

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1939

The Duke in Sarawak

This month it was Sarawak's privilege to welcome to her shores His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. The consort of Her Majesty the Queen would be assured of a warm welcome but His Royal Highness is and has been very welcome for his own sake. In the eleven years that have elapsed since he became a public figure he has become something of a national idol in Great Britain, not because of his position, but because of his positive, individual personality which through its warmth, enthusiasm, sympathy and interest releases and cultivates the pomp and circumstance inevitably surrounding his position. He delights the public by escaping the dazzling influence of protocol and ceremony and appearing to be, as well as simply being, human. His naturalness makes a particular appeal in a young and youthful country such as ours where informality reigns and where, if anywhere, rank is considered to be but the guinea stamp.

The worders of Sarawak seldom fail to pay respect to rank but they are equally seldom deceived by it in their judgment of the man holding it. From this and the Duke emerges with flying colours, as the people in Kuching, Sibu and Miri for his visit can testify. He has had a long and arduous tour and has a long way yet to go but in Sarawak he did not spare himself

and he continually showed his consideration for the people, appreciating fully that many had come far to see him and that Sarawak does not often have such a visitor.

As is said elsewhere in our columns, our people are not demonstrative but His Royal Highness can be assured that his visit has left many warm memories which will be recounted in towns, in villages and on remote farms for many a long day and it is the sincere wish of the people that one day he will return to visit them again.

His Royal Highness the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was born at Corfu on 10th June, 1921, son of Prince Andrew of Greece. On his father's side he is of Danish descent; Prince Andrew was a younger son of King George I of the Hellenes, son of King Christian IX of Denmark; however, when Prince Philip, renouncing his royal title, became a British subject, it was under his mother's family name Mountbatten, because his father's family have no family name.

His mother was Princess Alice of Battenberg, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was naturalised in 1858 and during the first world war took the name of Mountbatten, renounced his royal title, and became the first Marquess of Milford Haven. Prince Louis' wife was Princess Victoria of Hesse, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, so that the Duke of Edinburgh, like Queen Elizabeth II, is one of Queen Victoria's great-great-grandchildren.

The young Prince came to Britain at an early age to be educated, making his home during his holidays with his grandmother, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, or with his sisters in Germany. From a preparatory school, Chesham, he went to Mr. Kurt Hahn's school at Salzer, Germany, and after the Nazis' rise to power moved with him to Gordonstoun, near Elgin in Scotland. He was popular with his school-fellows and known as a good sportsman; he was an enthusiast for games and swimming, and was captain of the school's cricket and hockey teams. Mr. Hahn was a progressive schoolmaster, one of whose educational theories was that his boys should take part in the local life of the town and neighbourhood. Prince Philip, as he was then, was well-known to the contemporary of Elgin and made friends among the local boys, whom he met on the cricket field and on fishing and sailing expeditions; he kept up many of these friendships, and during the war would renew old contacts when on leave in the north.

His love of the sea showed itself early. He was a keen swimmer, and qualified as a Sea Scout. He and his schoolmates built a cutter, and he took part in several sailing trips to the Shetlands, the Hebrides and Norway. He was so expert a sailor that he was allowed—a privilege granted to few—to be in charge of an open boat under sail in the Mousa Firth without an adult on board.

Prince Philip was head of his school when he left to become, in May, 1938, a Naval cadet. In choosing a naval career he was following the tradition of the Mountbatten side of his family. Prince Louis of Battenberg was an Admiral of the Fleet and First Sea Lord; his son the second Marquess served in the Royal Navy, like Prince Philip's cousin the third Marquess and his uncle Admiral Lord Mountbatten of Burma, the present First Sea Lord.

He was still at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, when war broke out. As Dartmouth he was awarded the King's Dirk as the best all-round cadet of his term, and the Hardy-Howard-Crockett prize as the best cadet. Later when taking his sub-lieutenant's examination he gained four firsts and one second, winning nine months' seniority out of a possible ten.

In January 1940 he went to sea as a midshipman in the battleship *Ramillies*, and after serving in the cruiser *Kore* and *Shropshire* he was appointed at the end of the year to the battleship *Valiant* in the Mediterranean Fleet. A few months later came the battle of Cape Matapan, where he was in charge of a section of searchlight control in the *Valiant*; for his work during the action he received a mention in dispatches from Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham (now Admiral of the Fleet Lord Cunningham of Hyndhope).

After returning home to qualify as sub-lieutenant Prince Philip was appointed to the destroyer *Wallace*. Promoted lieutenant in June 1942, he became the *Wallace's* First Lieutenant in the following October, being one of the youngest officers in the Navy to be second-in-command of a large destroyer. In July 1943 he took part in the Sicily landings, when *Wallace* covered the Canadian beachhead.

In 1944 he was appointed First Lieutenant in *H.M.S. Whelp*, one of Britain's newest destroyers, just reaching completion. He sailed in her for the Far East, took part in the war against Japan, and served for a time as A.D.C. to his uncle Lord Mountbatten, then Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia. He was present at the Japanese surrender in Tokyo Bay.

After the end of the war he served at two training establishments, at Potters in North Wales, and at Corsham in Wiltshire; at the latter he was one of the two officers responsible for the training of petty officers. Only officers with a high record for leadership are selected for these duties.

In July 1947 the engagement of Lieutenant Mountbatten—he had renounced his royal title on becoming a British subject in February 1947—to Princess Elizabeth was announced. The marriage took place in Westminster Abbey on 24th November. On his eve King George VI created the bridegroom Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Grenwich and a Knight of the Garter, and authorized his use of the prefix "His Royal Highness".

In the years immediately following his marriage, the Duke of Edinburgh continued his naval career. In October 1949 he went to Malta as First Lieutenant of *H.M.S. Chequer*, leader of the First Destroyer Flotilla, Mediterranean Fleet. In July 1950 he was promoted Lieutenant-Commander, and shortly afterwards took over his first command, *H.M.S. Mopple*, a frigate based on Malta. He commanded her until July 1951, when he went on indefinite leave, it being understood that he would take up no more naval appointments until after the return of the King and Queen from their proposed Commonwealth tour. When King George's health made this question impossible, Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh undertook the proposed tour and began the journey which would have taken them to Australia and New Zealand had it not been interrupted by the sudden death of King George VI.

Since the accession of Queen Elizabeth II, the Duke of Edinburgh has played an increasingly important part in the nation's life, and has interested himself in many of its aspects, particularly those associated with scientific and industrial development, and with sport.

He had been sworn of the Privy Council in December 1951. In 1952 he was Chairman of the Commonwealth Commission. As President of the Royal Mint Advisory Committee he was concerned with the choice of the coinage for the new reign.

His interest in science is outstanding. The British Association for the Advancement of Science invited him to be its President in 1954, the year of the Festival of Britain. He made a great impression with his presidential address, which dealt with Britain's contribution to the development of science and technology during the past hundred years, and which was described by Sir Harold Hartley, the previous President, as "a most discerning survey". In the course of the address he drew on an aspect of the subject which particularly interests him, the practical application of scientific discoveries, saying that the concrete measurement and indirect effect of all scientific effort was the general improvement of health, the expectation of life and standards of living. A nation's wealth and prosperity, he said, were governed by the application of science to its industries and commerce.

The Duke gives further evidence of his interest in the application of scientific discoveries by his eagerness to study scientific work at first hand, and he has visited research stations and laboratories all over the country.

He is interested not only in the industrial applications of scientific research, but in industry as a whole, and many of his visits have been made with the object of getting to know the industrial life of Britain at first hand. He has been down coal-mines, and has toured factories, engineering works and industrial plants. When in December 1955 he paid a visit to the Austin motor works at Birmingham, the occasion was made a private one, at his own request. The Chairman of the British Motor Corporation told the workers: "There will be no flag, no reception committee, no guards of honour, no formal presentations, and no red carpets. The Duke wants to see a factory as it is every normal working day, a thing he can never do on formal occasions."

The Duke of Edinburgh succeeded the late King George VI as patron of the Industrial Welfare Society. It was not, however, as patron of this Society but on his own initiative that he caused arrangements to be made for a conference at Oxford in July 1954, *H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire*. The Conference, attended by men and women from all over the Commonwealth, conducted a practical study of the human aspects of industrialisation and, in particular, those factors which make for satisfaction, efficiency and understanding, both inside industrial organizations and in the everyday relations between industry and the community around it.

His Royal Highness was promoted Commander in the Royal Navy in June 1952. In the following December it was announced that the Queen had approved his appointment as Admiral of the Sea Cadet Corps, Colonel-in-Chief of the Army Cadet Force, and Air Commodore-in-Chief of the Air Training Corps—appointments previously held by the late King George VI. In January 1953 came the announcement that the Queen had approved his promotion to Admiral of the Fleet and his appointment as Field Marshal and Marshal of the Royal Air Force. He is also Colonel-in-Chief or Colonel of a number of Regiments, including that which is called after the earlier holder of his title, The Wiltshire Regiment (The Duke of Edinburgh's).

He takes a keen interest in the three Services. He has attended Fleet exercises, and has visited Royal Air Force and Army units in Germany on many occasions.

The Duke of Edinburgh has consented to be Patron or President of a large number of bodies. He is President of the English-Speaking Union, a position held by Her Majesty the Queen before her accession. An organization in which he takes great interest is the National Playing Fields Association, in whose presidency he succeeded Lord Mountbatten in 1948. This voluntary body, which has affiliated county and city organizations throughout England and Wales, and branches in Scotland and Northern Ireland, was founded in 1891 with the object of securing adequate playing fields and playgrounds for children and young people, either directly or in co-operation with local authorities and societies.

The Duke is President also of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, which is composed of nearly two hundred national organizations, including governing bodies of games, sports and outdoor activities, the national voluntary youth organizations, many social service bodies, and of the principal organizations concerned with physical education and health education.

He is still a lover of many kinds of sports, plays polo, races at Crown Point, and is Admiral of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He was from 1949 to 1950 President of the M.C.C., the famous Marylebone Cricket Club.

A few years ago he took up flying, received a course of instruction from the Royal Air Force and qualified as a pilot, and later learned to fly a helicopter. He is Grand Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators of the British Empire.

The Duke of Edinburgh holds several foreign honours and has received honorary degrees from a number of universities. He is Chancellor of the Universities of Wales and Edinburgh, and a Life Governor of King's College in the University of London. In July 1952 he was patron of the Conference of European Rectors and Vice-Chancellors of Universities held at Cambridge, when he delivered the opening address.

In April 1952 the Queen created him a Knight of the Thistle, and the following September she declared by Royal Warrant that he has "pleas, pre-eminence and precedence" next to herself "on all occasions and in all matters, except where otherwise provided by Act of Parliament." In February 1957 it was announced that Her Majesty had granted to the Duke of Edinburgh the style and dignity of a Prince of the United Kingdom, and that he should in future be known as "The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh."

The Duke has made many visits abroad with the Queen since her accession as well as tours and visits to all parts of the United Kingdom. During their Commonwealth tour of 1951-54 they visited Bermuda, Jamaica, Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Uganda, Malia and Gibraltar. Early in 1956 they visited Nigeria, and in 1957 made a tour of Canada (which they had earlier toured together in the autumn of 1951) followed by a visit to the U.S.A. On this trip the Duke was made a Privy Counsellor of Canada. A further visit to Canada is planned for the summer of 1959 when the Queen will open the new St. Lawrence Seaway. The Duke has also accompanied Her Majesty on her State visits to Norway (1955), Sweden (1956), Portugal, France, and Denmark (1957) and the Netherlands (1958).

On his own account the Duke has visited a number of overseas countries. When serving in the Mediterranean he paid courtesy visits to rulers of Middle Eastern countries and to the President of Turkey. In November, 1953, he took part in an important constitutional session, when he opened Gibraltar's new legislative council. In the summer of 1952, with the young Duke of Kent, he attended the Olympic Games

at Helsinki, and on his journey paid informal visits to Norway and Sweden. He made a second tour of Canada in the summer of 1954, and in October, 1955, visited Denmark in the Royal Yacht *Belvedere*, when he attended the British Trade Fair at Copenhagen and was entertained by the King of Denmark. In the following November he opened the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, and made his visit to Australia the occasion of an extended tour of that country and New Zealand and of island territories of the Commonwealth. He visited the Moscow International Exhibition in the summer of 1958 on the occasion of the British National Day. In October, 1958, he again visited Canada to attend, as President, the World Conference of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

Early this year His Royal Highness represented the British Association for the Advancement of Science at scientific meetings in India and Pakistan—the first visit by a member of the Royal Family to either of these countries since they became independent. Now he is continuing with an extensive tour of the Far East and the Pacific.

The Suite of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh

The Private Secretary

Mr. James Orr is of Australian extraction; an old school fellow of H.R.H. he was appointed Private Secretary in 1957.

The Esquary

Squadron Leader John de Mill Seaman, A.F.C., is an aviator of note; his decoration commemorates a peculiarly hazardous experiment which he carried out with a Venom jet fighter in 1955.

Sir Alexander Fitch, B.C.S., D.S.C., M.D., F.R.S.

Sir Alexander Fitch's career is one of the most remarkable of the times. A Glasgow boy he was compelled by poverty to leave school at the age of fourteen. He secured employment as a laboratory assistant, but worked assiduously at night classes until he attained the standard requisite for university entrance. Meanwhile he saved sufficient to pay his expenses to the University of Glasgow. He graduated in chemistry and quickly achieved fame as a research worker in the field of radio-activity. Later he was engaged in management and organization, and in 1932 was elected Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries. He has maintained a lively interest in research and was elected President of the British Association in 1958.

Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., R.N.

Admiral Fraser was a cadet on the old training ship *Duncan*, and early distinguished himself as a mathematician. His interest was in gunnery, and he was later responsible for the development of the fourteen-inch naval gun, which many at the time thought excessive. During the last war he was in charge of the Murmansk convoy, in the course of which he had many striking encounters; in one of them he sank the *Schmouner*. For his services he was awarded the Soviet Order of St. George. At the end of the war on behalf of Great Britain he endorsed the Japanese deed of surrender at the memorable scene in Tokyo Bay.

Sir Alexander Gurnham, G.C.M.G.

Sir Alexander Gurnham spent much of his youth in China and in 1922 entered the Colonial Service in Hong Kong, where he served for thirteen years. He was then sent to the West Indies, but returned to Hong Kong, this time as Governor, in 1947. His knowledge of China in general and of Hong Kong in particular enabled him to discharge his new duties in a time of

peculiar difficulty to the satisfaction of all. The affection which he commanded was shown by the extension of his term of office at popular demand. In 1955 he visited Pekan, and the same year his term of office was again extended. He retired in 1957 amidst universal regret.

The Royal Visit

1—KUCHING

Preparations began early for the visit and one of the first noticeable signs was the demolition of the rows of wooden garages at Pangkalan Batu, housing the Governor's cars and those of a few extra-stay residents. This was replaced by an expanse of asphalt, making the approach to Pangkalan Batu more roomy and forming a convenient marshalling ground for Constabulary guards.

Activities then began to blossom forth in various parts of the town, the Municipality put up their colourful heraldic shields and strings of beaming cross-crossed the streets above the traffic. Policemen, in large numbers, marched hither and thither. Crash banners went up around the garden at Pangkalan Batu. Cleaning and painting went on and floodlights were produced. The Churches, in the floodlighting, looked remarkably lit—as did the Kaba at Pangkalan Batu—and justified its claim to be regarded as the most pleasing architecture in Kuching.

On the day itself, the 26th February, Kuching was crowded with country visitors from near and far. The neighbouring towns of Biau and Serian were emptied to be deserted and a great concourse of numbers observed round the wharves indicated the arrival of many by water. Accommodation was a problem and parts of the hotel law were strewed with sleepers on the night.

H.M.Y. Britania was met at Tanjung Pagar's wharves by the Director of Marine in S.S. Progress. He went aboard at 3.40 p.m. and brought Britania to Kempong Sejangkat just after 5 p.m. Admiral Brienzo much regretted that he had not been able to agree to bring Britania to Pandang but had the weather been unfavourable, this might have involved some risk and no chances could be taken which might prejudice the Royal Tour.

At Sejangkat was the Government launch Zohara, filled with Sarawaks, Kowalung, Mirind and Adoh with two hundred school children. Townsfolk with Marine and Customs staff and their relations and many other launches and speedboats. There were also sampans, with gongs beating, from the village schools. His Royal Highness boarded the Royal Barge at 5.25 p.m. and left Britania, escorted by two launches, for Sungai Bawa. Before leaving, in the fit of many thoughtful gestures, he went round the waiting launches waving to the passengers. A group of water-skiers from the Kuching Boat Club appeared, swimming from nowhere and passed and passed the Royal Barge, bearing banners of welcome and miraculously preserving their balance in the commingling wash.

Radio Sarawak had an airplane over the river and broadcast a vocal commentary on the progress of the Royal Barge. This commentary was subsequently matched by outside commentaries from all the principal points of the Tour.

At 5.40 p.m. the Duke landed at Sungai Bawa and was greeted by His Excellency the Governor accompanied by the Commissioners of Constabulary. Members of Supreme Council and their wives were then presented to him. The Chief Justice had the honour to be introduced and was unable to be present then or subsequently. After the presentations, the Duke entered a white, open car, accompanied by the Governor and the Honorary A.D.C. and drove into

the town, waving to the groups of people and school-children along the coast. From Pangkalan on three more crossings along the road and a barrage of the crackers began as the royal car came into Main Bazaar. Here, at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a special welcome was given to the Duke by a committee headed by Mr. Tan Kai Choon.

The Astana sampans, fresh in white and yellow, were waiting, manned by six paddlers and a helmsman at Pangkalan Batu. The Duke waved gaily to the cheering throng surrounding the Pangkalan before boarding the sampans and stood up in it all the way to Pangkalan Astana waving cheerfully back to the crowd.

After a private dinner at the Astana, a Reception was held, attended by five hundred guests of all races from all parts of the country, many of them in national dress. The guests were presented to the Duke in the drawing-rooms and he frequently stopped them for a few words of conversation. On the lawn behind the Astana the Constabulary Band was playing and, when the presentations were over, the Duke came down and mingled informally with the guests before crossing the river again to the Union Club where various Malay, Dayak, Chinese and Japanese entertainments took place on a stage erected on Saint Thomas's playing-field. Chinese dragons challenged the Duke's entry to the Club but were appeased by an ang pow. The Duke was presented on the stage with gifts from the people of Sarawak. For himself and for the Prince of Wales he received gold cuff-links, and for the Princess Anne he received a pair of gold bangles. The cuff-links bore the Sarawak crest and the monogram of the Princess, with the date of the royal visit inscribed. They and the bangles were made from fine gold and were handed to the Duke by two Sarawaks and a Guide. The Governor expressed the hope that the gifts would remind His Royal Highness of the prayer of the people that one day he would return to Sarawak together with His Majesty the Queen.

A presentation of a different nature was made by three Dayak girls who, after singing a psalter in honour of the Duke, gave him a glass of mead which in keeping with tradition, he drank at one go. The Duke expressed his thanks for the gifts and said that he hoped to come back one day and have some more mead and that the gifts would remind him of this.

A display of fireworks from the river-bank below Fort Mervinella began as the Duke left the Club to return to the Astana at midnight.

The weather, on the afternoon of the 26th, looked ominous but the rain kept away and it was a fine night. Next morning, the sky was dark again and it began to rain as the Duke, accompanied by the Governor, began to cross the river from the Astana at 8.15 a.m. in the Scarboroughs of a twenty-one gun salute from the signal guns of the Police Training School. Crossed the river and surrounded Pangkalan Batu and the approach to the Courthouse where a Special Meeting of the Council Negri was to take place. The National Anthem was played by the Constabulary Band and the Duke, in the tropical uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, with the Queen's Star glittering at his breast, inspected a hundred-man Guard of Honour in pouring rain. On the conclusion of the inspection, damp but undaunted, the Duke was received by the President of the Council Negri and Mr. Justice Briggs at the Courthouse.

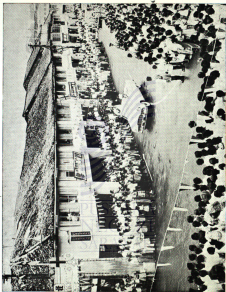
Inside the Chamber, batteries of lights, put up for the cameras, cast a brilliance over the array of Council Negri Members in traditional dress and uniforms. Local Addresses were made by the President in English, Data Bander in Malay, Temonggong Jajah in Iban and his, Khoo Peng Leong, in Mandarin. The Addresses, together with the Duke's reply, are published elsewhere in this issue.

The Duke, accompanied by the President of the Kuching Municipal Council, then left the Courthouse in an open car, heading a procession of cars, to begin



The Duke receives a Malay welcome in Kuching

Malay Standard



Prin Rooney

The Duke on his tour of Kuching

his tour of the town. The people of Sarawak are not given to public demonstrations and it is not their custom to wave or cheer but the numbers waiting in the rain and lining the streets testified to their enthusiasm. The procession went along Gambier Road through decorated arches put up by the Chinese community and the Indian Muslim League, past the Open Market where, appropriately, the rain, which had divided into a light drizzle, stopped and on to Duta's Road.

Here was the first of the Malay arches and a dais, draped in the royal yellow, with an assembly of leading Malays waiting for the Duke. The car stopped just short of the dais and the Duke, followed by the Data Bendah, dignified in black and gold, was led, under a yellow umbrella, by the President of the Malay National Union to a seat on the dais. There he was welcomed with fever kembang and strong arwar, and a silver box, pheng box, candle and spittoon, the regalia of royalty, were presented to him, touched by him and returned. He received a gift of an illustrated album of photographs of the six Malay arches, all depicting aspects of Malay culture, which he would pass through on his tour of the Malay Kingdoms.

At various points on the route were groups of schoolchildren with flags and banners who, less restrained than their elders, cheered and waved to the Duke standing in the car who smiled and waved back.

The procession, on arrival at Satah Road, went along to the junction with Back Road and turned up it to the residence of the British Consul where it stopped. A Land Deyak—rum—Sea Deyak arch had been erected at this point and the Duke was welcomed by a punjan from a Deyak girl and given a glass of rum, part of which he drank and part of which, in Deyak fashion, he returned to the girl for her to drink.

At the hospital, the procession made an unorchestrated stop so that the Duke could visit the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lanchester, both of whom were patients.

The procession continued along Crookshank Road, Central Road and then Back Road where the Duke visited one of the new flats and had tea with the tenant. The procession then returned to Pangkalan Bata via Waring Street, Carpenter Street, down with crows and bunting, and Back Road and crossed to the Astana.

By this time the sky was clearing—clearing up for Sibu, everybody said—and by the time the Duke returned from the Astana it was a brilliant morning. The time was 11.40 a.m. as he got, once again, into the car and was driven off to the airport. Here he said goodbye to Kuching and to those members of Supreme Council not going to Sibu, crossed the waiting Heron aircraft with the Governor and re-appeared at the cockpit window where he waved a final goodbye before taking off, piloting the plane himself, for Sibu.

It was a whirlwind, crowded visit. One can only hope that the Duke enjoyed it as much as the people did.

This account should not close without a description of the cohesiveness of the crowds. There was no pushing or breaking ranks and the royal progress and the task of the police was made easy.

II—SIBU

Before the Duke's arrival some people were heard to say "Is it really worth his coming for such a short while?" Admittedly we would all have liked his visit to be longer, and no doubt Sibu across the centre of the world to us and we are surprised H.R.H. did not insist on staying here longer, but when the fullness of the Duke's programme in British Borneo is carefully studied and it is remembered that British Borneo is but just a short episode in a very long and strenuous world tour and Sibu is only a tiny place compared with

Kuala, Delhi or Hong Kong, it is remarkable that he found time to come here at all and certainly the people in Sibu showed in no unambiguously manner that they considered his visit worthwhile, even if it was only a short one.

Grounds and their children in crowds here have seen none the Duke and will often recall this occasion in future and those who have seen him will always feel far superior to those that haven't, even if at the time they were only babes in arms. Furthermore the Duke's visit made Sibu realise it was not satisfied with its appearance, which in places was unacceptably decayed and unkempt, and all concerned (the public, the S.U.D.C. and the Government) made a great effort so that the Duke and his entourage and the press would take away pleasant memories of Sibu. Roads were hurriedly made up, buildings which had long needed a coat of paint, but in normal circumstances would have gone on waiting for it, are now repainted in many coloured lines. Decorations, to which we had got attached, such as broken-down cars or piles of old frames of the road-side have been removed or at any rate concealed. An attempt (which proved successful on the day) was even made to contain the pigs, goats, ferals and dogs that normally wander unconcernedly about Sibu's roads and alleys.

The Duke's visit was an overwhelming success, and so far as I know everything went off according to plan! Amongst the many who devoted a great deal of time and trouble to achieve this state of affairs, the credit must largely go to the Public Works Department for the hard work they put in for weeks beforehand in what was mostly real hot-and-dry weather at its worst: to the encouragement and example of the Chairman of the S.U.D.C.; and to the minute attention to organisation and detail of the Police, which enabled them amongst other achievements, to organise the Duke by using the same faces lining the route several times over.

Rehearsals sometimes in pouring rain or very hot sun took place, and finally the great day arrived. The weather was correct (and cool) with big rain clouds circling Sibu. Rumours came in from Kuching that it was raining there, and the more persistent of us fantasise a miserable visit for H.R.H. Nevertheless Sibu put on a festive appearance with its arches, banners, loyal greetings and masses of flags. Before the route was closed at 12.30, people in their best clothes were going round in a holiday mood on tours of photographic and inspection of the decorations. The throngs on all their limbs created a stir as they went out to the airport, where they were much photographed and interviewed by the press. School children from within and without Sibu assembled alongside the roads until it looked as though Sibu was 90 per cent composed of children. As guests to the reception in the Residency began to arrive in their smartest clothes the heavens became ever more threatening and overcast with rain, and people crowded to one another low on the previous day it had been about 1 p.m. that the rain had arrived and it hadn't stopped until nearly 3!

The rain held off while H.R.H. piloting his own plane, landed and he and B.E. the Governor were greeted by the Resident. The press, radio and television which had arrived earlier went into action. The Duke inspected a very smart guard of Even-in-Sarawak Rangers now in the Field Force Reserve, many of whom had given up collecting explosives to come to Sibu. He then went on and walked close past the stand with the assembled populace and their close relations, and got into his car (ex-No. 1 car from Kuching) and drove off down Queenway, while the air-arms were hospitably entertained in the airport.

The Duke led the procession down Queenway past the very smart-looking staff and students of the Teachers Training Centre, under the very attractive arch at Sungai Mambak, past the Methodist School boys and Government officers in uniform (Forest, Nurses,

Marine, Customs, Agriculture, Wardens, Court Press), who were lining Bridge Road and swept into the Residency garden exactly on time and his personal standard was hoisted. Here he surprised people by refusing to take time off to refresh himself but immediately called for the guests to be presented to him and the time saved thereby was spent in chatting to many of them. The party at the Residency was a success though I cannot agree with the Singapore newspaper correspondent who considered it was the biggest party in living memory in Sibu. Incidentally those who were close enough could see the Duke was wearing his Sarawak cuff links presented to him in Kuching.

H.R.H. (with Mr. Ting Lih Heng in attendance) now insisted on going in an open Land Rover, as the weather momentarily looked less threatening, and the procession set off down Island Road past chipping school children under the magnificent Sibu Chinese community arch (decorated with paintings by a Sarakri boy) to Channel Road where the Roman Catholic School children were on one side, while on the other were the S.U.D.C. offices the firemen and their engine were on parade. Sibu's population has never been a demonstrative one and are unused to cheering and waving, and some strangers to Sibu may have thought the welcome of the public lining the streets lacked cordiality, but to those who know the levels of all races it was clear that the public was delighted with what they saw and with the Duke and I hope he himself was not abashed when he waved at people and they were too shy and awkward to wave back.

The procession carried on to Central Road, where one of Sibu's most unpleasant looking streets had been transformed by P.W.D. into a most impressive looking avenue of liling trees near the airport. On this occasion however two grandstands and a band had been erected and in the middle was a clan by the Duke. The grandstands were filled with S.U.D.C. and Government's guests, while the band was crowded with the proprietor and their families who had been waited there from the airport by a fleet of buses. The Duke walked to the dais through a corridor of Chinese, Iban and Melanau boys and girls in national costume. He was shown plans showing how it was proposed to transform this narrow looking area into a pleasant square for pedestrians, with the future town hall on the side and the post office on the other. At Mr. Ting's request he agreed that this area be named "Edinburgh Place". An Iban boy and girl now presented H.R.H. with a line suit of traditional Iban clothes for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and a Malay girl and Melanau girl presented him with a beautiful Melanau Iban set of clothes for Princess Anne. These gifts were from the people of Sarawak. (The sun very nearly shone at this stage!)

The Duke, with Mr. Ting still beside him, went on up Rainier Way and past the Chung Hua School children and turned left along Kampong Pulau Road, where the procession halted. H.R.H. got out and inspected the Girl Guides lining the street on one side and walked on to the unusual but most attractive entrance to the King George VI Memorial Ground. This is another case of the transformation of a swamp. Some years back Sibu's garbage was deposited in this area and covered over with earth. More garbage had to find a home and Kampong Pulau was moved to a new and better laid out area, and recently working at top speed and under very adverse weather conditions, the P.W.D. has converted this unpleasant two acres into a three quarters finished 440 yards race track with a football field in the centre. The Duke cut a ribbon declaring the Memorial Ground open and went through the arch with its massive Kayan portraits of humans on one side, and spoke to the representatives of the Sibu Sports Council and the teams representing various sports from all over the Division assembled there. He then went back under the arch and talked to the Boy Scouts and once more got into the Land Rover, this time accompanied by Data Yasukin Bajang and

the Resident. There was now no hint of sunshine and we were all wondering how much longer the rain would hold off.

The procession slowed down to very nearly a standstill at Kampong Nyabor arch, which unfortunately the Duke could not see at night, when it is beautifully lit up, and then went on past the mosque and along Kampong Dato Road. The crowd was much thinner here (nearly all the Malays had gone into town), but even so there were plenty of colourful spectators and the Duke could see how many compounds had been brightened up for his visit. The procession speeded up now hoping to beat the rain, but slowed down again near Green Road so that the Duke could see the children of the Abang Ali School and the arch erected at the entrance to Kampong Hill Road. After this the procession speeded up again as it went along Kampong Hill and Kampong Nangka Road to reach the end of Kampong Nangka where there was another arch and a crowd of people. The Duke stopped his car and watched Melanau children doing their traditional and rather dangerous swinging (see) near the remains of an old burnt-out Melanau longhouse. By now a faint drizzle could be felt so speed was increased until Sungai Merah was reached when the procession came nearly to a standstill while it passed under the local people's very attractive arch.

And so back to the airport, a little ahead of time, and it seemed likely the Duke would beat the heavy rain. He said goodbye to the Resident, the Supreme Commissioner, Mr. Ting Lih Heng and Temonggong Jangah and went to his plane waving at the Guard which gave him three rousing cheer sheets. Once again putting his own plane, and with the Governor aboard, the Duke took off for Lutong; he had beaten the rain, which gave up the struggle and left Sibu alone for the rest of the day, and there was no doubt in the minds of everybody concerned, that though the Duke's visit had been short (less than two hours) it had been well worth while.

To tie up the story it should be mentioned that local and candidates and Kampong had been clustered round the Kampong arches. On the previous day a selection committee had followed the royal route through the Kampong and had decided that the prize for the best kept Kampong should go to Kampong Dato, with 24 points and the second prize to Kampong Nangka with 20 points.

All the arches were very fine but in my opinion the two that were outstanding were the ones raised by the communities at Sungai Merah and Kampong Nangka, for they were in traditional styles and in the case of Kampong Nangka were made out of traditional local materials.

That night fireworks were let off from the Memorial Ground and though a few appeared damp and some of the most appreciated were those that landed in the crowd emitting flame and sparks, the show went off very satisfactorily.

Finally to show how lucky we had been with the weather, the next day from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. (the time of the Duke's visit) Sibu was experiencing a tropical downpour which in U.K. would have been called a cloudburst.

L.A.S.U.

III—MIRI

"The Fourth Division of Sarawak welcomes H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh". This was the inscription on the arch that greeted the Duke at Lutong Airport when the Heron touched down at 4.20 p.m.—and a wonderful welcome it proved to be.

The Duke's personal standard was broken at the Airport flag-staff. His Royal Highness alighted and the Honourable the Resident, Mr. J. C. R. Fisher, C.M.B., moved forward to be introduced by H.E. the Governor.

Thereafter the Resident introduced the Division Manager, Sarawak Shell Oilfields Limited, Captain D. R. Gibble and the Permanent Chief of the Bureau, the Honourable Temonggong Oyang Lamsa Jan, M.A.S., G.M.C. and then:

The Hon'ble Mr. Chia Chia Shin

The Hon'ble Mr. Chan Yong Kow

The Honourable Mr. Anahar Khan

The Hon'ble Tan Kampong Maip.

As the royal car, a Hunter Super Snipe, set out on its journey, the Duke, in company of the Royal Salute gunners, gave the order to fire and the guns spoke out their salute. Malay gunners were in national costume and the Sea Devils in traditional regalia.

Under the archway, "Lalung welcomes H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh", through the oil-town of Lalung, gay with decorated dwellings and banners, past the Anglican church meeting in a clump of eucalyptus and the new high-roofed Catholic church, the royal procession swung sharply right-handed to the Paganian Bridge. There, at the far end, was the Castle gateway. The bridge spanning the River Miri had been conceived as a draw-bridge over a Miri moat, and the Castle gateway at the end was a baronial keep, surmounted by a single standard bearing the Union Jack. Over the draw-bridge and off on the six-mile drive to Miri, slowing down only at the gate gateway of the little Chinese School at Pait where the pupils were aligned and waved a roadside welcome. The grazing buffalo safely tethered by the roadside, the slanting wheels of the oil-wells, the church spire on the horizon, and Miri was in sight. Here was the magnificent Royal Crown gateway, light and graceful, piping whistles locally into the very image of the Royal Crown. Under the gateway, and then the procession halted. It had reached the Town boundary and here the Chairman of the Urban District Council (Mr. J. Woods) and members of the Council were assembled. The Resident introduced the Chairman to His Royal Highness, and the Chairman introduced the Council.

Within the Royal Crown gateway, MIR waited on the lip-top of expectation. Holiday crowds had assembled in warm sunshine tempered by a cool sea breeze, a breeze strong enough to follow the banners of the processional corte. Thousands of returned faces had scanned the skies for the royal plane and just before ten minutes past four the Herron had passed directly over the Kingsway, its marking clearly visible.

The Duke now entered an open Hillman Minn car and the tour of the town began. The crews of the Mission School saints, Saint Columba to the left and Saint Joseph to the right, to bless His Royal Highness. A little knot of English schoolchildren from Pusa, the Urban District Council Chinese school in front of the Chinese offices, and then the one-thousand strong Public School bowed its greetings. Past the Union Jacks of Sempit Krokok School, and Prince Philip, seated on the back of the royal car, waved a cheery acknowledgement to the banners of Rion Road and the Middle School. At the junction with Brooke Road a smart team of Hinalei Sea Scouts, and behind them, just peeping over their shoulders, the welcome gateway of Miri's youngest school—the Chinese Kindergarten. Into the straight, and there was the welcome arch by Community Hall. Anah School rooms, very smart in their complete, pointed the way to Marlow Road and a colonialised laneway welcome by the Mosque, newly painted in green and white. Under the Malay arch, the pillars depicting oil-well Number One (1916) and oil-well Number Seven Hundred (1958) and a welcome from groups of Malays bearing the "lar". On to River Road, and the High Street where the well-proportioned traditional simple-style arch-way, supported by four red pillars and two green dragons, with lanterns swinging from the red roofs, brought

greetings from the Chinese community. The Government officers decorated native state, a rippling wave of seven hundred ancient handkerchiefs, and the procession was back by the S.B.N.C. offices. The Duke now set out on the journey to the Residency, a journey of well-kept pastures and flower gardens. A greeting to the names assembled at Ferry Corner, a glance to the left at the spacious grounds of the Middle School, a welcome banner surmounting its entrance hall, a glance to the right through the parklands to the sea, and up the steep hill to the Residency. Here the Duke graciously consented to plant a tree, the Plant of the Forest, at a place near the cliff edge where it will look out across the bay to Labong. Nearby the bougainvilleas were a riot of colour—never more lovely, the most delicate shades of crimson, orange, pink and purple.

Dinner privately at the Residency, and then the drive to the Community Hall, Miri's newest building, a credit to both architect and builder. By now the town was a miracle of light and colour, the Crown glinting with gems, and a triumphal line of fairy lights criss-crossing the route to the Reception.

Some three hundred guests moved around from the Library wing, up the steps, and so to the red carpet and His Royal Highness. To his right, and slightly behind him, stood the Resident to help with introductions which lasted for forty minutes. The Duke then entered the Hall and mingled with the guests for a noticeable fifteen minutes, circling the Hall clockwise, picking up the threads of the loom of life in Miri and weaving for himself a happy pattern of Miri's churches and cottages, her schools and hospitals, and her romantic river scene. At the appointed hour His Royal Highness departed for the Gymkhana Club covered by the Senior Chiefs of the Bureau.

The briefest of rests, and then the District Officers of Miri, Baram and Bintulu presented members of the Asian crews of their districts, a ceremony performed on the steps of the Club. The Duke and members of the Royal party then passed through the imposing Bintulu gateway and took their seats in the Hinalei grandstand. Stands and dancing platforms were adorned with painted panels of native design. Before the dancing, Temonggong Oyang Lamsa Jan came forward, supported by his Bureau chiefs, sang a poem in honour of Prince Philip and offered him a silver taster.

His Royal Highness then graciously accepted gifts—
—for himself, from the hands of the Temonggong, twelve wooden bottle stoppers carved by Tama Bousap of Long Jiga, and a wooden fruit bowl carved by Tama Sid, also of Long Jiga.

—for H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, from the hands of Awan Keking, a set of dancing regalia, a spongy (hat), a sarong (squared skin covered with horn-bill feathers), a sarong and a shield.

—for H.R.H. The Princess Anne, from the hands of Lijang Bait (a Kerabit gift), a lobang (head-dress).

Then followed the royal dancing programme—Bau dances, Kayan dances, the Chinese orchestra and the Lily Dance, Kanyah dancers, a Malay triple and mercha, Kelabit dancers and a farewell dance by ladies from the Bureau. The Royal Party rose and departed from the dancing arena, having witnessed a fine exhibition by experts of six different races.

The Royal fireworks. Launching frames were set up at the base of the derelict overhanging the G.C.M. posting. At midnight, the dancing over, a startling Aerial Maroon announced the Royal fireworks, and then a bouquet of Commonwealth and Gloria rockets lit the sky. From prepared positions the pyrotechnists exploded a mine of fireweed serpents and a mine of Scorpions, Rainbow and Radio shells and a barrage of Thunderbolts. The admiring crowds below, who had thronged the posting by the dancing, gazed in sheer delight as the fireworks climbed the sky and cascaded down in a rain of red and white and blue.

Here a dazzling fire de jete, there a side-show of Roman candles and finally a comestible that speaks the epilogue for a royal day and rang down the curtain on the day's events.

On Saturday, 15th February, Prince Philip left the Residency at 8.20 a.m. and departed informally to Luton airport to embark in the Royal Aircraft for Brunei State.

Previous Visits of the Duke of Edinburgh to Commonwealth Countries

The Duke of Edinburgh has travelled widely in the Commonwealth and elsewhere in the world. With Princess Elizabeth, as she then was, he toured Canada in October and November, 1951, and in February of the following year the Princess and he had reached Kenya on the first stage of a visit to Australia and New Zealand when the death of King George VI was announced. In 1953-54 (November to May), with the Queen, he visited Bermuda, Jamaica, Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Uganda, Malia and Gibraltar. At the end of July, 1958, His Royal Highness spent three weeks in Canada during which he visited the British Empire Games at Vancouver and his tour of some 14,000 miles took him within the Arctic Circle.

A three-week tour of Nigeria with the Queen in January and February of 1956 was followed by an extended Commonwealth tour from October, 1956 to February, 1957 in the course of which the Duke visited Australia—he opened the Olympic Games at Melbourne—Ceylon, Papua, New Guinea, Australia, New Zealand, the Chatham Islands, Deception Island, the South Shetland Islands, the Falkland Islands, Tristan da Cunha, St. Helena, Ascension Island and the Gambia.

In October, 1957 and in October, 1958, the Duke of Edinburgh again visited Canada; on the first occasion with the Queen when Her Majesty opened the Canadian Parliament, on the second to preside at meetings of the world conference of the English Speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

It is expected that the Duke will visit Canada again in June, 1959, with the Queen, when, amongst other things, Her Majesty will open the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is expected also that, in the latter half of 1959, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Ghana.

The Princess Consort.

The visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is an obvious occasion for animating upon the Princess Consort of England, of which he is the fifth. It is one of the embarrassments of office that a person of His Royal Highness' party should find himself in such strange company.

The first, and most interesting, was Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, named Plantagenet. He was descended from the original Duke of Anjou and Melun, who was the daughter of Senes. His father was Fulk IV, Count of Anjou and later King of Jerusalem. At the age of fifteen he was affianced to the Empress Matild, widow of the Emperor Henry V, an adorable young woman of twenty-five, who succeeded her father, Henry I, on the throne of England in 1125. Her reign of nineteen years was occupied by a civil war with her cousin, Count Stephen of Blois, who was the rival claimant to the throne. As Geoffrey was a gay soul, wholly devoted to sport, with little taste for unnecessary fighting and less for his formidable wife, he never set foot in England and was content to mind his own affairs in Anjou, which he did very successfully. He concluded a pleasurable life in 1159 by an affair with the Queen of France. His son by the Empress, Henry,

succeeded to the throne of England in 1154. He lives in history by reason of his treatment of the chapter and bishop-elect of Sens, which provided Gibbon with one of his most delicious anecdotes.

The second Prince Consort was Philip of Hapsburg, King of Naples and later of Spain, Portugal and the Indies, who in 1554 married Queen Mary I. There had been considerable opposition to the match and he was concerned to make himself agreeable to the natives; he displayed enthusiasm for learning and dancing and even drank beer with every appearance of relish, though it suited his stomachs very ill. His somewhat heavy play with the Queen was rewarded by such violence of passion as quite overwhelmed him. He paid her two visits to England and on each occasion stayed only a few months. The marriage was unfruitful, but it is interesting to speculate what would have been the fate of an infant had one been born; it would have inherited more crowns than had ever before graced a royal head. Philip's subsequent disagreements with his sister-in-law Queen Elizabeth, whom he at one time thought of marrying, earned him a prominent place in the Protestant denunciations, and it is in this guise that he is chiefly remembered.

The third Consort was Prince George of Denmark, spouse of Great Queen Anne, 1683-1708. He was a sensitive and intellectual person of whom King Charles II said "I have tried Prince George sober, and I have tried him drunk, and drunk or sober there is nothing in him". His constant use of the exclamation "Is it possible?" led to his becoming his nickname. In the stirring days of 1688 his impetuously stupidity was a constant embarrassment. When he deserted his father-in-law, James II, at Andover in November of that year there was speculation as to whether he had succumbed off on his own or had been led away by another. However, if ability be the basis of successful marriage, Queen Anne and Prince George were admirably suited. Their union was abundantly blessed with offspring, sixteen children of whom none survived.

The fourth Consort was Albert the Good, Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, spouse of Queen Victoria, 1840-1861, and therefore the progenitor of the present Royal Family. He differed from the majority of his day in being keenly interested in improvement. Ahead of the science of the time, he could speak with authority on the steam engine and the electric telegraph, he possessed a social sense unusual in persons of his station and was concerned to promote education amongst the lower orders. His real memorial was the Crystal Palace, now sadly consumed by fire, which was built by Paxton to house the wonders of the Great Exhibition of 1851. This was the Prince's personal achievement; it was the first international exhibition and amazed the world by its display of wonders: the fruits of science and the flowers of art, which were the boast of that age and the embarrassment of the next, were exposed to the applause of an admiring populace. Although the Prince's activities in the art of peace have always commanded respect, his political actions have been subjected to a sharp scrutiny, and his intervention preventing a war with the U.S.A. in 1860 over the "Trent" incident has been widely criticised. It is one of the tragedies of English history that this estimable man has been treated by an ingrate posterity as a figure of light relief.

These, then, are the predecessors of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The passage of time is registered by the lack of resemblance between them and himself. In the past the Consort has been conceived as being merely an instrument to ensure the succession. Today a wholly different role is expected of him. He is expected to reflect the hopes, the aspirations, the reactions and the fears of the most intelligent members of the community to the current problems of the day. The vacuum which H.R.H. has fulfilled these pressing demands is the measure of his greatness as a Consort and his achievements as a man.

ROBERT NICOLL.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL NEGRI

May it please Your Royal Highness:

On behalf of the Members of the Council, I welcome Your Royal Highness to Sarawak, and wish to make it clear how greatly we appreciate the honour of Your Royal Highness' presence in this Chamber to-day. In the annals of the Council Negri this is a unique event. It is the first time that a Member of the Royal Family has taken part in our deliberations. That the Council's first Royal visitor should be no less a person than Your Royal Highness gives to the Members of Council, and to all the people of Sarawak, the greatest satisfaction and pride.

This Council consists of the elected and nominated representatives of the principal races of the country. Like many of the best and most enduring institutions of Sarawak, it originally came into being under the regime of the Brooke Rulers. It may not be unfitting on this Royal and Historic occasion to pay tribute to the great work of the Brookes, who laid in this land the foundations of a viable State. Since the cession of Sarawak to the Crown, the Government has inherited, and has sought to maintain and extend, a great tradition of administration, based on close personal contacts and understanding between individual civil servants and the people with whose welfare and progress they have been entrusted. The Nine Cardinal Principles enunciated by the Third Ruler in 1941, when, but for the Japanese invasion, Sarawak would have taken its first step.

towards internal self-government, have been enshrined, with the Queen's consent, in the present Constitution, and are the basis upon which, under the guidance of Her Majesty's Government, the present development of Sarawak is proceeding. This development has proceeded surely, and, in view of the country's difficult geography and diversity of language and race, with a rapidity which is the more surprising the more deeply one examines the problems involved. The past ten years have witnessed a steady increase in medical services, reaching out into the most remote areas. The foundations of a nationwide education system have been laid, affecting every race, no matter how ill-favoured by geography or by historical background. Roads have been built through swamp and jungle, in country presenting unusual and difficult engineering problems, and airfields constructed. Quiet riverside bazaars have grown into flourishing towns. Meanwhile, under the new Constitution, a substantial measure of self-government has already been introduced, through urban and district councils; and it is intended that this process shall continue.

It is, however, felt that constitutional progress will be fruitless if it fails to maintain and take account of-

the present friendly relations which subsist between all of Sarawak's diverse races. This characteristic respect for the aspirations, the traditions, and also for even the foibles, of neighbours of differing religion, language and culture is Sarawak's greatest legacy from the past. It is not a dry legacy, a faded parchment, but a reality vital and full of meaning to every one of us in our daily lives. I trust that, even on this all-too-short visit, Your Royal Highness will perceive the truth of this, and the importance of it. It is within this framework that, with God's blessing, Sarawak will develop into a modern State, with a population happy and proud to live here, and with the British and Commonwealth connexion a valued asset, enriching the lives of all who have the good fortune to be born within its dispensation.

On behalf of the Members of this Council, I would humbly request Your Royal Highness to convey to Her Majesty the Queen our deepest expressions of loyalty and respect and an assurance of the great pleasure which Your Royal Highness' visit has occasioned us.

There is another characteristic of the Commonwealth which I would like to mention. There is an automatic sympathy and interest in the progress and problems of other Commonwealth countries. On the national level there is the Colombo Plan and other similar co-operative schemes but this applies also to individuals. All the Universities of the Commonwealth are willing and anxious to be of service and I am delighted to hear that so many men and women from this country are taking advantage of this.

I am also interested to hear that there are several boys from British schools performing useful voluntary service here in the Government's Community Development projects.

The Commonwealth exists to make this sort of exchange possible and I hope that they will be continued and expanded to the benefit of the countries concerned as well as an example to all the world that the Commonwealth is a brotherhood of nations and a brotherhood of people.

The Queen, as Head of the Commonwealth, sends you and all the people of Sarawak her best wishes for a happy and successful future.



27th February, 1969.

ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE TEMONGGONG JUGAH

Tuan pengabis besai,

Hegari ke semua bangsa Dayak sanggup bangsa-bakai alam semua Sarawak kami gaga bandar nyambut penantai nuan, lalu arap ke nuan gari penantai. Kami Dayak alam Sarawak siji betuah bandar, tu meh-tembah semua kami Dayak di tengah arang ke pemadu besai.

Sekumbang kami udah di pigai Beginda Lusen kami berasai lantang. Dalam semua tu nadai pengachau, semua lantang lalu pemansang semua tu bisi mega di pada, laban semua kami di tu nadai bisi ba-pilih bangsa, lalu perintah ba siti-siti udor alam Sarawak beguak sanggup semua bangsa, baka nya mega Council Hegari sanggup Council Tinggi udah nguna penemu siti, ketogal pemandai sida ketuai sanggup Tuan Gubernur kami.

Datu kami bepait jaku sanggup Beginda Lusen, mori besai terima kasih lalu sanggup nuan empu.

ADDRESS BY THE HONOURABLE MR. KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E.

公府閣下：

今天這下是公府閣下駕臨本邦，使各族人民得睹平來，感覺無限光榮和快樂。

我們華人僑居本邦已有悠久歷史，由於當地氣候良好，各民族間的友誼濃厚，向來都是和睦相處，加之政治清明，生活安定，我們早已把本邦當作自己的家鄉看待了。有人以為華人是外來民族，常犯歧視的態度，其實華人是當地的土生土長，有故土人，並非其他兄弟民族所避也。這是古人皆知的事，今後我們更行盡我們的忠誠，以全力來促進本邦的繁榮和進步。因為我們已經接受了砂朥越政府我們的國家了，同時我們更希望這一天加強民族間的友誼，使大家好像生活在一個大家庭裡，互相扶持，互相愛護，永下不離。

本邦的新憲法，自從 女王陛下批准之後，本邦人民歡躍贊成，即根據該憲法，曾交由人民選舉出來的各民族的民選議員，卻依照憲法的規定，各盡其職，努力為國家和人民服務。雖然現在人民還在學習時期，不過，我們相信不久的將來，一定能够擔負我們的責任表現出來。這就 女王陛下對我們的期望的。

我們今日能够通看幸福和快樂的生活，一方面固然是由於各族的團結一致，共同努力創造出來的，另一方面也是得力於英國政府的扶助和 女王陛下下的英明。簡而言之，賢明的領導者，我們，才有如此的成就。

今天公府閣下不遠千里而來，尤其表現 女王陛下和公府閣下對本邦人民的關懷和愛護，給予我們最後的光榮和快樂。現在我們謹以十分的忠誠來向 公府閣下表示熱烈的歡迎，並敬崇高的敬意。

我們希望 公府閣下將來寫進英倫之報，能將我們衷心的感激和敬意轉達於 女王陛下，並祝其永遠康寧。



Mr. President, Honourable Members:

I have always enjoyed travelling especially when it brings me to such a charming and friendly place as Sarawak. I have often heard of your hospitality but even so I was not prepared for the kind and generous welcome I have received from so many people.

It was particularly thoughtful of you to invite me to attend this meeting of the Council Negri and to present these four Addresses of welcome. As you have kindly provided me with translations of what has been said in Malay, Iban and Kucyu I can truthfully say that I greatly appreciate your expressions of loyalty and affection to The Queen. I will see to it that she receives a copy of what has been said as I know it will give her very great pleasure.

The Queen takes a close and personal interest in the well being of all the people of the Commonwealth and Empire but I know that she has a special place in her heart for all those people who suffered loss and damage during the last war. We have been following the progress of your reconstruction with admiration and sympathy.

I hope and believe that this progress will be maintained in peace and growing prosperity but it would be idle to suppose that there are no problems. The four Addresses heard this morning illustrate the problems of a multi-racial society, the difficulties arising every day when people of different race and customs live side by side. Only commonsense in deciding what is in the best practical interests of the State and tolerance of the cultural traditions of all races will produce a happy and progressive community.

Take the Commonwealth for example, British Administration from the earliest times has fostered and encouraged local language and culture, but for practical purposes of administration, law, commerce, engineering and science, education is in English. The practical result is that the leaders in every sphere of human activity can understand each other. This ability to exchange ideas in a common tongue is both a link binding the countries together as well as a very practical advantage in trade, commerce and science.

Address in Council Negeri

Translation of the Address of Welcome by the Honourable the Datu Raudat, C.B.E.

May it please Your Royal Highness, to give me the honour and the privilege, on behalf of the Malay people of Sarawak, to express our delight and pleasure on the occasion of Your Royal Highness's first visit to our country. Short as must be the time Your Royal Highness can spend among us on this occasion I believe that the warmth of our welcome will be memorable and that the sincerity of our feelings manifest to all.

The extensive travels which Your Royal Highness is constantly making in the service of our Sovereign and our Commonwealth are a formidable contribution in promoting our common unity and welfare. The strengthening of those ties which unite us in a common sense of purpose and in devotion to those high ideals for which the Commonwealth stands, has ever been Your Royal Highness's greatest endeavour and this is an impressive service to us all.

We Malays are well known for our loyalty towards, and love of, our country, and in our blood lies a deep devotion to the tradition of monarchy. We know well the constant concern of Her Majesty and of Your Royal Highness for our well-being, for our prosperity, and for our progress towards satisfaction. In fraternal association with the United Kingdom and with other Commonwealth countries we look forward to the development of Sarawak in peace and tranquillity. We are well aware of Your Royal Highness's interest in and promotion of, scientific and technical progress. We believe that such will increasingly be placed at the service of Sarawak in the years which lie ahead.

In formally bidding Your Royal Highness a warm cordial welcome in our shores, I request that you will convey to Her Majesty the Queen the sentiments of loyalty and devotion which the Malays of Sarawak feel towards her personally as well as in her august capacity as Head of the Commonwealth. I wish Your Royal Highness the greatest possible pleasure during your stay in Sarawak and it is our greatest hope that in the reasonably near future we may look forward to a further visit from you, on that occasion accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen.

Translation of the Address of Welcome by the Honourable Temenggong Jugah

Your Royal Highness,

On behalf of the Dayaks and other races in Sarawak, I have the greatest pleasure in welcoming Your Royal Highness to this country and in extending to you the good wishes of our people. We are indeed honoured by this first visit to our land by Your Royal Highness.

Ever since we have come under the wise rule of Her Majesty the Queen, we have enjoyed peace and happiness. This country is free from any trouble, and peace and progress are evident everywhere. This is so because we have no racial distinction among us. The local authorities in the various parts of the country are composed of people from many races. Likewise the Council Negeri and the Supreme Council which are functioning in good harmony under the wise guidance our leaders and His Excellency the Governor.

We hereby extend our best wishes and grateful thanks to Her Majesty the Queen and to Your Royal Highness.

Translation of the Address of Welcome by the Honourable Mr. Khoo Peng Loong, O.B.E.

We are greatly honoured and happy on this occasion of His Royal Highness's visit to Sarawak, a visit that enables all people to see His Royal Highness personally.

We Chinese have been settled here for a long time, and we have long regarded this as our own country, after finding the climate mild and the friendly atmosphere among the races who have ever lived with us in harmony. Besides that, a good Government has wisely maintained peace. There still exists a certain prejudice among some people who think that the Chinese are people from a foreign country. But in fact, it is admitted by all that the Chinese have done no less than any other race for the development of Sarawak. And it may be expected that we shall continue to give the country our wholehearted loyalty and make even greater efforts for its prosperity, because we have accepted Sarawak as our country. We sincerely hope that the friendship among the various races will be further strengthened, in order that we may live as a big family, like brothers and sisters, helping and loving each other, never apart.

After the new Constitution received the approval of Her Majesty the Queen, the majority of the Council Negeri members were elected by the people in accordance with the Constitution. The elected members of various races are devoted to their duties, as provided in the Constitution, with the intention of serving the country and its people. Although we are still in the period of learning, we believe that in the very near future we will be able to show our ability and fulfil Her Majesty the Queen's wishes.

Today, we are living a happy and prosperous life. This achievement is on one hand derived from the unity and co-operation of all races and on the other hand depends on the aid of the British Government, and the wisdom of Her Majesty the Queen who has successfully appointed good Governors to lead us.

His Royal Highness cares not of the great distance, but renders us a visit today showing the Queen's and his own love and care for us, and giving us great honour and happiness.

With pure loyalty, we welcome His Royal Highness and offer him our greatest respect.

We sincerely hope that His Royal Highness will receive our deepest appreciation and highest respect in Her Majesty the Queen when His Royal Highness returns to England. Again we offer them both our ever best wishes.

As Others See Us

The following is taken from Thomson's Weekly News (published in Britain) of 23rd January, 1959—

"OPERATION WHITEWASH"

Spit and polish and whitewash are the order of the day in far away Sarawak, amid the China Seas.

Why? Because the Duke of Edinburgh is going there in February on his round-the-world tour.

Ever since the official news was released that the Duke would include Sarawak in his itinerary, the islanders have been busy sprucing themselves up.

First things to get the "welcome" treatment are the long, low wooden huts in the agricultural areas, housing some 50 or 60 families.

Normally, they can hardly be distinguished from the colour of the soil they stand on. Now they are shining up like beacons in the night!

They're busy slipping baskets of whitewash all over the land. You can always trust the islanders to do things in a big style.

The country is as large as England and Wales, but the population is only about 200,000.

But what these folk lack in numbers they certainly make up for in keenness and vitality.

They can always be relied upon to stage a great welcome to any visitors.

When the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester visited Sarawak in 1952, the streets in the big towns were gaily decorated with huge, brightly-painted wooden archways.

At night, brilliant floodlights illuminated the principal buildings. Streamers and flags hung from almost every window. Nothing so gay had been seen for years.

Whatever the Duke decides to do and wherever he decides to go in Sarawak, he is sure to get a warm welcome from these industrious folk.

Note—We only hope that the Duchess of Kent was given such a great welcome when she visited Malaya for the Merdeka celebrations. The islanders there are just as vivacious and keen to slip a bucket on us as we are.

In day 516, more than a hundred miles away across trackless jungle, these scenes of preparation (as in Kuching) are being created in miniature.

— *Straits Times*, Feb. 26, 1959.

... *Straits* in Sarawak

B.M.C. News, 9 p.m.

27th February, 1959.

As We Are TRAFFIC JAM

An arch across Padungan Road, which is being built for the Duke's visit, caused a traffic jam at noon yesterday.

The traffic jammed because no omnibus would not pass under the arch.

— *From The Sarawak Tribune of 18th February.*

Notes and Comments

The 8th of February saw the commencement of the year of the Pig, the Symbol of prosperity. Though the advent of the New Year was well celebrated in the traditional, gay, Chinese fashion, less money, it was evident, was available for celebration than in the recent past. Let us hope that the Pig brings prosperity to Sarawak.

The marketing of our produce, particularly pepper, has been receiving consideration of late and the Government has received two reports in the matter. The first is that of the Marketing Advisory Committee and the second is a report on marketing organizations in certain African territories. The Committee emphasizes the need, for a number of reasons, to set up a marketing board of some kind for pepper with the aim of encouraging and improving production, establishing a name for Sarawak pepper, arranging exports direct to consumers and advancing credit on better terms than is now available. The other report stresses the value of marketing boards to the territories which have them.

Government has agreed upon the desirability of establishing a marketing organization but is awaiting expert advice before determining upon its shape. These organizations can be an incubus and one does not have to look far to see some which are alarming illus-

trations of the working of Parkinson's Law. It is well to go carefully at this stage and ensure that we get something suited to our needs.

Sarawak's merchant navy will enter a new phase with the enactment of merchant shipping legislation in the near future. High standards will be required of mariners and the Government is to establish a Nautical School to give them the opportunity of attaining these standards and to award trade certificates.

The necessity for this step has been evident for a long time. Saint Nicholas has been kind to Sarawak and there have been fewer serious marine disasters than might have been expected but these still quite a number of mishaps which improved standards should eliminate.

Our merchant navy, though small in tonnage, is large in number. No less than 1300 commercial vessels alone are registered. Their importance to the economy of Sarawak is apparent to any traveller in the country.

Water supply is a problem in a number of places in Sarawak, although one would hardly imagine it in view of the rainfall. In Daru, for example, rain water is collected and stored for domestic use. During the lullies, the rain water is usually fresh but during the leanness, it is brackish and it is necessary to go about five miles upstream for fresh water. The Mata and Daru District Council which, in spite of its small area, is one of the richest in the country, is interestingly kind in the problem and the Senior Health Inspector from Kuching, recently paid Daru a visit to conduct some tests with a view to ascertaining whether a pumped water supply could be provided. The tests offer some hope that this would be feasible but cannot, at the moment, establish whether or not the pumped water would be fresh during the leanness.

An exhibition of modern Indonesian Paintings was given at the premises of the British Council in Kuching this month. Wit, humour and imagination characterized the paintings, most of which were impressionistic or stylized in varying degree and one or two of which veered on pure abstraction.

The exhibition was a public one and seemed to attract a fair number of visitors. The Kuching Art Club, than which no body of amateurs is more interested in its pursuit, had a private preview. Members and chury of expressing their opinion of other people's paintings but their interest and observation were keen and the exhibition may have an influence on some of the paintings we see at the Club's next show.

The Kuching Music Society held its Annual General Meeting on the 26th. The Society has some keen, hard-working members but it needs much more support and, with more support, could do a good deal more than it usefully attempts at present. Music-lovers in Kuching—they are many—would do themselves and the community a service by joining the society. Non-playing members are welcome and they need have no fear that they will simply be passengers.

A Dayak is called upon to pay two dollars for one passport photograph less than two inches square by what professes to be a reputable studio in Kuching. On inquiry, this appears to be not an isolated case of fleecing, but the regular charge. On a conservative estimate, it represents about three hundred per cent profit.

Photography is popular in Sarawak and one would have thought that knowledge of costs and appreciation of workmanship would be widespread. They do not seem to be.

Sir Steven Hancinman who has recently made a final short visit to Sarawak in connexion with his history

of the country, departed for England on the 15th of the month. He has now all the material he requires and will start writing immediately. He thought the book might be published by the end of the year.

The Court of Appeal opened its first session of the year at Kuching on the 17th. A large number of people was invited to attend and was entertained, after the formal opening, by the Chief Justice. Apart from the formal sittings of the Court, it was a gay and sprightly event. The Guard of Honour was, as usual, well turned out, smart in black and white. The scarlet of judicial robes made a vivid splash of colour and the ladies amongst the guests had obviously determined not to be outshone by the finery of the Law.

Inside the Court, by contrast, it was cool and dim. The Acting Attorney-General informed the Court of the laws which had been enacted during the past year and their contents and stated that the Revised Edition of the Laws would be published by May and would be sold for £200 a set, which worked out at four cents a page. This, he stated, was cheaper than the laws of other territories.

The Chief Justice reviewed the criminal statistics of the past year. It appears that Sarawak is becoming rather less law-abiding than in the past but road traffic offences account for a substantial part of the criminal figures.

Probation was another topic mentioned by the Chief Justice. At a time when money is scarce, the country is developing and Government has many claims on its resources it is unlikely that funds can be provided to extend the probation service. Its claim suffers from the disadvantages that the service is, in the economic sense, non-productive, it attracts no publicity and the vast majority of the public, who never see the inside of a Court, is uninterested in it. Nevertheless it is an important public service. It is always preferable for a Court, where it can reasonably do so, to make a probation order rather than impose a prison sentence. This is particularly the case when the accused is young or a first offender. A probation order may, however, lose much of its effect if there is no adequate supervision of the offender by a probation officer. His care and guidance may be invaluable at that stage.

During the session of the Court of Appeal, a farewell dinner was given to the Chief Justice and Lady Williams by the Bench and Bar. A number of other guests, headed by His Excellency the Governor, were also present. Mr. Justice Rogers, in proposing the toast of the Guests of Honour made a speech remarkable, even for that speaker, for its wit, and thereby added greatly to the conviviality of what was already a very convivial evening. Music was provided by the Constabulary Band which combines a high degree of skill with a large and varied repertoire.

Mr. C. B. Murray, the Director of Lands and Surveys will leave Sarawak on retirement in early March. It is always sad to say goodbye to old friends but it is particularly sad in the case of someone with such a long connexion with Sarawak as Mr. Murray. In the course of the twenty-two years which have elapsed since he first came to Sarawak, he has acquired an intimate knowledge of the people and the country and a reputation for unflinching good humour, courtesy and consideration. His friends of all communities wish him and Mrs. Murray a very happy retirement.

1959 Chinese New Year Message from His Excellency the Governor

"May I start this New Year message by wishing all of you peace and prosperity and happiness in the year ahead. This year I am spending Chinese New Year in Sabah where I will be visiting many friends of long standing. I should however like to send a special message to all my kind friends in Kuching who in the normal course of events I would today visit in their homes to meet their families on this great Chinese family occasion.

THE TRANQUILITY OF SARAWAK

"This will be the last Chinese New Year I shall spend among you as Governor. The pleasure I always derive from your unvarying hospitality and kindness is therefore on this occasion touched with sadness. You and I have spent nine peaceful and very happy years together during which time Sarawak has made great material progress. These years have been unmarred by any form of strife and our ancient traditions of tranquility and concord have been maintained and I hope strengthened. I am very thankful for this and I know you and all the other people in Sarawak are proud of our record too.

"It is customary to count our blessings at a season of happiness and goodwill like this because they provide the basis of our confidence in the future but it is also wise at the New Year to do a little stocktaking as well and see how we can face better the problems of the coming year.

THE CHINESE CONTRIBUTION

"It is true that 1958 was not a year of great commercial prosperity. By comparison with my early years in Sarawak it was rather lean. This is due to circumstances over which we have little control and we can but hope that the prices of our major exports will hereafter improve. You have in the past often experienced similar fluctuations in our fortunes. For you Chinese have been in Sarawak for many generations and have made a very notable contribution to the prosperity we at present enjoy. One of the most outstanding of your characteristics is your resilience and adaptability. You came here as strangers long ago to a land which was very different to your own. You had little more than the clothes you wore. You could not speak the language of this country; you knew nothing of its customs; but your vigour and adaptability quickly made you an essential part of the community and showed how best you could contribute to Sarawak's progress. It is interesting to recall that as long ago as 1830 the first sugar refinery was opened in Kuching by Chinese. In 1858 the Rajah allocated land to certain Chinese merchants so that they could experiment with the cultivation of pepper. You found gold and exploited it at Bintu. You brought rubber from Malaya and in very many ways you demonstrated the commercial promise of this country.

CHINESE QUALITIES

"Your genius for taking the long view in trade and politics is equally required today. We cannot only live always on the old methods of earning our living. But by exercising those great virtues of industry, initiative and perseverance which everybody so particularly admires in the Chinese, I know Sarawak will develop its economy with that vigorous pioneering spirit which has served us all so well in the past. I imagine such ideas and plans are among your New Year's resolutions and I am sure your initiative and enterprise will be increasingly followed by your countrymen of other races.

NEW OBLIGATIONS OF CHINESE

"In the field of politics as well a sensitive and balanced approach to modern concepts, to new pressures, to the aspirations of a new generation here in Sarawak is required. In Sarawak the Chinese have got to take

on new responsibilities and new obligations. When in 1867 the Rajah established the General Council to advise him on affairs of state, no Chinese were included in that body. It was not in fact until 1941 when the Third Rajah brought in his Constitution that the Chinese were represented—then out of a total membership of 44 in Council Ngihi four were Chinese. Today you are much more strongly represented, both in Council Ngihi and in Supreme Council. In local Government you are now playing a very prominent part. In all the local authorities and municipalities in Sarawak the Chinese are represented by 159 members, the Malays by 100 members, and the Sea Dayaks by 179 members. So you see the whole status of the Chinese in Sarawak has changed radically in quite a short time. I know most of you are conscious of this change and appreciate that for better or for worse you have married into this family and the whole relationship has changed to meet the challenge of these new family responsibilities. You are no longer strangers in a strange land; this country you now share with others; it is in fact your motherland and those who share its destiny with you are your brothers. There is no room any longer for divided loyalties. We all know there are differences between the races in this country, and often they are over-stressed, but they are in fact of small account when considered alongside the wide range of interests, of advantages, of problems, of dangers you share. A new spirit of compromise, of tolerance, of co-operation, and a more genuine understanding of each other's various points of view is required by us all.

THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE

"You know well that when you are in to a good thing, you should stick to it and back it for all you are worth. Sarawak offers you security in a peaceful environment. In this country enterprise and opportunity can flourish, assisted and protected by an honest and an efficient administration. We live by the rule of law. There is freedom and justice assured for all without regard to class or race or creed. There are some who lag behind others in education or health, in wisdom or in riches and it is in all our interests to give a helping hand to the weak and the backward until a common high standard of living and education has been achieved. In this the Chinese can make the greatest contribution of all and therefore perhaps the greatest sacrifice. There can be no real happiness or harmony in our Sarawak family if there is a wide disparity of wealth or learning. Ignorance and poverty breed dangerous frustrations which can explode in savage retaliation. We have all seen this happen many times before in other countries, in Europe and in the East. We must and will avoid it here in Sarawak. We have born the traditions, the goodwill and every opportunity which a stable Government offers to build a prosperous, successful and happy nation, provided we recognize that the future will require of us all a conscious effort to understand the feelings and convictions and aspirations of others.

"So here in Sarawak we have much to be thankful for and much to do. We can start our New Year with a confident and joyful heart but with a resolve to live up to our new civic responsibilities and honour our old traditions.

King Yee Fui Chai"

Agricultural Research and Extension²

KUANG, 11-2-59

"Extension" may be unfamiliar to readers particularly in the special sense in which it is used. It is not easily defined. It can be described however, as a combination of two types of service provided by Government to farming communities. The first includes the many diverse forms of assistance offered

by Government to help improve the welfare and well-being of farmers and their families, while the second is really an informal type of education for farmers intended to influence their way of life by changing from unscientific and wasteful practices to others known to be to their advantage. It stands to reason that before an Agricultural Extension Service can be effectively operated, Government must be in a position to provide the required services. Let us examine this requirement in greater detail.

It is undoubtedly true that experience and "rule of thumb" practice can make a man a good farmer but the chances are that he would be a very much better farmer if given regular opportunity to learn and adopt modern practices. Generally speaking the whole of the average farmer's time and energies are devoted to earning a livelihood for himself and his family and the opportunity to imbibe in even the simplest forms of research is denied to all but the favoured few. The result is, unless Government or some large commercial organization assumes responsibility for scientific agricultural research, development of any proceeds on a "hit and miss" basis. So, in time, it has come about that in all progressive agricultural countries Governments have given a lead and established research organizations in the Departments of Agriculture. As one would expect, such organizations, although they may divert either wide or narrow specialized fields, concentrate primarily on the peculiar problems of the parent country or region. Thus, expenditure on research is tantamount, in some ways, to subsidizing agriculture indirectly. It is customary to publish the results of research work freely thereby making them available to anyone interested. We in Sarawak benefit from the research of others when we plant high yielding rubber or improved fruit trees, purchase highly bred stock or poultry, use any of the latest pesticides or fungicides. But, of course, it is not possible or wise for that matter, wholly to depend on the research efforts of other countries, for the effect of differences in soil type, climate, topography is quite appreciable as the following example illustrates. Some years ago in Malaya the rice breeders were anxious to obtain and test a short term high yielding strain of rice from Japan in the hope that it would prove equally high yielding in Malaya. It was just as well that a preliminary study was made of its behaviour before the seed was widely distributed because it was found that although this particular variety lived up to its reputation set in the introductory year, the growing season being not the customary four months, but sixteen months. This peculiar behaviour resulted from photoperiodicity differences, i.e., differences in the length of day between the two countries and the plants had not become acclimated to the shorter hours of daylight in Malaya.

It will be generally accepted that sound agricultural development is based on research and in the sequence of events, research must come first. However, no matter how brilliant the results of research may be, unless these are made readily available to and in a form easily understood by, all farmers there is every likelihood that any money spent on research will have been wasted. The real test of success is found in the extent to which the results are reflected in improved agricultural practices and standards amongst the farming communities.

How then, one asks, does a Government ensure that the findings of research are brought home to the farmer? The answer lies in the creation of an efficiently operated Agricultural Extension Service, a form of organization developed and designed after many years of experience with that special purpose in view. Possibly, this interdependence of research and extension will be more readily understood if I liken the modern Agricultural Department to a factory. In the factory, you have skilled technicians producing the articles which are to be sold. The finished article will then be put on display, but if it is a type unknown

²This is the text of a broadcast given by the Director of Agriculture reproduced here by courtesy of the Director and Radio Sarawak.

to the public it is more than likely that a few, if any, will be really sold. The factory management is well aware of this and the fact that an efficient sales organization is essential to good business. Consequently it takes appropriate steps to see that not only salesmen are engaged but also that they are skilled sales technicians in order to bring to the notice of the public in a most positive way the merits of the articles for sale. Consider now the Agricultural Department; instead of skilled technicians manufacturing articles for sale, the research workers evolve new varieties of high yielding plants, improved livestock, more efficient pesticides and fungicides, new techniques, and so on. Because they are engaged full-time on research, a very specialized job, they have neither the time nor the training to tell the farmers about the new discoveries. This then is the stage where the Extension Service takes over and by using the methods and principles taught him during his training period the Extension Officer not only keeps his farming communities informed of latest research developments but gradually persuades them to put them into practice. In its way the role of Extension Service Officer is equally as specialized as that of the research man. Not only must he have a thorough grounding and understanding of the particular projects which he wishes the farmers to accept but because he is dealing with human beings he must be of outstanding personality, a painstaking teacher, a convincing speaker and good organizer. While most of the work will involve giving advice or providing assistance in some form or another, yet he he must also have a receptive ear so that the farmers' problems will be noted and in due course related back to the Research Branch to solve.

Such then briefly is a description of how the modern Agricultural Department operates. Are we in Sarawak doing anything to keep abreast of modern trends? The answer is yes. In 1957 plans to reorganize the Department in accordance with the concept of integrated research and extension were approved and steady progress has been made since then in fulfilling of these plans. The Research Branch has been strengthened by the creation of a both Division and a both Laboratory at Badkrah Road, Kuching, staffed by senior and supporting junior staff was opened last October. These officers will concern themselves with broad and detailed examinations of the various soil types to be found in Sarawak and, in due course, will be able to advise what should and should not be planted in a particular area, what essential elements may be lacking in a certain soil type, and more important the degree of toxicity, if any, that may be present. The Soil Division will also work very closely with research officers carrying out investigations on crops already grown in Sarawak and on others which may in the future prove of economic importance. Rice is the staple food of the majority of people in this country, and I don't think any one will take to me to task when I say that one of the most important and urgent problems facing this Department is to find ways and means of increasing production per unit area. This may be done by one of a number of ways, or a combination of all, such as introduction of improved techniques, the use of better seeds, fertilizers, more effective pest and water control measures, but each must be thoroughly and scientifically investigated before sound recommendations can be made to the farmer. These investigations covering years of work will be undertaken by the Rice Agronomist who arrived a few months ago in Sarawak for full-time work on rice. Although pepper is an important crop in our export economy few pepper growers know the most economic fertilizer to use, the optimum spacing for planting, whether a mulch is beneficial or not, and many other factors. It is only by putting production on an efficient and economical basis as possible that Sarawak can remain one of the world's foremost producers. The Pepper Agronomist who arrived in Sarawak only this month will be vested with the responsibility for carrying out these long overdue investigations. On the disease side the

Plant Pathologist continues to make excellent progress and the Department is in a position to give advice to growers on planting and maintenance practices which should help to reduce the incidence of disease. The foregoing I think suffice to indicate that the Department is being organized to undertake these research problems which are of most immediate concern to our own farmers.

In considering the creation of a supporting Agricultural Extension Branch a study was made of how other countries in Asia tackled the problem. The pattern followed was not by any means standard but common to all was the increasingly prominent role played by women in fostering their country's development. Consequently when plans were eventually formulated towards the end of 1958, full recognition was given to this trend in Asia and ample opportunity provided for our women to participate actively and constructively in the improvement of rural life in Sarawak. It is significant that the old concept of extension always tended to be directed at the farmer alone whereas the new takes his wife and family into consideration as well and approaches the problem on the basis of a family unit, thus the need is given for the recruitment of women personnel to handle the household problems and those occurred in Sarawak will be known as Home Demonstrators and Supervisors, to distinguish them from their male counterparts of Junior Agricultural Assistants.

Now, in due course, what might be the improvements in rural life which may be expected from this new idea of Extension? In time it is believed that under the influence of the Home Demonstrators and Supervisors, the family will enjoy a healthier and more viable life resulting from improvements in diet and hygiene. Gradually, too, the farmer should become much better equipped physically, to put into practice those improved techniques demonstrated and advocated by the Junior Agricultural Assistants which will help him to broaden his economy and thus increase his capital income.

There is no doubt in my mind that this trend in South-East Asia, viz. the more active participation by women in Agricultural Extension, if fostered in Sarawak, can lead to nothing but good. Already in a number of spheres the women of Sarawak have shown themselves ready to take up this challenge and the appointment in November of the first five Home Demonstrators to the new Agricultural Extension Service, was an event unnoticed at the time but one which later may be of considerable importance. These five persons comprising one Melanau, two Iban Dyaks, one Iban and one Malay will train alongside twelve Junior Agricultural Assistants from the Agricultural Department and four from the Community Development Centres at Buda, Long Lams and Padawan. The training course is divided into two phases the first of which is held at the School of Agriculture, Batu Lintang, Kuching, and is directed largely to theoretical and practical agriculture on a very broad basis with the addition, in the case of the Home Demonstrators of practice in the application of simple dietetics and cooking utilizing carbohydrates vegetables and proteins which they or their families can easily produce on their own holdings. The second phase will be held at Taram Agricultural Station where the training will be of a more advanced and specialized nature. It is during this latter phase that the trainees will be inducted into the meaning of Extension, its practice and principles. On the technical side intensive practice in those subjects which they will be teaching will equip the trainees to discuss on them, with authority, born of an intimate knowledge of their subjects. In addition they will also learn something of the importance of human relationships, and be practised in addressing an audience as well as staging demonstrations according to recognized techniques.

The technical subjects in which the Home Demonstrators will be trained will comprise vegetable gardening, poultry keeping, dairies, cooking preserving and pickling, needle craft and simple hygiene. The Junior Agricultural Assistants on the other hand will specialise in what might be described as field duties such as, tapping of rubber, processing and grading, freshwater fish culture, fruit tree propagation, livestock and crop husbandry, with particular emphasis on the more important aspects of wet paddy planting such as, bullock ploughing, seed preparation, nursery techniques, seed selection, harvesting and the use of pesticides and fungicides. Responsibilities between Home Demonstrators and Junior Agricultural Assistants will not be rigidly demarcated, rather will encouragement be given for each to have a knowledge of the duties of the other.

Until such time as the cadre of Extension personnel is considered adequate it will be necessary to operate within limited spheres. But wherever work is undertaken the joint approach catering for the interests of the farmer and his wife and family will always be adopted.

The first year of the new Extension training course had an enrolment of five Home Demonstrators and sixteen Junior Agricultural Assistants. In 1959, 1960 and 1961 the aim is to enrol ten of each so that by the middle of 1964 there should be roughly thirty-five trained Home Demonstrators and forty-six Junior Agricultural Assistants operating in selected districts in all five Divisions.

If the hopes for this country's Agricultural Extension Service are fulfilled, it can lead to a better deal for farmers and their families, may even convince many youngsters that farming, according to modern practice, is an attractive way of life, provide the opportunity for some of the close liaison already established with rural people for other Government Departments such as, Medical and Co-operative Development to extend their services into the site and lastly, to demonstrate that the women of Sarawak have an important role to play in rural development.

J. COSE

The Needs of the Youth of Sarawak

Much is being done in Sarawak with the aim of guiding the youth of the country. There are the Youth Councils, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and so on over and above the Education programmes. Many people are helping with these, of whom many are volunteers, who give time and money in their efforts to help. Among all these people and among many more must be those who wonder whatever are all these children going to do when they are grown up. In this present country there is so little choice. There are no industries which can absorb large numbers. With markets so far away and freights being what they are the development of industry seems likely to be very slow. There remains the development of the land, but how can this be developed without roads? The necessity for roads is obvious to anyone who is interested in the development of this country with which is tied up the welfare of the youth. Education is improving, amenities not known before the war are available in the towns but there has been very little improvement in amenities in the country side, and none in many places, other than better health services over the years, except where the few miles of road exist. The difficulties and inconveniences suffered by the country people due to lack of any reasonable communications are important reasons why even partially educated youth will not want to go back to the farm once he has seen and experienced something of the bright lights.

If roads are built more land can be made available for everyone, more amenities can be made available to the farmers, and there will be more of a chance for the children to spend a better life with the parents on farm, than they can possibly do at present. In Sarawak

we are probably 50—100 years behind Malaya and Java in the matter of roads, we have certainly not had money available as they have, but we have run no debts, and we have spent quite a large sum on customs goods, other brick and mortar works, post development and so on so that it seems to seem much more than time for us to think of how these goods and other utilities are to be filled, or used in ten years time. We hope they will be inadequate, but they are only likely to be so if there is plenty of produce to export, and these certainly will not be unless more land is opened up and properly farmed.

The arguments for and against building rough but usable roads may best be approached from the point of view as to whether we can wait for engineering jobs to be done or not. Clearly we cannot, either can we afford to do more than build "proper" roads gradually over the years. The usual talk who groan about high costs of maintenance, and so on of rough roads may produce all sorts of figures to try and prove that it is a penny wise pound foolish policy, but they are usually people either with little practical experience of "making things do", or are blinded by their own science of engineering so that they fail to see what is needed if a country is to make progress quickly when it is so far behind others now. What can and will reduce costs of making and maintenance will be the willingness of people, who find what real benefits the road brings to them, apart from giving more hope for the future for their children, to see that the road is kept open. Local Authorities will doubtless strictly limit traffic on such roads to light vehicles. However will come from bicycles, etc. If we are to help the youth here as they should be helped we must have the rough roads to open up the country and try and make a country life more attractive otherwise more and more may see youths going together in the towns with nothing to do.

E.H.

The Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Memorial Settlement

by

HAROLD MACGREGOR

It is a far cry from the making of an airstrip in the Baram river district to this settlement at the other end of Sarawak. Yet there is a connection, for one of our discharged patients is in charge of the labourers on the airstrip; he has returned glowing reports from there so cheap and so we are not really surprised for he is a fair man, modest, quiet and helpful.

This settlement is situated fifteen miles from Kuching. It was built with funds subscribed by the public to a memorial fund to the late Rajah Sir Charles Brooke, and has borne his name ever since. During the last war Sarawak was occupied by the Japanese, and inevitably the settlement, in common with many other places and things, deteriorated considerably. With the ending of the war, the change of status, and all the many post-war problems, an almost complete rebuilding became necessary and this was begun in 1953.

HOUSING

The rehousing of all of the patients in pleasant houses, of the bungalow building type, was completed in 1957. The building was done by contract but much of the actual work was done by patients who were paid by the contractors; in this way they not only earned money but also gained experience in the work. For example the first patients had no idea of how to do the broken away roofing (wrecker shingles)—we diluted the experienced roofing gangs with those who soon became quite skilled and were able to form their own gangs.

An essential part of housing is the water supply and each house has its own standpipe. An ex-patient is responsible for the engine and water pump which

a patient, the best handy-man I have yet met, looks after the supply pipes. Additions have been made to this supply and patients have assisted and gained experience of this type of work. Another important aspect in lighting and last year electric lighting was installed; we have our own generator which operates each night and an attendant is in charge of it. Electric lighting is a great boon and very much appreciated—the old small smoky lamps were of very little practical value, now the rooms are adequately lighted—it has made a tremendous difference to all of us.

The old ration distribution shed was rebuilt and enlarged last year and this, combined with the electric lighting, has proved to be one of our greatest assets. The rations are still distributed there, but in addition we hold the bi-weekly treatment sessions in it, and in the evenings it is used as a recreation hall with gramophone records, orchestra rehearsals, concerts and the monthly cinema show. The hall is large, cool and airy and is ideal as an all purpose hall.

Last year we began a series of voluntary works, chief amongst them being two fishponds—one successful, the other in need of further work. The former was made by damming a stream which had a natural bottleneck end—this was fairly easily accomplished, the dam was given a concrete and blockstone face, a pipe for emptying and a concrete overflow. The concrete work was done by a small group of patients who learned this type of work here, while the earth filling was done by a larger group at their part of the job. The pond was stocked with fish, and we should see the results in the next month or two. The first and immediate reaction to the pond was that the children regarded it as a perfectly lovely swimming pool. In the interests of the fish we had to do something about it, and another stream has been dammed and a fine sized pond constructed. This was not as easy as the first one, and we may yet have to re-face the dam to make it watertight.

CULTIVATION

The year also marked the first real attempt to bring a large area of land under cultivation. About fifteen acres were planted with 2,000 trees of high-yielding clonal rubber—this is a long-term project, but it will prove worthwhile in the end. Patients turned out in groups, clearing planting lines, cutting plantations, digging holes and planting the trees; it was no easy task and it is greatly to their credit that they did it so well. We hope to be able to extend this scheme each year, gaining more land and demonstrating the value of planting the new type of rubber; already some discharged patients have been granted assistance in planting it on their own land at home.

Perhaps the most successful venture last year was the rearing of birds. Many patients have a few fowls which are allowed to run at large and are not properly fed or cared for. We began by taking great care with the young chicks, fed them a balanced diet, housed them well and gave them spacious runs and the results, bigger birds and more eggs, are obvious to all. A deep-liner house is now under construction. We hope to supply ourselves with all the eggs and table-birds we need here, and to show that the keeping of fowls can be a profitable business if properly done. Right talky chicks are doing very well and in due course we shall start with ducks and geese.

A good deal of work has been accomplished with these voluntary tasks and more are planned for this year. A large sulphur plant with pig-eyes nearby, planting of durian trees (the fruit is very highly prized), lipid nuts, etc. Whilst the voluntary tasks call for a good deal of patience and organisation the patients now realise the value of concerted effort, since with it seemingly impossible jobs are done; they also learn from each other different methods and styles and they find that working together can be great fun. We have a number of comedians here, and they bring to the work the gift of laughter that lightens labour.

Each year we take over twenty acres of land in the adjoining forest reserve for the planting of hill-paul and trees. We clear the land, plant rice and also trees,

the letters supplied by the Forestry Department, and in this way the patients get the rice and the forestry has yet another stretch of land planted up as they wish it, last year about 2,000 trees were planted. Usually hill-paul is planted for two years and the land then abandoned to erosion—a terrific wastage. By this scheme we hope that some will come to realise the value of covering the land, and introduce it in their own home areas.

We also have the contract for the maintenance of the Perimeter Road, ten miles long, which passes by the settlement. This road is not tarred and it is our job to keep it in order, surfaces, drains, ditches and verges. Patients are paid for this work and not only earn money but also perform a really useful job; there is a big road building scheme afoot in this country, and these patients may be enabled to take part in it, thanks to the experience gained here.

The children attend school and are given the normal school syllabus, in Malay or Chinese, and there is an additional class in English which is also attended by a number of younger adults. Handwork is emphasized as being of especial value, hand and eye training and useful therapy; sewing, bookwork in traditional patterns and mat and basket weaving for the girls and for the boys making of fishing nets and rough carpentry. The teachers are all patients and a great much for them that the children enjoy their schooling.

Handicrafts play a big part—making of garages (local made) for work or decoration from old car-springs, painted wooden shacks, soft-wood carvings, Kayas traditional bookwork, mat-making, black and white and wavy colours, use in the Chinese tradition, tarred wooden bowls and lamps.

The lighter side of life is not forgotten—we have a monthly cinema show which is very much enjoyed, each house has a small radio set given by government, gramophone records of music are a weekly feature, and an orchestra (some of the instruments are home-made) composed of both staff and patients gives much pleasure. Whilst we are relatively few in number there is an amazing amount of talent and a concert is always a joyous affair.

The drugs of choice are the sulphones—most patients receive DGS tablets twice-weekly, some for injections of Basic Sulphone and a few the injections of UCS (a combination of Sulphone and Chaulmoogra). The benefits of the sulphones can be seen only in the increased discharge rate, 82 last year and 106 in the past few years, but also in the general improvement in the health of the patients. There are the usual complications, reactions, foot-stoves and intercurrent diseases—we have thirty patients with tuberculosis in addition to leprosy. New patients are X-rayed on admission, and others as indicated, and we are able to treat tuberculosis at the outset. Much could be written about the treatment, its administration and effects but suffice it to say that the sulphones are bringing about the miracle of the cure of leprosy every day; we expect to discharge fifty or more patients this year.

Mention of the word "discharge" brings us to the big day of our year here when the annual "leaving ceremony" is held. His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak personally presents the discharge certificates to those remaining home, and with each certificate a handshake, a few words and a smile—following this an address in which he gives them much good advice and assures them of his interest in their continued well-being; on his tour of the country he has made a point of looking up discharged patients in their homes. The ceremony itself is simple—a patient welcomes His Excellency and our guests, the Director of Medical Services reviews progress, the certificates are presented and the Governor addresses the gathering, a short concert is given by the patients and then the Governor and the guests make a tour of the settlement and any places of special interest. The occasion is a big one for our patients—they have been away from home for two or more years, they may be a little doubtful of their welcome there, of their ability to settle down again,

about this and that and the other thing—but this ceremony appeals to them, gives them a feeling of official recognition of their cure. The Governor's presence and his words assure them of his interest and the whole atmosphere is one of hope and happiness. We are deeply indebted to His Excellency for the way in which he lifts what could be just another meeting into a happy and inspiring gathering—his continued kindness and interest in our life here has been of the utmost value in the work of the settlement. A recording of the ceremony is broadcast by Radio Sarawak, and the heads of the various houses are told of the discharge of friends and relatives, in this way their return is prepared for, and the news of the successful treatment of leprosy is spread throughout the country.

There yet remains much to be done before the settlement achieves all we hope for it. We do not claim that every patient absorbs that which we endeavor to impart, nor that such new revolutionaries life in his own home, but we do claim that they are better equipped to face life again.

(This article is reprinted from *Health Monitor for August 1958* by kind permission)

Letter to the Editor

THE SECRETARIAL,
KUCHING, SARAWAK
2nd March, 1959

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Sir,

I notice that the spelling adopted by Mr. Austin Coates in his Kuching District report for the first half year of 1958 appearing in the January issue is "KUAP" for our well-known Land Depot Kampong. Thirty years ago my classmates from this same Kampong were known as QUOP boys, and later during the Census of 1947/48, our signatures from the Land Office showed the Kampong as KUAP. If, as I should think, Kuap is the present officially recognised name, then we should keep to it in all our official records and references, though personally I prefer the more anglicised form of Quap. Some may say, however, that it is immaterial whether the ending is "o" or "u" as the actual road condition by the locals is neither!

Yours faithfully,
LO SHAN HIAM

Book Review

Longhouse and Jungle—GUY ARNOLD (Chine and Windes 4.1-4.2)

This is an account of his journeying in Sarawak by the leader of the 1955 Oxford University Expedition. The author's object was to satisfy a desire for adventure and with this in mind he organized the expedition which, apart from himself, consisted of a zoologist, a forester and a geologist. The other three members occupied themselves in fieldwork while the author, after attending to the organization of the expedition, spent his time travelling.

The focus of the expedition was the Uluu Apau area, now a deserted region save for parties searching for jungle produce. There have been previous organized expeditions to it and these are mentioned by Mr. Arnold. He does not appear to have known, however, that it was traversed by schoolboys from Berg Lintang in 1855. An account of this visit was published in this journal in 1955.

The book gives a readable account of the author's impressions of the country and the people. These are neither profound nor realistic but it is a young man's book. It is entertaining, the style in which it is written

is clear and attractive and the author's gusto in his search for experience carries off a tale which might otherwise rather lack point.

P.M.

Borneo Housing Development Limited

On 30th January the first Board Meeting was held of Borneo Housing Development Ltd., a new company formed in Kuching to help the people of Sarawak and North Borneo to buy their own houses.

The majority shareholders in the Company are the Colonial Development Corporation (CDC). The Sarawak Government has also invested an ordinary share-holder.

Directors of the Company are Mr. D. E. M. Finnes (Regional Controller of CDC), Mr. B. A. Hagboom (Financial Secretary, Sarawak), Mr. J. Baggio (Managing Director of Malaya Borneo Building Society Ltd), Mr. Ong Kue Hai and Mr. L. C. Harding (both well known as Sarawak bankers).

The policy of the Company is to lend to individual house purchasers that they may buy their own houses. The Company will encourage and work with estate development companies and has no special connection with any one company.

Loans will be given for construction of new houses and only to owner-occupiers. Loans will normally be limited to \$15,000; for houses costing \$10,000 and less, loans may be granted up to 80 per cent of the Company's valuation; between \$10,000 and \$15,000 up to 75 per cent. Interest will be charged at 8 per cent per annum, with equal monthly repayments of capital and interest over not more than fifteen years.

It is hoped that these new facilities will encourage people to own their own houses and that new well-built housing estates will arise on the outskirts of Borneo's rapidly expanding towns.

Enquiries may be made to:
Borneo Housing Development Ltd.,
Kiew Hoy Building (1st floor),
115 Padungan Road,
Kuching.

Tel. No. 3385.

P.O. Box 342.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals	Departures
Mr. E. W. Lawrence	By air Singapore/Kuching on 6.2.59 Returning from leave
Mr. J. A. Arnold	By air Singapore/Kuching on 6.2.59 On first appointment
Mr. Le Ma Yin	By air Singapore/Kuching on 6.2.59 Returning from study leave in the United Kingdom
Mr. P. Scoble	By air Singapore/Kuching on 7.2.59 Returning from leave
Mr. M. J. Dean	By "British Airways" Singapore/Kuching on 15.2.59 On first appointment
Mr. G. H. Riddham	By air Singapore/Kuching on 24.2.59 Returning from leave
Dr. R. Dickie	By air Singapore/Kuching on 25.2.59 Returning from leave
Departures	
Mr. J. N. Baines	By air Kuching/Singapore on 1.2.59 Proceeding on leave to Australia
Mr. E. W. Crocker	By air Kuching/Singapore on 1.2.59 Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom
Mr. A. G. Smith	By "British Airways" Kuching/Singapore on 15.2.59 Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during the month of February, 1959

AUTHOR	TITLE	Non-Fiction	TITLE
Fiction			
Baker, Colin	<i>A Friend in Power</i> , 1958	Harold, Arnold L., editor	<i>The Belle Annual 1959: a second and third book of the Belle</i> , 1958 issue, 1958, (790.8)
Dryden-Walshoff	<i>The Jew's Revolt</i> , 1958	Harwood, Ben	<i>The Scoutmaster's Guide from A to Z</i> , 1958, (380.4)
De Maurier, Daphne	<i>The Daughter De Maurier</i> (novels), 1958	Heas, Martin	<i>A Short History of Cambridge from the days of abbeys to the present</i> , 1958, (390)
Feltham, Peter S.	<i>A Place without Politics</i> , 1958	Hill, Christopher	<i>Evangelical Problems of the Church from Archbishops' Writings to the Long Parliament</i> , 1958, (362)
Ferguson, P. Scott	<i>The Red Devils</i> (with an introduction by A. R. Pinchney), Vol. 1, 1958	Hood, Len	<i>The House of Photographs</i> , text ed. edited by Alan Martin, 1958, (73)
Frith, Miss	<i>For our Sakes</i> , 1958	Jarvis, Frank	<i>John's Touch</i> , 1958, (314.7)
Gilbert, John	<i>The Red Devils</i> , 1958	Keight, Frank	<i>The Sea Horse: being a study in coastal sailing from ancient times to the close of the sailing ship era</i> , 1958, (914.4)
Graham, Vladimir B.	<i>Tale of a Whirling Stirling</i> , 1958	Leese, James	<i>Education: Problems</i> , 1958, (370.82)
Hayes, Dorothea	<i>From the Whitehall</i> , 1958	Manchester Guardian	<i>The Society "Quartet" 7: a selection from the "Manchester Guardian" 1925-1958, with a foreword by Eric Brown</i> , 1958, (925)
Hoggan, Jean	<i>The Undergrowth 'Go'</i> , 1958	Montgomery, Bernard	<i>The Agony of Field-Marshal the Field-Marshalcy of the most Excellent of His most Excellent Majesty King George VI</i> , 1958, (940.541)
Hunter, R. L.	<i>"In the Cup" and other stories</i> , 1958	Murphy, Desmond	<i>The Work of the Queen</i> , 1958, (334.4)
Jones, Henry	<i>Of Age and Innocence</i> , 1958	Nash, E. E.	<i>Melrose (Gladys) a Biography</i> , 1958, (361.82)
Lanning, George	<i>The Green Goddess</i> , 1958	Nash, Kevin Llewellyn	<i>Civil Engineering</i> , 1957, 623
Loche, Gerald Stuart	<i>Swifty Star</i> (romance), 1958	Ogilvie, John	<i>Over My Dead Body</i> , 1957, 615.9
Mason, Claude	<i>The Lane and the Highway</i> , 1958	Pendry, E. D.	<i>The New Foundation of English Grammar: a study in contemporary grammarology</i> , 1958, (311.2)
Murray, François	<i>The White Moccasins</i> , 1958	Ray, Cyril, editor	<i>The Complete (Lectur) 7: an entertainment, designed by F.V.E. Winton</i> , 1958, (825)
Nagler, V. S.	<i>Light on Lorraine</i> , 1958	Rodriguez, Robert	<i>The Racing Game: a history of the races</i> , 1958, (799.2)
Phelan, Jean	<i>Henry's Gun</i> , 1958	Ross, Francis Alfred	<i>Canada and New People</i> , New ed., 1958, (971)
Prole, Lorraine	<i>Misty Gate</i> , 1958	Saunders, Malcolm	<i>King of Kings</i> , 1958, (311.9)
Richardson, Henry (Hendel)	<i>The Incident</i> , 1958	Schmid, Peter	<i>The New Face of China: translated from the Chinese by E. Giers</i> , 1958, (951.1)
Rivlin, Man	<i>Clan of Flowers</i> , 1958	Speight, Stephen	<i>End of a Jailer: a tragic statement in two acts</i> , 1955, (812)
Rubin, Denise	<i>The Flowering Manure</i> , 1958	Speight, Oswald	<i>The Decline of the West: authorial translation with notes by Charles Francis Johnson</i> , New ed., 1954, 991
Rubin, Tom	<i>Light from Beyond Windows</i> , 1958	Stanhil, N. Fisher	<i>A Handbook of Art Teaching in Tropical Schools</i> , 1958, (371.7)
Ryan, John	<i>The Cautious Hunt</i> , 1958	Stephens, Michael	<i>The Therothid</i> , 1958, (36.97.8)
Scott, William	<i>Portrait of the 4-4-0 as a Young Man</i> , 1958	Stupp, Frederick J.	<i>Storia (Wazir) portrait of an artist</i> , 1958, (815)
Thomas, Dylan	<i>Captive Gullies</i> , 1958	Takali, Jovani	<i>Miss May</i> , 1958, (362.84)
Thomas, Sylvia	<i>The Black Archer</i> , 1958	Turner, E. Sadville	<i>Call the Doctor: a social history of medical men</i> , 1958, (610.49)
Vinor, Fred	<i>They to a Stragg Land</i> , 1957	Williams, Eric, compiler	<i>Great Escape Stories</i> , 1958, (948, 947)
Wareham, Keith	<i>Redder House</i>	Wills, William	<i>Damned and Damned Again</i> , 1958, (361.5)
Zola, Emile		Wilson, N. Gordon	<i>Four Years' Encyclopaedia Pasak</i> , 1955, (449)
Non-Fiction		Woodcock, Perry	<i>Come Sharing with Me</i> , 1955, (391.1)
Ajoo, Gladis Adhaya	<i>Public Health in Tropical Countries</i> , 1958, (614)	Wyat, Woodrow	<i>Disappointed for Talent: some use of religious and concepts</i> , 1958, (36.97.4)
Allen, Walter, compiler	<i>Notes on Botany, zoology and minerals of Sarawak</i> , Allen, New ed., 1958, (589)		
Atkinson, Alex, and South, Ronald	<i>The Big City on The New Maples</i> , 1958, (327)		
Baker, Brandon	<i>Swamp Bay</i> , 1958, (365.42)		
Balmain, Ludwig	<i>Madly in France</i> , 1958, (914.4)		
Barford, Pat	<i>Swamp Bay</i> , 1958, (365.2)		
Belton, John	<i>Wandering in My Bedroom</i> , 1958, (790.7)		
Bridges, Rowell	<i>End of Mary: a novel in "The Sacred Island" (with which it is juxtaposed "Mary of the Sea" a short story)</i> , 1958, (818.84)		
Brown, Don	<i>Witch in the Time</i> , 1958, (425.1)		
Burton, Marjorie	<i>Animal Paradise</i> , 1958, (581.1)		
Cox, Arthur	<i>Experiments for Americans</i> , 1958, (381.2)		
Cutler, Leonard	<i>The Great Frontier</i> , 1958, (942.61)		
Cyot, Michael	<i>Red Carpet to China</i> , 1958 (312.1)		
Edwin, A.R. (ed)	<i>Essays on Islam</i> , Revised ed., 1958, (380.4)		
Football Association	<i>Modern Soccer: the story in the play: an official coaching manual of the Football Association</i> , 1958, (794.7)		
Gray, Felicity	<i>Balls for Beginners</i> , 1957, (791.8)		
Hedfield, Robert	<i>A Book of Love: an anthology of words and pictures</i> , 1958, (884.8)		
Harrison, Michael	<i>In the Pathways of Medical Studies</i> , 1958, (610.497)		
Harrison, Norman K.	<i>From Photography to Present: a comprehensive guide to photographic and cinema journalism</i> , 1951, (390.48)		

Kuching Market Price List

February, 1959

RICE—(per gantang)		Average
Local White Government Milled	..	1.62
Local White Milled	..	1.70
State "A" 7½	..	2.00
State "B"
State "C"
State Broken Rice A1 Super	..	1.67
China Rice No. 2	..	1.68
SUGAR—(per kati)		
White Sugar	..	30
Brown Sugar	..	40
Nipah Sugar	..	22
FLOUR AND BREAD—		
Wheat Flour per kati	..	22
Bread per small loaf	..	22
Bread per large loaf	..	30
MILK—(per tin)		
(a) Nestlé	..	35
Local Brand	..	30
Golden Brand	..	30
Milk Maid	..	32
(b) Local Fresh Milk per pint	..	30
EGGS—(each)		
Turtle	..	38
Local, fresh	..	32
Local, salted	..	24
Foreign	..	34
EDIBLE FATS—(per kati)		
Butter per lb.	..	2.00
Coconut Oil	..	1.30
Palm Oil	..	1.30
Lard No. 1	..	1.40
Lard No. 2	..	1.20
Olive	..	2.20
Dripping	..	30
PORK—(per kati)		
Lean No. 1	..	2.50
Lean with Fat No. 2	..	1.40
Fat	..	1.20
Ribs	..	2.00
BEEF—(per kati)		
Beef, steak	..	1.50
Beef, Curry meat	..	1.45
Beef No. 1	..	1.00
Beef, Curry meat	..	1.00
Minced (Australian)	..	1.40
Minced (Local)	..	1.00
POULTRY—(per kati)		
Chicken	..	2.00
Chinese Cooks	..	1.50
Pheasant	..	2.50
Chicken Hen	..	1.20
Duck Fresh	..	1.70
Duck	..	2.00
Ministry	..	1.80
Cross Breed	..	2.00
Game	..	1.80
FISH—(per kati)		
Peek Fish No. 1	..	1.80
Peek Fish No. 2	..	1.20
Peek Fish No. 3	..	40
Peek Fish No. 4	..	1.00
Peek Fish No. 5	..	80
Crab No. 1	..	1.00
Crab No. 2	..	70
Salted Fish No. 1	..	2.00
Salted Fish No. 2	..	1.50
Salted Fish No. 3	..	80

SALT—(per kati)		Average
Coarse	..	20
Fine	..	18
Nipah	..	25
VEGETABLES—(per kati)		
Bamboo Shoots (salted)	..	40
Bangkok (Mikaya)	..	20
Bamboo	..	1.70
Beetroot	..	40
Bean Sprouts	..	20
Cabbage	..	40
Changlof Beans	..	20
Coconut (Thin)	..	30
Chilies (Red)	..	1.00
Chilies (Green)	..	30
Green Beans	..	1.10
Beetroot (Salt)	..	20
Beetroot (Raw)	..	20
French Beans	..	20
Carrot, fresh	..	20
Cilantro	..	20
Kangkang (Peking)	..	20
Kangkang (Ayer)	..	20
Kangkang (Raw)	..	20
Keladi (Raw)	..	20
Keladi (Salt)	..	20
Keladi (China)	..	20
Keladi	..	20
Kangkang	..	20
Keladi	..	20
Labu	..	20
Labu (Dry)	..	20
Labu (Pigeon)	..	20
Labu (Small)	..	20
Labu (Chinese Market)	..	20
Labu, salted	..	20
Labu, Raw	..	20
Labu, small	..	20
Labu, imported	..	20
Labu (Raw Green)	..	20
Labu, imported	..	20
Labu, Local	..	20
Labu (Small Assam)	..	20
Labu	..	20
Labu (Thailand)	..	20
Labu per bottle No. 1	..	1.00
Labu per bottle No. 2	..	20
Labu per bottle No. 3	..	20
TEA—(per lb)		
Tea, Ceylon	..	4.00
Tea, Chinese	..	1.00
COFFEE—(per kati)		
Arab, Java No. 1, Local	..	0.50
Arab, No. 2	..	1.00
Peaberry	..	1.00
FRUITS—(each)		
Pineapple (Local) per kati	..	20
Pineapple (Tambak)	..	20
Mango	..	10 to 20
Jackfruit (per kati)	..	20
BUNDLES—		
Coconut per piece	..	20
Coconut (white) per piece	..	20
Coconut (yellow) per piece	..	20
Coconut (per kati)	..	20
Coconut (per piece)	..	2.00
Coconut, fresh shell	..	20
Coconut (per lb)	..	1.50
Dried Coconut (per kati)	..	1.00 to 1.20
Kanawa Oil per lb	..	1.00
Malacca Local per kati	..	20
Malacca imported per kati	..	20
Soap, washing local per bar	..	20
Soap, washing imported per bar	..	20
Sulphur per lb	..	1.00
Wax (per lb)	..	20
Batu Wood, per pangsang	..	20.00
CIGARETTES—		
Flower per packet of 10	..	20
Flower Super per packet of 10	..	20
Cypress "A"	..	20
York Light	..	20
York Extra	..	20
Capitan per packet of 10	..	20



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Sarawak Gazette

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MARCH 1959

Day of Week	Calendar		Motions		MOON PHASES		High Water	
	Month	Date	Month	Date	☾ (Set 4 1/2 hrs. Last Quarter) ☽ (The First Quarter) ☽ (The New Moon)	☾ (The First Quarter) ☽ (The Full Moon)	A.M. 5. m.	P.M. 5. m.
S	1	22	Makassar	21	☽ (Set 4 1/2 hrs. Last Quarter) ☽ (The First Quarter) ☽ (The New Moon)	☾ (The First Quarter) ☽ (The Full Moon)	9.40	9.37
M	2	23		22			10.48	10.30
Tu	3	24		23			—	10.08
W	4	25		24			—	11.31
Th	5	26		25			—	1.58
F	6	27		26			00.53	3.53
S	7	28		27			2.16	5.52
S	8	29	28	3.22	6.30			
M	9	1	29	4.17	5.14			
Tu	10	2	30	5.02	5.47			
W	11	3	1	5.44	6.18			
Th	12	4	2	6.24	6.48			
F	13	5	3	7.01	7.16			
S	14	6	4	7.35	7.44			
S	15	7	5	8.05	8.01			
M	16	8	6	8.35	8.39			
Tu	17	9	7	9.40	9.00			
W	18	10	8	10.34	9.50			
Th	19	11	9	11.45	10.48			
F	20	12	10	—	1.00			
S	21	13	Karambia	19	☽ (The First Quarter) ☽ (The Full Moon)	☾ (The First Quarter) ☽ (The Full Moon)	00.08	2.15
S	22	14		20			1.33	3.18
S	23	15		21			2.46	3.54
M	24	16		22			3.45	4.32
Tu	25	17		23			4.33	5.18
W	26	18		24			5.20	5.45
Th	27	19		25			6.07	6.23
F	28	20	26	6.55	7.01			
S	29	21	27	7.43	7.40			
S	30	22	28	8.35	8.24			
M	31	23	29	9.35	9.11			
Tu	31	24	30	10.38	10.08			

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