

Wee Hap Lang (1860-1938)

Dirujuk oleh

- [Perlombongan di Sungai Ramal \(1893-1903\)](#)

Perihal

"Mr. Wee Hap Lang, of 19, Rodger Street, Kuala Lumpor, is vice-president of the Selangor Anti-Opium Society, and was a delegate to the first Anti-Opium Conference at Ipoh. He is the son of Mr. Wee Liang Hin, and was born in Malacca. His father and grandfather were merchants at Malacca. The latter was a financier and established an extensive business with the Malays and the Chinese miners. In the course of business Mr. Wee Hap Lang's father made many trips up country, and on one of these, about thirty-five years ago, he became sick and dies at Ro[e]ko Hill, Kajang. Another member of the family was murdered by the Malays in Perak. The subject of this sketch entered the Government service after obtaining a training in different mercantile houses. Resigning in 1894, he started in business on his own account at Kuala Lumpor. Coming under the notice of Captain China Yap Kwan Seng, he acted as his assistant and English secretary until the time of the captain's death in 1902. On two occasions during Captain China's absence in China he managed his affairs. He is the founder of the British Malayan Mining Company, Ltd., just floated privately, and is developing several other mining properties. He possesses mines of his own at Serdang, Sungei Besi, Damansara, and Kajang. Mr. Wee Hap Lang is vice-president of the Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a committee member of the Mandarin School, a trustee of the Anglo-Chinese School, a member of the Turf Club, the Weld Hill Club, and many other similar institutions. He is also one of the originators of the Chinese Christian Association of Singapore. Nine sons and four daughters were born to him, all of whom are living. Of the former, one is being educated in England and another in America. The whole family are being thoroughly trained in English and Chinese. Mr. and Mrs. Wee Hap Lang celebrated their silver wedding on October 10, 1907." (Twentieth Century Impressions of British Malaya, hlm.161).

"Another member of the anti-opium movement, who was also a miner, Wee Hap Lang once voiced in his interview session; 'Opium smokers have only one goal and that is the goal of a wreck. They will begin to smoke, and then they will smoke, smoke, smoke; it depends on the constitution of an individual or other circumstances, but in the end, they are sure to become a wreck.'" (Jayakumary Marimuthu, Mohd Firdaus Abdullah, 2020:

"Opium smoking suppression campaigns and the role of anti-opium movements in the Federated Malay States, 1906-1910". Jebat: Malaysian Journal of History, Politics and Strategic Studies, 47 (3). pp. 31-57. ISSN 2180-0251, hlm.44).

1925-05-01: Ahli Asiatic Rubber Producers' Association of Malaya

"The Stevenson Scheme created as much division among the Asian rubber planting community as it did their European counterparts. The scheme was complex and, therefore, could not be easily

understood by the large number of Asian planters, many of whom had no English education. Its enforcement was open to criticism as it could not always guarantee that all producers would be fairly treated. One major grievance among Asian planters, in the course of the operation of the scheme, was that whereas, owing to cleaner and more scientific methods of tapping and planting, European estates had their productions either augmented or at least not reduced, Asian estates had their quotas drastically cut down much below their actual capacities based on returns for the year 1919-20. Discontent among the Asian planters was so pervasive that Choo Kia Peng, then one of the two Chinese Unofficial Members of the Federal Council, took the initiative, after consultation with the relevant authorities, to send out invitations, on 4 April 1925, calling for a meeting to consider the formation of, as it was originally proposed, an 4 Asiatic Rubber Producers' Association of Malaya'.⁶¹ On 1 May 1925, there was a large gathering of over 80 interested persons at the hall of the Selangor Chamber of Mines in Kuala Lumpur. The representatives came from various parts of the country. The Malays, however, were not represented. There was also no representation from Penang and Kedah, although Kia Peng had written to invite representatives from the Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Kedah Chinese Planters' Association, the only one of its kind in Malaya. Selangor had the greatest number of representatives, among them, apart from Choo Kia Peng (born in Kamunting, near Taiping, who later sought his fortune in Selangor, initially as an employee of Loke Yew), Khoo Boo Gong, Teh Seow Teng, Goh Hock Huat (of Penang origin but who had settled down at Klang where he had become a successful planter and was known as the 'Pineapple King'), Wee Hap Lang and Chan Wing⁶³ (better known in tin mining circles)." (KHOO KAY KIM, Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 72, No. 2 (277), JOHN M. GULLICK FESTSCHRIFT (1999), pp. 17-47 (31 pages):

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"DEVELOPMENTS RELEVANT TO MALAYAN AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-RUBBER CRISIS ERA (1920-1921)", hlm.36).

1938-10-05: Kematian

"A link with the old Selangor of the Capitans China and quickly-made fortunes, was severed yesterday with the death of 78-year-old Mr. Wee Hap Lang, at his residence in Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur. Proprietor of Chop Wong Woh Long, which owns large rubber plantations and tin mines, Mr. Wee came of a well-known Malacca Chinese family. It was after coming to Kuala Lumpur that he started mining and planting on a scale which almost emulated that of the famous Towkay Loke Yew with whom he was at one time associated. He was attorney of Selangor's Capitan China, Yap Kwan Seng. During the War he raised funds to help Britain's cause and sat on the Rice Committee. With Towkay Loke Yew he was instrumental in the foundation of the Kuala Lumpur Chinese Assembly Hall, now the centre of Chinese community life. Mr. Wee was in the first batch of J.P.s nominated in the state. He served on the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary and Licensing Boards and the Selangor Chinese Advisory Board, and was a visiting justice to the Kuala Lumpur hospitals and gaol. He leaves six sons and six daughters, several grandchildren and great grandchildren." (The Straits Budget, 6 October 1938, Page 13:

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"Link With Old Selangor").

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