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The Sarawak Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1965

Special Notice

The April *Gazette* will include a special 12 page report on the SAGO INDUSTRY, its past, present and possible future, by Dr. Stephen Morris of the London School of Economics, who has made two long visits to the Oya-Dalat-Mukah districts of Sarawak to study this subject.

"Bangsawan" and Failures among Malay Students

To a student who has sat for either his School Certificate or Higher School Certificate examinations, the month of February is one of great expectation in his life. It is a month that either brings joy and brighter academic or professional prospects or one that spells an utter disappointment and a bleak future. Normally the results of those two exams are released at this time of the year.

The language of failure is only one. To the minds of many people including parents, a student who failed in his exams did so either because he neglected his studies or because he was complacent. A little more effort could perhaps see him through his exam! This is the kind of judgment people pass on a failure.

What of the successful student? "Oh! we expected him to pass because he was intelligent, hardworking and careful in his exams. He should have obtained better results than these!" exclaimed a teacher.

These impressions and remarks are common. But nobody actually knows what are the real reasons for a student's failure or success. Nobody would go to the very root of the problem; casual and superficial remarks and comments are normally passed.

Going through the lists of the successful candidates in both the Higher School Certificate and School Certificate results this year, one cannot but feel disappointed at the number of native students who passed the exams. The gap in the number of passes between the non-native and native students is becoming wider and wider, instead of improving in view of the fact that there are opportunities offered to native students in Government Secondary Schools.

Why? This is a searching question that many people have offered to answer but failed to find the real reasons. Is a native student really less intelligent than his non-native counterpart? Of course not! But why do few native students reach the upper limit of secondary education?

If one cares to read the recent correspondence in the local papers on the subject of Bangsawan and trade fairs, one will be in a position to comment on this. Bangsawan is normally associated with the Malay community and one is sometimes guilty of jumping to the conclusion that failures among Malay students are due to these diversions. But what of the Ibans, the Land Dayaks and Kenyahs? They do not have Bangsawan in their long-houses. Yet the rate of failures among these students is equally high.

So we cannot blame Bangsawan as the real culprits. Of course they have some effects on the students. But to what extent they bring the downfall of students is still to be answered.

It all boils down to the fact that as long as the number of native primary students reaching the secondary level is low, there is no remedy to the wide gap mentioned earlier. We have therefore to look at the primary aspects of native education, particularly why so few survive the common entrance exams and the Sarawak Junior in the first instance; and the School Certificate and Higher School Certificate at a later stage.

There is no doubt that a native student is capable of doing well in his exams if given the necessary push from within and without. He may have the burning desire to go ahead. But there are cases where home circumstances and environments are curbing this desire. For instance, a Malay fisherman at Bako may prefer to take his son away from school to help him man the boat or a Murut farmer demand his daughter to help him in his farm. This kind of interference is most damaging to the young minds. That attitude of

"Oh you can still live without going to school" is still prevailing. It merely reflects the economic pressure that falls on the parents. "We did not go to school and yet we survive" is a fatalistic approach that has to be eliminated if the "natives" are to "catch up".

In the more concentrated societies like Malay Kampongs (in Kuching for instance) the children's minds are never at peace what with so many diversions going on around. Most Malay parents have less hold on their children, since the children are assumed to be able to take care of themselves (wrong assumption in the case of primary students). Now that the Beatle-mania epidemic is spreading in Kuching, more and more students are taking to the guitars rather than to their books. "No wonder so many failed!" is a common remark.

A student in a School Certificate class is faced with a multitude of social and economic problems. He has the capacity to do well and go further; but he has to think of his situation. His parents may persuade him to stop after School Certificate because they simply can't afford to finance him further (2 years in Higher School Certificate). The economic position of his parents forces him to look for a job to support them, rather than continue in his studies. This sets a chain reaction in the mind of the student. "Why should I do well when I am not going further. I need a pass only; thus I can afford to enjoy life." Remarkable but inevitable appraisal!

The girl student? Social prejudices are still prevailing in the Kampong society. "Your place is at home and there is no point for you to go further." The parents' vision is not a university education for their daughter but a happy marriage with a lot of grand-children to fondle.

A girl (boy as well for that matter) belongs to a society she lives in and as such she is expected to oblige her neighbours and relatives to any feast, etc. This may take days to prepare and days to clear away all the debris. Her services will be deeply required. God only knows what happens if this takes place at a critical time like November-December when her whole attention should be directed to the books.

This is the position that Malay and other students are in. Ahmad is always looking forward to going overseas if his departure does not cause difficulties to his parents. Fatimah's vision never goes beyond that of the Kampong.

Letters to the Editor

c/o Kuching Rural District Council,
Kuching.
18th February, 1965.

Dear Sir,

I have read your "O and E" column in the *Sarawak Gazette* and wish to thank you most heartily for the excellent review you have considered worthwhile to accord to my little book, "The Santubong Affair." I appreciate your kind comments the more because the praises which you were good enough to lavish came rather unexpectedly (as the story was sketchily put together at the last moment), and also because they emanated from one who is himself a master of the art and whose words, therefore, provide me with much-needed encouragement and confidence to attempt further works.

I am sure that you agree, perhaps more than anyone else, what a vast wealth of human experience lies in store in our land of plural races, polyglot languages, diverse traditions and customs, as yet practically untapped, challenging the ambitious writer to go on a voyage of discovery. The prohibiting factor for the local new writer, however, is not only the selection of the right material and the art of presentation, but also the choice of the language medium for which he is most suited and which has wide appeal.

As you have correctly surmised, "The Santubong Affair" has been abridged to comply with the Literature Bureau's requirements. The original version, of which I still retain publication rights, is much longer and contains a more subtle plot complete with elaborate details of the modus operandi of the crime, well-strung out detection clues and a dramatic dénouement. I also added some historical facts about the locale. Someday I hope to present it as a full-length novel.

With renewed thanks.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN M. CHIN.

[*We hope an alert publisher will react to Mr. Chin's last paragraph. Ed.*]

First Flight Over Borneo

The island of Borneo is much in the news these days. The Guards are in Sarawak, and helicopters are supplying and succouring Royal Marine Commandos in the jungles of North Borneo.

But the very first aircraft ever to fly over Borneo was a Fairey IIID floatplane from H.M.S. *Pegasus*, proceeding from Singapore to Hongkong on October 16, 1924, and it all happened in this wise.

H.M.S. *Pegasus* was a small seaplane-carrier which saw service with the Grand Fleet in the First World War. Early in 1924 she was recommissioned at Plymouth and sailed east to carry out an extensive air survey by photography of Singapore Island, the southern part of Johore on the Malayan Peninsula and then of Hongkong. For this task the Admiralty provided ship and crew, the Air Ministry five Fairey IIID floatplanes (450 h.p. Lion engines), photographic gear and an R.A.F. Unit. The War Office supplied a staff of Royal Engineers to interpret the thousands of vertical photographs that were to be taken from 10,000 feet and to produce new maps.

Showing the Flag

Our instructions were not only to complete this air surveys but also to investigate flying conditions in this part of the world, to "show the flag" and demonstrate British aircraft.

We had such a happy ship, efficient seaplanes, a picked lot of officers and men, naval and air force, and marvellous captain. The *Pegasus* arrived at Singapore on April 29, 1924, and although the air survey was our chief task, many flights were made over lovely Malaya. By October the air survey had been completed so the *Pegasus* sailed from Singapore for Hongkong, sauntering at economical speed over a grey sea in rain.

But October 16 was clear so when the ship was some 40 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, I was hoisted out in my own "pet" floatplane, "Z", with observer and photographer, to carry out a reconnaissance of the coast of Saawak, which then belonged to and was governed by Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the last of the line of White Rajahs.

After flying along the coast we flew inland above the Kuching river to the capital town of Kuching. It was a beautiful country, high mountains and forest, a few plantations, and a lacework of silver rivers all flowing into the main Kuching. We flew over the town at 4,000 feet and then returned to the *Pegasus*. Shortly afterwards a signal was received from the Rajah—"Enjoyed your visit very much, natives greatly impressed could you come and stay. Races now on. Compliments".

Consternation

So the captain decided to anchor at the mouth of the river and to fly up to see the Rajah next day, meanwhile sending me with the first lieutenant and one of our flight lieutenants up to stay in Kuching that afternoon. Arriving about 3 p.m. I circled the town, then alighted in the river and made fast astern of the Rajah's yacht. Disembarking, we were taken to the race-course to meet Sir Charles Vyner Brooke.

He hold us of the excitement, almost consternation, we had caused by our forenoon flight over the town because, by extraordinary coincidence this was the one day of all days within the last three years when all the native rulers, chieftains and headmen, with the district officers from all over Sarawak, had come into the capital to renew their allegiance to the Rajah, to hold a council and to attend the unveiling of a memorial to the late Rajah. As all came out of the Council Chamber to be greeted by a huge crowd our aircraft had appeared over them.

No aircraft had ever been seen over Sarawak before. The Malays, the Dayaks, and the Chinese were astounded. Rumour ran that we were the spirit of the old Rajah come to bless his people and memorial or that perhaps we were the dreaded *Orang blanda*, Dutchmen come to burn and pillage. Others cried that we were bird without man. Truly, the faithful Fairey with her silver wings and white floats looked graceful and gull-like in the blue sky.

Unique Privilege

Wherever we walked the natives pressed upon us touching us in the most friendly of fashion and staring at our backs to see where our wings grew. We stayed the night at the Astana, the Rajah's place and were accorded the privilege never before given to outsiders of attending the triennial banquet of all the council.

Before the meal the Rajah sat on the verandah whilst slowly in order of precedence each local ruler passed by and presented tributes of fruit, flowers and the produce of his particular district. In their robes under the bright chandeliers it was a colourful sight. Some two-score sat down to dine and then watched a torchlight tattoo by the Sarawak Rangers.

The next morning the captain of the *Pegasus* flew up and after luncheon at the palace we all embarked and flew back to the ship.

Two crowded days of unique experience.

[This article is reprinted through the kind permission of the Editor, the London *Times*. Incidentally an early survey sea plane came to Sarawak in 1926 and its propeller is still in the Sarawak Museum.—Ed].

Christian Minorities in Muslim Countries—Part I

by

VERY REV. MAX WARREN

(Canon of Westminster Abbey; first published in Race, Vol. VI, and reprinted here courtesy editor and author).

For the purposes of this article I have chosen to consider four areas—Malaysia, Pakistan, the Southern Sudan and Northern Nigeria. These areas have this political background in common, that they have all recently experienced a period of British rule, and have, under that rule, been exposed to a certain philosophy of the State and its proper relation to minorities. This philosophy, which emerged in the 19th century in European powers to their overseas dependencies, and which, as a philosophy, was markedly different from the corresponding philosophy of Islam, was of very great importance to all religious minorities, and not least to the Christian minorities in the areas in question. Indeed it could be claimed that the particular mood or the Christian minorities in these areas today is a distinctive legacy from the previous imperial era.

But if the minorities have been conditioned by a certain political heritage, the State in each of these areas has been no less conditioned by a political environment which is very different in each case. These differences significantly modify the attitude of the State concerned to its minorities. Only as we sympathetically understand the problems facing the State in each of these areas can we at once do justice to the State and perhaps help the Christian minorities to adopt a constructive attitude to the 'powers that be'. *Generalisations about religious liberty are never of great value in themselves.* They can hardly apply to the particular situations here considered.

Malaysia is a partnership between two main races with very different characteristics, the Malays, who are Muslim, and the Chinese, whose religious tradition is a blend of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism. The partnership is an uneasy one, made the more uneasy in that the near numerical equality of the two races does not yield a balanced equilibrium. Over the years the Chinese population has been growing very rapidly, and it is reasonable to suppose that it may before long become a majority. This, together with the thrusting commercial vigour of the Chinese in contrast to the much more easy-going Malay temperament, makes for a precarious relationship. For this reason there is written into the Constitution a special position of predominance for members of the Malay community which can hardly be permanent. Meanwhile, the threat of hostility from Indonesia, and the inescapable fact of the traditional links of the Chinese with China, constitute formidable additional grounds for the State being extremely nervous about the further obstacles to homogeneity represented by religious and other minorities. Article 3 of the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya, now merged in Malaysia, reads, 'Islam is the religion of the Federation; but other religions may be practised in peace and harmony in any part of the Federation'. That is at once an aspiration, the staking of a claim, and a very strong hint to the other religions!

Pakistan is a quite different case. The very genesis of this nation lay in its claim to be a homogeneous religious state, and an Islamic one at that. The Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Pakistan states that 'Pakistan should be a democratic State based on Islamic principles of social justice'. It further states that it is the will of the people of Pakistan that 'The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam, should be fully observed in Pakistan', and that 'The Muslims of Pakistan should be enabled, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam'. Furthermore, when describing the principles of law-making, this Constitution states that 'No law should be repugnant to Islam'. All this is clear in its intention. It remains an interesting fact that in this Constitution no claim is explicitly made that Pakistan is a State whose religion is Islam. This is obviously inferred, but the door is left open, as we shall see, for a development which could in some circumstances produce a State very far removed from the 'traditional' Muslim understanding of what constitutes a Muslim State. The conservative elements in the nation have sensed this, and have been extremely vocal in their attempts to insist on the most rigid interpretation of what is, by design, a 'liberal' Constitution.

The Government of Pakistan has hitherto resisted the pressures of the conservatives, realising that the somewhat precarious economic and political situation of the nation calls for a unity which will hold the loyalty of all sections of the population, and not least of its minorities.

As to 'Freedom of Religion' the Constitution is quite explicit:

> "No Law should prevent the members of a religious community or denomination from professing, practising, or propagating, or from providing instruction in, their religion, or from conducting institutions for the purpose of or in connection with their religion".

Contrast this with the provision in the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya where article 11 (4) runs 'State law may control or restrict the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the Muslim religion'. The right to 'control' and 'restrict' is, in Malaya, regularly applied. But contrast with this, and with what obtains in many other Muslim countries, Pakistan is still the most 'liberal' in its attitude to its religious minorities.

The Southern Sudan in its turn presents a quite different picture from Malaysia and Pakistan. The present uneasy situation in the Southern Sudan is the result of a complex of forces which need understanding if the actions of the State are to be fairly interpreted. The Sudan is a vast area with no natural boundaries except the Red Sea on the East. The life-line of the country is the Nile. The fundamental problem of the rulers of the Sudan is to achieve a true unity for the whole country. History has not helped, least of all the history of the last century. A sharp cultural, religious and to a lesser extent racial division has separated the Arabised, Muslim North from the 'primitive' pagan South. The ugly history of slavery has left its mark upon the attitudes of both the North and the South. During the period of British rule the differences were accentuated, with this significant addition, that Christian missions were encouraged in the South and discouraged in the North.

While it can fairly be claimed that the encouragement of Christian missions in the South was a deliberate policy designed to help the South to catch up culturally with the North, the policy was misconceived in two respects. For far too long the educational policy of the British authorities attempted to make English the medium of educational advance in the South while Arabic was recognised as the language of the North. This in itself was divisive. The policy was changed only when it became obvious that it contradicted the need to achieve an overall unity. But in the second place British policy was *fatally* misconceived because it assumed a period, as long as a further fifty years, in which the progress of the South could be encouraged up to the point of equality with the North.

The position of the religious minorities in the Sudan can only be appreciated if the legitimate aim of the Government and the mistakes in trying to realise them are given equal consideration.

Northern Nigeria presents one more quite distinctive pattern. On the one hand it is part of the artificially constructed political unit called Nigeria, the offspring of the European scramble for Africa at the end of the nineteenth century. As part of the Federation of Nigeria, the Northern Region of necessity looks south. The main lines of communication, railways and roads and rivers all run North and South. This geographical fact, the practical unity of fifty years of British rule, and the Federal Constitution combine to make Nigeria a viable proposition both politically and economically, despite the great cultural, linguistic, tribal and religious differences of its peoples.

On the other hand Northern Nigeria has its most natural cultural and religious links with the Arab world and in particular with the Sudan. The great West-East 'Haj' route from Senegal and Sierra Leone to Mecca ran through Northern Nigeria and has done so for six centuries. Pilgrims in vast numbers have settled along this route. There are, for instance, half a million Nigerians permanently resident in the Sudan, themselves a significant minority group in that country. It used to be said that 'the pulse of Bornu beats unison with the pulse of the Nile Valley' and there is still substantial justification for believing that the ties of faith bind the Muslim two-thirds of the population of Northern Nigeria very closely to the rest of the Muslim world.

It should be noted, however, that over a large part of Northern Nigeria the penetration of Islam has largely coincided with the period of British rule. Otherwise than in the four Northern Emirates of Sokoto, Katsina, Kano and Bornu its spread southwards only took place within the last hundred years. There are great areas in the Zaria and Bida Emirates which are still pagan, as is the case also in what is known as the 'pagan belt'. The only considerable penetration further south has been among the Yoruba people of the Western Region. And the Islam of the Yorubas is significantly different in its social patterns from the Islam of the Hausa and Fulani peoples of the North. Ilorin and Ibadan are not seriously interested in what people may be thinking in Khartoum or Cairo.

If we add to this picture of two divergent 'pulls', North-South and West-East, the still essentially feudal system of rule in Northern Nigeria, then the crucial question for the future of Nigeria, and for the Christian minorities in Northern Nigeria, is whether the Muslim North is going to come to terms with the 'Christian' South, and within its own regional government become, in matters religious, flexibly liberal after the pattern of Pakistan.

The above description of the very real differences between these four areas will have served to show how dangerous it is to imagine that any generalisations about their Christian minorities are likely to be true, either with regard to their religious freedom, or to their opportunities of being treated as full citizens able to offer their service throughout the whole range of the nation's life. Perhaps in these areas such freedom will be found to be fully possible only in a 'secular' State in which the word 'secular' signifies not indifference to religion, but a refusal to give privileges to any single religion. But there are relative degrees of freedom to exercise citizenship, and it is with these that the rest of this article will be concerned.

* * *

Lord Acton in *The History of Freedom and Other Essays* wrote that 'The most certain test by which we can judge whether a country is really free is the amount of security enjoyed by minorities[1]. The key word in that quotation is 'security'. All citizens of a State must share in the vicissitudes of their nation's history. War, pestilence and famine when they occur are no respecters of persons. But where these are absent men seek certain basic securities, and without them find it difficult to live the good life. Security of livelihood, the right to work for a fair wage; security from arbitrary arrest, the right to fair trial; security of home and property, the right to a 'life of one's own'; security of worship, the right to approach God in one's own way; security of opinion, the right to communicate with one's fellow men; these aspects of security, with their implications, and the extent to which they are enjoyed, are the real test of whether or not a minority community is free. And where minorities are not free a question mark has to be placed against the actual freedom of the nation concerned. For a discontented minority is a threat to the security of the whole. No nation can be safe which is part 'slave', part 'free'.

In his recent book *The Basis of Religious Liberty*, Carillo de Albornoz has a passage worth quoting in this context, for it goes far towards describing the psychic factor in security. He writes—

> Man holds a unique position of dignity and responsibility in his environment. The distinction shows itself in numerous capabilities which equip him for responsibility.

He has a large and increasing dominion over the world of life and matter.

He has unique capacity for personal and cultural growth.

The progressive realisation of his potentialities calls for freedom to cultivate his mind and draw on all resources.

He is gifted for and finds satisfaction in creative effort. He needs freedom, including religious freedom, to conceive ideas, project his imagination and formulate his aspirations.

He has capacity for making moral judgments and thereby developing personal character. Enforced conformity is antithetical to the freedom of choice by which he fulfils his responsibility.

He has capacity for voluntary and even sacrificial service. The freedom to respond to the need of one's fellow-man is of highest value to human life and to human relationships.

Moreover, these powers of dominion, growth and creative effort do not exist in isolation. They are aspects of the personality, and they become fully effective only as the personality becomes rooted in an adequate faith. Freedom of access to the sources of faith, freedom of inquiry and discussion, and freedom to profess, exercise and share religious and philosophical insights are therefore essential to human well-being. In isolation man cannot achieve the growth and creativeness which are commensurate with his dignity and responsibility[2].

The sub-heading under which this passage occurs is 'The Dignity and Responsibility of Man'. It is indeed in the light of man's dignity and his responsibility that we must test all conditions of human life. No human society, however professedly free, can evade the challenge of this standard as being a true test of the conditions of its citizens. Perhaps, indeed, by this standard no nation is the world is yet really free. That somewhat searching observation may be allowed to temper in what follows anything which appears critical of the present position in the countries here being studied.

The patent fact which we have to take into account is that in all these areas the Christian minorities are nervous, in several of them very nervous indeed. The grounds of this condition of mind would seem to be three-fold. . . .

(To be continued in Part II)

From the Young

Confrontation as seen by a Batu Lintang student (reprinted from their magazine, "The Cauldron", 1965).

My Fearful Experience during the Revolt

"Dearie, if you are tired, go to bed now", said mother in a commanding voice, yet gently. I had been shopping the whole evening for the next day's party. I was indeed very tired.

The night was perfect for sleeping and I was in dreamland within a second. "Tong, tong", struck the grandfather clock in the hall. Two o'clock! It was almost morning. What sort of speech should I give that evening? How could I face the audience? This was at the back of my mind as I tossed about in bed. "Bang, bang, bang . . ." I could hear this quite distinctly, and I was quite sure it was from the town area. Series of shots continued, stopped and started again. "Goodness gracious me," I told myself, "tonight the men must have shot a lot of dogs and the roads must be flooded with blood".

The morning was cool and quiet. The baker-man did not turn up. After breakfast, mother requested me to drive my sister to the clinic. We were surprised to see many cars in town. "Oh bother", I carelessly answered my mother's query, "it might be a state funeral". I then dropped in at a friend's house to deliver a wedding parcel.

My mother was happy and thankful when she saw me again. She looked so pale. I looked at her anxiously. She told me that there was fighting in town and asked me not to go there.

Fighting? What's there to be afraid of? I went home, parked the car, and began to cycle to town after telling my brother about the fighting. In the distance I could see a disorderly crowd and many cars along the road to town. It must be a very big fight. I was very anxious to see who was involved.

"Miss, miss!" I heard the voices of girls calling. I slowed down. "Miss, you had better come down from your bicycle quickly. You will be locked up in the police station if you cycle into town". I looked at the three girls inquiringly, perplexed. The eldest explained that there were armed soldiers everywhere and that many people had been locked up in the police compound. "What? A revolt? I never! Goodness!" I was thunderstruck. Just as they had said, the red, white and green flag of the T.N.K.U. was flying over the town. The police station was captured. It was rebellion. Brunei, the most peaceful country in the world! As we approached the market, I saw green-uniformed men carrying guns, clubs, and other weapons, and the vegetable-sellers were running around distractedly.

Reaching home, I discovered that my grandfather and brother were missing. Their safety was uncertain. My uncle had gone to Kuala Belait, a town ten miles away which the rebels were trying to capture. The road had been closed. I was frightened by what may have happened to him.

Workers and their wives, who had gone to the market in the morning, had been locked up. School children too. Some of the workers, fortunate enough to escape, hid in their friends' homes until the rebellion was over.

The night was full of terrible sounds and frightening sights. Sunday, December 8, was tense and quiet. The streets were deserted, except for the rebels with guns, riding in cars and enjoying themselves. They were the masters now. My most frightening experience was after dinner. A car with five passengers came to a dead stop at our road junction. The people in it were looking towards our house. We were siting outside on the verandah. Were they coming for the males in our family? What would they do with them? We breathed a sigh of thanks when the car moved away.

Monday: provisions were running low and we could not tell how long the rebellion would last. Since there were people carrying baskets into town, I decided to pluck up my courage and shop, too. My bravery was really an act as I walked along the road. Suddenly I came face to face with a man who carried a rifle. "Apa mahu?" asked the man, staring at me. My eyes strayed nervously toward the vegetable market which was in a disorderly state. "Boleh saya masok sini beli makanan ihah?" I asked with my teeth shattering. I was thirty dollars poorer when I left the shop with my things. When I reached home, having walked past trucks full of the green-uniformed men, I collapsed in a heap. Never again, I thought. That night bullets hissed in the distance for hours.

There was a little ray of sunshine on Tuesday. We sighted green-jacketed English soldiers. Most unfortunate was a man who came out of his hiding place and ran from the soldiers. They opened fire on him. Stray bullets went through our bedroom and bathroom.

At last we saw there was hope of life again. Airplanes, four in all, flew swiftly over the rooftops of the town. The powerful sound of them seemed to shake our houses as they flew over. They swooped like eagles seeking their prey and shot up into the sky again faster than you could wink your eyes.

For nights I was afraid that the rebels would attack our house. I slept with an iron bar in my bedroom. But time went quickly, and order was restored again. Gradually we became less afraid of darkness, less worried about what each day would bring. Happiness reigned in almost every heart. Life returned to its usual clam and happy routine, but the people of Brunei will never forget the day of the rebellion, December 8, 1962.

DORIA HAN, A2.

How the Tortoise Lost His Flute

by

BENEDICT SANDIN

This story links up with the previous story — A Dayak Tale, ("How the Bear Cheated the Tortoise and How the Tortoise got his revenge") in the Gazette *of December 31.*

Immediately after the death of the Honey Bear, the Tortoise walked away. Some months afterwards, he came again along the same road, and he saw the Honey Bear's carcase. He took a bone of his (the Honey Bear's) paw with him for his flute. But as he could not make the flute holes in the bone himself, he asked the white ants to do it for him. The white ants agreed to bore the holes and when they had done it, they returned the bone to the Tortoise.

On receiving it, the Tortoise said to the white ants, "As you have bored the holes in the Honey Bear's bone for me, so from today onwards you may enjoy yourselves by feeding on all dead palms and trees." And so it is due to this command of the Tortoise, that the white ants ("*Sampok*") will feed on rotten palms and trees forever and ever.

The Tortoise then returned to his house. He played his flute day after day. One day, as he was playing it, the sound was heard by Raja Nyumboh[1] from his dwelling place on the top of the *tapang* tree. "Who is playing a very fine music on the flute?" he asked himself.

The Tortoise continued to play his flute. The higher the sunrise, the merrier was the sound of his music. Being attracted by the flute, Raja Nyumboh descended from the top of the *tapang* tree to the ground.

As he walked towards the sound of the flute, he finally came to a hut. On seeing him coming along, the Tortoise asked him to come in and take a seat in the hut.

As Raja Nyumboh was seated, he said to the Tortoise that the sound of his flute was very beautiful. He asked whether he could be allowed to blow it. The Tortoise said that the flute was his only toy. He could not allow anyone else to play with it. The Tortoise played his flute again which delighted Raja Nyumboh very much.

On hearing the sweet music of the Tortoise's flute, Raja Nyumboh again asked whether he could be allowed to play it. "If you want to play it you can provided that I hold the end of your tail, so that you cannot run away", said the Tortoise.

Raja Nyumboh agreed with the Tortoise's proposal, so he started to blow it. At first he blew it hard which made the flute to produce a bad sound, On hearing its bad sound, Raja Nyumboh begged the Tortoise to hold his tail further at its end, in order to give him more space for breathing. The Tortoise agreed. He held the further end of Raja Nyumboh's tail. While the Tortoise held the end of his tail, Raja Nyumboh blew the flute better, which gave much a nicer sound. On hearing the result, Raja Nyumboh again asked the Tortoise to move his grip to the very end of his tail. Again the Tortoise agreed. But as Raja Nyumboh was about to blow the flute, instead of blowing it, he jumped away and took the flute with him to the top of the *tapang* tree. Seeing that he had been cheated by Raja Nyumboh, the Tortoise started crying and begged Raja Nyumboh to return his flute, but the latter would not give it back to him.

HOW THE CRAB REGAINED THE FLUTE.

As the Tortoise was weeping, there came towards his hut a large Crab as big as a "*tanggui seraong*" hat. "Why do you weep, friend"? asked the Crab. "Oh, why not", answered the Tortoise, "because Raja Nyumboh has snatched away my flute and taken it to his place at the top of the *tapang* tree". "Well do not weep", answered the Crab, "because I may help to get it back for you". Hearing this the Tortoise stopped weeping. The Crab climbed the *tapang* tree to fetch the flute for him. As he approached Raja Nyumboh who was sitting on the bough of the tree playing the flute, the Crab cried: Pit!pit!pit!pit!

Hearing the faint sound of pit!pit!pit!pit! one of Raja Nyumbohs grandchildren, who gathered around him, asked what was the sound below them? "Oh grandson, it is the squealing of the branch of the tree at midday", he told him. After the Crab made the sound again, his grandchildren asked what it was. Raja Nyumboh replied that this was the usual sound of the tree branches at midday;—"and nothing else", he said.

The Crab came up nearer and finally pinched at the testicles of Raja Nyumboh with his pincers. Raja Nyumboh was surprised indeed with the pain. He instantly stamped on the Crab below him and dropped the flute at the same time. The Crab fell down to the ground together with the flute, which had been dropped by Raja Nyumboh.

Iban Version

Sereta udah parai Beruang, Tekura lalu mupok bejalai. Nyau lama udah nya, alai iya bisi baru bejalai nengah jalai nya. Leboh iya datai ba rangkah Beruang, iya lalu ngambi tulang lengan ka digaga iya ka kesuling. Tang laban iya empu enda tau nebok lubang, nya alai iya lalu nginjau sampok nebok ka iya. Udah tembu lubang tebok sampok, sida lalu mulai ka tulang ngagai Tekura baru. Nyadi ko Tekura nganu sampok, "laban kita udah nebok tulang Beruang ka aku, nya alai ka upah kita, ari saharitu kita beridup nebok repok batang". Nya alai laban ari asoh Tekura, datai ka belama jeman pen sampok endang beridup ka batang burok berari ari.

Udah tembu nya Tekura mulai ka diri ka rumah iya. Iya seruran nyepu kesuling besahari sahari. Nyadi hari siti nyawa kesuling iya didinga Raja Nyumboh ari rumah iya dipuchok tapang. Sapa ke nyepu kesuling, ko ati Raja Nyumboh, ninga kesuling Tekura ngenjing taung-taung berari ari.

Tekura seruran nyepu kesuling iya berari ari. Tinggi agi hari nyaris agi ga nyawa kesuling iya didinga. Nyau ka leju iya ke tetengok ninga nyawa kesuling, Raja Nyumboh pen lalu nurun ga ari puchok tapang.

Datai ditanah, iya lalu bejalai ngiga tunga kuing nyawa kesuling. Enda lama udah nya, alai iya datai ba langkau sabuah. Meda iya datai, Tekura lalu ngasoh iya tama—dudok. Tama Raja Nyumboh lalu dudok. Ko iya nganu Tekura, "manah endar nyawa kesuling nuan sambi". "Ngasoh aku nyepu nuan?", ko Raja Nyumboh. "Enggai", ko Tekura, "laban ka samina tu ayam aku". Udah nya sepu Tekura baru ga kesuling iya. Raja Nyumboh tetengok endar ninga. Iya lalu ngumbok minta diri nebah ngagai Tekura. "Enti nuan ka nebah tau ga, tang enggai ka nuan ngakal, aku enggai enda bepegai ba iko sirat nuan", ko Tekura, "enggai ka nuan naban ka iya. Deka Raja Nyumboh ninga nya, tang sepu iya terubah balat endar, lak ka nyawa kesuling nya benat. Ninga nyawa jai, ko iya, "sambi, nama sepu aku tak enda nyaris deh?". "Uji

(1) Chief of the monkeys.

pegai ka ujong ka agi iko sirat awak ka lantang agi alai aku ngesoh ka seput", ko iya. Deka ga Tekura, pegai iya ka ujong agi ga iko sirat Raja Nyumboh. Sepu Raja Nyumboh kesuling, dinga tak nyaris nyawa. "Nyah! manah agi nyawa kesuling sambi, uji pegai ka ujong agi iko sirat, awak ka lantang agi alai aku ngesoh ka seput", ko Raja Nyumboh. Deka ga Tekura, pegai iya ka ujong agi ga iko sirat Raja Nyumboh. Leboh Tekura megai puting iko sirat, alai Raja Nyumboh lalu engkechit rari naban ka kesuling ka puchok tapang. Datai din baru iya nyepu kesuling nya baru. Meda diri diakal Raja Nyumboh baka nya, Tekura lalu nyabak teki-teki ngangau ka Raja Nyumboh ngasoh iya mulai ka kesuling. Tang Raja Nyumboh enggai mulai ka kesuling nya baru ngagai iya.

GERAMA NGULIH KA KESULING.

Nyadi leboh tudah Tekura benong teki-teki nyabak, alai datai Gerama bulih mesai tanggui seraong ngagai langkau iya. "Nama utai disabak ka nuan sambi?", ko Gerama. "Ni aku enda nyabak", ko Tekura, "ka kesuling aku udah ditaban ka Raja Nyumboh ka puchok tapang". "Eh! nadai nya utai disabak ka", ko Gerama, "lagi aku ngambi iya ka nuan". Ninga jako Gerana, Tekura lalu ngetu nyabak. Gerama pen lalu mupok niki ka puchok tapang. Nyau semak ba dan ka endor Raja Nyumboh nyepu kesuling, nya baru iya bemunyi pit!pit!pit!pit!

Ninga utai bemunyi pit!pit!pit! siko ari bala uchu iya ke gempuru dia nanya ka nama utai ke bemunyi. O uchu! "tapang berikok tengah hari nya", ko saut Raja Nyumboh. Enda lama udah nya, bemunyi baru ga Gerama. Ninga uchu iya nanya ka nama utai ke bemunyi, iya madah ka endang munyi tapang berikok tengah hari,—nadai utai bukai nya ko iya.

Udah nya niki ka atas agi ga Gerama, lalu nyepit telu pelir Raja Nyumboh. Tekenyit Raja Nyumboh ensepi utai tak pedis, lalu ditumpu iya Gerama baroh iya. Tudah Geram alalu laboh, kesuling pen lalu tebel-engka ga laboh ka tanah.

A Land Dayak Reconciliation Ceremony (Tungu Rubi)

by

R. NYANDOH

Some women of Tapuh village considered they had been insulted by certain men. A meeting was planned where the village elders could decide who was really at fault and should be fined.

Early on this May morning, the accused men, Ayih, Raseh, Laha, Lunge, Janggi, Kayei, and Kihing, whose ages varied between twenty four and thirty three years, were up preparing the food fines. They made a bench to support two large plates on which salted pig and fish were placed. Meat and fish was also hung at the side of the bench, then it was carried to the longhouse. Children accompanied them, beating drums, until Limot and Ajang's section of the outer verandah was reached, for this was where the ceremony was to be held.

Seven elders from this and other nearby villages watched while the food fines were hung on a long pole. These foods were arranged in order: one whole salted Sirungos fish, salted wild pig with skin and fat intact, more salted pork, one whole salted Samah fish, two complete wild pig skins, another salted Samah fish, some sliced wild boar, two whole salted Bantah fish. The village elders, representing the accused men, discussed the case and decided they should first feign ignorance of the whole affair. But if the case went overwhelmingly against the men, they would agree to punishment by fine.

Meanwhile the women who said they had been insulted — Kujin, Lain, Luwai, Rantai, Jai, Kuna, and Bareng, — were also preparing their fines on the outer verandah. They arranged eighteen sticks of *pangkang* (glutinous rice) in three bundles, with two more sticks supported on top. A five foot long twist of tobacco was draped over this arrangement. Plates of cooked eggs and cakes, three kettle measures of tuak wine, three jars of tuak wine, and a large dish of *pangkang* pieces were laid on the floor between the men and women. Added to all this was a big cockerel which the women had killed and dried.

Six older village women, all priestesses, were present to champion their female friends. They accused the men of using insulting language and behaviour. Ayih had made an image of the female genitals on the local plank bridge.. He later made another image and painted it red with lime and betel-nut water. The seven men together had rudely suggested that the concrete block at the bathing place had been broken by female genitals. Also that the water had dried up in summer, the womens' genital organs having drunk it. Despite such insults, the women had not retaliated. But they thought the men should be punished in the traditional way by having to eat, at one sitting, all food and drink laid before them.

The men delayed a little by arguing; however everyone knew they were at fault in this matter and they finally agreed to accept punishment. The salted pig and fish was handed to the women and special rites were observed to show that no bad feeling remained. The men and women danced together, passing the food back and forth between them, while drums and gongs were beaten. This lasted an hour. The women then distributed the mens' gifts amongst themselves, while the seven young men settled down to the long eating and drinking session. It took them three hours to get everything down; there was much shouting as they got fuller and more drunk.

Afterwards there was Malay and Dayak dancing, and the women challenged the men to a singing contest. Merry-making continued throughout the night, and even though the gongs were removed, the party continued under its own momentum until the next evening.

The taboo on all work and indulgence (including sex) which followed this *Tungu Rubi* ceremony lasted four nights. This was in 1953, when I recorded the whole thing at my own village, Tapuh, Serian district.

A Distribution Study of the Chinese of Sarawak

By

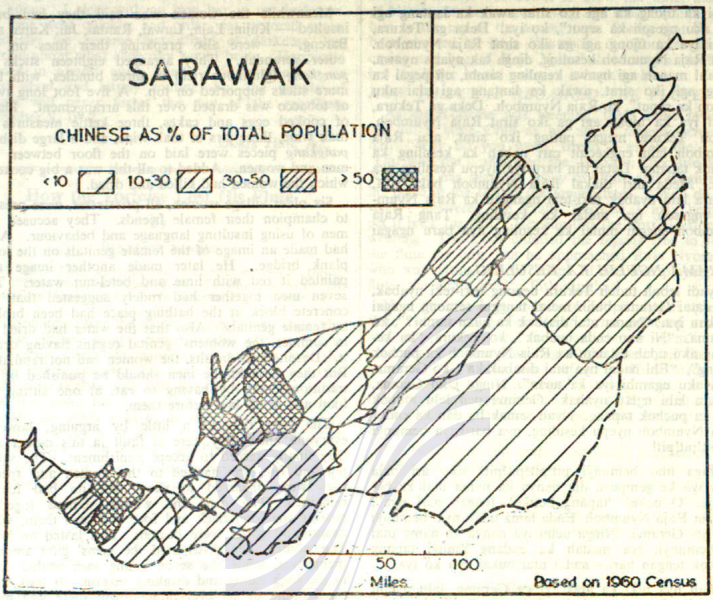
JUDITH PALMER

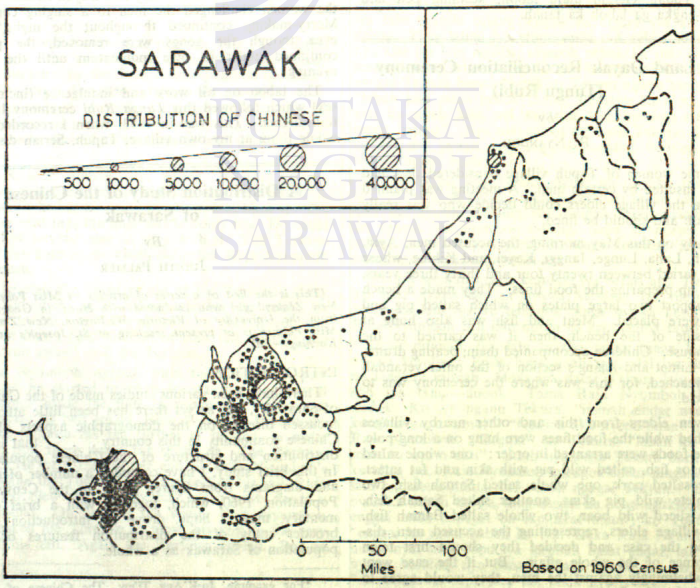
[*This is the first of a series of articles by Miss Palmer, a New Zealand girl who graduated with Hons. in Geography from the University of Victoria, Wellington, New Zealand. Miss Palmer is at present teaching at St. Joseph's School, Kuching.—Ed*]

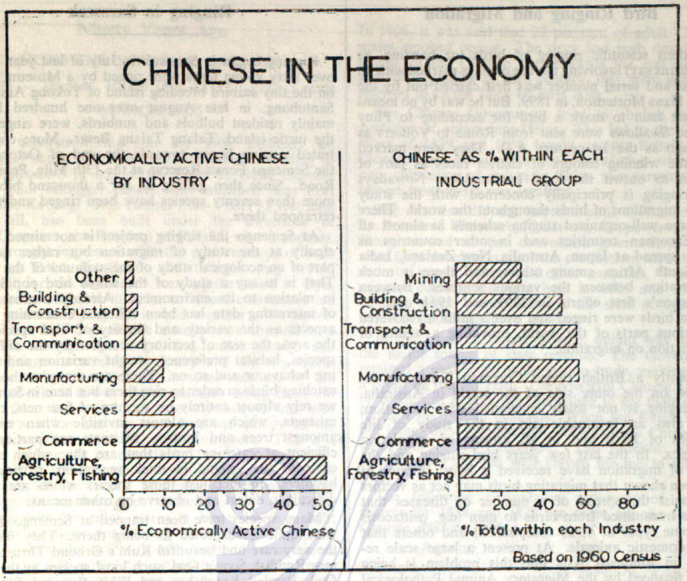
INTRODUCTION

There have been various studies made of the Chinese of Sarawak*, but as yet there has been little attention focussed directly on the demographic aspects of the Chinese community in this country . . . that is the distribution and structure of the Chinese population. In this brief study, I have compiled a number of maps and diagrams from figures given in the Census of Population, 1960, which, together with a brief commentary, may, I hope, prove an introduction to a broader study of the distribution features of the population of Sarawak as a whole.

*For example, Ju-K'Ang Ti'en: The Chinese of Sarawak: A Study of social structure, 1953.


SARAWAK
CHINESE AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION
< 10
10-30
30-50
> 50
0
50
100
Miles
Based on 1960 Census


SARAWAK
DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE
500
1000
5000
10,000
20,000
40,000
0
50
100
Miles
Based on 1960 Census



The total population of Sarawak as enumerated by the Census of 1960, was 744,932. The following was the division into the main communities:

Malay	129,300,	(17.4% total)
Melanau	44,661,	(6.0% total)
Sea Dayak	237,741,	(31.9% total)
Land Dayak	57,619,	(7.7% total)
Other Indigenous	37,931,	(5.1% total)
Chinese	229,154,	(30.8% total)
Others	8,123,	(1.1% total)

The fact that the Chinese community forms such a large percentage of the total population of the country, should in itself be sufficient recommendation for a closer study of the structure of this community.

I propose to divide my study into two parts: the first examines the location of the community, and the second will examine the structure of that community in terms of age and sex.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHINESE IN SARAWAK

The first map shows the distribution of Chinese according to the Census divisions.

Almost 75 per cent of Sarawak's population lives in the more coastal areas of the south-west, with the main settlements in coastal locations or on navigable rivers. The greater part of Sarawak is of course still covered by forest, and inhabited only by scattered indigenous peoples. The Chinese community is also clearly coastal in location. A more striking feature is its urban nature . . . over 67,000 Chinese live in the three largest towns (Kuching, Sibu, Miri) and this accounts for nearly one-third of the total population. In Kuching the Chinese account for 72 per cent of the total population of the urban area; in Sibu they account for approximately 76 per cent of the total: and in Miri, 61 per cent. A further 77,000 Chinese live in the rural areas surrounding these three urban areas: i.e.

Kuching rural	...	...	...	38,433
Sibu rural	...	...	...	29,349
Miri rural	...	...	...	8,420

Thus, not only does the Chinese community follow the general pattern of coastal location but is even more strikingly concentrated.

The urban concentration is of course suggested by the economic role of the Chinese community in Sarawak. In figure 2, the right-hand diagram indicates that over 80 per cent of those engaged in commerce in Sarawak are Chinese, and over half of those in manufacturing and services.

The left-hand diagram on the other had, indicates that over 50 per cent of the economically active Chinese population are engaged in agriculture, so that, while the Chinese population are numerically dominant in the towns, there is a large Chinese rural element. The rural Chinese are, however still found largely near the towns. . . a further 34 per cent of the Chinese total lives, as we have seen, in the rural districts surrounding the three main towns. The districts of Kuching, Miri and Sibu thus account for some 63 per cent of the total Chinese population of Sarawak.

It is not intended here to investigate the historical or economic forces which have produced this distribution pattern, but in view of the Chinese dominance in the urban areas, it is important to remember the correlation between urban living and a high standard of living. Especially in a young, developing country like Sarawak, services and facilities such as medical and educational, for example, are as yet largely confined to the urban centres. . . or are at least notably better than in rural areas. In the interests of racial harmony, therefore, it is important that a real attempt should be made to initiate development on as broad a front as possible, and not confine it to urban areas as has been the case in so many of the "emergent" countries.

Bird Ringing and Migration

Modern scientific ringing of birds (or banding, as Americans say) involving the use of rings marked with an address and serial number was first carried out by the Dane, Hans Mortenson, in 1899. But he was by no means the first man to mark a bird for according to Pliny marked Swallows were sent from Rome to Volterrs as long ago as the 1st century A.D. They were marked with the winning colours of chariot races as part of a plan to outwit the local bookmakers. Nowadays bird ringing is principally concerned with the study of the migrations of birds throughout the world. There are large well-organised ringing schemes in almost all the European countries and in other countries as widely spread as Japan, Australia, New Zealand, India and South Africa among others; and there is much co-operation between the various schemes. Between Mortenson's first efforts in 1899 and 1961 over 30 million birds were ringed and over a million recovered in various parts of the world, providing a wealth of information on migration.

Recently a British ringed Common Tern was recovered on the other side of the world in Australia. But ringing is not solely concerned with migration; it is also an invaluable aid in the study of life histories of birds and in all aspects of population dynamics. In the last few years bird ringing and the study of migration have received a boost because it has been shown that migrating birds may act as vectors and assist the spread of a number of diseases that can be transmitted from birds to man (e.g. psittacosis and some types of virus encephalitis) and others that affect domestic animals. At present a large scale research in southeast Asia into this problem is being partly financed by the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey of the United States Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. A leaflet issued by them is reproduced below.

T.H.

MIGRATORY ANIMALS

PATHOLOGICAL SURVEY



Note the ring on this bird's leg!

Throughout the world, more than 6,000,000 wild birds have now been banded with numbered leg-rings. If you find such a bird dead, please return the ring to the address stamped on it, or to:

Migratory Animals Pathological Survey

University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Please record the locality and the date on which the dead bird was found.

This will help to increase our knowledge of the journeys and habits of migratory birds.

Thank you.

Ringing in Sarawak

Ringing began in Sarawak in July of last year when over sixty young terns were ringed by a Museum team on the tiny seabird breeding island of Tokong Ara near Santubong; in late August over one hundred birds, mainly resident bulbuls and sunbirds, were ringed on the turtle island, Talang Talang Besar. More concentrated ringing began towards the end of October in the Semengo Forest Reserve at the 13th Mile, Penrissen Road. Since then getting on for a thousand birds of more than seventy species have been ringed and many retrapped there.

At Semengo the ringing project is not aimed principally at the study of migration but rather is one part of an ecological study of the avifauna of the area. That is to say a study of the whole bird population in relation to its environment. Already a great deal of interesting data has been collected concerning such aspects as the variety and density of bird species in the area, the size of territory occupied by the different species, habitat preference, weight variation and feeding behaviour and so on. There are many methods of catching birds in order to ring them but here in Sarawak we rely almost entirely on the use of fine nets, called mistnets, which are almost invisible when erected amongst trees and bushes. Mistnets are particularly efficient at catching birds that are shy, which skulk close to the ground in thick vegetation, particularly babblers. In fact just those species which are most difficult to detect and observe by other means.

Many species have been trapped at Semengo which were quite unsuspected as being there. They include the very rare and beautiful Kuhl's Ground Thrush, the rare Reddish Scop's Owl, such local species as the Bay Owl, Banded Kingfisher and White-throated Babbler, the usually submontane Orange-breasted Flycatcher and, perhaps most surprising of all, the montane Brown White-throated Bulbul never before found in Borneo below 2,000 feet. In fact interesting and unexpected facts are being turned up almost every day.

M.F.

RENCHANGAN MENYELIDEKI

BURONG MENGEMBARA



Perhatikan gelang di-kaki burong ini!

Di-seluroh dunia, lebeh daripada 6,000,000 burong liar telah di-gelangkan pada kaki-nya dengan berbagai-bagai angka. Kalau sa-siapa terjumpa dengan bangkai burong itu, ia-nya di-minta mengembalikan gelang-nya kapada alamat tertulis di-dalam-nya atau pun kapada:

Renchangan Menyelideki Burong Mengembara

University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.

Tolong tuliskan juga tempat dan haribulan yang mana bangkai burong itu telah di-jumpai.

Demikian akan di-tambah lagi pengetahuan kita mengenai perjalanan dan keadaan burong mengembara.

Terima kaseh.

THE SARAWAK MUSEUM ACTS AS A LOCAL AGENT FOR THIS SCHEME AND RINGS OR ENQUIRIES MAY BE FORWARDED TO c/o CURATOR, SARAWAK MUSEUM, KUCHING.

PUSTAKA NEGERI SARAWAK

Ninety Years Ago

FROM THE SARAWAK GAZETTE

No. 98 Tuesday, March 16th, 1875 Price 5 cents

MARCH, 1875

We understand that on the 19th February an outrigger canoe built after the model and according to the dimensions of one of the Point de Galle Government pilot outrigger canoes, was launched near Fort Charles, Kabong. This curious little vessel 32 feet long over all, has been built under the directions of Mr. Chapman, the Resident of Kalaka, who it appears, was strongly impressed with the performances of such craft at Point de Galle, and thought they would do well for the boisterous seas on the coast at Oya, Mukah, and Bintulu in order to secure communication with steamers laying off in bad weather. We understand the trial trip of this novelty was considered a success, although she sailed and pulled slowly, and her outrigger seemed to be heavy and dip too much. This is to be accounted for in some measure by the wood of which it was made, not only being fresh cut from the jungle and consequently heavy, but also doubtless it has not the same buoyant quality as the domba wood used at Galle for outriggers. This is a matter that could be remedied. The little craft however, sailed upright except when pitching to the rise and fall of the swells and waves, she was taken through the breakers and beached without any water coming over her sides, stern, or bows. With a light buoyant outrigger considering the shape of the craft, good speed under sail with oars ought to be obtained, and as for her power for either breasting the waves or running in with them, our correspondent informs us that they were quite satisfactory. A well built Point de Galle canoe would not perhaps be a bad class of craft for the mouths of some of our rivers, and since the experiment has been tried at Kalaka, there may be found others who will take it up.

Pieces from the Brooke Past—XI

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

by

LOH CHEE YIN
(Archivist)

Opium

The largest state revenue in Sarawak during the Brooke regime derived from "farms", i.e. opium, gambling, arrack and pawn farms of which opium was the most important.

When opium is mentioned one usually associates it with Chinese. L. V. Helms, the first manager of Borneo Company, which helped to create a modern State of Sarawak, naively appraised the Chinese: "'A Chinaman is willing to work on condition that he is well fed. . . He must have his tea, tobacco, opium, and samsu (a spirit distilled from rice) and, when he has ready money, he must gamble. He is, therefore, an excellent subject to tax, and from the opium, arrack and gambling farms the Sarawak Treasury was largely replenished. The Dayaks and Malays are but poor subjects to tax; they work little and require little.'" (See H. Longhurst, *The Borneo Story;* London, 1956, p.25).

Perhaps it is not out of place to trace briefly the history of this Chinese obsession to the narcotic.

Opium was introduced into China by the Arabs in the 13th Century. At first it was used entirely as medicinal purposes. In the 17th century opium smoking began and rapidly spread and imports, especially from India—through the East India Company—increased. In 1906, it was said that 27 per cent of adult Chinese males smoked opium. The drug had such devastating effects on the Chinese that towards the end of 19th and the beginning of 20th century, they were generally referred to as the "sick of East Asia."

The Chinese Government tried to abolish the importation of opium into China. This led to the Opium Wars of 1839 and 1856 fought against Britain. The Chinese were defeated in both wars, after which not only cultivation of opium in China was permitted, but import from India was legalised.

The situation did not improve until 1909 when, led by President Theodore Roosevelt, 13 powers met in Shanghai and at the convention international rules were formulated to control the production, manufacture and the use of opium and other narcotics. Two subsequent conventions were held in 1925 and 1931 in Geneva, which greatly affected the sales of opium in Sarawak as we shall see later.

In the reign of James Brooke, opium was already the major source of state revenue. The Government retained a monopoly in the opium trade, making on it a profit of 100 per cent. The powerful Chinese kongsis or syndicates at Bau were unwilling to get their supply through the official channels. When the Rajah forced the issue, they rebelled and the infamous Chinese insurrection of 1857 erupted. The incident and its consequences are too well known for me to mention here.

The following comparative statement of revenue returns for 1874 and 1873 are taken for the *Sarawak Gazette*, March, 1875:

Revenue	*1874*	*1873*
Farms	$ 64,488.30	$ 66,406.15
Custom's Duties	20,584.57	20,761.53
Ass'mt and Ct. receipts	17,144.12	13,146.00
Land sales	—	505.50
Mining Royalties	18,344.20	19,641.76
Dayak Revenue and Taxes	35,970.68	36,464.90
Buoy and Light dues	416.53	579.35
S.S. *Royalist*	28,264.17	24,390.89
Miscellaneous	1,944.41	1,969.05
Increase of debt	—	1,817.02
	$187,156.98	$185,682.15

The editorial of the same issue states:

". . . . The largest item in the local revenue of Sarawak is placed under the head of Farms, i.e. Opium, Gambling, Arrack and Pawn. These farms are principally held by Chinese, and the same mode of indirect taxation exists in Dutch Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Singapore, and in most eastern countries.

There is no doubt this is the best means to adopt in levying duties on luxuries, but at the same time the system of farming opium at a high rate, allowing the former to put an exorbitant price on that article, which—deprecate it as we may—is as necessary to a Chinaman as his food, is a palpable error in political economy, as it must tend to stop Chinese immigration, and this, with a view to the development of eastern countries, should be encouraged by every possible means. . . ."

The Farms Orders of July 1885 decreed that the previously Government held farms (opium, gambling and arrack) would in future be let by tender for period of three years. The first successful contractor was Ong Ewe Hui and Co., which signed an agreement with the Rajah for the period from July 1885 to June 1888. The price quoted was $13,600.00 per month, i.e. $163,200.00 per year, an enormous amount in those days. The contractor had the exclusive right to import and sale of opium and arrack and to run gambling houses.

On 1st July 1924, a new order was issued—the Opium Monopoly Order, which transferred the import, preparation, sale and export of opium to Government as a Government Monopoly. More strict control was exercised and for the first time opium smokers were registered and issued with pass books.

A 1929 report on opium by the Ag. Controller, Government Monopolies, shows some interesting statistics:

1929

Raw opium imported:

Benares opium	... ...	76 chests
Persian opium	... ...	50 chests
Total	...	126 chests

Sales of opium	... ...	156,802.1 tahils
Cash received	... ...	$1,254,416.80
Net revenue ...	... ...	$ 761,166.54
Number of smokers	...	4,664

NOTE: The raw opium is prepared for smoking by prolonged boiling with water and removing impurities in the form of scum, by evaporating and lastly by a process of toasting. The final product is called *chandoo* which was the form smoked in Sarawak.

At this period, Government was offering free medical treatment to those addicts who cared to offer themselves to be weaned of the habit. The Controller continued:

". . . . In all, however, only 40 persons offered themselves to be weaned. I am indebted to the Principal Medical Officer for the following report:—

(a) The position is in a measure satisfactory and, as far as one is aware, some permanent results are being obtained. Forty cases were treated during the year 1929 and of that number three relapsed and returned for further treatment.

(b) The first three days of the treatment are the most irksome to the patients and during this period detention under lock and key is essential, otherwise patients abscond or may be supplied with opium illicitly.

(c) A generous diet is given (Type F, e.g.: White rice, fresh fish, beef or pork, fresh vegetables, bananas or orange) and the following dose of mixture is given 4-hourly:—

Pot. Brom	... ...	gr. 20
Ac. H. Br. dil	...	m. 15
Glycerine	... ...	m. 20
Liq. Atropin	...	m. ¼
Tr. Lavand	... ...	m. 20
Aq. Chlorof.	... ...	ad.

The average duration of the course is four weeks.

(d) It is essential to be sure that cases of opium smokers who ask for treatment are genuine, and not merely seeking a month's rest cure at Government expense. . . ."

Due to the International Conventions relating to dangerous drugs signed at Geneva in 1925 and 1931, the Rajah finally issued the Order No. 0-4 (opium), 1931 which aimed to decrease (but not stop) the sales of opium in the country. The new order carried the following changes:

1. The Office of the Controller of Government Monopolies ceased to exist on 31st December, 1931, and the functions in respect of the Opium Monopoly were assumed by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs from 1st January, 1932.
2. A daily ration of *chandoo* was issued to each registered smoker. The amount was determined by the Commissioner in each case.
3. Smoking was to be carried out only in Government registered divans.
4. No minor was allowed into the opium divan.
5. A stricter control on shipping of opium and heavier penalties for offenders.

Yet in 1940, the number of registered smokers had increased to 5,819 (Chinese: 5,749, Indian and Arab: 2, Dayak and Murut: 48, Malay and Melanau: 17, Javanese: 3). They consumed 89,630.4 tahils of opium giving the state a net revenue of $712,214.83—$48,951.71 less than the 1929 figure.

Without the opium and the Chinese, the Brooke Sarawak could barely subsist. But since 1946, all opium transactions have become illegal.

Faces of Confrontation:—
On Taking Command

by

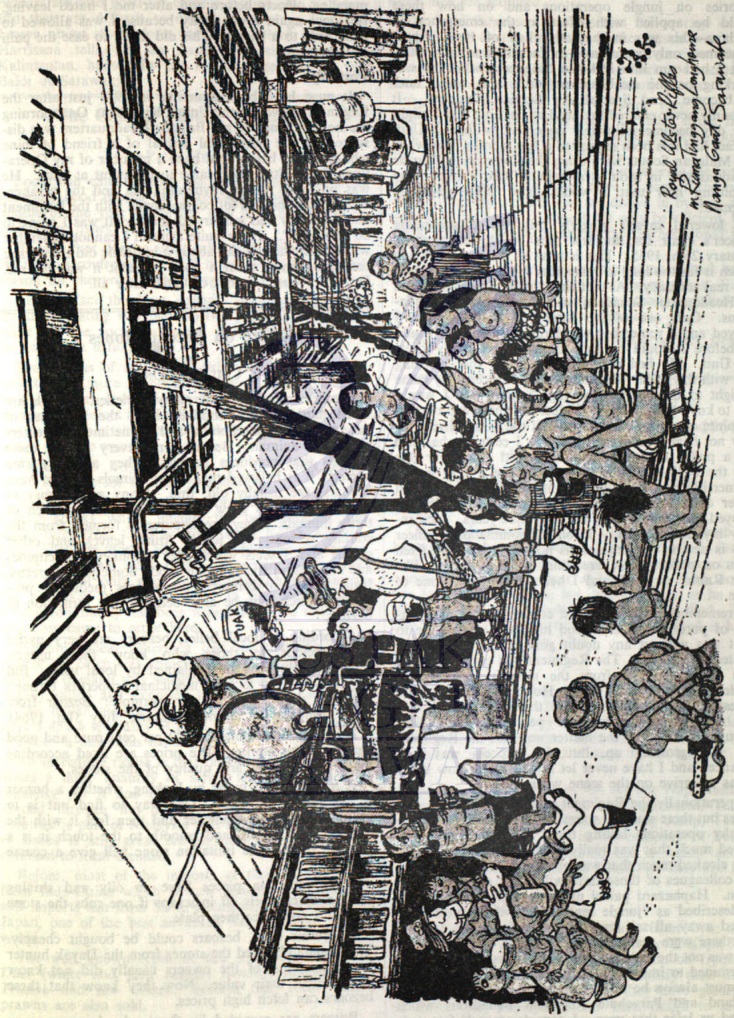
MAJOR-GENERAL G. H. LEA, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

[The author, Major-General Lea has recently taken over command as Director of Operations in Borneo from the long-time greatly respected and widely admired Dato Major-General Walter Walker, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (and 2 bars). General Lea at one time commanded the Special Air Service Coy., who have played an active role in Borneo since December 1962. The article, by him, is reprinted from the S.A.S. magazine, *MARS & MINERVA* for December 1964, with kind permission.]

It was just after Christmas 1954. I had returned to England earlier that month after three years in Paris and was awaiting news of my next job. A few weeks before I had been told that my posting to command a battalion of my Regiment had been cancelled following a decision to disband all the remaining 2nd battalions of County Regiments. The telephone bell rang and a nice-sounding female voice said that it was speaking from Stanmore and that it had news for me. The voice continued by saying that the job was "the tops" but it could not really give any details as my selection was not yet "in the clear". However, some persuasion elicited the fact that it was Malaya and that parachuting might be involved. My heart sank—the six years since my last jump and the three of French cooking had left their mark!

The hand-over and take-over of the 22nd on this occasion was in two phases. Phase 1 took place in one of those Service strongholds in St. James's. It not only involved Oliver Brooke but elder brother Brooke as well. Now a concentration of Brookes is not a problem to be tackled light-heartedly and I was very late for a theatre date. The result—one somewhat critical wife and a bad mark on the distaff side for the 22nd! Phase 2 was in Kuala Lumpur. The situation was potentially awkward as Michael Osborne had been acting in command for the seven months since Oliver Brooke's parachuting accident. But thanks to Michael's immaculate and thoroughly understanding stage management everything went extremely well. It cannot really have been all that pleasant for him because seven months is a long time.

I remember vividly my arrival in the "Kechil Istana" — a sanctuary for bachelor commanding officers in the garden of the Ampang Road Officers' Mess. At the door was John Salmon who as usual sized up the situation at a glance. "It's all right, Sir, we've installed an ice box—and it's loaded!" How right he was. Angus Robertson had extracted me from an aeroplane in Singapore at about 0200 hours that morning and it had been a very long day. Angus had proved himself a delightful companion and was to do so again on many occasions, but the only snag was that he had insisted on carrying out a detailed examination of my jungle experience. This I had found a little embarrassing. Whilst able to say that I had served in the Royal Marine Commando Brigade in Malaya, I regretfully felt it prudent to admit that it was only as a staff officer! Sleep did not come easily that night and I lay and pondered, not without some apprehension, as to what



'You're right Kelly, it is Guinness!'

the morrow would bring. It was an exhilarating but odd experience for me to be taking over this rather special Regiment with its rather mixed reputation. It seemed only yesterday that I had crouched over a patterned carpet in a Hong Kong Mess while Mike Calvert, using the carpet as a cloth model, had expounded his theories on jungle operations and on how these could be applied with effect to the emergency in Malaya—this was in the latter half of 1949. Again it seemed only yesterday—in fact it was in 1950—that I had run into Mike in Singapore while he was working on the establishment of a unit which later to become 22nd Special Air Service Regiment. It certainly never entered my head at the time that I might one day become intimately concerned with this Unit. In fact had this been suggested a few months later when the Malayan Scouts were using the Commando Brigade Headquarters in Ipoh as a training base I don't mind admitting now that I would have been genuinely alarmed!

I lowered myself gingerly into the Commanding Officer's chair for the first time on the morning of January 26th, 1955. This is now all but ten years ago which is far too long to remember first impressions with any real accuracy. At that time the Regiment consisted of Headquarter Squadron and three operation squadrons. Only one of the latter was at base when I arrived and I remember wondering how long it would be before I would be able to say that I really knew my Unit. My first important encounter that morning was with the RSM. He somewhat disconcertingly came straight to the point by saying "Saying, Sir, I would like to know your policy". I must have been a grave disappointment to him because of all the things I may or may not have had at that moment I certainly had not got a policy of any recognisable sort! However this was the beginning of what was for me a very happy partnership and no commanding officer has ever had better or more loyal support from his RSM than I enjoyed from mine during the next three years. Incidentally my advice to any incoming commanding officer who is new to the business is not to arrive with fixed ideas on policy—there are times when to lie low like Brer Rabbit pays off and I believe this to be one of them.

I remember realising almost at once that a combination of pure chance and good luck had steered me to what was without any doubt going to be one of my greatest experiences. The Regiment had got something. You could sense it from the moment you arrived inside Coronation Park Camp. However let us be quite honest. That "something", like the parson's egg, was not absolutely one hundred per cent good right through. The fact of the matter was that the Regiment was still growing up, but this process was well advanced and I have never let myself forget how lucky I was to arrive on the scene when I did.

Operationally the Regiment had achieved many successes but there was still room for improvement. Those lengthy operations lasting three months or more involved much that was really excellent but at the same time cloaked much that was of very questionable value. My colleagues of those days will know exactly what I mean. Haphazard patrol planning and what can only be described as "jungle marathons" which must have scared away all self-respecting CTs for miles around! But there were many in the Regiment who knew that this was not the right way to do business and who were determined to improve techniques, and in this connection must always be remembered the efforts of the New Zealand and Parachute Regiment Squadrons which joined us later that year. I consider myself fortunate indeed to have commanded at a time when the Regiment could field five operational squadrons, and there is no doubt that the healthy competition provided by Frank Rennie's Kiwis and Dudley Coventry's chaps from the Parachute Regiment did the 22nd far more good than many of the old hands were prepared to admit at the time.

An invitation to write an article such as this presents an almost overpowering temptation to indulge in endless reminiscences. I have succumbed already and must stop. I cannot pretend that taking command was all that easy but handing over was far more difficult. You get very possessive after three years and like all commanding officers before and after me I hated leaving. But once again I was lucky because I was allowed to hand over to a friend. This did much to ease the pain of departure.

Postscript

It must have been sometime in 1959 just after the Regiment arrived in the United Kingdom. One morning the normal peace of my Brigade Headquarters was disrupted by the purposeful arrival of a friend of mine who not long before had been a member of my Operations Room Staff. He came to the point at once. He was on leave in the Plymouth area and the arrangements which he had (of course) made with the Regiment about his pay had miscarried and "what was I going to do about it?". To be quite truthful I cannot remember what, if anything, I did about it but little did the person concerned know what a good moment it was for me. Perhaps I wasn't so out of touch after all.

More on Bezoar Stones

by
CHU CHIN ONN

Bezoars (*geliga*) are of many varieties. There are small hard nodules obtained from the intestines of leaf monkeys, porcupines and sometimes ant-eaters and other animals. But it is not every one of these animals that produces bezoars. They are very rare *indeed*. It is believed that those animals that do have bezoars, are usually old, thin, skinny and clumsy in manner. Bezoars grow mostly inside the stomach of those animals. They are apparently formed from the starchy secretion of jungle fruits, leaves and other greens and, insects which they (monkeys, porcupines and ant-eaters) took as their food. Some jungle greens, fruits, leaves and insects do possess medicinal properties, which may be absorbed into the formation of bezoar.

According to local belief, bezoars are very useful and precious to those who know their usages. Scientific value is little explained by local users. But they are believed to have medicinal properties through practical experience; see for example: Bezoar from Leaf Monkeys (cf. *Sarawak Gazette*, July 31st, 1964).

It is difficult to obtain a 100 per cent pure and good bezoar in the market. The prices are fixed according to the genuineness and quality of the stones.

It is difficult to judge by looking, whether a bezoar is genuine or imitation. One way to find out is to grind the stone into powder and then feel it with the fingers. If it is soft and smooth to the touch it is a genuine piece. The imitation stone will give a coarse powder.

Some imitation pieces have an oily and shining surface which peels off in scraps if one rubs the stone against a course earthen plate.

In prewar days, bezoars could be bought cheaply. The dealers obtained the stones from the Dayak hunter for cash. Most of the owners usually did not know much about their value. Now they know that these bezoars can fetch high prices.

Bezoars are regarded by those who know as very precious now. They will pay a few hundred dollars for a really good piece, which can weigh from half to three tahils or more. The present market price is $300.00 per tahil (nearly an ounce).

I have heard stories about a rich man who spent thousands of dollars on the monkey bezoars. It was said that he would gladly pay $2,000.00 for a real

"ant-eater bezoar". He used these stones to cure himself of sickness and to prolong his life!

Experienced persons know that monkey or ant-eater bezoars are a cure for lung, heart and intestinal inflammation, or other internal injury. It is also said that bezoars are also good for chronic asthma and diabetes. But they are difficult to obtain at present. Little is known about stones from porcupine, which Mr. Tom Harrisson tells me are especially priced over in Kalimantan, hunted by the Punans there and in the Baloi of Sarawak.

The Chinese Fishing Industry

by

PAUL KHO

Local fish catches from the seas around here were generally good during the year 1964, especially in the middle of the year where the seas were not so rough and where fishes were plenty.

He said that despite strict rules to be obeyed due to Indonesian confrontation, still it was quite a successful season for the year of the Dragon.

And in fact the long struggle of Indonesian confrontation dating way back to two years ago, had little effect on the local fishermen here but instead had increased the fishing trade.

The success of these local fishermen was obviously reflected in more plentiful supply of these valuable food last year in the local market which resulted in bringing the prices locally down that period but recently the position has changed and as the *Landas* broke in prices went up again.

Fishmongers here keep the fish in icebox which could be there for at least two months.

In Kuching alone there are more than three hundred fishing kotaks which include the one hundred and eighty-three from the Kuching Fishing Kotak Association. They are mostly Henghua people who are known as the best and most skilful fishermen in Sarawak. They are not only good in catching fish but also in the way they make their nets. In fact the Henghua fishing community has been fishing from the time their ancestors came to settle here.

However, local fishermen told me that the larger part of the catch was absorbed by local consumers and after the demand was satisfied whatever in excess was usually salted and exported to Singapore. Salted fish of the better quality are much valued by Singapore buyers and a speciality of local fish export is "Trubok" fish roe—a nutritious delicacy.

An incredible riddle is that though this country produces a large quantity of salted fish and exports it regularly yet it has to import more from countries abroad through the port of Singapore. And since Sarawak is part of Malaysia it is learnt that the export of fishes is still great though most of the catch is confined to local demand.

Before, most of the imports of these foods came from Indo-China which is now banned. But Sarawak still imports fish from Siam, Kelantan, China and even Japan, one of the best advanced fish industries in the world.

The well known types of fish sold here are *Ikan Duei* (white and grey colour) *Benong*, *Maland* and *Trubok* and few others. Besides fish, fresh water prawns are also sold.

Though the fishermen employed in the fishing industry locally are mainly Malays and Henghua Chinese, during seasons for the catching of *Ikan Trubok*, Melanaus are specially engaged from Mukah in the Third Division and other places.

Most of the fishing kotaks are installed with engines not like ten years ago, where one could see only a few being installed out of a number like two hundred.

However, with the advance of engines, fishing for the fishermen here is much improved. These will at least assist them to bring in their catches faster than before. Usually two or three men are employed to go to sea in a kotak but sometimes in larger boats more men are required.

The local fishermen told me that the average catch for last year during the peak of the season was over seven or eight piculs which was around seven or eight hundred katies of fish per boat; but sometimes a kotak was lucky to haul in over twenty piculs.

The kotak fishermen have to work very hard for their living and when they have a "rich" strike they have to miss their meals and work for long hours at a time, the fisherman explained.

He said that besides taking turns in steering the kotak the other fishermen on board have to haul in the nets, adept at cutting the fish that are drawn in by nets and store it in the holds. He must not only be efficient, but quick with the hands, otherwise the catches would rot, he added.

Some Chinese fishermen are engaged on a share basis while others are paid on agreed scales of wages. Fishing apparatus as well as boats are usually supplied by the kotak owners or fishing contractors.

(Reprinted from Sarawak Tribune—courtesy Dennis Law).

Extract from Annual Reports by Administrative Officer for the year 1964

BINTULU DISTRICT

District Officer—Mr. William Nais

CRIME

One fatal shooting accident causing the death of Japang anak Antoh of Selezu, Sebauh, in which Jampi anak Rumpang was involved is the only serious crime committed during the year under review. The victim was later flown to Sibu; but, unfortunately as he was taken into the theatre hall for operation he died. The case is still pending for trial; and, the accused is kept under police custody in Miri.

OBITUARY

Retired Penghulu Jalin anak Jelani died in his own house at Sebauh on 27th October, 1964 at twelve midnight at the age of 89 and was survived by a widow, three sons, one daughter, three daughters-in-law, one son-in-law and 21 grandchildren to mourn for his death.

The late Awang Ibrahim bin Awang Haji Hashim, an outboard driver of the Forest Department, Tatau, met his doom at Ranto Kelam, Batang Anap, Tatau, whilst discharging his duty in the company of Forest Ranger, Tatau. He left behind him a widow and a child. It is a great pity for the family, for they had lost their breadwinner.

DAYAK AFFAIRS

Rumah Tila formerly an off shoot from Oya; and, Rumah Dabang formerly an off shoot from Kapit had been in Bintulu for years and had been on frequent move from one place to another to satisfy their itchy feet. As they now realized that they have gathered no moss, they expressed their keen desire to settle down in either of the area for the Coconut Planting Scheme in between Bintulu and Kuala Tatau or in the area for the Rubber Planting Scheme at Upper Sungei Sibiyu whichever is available earlier. They in all are about 60 families and it is hoped that the Superintendent of Lands and Surveys, Miri, will soon issue a notice calling for applications for the lands in the two areas.

There is a growing interest among Sea Dayaks on the field of Agriculture; but, they are a bit slow in making themselves adaptable to the present methods of farming particularly among those living at uprivers where land is still spacious and shifting cultivation provides no problem to them. In order to get them used to wet padi cultivation on same spot every year, it is very necessary to select from every longhouse, a few of the best who are really keen to work and send them on Agricultural tour to see with their own eyes the wet padi scheme in other areas so to convince them to follow suit to make other people too to follow their good example. Only by so doing the people can be made self supported on padi of their own. So far only one man by the name Tuah anak Linggang of Sebauh was selected to go to Kuala Lumpur for a two-week Agricultural tour in Malaya sponsored by the Federal Government.

The people also had a keen desire to work timber and many have expressed their desire to form a Dayak Timber Company which is not so easy as it sounds. The reason is because to run a timber business would need a man having a long and sound experience in dealing with timber and able to run and control labourers. To achieve this, it is necessary to have a few boys with sufficient English qualification and are also keen in timber business to work in any big timber company for years so to gain experience on the job before taking a lead for the Community. Other simplest way is to join share in any unlimited Timber Company if there is.

Among people at Batang Anap and Batang Jelalong where travelling is difficult and the people are more primitive than those at down rivers, there are still a large number having attained 14 years of age, have still not applied for their National Registration Identity Cards due to the following reasons:—

(a) They have to apply for their Birth Certificate before they could apply for their N.R.I.C., and

(b) they have to get their photograph taken and this can only be done at Sebauh or at Tatau or at Bintulu and this would cost them money which many of them could not afford.

MALAY MELANO AFFAIRS

Melanoes and Malays in Bintulu District are traditionally good fishermen and fishing in the sea still remains one of their main occupations in the district. It was fortunate that during the second half year a fisherman from Bintulu was awarded a three-month Fishing Training Course at Kuala Trengganu, Malaya. He returned in December and stressed that the course he attended was most helpful to fishermen and expressed the hope that more fishermen from Sarawak will also be given the chance to attend the course so to help to raise the standard of living among fishermen in the State.

During the year under review twelve prospective applications had been received for pilgrimage to Mecca as compared with five in 1963. This shows year 1964 was a good year to Muslim Community in Bintulu.

Due to rapid increase of population in Kampong Dagang, Kampong Sinong, Kampong Masjid, Kampong Dato, Kampong Sibiyu, Kampong Baru and Kampong Jepak, Bintulu 50 new Kampong Lots were made available during the year under review to meet the increasing demands. This is quite natural because when youngsters got married, they would naturally prefer to live in their own house rather than sharing with others or parents, because with three sawmills near-by where building materials could easily be purchased at a reasonable price and at a reasonable term, to them to build a new house is not difficult as in other places.

In the past the term "Malay Charitable Trust Board" was used to cover the Muslim Community in the district and this term was incorrect because in fact Muslim Community in Bintulu District is largely composed of Melanoes and a good number of Penans, Malays and Indians too. Therefore, as it is so, the term had to be changed to "A Muslim Charitable Trust Board" and this was finally agreed in the meeting of the leading Muslim Community leaders in the district and each village is now represented by two Committee members to cater the welfare of Muslims in their respective village.

CHINESE AFFAIRS

In business, Teochew and Hockkien form the majority; but, in timber-business and Agriculture Foochows are the most. They, on the whole, are very friendly with one another irrespective of race, creed and dialect and it is interesting to note that they have a great respect towards their community leaders. This is so because their leaders are first class leaders, very co-operative, social, helpful and understanding with one another.

ADMINISTRATION

In the year 1964 all longhouses, villages, bazaars, and many Chinese houses in the district had been visited by the Administrative Officers with a view to keep high the morale of the people in general. District Officer spent 68 days in all on travelling duty in the district and this excluded that done by Senior Native Officer and Sarawak Administrative Officers. The Secretary of the Council too visited many remote places in connection with the erection of new schools for opening in 1965 and lectured to them about Local Government as to how taxes are levied, payment of rates paid to the Council and the Council's intention to build more schools in suitable areas for the Education of the children required under the new Education policy concerning compulsory education of all children of school age. From this it will be seen that with the introduction of the District Development projects which need constant supervision and with the ever increasing number of important personnel visits to the district, the year 1964 was a very busy year for the Administrative staffs particularly the District Officer and it was not without perseverence and long hours of work that Administrative Officers and Secretary of the Council were able to keep their trays empty.

Two new Penghulus were elected to Penghulushiip. One is Councillor Sang anak Bujang and the other is Tuai Rumah Tayai anak Rickan. The former is for the Upper Kemena and the latter is for the middle Anap. Besides these two, Councillor Barau anak Kemarau of Upper Anap was elected Penghulu before end of the year to replace the retired Penghulu Kana and Inche Shadam bin Kiat of Kuala Tatau was elected to Tua Kampongship on 15th August, 1964, vice Tua Kampong Ikran retired and his appointment was approved Ref: 7/N/1221 dated 14th December, 1964 from the Honourable the State Secretary, Sarawak.

Among all the communities in the district, Foochow is difficult to deal with because a good number of them especially those living in their garden only speak their own dialect and to Administrative Officers who could not speak Foochow is not an easy to attend to them in their area without a Foochow Interpreter. Therefore, if Mr. Wong Sie Hwa's application requesting for a Departmental transfer to Administrative line is approved, it is hoped that he would be made available to deal with Foochow Section of the district.

EDUCATION

The main topic on the Education is the official opening of the Bintulu Secondary School on 19th September, 1964 by His Excellency the Governor, Tun Abang Haji Openg with a remark that "It is an excellent school with Mr. W. F. Davies as the Headmaster and his staff are good and qualified that had made the academic standard of the pupils of the school fairly high". Among the staff, one is a member of

the American Peace Corps and all of them had done a very good job.

During the year under review the school conducted five classes of which one was Transitional Class, two Form I and two Form II Classes with 177 pupils. Out of this number 128 are boys and 49 girls of different races and creeds and they all worked harmoniously to make the school a success.

The other Secondary School in Bintulu is the Bintulu Private Secondary School and it is run by all the communities in the district to cater all the unselected pupils from the Upper Primary Schools that were unfortunate in their entrance examination. In the meantime the school was temporarily housed in a building and it is hoped that the School Managing Committee members will be able to get cracking to build the new school building on the site allocated for that purpose when title to the land has arrived.

Primary Schools

There is one Primary School under the Roman Catholic Mission at Bintulu and one under Seventh Day Adventist Mission at Bukit Nyala, Tatau, making a total of 34 primary schools including those under Bintulu District Council. And the total enrolments as shown in December, 1964 school returns were 2,574 pupils excluding that of Seventh Day Adventist Mission School, Bukit Nyala. December return from this school has still not arrived at the time of writing.

Besides the 34 Primary Schools, there were seven new Primary Schools built and completed at the end of the year for opening in 1965. From this, it will be seen that the Council by 1965 will have 39 schools to look after and without Group-Headmasters to assist in the running of the schools, it is not possible to expect a good result from all the schools. Bearing in mind that the teachers teaching in these schools only three of them are of IIA and 34 are of IIIA Grades and the rest of them are not trained and possibly having only passed Primary VI. In view of the facts at least two Group-Headmasters should be made available to the district—one for Tatau and one for Bintulu as from year 1965.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—ROADS AND BUILDINGS

The construction of Bintulu Secondary School buildings commencing in early 1963 was completed in early 1964 and this is another mile-stone in Bintulu History. The Posts and Telegraphs Building, new Agricultural Office, four Class IV and one Class III quarters commencing in 1963 and 1964 were also completed with the exception of the quarters.

Bintulu Town Roads were not completed when they were handed over to the Council to maintain as from year 1965 and in spite of much money had already been spent by the Council on maintaining the roads by filling the pot-holes with sand there is still no progress made because the Council has no Technical Assistant to supervise the maintenance and also has no road-building equipments. The members of the general public have great concern over the present roads situation because the town-drains are usually blocked up by sand from the roads and could not be improved economically until the roads have been completed. As a result of the water and filths in the drains became stagnant and produce odious air in the town. The public is of the opinion that as the revenue from the district is in the region of $723,303.20 in a year, something should be done on this without unnecessary delay so to ease the situation. The public also held the view that it is entirely a Government responsibility to have the roads completed.

The opening up of Sibiyu Road to five and three quarter miles in length is of great benefit particularly to holders in Sibiyu Rubber Planting Scheme; and, it is hoped that the road will be ready for all weather traffic during 1965.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

During the year under review the works of Bintulu District Council were apparently expanding due to the rapid increase of the number of Primary Schools in the district and also due to the needs of building more permanent school-building as required under the five-year plan. Out of all school-buildings required replacements, school-buildings for Orang Kaya Mohammad School, Bintulu, Local Authority School, Tatau, Local Authority School, Tubau, Local Authority School, Pandan and Hermanus Assan School, Sungei Sera, were built and completed before the end of the year.

Another work that involves a lot of time factors is to win people's heart with which to convince them to pay their rates. This tactic was applied to people in houses at Upper Kemena and Sungei Jelalong that flatly refused to pay their rates and as a result all of them were at last agreed to pay their rates and quite a good number had done so before end of the year. So far only people in the following villages viz.—Rumah Liban, Rumah Ngindang, Rumah Pata and Rumah Maja, Tatau, have still refused to pay their rates and it is hoped by the same tactic being employed among them they will eventually get softened and agree to pay their rates. The tactic is slow and needs a lot of patience, time and energy. And it is true slow and steady will win the race.

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The seven miles Sibiyu Bicycle Track to facilitate the holders of Rubber Planting Scheme on the true left bank of Sungei Sibiyu was brought under construction commencing from the middle of 1964 and the five bridges to cover the first part of the track from Kampong Baru Road to a boundary between mixed zone and Native Area Land were completed at the end of the year. The Road work was being carried out on self-help basis and it was anticipated to have it completed before end of 1965 provided money could be made available for the construction of another 18 bridges.

Another bicycle track known as Sibangat Bicycle Track to link up the residents of the lower part of Batang Kemena to Sebauh Bazaar together with Sebangat Bridge were also constructed and completed before the end of the year.

Another bicycle track known as Bukit Orang Bicycle Track about one and a half miles long to facilitate the residents in Bukit Orang residential areas was under construction in June and was completed before the end of 1964.

Six river-clearings were carried out during the year and out of these only Sungei Senga was completed and the rest were only partly done due to continual high water.

Four playing-fields were extended and improved during the year and all these had been completed. These provide better amenities to the people living close by.

VILLAGE WATER-SUPPLY

Rumah Amu and Rumah Luang both in Sebauh Sub-district were approved in 1964 to have water-supplies installed at their houses under the Rural Development Project. Construction of dams and pipe-fitting for Rumah Amu was in progress and it is expected to be completed in late January, 1965. Pipe-materials for the installation of water-supply at Rumah Luang had been delivered to the longhouse concerned and work will begin when that of Rumah Amu is completed.

AGRICULTURE

Rubber

The Sibiyu Rubber Planting Scheme is the largest rubber planting unit in the district covering an area of 3,636.90 acres fully planted with high yielding rubber

trees. These trees were under the constant and close supervision of the agricultural personnel and they were growing steadily during the year under review, and many of them are tapable now. In fact 474.30 acres are being tapped. The yield from those tapped trees was on the whole very good. This helped the total output of rubber of the district in 1964 to be 7,638.34 piculs as compared with 6,902.53 piculs produced in 1963.

A total of 2,322.05 acres of land were planted with rubber in 1964. This brought the figure of rubber trees planted under Rubber Planting Scheme in the district to be 9,267.95 acres at the end of the year. Some 7,477.00 acres of land applied for rubber planting subsidy and only 1,301.00 acres were approved. It was happy to learn that not a single acre of rubber garden under the Rubber Planting Scheme was cancelled in 1964 because the participants in the Rubber Planting Scheme had kept their garden to the required standard.

Padi

Both hill and wet padi harvests for 1963-64 were fairly good. The wet padi had an average yield of about 150 gantangs per acre and that of hill padi of about 80 gantangs.

Preparation of land for padi farming started at about the middle of the third season of the year. Burning on the whole was fairly good. As there was no report received *re* serious outbreak of pests, this foretold that the harvest for 1965 will be good.

Sago

The sago factory in Bintulu had a total output of more than two thousand tons of sago flour during the year. Sago logs were bought locally. As the prices of sago flour was steady, it was believed that the proprietor was making good money.

Coconut Planting

An addition of 197 acres of land being approved for coconut planting under the Coconut Planting Scheme were opened up in the following areas where planting has been started before end of December, 1964.

Sungei Serupai	..	..	37 acres
Sungei Stulan	..	..	40 acres
Kuala Tatau ..	..	..	61 acres
Tatau	..	..	59 acres

In September, 1964, some 16,820 coconuts arrived from Labuan. These nuts are now planted proportionately in the nurseries near the abovementioned new scheme sites.

POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The new Posts and Telecommunications Office was built in July, 1963 and was completed by the end of this year. The total cost of construction was $97,700.00 and the work was undertaken by Messrs. Chin Fook Contraction, Miri. It is a very nice building and is the best office-building in the whole district.

The Post Office, Bintulu, moved to the new Posts and Telecommunications Building on the morning of 19th December. It was indeed a great relief to the Post Office Staff for they needn't have to worry where they have to pile their parcels when they just come as the new office is by far more spacious in comparison with their former congested office.

The building is not only benefiting the Posts and Telecommunications Staff but also the general public for it provides a bigger counter.

The installation of automatic telephone exchange was undertaken during the year. It was learned that Bintulu will have the automatic exchange by January the 1st 1965.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The new Static Government Dispensary at Bintulu was completed in early January, 1964, and was brought to us as from February the 1st.

On this date a small ceremony was held in the dispensary with 60 prominent community leaders and Government officials were present to witness the inauguration ceremony before the patients moved into the dispensary for medical treatment. The building consists of an outpatient room, one male ward and one female ward, and it cost the Government $24,700.00.

A Cholera outbreak occurred in Bintulu District in early July this year and an immediate measure was taken against it to bring it under a complete control after three weeks' time. Special care and investigation were taken on those focus areas. There were eight confirmed cholera cases and all were treated here.

There were 217 confirmed cases of Tuberculosis in the district and all of them were under close supervision of the Medical Staff, Bintulu.

The Ophthalmologist visited this district twice in 1964.

The general health of the public on the whole was good and there was no other outbreak of infectious disease.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

On 25th January, 1965 cartoons of meat, fish and milk at five each had been received from Kuching and on 18th February 1964 some 66 bags of Bulgar Wheat were also received from Kuching as well for distribution to the flood-victims who still not had recovered from their loss.

There were 39 cases received monthly relief from the District Relief Committee. The total expenditure for 1964 was $4,602.27 made up of local donations and annual contribution from the Social Welfare Council, Kuching. There was a credit balance of $1,581.68 to be carried forward for 1965's expenses.

On 4th March, 1964 ten Radio Transistor sets were received from the Federal Government through the Resident Fourth Division of which six for Tatau and four for Sebauh for distribution to the ten longhouses which have no Radio-sets. For these, the recipients are grateful to the Federal Government.

NATIONAL SOLIDARITY WEEK CELEBRATION

The District National Solidarity Week Celebration at Bintulu ran very smoothly and with great success. Committee Members and Headmasters of St. Anthony, Orang Kaya Mohammad, Kampong Jepak, Bintulu Secondary, Chung Hua and Bintulu Private Secondary Schools were to be congratulated for the well-organised School Children Procession. Other attractions were sideshows, concerts, and film-show at the Sky theatre. All the proceeds collected from the film-show went to the National Defence Fund.

The total collection for the National Defence Fund in 1964 was $12,895.54. This figure did not include the contributions of Education and Public Works Department Staff. All Government and Council Staff each contributed one day's pay towards the National Defence Fund. The response by the people of Bintulu to the appeal for National Defence Fund was on the whole excellent. The members of the Solidarity Week Committee, however, held the views that were there enough and correct amount of publicity being made over Radio Malaysia, Sarawak on the weekly contributions; the amount collected by the end of the year would at least come to $15,000.00. The wrong figures usually appearing in the *Sarawak Tribune* had made the public downhearted because it was not consistent with the information from the district.

LANDS AND SURVEYS

As the State Government was in a position to revise the Land Policy, only two applications for land were received during the year. But there was a considerable volume of other land works being dealt with here under the charge of a clerk who is still on casual and month to month basis. It is hoped that he would be trained in the Land Office, Miri, and be put to establishment service, if possible, next year.

The white sand deposited close to the coastal regions of Bintulu Town drew much attention to the various Prospecting Licence holders in the State. Among the enthusiasts, Mr. Choo Kee Yong of Kuching was indeed very keen of it. He visited this district quite often and brought with him experts from overseas to explore the areas covered with glass-sand. They took with them samples for analysis abroad in addition to correspondence with the Lands and Surveys Department, Sarawak.

A.T.A.S. BINTULU BRANCH

The T.B. Longhouse still rended satisfactory service for housing T.B. patients who were admitted to it. The building itself appeared to be rather old. The old roof was partly replaced with new attap leaves at the cost of $258.00.

A grant of $8,000.00 was received from A.T.A.S., Kuching, for the building of a Warden's quarters here which was completed in the year and was occupied by the Warden since completion. The whole building cost the A.T.A.S. $8,160.00.

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The progress of the Co-operative Development was on the whole satisfactory. The five padi millings, three padi savings and loan and one cash savings and loan societies of the district continued to prosper during the year. But two of them namely Bintulu Malay Co-operative Savings and Sungei Senga Co-operative Padi Saving Societies were voluntarily liquidated on the last quarter of the year.

The preparation of establishing the following was on full swing and it was hoped that registration of them could be made in the coming year:—

Sebiew Rubber Processing Centre
Rumah Rangko Padi Milling Society
Rumah Nyanggai Multi-purpose Society
Rumah Alo Multi-purpose Society
Tua Kampong Johari Savings Society.

A successful training course for 15 office-bearers of various Co-operative Societies of the district was held at Orang Kaya Mohammad School, under the joint tutor of Messrs. Chan Ah Leng and Wan Idrus of Kuching and Miri respectively.

GENERAL

Looking back to the field of Agriculture and the Development and also the revenue derived from the district in the year 1963, it is very obvious that the year 1964 was a year of marked progress in various fields particularly in the economy of the district in spite of war-threat caused by the Indonesian Confrontation. It was so because the public had every confidence both in the State and Central Governments. This was manifested by every possible assistance and co-operation expected from the public that the same was in reality received from the people promptly. Their unity and readiness to help the Government were clearly shown by the turnout and the success on both the Malaysia Day Celebration and the National Solidarity Week Celebration and the excellent response for the National Defence Fund which amounted to $12,895.54 at the end of the year and for which the writer again and again expressed his gratitude to all the people in the district irrespective of race and creed for their kind co-operation that had made 1964 a year of success in many fields, and is looking forward for another better year in 1965.

A Review of "Sarawak, 1839-1963"

(published by Macmillan)

by

JOAN RAWLINS

This is a 240-page book by Joan Rawlins who came to that State in Malaysia 12 years ago, and is now married to the Principal of Batu Lintang College. As Tun Razak said in his 1965 Hari Raya message: "This is the time to talk of similarities rather than of differences". Very true; but the long and bitter history of human co-operation has shown that the best way to deal with differences is to face up to them, the fatal way to behave as if they did not exist.

The differences inside Malaysia—and inside Sarawak for that matter—are very much less important than the similarities *up to a point*. That point is reached when people feel that their lesser sectors of dissimilarity are being treated as if they were not, incidentally, important —and indeed the very essence of their being themselves. The remotest nomadic Punan in central Borneo may be proud to be a Malaysian and risk his life on the borders of Confrontation. Even though he cultivates not one plant, domesticates only hornbills, and hunting dogs, he is definitely proud of being Punan too—though he may not admit it to a stranger. While he is prepared to die as a Malaysian, in the ultimate analysis he may also be prepared to die rather than *stop* being Punan.

Roughly 95 per cent of the differences which can, alas—if over-emphasised or underestimated—divide otherwise decent and sensible people, are not to do with what they look like, nor even with what they talk like, but with what they think they *ought* to be like. And 90 per cent of that thinking is based in Borneo (and equally in Britain) on the past. In Borneo, it even stretches back into prehistory and the proud development of a specialised culture many thousands of years ago. More immediately—even if it may not seem very immediate—Sarawak, which is the largest state in Malaysia, owes much of its outlook and cohesion to the fact that it was invented, put together and somewhat idly developed by over a century of white Rajah Brookes, expatriates, enlightened and enthroned. They saved West Borneo from chaos and disintegration.

Without Sir James Brooke Sarawak would never have begun, and without his two successors—nephew and grandnephew—become a harmonious unit with a mediocre record of economic development but an unrivalled one of racial harmony and generous if simple living. From the Kelabits in the high uplands to the Melanaus and Malays of the coastal plain, closely similar attitudes towards human relations, social ambitions and spiritual tolerances are everywhere very much the same. Yet, inside this, tiny groups like the Ukits above Belaga or the Tagals behind Lawas are proud of their own entity—modest though this must seem to outsiders. Take away the different tattoo marks, valued beads and ways of preparing betel-nut and anyone would be hard put to it to tell the difference between a modern young Iban, Land Dayak and Chinese. Indeed, an anthropological identity parade can defy the most skilful eye. Yet inside the mind behind the friendly eyes lots of little things tick differently. And as these have been built up for more than five generations and sometimes five hundred, it will take more than peptalks and legislations to alter this simple fact of Sarawak life.

Mrs. Rawlins' new book is the first which has traced out without either bias or emphasis, the story of how Sarawak became a separate state, and then in 1946, a Crown Colony. There have been only too many other books about this country. But nearly all of them have been biased, usually too much in favour of

the Brookes and few of them have been readable in their own right. Here, at last, we have the ideal introduction whether for students or for adults. It is just the job for the new-comer and the security forces. It should be translated into Malay and Chinese for wider Malaysian distribution at the earliest opportunity.

There are 7 adequate maps, an excellent series of diagrams showing the development of popular representation, some stirring line drawings (notably "The Rajah sprang into the garden with his sword drawn" at p.87) and some 50 well produced photographs including a delicious one of the Cobbold Commission (p.176) and a very pleasant full-page one with Inche Khir Johari proclaiming independence in Kuching on Malaysia Day; 1963, where the book ends.

For quick reference, the 12-page table of events in chronological order, correlated goings on elsewhere in Borneo with an outside world is handy. I liked particularly, the cross-correlation between the first publication of the *Sarawak Gazette* in 1870, and the introduction of free compulsory education in Britain. Ninety-five years later, the second of these two is almost the first issue for Sarawak inside Malaysia today. If you read this book it will be easier to understand why.

TOM HARRISSON

(Original of review as printed in *Straits Times* 22/2/65; republished here courtesy Dato Leslie Hoffman).

Racing Notes

by

N. LAWRENSON

Racing news made front page headlines during the past month, relegating Sukarno and local political outpourings to after breakfast reading.

The cause of this interest was not becoming to the Sport of Kings since it involved the threat by the recently formed Jockey's Union to stage a strike over the considered unjust imposition of a fine upon veteran rider Samsudin by the Duty Stewards. I am pleased to report the strike did not take place otherwise no doubt it would have received world wide coverage by all the press agencies including Tass.

The formation of the Union, which is probably unique, secured press coverage in the esteemed London Daily Telegraph, admittedly only five lines on page twelve but nevertheless it made it. I am surprised none of journalistic satirist picked up this 'news' item and dwelt upon the possibilities of:— a sit down strike by jockeys (well ridden says owner) or maybe a work to rule (instructions obeyed to the lettter) or a go slow (never going at all well, sir), the opportunities for satire are limitless.

Before turning to the results of the Spring Meeting I feel a mention is called for on the terminology used in the distance between placed animals, I refer specifically to the short nose recorded between the third and fourth animals in the seventh race on the second day by the Hon. Judges.

I accept the use of the word nose as a common method of describing distances on race tracks in this part of the world, although having been brought up in a conservative manner I prefer the 'short nose' expression to describe narrow decisions. This time I feel the judges excelled in their short nose expression and wonder if they will follow this up in future by reference to further lucid expressions. They may bring in nationalistic characteristic to describe nose decisions, then the difference will be more generally understood. We all understand the difference between an Eskimo and a Roman nose, but to leave us all in the air by reference to a short nose is most unjust.

Outstanding performance during the Spring Meeting was the hattrick of wins scored by jockey Liben on the final day which placed him ahead in the jockey championship table with a total of six wins to his credit.

Larry II made a belated return to the winner enclosure on the third day by taking the Sungei Biawak Handicap over nine furlong; another winner not earning his corn out of turn was First Love in the Jubilee Hall handicap.

Bintang Sarawak enjoyed an unexpected double in the horse races. His first success on the second day was a lucky win scored at the expense of Regimental who ran three furlong of the six furlong race with saddle and rider around his hind quarters. There was no luck attached to his second success in the nine furlong Sungei Apong handicap, which he won easily by a long looking five lengths from the favourite Intuition who had previously won over the five on the opening day.

Newcomer Berkejar owned by Mr. C. L. Kueh made a promising debut with a first and second over the six and five furlong events respectively. His achievement was notable insofar that he is only half fit, more success should come his way in future.

A Sarawak Malaysian Diary

JANUARY, 1965

1st, Friday

Indonesian terrorists usher in the New Year by mortaring Security Force positions, South East of Tebedu from a safe distance. There are no casualties to our troops or to civilians living in the area. The Indonesians cease firing immediately when counter bombarded by our artillery.

2nd, Saturday

The Chief Minister and Datin Ningkan are hosts to a very large gathering of guests from all walks of life, to celebrate the New Year.

The Tuan Muda of Sarawak, Captain Bertram Brooke, sends a magnificent donation of $10,000 to the Sarawak Society for the Blind.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund have reached $303,332.37.

The results of Remembrance Day sale of poppies is not yet quite complete from outstations and special subscribers. But the 1964 figure was already passed the $14,500 mark, and beaten the record for any previous year.

3rd, Sunday

The party of five teachers and seven students from the border town of Tawau in Sabah leave the capital after having successfully fulfilled their four-day educational excursion.

A mission of the International Red Cross Society led by Monsiuer Andre Durand who is the Permanent Representative of the Red Cross Society for Malaysia; and his assistants, Mr. Francis A. Xavier of the Malayan Red Cross Society and A.S.P. Abdul Wahab bin Taji Taib, the Liasion Officer from the Ministry of Home Affairs, interviewed the captured Indonesian prisoners at the Sarawak Prison.

4th, Monday

The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman announces that the Government is taking special emergency measures following the withdrawal of Indonesia from the United Nations.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong declares open a four-day Teachers-Librarian Course at the In-Service Training Centre, Kuching.

The Commissioner of the Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. R. T. M. Henry, declares open a new Police Station at Sekama, Kuching.

Sarawak Junior results out.

Korean Art of Self-Defence demonstrate at Youth Festival nightly.

A sum of $304,051.77 has been collected for the National Defence Fund.

5th, Tuesday

The agreement on salaries and wages between the Sarawak Commercial Employees' Union and the Employers' group consisting of Messrs. North Borneo Trading Co. Ltd., Harper Gilfillan (B) Ltd., Harrisons & Crosfield (Sabah) Ltd., William Jacks & Co. (B) Ltd., Boustead & Company (1960) Ltd. and the Borneo Co., Ltd. is signed this afternoon in the presence of the Commissioner of Labour.

The Kuching Municipal Council Secretary, Mr. Tan Nyit Chin commenting on another achievement of the K.M.C. on traffic says that the introduction of time limit parking at two streets—India and Kho Hun Yeang—in Kuching since January 1, has relieved congestion of traffic especially at these crowded places, and from what he has observed, parking seems to be orderly and the system successful.

The Sibu Urban District Council discuss objection to Central Government's new tax proposals and also criticise that free primary education so far cannot be extended to the State of Sarawak.

6th, Wednesday

The Chief Minister presents Sarawak Colours to the Official of the Sarawak Badminton Team, Mr. James Wei. The team consists of Lim Khiok Seng, Abang Shukori, Sim Liang Siew and Sim Hiok Kheng. They leave for Singapore to participate in the First Malaysian Open Badminton Championships to be held on 8th, 9th and 10th January.

Mr. Norman Hardy, a lecturer on journalism attached to the Federal Information Service arrives from Kuala Lumpur to hold seminars for sub-editors and reporters.

A local fisherman when interviewed by the *Tribune* says that local fish catchers from the seas around Kuching are generally good during the year 1964, especially in the middle of the year where the seas are not so rough and where fishes are plenty.

A sum of $319,782.36 has been collected for the National Defence Fund.

A crowd of more than a hundred watches a crocodile catcher skin a crocodile by the side of the Kuching General Chamber of Commerce.

7th, Thursday

The British Minister for the Army, Mr. Fred Mulley, says Britain is ready to respond in the appropriate way to whatever aggressive acts the Indonesian planned.

Form VI Arts at Methodist School and Form VI Science at Sacred Heart School open for the first time in the Third Division.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund have amounted to $319,852.36.

A Japanese free lance writer, Miss Yoshiko Oki, who is in Kuching to collect material for a book, states that Malaysia is a free, independent and sovereign nation.

The Governor of Sarawak, Tun Abang Haji Openg feeds the Grandson of the Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Jugah, with rice in a special silver spoon at a party held in honour of infant Tilletson Ujang anak Erong at Dato Jugah's residence.

8th, Friday

The Secretary of the Kelab Penerbangan Sarawak (the Sarawak Flying Club) has disclosed that official approval of registration has been granted to this new organisation.

An Indonesian, carrying his badly injured son on his back, trudges six miles through dense jungle and crosses the Indonesian border into Sarawak in Borneo to seek medical aid from British troops stationed at a forward position. The child, having been treated in Kuching General Hospital, is reported to be fine.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund have amounted to $319,887.36.

9th, Saturday

A Federal Government announcement says that Britain and Malaysia are setting up an entire new infantry brigade in embattled Malaysian Borneo.

The Youth Festival, organised by the First Divisional Youth Council ends tonight with a prize giving ceremony.

A branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak is formed in Limbang and the Committee proposes to build a T.B. Longhouse.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund have amounted to $333,009.85.

10th, Sunday

Inche Dawi Abdul Rahman, President of the Sarawak Government Asian Officers' Union at its 18th annual general meeting held at its own premises at Padungan states that 1965 will be a momentous year—a year in which enormous work lies ahead and in which the Sarawak Government Asian Officers' Union must be well equipped to carry on the fight to secure an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the outstanding issues with the government.

11th, Monday

The Fifth Division's Resident, Mr. M. M. McSporran says that hundreds of Sarawak families are faced with disaster from the rapidly rising floods in Sungei Limbang in the Fifth Division. At 8.00 p.m. the flood water is still rising at the rate of an inch an hour. The Resident has already sent an S.O.S. to the Kuching Headquarters of the Red Cross for blankets and bags of clothing.

The Kuching Rural District Council denies that it praises discrimination in the maintenance of any of the roads under its jurisdiction.

The first library course for secondary school teacher-librarians from all over Sarawak ends.

12th, Tuesday

The Resident of the Fifth Division, Mr. M. M. McSporran says that the situation in the Sungei Limbang District has passed its danger point. The water, which rose rapidly last night, to the level of the 1963 flood, has subsided gradually.

The Malaysian National Defence Council of senior cabinet ministers confer on what are understood to be new plans for meeting the Indonesian offensive. Following this morning's discussion, the Deputy Premier and Defence Minister, Tun Abdul Razak tells reporters: "We are well prepared for any further acts of aggression."

This morning at 10.30 a large cargo carrying Kotak "*Sin Kian Tong*" fitted with radio reports to the Sarawak Company that she is down by the head and sinking near Gerigat and Tanjong Selalang.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund have amounted to $333,022.37.

Two members of the Malaysian Trade Union Congress, Mr. Patrick Rao and Mr. E. S. Moorthy are in Kuching with the aim of cultivating and maintaining friendly relations with the local workers unions. Their leader, Inche Ibrahim Musa, arives the next day.

13th, Wednesday

Britain's Defence Minister for the Army, Mr. Fred Mulley arrives in Kuching this afternoon from Labuan and immediately hops into a waiting Royal Air Force helicopter, to visit British troops in forward border positions.

Gurkha reinforcement of 1 /6 Gurkha Battalion from Hong Kong arrives.

The Resident of the Fifth Division reports that since yesterday, Nanga Medamit in Limbang in the Fifth Division has risen nine feet of water.

The Sarawak Red Cross Society receives half a ton of powdered milk from the New Zealand Red Cross Society.

The Sarawak Council for Adult Education has received an overflow of applications for its Malay Class this year. It has seventeen classes compared to eight last year.

Dr. M. M. Burns, Principal of Lincoln Agriculture College, Christchurch, New Zealand, is in Kuching to look for ways under the Colombo Plan by which New Zealand will be able to assist Sarawak.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund have amounted to $333,032.37.

14th, Thursday

The British Defence Minister for the Army, Mr. Fred Mulley, declares that Malaysia and Britain have no aggressive intentions towards Indonesia.

The Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association finds it not practical to hold any athletic meet this month because of the fasting season of Bulan Puasa.

The first issue of a new magazine for teachers "The Sarawak Teachers", published in Sibu has aroused the interest of all teachers in the state.

Radio Malaysia (Sarawak) donates $1,321.95 for the National Defence Fund.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund now total $333,083.37.

The Resident, Fifth Division, reports that the waters of Nanga Medamit, Limbang, have fallen 22 feet during the night.

15th, Friday

Rejang Blue's Four-H Club of the Rejang Secondary School completes two successful years of 4-H Club work and activities under the leadership of Misses Dorothy Chan, Rosalind Tham and Maria Teresa Pui.

The Kuching Boat Club presents a sum of $4,101.55 to the National Defence Fund.

Dato Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng, Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, suggests in Kuching that Sarawak should have a zoo.

The residence of the Chief Minister is to be known as 'Panggau Libau.'

16th, Saturday

General Sir James Cassels, the British Army's Chief of the General Staff-designate, arrives from Singapore to study the war against Indonesian Guerillas.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, declares open Sibu's new $4 million power station. He also declares open the Kong Ming Bank Ltd., in Sibu.

It is announced that an estimated 50 per cent of the padi farms are destroyed and about 100 livestock including pigs and fowls are lost when the floods hit Ulu Limbang sub-districts in the Fifth Division.

17th, Sunday

A Royal Air Force helicopter makes an unsuccessful search for 4 missing crew members of a motor boat which capsized on 16th January, at the mouth of the Sarawak River. Two other men are rescued.

18th, Monday

Coloured plastic cylinders are found on the beach at Marsan, north of Kuching. Military authorities warn against picking up unidentified objects.

30 teachers drawn from all over Sarawak begin a one-year full-time course of training in the art of teaching the National Language in Maderasah Melayu, Kuching. Inche Abu Hassan conducts.

Contributions to the National Defence Fund total $340,051.37.

A group of nine volunteers from New Zealand—New Zealand Voluntary Service Abroad—arrive to work with the Departments of Education and Agriculture in Sarawak.

19th Tuesday

A police spokesman says in Kuching that the two plastic cylinders found at Mersan are identified to be British made parachute flares and are carried by coastal shipping as distress signals.

Sarawak's contribution to the National Defence Fund amounts to almost $340,000 when the Chief Minister hands over a sum of $176,000 to the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman.

Four organisations in Miri, Fourth Division have donated a total sum of $1,500 to the Miri District Relief Committee.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, presents a shield bearing the State crest with a Kris and Parang Ilang to the Second Battalion of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles as token of appreciation of the Battalion's splendid services to the people of Sarawak and Malaysia.

The Minister for Natural Resources, Mr. Teo Kui Seng, plants the first rubber stump in the Melugu Land Development Scheme, in the Second Division.

20th, Wednesday

The Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng, leaves Kuching on a five-day tour of Limbang and Lawas areas in the Fifth Division.

A party of about 40 Indonesian soldiers attack a small security force patrol in the rugged, mountainous border area of the Fourth Division of Sarawak, near Bario. One enemy killed, several wounded. There are no security forces casualties.

21st, Thursday

Dr. Horst Bohling, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany arrives from Jesselton for a two-day visit.

The Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Jugah, tells people in Limbang, Fifth Division, that the Government is giving full backing to all those working towards the progress and prosperity of the country.

The State Minister for Works and Communications, Inche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, assures that the expansion of drainage and irrigation schemes in Sarawak is envisaged within the next five years.

22nd, Friday

Inche Abdul Aziz Karim Acting General Secretary of the United Workers of Petroleum Industry, with Mr. Bernard Rodriguez the Vice-President of the Union, form a two-men delegation from the Union in Singapore to visit Sarawak. He says that the Union views with regret that the workers are not allowed to organise on a State-wide basis like the Union in Singapore and the National Union in Malaya.

The Sarawak Government Asian Officers Union welcomes the formation of a Division of the Malaysian Trades Union Congress in the State of Sarawak.

Work has commenced on the New Telephone Exchange located near the Posts and Telecommunications Headquarters on Rock Road.

A Royal Air Force Valetta aircraft brings a young Iban girl with a serious eye injury to Kuching for specialist hospital treatment. She is flown from Sibu.

23rd, Saturday

The State Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, strongly denies that there is a crisis within the State Alliance Government, as reported by the *Vanguard*. The Chief Minister, who returns from Kuala Lumpur after "a very successful mission", dismisses all speculation about a cabinet reshuffle as "Complete nonsense."

Mr. F. D. Webber, who succeeds Mr. H. P. Hall as the British Deputy High Commissioner in the Eastern Malaysia, arrives.

The Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Jugah, who makes a short visit to Batu Danau, says that we must have one mind and one nation; we must unite and stand firm to enable us to resist strongly any attempt by communists to disrupt our long established racial harmony.

24th, Sunday

The newly appointed British Deputy High Commissioner in Sarawak, Mr. F. D. Webber, says that he has absolutely no doubt of the great and fine concept of Malaysia and he will find it of the greatest interest to watch the development of this new nation which must be a good example to its neighbours.

25th, Monday

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, warns against dangerous speculation without any basis of fact and irresponsible reporting that could have only one objective—that of helping our enemy.

A man snatches $3,000 from the pay-in counter at the Hock Hua Bank, Rock Road, Kuching at about 10.00 a.m.

A Hawker Hunter jet fighter, stationed at Kuching Airport lands on its belly when one of its rear wheels suffers a puncture.

Mr. Wee Hood Teck, Director of the Bian Chiang Bank, gives $1,000 to the Sarawak Dayak National Union in aid of its cultural show and Fun Fair.

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Dunstan Endawie, gives a warning to parents in Sarawak not to allow their children to take part in political activities, and to managers and teachers, of the danger of their schools being registered if they are found indulging in political propaganda.

The Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Jugah, assures people of Sundar-Lawas Sub-district in the Fifth Division that Government is sincerely hoping to develop the rural areas.

26th, Tuesday

The State Government orders the surrender of all firearms owned by non-natives in the Kanowit District of Sarawak's Third Division. This stern action is taken by the authorities to forestall an armed insurrection planned by the Clandestine Communist Organisation in the district. The Julau sub-district is excluded.

Mr. Fernand E. Audie, Regional Representative of the International Federation of Commercial Clerical and Technical Employees, arrives from Kuala Lumpur. He intends to hold a seminar for Sarawak Commercial Employees Union in the next three months or so.

Mr. Matsuharu Mazaki, correspondent of Japan's National newspaper the *Asahi Shimbun*, Tokyo, says that he hopes the Indonesian-Malaysian dispute will be solved without bloodshed.

27th, Wednesday

The Australian Defence Minister, Senator Shane Paltridge, arrives to study the border conflict between Malaysia and Indonesia.

The first 22 cases of Hari Raya and Chinese New Year cakes for Malaysian Forces serving in Sarawak arrive in Kuching from Kuala Lumpur by RMAF Herald.

Fatimah binti Haji Hassan becomes the oldest Sarawak Pilgrim that ever goes to Mecca when she boards the *Kimanis* on her long trip to Mecca. She says 90 but members of her family believe her to be over 100.

28th, Thursday

Mr. Martin Shikuku, a Member of Parliament, Kenya, arrives to see things for himself and to meet and talk with the people.

A spokesman of the Department of Agriculture says that the Agricultural Officer, Fifth Division, has made an inspection of the padi areas in the Limbang Valley, following the recent floods and assessed the damage as affecting not more than 15-20 per cent of the crop.

Security Forces operating in the mountainous border region of the Fifth Division of Sarawak kill one Indonesian.

29th, Friday

The Malaysian Government announces the arrest of three opposition leaders. It says that they are about to launch an Indonesian-backed armed revolt. The three are Inche Abdul Aziz bin Ishak, president of the leftwing National Convention Party, Dr. Buhanuddin Al-Helmy of the Conservative Muslim Pan-Malayan Islamic Party and Inche Zulfli Hani Mohammed, a former President of the leftwing Socialist Front.

Response from non-natives in Kanowit District to surrender their fire-arms and ammunition to the Government has been very encouraging. Until this morning, Police in the District have collected more than 360 weapons, including a large quantity of ammunition. More weapons from outlying areas are expected to be brought in.

Mr. Martin Shikuku, a Member of the Parliament, Kenya, says that Malaysia should send more "Truth Missions" to African countries to defend her case against Indonesian accusation.

Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan declares open the $50,000 new Parish Hall of the Anglican Diocese of Kuching.

The Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce presents a sum of $1,860 to the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital as 'Ang Pow' to the unfortunate ones.

The Director of Marine, Capt. J. B. Blease, draws the attention of all Shipmasters to the possibility of sabotage attempts against their vessels while lying in any Sarawak port.

The Governor of Sarawak, Tun Abang Haji Openg, in his capacity as Patron of the Mesjid Besar Charitable Trust appeals to all Muslims in Sarawak—and also to all non-Muslims—to help build the new mosque.

30th, Saturday

One hundred and sixty inmates of the Home for the Aged received a total sum of $1,440 from the joint donation of Messrs. Shaw Brothers and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce as 'Ang Pow'.

The Persatuan Kebajikan Islam Sarawak (PEKIS) or the Sarawak Muslim Welfare Association gives away presents amounting to about $2,000 to patients of the General Hospital and Inmates of the Mental Hospital (7th Mile) and the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital at the 13th Mile, Serian Road.

FEBRUARY, 1965

1st, Monday

A fire breaks out at Sing Mee Sing Engineering Works Company of Workshop Street, Sibu, Third Division, and damages the back part of its building.

2nd, Tuesday

Chinese New Year—Year of Snake.

Three small Dayak children, two boys and one girl are burnt to death at Rumah Gelingas, Mupoh Spak, Layar, when their farmhouse catches fire.

3rd, Wednesday

The Minister for Communications and Works, Inche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, opens the Bintang Mas Fun Fair at Jalan Jawa No. 1, Kuching.

Hari Raya Puasa.

4th, Thursday

More than three hundred Trade Unionists and guests attend the fourth anniversary celebrations of the Sarawak First Division Trade Union Congress held in the premises of the Congress.

5th, Friday

A three-year-old girl dies after falling from the roof-top of a three-storey shophouse at the junction of Pending and Sungei Apong Roads, Kuching.

6th, Saturday

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, announces the release of $464,063.00 for minor rural projects. These projects are approved by the Chief Minister but are not completed before the end of last year.

The R.A.F. Provost Marshal, Air Commodore J. C. Miller, D.S.O., who makes an inspection tour of airfields in Malaysia, says that Kuching airfield is one of the best defended Royal Air Force bases in the world.

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Dunstan Endawie on the occasion of the Chinese New Year and Hari Raya, sends special message of greeting to Councillors and members of the Staff of Local Authorities in Sarawak.

7th, Sunday

A proposal to amalgamate the two parties—the Sarawak National Party (SNAP) and the Party Pesaka Anak Sarawak (PAPAS) both of which are members of the ruling Alliance Party, is one of the items discussed at the Third General Meeting of the Sarawak National Party.

8th, Monday

Sarawak's Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, sends the following birthday greetings to the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, on the occasion of his 62nd birthday. "The people of Sarawak join me in wishing you Many Happy Returns of the Day. We stand resolutely behind you in defending the sovereignty and integrity of our nation.

The Chief Minister of Sarawak, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, appeals to the people to give their fullest support to Civil Defence Corps wherever they are set up. Dato Ningkan makes the appeal when he addresses 91 personnel who have answered the call-up for National Civil Defence, at the Hokkein Association premises at Mathis Road, Kuching.

The Miri Branch of Malayan Banking Limited sends a cheque for $10,000 to the Chief Minister as the Bank's contribution to the National Defence Fund for the State of Sarawak.

United Engineers (Malaysia) Limited with headquarters in Singapore has established a Branch in Kuching which is officially opened.

9th, Tuesday

Indonesians attack defenceless village in the area east of Jambu in the Second Division of Sarawak. There is no loss of life on the inhabitants.

More than two hundred and fifty guests attend the Chinese New Year and Hari Raya Celebrations organised by members of the Malaysian Forces of the No. 5 E.M.E. at Central Road, Kuching.

Mr. Betram Brooke, the Tuan Muda of Sarawak, donates $500.00 to the Sarawak Dayak National Union's Building Fund.

Mr. Dunstan Endawie, the Minister for Local Government declares open the Bako Maternity and Child Health Clinic owned by the Kuching Rural District Council.

10th, Wednesday

First Battalion of the Royal Ulster Rifles leaves by *Auby* for Singapore on the first leg of their journey home to the United Kingdom.

The President of the Sarawak Society for the Blind, Senator William Tan, awards certificates to seven blind persons.

11th, Thursday

Sixteen political secretaries are sworn in before the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman at the Residency.

12th, Friday

Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, Sarawak's Chief Minister, receives three "big hand claps" from twenty-nine Chinese receiving their Citizenship certificates, when he wishes them all the best, be good citizens co-operative with the Government and think of themselves as Malaysian.

The Chinese Middle School, Miri, Fourth Division, receives 4,600 books and magazines from the English Speaking Union of Australia.

13th, Saturday

Leicester Royal Infirmary Nurses League, U.K. presents an Oxygen Tent to the Government Hospital, Simanggang, through the Medical Department.

National Defence Fund amounts to $355,551.87.

14th, Sunday

The Chief of the British Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Brabourne and the Commander-in-Chief of Far East Forces, Admiral Sir Varyl Begg and Lady Begg and Lord Moutbatten's Scientific Adviser, Sir Solly Zuckerman, arrive in Kuching in a Royal Air Force Command aircraft.

Datin Dayang Danyah binti Abang Haji Merhassan, wife of the late Dato Hakim Abang Haji Mohideen, passes away at her residence after a long illness.

15th, Monday

Telegrams of congratulations have been pouring into the operational detachment of 845 Naval Air Commando Squadron at Sibu, Sarawak, following the news that they have been awarded the Boyd Trophy for the second time in six years.

Lady Patricia Brabourne, accompanied by Lady Begg, visits several wards of Kuching General Hospital, and the Sarawak Museum.

16th, Tuesday

President of Maderasah Melayu's Old Boys' Association, Chegu Osman, who is also a noted Malay teacher and a graduate of Tanjong Malim Malay College, Malaya, calls on all Malays in Sarawak to take a keener interest in their own language.

The Federal Secretary, Tuan Syed Hashim bin Abdullah, declares open the Gobongan Kelab2 Belia Melayu Sarawak (Sarawak Association of Malay Youth Clubs).

Both Mr. Ong Kee Hui and Mr. Stephen K. T. Yong, Chairman and Secretary-General of SUPP respectively, deny suggestions that a proposal is afoot for the possible merger of the SUPP and Party Machinda.

17th, Wednesday

The Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, who pays a brief visit to Sibu and returns to Kuala Lumpur the same day, meets officers and men of the 6th Battalion Royal Malay Regiment in their camp.

Members of the New Shakespeare Company, numbering more than thirty, arrives in Kuching for a series of special perfomances in connection with the Shakespeare Quarter-century Year.

The Governor, Tun Abang Haji Openg, presents a radio receiving set to the Government Secondary School at 12th Mile Kuching/Serian Road on its opening day.

The Federal Minister of Education, Inche Mohamad Khir Johari hints that Sarawak and Sabah will soon get free primary education and early implementation of the comprehensive school system "with no strings attached." Hooray! Hooray!

General Walter Colyear Walker, Deputy Chief of Staff, Allied Forces Central Europe, is awarded a second Bar to his Distinguished Service Order medal for his services in 'helping to destroy the hard core of the Brunei rebellion'.

The Governor declares open the Serian Secondary School, Serian.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, when he presides over a loyalty ceremony at which 11 former members of the TNKU, all of whom have served prison sentences and are released, says, "You have been punished and are now forgiven. You must strive to be worthy of the trust the State has restored in you and join in work of nation building just as all your fellow country men are doing."

Radio Malaysia (Sarawak) sets up a local short wave radio station in Sarikei from to-day to 21st in connection with the development exhibition to be held in the town.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Tun Abdul Razak, pays a surprise visit to Sarawak to discuss several important administration and security problems affecting the State Government. He says that he has brought with him the Central Government to the State Capital to discuss those problems.

The Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mounbatten, the British Chief of the Defence Staff expresses satisfaction with the high morale of the troops now posted along the Malaysian Borneo border areas.

18th, Thursday

Nearly 1,000 mercy missions were flown by Royal Air Force aircraft at Kuching, Sarawak, during 1964.

19th, Friday

A total of 91 Indonesian refugees men, women and children who have crossed the border into Sarawak at several points, arrive in Serian, First Division. They are being taken care of by the Government and the Sarawak Red Cross, and are now being questioned by the Police.

When a Turquoise and White Cessna aircraft, piloted by Captain Amar Singh Gill flies into Kuching, it inaugurates the first commercial Air Charter service to be operated within Sarawak.

The Governor of Sarawak, Tun Abang Haji Openg, says that he is very much impressed by the keenness and enthusiasm shown by Malay youths in the kampongs to form youths clubs.

20th, Saturday

The Royal Air Force Team captures the Senett Travel Agencies Trophy when it wins the Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association Sponsored Official Road Relay Race, held in Kuching.

The Minister for Natural Resources, Mr. Teo Kui Seng, speaking at the opening of the Lower Rejang Exhibition, says that the major task and goal for the Government is to improve the economic and social well-being of the people of Sarawak.

The Jockeys, Apprentices and Syces Union holds a dinner party at the Turf Club premises in which race-horse owners and distinguished guests dine and dance in a 'friendly atmosphere.'

The Sarawak Red Cross is benefited by a sum of $1,560.50 through the generosity of the Kong Lok Magic, Acrobatic and Theatrical Troupe now performing at the Odeon Theatre, Kuching.

Mr. Dunstan Endawie, Vice-Chairman of Sarawak National Party, pays an unofficial and *private* visit to the Land Dayak Kampongs along the Serian/Simanggang Road including Kampongs Maang, Sekedup/Chupak, Tijirak and Sidanau.

21st, Sunday

The Boys Scouts Association of Malaysia, Sarawak Branch, holds its Founder's Day Ceremony at the Astana, Kuching, by kind permission of the Chief Scout of Sarawak, Tun Abang Haji Openg. Scouters, Scouts, Cubs and Lady members in Kuching attend the ceremony and hear the message from the Chief Scout, who speaks of the Founder, Baden Powell's life of services to the world.

22nd, Monday

The Resident Representative of the United Nations, Mr. David Blickenstaff, says that it is tragic that Sarawak, like other states in Malaysia, which has to concentrate so much of her efforts, energy and intelligence on the poblems of development, has instead to divert her attention and resources to the unfortunate problem of Indonesian confrontation.

23rd, Tuesday

The Director of Education issues in a statement that private candidates wishing to sit for such examinations as the Cambridge School Certificate, Sarawak Junior, London Chamber of Commerce, etc., will, in 1965 and after, be required to submit passport photos with the entries for identification purposes.

Robert Song and the Checkmates—Singapore's famous vocal and band group arrive to perform at the Sarawak Union Club, Kuching, on the 26th and 28th February. The Dance is organised in aid of the Sarawak Society for the Blind Fund, the Jaycees and the Sarawak Union.

Mr. Teo Kui Seng, the Minister for Natural Resources, at the opening of the 4-H Club New Headquarters Office at Padungan Garden, says that the United States Peace Corps and staff of the Agricultural Department, in a short time, have formed 80 4-H Clubs with membership in excess of 300 boys and girls. He says that without question, the 4-H Club Programme will assist young men and women of this country to become responsible, better trained and alert citizens of the future.

Security Forces clash with a group of eleven Indonesian guerillas in the Kandai area of Lundu District, in Sarawak's First Division. There are no casualties to either side.

A successful five-day Malay Youth Festival organised by the Sarawak Association of Malay Youth Clubs ends with a beauty contest. Fifteen girls participate and Miss Linda Abus wins the title of 'MISS PESTA BELIA 1965'.

24th, Wednesday

The Advisory Committee on Education meets in Kuching which consists of 14 members, drawn from all parts of the country, including the Chairman, Mr. G. W. Geikie, P.B.S., O.S.S., O.B.E.

The 60th Anniversary of the founding of Rotary International is celebrated by the Kuching Rotary Club at a special luncheon at the Aurora Hotel, Kuching.

25th, Thursday

The Chief Minister of Sarawak, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, discloses that a literacy campaign aimed at enabling illiterate people in the State to read and write in any language will be launched soon.

26th, Friday

Mr. Wee Hood Teck presents a $1,000 cheque to Gabongan Kelab2 Belia Melayu Sarawak (Sarawak Association of Malay Youth Clubs) for the Association's Building Fund.

Malaysia Air Charter inaugurates.

27th, Saturday

The Duke of Edinburgh arrives in an Andover aircraft of the Queen's Flight, to begin a three-day visit to Sarawak.

The Chairman of the Catholic Welfare Services presents food and clothing to the Indonesian refugees at the Reception Centre at Serian. The gifts are accepted on behalf of the Government and the refugees by the Resident of the First Division, Mr. A. R. Meikle.

The Minister of State, Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu, opens the Lower Rejang Exhibition in Binatang, Third Division.

The Education Department presents 160 radio receiving sets to 22 teachers representing various Chinese schools in the rural areas of the First Division.

The Duke of Edinburgh presents Gold and Silver Awards to winners of the Duke of Edinburgh's Awards at the Astana.

28th, Sunday

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, spends the whole day visiting Gurkha and Commonwealth troops in the Bau District of Sarawak's First Division, and is very impressed with the security measures taken to guard the border against Indonesian infiltration.

Prince Philip, pays a courtesy call on the Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan at the Chief Minister's Office.

The Kuching Fishing Club sponsors a fishing contest on the Sarawak River.

DUNSTAN LEE

O and E

The helicopter crash at Nanga Gat on 5th March breaks a long and wonderful run of fine and fortunate flying by 845 Squadron, Royal Navy. They won the coveted Boyd Trophy for the best naval flying unit in 1964. And the award was richly deserved. I spent several days with these splendid lads the week before the crash, and on one of these days a B.B.C. T.V. unit were filming us from a big R.A.F. plane, first as it dropped fuel into a remote hole in the jungle under our guidance, and then as we refuelled and flew off again, into a vast area where the only forms of human life are nomadic Punans and security patrols.

I visited a patrol in the most difficult Landing-Zone I have ever seen in vast tangle of valley and hill, unbroken for miles, at the mouth of a big river still unmapped. It was far on the afternoon, and the weather closing in all round. But the naval boys had undertaken to get fresh supplies into this far place manned by a few tough looking Malay soldiers from the Royal Malaysian Regiment. Do not believe any nasty rubbish about these lads. I'd say this was the loneliest and most demanding post anywhere in Sarawak and Sabah. Everyone of those young Malaysians deserved a medal just for *being* there. And so did the two pilots — they work in pairs over the wilder areas for safety — I had the privilege of flying with. To get *in* to that tiny square on the hillside over wild, tumbling rapids below, was tense. The lift *out*, with 100 feet trees within feet on either side, somehow seemed worse, indeed horrifying.

We mourn the loss of the six R.M.R. on 5th March, and the severely injured pilot (probably English, but the i/c there is Tim Donkin, from South Africa). These things just cannot be helped in this crazy Confrontation. If anyone on earth could and can avoid disaster that's the pilots and maintenance crews of a superb team, devoted men, 845 Squadron, R.N.

* * *

Mushrooms excite me. I've nursed this secret with some shame, thinking it must be either awfully kinky or fearfully square. A little secret is a dangerous thing. Need not have worried. New knowledge, largely the result of the wide-roaming mind of American multi-millionaire R. Gordon Wasson (retired from Vice-President of the House of Morgan, American's version of Rothschilds) reveals that mush-room-love is one of man's oldest obsessions.

In Mexico, a lot of medicine, music, magic and mayheim is perpetrated after chewing the fatted mush-room. In Russia, despite Communism, the proletariat in backwoods and outer steppes intoxicate — or rather excitate — themselves into near orgiasm with mush-room fiestas. I was intrigued recently, to find some Punans in the Balleh-Baloi backwoods of our own Third Division who have perfected the use of one sort of mushroom as a contraceptive. And now Gordon Wasson — who was here in December and promises to come again for Christmas 1965 — writes that this is known already from New Guinea, where, (also in the highlands) a form of "madness" is generated by excessive chewing of one particular sort of mushroom.

Sarawak Malays have a lot of mushroom knowledge, and this week I met two lovely girls walking along a beach near Sematan carrying, with elegance, open baskets of delicious looking specimens. They gave me a few. The taste was not quite up to the look. But the food was acceptable by comparison with the rather dull range of vegetables one usually enjoys when living with this delightful, generous, but somewhat fish-focussed folk.

The Ibans, Kenyahs and others also go for mush-rooms in quite a big way. With their Malay collaterals is shared a lore of mushrooms linked with thunder; of mushrooms which make you laugh; of mushrooms that are dangerous and several which are deadly. The kind that is most intriguing to the stranger, perhaps, is one which looks extraordinarily like an edible bird's nest. A thick, mucous-looking cup grows on old rubber and fallen logs, closely resembling the nests of the best quality swiftlets from the Baram caves and Gomantong in Sabah. No wonder when the Niah caves were re-discovered by Punans (about 1800?) they thought the great clusters of nests on the limestone walls were really mushrooms. Indeed, the early Chinese literature of trade with Borneo regularly confuses mush-rooms with bird's nests, and it was not until well on in the Ming dynasty, after 1600 A.D. that the nests were universally recognised for what they are.

Even so, local restaurants which serve Bird's Nest Soup continue to put on the menu the outworn *canard* (and I don't mean duck) that these nests came from sea-spray collected by swallows. Nest swiftlets (*Collocalia*) are not related to swallows. Their nests are made from their own salivary glands, and they feed high in the air, over the jungle canopy, on tiny insects. There just ain't no spray up there — ask 845 Squadron, whose normal life is on H.M.S. *Bulwark*, out in the ocean.

* * *

It is disturbing that at this time — with everyone agreed on the urgency of increased national solidarity — one of the main steps for achieving this seems less efficient than a year ago. It used to take at the most, 48 hours for a letter between Kuala Lumpur and Kuching. It now commonly takes five days, official airmail; often much more. Recently I got a formal letter from a Malaysian society of which I am Vice-President, about a meeting in Kuala Lumpur on March 4. Posted on February 17, it arrived the day *after* the meeting. Similarly, an important official letter from a department head, direct, airmail, posted in Kuala Lumpur on February 11, arrived in Kuching on February 25. Government cannot *effectively* do business inside the nation at such a snail's pace? It still takes only 3 days for a letter from London, and every week we get the airmail editions of English Sunday newspapers *before* noon on Tuesday.

In January, with more "go-slow" difficulties the capital end, three weeks was recorded for a letter. And parcels can take a month. It is good news that Dato Sambanthan is out to cure this now. Improving already.

There are also signs that radio is being affected in a related but different way. Many listeners to the different language services share the opinion of quite a disturbing number of English programme listeners, to the effect that "Radio Sarawak" is slowly but perceptibly losing its character; that more and more programmes and whole days of programmes are stereotyped and even stale; that there is less and less of real local interest and too little to reflect the rich and varied life of Sarawak inside Malaysia. And that about Malaysia as such a surprisingly large part of what we hear is in the form of "plugs" for Federal Ministers and others — sometimes with strong emphasis for certain not very important persons, even several times a week. Some listeners feel there is too little on the Federation *as a whole* and on Malaya as the senior body of land and folk. These criticisms may be unfair or exaggerated. If so, pray forgive them. Teething troubles are no doubt being experienced. Let us hope that new projects, new thinking, new pep will soon appear to make Radio Malaysia Sarawak what it's name really implies, — a double-barrel shotgun of worthwhile programmes. Otherwise, listening to Manila and Australia will almost certainly increase at the long-house and *Kampong* level.

* * *

While on the subject of radio, most nights recently have the *whole* of the Berjaya song sung in Malay right through (all verses) two separate times on the same wave-length — non Malay Service — within 40 minutes. It seems quite doubtful if this rubbing one's ear in it will really help unify Sarawakian minds into Malaysia; rather it seems another symptom of the common disease of treating radio as a bludgeon, which (I fear) may cause people to turn to alternative stations, not out of disloyalty but sheer boredoom. . .

Patriotism does not consist of repeating the same words again and again, even if sung! Patriotism consists in thinking straight and in acting well. Repetitive slogans and formulae can by error even deaden thinking and quite easily get to be counted as sufficient "action" on their own — so you need not yourself do anything more than listen ! !

The many who are now volunteering as Vigilantes, in Civil Defence, as Border Scouts, Blood Donors, Soldiers, and much else are not being recruited by slogans but by their own good hearts and clear minds. I know something of this at first hand, both in the towns and the interior. (And I am mildly proud to be the Special Constable holding the number *One*, as the first to volunteer).

* * *

Mr. John Seal, Civil Aviation, sends the following figures from Kuching Airport.

January	*Sunshine Daily mean (Hours)*	*Rainfall Monthly total (ins)*	*Most in a day*		*No. of Wet days*
			Amt.	*Date*	
1950	4.91	8.35	1.56	13th	17
1951	3.53	23.24	3.84	31st	25
1952	2.68	24.56	4.60	14th	28
1953	3.72	32.64	12.45	7th	27
1954	4.08	15.62	3.69	31st	26
1955	3.71	42.41	4.91	6th	26
1956	4.24	15.29	2.94	29th	21
1957	2.69	18.66	4.33	22nd	20
1958	3.75	26.34	5.46	5th	28
1959	3.27	34.40	5.29	6th	29
1960	2.62	18.63	2.52	2nd	27
1961	4.64	30.87	10.77	15th	25
1962	2.56	41.32	7.25	23rd	29
1963	1.02	45.88	10.96	27th	30
1964	3.52	11.32	2.38	31st	22
1965	4.93	14.95	2.07	5th	19
16 yrs. Average:	3.49	25.28	—	—	—
Extreme:	—	—	12.45	7th Jan. 1953	—

Until now, 1965 felt the wettest ever! What news of February and March?

* * *

The School Certificate results published on 2nd March, 1965, confirm the pattern of distinction between Aided and Unaided Schools. The higher success of the former is, of course, due not only to better finance (and thus teaching) but also to the trend for the "best" pupils to find places in these, and the remainder to learn elsewhere. Looked at this way round, there is something rather impressive in the numbers of kids who persist in their work not only in Unaided Schools but — in equal numbers — as Private candidates. Such is the burning desire to learn and then to qualify for more learning or a better job: anything, in fact, rather than the life of routine labour, in shop or farm, to which inevitably a large proportion of Sarawak's youth are nevertheless almost certainly convicted for a life sentence.

Re-analysing the published figures, one finds that of the 563 candidates for Overseas School Certificate from Government and Aided Schools, 22 per cent passed in Division I, 32 per cent in II, 27 per cent in III, while 8 per cent got a General Certificate of Education with at least three "O" level passes. Compare this with 109 candidates from Unaided Schools. Of these 0 per cent passed in Division I, 16 per cent in II, 25 per cent in Division III and 7 per cent G.C.E. Thus whereas only 11 per cent of Government and Aided candidates "failed", over half, 52 per cent, had this sad fate in the Unaided group.

The Private candidates fared as badly and slightly worse than the Unaided, with 0 per cent, 9 per cent, 23 per cent and 12 per cent, giving over 50 per cent failure. Put another way, out of 784 pupils, all the 126 who passed in the top sector Division I, came from Government and Aided Schools, and likewise 180 out of the 207 in Division II, 145 out of 198 in Division III. Just *think* of all the work many of these unsuccessful put in to fail. It is really a tragedy of modern times. (The co-editor discusses these results from another angle in this month's editorial).

* * *

Few people have (yet) heard of the disease called Histoplasmosis. Yet recent studies by Dr. Schuman, of Christ's Hospital, Kapit, have shown that it occurs —though not as dangerous—in Sarawak. It can be a killer.

Histoplasmosis was first diagnosed only in the forties, largely by research in Kansas, U.S.A. where Dr. Schuman, himself was trained (thus his special interest). It is an illness caused by tiny fungal growths, invisible but rapidly proliferating, on the lungs and elsewhere. Associated with high humidity in general and damp places in particular, Borneo could be a good breeding ground.

It strikes humans as an acute form of cold, and if severe resembles pneumonia. A chronic type can closely resemble tuberculosis, even down to tubercule—like growths and distortions of bone, etc. It is still frequently diagnosed as T.B., as it was of course always before 1945. (Scrub Typhus, a real killer in grasslands like the Kelabit and Bahau country, was similarly only really recognised in World War II, where it did almost as much harm as the Japanese to the Australian forces fighting in New Guinea. I contracted it myself at Bario, nearly died, and took a year to recover later in U.K.).

Histoplasmosis can be at once detected by skin tests, I suspect it just could be a reason for ill-health among workers in the Niah Caves, and hope to test this hypothesis shortly.

T.H.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Dr. H. Wilkins (newly appointed temporary Medical Officer).	On first appointment on 15.2.65.
Mrs. J. Peet & Daughter	To join Mr. J. Peet on 16.2.65.
Mr. J. F. Drake-Brockman	Returning from leave on 17.2.65.
Mrs. C. L. McLeod	To join Mr. G. W. McLeod on 19.2.65.

Departures

Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Robinson & Child	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 20. 2. 65.
Mr. R. O. Williams	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 25. 2. 65.
Mr. & Mrs. A.R.G. Morrison	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 28. 2. 65.
Mr. R. E. Harper	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 5. 3. 65.
Mr. & Mrs. I. A. N. Urquhart & 3 Children	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 7. 3. 65

Departures on Study

Date	*Name*	*Course to be taken*	*Country*
17.2.65	Wellington Refus Nanang	B.A. Degree	Australia
17.2.65	Law Suan Hiong	Mechanical Engineering Degree	Australia
22.3.65	Octavia C. de Silva	Secretarial Course	New Zealand
22.3.65	Rosalind Ong Sai Khiok	Secretarial Course	New Zealand

APRIL, 1965

CALENDAR				MOON PHASES	HIGH WATER			
	ENGLISH	CHINESE	MUSLIM	● 2nd New Moon ○ 15th Full Moon ☽ 9th First Quarter ☾ 23rd Last Quarter	KUCHING		MIRI	
Th.	1	30	29	.....	0446	1727	—	1244 2310
Fri.	2	1	30	1st day of the 3rd Moon (29 days).	0524	1755	—	1240
Sat.	3	2	1	1st day of *Dhulhijah*. Sarawak Turf Club Races.	0604	1823	0007	1242
SUN.	4	3	2	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT. *Guan Thian Siang Ti's Birthday.*	0644	1851	0104	1249
Mon.	5	4	3	*Chin Ming* — Tomb Festival.	0726	1923	0207	1300
Tues.	6	5	4	.....	0814	1954	0347	1314
Wed.	7	6	5	.....	0907	2032	—	1339
Th.	8	7	6	.....	1008	2116	—	1411
Fri.	9	8	7	.....	1123	2214	—	1450
Sat.	10	9	8	Sarawak Turf Club Races.	—	1247 2342	—	1548
SUN.	11	10	9	PALM SUNDAY.	1410	—	—	1725
Mon.	12	11	10	**Hari Raya Haji.**	0120	1513	—	1948
Tues.	13	12	11	.....	0248	1600	—	1237 2122
Wed.	14	13	12	.....	0351	1639	—	1222 2235
Th.	15	14	13	MAUNDY THURSDAY.	0444	1712	—	1213 2346
Fri.	16	15	14	**Good Friday.**	0529	1744	—	1208
Sat.	17	16	15	**Holy Saturday.**	0612	1815	0054	1209
SUN.	18	17	16	**Easter Sunday.**	0654	1844	0206	1217
Mon.	19	18	17	**Easter Monday.**	0737	1912	—	1228
Tues.	20	19	18	.....	0819	1941	—	1248
Wed.	21	20	19	.....	0905	2011	—	1312
Th.	22	21	20	.....	0956	2042	—	1338
Fri.	23	22	21	*St. George. Shakespeare's Birthday.*	1053	2124	—	1406
Sat.	24	23	22	.....	—	1202 2229	—	1442
SUN.	25	24	23	LOW SUNDAY.	—	1312	—	1530
Mon.	26	25	24	.....	0004	1415	—	1648
Tues.	27	26	25	*St Mark.* Kuching Municipal Council Meeting	0135	1501	1158	1918
Wed.	28	27	26	.....	0242	1537	1128	2059
Th.	29	28	27	.....	0336	1608	1118	2219
Fri.	30	29	28	.....	0422	1639	1118	2325

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1965

Division	Station	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE FAHRENHEIT													Mean Relative Humidity (%) at 2 p.m.	RAINFALL				Bright Sunshine Mean Hours
				Mean Temperature					Absolute Extremes									Total Inches	Most in a day Inches	Date	No. of days	
				8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Maximum	Minimum	Highest Maximum	Date	Lowest Minimum	Date	Lowest Maximum	Date	Highest Minimum	Date						
FIRST DIVISION	Kuching Airport	1° 29′	110° 20′	72.2	81.9	76.1	83.6	70.3	88.4	27	65.6	19	77.3	3	74.2	31	71	14.95	2.07	5	19	4.93
	Simunjan	1° 20′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.52	3.07	10	20	—
	Dahan	1° 21′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.57	2.35	1	22	—
	Semongoh	1° 24′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.00	4.57	1	19	—
	Bau	1° 25′	110° 09′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.06	1.66	15	19	—
	Matang	1° 35′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.26	3.45	7	22	—
	Sungai China	1° 37′	110° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.16	6.90	7	22	—
	Lundu	1° 40′	109° 52′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.85	3.50	1	22	—
	Talang2	1° 55′	109° 46′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.19	3.17	6	18	—
	Telok Assam	1° 43′	110° 27′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.05	5.04	9	21	—
	Dragon School	1° 17′	110° 25′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.70	6.38	2	17	—
	Serian	1° 10′	110° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.85	3.22	9	17	—
	Sematan	1° 48′	109° 46′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.49	5.89	3	19	—
	Batu Lintang	1° 33′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.86	1.64	9	19	—
SECOND DIVISION	Simanggang	1° 18′	111° 28′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.80	1.90	15	15	—
	Saratok	1° 44′	111° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.88	2.00	3	16	—
	Betong	1° 25′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.70	1.90	16	9	—
	Lubok Antu	1° 02′	111° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	1.28	3	10	—
	Lingga	1° 21′	111° 10′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.47	2.20	16	7	—
THIRD DIVISION	Sibu Airport	2° 30′	110° 30′	71.8	83.2	76.3	85.1	69.3	91.0	27	63.2	22	78.3	2	73.0	1	69	8.76	1.98	9	22	5.12
	Kapit	2° 00′	112° 56′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.95	1.88	2	19	—
	Sarikei	2° 07′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.80	2.00	9	12	—
	Mukah	2° 54′	112° 06′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31.89	7.39	6	17	—
	Song	2° 00′	112° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.95	1.00	8	9	—
	Daro	2° 30′	111° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.60	1.50	18	9	—
	Kanowit	2° 06′	112° 09′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.31	3.84	9	10	—
	Balingian	2° 57′	112° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.05	2.43	6	10	—
	Matu	2° 40′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.31	3.40	9	15	—
FOURTH DIVISION	Bintulu	3° 10′	113° 02′	72.6	80.8	75.7	82.6	70.0	85.9	27,28	65.7	27	74.7	10	73.3	5	76	16.09	3.68	9	20	5.28
	Miri	4° 23′	113° 59′	74.4	80.8	76.3	82.9	71.0	88.0	29	67.8	22	76.0	10	74.6	12	79	24.56	5.37	9	19	5.76
	Marudi	4° 10′	114° 18′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.14	2.85	1	12	—
	Bekenu	4° 10′	113° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.54	2.30	11	18	—
	Lutong	4° 30′	114° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.33	4.72	3	21	—
	Ti. Lobang	4° 20′	113° 55′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.73	5.50	9	18	—
	Niah	3° 52′	113° 42′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.06	2.32	4	12	—
FIFTH DIVISION	Lawas	4° 51′	115° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.80	3.10	11	20	—
	Ukong	4° 35′	114° 51′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.44	3.81	12	19	—
	Limbang	4° 44′	115° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.11	3.75	13	22	—
	Sundar	4° 53′	115° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.89	3.35	11	15	—

Kuching Market Price List

February, 1965

	Average
Rice – (per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	—
Local, White, Milled	—
Siam White 100%	2.20
Siam A 5%	1.90
China Rice	1.60
Siam Broken Rice A1 Super	1.50
Rangoon	—
Sugar—(per kati)	
White Sugar	.25
Brown Sugar	.50
Nipah Sugar	.30
Salt—(per kati)	
Coarse	.10
Fine	.10
Nipah	1.20
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per kati	.25
Bread, per small loaf	.25
Bread, per large loaf	.45
Milk—(per tin)	
(*a*) Condensed	
(i) Liberty Brand	.65
(ii) Tea Pot	.65
(iii) Milk Maid	.70
(*b*) Local Fresh Milk	.80
Eggs—(each)	
Turtle	.10
Duck, fresh	.14
Duck, salted	.15
Fowl	.13
Edible Fats—(per lb.)	
Butter	2.20
Coconut Oil	1.00
Vegetable Oil	.75
Lard, No. 1	1.50
Lard, No. 2	.90
Ghee	2.20
Dripping	.80
Pork—(per kati)	
Lean, No. 1	3.40
Lean with Fat, No. 2	2.40
Fat	.90
Ribs	2.00
Beef—(per kati)	
Beef, steak	3.20
Beef, Curry meat	1.80
Buffalo, No. 1	3.20
Buffalo, Curry meat	1.80
Mutton, Australian	3.00
Mutton, Local	3.00
Poultry—(per kati)	
Capons	2.00
Chinese Cocks	1.80
Pullets	2.00
Chinese Hens	1.60
Dayak Fowls	1.70
Ducks	1.80
Muscovy	1.60
Cross-Breed	1.80
Geese	1.60
Fish—(per kati)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.40
Fresh Fish, No. 2	.90
Fresh Fish, No. 3	.50
Prawns, No. 1	1.60
Prawns, No. 2	.80
Crab, No. 1	1.20
Crab, No. 2	.80
Salted Fish, No. 1	2.40
Salted Fish, No. 2	1.10
Salted Fish, No. 3	.70
Vegetables—(per kati)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	.35
Bandong (Ubikayu)	.10
Bangkuang	.20
Bayam	.48

	Average
Vegetables—(per kati)—*Contd.*	
Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	.65
Changkok Manis	.40
Cucumber (Timun)	.29
Chillies, Red	.68
Chillies, Green	.65
Daun Bawang	.88
Ensahi Puteh	.48
Ensahi Besar	.48
Ensahi Bunga	.48
French beans	.60
Garlic, fresh	1.43
Ginger	.78
Kachang Panjang	.40
Kangkong Ayer	.30
Kangkong Roots	.40
Keladi Batawi	.15
Keladi China	.30
Ketola	.40
Keribang	.15
Kundor	.20
Labu	.18
Labu Duri	.38
Ladies Fingers	.55
Lettuce	.63
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.60
Lobak, salted	.50
Onions, Bombay	.30
Onions, small	.50
Potatoes, Imported	.30
Priak (Bitter Gourd)	.68
Sauerkraut, Imported	.88
Sauerkraut, Local	.58
Tamarind (Buah Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	1.08
Trong (Brinjals)	.58
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	.90
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	.50
Tea—(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.30
Tea, Chinese	1.80
Coffee—(per kati)	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	2.00
Raw, No. 2	1.90
Powder (1st quality)	3.20
Fruits—(each)	
Pisang Umbun (per kati)	.15
Pisang Tandok	15–25
Nanas	20–1.00
Buah Betek (per kati)	.20
Sundries	
Bean curd (per piece)	.10
Bean cake, white (per piece)	.10
Bean cake, yellow (per piece)	.25
Blachan (per kati)	.70
Charcoal (per picul)	8.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	.20
Corned Beef (per tin)	1.20
Dried Prawn (per kati)	2.00–3.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.00
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	.20
Matches, Local (per box)	.05
Matches, imported (per box)	.10
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.95
Salmon (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.70
Bako Wood (per panchang)	25.00
Cigarettes	
Players (per packet of 10)	.50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	.40
Craven "A"	.50
White Eagle	.45
State Express (per tin)	2.85
Capstan (per packet of 10)	.45
State Express 555 (per packet of 10)	.55
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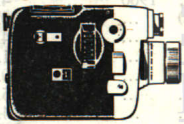
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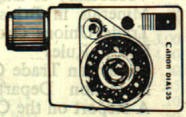
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