I would like first of all to congratulate ATMA and IKON of University Kebangsaan Malaysia for taking the initiative to organize this International Colloquium. This is one of many brilliant initiatives undertaken by ATMA in recent years, not least being the portal on the Malay World. I would also like to thank Prof. Dato’ Shamsul Amri bin Baharuddin, Director of ATMA and also IKON for kindly inviting me to deliver the keynote address for this highly relevant and important conference on the role of libraries and the construction of knowledge about the Malay World. I am pleased to note that ATMA and IKON have taken the initiative to focus on the role of libraries in their endeavour to “construct knowledge” about the “Malay World”. I commend and compliment ATMA for recognizing and acknowledging the role of libraries in this mission and this appears to me to be a very good and propitious start to what is to come in the future. I hope that this conference will conclude with a concrete premise for better cooperation and collaboration between academicians and librarians in our effort to discover and harness the wealth of resources in the Malay World and improve access to these resources.


1. Concept Of Malaysiana

The topic I have been given for this keynote address is “The library as a heritage of a new nation: a reflection from the Malaysian experience”. I appreciate that in preparing for this address I have had to look back at what we are doing and what we should now be doing.

This topic is presented within the context of the development of Malaysiana. Librarians of course are familiar with the concept of “Malaysiana” which the National Library of Malaysia (NLM) defines as library materials in print and non-print form written by Malaysians or non citizens published either in Malaysia or overseas irrespective of the language used or the publication date whose whole or larger part or the content is related to Malaysia or her people. This definition guides the policy for current and retrospective acquisitions for collection building pertaining to the national collection and also in providing library services. For the period preceding the formation of Malaysia retrospective acquisitions will cover Malaya, the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, Straits Settlements of Penang, Malacca and Singapore and the Borneo State of Sabah.

* Director General, National Library of Malaysia (1 December 2001 – 19 January 2005)
and Sarawak. This is of course very much a political, geographical and historical definition of Malaysia. Using this definition, the scope of Malaysiana is very broad, encompassing materials published in any language and in any country about Malaysia. However, the scope of acquisition at present is limited by language i.e. mainly Malay and English and to a certain extent Arabic as well as other languages of publishing in Malaysia including Chinese, Tamil, Urdu, Iban and others.

Another definition used by the National Library in collection building and development of services is that of Malay manuscripts. The Malay manuscript is defined by The National Library Committee on Malay manuscript as handwritten documents in the Malay language in the Jawi script which surface at the beginning of the 16th century till early 20th century. Again this definition, falls within the scope of the Malay World and is therefore relevant and applicable in our deliberations.

2. Malay World

"Malay World" is defined as “An area stretching from Sumatra in the west to the Spice Island in the east, and from the island of Java in the south, to the plains of Kampuchea in the Indo Chinese Peninsular in the north. This geographical area is sometimes fondly referred to as Nusantara or the world of islands. (DBP: Islamic Civilization in the Malay World, 1997) The National Library’s definition for Malaysiana and Malay manuscript therefore encompasses the scope of the Malay World definition in term of geography, language and people, and is thus applicable to the theme of this colloquium.

3. Libraries As Heritage

It is well-known fact that libraries represent a nation’s treasury of knowledge. Library collections are the accumulated wealth of the world documentary and literary output. There are about 1,000 libraries in Malaysia including, national, academic, public, government special libraries, statutory bodies, private sector and non-government organisation libraries. This figure does not include school libraries. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 school libraries, assuming that there is a library in every school in the country. The holdings of libraries today will become the rare book and special collections of the future. Library collections must develop and grow to cater for the increasing and continuing quest of a knowledge society. Libraries are part of the knowledge and information infrastructure of a nation and between them capture vast quantities of knowledge and information in diversity of subject fields, which are largely retrievable. Many of these libraries will have their own specialised fields and sources of information within their fields often not available elsewhere, be they agriculture, broadcasting, trade and industry, diplomacy, nuclear science, environment, forestry, public health, medicine, law, religion and so on. The conscious development of Malaysiana collections and documentation within these subject fields will contribute towards the construction of knowledge about that part of the world.

Libraries must be conscious of their role in preserving our documentary and literary heritage through the work that they do in collection building including acquisition, cataloguing, classification, indexing and reference services. The strength of the library is their expertise and training in providing a subject approach to their retrieval systems. This should be their forte that will put them ahead of other search engines or machine generated search system developed by specialist.
Establishment of the National Library of Malaysia

The creation of the NLM is not a sudden decision nor was it implemented quickly. Like many developing countries, other priorities precede the National Library. Moreover the government had already established the National Museum and National Archives. The National Library is the last of the heritage departments to be established as a separate entity of the Federal Department.

However, this history of legal deposit in Malaysia goes back earlier into the 20th century. In Malaysia however, the legal deposit law was first introduced during British Administration as the Preservation of Books Ordinance 1950. This Act was then replaced after independence by the Preservation of Books Act 1966, which was implemented by the National Archives. The National Library started as a Bibliography Unit under the National Archives which was responsible for the implementation of the Act and for the compilation of the National Bibliography the same year the Act was passed. The Unit expanded into the National Library Division and then into a component of the National Archives and Library Department under one Director-General.

NLM was granted the status of a full Federal Department in 1972 under the National Library Act 1972 (Act 80) although it was still then administered by the Director-General of the Archive and National Library. In June 1977 that NLM became a fully independent Federal Department with its very own Director-General. The NLM has never looked back since then but has steadily progressed to become a dynamic and vital organisation with its very own building and competent team, committed to excellence in leading the nation in its pursuit of knowledge.

Corporate Vision and Mission

The NLM aspires to be an excellent and premier library in this region which can provide and channel reference and research information in various media to be enjoyed by all levels of society in the country. Its objectives are as follows:

(i) To make available for the use of present and future generation a national collection of library resources;
(ii) To facilitate nation wide access to library resources available within the country and abroad;
(iii) To provide leadership on matters pertaining to libraries.

It is equally important too, to note the two objectives of NLM relating to collection namely, to make available for the use of present and future generation a national collection of library resources, and to facilitate nationwide access to library resources available within the country and abroad.

4. Malaysiana Collection

Legal Deposit

Within the Malaysiana Collection, publications received under the Preservation of Books Act 1966 and the Deposit of Library Material Act 1986 that will be preserved as the National Collection. Legal deposit in Malaysia dates back to the Book Registration Ordinance (Straits Settlement) 1886 which named British Museum as a depository centre. In 1915 the Federated Malay States Printing and Book Enactment was passed providing British Museum the same status. The Unfederated Malay States, Johore Printing and Publication Enactment passed in 1931 extended the depository centre to include the Raffles Library and Superintendent of Education Johore. The
1950 *Preservation of Books Ordinance* still gave British Museum a depository status with the addition of University Malaya. It was the *Preservation of Books Act 1966* which gave the National Library the legal right to receive 2 copies of printed materials which formed the nucleus of Malaysiana Collection of the Library. This Act was repealed by the *Deposit of Library Material Act 1986*. As a depository library, NLM receives 5 copies of printed and 2 copies of non-printed materials received under this Act. However, only one copy of every material received under the law will be preserved as the National Collection copy in the permanent stack. The other copies are either put in the service area for reference by users or kept in external (off-site) storage centres in Penang and Sabah. In practice, the definition of a National Collection has been extended to include Malaysiana books that are in the rare collection, personal collections of notable figures that have been acquired by NLM, quality printed books of intellectual contents as well as the Malay manuscripts.

**Rare Book Collection**

A rare book is defined as a book published before 1900 or one that is very difficult to obtain or is an out of print material. The building of a Rare Book Collection in NLM is a recent development. It started in the 1970's through gift items received from local libraries such as the Kuala Lumpur Book Club which donated the Dorothy Nixon collection of 550 items, Malacca Public Library, Henry Gurney Memorial Library and the Johore Bahru Municipal Library. It is important to note here that in June 1982, Dato' Hashim Sam Abdul Latiff, the then Director-General of NLM had successfully brought home 1,652 rare books from the Office of The Malaysian High Commissioner in United Kingdom 1984.

The Rare Book Collection was further enriched through the acquisition of personal collections from notable figures. Tracing and acquiring books from the collection of notable figures from within and outside the country is never an easy task especially when NLM has to compete with collectors from overseas who would be able to pay handsomely to antiquarians who make a living out of this business. Nevertheless, NLM is determined to ensure that it does not lose out in the race. Aggressive acquisition programmes for such materials carried out include negotiating with antiquarians for a better deal. Some of the notable collections that NLM is proud to have included as private collections listed below:

**Abdul Rahman Al-Ahmadi.**
1,500 items of historical materials, novels, Islamic religious books, and magazines

**Dr John Bastin**
3,033 items includes materials on history, government’s administration, politics, travelogue and natural environment.

**Pak Sako (1997)**
1,361 items comprising a translated manuscript of his novel entitled *The Son Of Mad Mat Lela (Anak Mat Lela Gila)* by Harry Aveling, original articles of Pak Sako as a newspaper columnist, newspaper cuttings and interviews, a collection of letters to his fans and other prominent figures, photographs and his collection of books.

**Aziz Jahpin (1998)**
791 items of radio drama and television scripts, manuscripts of novels, collection of poem, personal letters, and collection of books and magazines.

**Abdul Halim Nasir (1999)**
3,606 items on Malay architecture, Malay traditional house, mosques, rivers, original
articles published in local journals, photographs and slides, seminar papers, project and research papers.

2,157 items comprising of personal letters, novels, manuscripts, conference papers, theses related to him, newspaper cuttings, articles and historical pictures dated from 1950’s to 1960’s.

**Zainal Buang Hussein (2002)**
1,161 items of collected works of Zainal Buang Hussein, which includes original drawings, cartoons, caricatures, manuscript of novels, art prints, photographs, personal letters and other materials.

**Tuan Haji Abdul Karim Haji Abdullah (2002)**
8,184 items produced and collected by Tuan Haji Abdul Haji Abdullah (Bung Karim). It consists of manuscripts of letters, books, theses, reports, videos, cassettes and other materials.

**Said Zahari (2003)**
Journalist and pre-independence political activist. 1,920 items including personal letters and documents, articles, newspaper cuttings, information package in various topics, photographs, video cassettes, books, magazines and posters.

**Acquisition**
Collection building in the NLM is guided in the principles stated in 2 related policies as below:
(i) Acquisition Policy 1981
(ii) Acquisition and Documentation of Monographs and Other Printed Materials 1999.

Collection building is dependent on tracing activity in ensuring a continuous acquisition programme. Malaysiana materials are traced from various sources, printed and non-printed. The World Wide Web also increasingly offers an invaluable source of tracing Malaysiana materials, especially those held in libraries overseas.

State libraries have an important role in collecting Malaysiana materials, particularly locally published materials originating in the state itself. The Federal Government provides funding under the Operating Budget Assistance Programme which includes allocation for collection development. Funds are also allocated under the Development Budget to encourage research on state library collections.

**Documentation**
The Malaysiana Collection encompasses localised subject areas which are not adequately catered for by international rules and standards of documentation. The Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) is an example of this but the scheme does allow for local expansion in certain subject areas. Malaysia therefore took the initiative to propose expansion of the DDC to accommodate Malaysiana subject in the following areas:
(i) Malay language (specifically for Malay language)
(ii) Malay literature (including literary genres)
(iii) Historical period
(iv) Geographical areas (states of Malaysia)

The lack and insufficient provision of rules of cataloguing of Malay names under the Anglo American Cataloguing Rules make it necessary for Malaysia to prepare and submit rules for Cataloguing of Malay Names. As for scripts, Malaysia provides a Romanisation Table to meet the needs of romanisation of Jawi
script. Under the International Standard Book Description there was a need to introduce rules in Descriptive Cataloguing in Jawi Script. The local terms used to describe Malaysian subject e.g. Gamelan, Dikir Barat, brought about the establishment of local subject heading under Library of Congress Subject Heading.

There are two databases created for Malaysiana collection. The Malaysian National Bibliography database store bibliographic information on Malaysiana materials acquired through legislation, purchased or as gifts.

The Pancaran Mentari database store articles indexed from Malaysian periodicals and index of working papers from conference and seminars. These two databases are accessible by public.

5. Malay Manuscript

Malay manuscript is defined as a handwritten document in the Jawi script which surfaced in the beginning of the sixteenth century and ended in early twentieth century with the coming of the west and the introduction of printing machines. The Arabic scripts being the language of Islam, found itself being used as the vehicle to express the Malay language in the written form. Hence, the term Jawi was born and adopted as the scripts used in the Malay world in expressing their literary skill. Since the Malays first learnt to write particularly during the period when Islam penetrated into the Malay world, thousands of Malay manuscripts were written reflecting the rich cultural heritage and high intellectual attainment of the Malays. The subjects covered are extensive spanning from literature encompassing prose and poem, history, religious Islamic teachings, law, medicine, beliefs, and premonitions to court customs and government administration. The contents contained in these manuscripts offer an abundance of knowledge for a proper understanding of the cultural history of the Malay world and its civilisation. The manuscripts were considered as prized items to European collectors. In those days, Malay manuscripts were presented to the colonials as gifts by the Malay rulers as a symbol of friendship. Malay scribes were paid to copy valuable works of literature for their keep. Hence, many of the Malay manuscripts were transported to the country of origin of the colonials and eventually found themselves housed and preserved in repositories outside the Malay world.

Realising the importance of Malay manuscripts as a documentary heritage of the nation, in 1983 the Government named the National Library of Malaysia as the National Centre for Malay Manuscripts. In 1985 the Centre for Malay Manuscripts was established with the following functions:

(i) Trace and acquire Malay manuscripts irrespective of forms within and outside the country.
(ii) Document Malay manuscripts, maintain a union catalogue and publish bibliographies.
(iii) Provide facilities for the storage, preservation and conservation of Malay manuscripts.
(iv) Provide facilities for research.
(v) Disseminate knowledge available in Malay manuscripts through publications, research and exhibition activities.

Since the establishment of the Centre, the tracing and acquisition of Malay manuscripts have been actively carried out. Malay manuscripts are acquired consciously as part of National Library’s collection development policy. The Centre started with a nucleus collection of 23 manuscripts donated by the National Museum. Since then, it has grown from strength to strength. Currently,
it has 3,590 copies of Malay manuscripts in its original form. We believe that this is the biggest collection of Malay manuscripts ever housed under one institution.

The acquisition of Malay manuscripts is mostly done through direct purchase from suppliers who dedicate their business activities selling historical artifacts and manuscripts. The acquisition is also done through sources such as from private individuals owning manuscripts. Auction is another source of acquisition. However, NLM had only experienced one manuscript from Sotherby’s Auction House.

In building the collection, the tracing of manuscripts have been expanded to cover the whole country as well as to countries known to have acquired manuscripts through the process of history. The objective of tracing is to document the manuscripts irrespective of their locations, with the aim of building a union catalogue of Malay manuscripts available throughout the globe. Tracing in all the states within the country covering institutions such as museums, state libraries, royal families and families of ulama and individuals owning manuscripts inherited from past generations have been successfully carried out. It is unfortunate that more often the individual or the family regard the collection as a family heirloom and thereby refused to part with them.

Overseas tracing and documentation of the manuscripts have been done in many parts of the world known to have Malay manuscript collection. Tracing was first initiated in Sri Lanka and Saint Petersburg, Russia in 1980s. It was followed with The Netherlands (1985), West Germany (1988), France (1990), Library of Congress U.S.A (1990), Singapore (1991) and South Africa (1998) all of which resulted in the publication of a catalogue. Subsequently, tracing activity was carried out in Brunei Darussalam (1993), Sumatra (1993), South Thailand, Australia (2001), Riau (2003) and England (2004). From the project, microfilm copies are acquired to enable reference by researchers without having to travel to the countries holding the manuscripts.

**Documentation**

All manuscripts acquired are documented according to rules specified in Guide on Documentation of Malay Manuscripts which was formulated in 1988. Entries are accessible through OPAC of NLM. Simultaneously, a catalogue is published entitled *Katalog Manuskrip Melayu Koleksi Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia.*

**Preservation**

The preservation of books, manuscripts and other library materials particular those meant for heritage is most vital in the management of a library. Thus, conservation and preservation have been given focus to the extent of including the requirements in the collection management policy of the Malay manuscripts and Malaysiana materials. NLM also ensures that proper storage conditions conducive to extending the shelf life of manuscripts are implemented. The Malay manuscript collection of the Centre is stored in a strong room in which the temperature control is between 20° - 25° C (60° - 70°F) and humidity at 55-65%, with 24 hours air conditioning. The most environmental danger to be feared is fire. Smoke detectors are placed strategically in the whole building especially so in the storage area of both the manuscripts and rare collection. The room is equipped with FE-13 extinguishers that will trigger gas when fire occurs. The use of gas as an alternative to water as a fire-fighting agent is to save the collection from destruction.

Steps to ensure newly acquired materials
do not bring in damaging agents such silver fish and other pests are taken right from the arrival of the materials. The recently acquired materials especially manuscripts and rare books are fumigated prior to storing them within the rest of the other collection. Further precautions like putting items acid-free boxes are also taken to delay if not stop the deterioration process. Manuscripts are shelved flat in mobile compactus. Materials that show signs of disintegration or destruction are repaired immediately. Works on conservation and preservation in NLM are carried out by the staff of the Conservation Division. The division often referred to as the “hospital” for library materials is equipped with the necessary machinery for preservation works and staff who are trained and skilled in preserving manuscripts. The preservation work done in-house observe international standards practiced in preservation. NLM believes strongly and has shown its commitment to preservation works especially to collections meant for heritage fulfilling the objective set for its establishments with regards to making available library materials for use by present and future generations.

**Research**

To encourage research on Malay studies so as to generate more intellectual resources, it is important that researchers have access to the relevant library materials. The conservation of appropriate library materials into microfilms is also carried out apart from digitization. Researchers are required to use microfilm copies of the library materials especially manuscripts. By doing so, the original copy is being spared of constant mishandling which hastens damage. The invaluable heritage collection is irreplaceable. Should there be a need for reference to the original copy materials, it will be done very selectively and with very much supervision.

**Mualim Tamu (Guest Scholar) Programme**

To promote awareness and appreciation of the knowledge contained in the Malay manuscripts the Centre for Malay Manuscripts initiates programme that would contribute to its realisation. This includes the Guest Scholar Programme which started in 1994. Under this programme, NLM with the prior consent and approval by the Public Services Department invites a notable scholar to do a research and transliterate a manuscript available in the collection. Since the inception of the programme, four manuscripts have been transliterated, studied and published. The published works are as below:

(i) *Syair Siti Zubaidah Perang China: perspektif sejarah*, by Abdul Rahman Al-Ahmadi. 1994


In 2002, the Centre engaged a scholar, Dr. Harun Mat Piah, to undertake research on Malay traditional medicine known as *Kitab Tib* which contains amazing facts and information on remedies of various diseases, the cure of which is derived from flora and fauna extracted form surrounding environment. The result of this research which will be published this year will certainly stimulate interest to those practicing medicine as well as the general public who have interest in the need to know information of remedies for common diseases.

A manuscript entitled *Adab Raja-Raja* dealing with court customs, etiquette and government
administration has been studied by Professor Emeritus Datuk Dr. Mohd. Taib Osman, Guest Scholar in 2003. This manuscript is rare but highly important and is of historical value to Malay civilisation. This research work will be published next year.

In 2004, NLM engaged Encik Mohd. Yusof Mohd. Nor to study another subject of interest relating to traditional beliefs and charms of the Malays.

The collection of the Centre has attracted students from local universities and abroad to study manuscript as academic research for their Bachelor, Masters or Doctoral theses. A copy of the dissertation is then deposited with the Centre to provide an authoritative secondary source of reference.

Publications & Promotion

The production of special publications as promotional items toward encouraging use of such resourceful contents is an initiative that has been given focus in the day to day operations of NLM. Exploiting the use of ICT, NLM has produced various titles of the heritage collection into CD-ROM and multimedia CDs. A CD-ROM entitled *Manuskrip Melayu Pusaka Gemilang (The Glorious Legacy Of Malay Manuscripts)* produced gives an insight into what a Malay manuscript is, its wide ranging subjects, preservation work done on the manuscripts to ensure posterity serves as an educating media to the general public. The Centre also produces a scholarly journal entitled *Jurnal Filologi Melayu* which is published annually since 1992. To give prominence to the Malay manuscript collection, the Centre published a coffee table book, *Warisan Manuskrip Melayu*. This book contains writings by scholars in their specialized field based on the manuscripts that have been acquired by the Centre.

Exhibitions

Exhibitions are conducted regularly in order to create awareness to the public of its importance as an intellectual heritage which should be safeguarded and preserved. Exhibitions are held in NLM as well as in other institutions throughout the country. The Centre participated in the Treasures from the World's Great Libraries Exhibition organized by the National Library of Australia from December 2001-February 2002.

ICT Driven Initiatives

The advent of technology and the World Wide Web provides libraries with the opportunity in making information delivery easy and fast. Like other libraries in the world, NLM too initiates projects that are ICT driven. The initiatives implemented, partly to address the problem of digital divide include enriching local contents in electronic and multimedia forms. One of the significant projects that have been successfully carried out is the digitization of 500 selected Malay manuscripts. The Malay Manuscripts Online project enhances access to the contents of digitized manuscripts. Metadata is created for each of the manuscript digitized and can be accessed at [http://digiserver.pnm.my/manuskrip](http://digiserver.pnm.my/manuskrip). As most manuscripts are written in the Jawi script and captured only on image based technology, an index has to be created manually which pose a challenging and daunting task for the librarians.

As to other important local contents especially on culture, relevant web sites are developed the contents of which have been created using a number of invaluable local publications as the source of reference under the E-warisan project. This project encompasses three web sites i.e *Sirih Pinang* or betel leaf, *Sejarah Malaysia* and *Warisan Budaya Malaysia*. The *Sirih Pinang* web site gives comprehensive information on
the betel leaf and its multifarious use in the life of the Malays. The web site is accessible at http://www.pnm.my/sirihpinang. The Sejarah Malaysia web site provides information on the history of the country accessible at http://sejarahmalaysia.pnm.my. The Warisan Budaya Malaysia gives information pertaining to culture which includes traditional weapons, games accessible at http://malaysiana.pnm.my. Recent achievement by the NLM in portal creation is the portal on Malaysian monarchy system. The portal provides comprehensive information on the Institution of the Yang Di-Pertuan Agong presented in text, image and video format.

The NLM has ventured into producing two multimedia CDs on children folklore entitled Puteri Gunung Ledang and Mahsuri as well as children’s nursery rhyme Puisi Kanak-kanak.

6. Malaysian Resource Centres Overseas

The NLM extends its Malaysiana Collection to three Malaysian Resource Centres overseas by providing materials to the centres. The objective of this cooperation is to provide assistance to students undertaking Malay studies with Malaysiana resources and to promote Malaysiana collection. The first centre is the University of Ohio, Athens which commenced in 1988, followed by the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (KITLV), Leiden in 1997 and University of Victoria, Wellington in 1999. There is plan to set up next centre at the University of Beijing, China.

7. Shortcomings

On reflection, some shortcomings in efforts to strengthen Malaysiana collection and services are identified as follows:

(i) Lack of collaboration among institutions and libraries in tracing, evaluation and acquisitions of old Malaysiana materials.
(ii) Need to activate research on Malaysiana collection.
(iii) Need to approach digitization as a collaboration efforts/consortium.
(iv) Lack of publications or reports on development of Malaysiana services.
(v) Need to upgrade expertise on Malaysiana content.
(vi) Need to develop “Malaysiana-centric” librarians.
(vii) Need for coordinated acquisition policy for Malaysiana.
(viii) Lack of promotion of Malaysiana collection and services.
(ix) Need for national conservation/preservation policy for Malaysiana.
(x) Vulnerability of Malaysiana collection to internal and external threats.

8. NLM Strategic Plan 2004-2005

(i) Establish Advisory Committee on Development of Malaysiana Collection and Services (2004)
(ii) Publish Malaysiana journals as digital publications e.g. Jurnal Filologi Melayu (2004)
(iii) Introduce Guest Researcher Scheme for Malaysiana collection (2005)
(iv) Organize Seminar on Private Collections (2005)

9. Next Steps

(i) Promote research on Malaysiana collection among university students and lecturers.
(ii) Publish Malaysiana online journal.
(iii) Prepare Disaster Plan for Malaysiana materials.
(iv) Establish consortium for digitization of Malaysiana resources and creation of digital content.
(v) Establish National Centre for Preservation of Malaysiana materials under 9th Malaysian Plan (2006-2010).

(vi) Strategic partnerships for promotion of Malaysian resources.

Building Malaysiana collection and preserving them as an intellectual and cultural heritage is an endeavour entrusted to librarians who are responsible in ensuring that the collection will be the heritage of the nation. There must be willingness, determination and commitment from all parties concerned to pool resources of knowledge about the Malay World.

References


