

Sarawak Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1962

The Door Opens

Since the head of John the Baptist was presented on a charger, those in authority can have received few more interesting and pleasurable gifts than the Director of Marine's report on the Paloh Passage. This is indeed a gift of no common order, and most usefully timed for the new year.

From the Director's report with the accompanying map, which is reproduced in the following pages, it would appear that there is a deep-water entry to the Kejang through Kuala Paloh, which can accommodate the largest ocean-going vessels in these parts. At the present time really large craft are limited to Tanjung Mambau by reason, not of the depth of water, but of the tanning and convulsions of the river. Between Serikin and Binatang is the Hoik in the Wall where the Serunding joins the main stream. Here the head is so sharp that a vessel of normal size must all but rear up and walk round upon its screw. Between Binatang and Sibu is the junction of the Loh'uan at which vessels from downstream must pivot like ballet dancers to avoid the sandbanks. The seasoned shipmaster keeps his bridge during the turreport, and resolutely goes down with his vessel without demur, but such novices as these are at once beyond him and beneath him, so that he glances sideways at another down at Tanjung Mambau, when he might be enjoying the world, the flesh and the Devil in Sibu.

The effects of the discovery will certainly be far-reaching, indeed it may well prove one of the most significant factors in Sarawak's development. If it comes about that large mechanisations of the international lines take to frequenting Sibu, then the whole pattern of Sarawak trade may well be changed. As it is, much of this is channelled through Kuching, and

most through Singapore, both entailing costly transshipments and grievous delays. But if the exporter of the Third Division can ship direct from Sibu to European or Australian ports, he will be in a most advantageous position to compete with rivals in Malaya and elsewhere.

Not only the Third Division stands to gain from such developments, for account must be taken of the road development plans. It is understood that a road system is now in projection running inland from the Second to the Fourth Division cutting the Rajang above Sibu. In this case the trade of other Divisions might well be channelled through Sibu, wholly avoiding both Kuching and Miri. The implication is obvious: the bell which marks the anchoring of the first large freighter at Sibu will sound the knell of Kuching.

Already Sibu has developed as an amazing port. Before the war it was but a trifling place, noted as a small made for money-making and vice. Today all is magnified a thousandfold. The profusion of warehouses and hotels astonishes and astounds the beholder: vast erections of ferro-concrete overshadow the streets, in which a handling traffic dispenses death and mutilation to the passer-by; money flows an unbridled torrent, and fortunes daily change hands at the gaming tables. In the background is a thrifty and industrious peasantry, while further afield the silence of the swamp is rent by the shriek of the saw. Even under the present circumstances Sibu boldly challenges the commercial dominance of Kuching, but if it becomes an international port, then its supremacy will be assured: it will become the hub and centre of Sarawak, and sooner or later the capital.

What then of Kuching? Unless the merchants by joint subscription purchase a capacious bulk and sink it across the Paloh channel, they may as well start hiring office space in Sibu, before the inhabitants of that place demand exorbitant rents. Within ten years Kuching may well have sunk to be somewhat like those ancient cathedral cities of Europe, economically of no significance, accommodating a small and impoverished population, adorned by vast and majestic structures, beneath whose soaring vaults fits the occasional footing figure, so fit to prove that the place was once the resort of men. It will probably be placed under the direct administration of the Curator of Sarawak Museum.

There is a moral to be drawn from these portents. Too often the development of the country is identified with large and costly erections. Yet here is a development of the most far-reaching import which derives from nothing more than that a few people sat in small boats and spun a long line throwing into the water pieces of lead attached to lengths of string. The Paloh Passage was not made; it was simply discovered, and who knows what other discoveries wait upon such simple initiative to be revealed? Did men but sound their bells, they would stand amazed at what might be found therein. In the ground upon which the Sarawak Museum stands a hole of noisium? Who knows until some industrious person has dug it away to investigate? Amongst the profusion of our hot springs, does one give off the elixir of life, or some

other race property? Till people go round drinking the waters men can leave. Report has it that an officer seeking fossils discussed Jakovina, yet who knows what explosive substances seeped after archdeils have encountered, unless they will reveal their experiences? The development of a country depends largely upon exploration, and this is the last aspect must be a community effort, wherein men use their eyes and report their findings. No doubt much that they see is fantasy, and most that they find is dust; the way of nature are wasteful, but in the end they achieve their purpose. Meanwhile a small group of people has opened a door with effects of the greatest importance. Let others take example and look about them.

The Threat to Rare Animals in Borneo

By TIM HANCOCK
Sarawak Museum

In Borneo and the surrounding islands competition by introduced faunas has not proved a significant factor affecting the survival of endemic species. Without exception, any threat has, in the past century and more, been invariably and directly attributable to human agency. Man, for instance, is the only predator of the Sumatran rhinoceros, Orang-utan, Clouded leopard, Argus and Bulwer's pheasant, White-bellied Sea-eagle and Island Merganser, which are among the forms most severely threatened at the moment.

Human predation in Borneo operates in four main ways:

- (1) **For food**: this mainly affects the smaller mammals, all birds and fish. In much of the area tracts of remote virgin jungle have insured large resources of the endemic species until recently. But now, the huge increase in availability of firearms and explosives (e.g. in Sarawak one shotgun for every ten heads of population in 1960) is enabling hunters far afield, slaughtering everything which they see.
- (2) **By land use**: rapidly increasing population (over two per cent per annum in most of Malaya now) is pushing people back into previous natural reserves, so that it is now possible to travel for days in some parts even of Borneo without encountering untouched primary habitat—open which will over 90 per cent of all endemic species depend.
- (3) **Native exploitation**: the killing of animals for valuable products (e.g. rhino-horn, banyan slices of leaf monkeys, pangolin scales, crocodile skin), or capturing alive for sale (notably Orang-utan, Gibbon, a few birds) has been going on for a long time—and below for effects.
- (4) **Planned external exploitation**: outside business or government interests are now exercising a major influence on the fauna and flora, particularly through massive timber exploitation, including in misleadingly termed "forest reserves", with consequent disturbance of fauna which involves cutting out the valuable woods, and destruction of habitat, now leading to increases even into remote hinterland.
- (5) **Sport**: a negligible factor until recently as it was in the hands of a few Europeans shooting migrant waters and ducks. Many Chinese and others now acquire guns, rifles and cartridges, shooting at almost anything (e.g. around towns, along roads) not necessarily for food but for "fun".

Even ten years ago extensive reserves of unspoiled habitat remained that there was little serious threat to most of the surviving fauna and flora. But the tempo of technical change and economic development, right through South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, has

so accelerated that this view is no longer tenable. Moreover, new developments into the remote areas (such as outboard motors on dugout canoes) up the rivers and streams into the far uplands, have no corner, even of a great island like Borneo, as are necessary for the next decade.

At present only the larger or more valuable species are seriously and immediately threatened, notably the Orang-utan and the Sumatran Rhinoceros. The main reason for the serious situation of these is that they are non-exploitable rather than merely edible. This exploitation is native and not entirely recent. Animals that have only recently attracted attention usually still have a large capital of numbers in reserve, as yet untaken.

Archaeological evidence from the Sarawak Museum excavations in the great Caves of Niah show that the rhinoceros was being hunted as a ritual animal, and Orang perhaps kept as pets, far back into the Stone Age. Moreover, though Orang bones are among the most abundant remains in these caves, no living Orang has been reported within 100 miles of them in the past century. The Niah Stone Age evidence also shows that other animals no longer found in Borneo but still existing in small pockets in Malaya, once occupied the island; notably the Tapir and the Tiger; neither have been known in Borneo in historic times.

Man has therefore been influencing the fauna in ways that a casual way for thousands of years. But it is only within the last fifteen that the pressure has become so great as to be potentially tragic. If we ignore unreliable or sensational records, it is difficult to believe that at the present time there are more than ten Sumatran rhinoceros left in North Borneo, probably not more than twenty in the whole island. Each of these is a separate individual, without contact with a probable mate.

The situation of the Orang is in some ways even more serious, since a secondary major decline has been very rapid, and also obscured both by wild subjective reports and the fact that those are at present still plainly left alive in the world's zoos. A major source of error here has also been the case with which the Red Leaf-monkey (*Hyphobus rubicinctus*), common in parts of Borneo, is mistaken for the Orang by the tourists.

Most governments and all thoughtful individuals in the area are growingly aware of the gathering urgency of the situation. But practical difficulties exist, notably of a political character. For instance, whatever the good intentions of a government, it is extremely difficult to implement an effective conservation policy, if there is civil disturbance or weak legal control in the relevant places. This can also complicate the situation elsewhere. For instance, there are four different political territories in Borneo. It has proved extremely difficult in practice to enforce even simple laws of animal capture, import and export, within these four.

Similarly, although there is extensive world concern about illegal traffic in Orangs, they are being regularly smuggled from Borneo and Sumatra to the Asian mainland, sold to reputable zoos in Europe and America. The latest publication of the London Zoological Society even carries an advertisement advertising the availability of Sumatran rhino, and indeed the advertiser has succeeded in obtaining not less than four during the last five years!

Many of the new and rampant national ideologies throughout this area have to face so many problems and difficulties that the conservation of nature is only too easily pushed into the background. The trouble in the nature of this problem is that if it is pushed into the background, it will soon no longer exist!

A further point (and warning of importance) is that Western governments in the East have tended to try to meet difficulties in conservation by making game laws and making them the responsibility of a Forestry Department. This only works on paper. Even when

some Forest officials are enthusiastic conservationists, the drive—and indeed the nature *drive*—of a Forest Department is to exploit the forests for revenue. It is therefore contrary to the non-disturbance of the native fauna and flora (21-4) above.

The immediate problem of the Orang-Utan

By BARBARA HARRISON

The Orang has been legally protected by law for a decade or more, in both Borneo and Sumatra. In spite of this protection, large numbers of baby Orangs are shipped out and sold to overseas zoos. High mortality rates in zoos and, curiously generally, the increasing number of newly established zoos and particularly the insignificant number of Orangs bred in captivity create an ever increasing demand for young and adult wild Orangs, with ever increasing cash incentives both to dealers and trappers. As there is no effective control of the habitat jungle areas, particularly in Indonesian territory, the trapping and sale of Orangs will continue, unless drastic self-control on the part of the zoos themselves is enforced.

A detailed survey of Orangs in captivity established an approximate number of 240 animals, 80 per cent originating from Borneo. The average life expectancy of an Orang in captivity is about 2½ years (since 1959). Consequently, a demand of about eighty animals per year exists. To produce this number, at least twice as many must be killed or dead in transit, for the usual method of capture is by killing a mother Orang and taking her baby, often under a year of age. Several weeks, even months pass before a baby reaches the coast and gets proper care, resulting in serious disease, undernourishment and often death.

A demand of about 2,400 wild Orangs within the next decade may thus be calculated. Not even on the most hopeful estimate can there be that many catchable Orangs left in the wild. It may be there are not even that many free Orangs of all ages and in every degree of isolation, anywhere.

A Commission appointed in 1959 by H. E. the Governor of Sarawak submitted their report in December, 1960, giving an estimate of under a thousand animals left in Sarawak, but widely scattered in small pocket jungle areas, especially along the Indonesian border. Both the Conservator of Forests and the present writer consider even this estimate too optimistic. No reliable figures exist from North Borneo and Indonesia, but it is probable that the situation is similar there. The rate of reproduction in the wild has declined considerably owing to the constant toll of breeding females killed to take their young and the widely scattered areas into which split groups were forced.

The following measures must urgently be taken, now, to prevent virtual extinction of the Orang within the next decade:—

The burden of export control must not be left simply to the countries which have wild Orangs (the Republic of Indonesia and the British Borneo territories).

Zoos must exercise more self-control, and less reliance in acquiring ape exhibits "at all costs". Much higher standards must also be set for the sale of apes in captivity, with particular reference to breeding. A specialist Committee should be appointed to discuss measures to promote breeding in captivity and an international research foundation be set up to pool all information on breeding and developing of further breeding and conservation techniques (in co-operation with responsible zoological societies).

An international research project should be sponsored to assist the Indonesian and other governments in ascertaining the present Orang population accurately and in devising practical methods to preserve their status.

At least one proper sanctuary for Orangs should be established before it is too late, here and now.

The above are the substance of papers read to the Conservation Section of the Pacific Science Congress at Waikiki in August, 1961 and subsequently reproduced in Vol. VI, No. 2 of August, 1961 of "Orang", the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society.

The Curator wishes to add that even since these papers were prepared in August, there has been a further deterioration in the zoo market for rare species, notably the orang-utan. A new and full survey of this subject is being prepared for publication in the next issue of the *Journal of the Sarawak Museum*. We also hope shortly to publish here a map being prepared by the Museum, showing the Sarawak distribution of certain threatened species.

The Place of Agriculture in the School Curriculum

By I. COOK, C.A.E.

Director of Agriculture, Sarawak

A paper read at the Technical Conference of Directors and Senior Officers of Overseas Departments of Agriculture and Agricultural Institutions, September, 1961.

"A GOOD EDUCATION IS BETTER THAN A HERITAGE"—
SARUM PROVERB

It is doubtful if there is a country today which has not, long ago, passed the stage of depending on traditional agriculture handed on from father to son. The truth of this statement is readily confirmed when one thinks of the scientific and rapid developments associated with such aspects of agriculture as new varieties, husbandry techniques, hormone weed control, pest and disease treatment, stock breeding and machinery. For no other reason, therefore, it is fitting that special attention should be given to an education policy which enables young potential farmers to acquire those necessary new skills. There is, however, a far more cogent argument in support of such a policy. It concerns action which must be taken to lessen the incipient drift from the land to the towns bringing in its train serious economic implications. It must be accepted, as a matter of course, that the best material from the country will always be drawn away but this is no reason to deprive the majority of the opportunity to widen their horizons and thus make them more receptive to new ideas. Experience has shown that when agricultural workers are given a fair living wage, improved housing and other amenities their love of the land wanes. In short, to be effective, agricultural education must take into full account the social and cultural background and unless it can be shown that farming and rural life generally are attractive and satisfying ways of life, then any facilities provided will probably never be fully utilized.

Any review of agricultural education systems is complicated by the lack of a common standard of nomenclature relating to the different types and levels. While there is some accord found at the elementary level, differences in school leaving age from country to country hamper comparison as does the multiplicity of subdivision when the secondary level is reached. For example, in Western Germany, technical education is compulsory up to 18 years, whereas in other countries the school leaving age is very much lower. One can, however, generalise to a certain extent and note that in agreement everywhere that technical education in any form is founded only on a sound general education. It is, therefore, exceptional to find agricultural skills taught when a child has not already undertaken a certain minimum number of years of primary education. Thus, in schooling up to the age of about 15, the average school leaving age in Europe, stress is laid on the general aspect of education, that

in the curriculum is not narrowly functional and specialised, although at the same time efforts are made to create an awareness of the place and importance of agriculture. Certain European countries go even further, being adamant in the view that it is a waste of endeavour to teach farming skills before the age of 15 and the object of schooling up to that age must be firstly, to equip the young farmers with the ability to assess and adapt new techniques and secondly, to fit them for a full life in their particular environment. On the Continent, as well as in the United Kingdom, vocational agricultural education for the 15-18 age group, that is immediately after leaving school, is on a rapidly expanding scale because it is firmly believed that one of the best means of teaching skills is at residential institutions where the work can be concentrated on the practical elements of crop and animal husbandry.

Agricultural education in the United Kingdom has been evolved to meet the needs of a highly-developed country, both economically and industrially. There, one finds the future farmer beginning his education in the primary school where simple Nature Study is part of the curriculum. At roughly eleven years of age he is then diverted into a secondary school with a rural bias. Agricultural secondary schools in the true sense of the term are comparatively few and it is of interest that a recent survey of agricultural education in the Far East by F.A.O. drew the conclusion that secondary agricultural schools were proving of doubtful value in that region.

In the secondary school, while emphasis still remains to be placed on general education, the agricultural bias in the curriculum is provided by a limited number of periods, possibly up to six alternate periods per week, on such subjects as Rural Science, Botany, Zoology, Physics. Towards the end of the period of secondary schooling specialisation to a slight degree may be pursued and can lead to the G.C.E. "O" level which is taken in England after five years secondary schooling. (Appendix). On leaving this type of secondary school, the pupil enters agriculture or industry.

Neither in primary nor secondary schools is there rigid adherence to a set syllabus in the matter of Nature Study and Agricultural Subjects, the rule being to leave it to the discretion of the headmaster who can, therefore, according to circumstances, strike a useful balance between practical and theory. Not all schools necessarily have a school garden but this is no great weakness in the system as most pupils already possess a rural background. Special efforts are made to establish close association with local agriculture and a study of the Ministry of Education's pamphlet No. 21, "School and the Country Side" is commended to illustrate how this is done.

It is when the young farmer leaves secondary school that intensification of effort to teach basic skills really begins and it can be a multi-approach which includes evening and day release classes, special courses, "sandwich" courses, apprenticeship schemes and grants-in-aid to Farm Institutes. With all of these, Young Farmers Club activities are closely associated and encouraged. As it is to be expected some of these methods have their drawbacks. For example, in small-holding agriculture it may be a real sacrifice to release possibly half the labour force during certain times of the year; again, after a heavy day's work is an evening class the ideal time to absorb tuition? On the Continent, in an endeavour to overcome some of these limitations, the system of holding winter courses when field work is out of the question is very much in favour and one finds young farmers even in their twenties attending as pupils. It should not be inferred, however, that in the United Kingdom all interest is lost in young farmers who have passed out of their teens; on the contrary, a heavy programme of special courses, demonstrations, Young Farmers Clubs and such like throughout the year cater for them and even mature farmers.

With agriculture no longer a traditional and static industry many overseas territories have recently considered introducing, or reshaping existing, agricultural education policies. Common to most of these territories are certain fairly well-defined problems such as limited economic development, basic education frequently inadequate and, because pressure of development is so intense, a greater degree of specialisation may have to be introduced at the lower levels than is desirable. In view of these it is important to recognize that in any structure of vocational agricultural education which may be followed, arrangements should be incorporated whereby any pupils who show aptitudes in the early years shall have the opportunity to proceed further with their studies.

In developing countries two kinds of agricultural education merit attention. Firstly, that which concerns the young potential farmer and secondly, specialised training for Government department personnel. Granted that just as in the case of better developed territories the concept of priority for sound general education likewise applies, nevertheless it is vital that schools of a good standard as these in the towns should be established in the country to combat the inferiority complex which has generally come to be associated with rural schooling. Obviously, policy and methods to be adopted must differ from country to country, but it is suggested much can be learned from a study of the United Kingdom system whereby the agricultural bias is gradually introduced and developed through the stages of primary and secondary schooling followed by intensive efforts to teach basic skills in the years immediately after formal schooling. It is well known there is the problem in many essentially agricultural territories of the output of aspirants for "white collar jobs" far outstripping the availability of such posts and it might be that expanded post-schooling vocational agricultural education at residential Farm Institutes where the system of "Teaching by Doing" is followed, is the solution. In any such expanded programme an inadequate supply of teachers could provide a serious obstacle and the Netherlands' idea, admittedly conceivably to maintain a close link between agricultural education and advisory services, is worth remembering. Thus, agricultural education teachers are requested to act, on occasions, as agricultural extension advisers and vice versa, agricultural extension advisers to give lectures, sometimes up to seven periods per week depending on the season, in rural schools and institutes.

The training of Departmental staff requires more specialisation and it should not be difficult to work out a suitable curriculum according to a territory's particular needs. Our aspect in this line of work, however, should not be overlooked and that is the potential, so far untapped in many countries, provided by the women and there is every reason for thinking in terms of co-educational training as is now the standard practice in Sarawak.

As one means of emphasising the importance which is attached to agricultural education it is suggested that a territory might consider granting to those pupils who successfully undergo certain prescribed courses, for example, Farm Institutes, professional treatment in such matters as land allocation and credit facilities.

Of no less importance as the questions relating to the curriculum are those concerning the teachers. It is a fallacy, but in the view of the International Conference on Vocational Agricultural Education held at Zurich in 1960 for too common, that any one with technical training is automatically a proficient teacher and it comes as no surprise to find in a general rule that insufficient attention is given to the provision of adequate teacher training facilities and later, opportunities for in-service training for those already trained. This omission has probably arisen from the fact that in the highest spheres, that is at Colleges and Universities which, as it were, were in the field first, technical knowledge is more important than pedagogical attitudes. Now, however, with greater emphasis in primary

and secondary schools on teaching with an agricultural bias it is all the more important that during the pupils' most impressionable years the level of tuition is not sub-standard. Hence, in any national plan for agricultural education it is essential to plan only for primary, secondary and immediate post-school activities, care must also be taken to ensure that there are adequate teacher training facilities as well.

Appendix

Syllabus in Agriculture

G.C.E. "O" Level.

One paper of 2½ hours and a practical examination of 2 hours

Brief history of British Agriculture—agricultural holdings in England from the time of the Manorial System to the present day. Work of the farmer known agricultural pioneers.

Climate—factors affecting types of farming, crops and livestock.

Soils—(a) formation, (b) simple classification, (c) factors affecting fertility, (d) elementary study of soil micro-organisms.

Soil cultivation—(a) objects of cultivation, (b) types of cultivation.

Land drainage—(a) need for land drainage, (b) types of land drainage.

Manures—the chief mineral elements, types and sources of supply of organic and inorganic fertilizers, farmyard manure, general principles of manuring.

Lime—its various forms and uses, value of liming, and rates of application.

Principles of Rotational Practice—simple classification of all farm crops and their requirements as to soil cultivation and manural treatment. Crop rotation, seed rates and yields. Elementary crop diseases and crop pests. Weeds—control and eradication.

Grassland—(a) types of grassland, (b) species of grasses and clovers and seed mixtures, (c) grassland management (including the manural treatment), (d) the improvement of worn-out grassland swards, (e) conservation, haymaking, grass drying and ensilage.

Livestock—some knowledge of the more important breeds of British livestock—horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Elementary knowledge of livestock management, poultry husbandry.

Feeding of livestock—home-grown farm foods, imported feeding stuffs. Characteristics of these foods. Elementary knowledge of rationing standards.

Farming systems practised in various parts of the country.

Slaves of Fever

While malaria causes rival tuberculosis or epilepsy as a literary disease, the reader of European novels is only too familiar with it as the factor that makes the hot-land plains—military, agricultural or anarchic—go off wrong. It is said to have killed Alexander the Great and undermined the Roman Empire. Because of malaria and yellow fever, de Lesseps failed to build the Panama Canal. Its victims are crowded in cellars.

You read of malaria in Turgenev, in Conrad, in Loti. Debenham gave a graphic description of the disease. Voltaire made the older English word for malaria, *spes*, famous when he discovered to his disgust that it had two syllables whereas *plague* only had one. "May plague take one half of the English dictionary and spare the other?" was his comment.

Spes, from Latin *spes*, sharp, has gone out of fashion. The present-day malaria used in English, Russian and other languages—is Italian and simply

means bad air, reminding us of frock-coated diplomats at 19th century sanitary conferences solemnly attempting to decide by vote whether this or that pestilence was transmitted by foul air, miasma, gas, exhalations, or by some minute bodies as yet unidentified. French is rather more specific with *paludisme*, as is Greek with *chloasma*, marsh or swamp disease; a stagnant expanse of water provides a good breeding place for mosquitoes and the air does not necessarily have to be "bad". But both the bad-air and the swamp notion (not so very different one from the other since the bad air was generally supposed to come from the marshes) are known to be wrong since it was discovered towards the end of the last century that malaria is a disease caused by blood parasites transmitted from man to man by the bite of the female anopheles mosquito. The key to the intermittent character of the fever was found in the periodic release of a new brood of parasites into the blood.

Wagon Mosaic writes: "It is not a spectacular disease. There are no wounds or lost limbs or blindness to grieve pity. Malaria comes in the night, or in the fields during the working day, and when the collapse occurs you are just confined to bed or your slumping seat in the mud floor. The fever rises, subsides and flares up again, according to the type of infection, daily or every second or third day.

"There starts a shivering; the chattering teeth, convulsive fit, sickness and vomiting, a skin try to the touch and a temperature of 99 or higher. After the shivering comes the burning dry heat that drives you almost insane, the insupportable thirst, the booming in the head, the delirium—and worst of all, the hot prickly fire on the skin that is like an excruciation to kill. Then at last the sweating, the soaked bed, the falling temperature, and a blessed period of sleep—and the next attack."

The comparative lack of spectacular symptoms (think of poliomyelitis, trachoma, leprosy!) has created some difficulties for historians in their search for early references to malaria. But since mosquitoes have been found embedded in resin formed during the Age of Reptiles and since today's monkeys can contract malaria it looks as if the disease existed on earth even before man climbed down from the trees.

King of Diseases

In modern surveys to find malarious communities and measure the spread of the disease, the symptoms of the enlarged spleen is frequently used as an index. An Indian author writing many centuries B.C. has described "the belly with an enlarged spleen that obstructs the left side, is as hard as stone and is arched like the back of a turtle". The "belly" was typical of a disease prevailing largely in the wetness and characterized by alternating hot and cold fever returning daily or every third day. This affliction was called the "King of Diseases" and there can be no doubt that it was malaria.

Ancient China also knew the disease: Three demons were said to be responsible for headaches, chills and fevers. The first demon was equipped with a hammer, the second with a pad of cold water, the third with a stove.

According to Egyptologists, the word AAT found in temple inscriptions may mean malaria, and it has been suggested that malaria was in Moses' mind when he wrote, "The Lord shall smite thee with a fever and with an inflammation and with an intense burning".

We are on surer ground with Empedocles, who in the middle of the 5th century B.C. blamed a malarial swamp near Selinus in Sicily by leading two neighbouring streams through it, and fought malaria in his native Agrigento by having a gap made in the rock wall behind the town so that "the healthy north wind could blow the fever-bearing vapours of the plain far out to sea". Coins were struck and a column erected in his honour.

The great Hippocrates described malaria accurately and saw clearly the connexion between swampy places and enlarged spleens. But the role of the insects apparently never crossed his mind. Columella, however, writing in the 1st century A.D. is very suggestive. His subject was site selection for country estates: "There should be no marshlands near the buildings, and no military highway adjoining; for the fumes thereof of a baneful stench in hot weather and breeds insects armed with annoying stings which attack us in dense swarms; then too it sends forth plagues of swimming and crawling things . . . infected with poison by the mud and decaying filth, from which are often contracted mysterious diseases whose causes are even beyond the understanding of physicians. . . . The highway moreover impairs an estate through the depredations of passing travellers and the constant entertainment of those who turn in for lodging."

But although through the ages there were many hints at the part played by insects and through folk in Africa, Asia and Europe, incriminated the mosquito, the truth had to wait for the bright blaze of discovery that illuminated the second half of the 19th century when scientists from many lands, including France, Italy, England, Cuba, Russia, America and Germany, contributed (with many a false start) to the unravelling of the complex life-cycle in mosquito and man of the various malaria parasites. The main credit must probably go to the Frenchman Laveran, the Italian Golgi and the Englishman Ross.

However, some centuries before these stupendous discoveries were made, cinchona bark, brought to Europe from the New World, had provided man with a highly effective weapon in his struggle against malaria—quinine.

An Extraneous Story

In the list of goods which the New World gave to the Old—potatoes, cocoa, rubber, tobacco, amongst others—quinine is not the least. The tree from which it was prepared was called Cinchona after a lady with a truly magnificent name, Dona Francisca Henriquez de Ribera, wife of the Viceroy of Peru Don Luis Gaspar de Sotomayor y Pando. Fourth Count of Chinchipe. The lady is said to have had a bout of malaria that was cured by a native remedy administered by her doctor. Unfortunately, the historians have chipped away at this account—though it is fully illustrated on the walls of the Santa Spirito Hospital in Rome—and little remains except the lady's name and the fact that the "fever tree" grew in Peru. But even the lady's name has suffered, for, since the tree is called after her, why not Chinchona instead of the actual Cinchona? An early misprint or a partial latinisation of the spelling may be the explanation.

Other mysteries surround the wonderful remedy. Did the native Peruvians know of its virtues? Did they have malaria before the Europeans arrived? The answer to both questions is probably yes.

Introduced into Europe about 1639 (by whom is not known), the new drug, pursuing its extravagant history, was slow to make its way. Religion got mixed in, for since the remedy was championed by the Jesuits, Protestant doctors were among those who denied it as a Papal fraud. It has even been conjectured that Oliver Cromwell died because none of his physicians dared administer the "Popish powder" to cure his malaria.

As a secret remedy, cinchona was more successful. Robert Talbot of London, a self-styled "Travelogue", made a fortune out of it and achieved a brightness by treating patients including Charles II and the Queen of Spain.

Opposition to cinchona bark was undoubtedly caused in part by the difficulty of hitting the right dosage as well as by the fact that bark of inferior quality and even from other trees was being peddled as the genuine article. Slowly, however, it established itself as a

specific remedy for a specific disease. As such, it helped to undermine old ideas about illness being caused by a disturbance of "body humours" and it opened the way towards modern chemotherapy.

There were, however, some drawbacks. In India, as late as 1894, a naval surgeon, James Johnson by name and of a conservative frame of mind, reverted to the old methods of purgation, salivation and blood-letting because he had the bad luck to lose the first fever patient he treated with cinchona. Thirty-five years went by before anybody in India dared try powdered cinchona bark again. In actual fact the drug could not only cure but also prevent malaria.

In the meantime, two French chemists had isolated the "active principle" of cinchona, quinine, and factories were quickly established in various parts of the world to produce it from the bark. Plantations of cinchona trees were being developed here and there from South American seeds. In this venture the Dutch were the most successful nation with large plantations built up in Java. At the outbreak of the second world war, that island was producing more than 20 million tons of bark a year. According to the great malariologist, Paul F. Russell, the Dutch quinine combine had created what amounted to the most effective crop monopoly of any kind in all history.

The Search for Ersatz

During the first world war, the disruption of quinine supplies had seriously affected the German war effort in Africa, and so, in the inter-war period, chemists at I.G. Farben set out to find an Ersatz product. (It is interesting to note that earlier efforts in this direction by the English chemist William Perkin led to the discovery of mauve purple, the first of the synthetic dyes and the beginnings of the colonial coal-tar industry.) The Germans were successful in their search and with phosphytic started the long list of synthetic anti-malarials available today.

When in the second world war the Japanese captured Java, the rules were reversed and it was up to the Americans and their allies to produce something that would make it possible for troops to fight in malaria-infested areas without, as General MacArthur put it, "dove being for every division being the means a second division in hospital with acute malaria and a third division in convalescent depot with relapsing malaria." The response was forthcoming.

In the midst of the war, Colonel A. F. Fisher flew from Batavia to Mindanao in the Philippines where there was a small but thriving cinchona plantation. With Fisher Haggerty S. J. (Jesuit's bark again?), he revived production, thereby greatly supporting the Philippine guerrillas in their long and tenacious fight. He then left for Washington with a precious cargo of select cinchona seeds carried in a milk can. With these, plantations were successfully started in a number of tropical American countries. Cinchona had travelled east in the 17th century; now, under the pressure of 20th century war, the fever tree travelled west again!

At the same time the chemists were not idle. Over 14,000 compounds were tested for anti-malarial activity in a research programme co-ordinated by the U.S.A. The British started a search for new compounds and came up with sulfoxide, the 4,800th compound tested. Many industries participated in the trials. Prisoners in the U.S.A. had their sentence reduced because of their self-sacrifice in submitting to malaria infection and having disease drugs tried out on them.

All this fruitful activity resulted in considerable progress in the chemical onslaught on the malaria parasite. But, though the military problem was solved, the method or methods for a mass attack on malaria lay in another direction.

As soon as the mosquito was pinned down as the carrier of malaria, interest in mosquito nets (an ancient invention) and the destruction of mosquito breeding places revived. Already at the beginning of the century, there was serious talk of "stamping out" malaria in

the interests of colonial development. New to the classical method of drainage was added the treatment of stagnant water surfaces with petroleum products and Paris green in order to destroy mosquito larvae. Biological control was also attempted by introducing larivorous fish into ponds and lakes where mosquitoes breed.

DDT to the rescue

All these methods could only scratch the surface of the incalculable problem, for, if effective, they were too expensive to be applied on a very large scale. The prospect changed completely with the advent of DDT. This insecticide, soon to be followed by others, opened up the possibility of attacking adult mosquitoes on a broad front largely because of its residual effect, the comparative ease with which it could be applied, and its comparatively low cost. The chain of malaria infection from man to man might be broken by reducing the number of mosquitoes in man's immediate environment. Here at last was a real chance of stamping out the disease not only in military camps, prison plantations and other select sites, but throughout large areas and even whole countries.

Venezuela was perhaps the first country to take the bold step of launching a national eradication programme. This happened in 1945 under the guidance of Arnaldo Gabaldon: net reduction, net attack, net control, but eradication once and for all time was the watchword. A year later, a five-year eradication plan for all Italy was announced by Alberto Missiroli. Other countries followed suit and in 1953, inspired by Emilio Panzani and Paul Rossi, a global eradication programme was launched by the World Health Assembly.

In the preceding years, the feasibility of eradication had been amply demonstrated in Sardinia and Cyprus, for example, considerable experience had been gained in spraying programmes and in the logistics of large-scale programmes (houses can be visited, mosquito breeding places checked), and the whole malaria question had acquired some urgency because mosquitoes were beginning to develop resistance to insecticides. This phenomenon was first noted in Italy in 1947, then in Panama, in Greece and other parts of the world.

Today the global campaign is being waged intensively, first and foremost through the spraying of insecticide on the inner walls of dwellings, but also with other methods. In some areas, drugs are being used. Where populations are remote and houses uncertain, suit mixed with an anti-malarial drug is distributed, a method first devised in Brazil and now being used in other suitable countries also.

To estimate the size of the problem in a given area and to measure progress in the battle, human blood samples are taken and examined under the microscope for malaria parasites. On this count alone—to give an idea of global dimensions—45 million slides will be examined annually during the coming year, providing full-time employment for 3,000 microscopists.

Where the number of cases has become very small, a house to house search for fever cases is undertaken in order to treat the last lingering sources of infection.

If throughout a given area the chain of infection can be broken and transmission continuously interrupted for three years (this period takes into account the late relapsing cases), then malaria can be said to be eradicated and all that is needed is a surveillance service for some years that will step in rapidly if the infection should show signs of starting afresh. (The need for co-operation across international boundaries is obvious.) From the classical point of view (quite apart from benefits derived from the reduction of disease) the proposition is attractive because it is in fact a once-and-for-all operation: when eradication is achieved, the available energies and money can be devoted to other purposes.

That the task of world-wide malaria eradication is not all plain sailing is evident (money apart) from a rapid glance at some of the questions occupying malaria research workers at present: Which mosquitoes where are how resistant to what insecticide? How long can mosquitoes live? How can eradicated soil be made more effective? What anti-malarial drug will have the most lasting effect? What causes mosquitoes to develop resistance to insecticides? Will malaria among monkeys or other animals be a threat to human beings when human malaria has gone?

Population Explosion

The dinosaur has disappeared, the dodo is dead, the great auk is seen no more, and now man is attempting by his own efforts to inflict the same fate on the human malaria parasite, responsible for the world's greatest single cause of disablement and the world's deadliest disease.

What will be the result of success?

Joined in the traffic or sitting on a crowded beach or reading horrid population statistics, some may frown an malaria eradication as a threat to their own, or to their children's, existence. But such selfishness is out of order because a world with less disease will be a better world, for the children alive; and needless human suffering should not be prolonged if the means to stop it are available; and no country can hope to achieve a happy productive life for its citizens if it is dragged down by malaria.

The history of malaria divides itself neatly into periods: from the state of time to the use of cinchona bark, then on to the discovery of the parasite, and from there to the insecticide era.

The rise of malaria on earth will perhaps never be known, but those interested in its decline may watch now for the King of the Diseases to be banished.

From the World Health Organization's Bulletin "Malaria".

Fluoridation of Water Supplies in Sarawak

Introduction

Fluoridation is essentially a waterworks process which has as its aim a reduction in the amount of tooth decay. This procedure involves the addition to a public water supply of a chemical such as sodium fluoride, sodium silicofluoride or hydrofluosilicic acid in sufficient amounts to yield in solution 0.7 parts in every million parts of water. Fluoridation is the controlled adjustment of this fluoride content in a public water supply.

The adoption of fluoridation in a country is dependent upon several factors, the more significant of which are whether or not a dental health problem exists; what dental health benefits may be expected from it; whether or not the procedure is harmless from the point of view of the general public; and whether or not it is feasible from the economic and engineering viewpoints. These factors should now be discussed with particular reference to Sarawak.

The Problem of Dental Decay

In Sarawak the incidence of dental decay is very high. Decayed, missing and filled teeth are the accumulated ill effects of this decay and it constitutes a major dental health problem. Surveys carried out by a dental officer of the Medical Department among Simunjanng school children have confirmed this high incidence. The suffering which decayed teeth can cause is only too well known. The extent to which the ability to chew and speak is affected and the disfigurement they cause, are common knowledge. Less fully appreciated are the far-reaching ill effects of dental decay on general health.

Until quite recently any reduction in dental decay depended solely upon individual effort. Today, as a result of years of scientific research, dental science can point a way towards improved dental health and this is the fluoridation of domestic water supplies. To understand the part that the fluorides play in the prevention of dental decay it is necessary to know something about dental decay itself. How and why does a sound tooth decay? There are both contributing and actual causes. The actual cause is the production of small amounts of acids on the tooth surfaces, and where do the acids come from? The acids, which cause the initial breach in the enamel surface, are produced on the tooth surfaces by bacterial decomposition of sugary food particles remaining in the mouth after eating. As a result of repeated acid attacks—the more frequently we eat the more frequent the attacks—the enamel distinguishes and the decay process progresses from the point where the breach has occurred. Since bacteria exist in every mouth some acid formation is almost inevitable; however the amount and rate of decay are then governed by contributing causes. This is where fluorides enter the picture, because it is now known that an adequate fluoride intake is necessary to produce stronger enamel. The stronger the enamel the better it will resist acid attacks and the less the dental decay.

Dental Benefits of Fluoridation

As early as 1874 Erhardt suggested a relationship between a low fluoride intake and a high incidence of dental decay. In 1882 an English physician, Cristobal-Brewer, informed that the amount of dental decay in England was due in part to a fluoride deficiency. The first positive indication of a fluoride/dental decay relationship was established in the United States of America, when in 1906 Black and McKay published the first major report describing the prevalence of a condition which had been called "mottling of tooth enamel". Their careful study indicated that the water supply was the probable cause of the condition.

It was not until 1931 that chemical analyses of sufficient sensitivity were developed to determine that mottling was invariably associated with the presence of excessive amounts of fluorides in the public water supplies. This information led to extensive chemical analysis of public water supplies to determine their fluoride content. The most important outcome of these studies was the finding, later confirmed through more extensive research, that mottled teeth were much less subject to dental decay. This observation led to the studies of Dean and his associates of the United States Public Health Service, in which dental examinations were performed in many different communities whose water supplies contained varying amounts of fluoride. These studies in natural fluoride areas confirmed by many other independent observers produced the following essential findings:—

- (1) Where the fluoride level was about 1.0 part per million there were approximately 60 per cent fewer decayed teeth than in non-fluoride areas.
- (2) Where the water supply contained less than 1.5 parts per million fluoride mottling was of no consequence.
- (3) Maximum reduction in dental decay will be obtained by patients who use fluoridated water from early childhood up to the age of eight years.

Artificial Fluoridation of Water Supplies

Having demonstrated that these dental benefits were not accompanied by undesirable side effects, the next logical step was to plan studies to determine whether the benefits acquired naturally could be reproduced by adjusting public water supplies, deficient in fluoride, to the 1.0 part per million fluoride level by the controlled addition of some soluble fluoride compound. Planned studies in America, Canada and many other

countries have since confirmed that such benefits could be reproduced by an adjustment of the fluoride content of a public water supply to the level of 1.0 part per million fluoride. In tropical areas where the consumption of water could be expected to be slightly higher it was determined that the adjustment need be only to the level of 0.7 part fluoride per million of water.

Extensive chemical analyses have been carried out to determine the fluoride content of water samples obtained from different areas of the different Divisions in Sarawak and so far no significant content has been found to be present, i.e., not more than 0.05 parts per million. Most foods of vegetable origin contain fluoride in trace amounts. The two exceptions to this normal low fluoride content of foods are seafoods and tea. However the quantity of fluoride contained in food varies to an extent which is relatively unimportant, and the general fluoride content in foods is so low as to have an insignificant effect upon the total intake. Of greater importance is the quantity consumed in drinking water. The adjustment of the fluoride content of our public water supply to 0.7 part per million fluoride is in principle and practice the simplest and most effective approach to the prevention of dental decay and this was the recommendation adopted by the Fluoridation Advisory Committee of Sarawak.

Dosing and Chemical Control

The chemical of choice was sodium silicofluoride because of safety in handling and relatively low solubility in water, 0.8 per cent, which effectively prevents accidental over-dosing by solution feed. The chemical contains 60 per cent available fluoride and is, therefore, added to the water supply in quantities of 1.2 parts per million parts of water to give the required 0.7 parts of fluoride. Many types of dosing equipment are available but that selected for Sarawak is a simple displacement doser designed by the Hydraulic Branch of the Public Works Department and constructed in Besicite Dowlard. The solution used in this doser is at a strength of 5 oz. of chemical to 10 gallons of water and is fed at a rate of 1.8 gallons per hour for an expected hourly consumption of 2,000 gallons of water in Seremanggam. A simple metering device enables the plant operator to adjust the dosage of fluoride solution to the water passing through the plant.

On the chemical control side a simple colorimetric test enables the plant operator to check accurately that the amount of fluoride applied to the water is correct and these tests are carried out at intervals of not less than one hour. In addition, bulked samples are sent bi-weekly to Kuching for ultimate analysis by the Chemical Bacteriological Laboratory.

One may ask if, despite all these precautions, it is possible to obtain an accidental toxic dose. The answer is an emphatic "no". It has been estimated that one person would have to drink about 500 gallons of water fluoridated to 0.7 parts per million a day in order to receive a toxic dose.

Also, even if gross negligence occurred in plant operation, of an average Sarawak supply a total of 65 lbs. instead of 4 lbs. per day would have to be added, clearly beyond the bounds of possibility with present plant control. However, strict and constant laboratory control will, as in all cases of treated water supplies, continue to apply.

The reader may be interested to know the cost of fluoridation of water supplies. Initially, the cost of fluoridation equipment and installation to water authorities in Sarawak will vary between \$300 to \$1,500 and the recurring cost of treating the water with fluorides is of the order of 0.04 cents per 1,000 gallons, generally accepted to be a small cost for greatly improved dental health.

The Government Paper on Malaysia and Sarawak

The British and Malayan Governments have agreed that the creation of a "Federation of Malaysia", embracing the eleven states of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei is a desirable aim. The view of the British Government is that, if satisfactory terms of merger can be agreed, the plan offers the best chance of fulfilling its responsibility to guide the Borneo territories to self-government in conditions that will secure them against dangers from any quarter. A Commission will be visiting North Borneo and Sarawak in the near future to ascertain the views of the peoples of these two territories on this proposal and to make recommendations. It will be for the Commission, in the light of the evidence they receive, to work out a plan which they believe will be acceptable to the peoples of both territories.

2. The object of this publication is to explain in simple terms what "Malaysia" means and to assist the people of Sarawak in making up their minds what views they should present to the Commission when it comes. There has already been much discussion on this subject in the newspapers, and there have been many useful exchanges of views in the Malaysian Solidarity Consultative Committee, but there is general demand for a factual and objective exposition of Sarawak's place in the Federation of Malaysia.

3. The declared aim of the British Government is to grant independence to all colonial territories to whom as they are ready for it. Hitherto this has been thought of mainly as independence for Sarawak standing by itself or, more recently, in association with North Borneo. Now an opportunity is provided for independence as part of a larger Malaysian unit. There are obvious advantages in this. In area Sarawak is not much smaller than the Federation of Malaya but its population is under three quarters of a million compared with seven million in the Federation. It would find it very difficult and very expensive to stand alone as an independent territory. The peoples of Malaya and Borneo have cultural, economic and historical ties which make them fit naturally together in a group. This is universally recognised and at the recent Solidarity Consultative Committee meeting in Kuching all the delegates supported the concept of Malaysia. What is more difficult is to decide in what way Sarawak can best fit into this concept.

4. The first thing to be clear about is that Sarawak is not merely being invited to join the present Federation of Malaya as one of the states equal in status with the other existing states of the Federation. The present eleven states of the Federation of Malaya will be merged in the Greater Federation of Malaysia and the Federation of Malaya as a political entity will cease to exist. This has already been justly achieved, to the extent that the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have already agreed on the terms on which Singapore will join the larger Federation. The Prime Minister of Malaya has stated that in the "future constitutional arrangements the Borneo people can have a big say in matters in which they feel very strongly". However, when considering what these future constitutional arrangements should be it is reasonable to take the constitution of the present Federation of Malaya as a basis from which to start.

5. The present Federation of Malaya comprises eleven states each of which has its own state Constitution and government with certain powers reserved to it, the principal of which are control over local government, land, agriculture, forestry and state public works. The federal government controls external affairs, defence, internal security, civil and criminal law and the administration of justice, federal finance, trade,

communications, education, health, labour, co-operation and federal public works, to mention the most important. There is also a list of subjects on which both federal and state governments can legislate but the federal law prevails if it conflicts with any state law—the list includes social welfare, scholarships, towns and country planning, protection of wild life, sanitation, drainage and irrigation. The residual power of legislation rests with the state i.e. the state retains the power to make laws with respect to any subject not specifically allocated to the federal government. Each state has its own ruler or governor or head of the state, and its own state public service.

6. This constitution provides for a strong central government where a great deal of power rests and which, in view of its wide responsibility, spends about three quarters of the total revenues. The first instinct of people in Sarawak will be to require a much greater measure of local self-government than is afforded to the states of the present Federation. This is a natural instinct but it should not be pressed too far. To the extent which Sarawak demands a greater say in its local affairs it will have a lesser say in federal affairs. This may not, in the long run, be in the best interests of Sarawak. We have been assured that representation in the federal legislature will not be based purely on population ratios but that account will also be taken of the extensive size and rural nature of the country. This means that Sarawak will have a larger vote in federal matters than its population strictly warrants. All matters which it reserves to itself will have to be looked after by itself. Federal matters will be the responsibility of the federation as a whole and will have the whole federal resources behind their handling.

7. It is generally agreed that a federal government must have control over external affairs, defence and internal security. Sarawak would thereby have, through the federation, representation abroad, participation in the armed forces of the Federation (which would certainly contain Sarawak units), and the federal authority for the maintenance of law and order. What other federal powers would Sarawak like to keep as state powers? The Prime Minister of Malaya has already agreed that migration to Sarawak from the other states of Malaysia is a matter on which the Sarawak Government can maintain control. The method by which this may be achieved can be devised by constitutional experts. If it becomes necessary for the development of the economic potential of Sarawak to have more people from other parts of Malaysia this will be decided by the people of Sarawak themselves.

8. It would be an odd federation which did not have a common system of administration of justice. Justice is at present administered in Sarawak by a combined judiciary covering North Borneo and Brunei. The extension of this to a federal judiciary should present little difficulty.

9. "Communications" is a comprehensive word which covers the transportation of people and goods by land, air and water and the transportation of messages by similar channels. Postal, telegraphic and radio communications are natural federal subjects, so are air, road and water transportation as between states. Air, road and water transportation within Sarawak might well, however, be a matter in which both state and federal governments have functions and responsibilities. In other words it would be a joint subject.

10. Education is a subject which greatly exercises the people of Sarawak. It is also the largest single item in the budget of expenditures, and the item which is growing fastest. Education in Malaya is more advanced than in Sarawak but is developing on similar lines. The school leaving age there is 15 and the five year free universal primary education will be introduced. It may be thought that the quickest way to achieve parity, and to accelerate educational advance in Sarawak would be to leave this as a federal subject with such reservations as local circumstances may require. This would not affect the present Government policy on the language of instruction in schools.

11. Health leads itself naturally into a division between state and Federal administration, as it is present the case in the Federation of Malaya.

12. It would be desirable that labour legislation should be uniform. Generally speaking, Sarawak is less advanced in this sphere than Malaya and could therefore benefit much from Federal experience.

13. The financial and economic aspects of the incorporation of Sarawak into a Federation of Malaysia are complex and will require expert examination beyond the scope of this paper. Just as North Borneo and Sarawak have recently found it advantageous to conclude a free trade area agreement so will the larger free trade area of Malaysia help to develop the economy by providing a bigger home market for local products. A unit of ten million people is obviously more viable economically than a unit of one million. Sarawak is short of capital. There has recently been very extensive capital investment in Malaya which would no doubt continue in Malaysia and from which Sarawak would benefit. At the recent Consultative Committee meeting the Malayan delegation has stated that the rate of economic and capital development of the Borneo territories as part of Malaysia would be faster than at present. Malaya has an intensive and rapid programme for rural development which, with adaptations, seems well suited to the needs of Sarawak. Development is a joint subject (i.e. shared by the Federation and the States) and each state has its own development board. With independence, grants from Britain under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act would cease. Britain has been ready to give financial assistance, when this has been shown to be necessary, to other Commonwealth territories after independence and there is no reason to suppose she would not be willing to consider the case of Sarawak in the same way. Aid under the Colombo Plan would continue to be forthcoming as at present. Aid from other sources, such as the International Bank of Development and Reconstruction would be directly available to the Federation of Malaysia as an independent territory. It is important for the individual and for justification to remember also that the local and international standing of the currency of Sarawak (the Malayan dollar) rests on the combined strength and stability of all the territories which would make up the Greater Federation and would be secured by entering into a permanent association.

14. On the other hand there would be additional expenses. Sarawak would have to bear its share of the cost of Federal representation abroad and of defence—it would have to do this anyway when independent, and it will be less as part of a larger unit than of a small one. Taxation in some categories is higher in the present Federation of Malaya than in Sarawak. The probability is that as part of Malaysia national taxes so distinct from state and local taxes in Sarawak would have to go up. The Financial Secretary, in his recent budget speech, has said that this is inevitable even if Sarawak continues for the time being as a colony. Improved services and communications have to be paid for and the price of independence is invariably a bigger budget.

15. People have wondered whether the fact that Islam is the official religion of the Federation of Malaya would affect religious freedom in Sarawak as part of Malaysia. This has been clarified at the recent Consultative Committee meeting. Although Malaysia would have Islam as the official religion of the enlarged Federation there would be no hindrance placed on the practice of other religions. Complete freedom of religion would be guaranteed in the federal constitution. Sarawak has at present no established religion and it would not be required to accept Islam as its state religion.

16. The matter of a national language was also discussed in the Consultative Committee. Malay is the national language of the present Federation of Malaya and it is the *lingua franca* of this region. The constitution provides that for ten years from Merdeka

Day and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides, the English language may be used for official purposes. It has been explained that this period of ten years or longer relates only to the existing states of the Federation. A longer period could be applied to new states of the Federation of Malaysia if desired. The acceptance of Malay as the national language would not prevent the use, teaching or learning of any other language nor would it prejudice the right of any state of the Federation of Malaysia to preserve and sustain the use and study of other languages.

17. As part of Malaysia there would be two civil services functioning in Sarawak. The state service, over which Sarawak would have complete control, and the Federal service. Control over the latter would naturally have to rest with the new Federal government but in all Federal service appointments made to the Borneo territories the people of Borneo would be given priority. There would also be opportunities for Bornean Federal officers to serve in other parts of Malaysia and in external affairs posts overseas. Clearly it would be to no one's advantage that there should be any breakdown in services caused by staff dislocations, and present serving officers would carry on in their posts. The progress in formalisation of the local service would continue. There are special provisions in the present Federation of Malaya's constitution relating to scholarships, training and civil service posts for Malaya. There could be similar provisions applying to the indigenous peoples of Borneo. The services of overseas officers will still be needed and it will be necessary to devise arrangements whereby they will be encouraged to remain in their posts while the process of localisation continues on the principles already established.

18. The question which the average Kampong and longhouse dweller is most likely to ask is "How will I be affected if Sarawak joins Malaysia?" He will not notice any immediate change. When the Federation of Malaya was formed transitional arrangements were devised to permit the states to join the federation gradually and smoothly. Similar transitional arrangements will be necessary with the Borneo territories. In the longrun he may expect to reap the benefits of partnership in a vigorous, young community of independent peoples. If he finds the idea of Sarawak joining Malaysia still too novel he should stop to ask himself a second question, "What is the alternative?" Independence will come to Sarawak within a measurable period of years. This is promised and inevitable. The present state of world opinion suggests that the period will be shorter rather than longer than we anticipate. This opportunity to attain independence by joining Malaysia is unlikely to occur and Sarawak may be left with no other alternative than a perilous existence as a small, defenceless country in a large and predatory world.

19. This paper has endeavoured to set out the framework of a greater federation and to direct attention to the special interests Sarawak has in such matters as religion, land development, migration, education, language and the civil service and to indicate an approach to the solution of such problems with the intention of assisting the public to put to the Commission constructive proposals for an acceptable plan.

Parting Words

Dear John,

I hear that you are to take over "Senangang Lodge" after I have gone. I would like to tell you what I have heard up about the garden, Simat. It seemed a pity to let the grass grow so I told him to come every day and that you would pay his salary when you arrived. I don't believe he will cut much grass while the house is empty but anyway he needs the money. His children will look after the fruit trees.

There are one or two points about the house. You will be pleased to know that there are three bedrooms. The roof leaks a bit but this only floods out the main bathroom and would not matter much if the bathroom

did not look into the kitchen below; by some way to get your electric stove or refrigerator anywhere near the power points because that is where the water falls.

My dog is very attached to the house and I am sorry to say that although I gave him to Lucy to look after, he would keep coming back to the "Lodge" as I have put him in the second bedroom with three weeks supply of food. I did not like to think of him wandering about outside all hungry.

The third bedroom, downstairs, is, I really must admit, rather unpleasant. There is a Cobra and family in it, also a dead Police Constable. The Policeman was not killed by the Cobra but by my snake. My cook is as attached to the house as the dog and refused to move out of the slope. The Policeman came to sympathise with him and as you will see was successful. I did not inform the Police Station, they make me fill in all those income reports and I wanted to get away on leave smartly but I don't think there is anything you need to do, the Police know they are not smart. I would, however, advise you to engage my cook.

You may wonder how the Cobra got into the bedroom; we put it in because of the rats. Very successful too, not a rat downstairs now, they have all moved up to the roof. But it was not so easy to get rid of the snake because of the bottles. We had to keep all our empty bottles in the bedroom because of the viewpoint in the house just done. I felt ashamed of the pyramids of glass on the lawn. However, we made a big effort before leaving the house and the only bottles left are the eight hundred that no one will buy.

That's all. I hope you enjoy your stay at "Sempang Lodge". It's got real character.

Yours ever,

DAVID.

P.S. I always looked after the flower beds myself, they are the oblongs on the lawn where the grass is taller.

Way to the Sea

The Marine Department hopes to publish shortly, through the co-operation of the Department of Land and Surveys, two large-scale charts of what is a completely new navigational channel from the sea to Sibu, the entrance to which is through Kuala Paloh.

The existing, long-used route has been through Kuala Rejang, via Serikin and Bisingang, and as ships calling in the Rejang usually had cargo for the two downstream ports, with a good chance, also, of picking up export cargo, the cargo on this route have been tolerated. These comprise the rather sticky consigns at Serikin Beach, Muara Payang and Luba'an where it is difficult to get a single narrow vessel of over 200 feet round safely in the restricted channel width. This is done with certain success but they have been proved to be good handlers.

Ships of over 265 feet long have difficulty in berthing and unloading at both Serikin and Bisingang owing to the length and type of wharves and inadequate mooring facilities for springing off, although this applies, now mainly at Serikin only.

In the past few years a trend was noticed, however, that some shipowners would rather utilize a larger vessel on a direct through call to Sibu than waste time at the downstream ports which, when delays waiting for suitable tidal conditions in order to shift ship were taken into account could amount to as much as forty-eight hours, and it is understandable that transhipment from Sibu by local vessel has now become quite commonplace. On first observing this report it was considered by the Department that it should try to obtain facilities for the maximum possible size of vessel to proceed direct to Sibu. Thought was given to blasting rocks and dredging but these were not considered fool-proof without probable expensive maintenance dredging.

Captain A. J. Mackenzie, who was then Marine Officer, Sibu, had always felt that the present channel was not the main one and he made observations which tended to support his suggestion that the main river course went straight out to Luba'an instead of turning sharp to port at that point.

Every opportunity was given to Mackenzie to prove his theory, and after the establishment of a Hydrographic Unit, a start was made on an exploratory survey of the Bating Luba'an and other delta connections. This work was kept for sheltered, tender operations and slack periods but as the survey progressed the possibilities began to open up. Various shipping companies also began to show intense interest.

However, as there was a lot of work on the original Hydrographic programme no time was made to complete this survey quickly and it was left to be completed at the beginning of December, 1961.

The charts show that ships of at least 400 feet long and 60 feet draft could well reach Sibu direct through this new route. Practice in piloting and handling vessels of this size could undoubtedly lead to larger and deeper vessels being accommodated if there was reason for them to come forward and it is hoped that possible improvement will arise.

It must be emphasized that a vessel even of the length and limited draft quoted could easily displace 2,000 tons, a figure with the exception, of course, of logs, which would take a bit of getting together for, or trees, Sibu is one shipment without unduly delaying the ship.

Provisions had been requested for the necessary navigational aids; two light buoys, a twelve-mile light at the bar and two transit beacons in the channel, in the Buaya and Light and Navigational Aids funds, estimates for 1962, in order to give safe passage through what is a shallower channel than the one in use at Kuala Rejang, and if such funds are approved it is possible the first ship will be able to use this waterway by April, 1962. These aids are necessary as there are no conspicuous natural objects for fixing a ship's position off the shore in this vicinity.

The depth on the bar at low water is 14 feet with an average rise of tide over the month of 12 feet.

Time will be saved, especially for ships bound North East from Sibu, as the total distance from Sibu to the fairway buoy position is only 35 miles compared to 71 miles in the present navigational channel and there are no tidal restrictions on movement with the exception of negotiating the bar dependent on draft.

The attached sketch helps to illustrate the position. Some main features of the survey are as follows:

Total time taken was 7½ months including drawing of the charts and this includes sounding out of the Luba channel.

The route comprises Kuala Paloh bar entrance thence into Bating Paloh, Muara Serunding, Luba Seramah, Bating Luba'an then joining up with the present channel to Sibu.

The greatest depth found was the surprising figure of 26 fathoms (16½), about three miles upstream from Tanjung Jambul, which is the deepest water as yet recorded in any Sarawak River.

The charts will be sold at \$7.50 and \$3.00, each, per copy, and they should be ready by the 4th of January.

It is not possible to predict just how much use will be made of this new route but it is hoped it will have a beneficial effect on the economy of the Third Division, primarily, and Sarawak, generally, once it is built up into use and it has given great satisfaction to the Director of Marine, the officer directly concerned behind the concept of the idea, and also to Captain Lowry, Cdr. Penfold, M.A.C., other members of the Survey Team whose names appear on the charts, and some whose names do not appear, who have actually carried out the work of the survey.



Report on the Kuching Meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee

Parliamentarians from Singapore, Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, who met to discuss the Malaysia concept at the second meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee held in Kuching, on the 18th, 19th and 20th December, 1961, reiterated their acceptance and support of it.

However, North Borneo and Sarawak delegates felt that more clarification on details was required "before the people could be prepared for the political advance by coming together in the Federation of Malaysia."

The meeting itself was characterised by the Sarawak and North Borneo delegates raising many questions on the implications of Malaysia as they would affect the two territories.

The points raised resulted in a decision to continue the discussions in Kuala Lumpur early in January in order to enable the Malayan delegation to be in a better position to answer them.

The final communique issued at the end of the meeting, held from Monday to Wednesday under the chairmanship of Mr. Donald Stephens of North Borneo, discussed that Religious Freedom, Representation in the Federal Parliament; Civil Service staffing; Migration; the National Language; Economic Development; and Finance, were some of the main points raised and discussed.

In summing up the results of the Kuching meeting, the leader of the Malayan delegation, Dato Gey Yoon Eiu, said: "It has been a most useful meeting, and we have been able to clear up a great deal of the fears and misunderstandings, and other points, through a free and frank exchange of views. I think I can truly say that we have made a great stride towards the realisation of Malaysia."

The Committee held two plenary and three committee sessions. At the first committee session, the delegates reported on the progress made by them in their respective territories with regard to explaining and furthering the concept of Malaysia among the people.

During the second and third committee sessions they discussed the papers presented by the North Borneo, Sarawak and Malayan delegations dealing with the constitutional and political problems relating to the Malaysia concept, and the economic basis of Malaysia. The Malayan delegation presented a booklet in question and answer form on the issues involved in the concept of Malaysia.

According to the final communique issued "the North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak delegates here agreed that external affairs, defence and internal security should be vested in the Central Government. They all supported the objective of an effective Central Government as vital to sustain Malaysia.

"The delegates from the Borneo territories put a number of questions to the Federation of Malaya delegation with a view to getting clarification on the shape and content of Malaysia."

It added: "Free and frank discussions took place on the salient points relating to the constitutional, political and economic aspects of Malaysia. Many of the doubts and misgivings in the minds of the delegates from the Borneo territories were cleared as a result."

On the discussion of Religious Freedom, the communique stated: "A number of Borneo delegates asked whether the acceptance of Islam as the official religion of the Federation of Malaya would affect the religious freedom of other communities in Malaysia.

"It was explained to them that although Islam was the religion of the Federation, every person and all communities have the right to profess and practice any religion under the Federation of Malaya constitution.

"This right would be maintained in the constitution of the Federation of Malaysia. The North Borneo and Sarawak delegates expressed satisfaction at the clarification that all religious orders and religious freedom would remain as at present."

Referring to the discussion on Representation in the Federal Parliament, the communique said: "Some of the Borneo delegates expressed anxiety that there might not be adequate representation for them in the Central Legislature, because of their sparse population.

"They were assured by the Federation delegation that the universal practice in all democratic countries is to give weightings of representation to less densely populated areas. This principle would apply to the Borneo territories which are all rural.

Others raised were: Migration—"The delegates from North Borneo and Sarawak expressed fear of their people of unimpeded migration from other states of Malaysia.

"The Federation of Malaya delegation pointed out that the Prime Minister, Tunja Abdul Rahman, has already expressed his understanding and sympathy of the natural desire of the people of the Borneo territories not to have their territories, which are sparsely populated, flooded with migrants from the other States of Malaysia.

"The Federation delegation also stated that the constitutional provisions whereby such control can be effected by the State Governments of such of the Borneo Territories can be devised by constitutional experts."

Civil Service—"It was agreed that all State civil service appointments would be under the control of the State Governments.

"The meeting endorsed that the progressive Islamisation of the public services would continue and that in all Federal service appointments made to the Borneo territories, the people of Borneo territories would be given priority.

"The delegates also stressed that all present serving officers would continue until there were suitable local officers to fill their posts.

"Importance was also given to the training of indigenous people to equip them to hold professional and executive posts in administration and commerce.

"Attention was drawn to the special provision in the Federation of Malaya constitution relating to Malays. There should be similar provisions to cover the indigenous peoples of the Borneo territories.

"These provisions related to matters such as scholarships, training and civil service posts. At the same time, all present legitimate interests of the other communities would also be safeguarded."

National Language—"All nations have a national language. Whether a component state has its own indigenous or other language media of education is a matter which can be resolved by the State and Central Government."

Economic Development—"The Federation of Malaya delegation assured the three Borneo territories that the rate of economic and capital development would be much more than their present development with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

"As in the Federation of Malaya today, the individual states in Malaysia would have their own state development committees and state officers who will plan and execute development projects in the states, with the aid of funds, technical advice and equipment, backed by the experience of the Central Government's organisation and personnel."

Finance—"Delegates discussed and agreed that financial and fiscal policies of Malaysia are matters to be resolved by a working party at Government level after it has been determined what powers would be retained by the Borneo territories."

The communiqué finally stated that it was decided to continue the discussions in Kuala Lumpur on January 8. (It is expected that this meeting will last three days).

Opening the meeting on Monday, the Chairman, Mr. Donald Stephens welcomed the delegates saying: "Whatever our views, Malaysia has come to us with a big bang."

He added that it was well that they should all get together "to talk it over calmly and soberly" and he hoped, "with a very large store of goodwill and understanding."

Reminding the delegates that the question of Malaysia had been given extensive coverage in all the newspapers of the five territories—"some good and constructive, others purely destructive and negative"—Mr. Stephens said that "Malaysia" had been on the lips of those living over in the nearest Asia.

Remarking that because of recent events connected with Malaysia they should be better able to discuss the concept in greater detail, and thus give the people more details, Mr. Stephens said: "I know that the broad principles of Malaysia are known and generally accepted, but it is the details which are still worrying many of our people, and we should take it upon ourselves to inform the people regarding these details."

Mr. Stephens added that he had done his best to make known among his people what Malaysia would entail, but as a result of his travels and talks in his country, he had been faced to the conclusion that there were still many who did not know about the proposal nor be able to make up their minds freely to accept it.

He added: "I do not say this in a defeatist sense because I am convinced that given the facts and knowing that the safeguards they want can be obtained, they will all gladly see their country become a partner in Malaysia."

Continued Mr. Stephens: "While the difficulty of course is that many of the leaders of the three territories themselves do not as yet really know in what final form Malaysia is to be, we know that if each of the Borneo territories were to join Malaysia as a State based on the present constitution of the Federation of Malaya certain snags are very apparent, some more difficult than others but snags there appear to be in plenty."

"I myself am not afraid of these snags because I feel that with goodwill and understanding a genuine desire to surmount them there is no snag which we cannot overcome."

"I also feel that the sooner we put these snags before our people and tell the people how we intend to overcome them the sooner will we be able to dispense the feelings of fear and misgivings which unfortunately do still exist among many of our people—fears and misgivings which have only arisen because of insufficient knowledge of the change which they see coming and coming, according to many, too soon for their liking."

Mr. Stephens then pointed out that people were always afraid of change because they feared it might be for the worse and not better.

It was therefore necessary that "we should try to prove to our people that the change would in fact be for the better not only for the present but also for the future."

He thought that the Committee had a great part to play in clearing up "the cloud of uncertainty" in the minds of the people and felt that the time for "truth-talk papers marked 'confidential' and 'secret' as far as the Committee was concerned should be over—"the time has come for us to get down to brass tacks and tell the people what we are discussing and have discussed."

He added: "The British Government and the Government of the Federation have agreed that Malaysia is a desirable object. I think all of us in the Conference agree with this definition: that Malaysia is indeed a desirable object."

"I know for certain however that many of us have different views regarding the manner in which we are to achieve this object. I think, if we are to get anywhere at all, we must also consider it the duty of this Committee to try to channel the views of all concerned in such a way that a concerted effort may be made towards the achievement of this desirable object."

Referring to the paper on "The Political and Constitutional Problems relating to Malaysia" prepared by the North Borneo delegation, Mr. Stephens said it brought out much, if not all, the worrying snags about which he had already mentioned.

"It certainly is not meant to be cold water thrown at the Tengku's proposal for Malaysia but is meant to clear up the misunderstanding and misgivings in the minds of our people and to get to grips."

"I am quite sure we shall be able to find solutions to the problems which are raised in this paper and what we must do is to tell the people frankly about these problems and how we intend to solve them," he added.

Turning to the Commission which is coming out to the Borneo Territories to ascertain the views of the people on Malaysia and to make recommendations, Mr. Stephens remarked on the intention to have the Commission sitting in North Borneo sometime in January and said: "Glad as I am to see the Commission sitting in North Borneo I would be failing in my duty if I did not inform this meeting that the majority of my people feel that we should be given a little more time to sort out our thoughts regarding Malaysia, to get together and put on paper what we feel necessary so as to be in a position to make a useful contribution in the work of the Commission by putting these facts before the Commission."

"I think we would be much happier if we are given say till March or April before we have the Commission sitting in North Borneo."

The leader of the Sarawak delegation, Mr. Yeo Cheong Hoo, said in his address: "Our people are still full of doubts and questionings about this often talked-of merger. The only thing which we know so far about the Malaysia Plan is from the pronouncements of the Prime Minister of Malaya and the Prime Minister of Singapore, in their speeches in their respective Houses of Parliament and from the debates in their Houses of Parliament."

"Far from being reassuring, what transpired in those debates seems to have caused greater confusion in the minds of our people here. For we have come to hear of such terms as merger, semi-merger, gradual merger and even phoney merger."

"Our people can appreciate the concerns of Britain on the future of the bases in Singapore, when the subject of Malaysia was discussed. Our people can understand Malaya's wish not to have Singapore in the merger unless the three Borneo Territories come in at the same time. And we also can understand, perhaps not fully, the Singapore Prime Minister's warning of invasion and communism, visible and invisible."

"But my people can be accused for their wanting to know what concerns them most—the advantages or even sacrifices for our Sarawak to join in this Malaysia set-up, and what kind of a set-up that has suited our needs."

"Our people are still waiting for the booklet which we have long promised them to issue, setting out all the details of the Plan. It is to be hoped that out of our deliberations in this conference we may be able to recommend some concrete views on Malaysia for the information of our people so that when the Commission comes, our people will be in the position to make their decisions swiftly."

The leader of the Malayan delegation, Dato Ong Yoke Lio, then rose to speak and said the meeting gave an opportunity for a free and frank exchange of views "on this vital question of the creation of a new nation, which has been aptly described as a bright 'new moon' in this region."

He added: "We, the people of independent Malaya, with genuine and sincere feelings of goodwill and a sense of common, are ready and willing to share our future destiny, our achievement of Merdeka, our stability and our many fields of national progress with our own brothers and sisters in the larger nation of Malaysia."

Dato Ong then said it was a source of gratification to all to see that a great deal had happened and great progress had been made since the Foundation meeting.

Tremendous and widespread interest had been generated, and there had been a greater understanding and appreciation among the peoples of this region of the urgent need to bring about the realisation of Malaysia.

After referring to the results of the recent London talks between Malayan and British Prime Ministers, he said: "Our present meeting is held at a momentous time: I say this because very shortly the Joint Commission will be set up and will be arriving here to ascertain your views."

"As far as my delegation is concerned, we are here to listen to your views and to discuss any points that you may wish to raise because we sincerely believe that the realisation of Malaysia can only be a workable proposition if the peoples of these territories desire whole-heartedly and freely to come into it."

"Our choice is whether we should come together and further unite and strengthen each other, maintain our economic interests, and the stability of our currency."

"We can all march forward together as equals holding high our heads as free peoples and in unity we shall preserve our freedom, and work out our own future, which will no doubt be as happy and prosperous as that which we are now enjoying in the Federation of Malaya."

"With faith and self-confidence, the sense of common loyalty and unity we must accept the challenge of the time."

Recalling Malaya's struggle for independence through peaceful constitutional means, Dato Ong said there were then some who lacked faith and confidence in themselves and were plagued with doubts and misgivings.

He added: "Within a short time after Merdeka, all these doubts and fears were proved to have been groundless and my country now has been looked upon as a model nation in which peace and harmony, freedom of speech and religion, democracy, justice and human rights prevail. In the highest world forum Malaya has been championing the cause of freedom and human rights."

"In a world in which exists a real threat to democracy and selfhood from the Communists, the smaller nations standing alone will constantly face the threat of Communist domination and enslavement. The battle is being waged by the communists and the tactics of Communist warfare are many and varied, stretching from subversion to actual armed conflict."

"What then are the lines of action open to the smaller nations? They could succumb, one after another, lose their national identity and become satellites or they could unite in groups and resist the onslaught by concerted action."

"Random unions based on few or no common factors are doomed to failure and will provide, through the coming chaos attendant upon dissolution, an opportunity for the many of democracy to make inroads and finally capture the whole position."

"However, an association that can claim for its members a common cultural heritage, links forged in history, common economic factors, common threats to their security and consequently the need for similar defence thinking and administration and judicial service protracted out of the same mould and for decades a common currency—such an association could hardly fail."

"The Federation of Malaya, the States of Singapore and Brunei and the territories of Sarawak and British North Borneo are fortunate enough to enjoy these common factors, factors which are self-evident and have in any case been explained in greater detail before and elsewhere."

"It would therefore seem logical for territories and states such as these to merge and meet their common problems together."

"There have been invaluable lessons to be learned in the fight against attempts by international communism to capture and enslave small countries especially those under colonial rule. The unfortunate attitude of giving 'too little and too late' had caused untold and avoidable suffering and chaos in many former colonial territories."

"Communist imperialism always takes advantage of situations in territories under colonial rule, no matter how benevolent the colonial power may try to be."

"Capitalism is the best fertilizer for Communist imperialism, and subject nations are the best nurseries for the expansion of this pernicious growth. But on the other hand, in independent nations with freedom, democracy and justice, Communism will not be able to take root."

Recounting the fact that Malaya was fortunate enough "that the British in their wisdom managed to avoid this catastrophe and agreed to grant us independence before it was too late", Dato Ong said that relationship between Malaya and Britain under the new status had greatly improved, and there was no sense of sorrow towards the British.

He added: "With independence, we are ushering a new sense of pride and patriotism, and Merdeka has released in us a Newfound Spirit, and has provided for us a sense of determination to work ever harder to lay the foundations of lasting peace and prosperity for our people."

"As a sovereign people we are in a better position to face communist threats. What the British failed to do in nine years to defeat the armed uprising of the communists, we as independent and free people succeeded in less than three years after Merdeka."

"The Federation can claim to be the only country which has succeeded in completely defeating the communists within its boundaries and kept the country undivided. We are of course constantly vigilant and alive to the dangers of Communist expansion through subversion. As far as we are concerned, we are certain that everything is under control."

Turning to what he described as the "obvious economic benefits to be derived from this wider association" Dato Ong said that the geographical situation of the Malaysian territories coupled with their historical, cultural and existing economic ties provided a national and advantageous economic.

Referring to the trend towards larger groupings, the formation of the European Common Market and the economic benefits it brought to its members, Dato Ong asked: "Why then should we in this part of the world stagnate in this respect while most others forge ahead?"

Dato Ong went on: "In the Malaysian territories, a great deal of trade is inter-territorial and at present customs formalities and duties abound. But with Malaysia, this will cease to be a problem and we can then all concentrate our efforts to obtain markets abroad without any longer having to worry about 'internal' competition."

"Again, a larger economic entity can always expect to produce goods more cheaply because of the larger home market, and large concerns would consequently be happier to invest where their returns are likely to be more and better.

"In the international finance field, the chances of obtaining loans are better if you are large and in local industry, we shall be able to learn from one another's experience without having to learn the hard way from our own mistakes.

"Our limited expert skill will not be frittered away through wasteful application on minor projects but will be so applied as to obtain the maximum benefits from them.

"There can be no doubt therefore that from the economic point of view alone, Malaysia will bring prosperity in abundance for all the peoples in these territories to shape and enjoy."

Datu Ong finally said: "Time and tide wait for no man; Time is certainly not on our side; the common ties of generations between our peoples must not be allowed to slip.

"Disintegration and chaos must not be given an opportunity to take root. Communist domination must be forestalled.

"Let us therefore, come together and forge a united, independent and sovereign Malaysia and open a new and glorious chapter in the history of our peoples and our lands so that our children and their children after them may say of us—they have done wisely and well."

Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, spoke next and after briefly tracing the progress made towards Malaysia since the Juchon meeting said: "This rapid development of events within the space of four months is the result of a complex of internal and international forces thrusting us in the direction of Malaysia.

"Each of us has his own ideas of the form and content Malaysia should take for our respective component parts, but all of us acknowledged that the only logical course is to come together for our stability and survival, in the midst of the shifting balance of forces in South East Asia.

"So long as we accept the necessity and inevitability of Malaysia, the differences of view we may have as to the form and content of Malaysia can be resolved.

"We all recognize that before a period of rapid and far-reaching changes, there must be some hesitations, doubts and anxieties. These are the natural reactions to swift changes.

"It is right and all to the good that all of us should speak our minds freely and frankly, for only by understanding each other can we help to resolve our mutual problems.

"What is wrong is to allow anxieties for local interests and ambitions to become excuses for resisting changes which are inevitable, or to stall solutions which in the long run are to the benefit of all of us."

Mr. Lee continued: "Having associated the principle of Malaysia we should now find ways and means of expediting the realisation of Malaysia. The pattern of Malaysia cannot be dictated by any one of the five partners to the exclusion of the others. It cannot be fashioned to fit the exclusive interests of any one partner.

"We must all uphold the essential interests of Malaysia, the basic and fundamental interests of all of us collectively, whilst at the same time we must take into account the special local interests and conditions of our respective territories.

"Malaysia is our creation. It is our own rational answer to our problems of stability and survival in one of the most contested four regions of the world."

Mr. Lee then said he was happy that the leader of the Sarawak delegation had made "a frank and pointed reference to the confusion felt by the people of Sarawak after the debates on Malaysia in the legislative chambers of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore."

He added: "This conference will give us an opportunity to explain and clarify what has transpired, and to show which portions of the debates that caused confusion were motivated by the internal political party conflicts and internal political party interests of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya and what parts were sincere expressions of anxiety over the sufficiency of the constitutional provisions for local interests.

"I hope that all of us will state the specific local interests which need to be protected and reserved. So long as the reservations of these local interests do not retard the development of a strong, stable and prosperous Malaysia, we must make accommodation for each other's problems.

"Each of us must discharge the burden of allaying the doubts that anxieties of our people in the respective territories have over their future position in Malaysia and the protection of their vital interests after Malaysia.

"The problem is made more difficult when sectional interests are based not just on political and economic differences but also on racial, religious, cultural and linguistic differences.

"But the test of leadership lies not merely in solving fears and doubts, especially when these fears and doubts, however real, are capable of solution and be removed rationally and unfeignedly.

"As leaders of our various communities, we recognise the existence of these anxieties, but we have to give the lead to allaying them. We cannot afford to passively let things drift. We have to give the lead to public thinking.

"After having drawn attention to the interests of our communities that require special protection, we must formulate solutions which will safeguard these interests and advance the common good. It is up to us to transmit to our people our faith in our future together in a Federation of Malaysia."

Directly after Mr. Lee had sat down, Mr. S. T. Egan, a Singapore delegate and member of the Barisan Sosialis in party which opposes the People's Action Party attempted to make a speech contending the Prime Minister's right to speak on behalf of the people of Singapore.

He was quickly ruled out of order by the Chairman.

Speaking on behalf of Brunei, which sent five observers, Dato Setia Program Ali bin Pangiran Haji Mohamed Daud, stressed the importance of the Malaysia Plan and hoped that the meeting would promote constructive opinions.

He added: "We hope that as soon as the darkness of doubts have been applied we can then see with all clarity the aims of the proposed Greater Malaysia which have all this time been regarded as a vague problem. After this we will be able to study and to decide which direction we are going to."

At the first day's meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Donald Stephens, said at the outset that the conference was for those who agreed on the principle of Malaysia and that the delegates were gathered together to discuss the details, form and the content.

He referred to the terms of reference to the Committee and stressed that the Committee was purely consultative in character because the final details could only be decided by the people. At the same time, it had to ensure that the impetus given to the concept of Malaysia was not allowed down.

The committee could build up popular enthusiasm for the plan by giving greater substance to the concept and Mr. Stephens, therefore, urged the delegates to offer constructive suggestions.

After the Federation and Singapore delegations made their reports on the developments relating to Malaysia in their respective territories, the North Borneo delegation said that events had developed fast since the last meeting and pointed out that the people of North Borneo will had some doubts on the conditions for Malaysia.

The Sarawak delegation pointed out that after the Assisi meeting, a sub-committee of the Sarawak Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed.

This sub-committee, it stated, had sought the views of the people on the concept of Malaysia, but the general complaint from people was that details of the Malaysia plan were not known.

The delegation went on to state that some of the points over which the Sarawak people had doubts were cleared by the Federation of Malaysia Prime Minister during the debate on Malaysia in the Federal Parliament but that there were still many points which needed to be cleared.

The Sarawak people, it added, held the view that a decision on Malaysia should be left entirely to themselves were for, some not enthusiastic, while some felt that a Federation of the Borneo Territories should precede the formation of Malaysia.

However, now that a Commission from Britain was coming to the Borneo territories, the sub-committee might temporarily suspend its work.

The delegation also cautioned against haste because it might lead to opposition being hardened to the Malaysia plan adding that if the decision was right, people would applaud, but if the decision was wrong, then it would be sad.

Some of the Sarawak delegates suggested that the British and Federation of Malaya Governments should get together and furnish the Borneo territories with more information, so that they could better understand Malaysia. On the Communist front, they said the Federation Government knew what it is talking about because it had had experience in the matter.

That was why the British and Federation Governments should get together and enlighten the people further so that Malaysia could be brought about and communist expansion in the region prevented.

One of the Sarawak delegates said Sarawak would be quite happy to leave external affairs and all matters connected with defence, including internal security, in the hands of the Central Government.

Another in stating that some people regarded Sarawak as backward, submitted that that was true only in the development field and one of the things the Sarawak people wanted to know was whether, when Malaysia came into being, the Federation of Malaya would give financial assistance towards such development.

The Brunei delegation remarked that everybody was agreed in principle on Malaysia but all want more explanation. So far as the misgivings of the Borneo territories were concerned, these had been aired fully in the press.

However, the Brunei delegation stressed that misgivings must not become obstacles to the formation of Malaysia, because they could be resolved by conditions or reservations for entry of the territories into Malaysia. What was needed were clear explanations of where the doubts and fears were, and equally clear explanations given on them.

The territories must also make it clear what powers they wanted to retain and what they wanted to surrender to the Central Government. Brunei was quite happy about Malaysia because it would have equal status with the present states in the Federation.

Winding up the discussion, the Federation of Malaya delegation said it was natural for nations and the nationalists to seek freedom. At the same time, it was natural for people to be afraid of changes.

But from the economic and geographical points of view, he added, the association of all the territories in the Malaysia plan was equally natural.

The Malaysian delegation then assured that the Borneo territories would enjoy equal status with the present eleven states of the Federation. The Brunei Government had said that the aim of Malaysia was desirable and Britain appreciated that it was for the good of the territories concerned.

The Malaysian delegation also emphasized that it did not consider the Borneo territories as backward. If that was so, the Federation would not have asked them to join Malaysia and give them equal status, it added.

At the closing session, the leaders of the delegations made their closing remarks.

Dato Gugi Yoko Lin of Malaya, thanked the Sarawak Branch of the Parliamentary Commonwealth Association "for its very warm and generous hospitality", the Sarawak Government, and others responsible for helping to make the meeting a success—an expression echoed by the other delegations.

Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, said that the proceedings of the last two days had made most of the delegates from Singapore and the Federation of Malaya wonder who "originated this myth that the people of North Borneo and Sarawak are less sophisticated than the people of Singapore and Malaya."

He added: "Many of us are veterans of quite a number of CPA conferences. We had expected to spend a leisurely two days in Kuching saying the nice things that are usually expected at CPA conferences and being shown the sights of Kuching."

"But the pace which you from North Borneo, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Yeo as leader of the host delegation, have set in the last two days has given us so much food for thought that the Federation delegations asked for an adjournment to consider its reply. All this is quite unprecedented."

"But the able support which North Borneo and Sarawak leaders have received from their fellow delegates—members of whom was a performer in his own right—and the eloquence of our friend from Brunei (Dato Sutan Pengiran Yusoff) who has filled us with poetry, have left us in no doubt that the future central Parliament of the Federation of Malaysia is going to be a lively chamber, not just for eloquence and oratory, but also for some hard hitting, longhouse talk of the sweetness of sugar cane, varying with its distance from the root, and of the uniform bitterness of beer."

Mr. Lee said that many important issues had been raised that it was only natural for the Malaysian delegation to which to answer some of the more intricate questions, for example, on Brunei, at the meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

"Here again", he added, "this is an indication of rapid, growing civilization of the Sarawak and North Borneo delegations in suggesting that they take the next round in Kuala Lumpur. I think they appreciate the position of the Federation delegation in wishing to consult their colleagues at the highest level in order to give clear and authoritative replies on the queries raised."

Mr. Lee went on: "We have got to know each other much better in the last two days. Once the exchange of greetings were over, we wasted no time in getting down to business. We now know clearly the views of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo. They, on their part, also know not only the views of the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, but also the views of the Opposition of Singapore and the opposition of the Government of Singapore."

He added that he was most happy to hear his fellow delegate from Singapore, Mr. S. T. Ban, admit that delegates from Sarawak and North Borneo could well look after their own interests and represent their own peoples, adding: "This is all to the good. When he came to Kuching, he and some of his friends in Singapore believed that their paramount duty was to take up the defence of the rights of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo in the interests of non-Malaysia and non-merger."

"But when we go to Kuala Lumpur next year we shall be spared all these pious banalities about what should be and should not be done to and by the people of Sarawak and North Borneo."

Dato Setia Pengiran Ali bin Pengiran Haji Mohamed Daud of Brunei said the reason for their presence, his delegation, was to study the outcome of the conference in order to obtain a clearer picture of the proposed Malaysia Plan.

He added: "From the speeches we have heard in this chamber during the last two days, we were able to note something of the attitude of each of the delegations."

"It seems that most of the delegations wish to have clearer explanations to bring back to their respective countries and to inform their people about the occasion of the Malaysia Plan."

"As for the problems that have been put forward by the delegations from North Borneo and Sarawak, though explanations have been given by the delegation from the Federation of Malaya, we feel no concrete answers have been given."

"However, at the next conference which will be held in Kuala Lumpur, I believe that the Malaysian Government will be able to give concrete answers that can be achieved to. After this, the delegations from North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei would be in a position to give their people a clearer picture of the Greater Malaysia Plan."

Mr. Yoo Cheng Hoo (Sarawak) said: "The honor for trying very hard to our distinguished friends and neighbors draweth nigh. I say friends and neighbors because in this rather nationalistic world who could be our friends better than those in our neighboring countries of Malaya, Singapore, Brunei and Sabah. I assure you that we in this country highly value this friendship."

"We had discussed and exchanged our views frankly on Malaysia and the various forms it might take. We had agreed that the ultimate decision has to come from our people, who will first be given sufficient time and more information to consider this Malaysia Plan."

"We are sure that our people will study and discuss the details which will enable them to make a wise decision for the good of all. If we have expressed our views too bluntly, we hope our guests will excuse us."

Mr. Pang Yee Tehang of North Borneo, who spoke next, hoped that the Malaysian delegates did not think that his delegation had been unduly difficult.

He added that the Paper which North Borneo had prepared was to bring out the salient points and to provoke thought for discussion at the meeting.

He added: "We are grateful to the Malaysian delegation for the answers it has given and we look forward to the answers it will give at a later date. We are sorry that paper was given a rather short notice. Malaya has invited us to send more questions. If we do have any more to ask, we will send them in good time."

"In the meantime we thank Malaya for its invitation to Kuala Lumpur, and I am sure that after that meeting we will be in a position to get a pamphlet out to give the public the fullest possible information about Malaysia."

Following the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. Donald Stephens, said: "As far as I am concerned I have found the meeting friendly and stimulating. Many

pertinent—and may be on occasions not very pertinent—questions were asked; many remarks made on the subject which is the reason for the existence of our Committee and for our presence here, Malaysia."

"It is my hope that the Malayan delegation will be able now to publish a small printed booklet containing the questions and answers which have been circulated to members and all the questions and answers also which have been asked or suggested at the second meeting of the Committee."

He went on: "As at the beginning of this meeting, I do not think it would be out of place for me to mention once again that the Committee is meant in a way to be a forum for those who believe in Malaysia, to clear the Malaysian atmosphere of the cloud of mixings and even suspicion which no doubt do exist."

"But it is vital if our Committee is to be what we call it, namely, a Solidarity Committee, that we must start off with faith and confidence in the Malaysian concept—I try by to try a similar motive in every little thing connected with this concept, if even before marriage as it were we think too much of possibly divorce, I think we are starting on the wrong foot in our work."

"Fear and mixings should not, I feel, be allowed to crystallize into distrust of a friend who, I am convinced is trying to bring about a partnership beneficial to all the partners."

Delegates present at the meeting were:

Federation of Malaya: Dato Ong Yoke Lin, Minister for Health and Social Welfare; Ische Mohamed Ismail bin Yusoff, Assistant Minister for the Interior; Wan Sulaiman bin Wan Yun, Ische Aziz bin Ishak; and Mr. Lee Suk Yew.

Singapore: Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister; Ische Ahmad Ibrahim, Minister for Labour; Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Culture; Dato Abdul Hamid bin Haji Ismat; and Mr. S. T. Ban.

Brunei: Dato Setia Pengiran Ali bin Pengiran Haji Mohamed Daud; Dato Setia Pengiran Haji Mohamed Yusoff bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Kahar; Tuan Haji Jamal bin Pohan (Ulama Khatib Haji Awang Omar); Chega Hashim bin Tahar; and Mr. George Nerys Ali Poon.

North Borneo: Mr. Donald Stephens (Chairman); Mr. Pang Yee Tehang; Ische Fadil bin Ahmad; Mr. G. S. Sandang; and Mr. Lai Eng Keng.

Sarawak: Mr. Yoo Cheng Hoo; Temenggong Jajah; Pengarah Meteorog; Mr. Ong Koo Hui; Dato Awang Haji Opong; Temenggong Opong Lawai Jan; Mr. James Wong; Mr. Rompinan Duria; and Mr. Ling Beng Siew (Dato Bandar did not attend owing to illness).

The Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, said in a broadcast talk in Kuching on Tuesday that the Borneo Territories could ensure that when they joined Malaysia their legitimate local interests would be protected and that they could have control over their own local destiny.

He said: "We in Singapore and Malaya have had the advantage of better and higher educational facilities. We have more local graduates and professional men. We have become more sophisticated and competitive."

"If there were no safeguards, you may perhaps find competition with the city people of Singapore and the Federation harder and more exacting."

"But that is what we are here to talk about, to find out how your legitimate interests can be protected, how you can have control over your own local destiny in the Borneo Territories after merger in the Federation of Malaysia."

"There can be safeguards by your own reserves powers over Borneanization of your side of the civil service."

Earlier in his talk Mr. Lee said that the Borneo Territories in common with Singapore and the Federation had similar political features, the same administrative system, similar basic problems of building a united people from three main racial, cultural and linguistic groups, close economic ties, trading links, and the strength that they gathered from each other in sharing one currency.

Mr. Lee then declared: "Singapore is no stranger to most of you. Many of you have friends or relatives who have been to school or university there. So I suggested then that as the British colonial power withdraws we should get together, for it is more likely that we shall survive well and prosper in a united group than by going our lonely and separate ways."

He added: "A month ago, in a joint statement, the British and Malayan Governments said that they were convinced that the creation of a Federation of Malaysia which would embrace North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei was a desirable aim, and they have accordingly decided to set up a Commission to ascertain the views of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak and to make recommendations."

"They also said the view of the Sultan of Brunei was being sought. Recently, the Sultan of Brunei in a speech to his Executive Council said that he welcomed and supported the proposal that Brunei should join the new Federation of Malaysia."

"And to the second meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee which was formed by North Borneo and Sarawak delegates after the CPA conference in Singapore in July this year has acquired an importance which few could have foreseen, when the first meeting was held in Jesselton in September this year."

"The deliberations of this meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee will no doubt be closely studied by the Commission that will soon be set up."

Declaring that the speed of political development of the last few months "is a reflection of the speed with which ideas travel in our world of jets, rockets and satellites" Mr. Lee said: "The three territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are the last of the colonial possessions in South East Asia."

"Of course, there is also West Irian, part of the old Dutch Empire which is now the Republic of Indonesia, and it is a toss up whether colonialism is ended first in West Irian or in the Borneo territories."

"You have read in the newspapers that today, December 15, President Sukarno will be giving orders to the Indonesian Armed Forces for the liberation of West Irian. Such is the changing pattern of national boundaries in Asia and Africa."

Mr. Lee continued: "Colonialism is on its way out, and the sooner it is out the sooner we begin to grapple with our real problems of social change, of building a more just and equal society. The longer Colonialism goes on, the more will we accumulate these problems and the more intractable they will be, because in the process of the anti-colonial struggle, in the name of freedom, the Communists in Singapore and in Sarawak, and later on doubt in North Borneo, will expand and increase their strength."

"People everywhere in all colonial territories want freedom. It is easier for the communists to get the people to fight with them for freedom than to fight with them for communism. The communists are the only people who profit by having colonial territories subsiding in a state of semi-independence."

"As Singapore, Sarawak and later North Borneo, and may be even Brunei, continue under colonial rule, so will the discontent grow, and in this discontent the organisations of the Communist Party will grow and thrive."

"Malaysia is simply the nationalist answer of getting short the period of gestation from colonialism to independence in order to deny the Communists the use of the time spent in a protracted struggle to build up not our focus of democracy, but their focus of communism."

"The communists have seen what happened in the Federation of Malaya. Once independence was achieved in August, 1957, the Communists had to face a local nationalist elected government, and not a colonial government. Then their armed revolt collapsed and their organisation was broken up."

"From time to time as they expanded their front organisations and created discontent, a nationalist Federation Government postponed it. So the relentless process of struggle goes on; but now not for freedom, for independence has already been won, but for what we should do with the freedom that we have won for ourselves."

Describing consultation making as the art of making forms of government practicable by taking into consideration the practical realities of a given situation, Mr. Lee said: "Those of you who have read our agreement between the Singapore and the Federation can see how we have been able to resolve our problems to our mutual satisfaction, fairly and reasonably."

"But at the end of it all, we have one mutual interest which overrides everything else, namely the need to survive together in a troubled and changing world, and to create prosperity and stability despite the rapid changes of our social order."

He went on: "As one who is a descendant of a Chinese immigrant and who firmly believes that the future of all our peoples in Malaysia depends upon our being united in one nation, I would like to see a fair balance of interests maintained between the indigenous people, the Dayaks, Danans, Muruts, the Malays and the immigrant Chinese and Indians."

"Normally, I would be most unhappy to see any of the discrimination which is practiced against the Chinese in almost every country in South East Asia except our five territories of Malaysia. And Malaysia offers us the hope of finding a just balance of interest between the descendants of the immigrant people and the indigenous people."

"If we remain fragmented, and in isolation, then surely survival will be a dangerous business. But if we come together to form a strong Federation of Malaysia with our record of reasonableness and tolerance between Dayaks, Danans, Murats, Malays, Chinese, Indians and others, then is every reason for our multi-racial society, with stable and happy relationships between its many races, to survive and continue to prosper."

"If we had the time, perhaps Malaysia could take five or six years for formulation, re-formulation and final creation. But the second half of the 20th century is the age of rapid change and advance. Ideas and ideologies move with fantastic rapidity. We have to move as fast as events around us are moving. We have to ensure that we are not overtaken by events, and that our future is what we wish it to be."

In conclusion, Mr. Lee said: "The days of the protecting British Raj are over. We, the peoples of Malaysia, must provide the leadership to solve our own problems before they become untenable, and this is what the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee is doing, to sort out our own thoughts, to educate ourselves on each other's problems, and to inform our people where the road to peace, stability and prosperity lies."

Recommendations Made on Possibilities of Harnessing Hydro-Electric Power in Sarawak

Recommendations on the future possibilities of harnessing hydro-electric power in Sarawak are to be made to the Sarawak Government by an expert from the Sevey Mountain Authority of Australia, Mr. A. McLeod, who recently visited the country.

This was stated last week by Mr. V. L. Porritt, the General Manager of the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company, Limited who represented Sarawak at the recent ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) Conference, held in Bangkok from December 5 to 22, 1961.

Mr. Porritt said that Mr. McLeod's services were provided under the auspices of the Colombo Plan, and that he had discussions during his visit with the heads of all departments concerned.

As it was thought, on a long-term policy, the Rejang River offered a large potential of hydro-electric power. Mr. McLeod was taken on a special chartered flight from Kuching via Mbe to part of the upper reaches of the Rejang River, said Mr. Porritt.

He added that a report was subsequently submitted to the Sarawak Government which tended to support as this juncture the present policy of developing isolated Diesel or Thermal stations as possible sources of hydro-electric power.

However, their remoteness from the present load centres, and exorbitant capital costs prohibited development at this stage, Mr. Porritt stated.

He went on to say that on a long-term policy, as the country as well as its electrical load developed, it was fairly obvious that all sources of power must be utilised, and therefore it had been recommended to the Sarawak Government that a start should now be made on collection of data appertaining to theoretical, practical and economic hydro-electric potential.

This, said Mr. Porritt, involved the installation of gauging stations and accurate survey plan, so that when the time came all the necessary data would be available to allow harnessing of hydro power sources.

At the same time, investigations would be made into the possibilities of any small local hydro-electric schemes.

Referring to decisions arrived at the ECAFE conferences, Mr. Porritt said that the most important operational project to be undertaken in 1962 in the electric power field was the Panel of Experts on Rural Electrification, recommended by the sub-committee.

Other projects recommended by the committee were:

- * The establishment of training centres for the training of technicians;
- * The establishment of an expert working group to study the problems of standardisation of equipment, methods and practices in the field of power, and
- * A study of measures to be taken for the efficient and rational utilisation of electricity produced in the ECAFE countries.

Earlier, Mr. Porritt stated that the ECAFE conferences prepared reports for submission to member countries on power development, energy resources, electricity tariffs, and safety regulations in the electricity supply industry, based on the experiences and recommendations of the various delegates.

These reports, Mr. Porritt said, covered a wide range of subjects, and would stress to the countries of the region concerned the importance of electricity in the domestic, commercial and industrial fields.

They would also contain various recommendations on such subjects as the status of power supply authorities, rural electrification, finance, electricity tariffs and safety regulations.

Mr. Porritt added that Sarawak submitted three papers at the conferences: two of the papers, on electrical subjects were by the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company, Limited and the third, submitted by Dr. F. Collesette of the Geological Survey, was on "The Mineral resources of Sarawak."

The first of the two papers on electrical subjects covered the history, in brief, of the development of electricity supplies in Sarawak, whilst the second attempted to briefly review and formulate proposals for rural electrification.

Mr. Porritt said that basically there was a marked similarity of views expressed at the ECAFE conferences on almost all aspects of the electricity supply industry on questions of organisation, control, finance, tariffs for electricity charges and safety.

In the final analysis, taking into account the recommendations made at the seminars, it appeared in general that Sarawak was following the practices in the development of its electricity supply industry considered desirable by the delegates to the conferences.

The ECAFE conferences were attended by delegates from Australia, Czechoslovakia, Taiwan, Malaya, France, India, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U.S.S.R., the U.K., the U.S.A. and Vietnam.

(S.S.)

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

- | | |
|---|--|
| Mr. R. B. Baker (Newly appointed Works Superintendent (Railways) F. W. D.) | By flight ML 48 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. On first appointment. |
| Mr. C. J. McLeod (Newly appointed Head of Programme, Broadcast) | By flight ML 404 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. On first appointment. |
| Mr. & Mrs. P. W. Spier and daughter | By flight ML 470 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. Returning from leave. |
| Miss D. H. Fryson (Newly appointed Consultant Assistant, Irrigation) | By flight ML 408 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. On first appointment. |
| Mr. S. C. Larkin | By flight ML 478 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. Returning from leave. |
| Mr. P. D. Ismay | By flight ML 440 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. To join Mr. F. D. Harvey, C.M.G., G.B.E. |
| Mr. T. S. Anderson and daughter | By flight ML 440 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. To join Mr. T. S. Anderson. |
| Mr. J. Evans-Jones (Newly appointed Rubber Dev. Officer, Agriculture Dept.) | By flight ML 408 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. On first appointment. |
| Mr. H. MacGregor | By flight ML 478 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. Returning from leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Lightley | By flight ML 408 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. Returning from leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Cleary and 2 children | By flight ML 408 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. Returning from leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. W. Ramson | By flight ML 478 Singapore/Kuching on 31.12.61. Returning from leave. |
| Departures | |
| Mr. S. E. Reynolds | By flight ML 407 Kuching (Singapore) on 31.12.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom. |
| Miss R. Norman | By flight ML 407 Kuching (Singapore) on 31.12.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom. |
| Mr. & Mrs. D. Miller and son | By flight ML 408 Kuching (Singapore) on 31.12.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom. |
| Mr. W. C. B. Wilson | By flight ML 407 Kuching (Singapore) on 31.12.61. Proceeding on leave to New Zealand. |

Sarawak Turf Club Special December (Hay & Corn) Meeting 1961

Tuesday—26th December, 1961

RAKY 1. THE "BANDER" & PAIR HANDBAR
Points Class VII. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ten Good Song's Black Bird 8.12 Wabak
2. Tanjung Duta 8.12 Semacul
3. Happy Valley 7.11 Taloon
4. Sarawak Billan 8.11 (8.7) D'Art

Also ran—

- Atom Boy 7.8 All I
- Wonder Lad 8.7 Jambak
- Little Page 7.10 Ek Pak
- Honeycomb 8.7 (8.2) Maki's
- Moonlight Bay 7.7 (7.4) Kater

Won by: 1 length, Neck, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 07 1/2 second.

RAKY 2. THE TOWER HANDBAR
Points Class VI. 4 Furlongs

1. Selat Mr. Muhammad's Tamara Nakh 8.8 Mal II
2. Tanjung Maki 8.8 All I
3. Spiliter 8.8 (8.12) Maki's
4. Honey 8.8 (8.2) Maman

Also ran—

- Broad Hill 7.7 (7.1) Kater
- Olympic Glory 7.11 (7.10) Han
- Yin Or No 8.8 Mal II
- Chantel Marie II 8.8 (8.7) Liban
- Bony 8.8 Jambak
- Call Boy 7.11 Arawak
- Cartoon 8.8 (8.2) A. Hamid

Scratched: Sari Pampang 7.11.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 02 second.

RAKY 3. THE CAVERN HANDBAR
Points Class V. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Kee Hai's Tanjung Pa 8.8 (8.1) Semacul
2. Four Stars 8.2 Taloon
3. Scullion 8.1 Arawak
4. Daring Kamb 8.2 Jober

Also ran—

- Jadi Lah 8.8 (8.7) Liban
- No Regrets 8.12 A. Hamid
- Apil Babes 8.8 All I
- Sarawak Pepper 8.11 Ek Pak
- South Kudu 8.2 Wabak
- Lamin 8.8 Mal II

Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 0.5 second.

RAKY 4. THE BEE & COW HANDBAR
Points. Open. 5 Furlongs

1. Mrs. A. Harde's Mountain Light 8.8 (8.12) Bujang II
2. Diamond 8.8 A. Hamid
3. Kain Nakh 8.8 (8.2) Jober
4. King Billy 8.12 (8.7) Eddie II

Also ran—

- *Kain Sarung 8.8 Arawak
- Scratched: Sir Highness 8.8 Taloon
- 8.11, Semacul Pak 8.8

Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 14 2/3 second.
*Left at the start.

RAKY 5. THE "KINER" HANDBAR
Points Class I. 4 Furlongs

1. Tomahawk Sable's Black Beauty 9.10 Maman
2. Kin Mr. Agnis 7.7 Taloon
3. Bee Bar 7.7 Mal II
4. Tokyo Holiday 8.8 Jambak

Also ran—

- Three Stars 9.7 Liban
- Livy II 9.8 Jober

Scratched: Nakh Saja 7.11.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 06 second.

RAKY 6. THE "HONEY BEE" HANDBAR
Points Class II. 4 Furlongs

1. Wis Head Fink's Sable's Satisfaction 8.8 Taloon
2. Triumph 8.2 (8.1) Liban
3. Sarawak Babes 8.2 (8.5) A. Hamid
4. Sirup High 8.8 All I

Also ran—

- Bintang Klong 8.8 (8.4) Jober
- Victory 8.1 Arawak
- Olympic Torch 8.8 Jambak
- Tanjung Labang 8.8 Kater
- Straight Flight 8.2 Jambak
- Scratched: Marine 8.8, July 8.8

Won by: Short Head, 1 length, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 07 4/5 second.

RAKY 7. THE "ANG KONG" HANDBAR
Points Class III. 4 Furlongs

1. Tomahawk Sable's Machine Gun 8.11 Maman
2. Mervyn 8.8 Ek Pak
3. Diamond Venture 8.8 Jober
4. Hjo 8.8 Taloon

Also ran—

- Bujang Biting 8.2 Semacul
- Sporting Gentian 9.1 All I
- Pagan II 8.1 Arawak
- King Tank 8.2 (8.7) Eddie I
- Bintang Babes 8.8 (8.8) Liban
- Sarawak Holiday 8.8 Wabak

Scratched: Green Hill 8.1.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 06 2/3 second.

RAKY 8. THE "LOANCO" HANDBAR
Points Class IV. 4 Furlongs

1. Maman Khe Pak Khe, Khe Tong Kiang & Goh Poh Lang's Cash Change 8.11 Jambak
2. Biting Am 8.8 (8.5) Maman
3. Three Kings 8.8 (8.6) Semacul
4. Olympic Flag 8.12 Liban

Also ran—

- Spring Time 8.1 (8.4) A. Hamid
- Harlequin II 9.2 All I
- O.K. O.K. 7.7 Mal II
- H. Holiday 8.11 (8.4) Maki's
- Crazy Dog 8.11 (8.11) Arai IV

Scratched: Nakh Kurling 8.11, Hercules 7.7.
Won by: Short Head, Short Head.
Time: 1 minute 07 4/5 second.

Sarawak Turf Club Special December (Hay & Corn) Meeting 1961

10.00 CASH SWEEP

- RAKY 1. 1st No. 2411 \$276.00, 2nd No. 1040 \$108.00, 3rd No. 1722 \$69.00.
Stayers: 1393, 1406, 1827, 1138, 1097, 1771
\$11.00 each.
- RAKY 2. 1st No. 1912 \$286.00, 2nd No. 2075 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1129 \$66.00.
Stayers: 2460, 1811, 2930, 2211, 1696, 1477, 2621, 2779, 1860 \$10.00 each.
- RAKY 3. 1st No. 2067 \$412.00, 2nd No. 1762 \$236.00, 3rd No. 1910 \$113.00.
Stayers: 1884, 1931, 2073, 2080, 1368, 1419, 1838 \$14.00 each.
- RAKY 4. 1st No. 2401 \$479.00, 2nd No. 1822 \$219.00, 3rd No. 2419 \$119.
Stayers: 2006, 1128, 1147, 1847, 2700 \$21.00 each.

- RAKY 5. 1st No. 2712 \$418.00, 2nd No. 2607 \$217.00, 3rd No. 2561 \$128.00.
Stayers: 1126, 2264, 1448, 1422 \$12.00 each.
- RAKY 6. 1st No. 1818 \$381.00, 2nd No. 2378 \$238.00, 3rd No. 1840 \$121.00.
Stayers: 1711, 2624, 1994, 2736, 1447, 1539, 1807, 1974 \$12.00 each.
- RAKY 7. 1st No. 1090 \$344.00, 2nd No. 1498 \$197.00, 3rd No. 1876 \$98.00.
Stayers: 1096, 1736, 1782, 2441, 2620, 1288, 2633, 1524 \$12.00 each.
- RAKY 8. 1st No. 1871 \$368.00, 2nd No. 1721 \$140.00, 3rd No. 1438 \$91.00.
Stayers: 1304, 1825, 1973, 1736, 1908, 1260, 1891, 1548 \$12.00 each.

HENRY ONG
Secretary,
Sarawak Turf Club

Sarawak Annual Report

First Day Race Results, 31st December, 1961

Race No.	Owner	Boat Name	Result
1.	1st K. M. C. I 2nd Marine Department 3rd K. F. A.	Tiger Shark Duyung Putei Bauh Hai	Blue Black
2.	1st Kg. Sijaja, Tanjung & Tapang 2nd Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita 3rd K. F. S. Sport Club	Red Green Yellow	Green
3.	1st K. M. C. I 2nd Baco 3rd Antara	Tiger Shark Bauh Hai Sri Perintah	Black
4.	1st Kg. Sijaja, Tanjung & Tapang 2nd Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita 3rd Abdi Kompong No. 2	Green Red Grey	Green
5.	1st K. M. C. I 2nd Marine Department 3rd K. F. A.	Tiger Shark Duyung Putei Bauh Hai	Black
6.	1st Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita 2nd K. F. S. Sport Club 3rd Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita	Yellow Grey Red	Green
7.	1st Adana 2nd Marine Department 3rd K. M. C. I	Sri Perintah Duyung Putei Duyung Cayah	Black
8.	1st Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita 2nd Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita 3rd K. F. S. Sport Club	Red Grey Yellow	Green
9.	1st K. F. A. 2nd Field Force 3rd Marine Department	Grey Green Yellow	Green
10.	1st Abg. H. Hood Kongsi Kg. Baka 2nd Daman tin Bontak 3rd Charjo Jahari Puan & Charjo Ali Puan	Hang Tach Selling Malaya Nash Sarawak	Black
11.	1st K. F. A. 2nd Field Force 3rd Marine Department	Blue Green Pink	Black
12.	1st Dali tin Jamar 2nd Haji Wali & Angas 3rd Zain Muzik	Rajah Wali Laut Lang Terbang Duyung Putei	Black
13.	1st K. F. A. 2nd Marine Department 3rd Field Force	Green Pink Blue	Black
14.	1st Abg. H. Jaya Mohamed Abg. H. Bahri & Abg. H. Ghali 2nd Haji Kawi tin Sait 3rd Sait tin Aris & Hg. Bahal tin Dallah	Shilling Sarawak Sengau Hai Duyung tin Juhara	Black
15.	1st K. M. C. I 2nd Marine Department 3rd K. F. A.	Tiger Shark Duyung Putei Bauh Hai	Black

Second Day Race Results, 1st January, 1962

Race No.	Owner	Boat Name	Result
1.	1st Abg. H. Ghali & Kawi tin Bontak 2nd Charjo Jahari Puan & Charjo Ali Puan 3rd Abg. H. Hood Kongsi Kg. Baka	Duyung Malimauh Nash Sarawak Sri Maharaja Negara	Black
2.	1st Abg. H. Hood Kongsi Kg. Baka 2nd Sait tin Bojong 3rd Abg. H. Ghali & Hg. Omar	Pemalauh Nagan Analin Paitel Bujang Lempai	Black
3.	1st Hg. Kawi tin Sait 2nd Tamin tin Bujang 3rd Hg. Bahal tin Dallah	Burong Sengau Nagara Melayu Bunga Olat Sarawak	Black
4.	1st Daman tin Bontak 2nd Abg. H. Hood Kongsi Kg. Baka 3rd Charjo Jahari Puan & Charjo Ali Puan	Duyung Mahani Hang Tach Nash Sarawak	Black
5.	1st K. F. S. Sport Club 2nd Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita 3rd Setia Kompolon Kg. Gita	Green Red Grey	Black
6.	1st Hachi tin Kim & Co., 2nd Dali tin Jamar 3rd Haji Wali & Angas	Duyung Putei Sarawak Rajah Wali Laut Lang Terbang	Black
7.	1st Marine Department 2nd K. M. C. I 3rd Antara	Duyung Putei Tiger Shark Sri Perintah	Black
8.	1st Adman Bontak 2nd Sait tin Aris & Hg. Bahal tin Dallah 3rd Abg. H. Jaya, Mohamed Abg. H. Bahri & Abg. H. Ghali	Panglima Negara Duyung Sri Juhara Shilling Sarawak	Black
9.	1st Abg. H. Hood Kongsi Kg. Baka 2nd Charjo Jahari Puan & Charjo Ali Puan 3rd W. T. K. Bojong tin Ali	Sri Maharaja Negara Nash Sarawak Radio Sarawak	Black
10.	1st Abg. H. Hood Kongsi Kg. Baka 2nd Sait tin Bojong 3rd Abg. H. Ghali & Hg. Omar	Pemalauh Nagan Analin Paitel Bujang Lempai	Black
11.	1st Hg. Bahal tin Dallah 2nd Haji Kawi tin Sait 3rd Tamin tin Bujang	Bunga Olat Sarawak Burong Sengau Nagara Melayu	Black
12.	1st Hachi tin Kim & Co., 2nd Dali tin Jamar 3rd Abg. H. Hood Kongsi Kg. Baka	Duyung Putei Sarawak Rajah Wali Laut Hang Tach	Black
13.	1st Abg. H. Ghali & Kawi tin Bontak 2nd Hg. Kawi tin Sait 3rd W. T. K. Bojong tin Ali	Duyung Malimauh Burong Sengau Radio Sarawak	Black
14.	1st Mr. Mogan Chai 2nd Abdi Kompong No. 2 3rd Kompi Tiga	Tiger Shark Bujang Lempai Tah Sengau	Black
15.	No Take		

Kuching, 1st January, 1962

Kuching Market Price List

December, 1961

	Average
RICE—(per gantang)	
Local White Government Milled	1.11
Local White Milled	1.13
Size "A" 1%	1.00
Size "B"	—
Size "C"	—
Size Broken Size A/ Super	1.00
Basmati	—
SUGAR—(per kati)	
White Sugar	25
Brown Sugar	25
Nipah Sugar	25
SALT—(per kati)	
Coarse	18
Fine	18
Nipah	20
FLOUR AND BREAD—	
Wheat Flour per kati	25
Maize per small kati	25
Maize per large kati	25
MILK—(per tin)	
in Tins	61
Liberty Brand	55
Tin Pot	55
Milk Maid	61
Old Local Fresh Milk per pint	80
EGGS—(each)	
Turkey	8
Duck, fresh	11
Duck, salted	10
Hen	11
LIQUOR—(per lb.)	
Butter per lb.	1.00
Coconut Oil	50
Vegetable Oil	70
Lard No. 1	1.00
Lard No. 2	90
Ghee	1.25
Dipping	80
PORK—(per kati)	
Lean No. 1	1.80
Lean with Fat No. 1	2.20
Fat	80
Ribs	1.40
BEEF—(per kati)	
Beef, steak	1.80
Beef, Curry meat	1.50
Beefsteak No. 1	1.80
Beefsteak curry meat	1.60
Mutton (Steak/Beef)	1.80
Mutton (Lamb)	1.80
POULTRY—(per kati)	
Capeas	2.20
Chinese Cocks	1.80
Pullets	2.20
Chinese Hens	1.80
Dayak Poultry	1.80
Ducks	1.70
Miscary	1.60
Cross Breed	1.60
Geese	1.60
FISH—(per kati)	
Fresh Fish No. 1	1.10
Fresh Fish No. 2	90
Fresh Fish No. 3	40
Primes No. 1	1.00
Primes No. 2	80
Cash No. 1	1.00
Cash No. 2	80
Salted Fish No. 1	1.00
Salted Fish No. 2	1.10
Salted Fish No. 3	80

	Average
VEGETABLES—(per kati)	
Bamboo Shoots (Salted)	40
Bamboo (Tubers)	30
Bangkong	14
Bayam	30
Bean Sprouts	30
Carrot	60
Chongkok Mashed	30
Cucumber (Tinned)	21
Chilies (Red)	60
Chilies (Green)	15
Corn Cabbage	80
Beans (Pink)	20
Beans (Black)	18
Beans (Soya)	20
Beans (Green)	20
Carrots, fresh	20
Ginger	40
Kangkang Panjang	25
Kangkang Ayam	20
Kangkang Buntar	20
Keladi (Kedondong)	22
Keladi (China)	20
Keladi	20
Korbuang	14
Korbuang	20
Korbuang	15
Lada	30
Lada Putih	30
Lada Hitam	42
Lada	60
Loak (Chinese Radish)	20
Lubia, salted	40
Onions, Bombay	21
Onions, small	20
Peasants, Imported	30
Pink (Bitter Ground)	60
Spinach, Imported	45
Spinach, Local	40
Tamarind (Black Assam)	40
Tomatoes	20
Trong (Brinjol)	20
Soya per bottle No. 1	1.10
Soya per bottle No. 2	90
Soya per bottle No. 3	40
TEA—(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.00
Tea, Chinese	1.80
COFFEES—(per kati)	
Raw, Java No. 1 Local	1.50
Raw, No. 2	1.00
Roasted	1.80
FRUITS—(each)	
Pineapple Local per kati	22
Pineapple Tinned	14.00
Mango	20.00
Jackfruit per kati	20
NUMBERS—	
Bean card per piece	15
Bean white white per piece	10
Bean white yellow per piece	22
Matchbox per kati	20
Charcoal per gantang	8.00
Coconut, fresh each	15
Coconut Beef per tin	1.20
Dried Peas per kati	1.80-2.10
Kerosene Oil per tin	4.40
Kerosene oil per bottle	25
Matches Local per box	5
Matches Imported per box	5
Soap, washing local per bar	60
Soap, washing imported per bar	80
Salt per tin	1.20
Salt per tin	60
Salt Wood, per panchang	20.00
CIGARETTES—	
Players per packet of 10	40
Long Rider per packet of 10	30
Crown "A"	40
Teach Light	30
State Express per tin	2.00
Copson per packet of 20	20
State Express 500 per packet of 10	30
Lucky Strike per packet of 20	40

Sarawak Annual Regatta

First Day—Sunday, 30th December, 1961

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 1st No. 1088 \$70.00, 2nd No. 1073 \$34.00, 3rd No. 1082 \$17.00. Starters: 1200, 1175, 1159, 1140, 1088, 1178, 1144, 1086, 1089 \$1.00 each. | 8. 1st No. 1449 \$271.00, 2nd No. 1448 \$12.00, 3rd No. 1384 \$41.00. Starters: 1034, 1449, 1388 \$14.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1175 \$111.00, 2nd No. 1248 \$55.00, 3rd No. 1087 \$28.00. Starters: 1200, 1225, 1233 \$9.00 each. | 9. 1st No. 1083 \$108.00, 2nd No. 1127 \$65.00, 3rd No. 1067 \$52.00. Starters: 1280 \$22.00. |
| 3. 1st No. 1034 \$97.00, 2nd No. 1078 \$48.00, 3rd No. 1127 \$28.00. Starters: 1082, 1271, 1229, 1094, 1060, 1126 \$4.00 each. | 10. 1st No. 1077 \$78.00, 2nd No. 1068 \$39.00, 3rd No. 1311 \$44.00. Starters: 1467, 1459, 1325 \$14.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1249 \$111.00, 2nd No. 1281 \$56.00, 3rd No. 1208 \$28.00. Starters: 1066, 1081, 1029 \$9.00 each. | 11. 1st No. 1200 \$271.00, 2nd No. 1011 \$121.00, 3rd No. 1208 \$56.00. Starters: 1240 \$22.00. |
| 5. 1st No. 1036 \$79.00, 2nd No. 1424 \$37.00, 3rd No. 1479 \$48.00. Starters: 1382, 1489, 1500, 1530, 1279, 1465 \$8.00 each. | 12. 1st No. 1322 \$211.00, 2nd No. 1379 \$101.00, 3rd No. 1240 \$52.00. Starters: 1236, 1342, 1187, 1605 \$12.00 each. |
| 6. 1st No. 1071 \$263.00, 2nd No. 1429 \$121.00, 3rd No. 1122 \$62.00. Starters: 1283, 1694, 1294 \$23.00 each. | 13. 1st No. 1165 \$241.00, 2nd No. 1311 \$121.00, 3rd No. 1738 \$60.00. Starters: 1765, 1216, 1309 \$20.00 each. |
| 7. 1st No. 1029 \$126.00, 2nd No. 1023 \$63.00, 3rd No. 1129 \$31.00. Starters: 1379, 1382, 1271, 1505, 1011, 1140 \$5.00 each. | 14. 1st No. 1162 \$193.00, 2nd No. 1276 \$97.00, 3rd No. 1081 \$68.00. Starters: 1475, 1466, 1425 \$16.00 each. |

Second Day—Monday, 1st January, 1962

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 1st No. 1029 \$73.00, 2nd No. 1173 \$48.00, 3rd No. 1171 \$24.00. Starters: 1236 \$24.00. | 8. 1st No. 1260 \$211.00, 2nd No. 1081 \$101.00, 3rd No. 1358 \$51.00. Starters: 1242, 1187, 1262 \$17.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1136 \$111.00, 2nd No. 1030 \$56.00, 3rd No. 1166 \$28.00. Starters: 1080 \$28.00. | 9. 1st No. 1228 \$193.00, 2nd No. 1236 \$97.00, 3rd No. 1117 \$48.00. Starters: 1175 \$48.00. |
| 3. 1st No. 1117 \$146.00, 2nd No. 1160 \$73.00, 3rd No. 1327 \$36.00. Starters: 1341 \$16.00. | 10. 1st No. 1424 \$208.00, 2nd No. 1460 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1388 \$52.00. Starters: 1273 \$73.00. |
| 4. 1st No. 1623 \$268.00, 2nd No. 1112 \$136.00, 3rd No. 1611 \$68.00. Starters: 1619, 1595, 1574, 1675 \$16.00 each. | 11. 1st No. 1773 \$306.00, 2nd No. 1073 \$203.00, 3rd No. 1336 \$101.00. Starters: 1186 \$101.00. |
| 5. 1st No. 1176 \$79.00, 2nd No. 1703 \$37.00, 3rd No. 1460 \$48.00. Starters: 1481, 1423, 1500 \$16.00 each. | 12. 1st No. 1711 \$296.00, 2nd No. 1087 \$101.00, 3rd No. 1644 \$50.00. Starters: 2003, 2077, 2022, 2146, 1197, 1368, 2070, 1174, 2084 \$10.00 each. |
| 6. 1st No. 1479 \$295.00, 2nd No. 1460 \$146.00, 3rd No. 1716 \$71.00. Starters: 1459, 1467, 1436, 1128 \$12.00 each. | 13. 1st No. 1578 \$308.00, 2nd No. 1073 \$204.00, 3rd No. 1276 \$73.00. Starters: 1242, 1690, 1564, 1361, 1629, 1611, 1564, 1630, 1763 \$8.00 each. |
| 7. 1st No. 1538 \$276.00, 2nd No. 1561 \$138.00, 3rd No. 1736 \$69.00. Starters: 1825, 1826, 1580, 1541, 1465, 2077, 1771, 1185, 1469 \$7.00 each. | 14. 1st No. 1456 \$406.00, 2nd No. 1011 \$203.00, 3rd No. 1382 \$101.00. Starters: 1212, 1694, 1267, 1032, 1260, 1238, 1094, 1294, 1663 \$11.00 each. |

15. No Cash Sweep.

Results of \$1.00 Unlimited Sweepstakes Drawn on Race No. 5, Monday, 1st January, 1962

TOTAL POOL			RM,912.00
Less:	3% Government Tax	\$274.20	
	2% Sarawak Regatta Funds	182.40	749.79
			POOL DIVISIBLE \$1167.59

	Name of Race	Ticket Nos.	Prize
FIRST	Tiger Shark	15575	\$4,480.00
SECOND	Draying Power	21202	1,244.00
THIRD	Bank Boat	21973	1,256.00
STARTERS:	Sarawak Leaf	12689	\$22.00
	Tak Sengah	20813	\$22.00
	El Palanok	19716	\$22.00
	Kambal Melayu	24894	\$22.00
	Draying Carbon	14089	\$22.00
	Golden Lotus	20213	\$22.00

50 CONSOLATION PRIZES \$60.00 EACH

1018	18034	14963	26814	20011
14944	22236	21751	26274	22324

LUCKY PROGRAMME NUMBER 100 \$20.00

SCRIPTEES

Yuan Hg, Sa'ant bin Hg, Tahir	Mr. Henry Ong
Along Bin Adnan	Mr. Ong Ah Bah
Mr. Chan Kheok Long	Mr. Tan Kheng Seng
(Or) Abdul Rahim bin Bahar	

The numbers of the winning tickets are those stated in the appropriate records of the Sarawak Annual Regatta. The draws are published for information only and while every effort has been made to ensure their accuracy, any mistakes or omissions occasionally published herein shall not give rise to any claim against the Sarawak Annual Regatta.

E. W. HOWELL

Chairman,
Sarawak Annual Regatta.



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Sarawak Gazette

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FEBRUARY, 1962

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER		
Day	Calendar	Month	☉ 1st New Moon ☽ 1st First Quarter	☾ 1st Full Moon ☽ 2nd Last Quarter	Evening	Morn	
Tu.	1	27	28	Side Urban District Council Meeting.	0048	1402	— 1947
Fri.	3	29	27	Two Participants on Day Labor, Cambodian.	0151	1543	— 2059
Sat.	3	29	28	Sarawak Turf Club Races, Entries close for Government Officers Spring Examination.	0231	1628	— 2130
SUN.	4	30	29	See School Term Extension.	0351	1721	— 2231
Mon.	5	1	1	Chinese New Year, 1st day of 1st Moon (28 days). Year of Tiger (5th, 7th, 9th Year of the Gregorian Cycle, 1st day of Kwan-Yin). Solar Phase Begins—The Great East. Partial Eclipse of the Sun.	0441	1809	— 2324
Tues.	6	2	2	Public Holiday, Accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II, 1952.	0520	1846	— —
Wed.	7	3	3	.....	0620	1928	0004 1928
Th.	8	4	4	.....	0715	2049	0011 1911
Fri.	9	5	5	.....	0808	2055	0142 1828
Sat.	10	6	6	Sarawak Turf Club Races.	0900	2158	0230 1921
SUN.	11	7	7	See Notice on Extension, Kuching Boat Club Expedition—Clear.	1000	2223	0330 1920
Mon.	12	8	8	.....	1112	2346	0401 1929
Tues.	13	9	9	.....	—	2322	— 1919
Wed.	14	10	10	Relay Lapor District Council Meeting.	0007	1401	— 1918
Th.	15	11	11	May and Day District Council Meeting, Shuang District Council Meeting.	0126	1506	— 1926
Fri.	16	12	12	.....	0250	1611	— 2024
Sat.	17	13	13	.....	0350	1694	— 2119
SUN.	18	14	14	Sarawakian.	0448	1750	— 2208
Mon.	19	15	15	Four Nine Club (Eastern Festival).	0500	1804	— 2220
Tues.	20	16	16	.....	0559	1836	1500 2219
Wed.	21	17	17	Sarawak District Council Meeting.	0645	1859	— 1448
Th.	22	18	18	See District Council Meeting, Girl Guides "Thinking Day".	0648	1926	0019 1447
Fri.	23	19	19	Installation of H.E. Sir Alexander Waddell, K.C.M.G., D.A.C. as Governor of Sarawak, 1960.	0721	1931	0007 1446
Sat.	24	20	20	In Motion.	0757	2021	0116 1447
SUN.	25	21	21	Sarawakian.	0836	2028	0208 1436
Mon.	26	22	22	.....	0919	2122	0316 1504
Tues.	27	23	23	Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.	0911	2202	0349 1543
Wed.	28	24	24	.....	1021	2292	— 1626