the Chinese is more than two-thirds of the capital supplied by the local population. A glance at Table 12 again will show that there are about five companies in which the Chinese owned more than 50% of the shares. In terms of voting power, the Chinese alone would have full control. Adding on the shares of the other local people, it merely shows that these few companies are owned by the local population. The situation was just the reverse in 1954 when such companies were foreign-owned. There is no doubt that changes in ownership and control from year to year are small, but over a period of ten years, such slow changes have accumulated to such an extent that they have meant a lot. In our context, of course, such changes have shifted the ownership of the tin dredging companies (or some of them) into the hands of the local population. If we were to examine the changes in share ownership not only of the Chinese but also of the other races in Malaya, it would become clear that the trends are also the same. But with reference to the Chinese again, it can be observed that about ten years ago, their shares were only about 25% of that of the foreigners. But the situation today is such that their investment has exceeded that of the foreigners and foreign companies put together. On the whole, we find that the trend for the foreigners is a declining one whereas for the Chinese it is a rising one. This does not mean that the foreigners are not buying any more shares in the tin dredging companies. What is actually taking place is that the sales of shares by the foreigners are exceeding what they purchase, so much so there is a decline in the amount owned. On the other hand, the Chinese are buying more than they sell and thus causing a rise in the amount of shares owned.

Table 13 : Shareownership of Local Companies, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage	Percentage
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	36,000	210,000	3.0%	9.1%
2.	Austral-Melay Tin Ltd.	1,500	160,000	1.5	4.0
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	4,300	6,800	3.5	5.4
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	9,500	50,000	2.3	11.7
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	-	300,000	-	49.7
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.				
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	4,200	43,000	3.3	31.7
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	199,000	120,000	6.9	9.2
10.	Renong Consolidated.	10,000	-	6.3	-
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	9,500	166,000	0.3	4.4
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	13,900	1,800,000	7.1	80.4
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	33,000	509,000	1.6	23.5
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	450,000	-	8.5
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	17,000	360,000	0.5	11.0
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	6,000	1,100,000	0.5	16.2
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	55,000	350,000	3.2	2.4
18.	Larut Tin Fields	163,000	30,000	13.7	4.4
	TOTAL	561,900	5,654,800		

There are a few companies in which the local population, not even the Chinese own any shares. This may appear to be quite unusual in view of the fact that the local people are subscribing for more shares than what they did ten years ago. But it must be brought to the readers notice that some of these companies, such as the Anglo-Oriental (M) Ltd., have not been issuing more shares since the day they were incorporated. The early 'monopoly' still exists in such companies. It is even more surprising that the Anglo-Oriental is owned not by individuals but by a few foreign companies.

Another outstanding group which invests heavily in the tin dredging companies are the locally incorporated companies. These firms are important in the sense that a few of them supply a great portion of the capital of the tin dredging companies. And we will find that their investments are channelled into the tin dredging companies because these are the only public companies in the tin mining industry. It is not possible for them to participate in the other companies owned by the Chinese because they are all privately-owned. The interest of other companies in the tin dredging companies has been growing steadily over the years. In 1954, almost all the dredging companies had less than ten other companies investing in them. The Rantau Tin Dredging Company, then one of the most prospective dredging companies, had only nine other companies investing in it. This sort of situation was quite usual because at that time Malaya was not independent and there were few companies operating in the country. In fact, some of these were small Chinese enterprises and they did not hold large amounts of shares in the tin dredging companies. Those of any magnitude were few in number and as such, we could not find many firms or companies investing heavily in the tin dredging business. This situation has changed over the ten-year period. As the country progressed, the number of companies also increased. Industrialization has brought about the incorporation of many more firms than the years immediately after the post-war period. Policies of diversification of activities by the firms had lead many to invest in other enterprises besides doing their own businesses. The number of companies that began to invest in the tin dredging companies also began to increase. Today, there are more than 400 companies having their investments in the dredging business. The total amount of shares owned by these companies have also increased tremendously. In 1954, the companies owned only about \$562,000 worth of shares. In 1964, the figure is about \$5,600,000. This change can be seen in Table 13. The increase for the companies over the period of ten years has been about ten times.

Table 14 : Shares owned by Malay Investors, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage	Percentage
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	1,100	7,350	0.1%	0.3%
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	-	-	-	-
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	1,300	3,500	0.3	0.8
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	-	-	-	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	100	-	0.1	-
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.				
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	600	600	0.5	0.4
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	7,200	12,500	0.3	10.0
10.	Renong Consolidated.	-	-	-	-
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	28,000	39,000	0.9	1.0
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	600	2,500	0.3	0.1
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	18,000	15,000	0.9	0.7
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	350,000	-	6.6
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	200	18,000	0.01	0.6
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	-	14,000	-	0.2
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	4,500	39,000	0.3	0.6
18.	Larut Tin Fields	500	2,300	0.1	0.1
	TOTAL	62,100	503,750		

Table 15 : Share-ownership of Indians, 1954 and 1964

		1954	1964	Percentage	Percentage
1.	K. Kampar Tin Fields	12,000	50,000	0.9%	2.3%
2.	Austral-Malay Tin Ltd.	125	-	0.13	-
3.	Kundang Tin Dredging Ltd.	4,300	6,600	3.5	5.3
4.	Pungah Tin Dredging Ltd.	9,000	14,800	2.1	3.5
5.	Katu Tin Dredging Ltd.	1,000	-	0.07	-
6.	Kg. Kamunting Tin Ddg.	2,300	2,000	1.7	0.3
7.	Anglo-Oriental(M) Ltd.				
8.	Johan Tin Ddg Ltd.	6,000	13,000	4.7	0.3
9.	Rantau Tin Ddg Co.	32,000	65,000	1.1	4.9
10.	Renong Consolidated.	50	-	0.03	-
11.	Petaling Tin Ltd.	64,000	69,000	2.1	1.8
12.	Kg. Lanjut Tin Ddg Ltd.	1,950	14,000	0.9	0.6
13.	Austral-Amalgamated Tin.	70,000	110,000	3.4	0.5
14.	Selangor Tin Ddg Ltd.	-	145,000	-	2.7
15.	Lower Perak Tin Ddg Ltd	9,900	120,000	0.3	3.7
16.	Berjuntai Tin Ddg.	1,100	130,000	0.08	1.9
17.	Sungei Way Ddg Ltd.	51,000	200,000	0.3	0.3
18.	Larut Tin Fields	38,000	23,000	3.2	0.4
	TOTAL	302,725	962,400		

This is very remarkable and it merely indicates that the interest of the companies in the tin mining industry as a whole is increasing. At present, the amount of investment owned by the companies constitute about one-seventh of the capital of the companies in this research. Though in absolute terms the shares of the local companies are rising quite fairly, yet relatively we find that they only have little ownership and control. The trend of buying more shares and greater participation is on the rise but ownership and control is still relatively small. Only in one case, Kampong Lanjut Tin Dredging Ltd, do we find the companies having almost complete ownership and control. These shares have risen from 7.1% to 80%. Together with the other local shareholders, they command 87% of the company.

In contrast to the Chinese and the local companies, the Indians and the Malays do not seem to make any remarkable progress as regards ownership and control of the tin dredging companies. The reason could be that they are not able to afford large amounts of capital. Incidentally, if one is to examine the registers of the dredging companies, a very obvious factor will stand out. Most of the Indian shareholders are "chettians" or money-lenders and most of the Malay shareholders are ministers, governors and government officers or great land owners.

It becomes clear that the number of Indians shareholders are increasing at faster rate than that of the Malays. (Table 5) Whereas the number of Indian shareholders have increased from about 300 to nearly thousand, the number of Malay shareholders has only increased from 77 to about 300. This was the level attained by the Indians ten years ago. We will also find that whereas the Indians do not own shares in about three companies, the Malays, on the other hand, do not own shares in more than fourteen companies. The interpretation is that ownership and control of the Malays in the tin dredging companies are rather small, though not negligible. But there is one encouraging factor. It is interesting to observe that in such recently started companies as the Petaling Tin Ltd. and the Selangor Tin Dredging Ltd. the Malays are showing a great interest. There is some indication any way. The newly started Selangor Tin Dredging Ltd. has about 100 Malay shareholders. This is an improvement over all the other companies which after almost a generation of operation still have less than thirty Malay shareholders each. It would be rather discouraging if such a situation continues but unfortunately it does not appear to be so. Of course, we must realize that this is only one factor which could be used as basis for judgement of economic advancement. It is not totally reliable but it could be a good indicator.

Turning to the share ownership of the Indians and Malays, we will find even more interesting features. Tables 14 and 15 show a picture quite contrary to that of Tables 5, 6 and 7. In Tables 6 and 7, we found that the number of Malay shareholders increased less than the Indians. But this pessimism is being compensated by the optimism in Tables 14 and 15. It clearly shows that the total number of shares of the Malays have increased at a faster rate than that of the Indians. There was about 800% increase on the Malay side whereas there was only about 300% increase on the Indian side. But for both the Indians and the Malays, we, too, observe a rising trend in the number of shares held even though their numbers are not very great. In the case of the Malays it clearly shows that the greater amount of shares bought and held were done by some few rich individuals. Similarly for the Indians.

Judging from the shares owned by the Indians and the Malays, one will, of course, notice the small percentage of ownership and control in their hands. When compared to the Chinese or the foreigners, this is indeed a very small proportion of the total investment. The number of shares of the Malays rose from sixty-two thousand to about half a million whereas the Indians are holding about a million shares. This is the same as saying the Indians own about 3% of the companies and the Malays about only 1%. There are indeed very small when compared to the 60% owned by the Chinese or the 30% owned by the foreigners. The number of shareholders of the other races (included under the heading "others") is even smaller and so too are their shares. As such I feel that it would not make much difference by excluding them from our discussion.

To summarize the whole analysis so far we can briefly say that the foreigners are relatively losing control in the tin dredging companies. The foreign companies seem to behave stagnant as far as buying extra shares are concerned. On the other hand, we find that after a period of ten years, the ownership and control of the local residents and local companies are increasing of this group special mention has been given to the Chinese who supply almost 50% of the total paid-up capital of twenty odd tin dredging companies. The trend shows that the Chinese share-ownership is on the climb and that in many companies they are already holding dominant positions. The rising trend can also be attributed to the Indians and Malays. We have noted that although the Indians are greater in number than the Malays in the tin dredging companies (after 10 years), the Malays on the other hand show greater increase in the rate of purchase of shares.