

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1963

Grandmother, Sock Eggs!

The policy of the Brooke's for just over a century in Sarawak was, roughly, to leave well alone once they had control of a situation in the Woodland. Some writers have called it laissez faire, others less kindly "feudalism". Few critics have seen it to be a wholly satisfactory system. Yet the people were satisfied, and 30 years almost to the day—after the end of Japanese occupation and, in effect, White Rajah's rule, Sarawak unmistakably carries a significant surviving basis of Brookeism. Indeed in retrospect, there are those who see the so-called "Whipsnade phase", when the peoples of Sarawak were left to invent in peace, as almost a long, halcyon one.

One folk will tell you that Whipsnade, with animals half-wild, makes for happier animals than the caged ones. Another way is to leave entirely alone, wild, free and—of their make—letting. There is no place for that in the present world, and latest Marxist analyses suggest it's no better up on Mars. In fact, the world of men is increasingly engaged. By the end of this century there may well be no virgin forests left to violate, while traffic accidents will be getting as bad in water space as on the Serian Road of a Saturday night.

The Brookes deferred the organisation of their subjects. They asked little of them in taxes or duties. They gave little back, in education, health services, communications, agriculture. But by and large they

let people go on in a traditional way of life which had evolved and proved itself over centuries, in places even millennia. This way of life was accepted and often admired by Brooke officials, as we know from direct evidence of the diaries. Some of the fully Brooke men continued after the war. It is doubtful if any who came freshly since can remember the states of Aliman and Bercoth (both of whom rose from Cadet Officer to Chief Secretary), of great Residents like Fisher, Griffin, Dench (Wing from Sir).

Those days are over, and not easily to be measured. They are remembered here because one of the most important things that happened when Sarawak moved from independence protected status under Brooke to Crown Colonisation was that officers and general leadership in the country were directly transferred from the diaries into the offices, but mostly in administration, into often in specialised departments, as with R. E. Chatter in Customs. But there was no such continuity in the upper echelons of society (after the departure of J. R. Sparrow), law, medicine, education, P.W.D., agriculture—partly by chance, partly because these departments were usually under-developed in the Brookean, bar-free Whipsnade. New brooms sweep clean. In some, like agriculture in the hills, the discontinuity became profound.

One main result of this incidental turbulence of experience between the administrative and specialist sections of government was that on the one hand changes were introduced slowly and with a firm base of local knowledge, and on the other often not so. This is not the time or place to review the ups and downs of development, the successes and inconsistencies (and occasional hope) of colonial field operations between 1946 and 1963. Suffice it to say that the new was sincere, devoted, widely effective; but sometimes curiously over-coloured with what one can only call another vision, (the other side) of Whipsnadeism—"do-goodism".

During the Crown Colony period Sarawak became inhibited (or rather, over-inhibited) by sincere benevolence—the Americans are mostly post-1963 phrasers who thought nearly everything the local people did was one of the following:

- usually wrong (as far as "evil")
- stupid, ignorant or absurd
- unhealthy, if not lethal
- inefficient, out-of-date, "hopeless"
- irrelevant or irrelevant
- boring or merely irritating.

This attitude, intensely well meant, eventually ended up by poking into the very grass roots of Bornean life. Native dances were considered inappropriate or quite classes were introduced to teach Dayak folk-dancing; western folk, naturally. It got very messy, even grandiose.

This by-play did not detract from the major achievements. But it did obscure the impact and even some of the seeds of counter-irritation. In retrospect, also, not a few of the new things done and made people who did them knew back, from grass roots, themselves as stupid, boring, ignorant, absurd, irrelevant or irrelevant—though very seldom usually wrong and never deliberately evil.

The advent of Malaysia in September, 1963 liberated Sarawak from this busy-body approval, at least in theory. It was a welcome, rather subtle, mainly psychological change, which helped give Malaysia a flying start. Henceforth, any such operations are planned by and externally carried through by people who live in the same world and—the vital point—die in it, they don't go away on pension leaving others to sort out the mistakes made by all men and all nice women make. And we had had an awful lot of nice women telling Sarawakians what to do this past decade, without necessarily trying to find out the long-term effects of changes so easily advocated and—with outside prestige and government money—readily put through at the superficial level.

A test point for Malaysia is the degree to which new ideas penetrate from within or continue from without. Sarawak is not a parish or a fief. It is a stable, progressive state inside a new nation, training with energetic intelligent people, asking for new ways of life as well as old, proud of the past, jealous of the present, and ambitious for the future. Less than 1 per cent of Sarawakians resent the colonial period! The great majority realise it did wonders, and that 90 per cent of all the good new things round us today came thence. Of these, perhaps 80 per cent are here to stay. In the rest and for the future, it is largely a question of preservation, of how innovation is inspired and conducted, as well as why and FOR WHOM.

There is so much that no one need tell to or change in Sarawak life, the best is it. No need for instance, to patch courage or teach junglecraft. But if one must teach one's grandchildren to such eggs, at the worst it is an advantage that you are her granddaughter, both of one blood and experience, often changing.

The Ballad of Kuching

by

"Hamm Tat"

[Normally we do not publish unidentified anonymous material. But this poem seems (though slightly) to be impossible good taste. Properly addressed in a registered cover it was delivered to Editor, Sarawak Gazette, and opened to reveal—as no Radio Malaysia always has it, "diaroon"—a beautifully bound photograph book with a cover in Chinese silk.

On each of 52 pages, one for every week of the year, one of the following verses was nicely type-written. We find this is a remarkable effort in its kind, and publish it for that reason. A good deal of the "spirit of Sarawak" is embodied in the somewhat subtle "infrastructure" of these verses—ED.]

Offered

to

DATO THIRUPADIGAL JUDAN

God knows the track. To Him do we return
The rivers sing, the oryx mountains hark

The stalls of the marketplace are come
The Lander wukath and Thy children pour . . .

Now fades the golden sunset, swift to bring
The paramount of night upon its wing

The muffled silver of the crescent moon
Echoes my song. I am the Cat—Kuching!

I am Kuching—the-Cat—this is my town,
My city, palace, capital and crown,

And thus I reign and watch my people go,
And take no thought if they be white or brown,

I sprawl beside the Sungai Sarawak

That gently bears Malay, Chinese, Dyak.

And, "More, give more!" I hear the boatmen ask,
But not why some are yellow, others black.

The Raj I know, insured in history,
Built well beneath his sovereign Trinity;

New Mosques and Temples shrub by just do thrive
And those who are not have the right to die.

The fish between my paws no present gave
To what dumb head that plucked him from the wave.

I live, victorious, at the throat of life,

And in my turn will hide not from the grave.

The starving cat who rubs against your chair

And mews for minkies with a phosco air—

Think well before you kick him on his way

Unfold—for we are brethren, here or there.

The beggar prowling in a rich man's street

Whose quivering hand a nobler score should meet—

Grave not, O restless one!—I shall not rest

Until my sword hands to kiss thy feet.

The Orang Putih in their houses dwell

Whose gardens of another Eden tell:

Between the Dragon and the Crocodile

Beitir a garden than a weed-grown hill.

My friends and allies stamp upon their seal

While honour falls beneath war's chariot wheel.

And from the jungle's dark foray I hear

The bloody killer sharpening his steel.

Of wisdom full is every modern sage

And magic comes from every printed page—

A blasted tree burns upon my brow

For those old treasures of a vanished age.

The hour before the sunset is most kind

To breeding fancy—see, the sky is signed

Oval and bronze with spears of Eleana,

And those old ships that rode the Fierce Wind.

This Chinese New Year celebrates the Snake

And in the streets the dragon dances and shakes:

The candles burn for luck, the din of gongs

Six cofined generations might awake!

Of times remote I live—let others read,

And to the prophets I will pay no heed:

Come, where love's income falls in veils of night

And staves the present with the future's seed.

My love arranged in purple and in gold

Pain out the stars for beauty's lee enrolled.

And Allah's shining fingernail has rent

The darkness in a Caliph's dream unrent.

The dew of night bejewels all her hair,

Sweet-scented tale I'll bring her for her care.

And when her eye dazzles the probing moon

Her silent countenance is merry dawn.

Aha! Behind the music sounds the cry

Of old Badruddin as he danceth by—

"The graveyards of the world rehearse the bones

Of those who living mocked mortality!"

So to the riverbeds my love I led

To shed the tears that best were left unshed.

And sat and watched the boatmen drifting by

And listened to the laughter of the dead.

New Mee Tui-Tung is getting to his feet,

And Bung Neoharn in his winding sheet.

On Confucianism leads—to arms! before

The blood business of my forebears meet.

I see allegiance to brown royalty

And to my pants the yellow holds the key.

Within the wisdom of the white I am

Both polychrome and polyglot—but free!

Orang Melaya, mountain, pond and gay,

The dy mona-dar whose deeds of yesterday

Charles sing, remembrance kula fat pen

And write his tale upon the future's clay.

The Orang China kicks against the north

And scattering rubes makes my house his home;

The lemon-blossom blooms in every street

Where very stones applaud the honeymoon.

The longhouse-dweller by his jungle stream
Seeds his son who of diplomats dream.
The world moves on: some strand's staff—who knows?—

May one day strike upon the longhouse beam.
"Depart, Expatriate", the hostels say,
"And office leave to those who hold the sway."
Yet dare to enter in the self-made breach,
"Soldier, remain—the tiger stalks his prey!"

The chakrab strikes, devouring mortal life,
The lightning's harsh ravens torment the sky
My love is clothed in amber and in night,
My love swims in the mirror of mine eye.
I came, between the sunset and the dawn;
I saw, my eyes in fascination drawn
To this fair city, kindly, baroque, free,
And was enraptured and thought myself reborn.

I met an street of the Yellow Dunes
Who said "Of all the worlds I wander in,
Such bliss I've never met save in Kuching:
Pray tell this message to my kith and kin."

Before the Prophet's Book I bow and kneel
And in the Presence of the Lamb I feel
The self-same grace. Though saints and
sinners weal.

I turn like others on Gaetano's Wheel.
I am content yet am I not content,
The world's divisions sap, demands its rest,
O for a horn to raise and holly's wails
While East and West render a continent.

Listen! One evening in the market-place
A thence parade disclaimed the bloodied face,
And then the dead arose and, wondering, cried,
"Who was the man that showed me death's embrace?"

The maddened gods of profit, status, power,
Whose fingers jerk the puppets of the hour
With cynic glee—what boots it to protest?
Does not the child in parent oft devour?

Cathedral bells explore the Sunday street,
Cathedral kithuna blown, the air is sweet:
Kim Chai half-slum at the shop-house door
And thinks he beats me past on chattered foot.

In truth, I know but little and care less,
Why some folk in such others' skins must dress,
That these, brown-skinned, affect to gaze for white,
While these horns white a darker hue profess.

O Daughter of the Ulu, sing thy song
To charm the Yang di-Pertuan Agung:
The spirits of the forest listen too,
And I shall hear you in the thunder throng.

A bowl of rice I set before my love;
Brown eyes, black hair, such neo-colonial nose
Of face and limb makes me. In thy dear hands
I am a rice-grain am and thou my dove.

Both high and low I hear the people shout,
Coming and going, "What's it all about?"
What means the grin upon the beggar's face?
Why wander his the cowboy heaven stars out?

A body in the river Mawa and bleed
Is slay death—what reason shall I seek?
Man, woman, child? Love, murder, stroke of fate—
A lonelier shall with modern tears shall seek.

Melaka! and the green pading resonates,
Berjaya! and the anthem bravely sounds:
The fangraced quivers in a mass of light,
Joining the Watchman as he makes his rounds.

Han, See-Dayak, what a tale you tell
When grows the path 'neath the manang's spell:
The tribal club is done, the prahu drops,
The skull that danced achieves a better cell.

The mouth of fasting seeks. The glowing rod
Of Hari Raya animates each soul.
And midst the festival a solemn Voice
Hus said, "Be still and know that I am God."

The Geyser plants her rice and weeds and beans,
The nurtured plant springs up in ordered rows,
The Flare reflected in the push-dirt
Will smile again. The moonset comes and goes.

The Haji towers in the weed bazaar,
The mooners of my friend his devoirs are;
Back in his own Astana glid his lip
With honey glared from a destined star.

I am content yet am I not content,
The consoquing machine ploughs my intent.
Can steel and concrete compensate for loss
Of vanished Eden of the innocent?

Now appears the Calendar a new holiday,
The Dayak Festival goes clockwise gay!
On with the Ngajat! And Mamut Garua!
Dayak, Gayakara, Gema-Nyama!

The lovers encounter in the night's embrace
Not are the mugger tunnelling space.
On soldiers reinforcing in the market-place:
But I, the Old, I see it face to face.

I hear the old adulatory call
To prayer from high monastic fade and fall
Beneath the guardian engines of the sky,
And pray for those who dream my prayers in gall.

The innocent, the children, speak to me,
Adopted-boys in arm, in wide-eyed charity:
And who should keep their stories more than I
Who know their solemn wishes, their gifted gleam?

The sleep of children is my watching brief
And in their dreaming I message my grief:
While Ahmed walks his boat and Yu Ling smokes,
Embarked armies fly their head belied.

The hotel lights defy doom-gathering,
The jostling drinkers throw for Shaka's ring:
A year of beauty dances on her cheek—
Smile on, elected Queen—would I were King!

Yet am I King. A king without a throne?
Yet do I have a throne: the sand I've won.
Tan Ahang in his palace calls my ask,
And in my shade the people's will is known.

I am Kuching, holding in high regard
The souls whose trust deserves a nobler bard.
A child is born, the river flows, meanwhile,
The kampong sleeps: the soldiers are on guard.

Divided we must perish—doubt not that,
We shall not fail the insignia of the Cite
If for such men the writ of freedom runs:
"Our strength lies in our unity." TAMMAT.

Confrontation

FROM "THE CROSSBERRY", 1964/5

(A Journal of the Queen's Royal Irish Hussars)
BORNED, AU REVOIR

My last visit to Borness, whilst out on visiting our
preposited as my first, was a fitting farewell. The
journey began as usual with the Fokker Friendship
flight from Ipoh to Singapore.

In Singapore the normal low, full and pleasant days
with "C" Squadron were passed. The most agreeable
feature of visiting Singapore (which most of us did a
good deal on our way in or from Borness) was that
in spite of its being in theory such a hive of military
activity, in practice nothing much seemed to happen
in the afternoon, and there was always time for a game
of squash, tennis or golf after which one would enjoy
the unique treat in the Nite Room Menu which consisted
of a rock-like beer and tea which poured ready made

and joined from a tin can, H.Q.P.A.R.E.L.P. and H.Q. Par East, where the immediate figure of the Admiral's side-de-camp would be seen glancing in ball balloons mounted on a green bush jacket, and to the Polo Club at Johore or Singapore would be probable parts of call as would be "C. Squads" (Squadron) Corporal's Mess and rest room.

I was determined to try as many modes of transport as possible, and began this last trip to Kuching by embarking in Ashy, the small but comfortable Sarawak Steamship Company vessel which had been converted to a troop-ship. There were several additions of the regiment on board and I shared my cabin with a civil engineer, an expert in Whitehead and Wessex helicopter engines, who throughout our roughly 40 hour voyage never ceased to praise a life at sea and to regret that the voyage was not going to last as many days as hours. Shallowtons flying overhead at night dropping flames reminded us of the aliveness of the Indonesian coast, and the sometime glimpses of mine-weepers reassured us that the Navy was as usual its vigilant self. I valued the unintercepted hours at sea not only for their restorative powers but also because I had so many A.P. 2044s to complete that I was able to drive a strong attack into a formidable pile of them. None off by the fatherly and ubiquitous figure of that King of Movement, Ned Wall, I was met off Pongling Point in the Sarawak river by Dick Randall, at that time commanding "A" Squadron. For the unprepared time we drove that familiar road between Kuching and Sempang Camp, which was at that time occupied apart from ourselves by the 1st Green Jackets. Once more my kit was lugged over to the Little that which on these occasions and by their courtesy I would share with the C.O. of the infantry battalion responsible for that part of Sarawak's First Division. Four days in and around Kuching took a familiar course. Flying to Sempang with the rail-run in a Twin Pioneer one morning and on the air-strip there meeting a very old friend commanding the 3rd/2nd Gurkha Rifles, Sempang, of course, full of memories—memories of police-launch and long-beat trips to Engkilil and Lubok Antu, memories of nights in longhouses, only a short way from the Indonesian border, memories of the admirable and energetic district superintendent of the Second Division, memories of the little troop hut opposite the hospital, of Threlfall carry launch brought in by streams of waters and of woley ball on the little pitch below it. But with none of our armoured cars at this time committed to Sempang, our stay there was a brief one. Into the B.H.O. long-whiskered Landrover which I always left in Sarawak, and once more on to the Sempang-Kuching road for the hour and a half drive to Sempang Tonggang leaving at least our escort behind us. All the Squadron Landrover at one time or another were obliged valiantly to act as my co-driver on this 100-odd mile stretch of road and in spite of some leadership mating moments when the loose stone surface would cause the Landrover to slide, all survived it.

It is on this stretch of road that one gets one's closest road-house look at the Indonesian border, and it was our constant patrolling of it that we helped to keep it unambush-free. At Sempang Tonggang we arrived in time for a talk to the men, a game of darts and a good lunch.

It was the Troop here that did more 76 mm. firing than any other and added a little spirit to the sometimes dull routine of mine patrolling.

From there we drive on to Serian where one of our troops appreciatively enough was in support of the Royal Ulster Rifles, serving in a unit which had just been engaged in Korea. It was from Serian of course that roughly 18 months before we had countered the first serious Indonesian incursion into West Sar-

wak at Tuluks and on this very day we sent two scout cars to Tuluks to give a company there some more fire power in case a further talk of attack should materialise. On from Serian for the 30 km. of testing pepper-plantationed, police-stationed and house-studded road back to Sempang Camp for a drink, a bath, supper and an inevitable film on the service with regular rallies from the immediate Sempang bus. The rest of my stay in West Sarawak included a day at Bita, visits to brigade headquarters and, extremely pleasant, renewing friendships with all our excellent colleagues in the Sarawak Constabulary. Lunch with the Assistant Commissioner and head of Special Branch confirmed for me once more that there were no more feasible policemen anywhere.

The next stage of the journey was that off repeated two hour Friendship flights from Kuching to Brunei with lunch on board the plane and a wonderful view of the Sarawak coast line. Passing Sibu revived thoughts of visits there both by mine-weeper and Agent, and on landing at Brunei the cheerful figure of Brookes was there to whisk me off to the old Convent H.Q., formerly a girls' school and site of the original B.O.C. conference. Bessens were in short supply and so we went to Tutong and to Miri by road. A thoroughly agreeable stay in Miri, where the troop was greatly valued by the local people, featured swimming, a table tennis match with Cpl. Thompson and dinner with the Angell and Sutherland Highlanders. Driving back to Brunei we succeeded in finding both the Kuala-Belai and Kuala Baram ferries on the wrong side and thus the delightful maytime attitude this always induces. Standing in the sun on the ferry we began to wonder what shocks of weather were in store for us when we returned to Sempang. The most unforgettable view in Brunei in my own experience was that from the terrace of Minsu Lodge looking across the sea and towards Labuan, and it was here that I enjoyed once more that unbearable combination of a windy and cold or too and the conversation of General Water Walker.

So far I had travelled in Ashy, in a Friendship, a Twin Pioneer and a Landrover. Now I was to return to the sea.

A mail boat from Brunei to Labuan takes four hours. The water was calm and another dozen or so 2044s were completed. At Labuan another Landrover and Typ. Chaper were waiting for me. A few farewell visits to the Commander and Staff, a word or two with the Mess Sergeant and Corporal, both Q.R.I.H., a look at the Australian war cemetery and the impressive array of memorial stones outside the District Office, and so to the General's house where a courteous Gurkha removed my bag and prepared everything. A solitary swim, a rapid booking of a seat on the next day's Argory, and all was ready for a pleasant evening. Finally the four-hour flight back to Sempang with a last stop at Kuching en route, and I was once more amongst the bright lights of Singapore.

My Brunei tour was over, and I had seen every important detachment. It only remained for me to finish off my transport variety by catching the night train to look which passed through the town of Labuan where Indonesian parashutists had just landed in another futile attempt to destroy Malaysia.

What is it that the regiment will most remember about Brunei?

First we shall remember getting there and back—the L.S.T.s, the Argory, the and five from Chang, the Friendships, and the only two well known Kuching Airports; we shall remember the Kuching-Sempang road, Brunei town and the steady ball troop and the road to Tuluks—the Band's main battle honour; we shall never forget Sempang Camp with its bushes, film and the dried figure of Sparrows stuffing from the

technical stores; we shall remember trips up and down the rivers in motor-scooters, launches and longboats, the delights of longhouses, the F.W.D. bus at Sungai Tonggang, the scenic roads of Tawau, the village groves at Bako, the neat pepper plantations, the open market at Kuching; we shall remember the ferry at Batu Kintang on the way to Bako, Miri Sarawak, the wonderful northern coastline of Borneo, bathing at Meara, porpoising on foot in places as widely apart as Lunan, Kapit and Miri, the Police H.Q. in Kuching, with our many friends in the Sarawak Constabulary, the drafting and copying of senior signals which set the cat amongst the pigeons at G.H.Q., the Sarawak Museum and Tom Harrison. Most of us who have been to Borneo have a soft spot for it and few would be sorry to go back one day. Perhaps, if conversation lasts long enough, we will.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
KUCHING.

Dear Sir,

In the June Editorial reference is made to Mr. Duncan Stewart as the first Governor of Sarawak. This is an error. He was the second.

Yours sincerely,
W. N. L. P. Dumas

15 July, 1963.

[We thank Mr. Dumas for this correction. The first Governor was, of course, the late Sir Charles Arden-Clarke. When he was appointed to Africa again, Mr. Stewart took his place, and was tragically assassinated at Sibu soon after. In this connection, this seems a good time for some one to make an objective assessment, in retrospect, of Sarawak's four Governors in the Colonial era. We should be glad to publish such a study in the Gazette—ED.]

West Irian

THE FIRST TWO YEARS

by

DR. M. A. JUSPAN

The formal transfer of authority over West New Guinea from the United Nations to the Republic of Indonesia took place on 1st May, 1963. The occurrence was marked by many gloomy prognostications for the future of the indigenous Irianese by sections of the Dutch and Australian public, for whom the Indonesian presence in New Guinea was and is regarded as little less than nefarious. Misgovernment and fear of Indonesia's intentions and commitments in West Irian have increased significantly both in Australian Papua New Guinea, and on the Australian mainland.

There is a tendency in a large section of the Australian press to play up occasional and inaccurate reports about the alleged Indonesian harassment and persecution of the Irianese. In Papua administrative officers have had recourse to emergency measures after hearing (false or doubtful) reports by native Papuans of Indonesian air landings. During a recent Orthodox Christian Easter celebration in Daru many townspeople presumed the cause of home made bomb explosions to be that of invading Indonesians. In joking relationships with Indonesians, some Australians have, with reference to Indonesia's role in New Guinea, come to speak of Australia as "South Irian". The popular press has been quick to seize on criticism

even in uncorroborated reports of Indonesian failures or alleged misadventures in West Irian, but has seldom attempted a sympathetic appraisal of Indonesia's problems and achievements in that territory.

Administration

The West Irian administration set off with an impressive zeal and dedication to the goal of rapid social and economic development of the territory and its indigenous people, who are estimated to number between 300,000 and 500,000.

The principles of public administration were set out in Article 5 of Presidential Order No. 1 of 1963. These were designed to introduce into West Irian the system of local administration that applies to the rest of Indonesia, in accordance with the Statutory Act 1 of 1957 and its amendment by Presidential Order Nos. 2 and 3 of 1960. However, in introducing the new administrative organization due care was to be taken to avoid a rigid or mechanical application of uniform regulations and practices but these give rise to internal disturbances of kind in any way the implementation of the Government's major goal of achieving a rapid rate of growth in economic and social development.

These Orders were later supplemented (or possibly replaced) by Presidential Instruction No. 1 of 1963, whereby the Governor of West Irian was entrusted with extraordinary powers in exercising administrative control of the Territory. This was regarded as unavoidable because conditions in the Territory were not yet "normal".

To emphasize the importance Djakarta attaches to Irianese regional affiliations and loyalties, it deliberately appointed a Papuan, R.J. Boney, as the first Governor of the Territory. Whilst Boney appears to have been essentially a supporter of the Indonesian Republic, he was previously associated with a Dutch sponsored movement for Papuan independence.

The early phase of dedication and public-spiritedness of "Irianisation" period gradually faded through errors in planning, a failure to maintain the initial momentum, and the gradual downgrading of West Irian to second place as the Malaysia issue was given prominence as "the final obstacle to the realization of the Indonesian Revolution". The politically motivated loss of vigour among officials sent for special duties to West Irian was criticized by Dr. Soebandono, the first Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, in his additional capacity as Co-ordinator for West Irian Affairs. He claimed that, despite the need to crush Malaysia, "President Soekarno still paid special attention to developmental issues in the newly Irianized province".

Meanwhile, disagreement between Governor Boney and the Army Command appeared to increase in the latter half of 1964, though the nature of the disagreement has not been made public. Finally, on 20th November, 1964 Boney was unanimously re-elected by Presidential Decree (No. 29) of both his Governorship and all other associated positions, both on the Council of the Tondurewath State University at Soekarnopura, and in other educational institutions and public welfare organizations. By the same Decree, he was replaced by another Papuan, Mr. Frans Kusiappa, who was previously the Deputy Regional Head of the Soekarnopura Residence.

Boney's dismissal is thought to have resulted from the ambiguity of his position wherein he became increasingly squeezed between the pressures of the non-Irianese army commanders and civil administrators sent by the Central Government at Djakarta on the one hand, and on the other by a not always perceptible, but nonetheless increasing, volume of native Irianese resentment at the manifest over-indulgence of their new rulers contrasted with the relatively minor role they

were actually permitted to play a public decision-making. Differences of regional outlook, educational background and in some cases of religion (the Irianese pre-irrigation is almost entirely Christian, whereas most of the military and civilian personnel sent to West Irian have from Muslim) have needed to enmesh areas of misunderstanding between the local inhabitants and the newcomers sent to liberate, guide and develop them. In some cases Irianese complained that the newcomers were more concerned to seek personal material advantage than to carry out their official duties. The well-stocked shops and bars, laden with imported goods (now scarce and prohibitively expensive in other parts of Indonesia) acted like a magnet on many of the troops and civilian assignments. The West Irian Command had indeed to enact emergency regulations — the so-called economic quarantine — to control the outward flow of such consumer goods (which could no longer be replaced from West Irian).

On 24th May, 1964, the United Nations sent a special representative, Mr. Rodi-Krauss, to discuss with the Indonesian Government its future plans for West Irian. The discussions no doubt included a reference to the 1949 plebiscite which the United Nations has a legal authority to ensure will be carried out, though this is now likely to be the subject of a lengthy dispute in international law.

Shortly after the transfer to the Indonesian Government of undivided authority in West Irian, it imposed "political quarantine" on the Territory. The theory behind the quarantine was that Indonesia was faced with an exceptionally difficult and delicate task, and that this would not be made easier if deliberately hostile critics or destructive influences were given freedom of access into or movement within West Irian. Possibly compounded with this fear of negative criticism (and a possible movement towards a Papua or Pan-Malaysian state) the Indonesian authorities may have been conscious that they are not progressing so quickly as they would like to claim. One educated West Irianese, Mr. Moses Wiro, has expressed the view that Indonesia's "political quarantine" in West New Guinea is conceptually and functionally not dissimilar to Australia's strict entry permit system for Eastern New Guinea. Whereas the Australian policy in this respect appears both permanent and relatively inflexible, however, the Indonesians have given evidence that they do not regard the quarantine as either permanent or inherently desirable. The Secretary of the Co-ordinators for West Irian Affairs stated in March, 1964, that it was then subject to review. For this purpose Dr. Soedarsono was engaged in "formulating a working programme for a possible lifting of the quarantine".

Trade, Commerce and Industry

As a result of the political takeover most Dutch or Dutch-controlled firms withdrew from the Territory. As there were no substitute commercial enterprises owned by Irianese, the Indonesian Government commenced in the early months of "nationalization" to establish several central trading organizations, notably the "Irian Barter State Corporation", and a number of affiliated co-operatives. The aim of these was to regulate the quantity and nature of imported goods, and to maintain a system of equitable distribution. Whilst this ensured a flow of material goods to some sections of the population (mainly civil servants, the army and police) the distributive mechanisms appear not to have been equal to the task of channeling this flow to all sections.

The present position in petroleum production and exploitation is not clear. The main producing area near Sorong in the Tjendjendjend Pesisiran yielded 142,500,000 of exported petroleum in 1957; 45 wells were in operation.¹ Deposits of nickel, cobalt and iron

are known to exist, and while long term plans for their exploitation have been formulated, it appears that a start in this has not yet been made. The mining and smelter industry, concentrated near Fak-Fak on the western coast, and whose exports reached over 14,300,000 in 1957, is remarked for expansion. Similarly the pepper industry is being encouraged by officials of the Agricultural Department who have imported pepper plants from the Moluccan Islands, to encourage replanting with the superior Banda variety.²

At the start of Indonesian rule in the Territory, the United Nations and the governments of the United States of America and Holland made offers of economic and technical assistance for the Government of Indonesia, to support its ambitious policy of economic and social development in West Irian. The initial Indonesian plan, supported by the United Nations, was for a three-year development programme to run from 1955-1957; for this the United Nations allocated thirty million United States dollars, while the Indonesian Government was to provide sixty-six million West Irian Rupiahs.

Several specific programmes of development were worked out in conjunction with the representatives of the United Nations Special Fund for West Irian. These programmes were to be financed jointly by the United Nations Special Fund and the Indonesian Government. In the field of rural development there are plans to expand the cattle industry (Project 15), especially at Marauke in the south-east and to promote forestry (Project 16). In support of Project 18 the Tjendjendjend University of West Irian inaugurated a Veterinary Science Faculty in 1964. Other joint projects included the expansion of the former Dutch ship-building and repair yards at Manokwari, and, with Japanese capital and machinery, the extension of the central sawmill built there by the Dutch.

The United Nations Fund Projects operated in close conjunction with the Government's West Irian Co-ordinating Committee (BKKRI). Among its activities it established a Bureau for job training, helped to arrange employment of apprentices and craftsmen to be trained. It also initiated various projects for telecommunications, harbour development, communication equipment for airfields and so forth. However, many of these projects went no further than the planning stage. For it was only in February, 1964, that the overall draft programme was sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Government Agricultural Service, on the other hand, has been able to give more rapid effect to some of its development plans, particularly in the Wierman, Fraß, Wandjiman, Wankapi, Samapor, Most, Woro and Ramah projects, all concerned with the expansion of foodstuffs for local consumption and of rice and coffee production for export. A course for Junior Agricultural Inspectors in the Western Districts was held at the Most State Farm near Manokwari and in July, 1964, fifteen students graduated. Another type of course, at a lower level, is held for the training of "heads of labour platoons". These courses are held concurrently at Manokwari, Sorong, Radja Ampel and Wandjiman.

Communications

One important objective of the joint development programme was to establish the skeleton of an effective coastal and inland communications network, particularly in the rugged and hitherto inaccessible interior. For this purpose the Indonesian Government purchased, through the United Nations Special Fund, a number of small aircraft (Project No. 1) at a cost of 412,000 United States dollars. These would be capable of landing on exceptionally short airstrips, usually no larger than a football field. Among the first of these aircraft were three Porter P-18A Twin plane,

purchased in mid 1964. Later in the year the Indonesian Department of Air Communications purchased three Dornier DO28-B1 aircraft from Germany, for use by the newly established State-owned Merpati Nusantara Airline Company in West Irian. In December, 1964, negotiations were entered into with the De Havilland Aircraft Corporation of Canada for the purchase of six Otter Aircraft, to be paid for with the aid of the United Nations Special Fund for West Irian. It is not yet clear what has been the fate of this order, and of many other projects financed by the United Nations Special Fund, since Indonesia formally withdrew from the United Nations in January, 1965.

For coastal communications (Project No. 2), it was planned to improve harbour facilities at Hollandia, the capital (named Kota Baru and subsequently Soekarnopura), Manokwari, Sorong, Fak-Fak, Kalimama, Munda and Merauke. In the field of telecommunications (Project No. 3), which were in urgent need of modernisation and expansion, the Indonesian Post and Telegraph Corporation in November, 1964, entered into an agreement with the Ericsson Company of Sweden to modernise and extend the telephone system in West Irian. The terms of the agreement included the direct linking of Soekarnopura and Biak with Makassar and Djakarta, and the increase of telephone sets at Soekarnopura and Biak to 2,000 and 1,500 respectively, both using the Ericsson coaxial system.

Exploration and "Socialisation"

As the Dutch administration had not been able to establish effective control over the greater part of the mountainous interior, this represented a major challenge to the Indonesian administration.¹⁰ To overcome this it was decided to send several Civic Mission pioneer camps of solidification, exploration and "socialisation" into the unknown interior. One such force was assigned the task of climbing West Irian's highest and hitherto unconquered mountain peak, Mount Carstens approximately 11,300 feet.¹¹ Wharfed score of the mountain peaks in Australian Papua New Guinea are above the permanent snow line (16,000 feet) West Irian has three peaks above this height. The ascent of Mount Carstens had been attempted unsuccessfully by several English and Dutch mountaineers in the early part of the century.¹² To the Indonesians, aided by Japanese climbers and equipment, its conquest symbolised a double political triumph: Indonesia's political success in recovering West New Guinea from the Dutch and its emergence as a prestigious international power able to compete successfully in fields of sportsmanship and exploration. This, at any rate was the image that the advent represented for the agencies which mould public opinion; and it was therefore not surprising that the peak was renamed Mount Soekarno. Another expedition composed mainly of anthropologists attached to the Government's new Institute of Anthropology at Soekarnopura (headed by Professor Koentjaraningrat) carried out field research among the Malak people. Here, apart from gathering standard ethnographic data, they "intended to promote community development in . . . (an area) . . . where the former Dutch colon tried to preserve a living museum"¹³

The main expeditions into the interior had more mundane and less glamorous tasks, however. Tribal mountain dwellers were to be won over, through Operasi Pasukan (Operation War Cloud), to give up their traditional dispersed life clothing. This was regarded as "socialisation . . . in its most basic form". In the rest of the socialisation task forces the West Irian Military Command sent in several hundred primary school teachers, correlated mainly in Java, to carry out small adult education programmes and establish, for the first time (except for the few and relatively isolated mission centres), a network of primary schools. The exceptional complexity of this task is underlined by

both the extreme difficulty of the inland terrain and the diversity of different languages and dialects, of which there are an estimated 300.¹⁴ In both adult and children's courses the curriculum was heavily infused with education for Indonesian citizenship, emphasising the unity of Indonesia. "From Sabang (in North Sumatra) to Merauke" both historically and culturally, and the opportunities for rapid advancement that the "reintegration" of West Irian by the Indonesian armed forces and West Irianese guerrillas has made possible. The indoctrination of these themes has been given much prominence and space in Operasi, the weekly news bulletin of the West Irian Office of Information, in pictorial wall newspapers, radio broadcasts and at mass rallies.

In formerly isolated regions without administrative control, new administrative areas have been established. Among these are the Mandarano Tengah, Iri and Hula Districts of the Soekarnopura Residency, with a new divisional capital at Karamanah.¹⁵ In this region contact was made with the Bani, Bani, Bani, Bani, Bani, Bani and Bani tribes. It was planned to extend this "civilisation" or "socialisation" programme to the Air Masi tribe of the Upper Sarmi area bordering the Central Mountain-range and other isolated tribes in the Karam area.¹⁶ In the Mandarano, primary schools have been established by the Army's Civic Mission in co-operation with the local people. Members of the Civic Mission attached to Military District 1702 served as teachers in these schools.

Under the auspices of the Department of Social Welfare, 36 Village Social Institutes (Lembaga Sosial Desa, generally known as LSD's) have been established since May, 1963. These provide literacy courses, sewing and cooking courses for women, and indoctrination lectures on "Civics". Central training facilities for LSD workers is given at Bontik, about 10 miles from Biak.

A different approach towards developing the interior has been the despatch from Java of "development pioneers" to Wamena in the Djaya Widjaja Mountains. It is not clear whether, as in the case of Enggano,¹⁷ these pioneers were recruited from amongst Djakarta's unemployed and delinquent population, or are skilled workers, technicians or agricultural demonstrators. The first party, which left Djakarta on 22nd February, 1963, comprised 32 families with a total of 96 persons.¹⁸ Following this, in April 1963, Dr. Soebandrio in his capacity as Co-ordinator for the West Irian Affairs inaugurated a West Irian Research and Development Body.¹⁹

Education

Developments here have probably been both more intensive and extensive than in any other field.²⁰ The primary school system, hitherto left largely to missionary enterprise, has expanded rapidly through the inception — mainly through the efforts of the Army's Civic Mission — of numerous new state schools, particularly in formerly isolated regions. Secondary education, which barely existed prior to 1963, expanded almost out of recognition by the time the new school year commenced in August, 1964. This was partly a (governmentally) induced response to the opening of the Tjendoneswah State University, West Irian's first institution providing tertiary education, on 18th November, 1963. There are, at present, four facilities: Education and Teacher Training, Law, Agriculture, Veterinary Science. These were, in the first two years, exceptional difficulties encountered by the indigenous Irianese students, whose number formed rather less than 40 per cent of the total student body of approximately 150. These students clearly suffered from the disability of having had an incomplete and generally unsatisfactory secondary schooling. The number of successful Irianese students at the last annual examina-

tion in 1963 was still, but there were a number of successful results in the second year. The President of the University, Professor Soeparda Pambakuranga, said that he and his staff refused to pass students on the grounds of political expediency. The reputation of Temboroewah as a University would depend not on the number of degrees awarded but on its standard of scholarship.

Universities and secondary schools elsewhere in Indonesia provide teaching facilities for a further 500 West Irianians. Approximately a quarter of this number are estimated to be at tertiary institutions, mainly in Java. A small number of students attend Dutch universities and colleges; this is now viewed not unfavourably by Djakarta in view of the spectacular improvement in Indonesian-Dutch relations since the rapprochement of May, 1963. There are also eight West Irianian students at the Medical College at Port Moresby in Australian Papua.

In the field of health and health education, efforts have been directed principally to the eradication of malaria (project No. 34) and yaws.

Religion

While the Indonesian Constitution and the Pancasila Silt guarantee the freedom of all religious beliefs and denominations in Indonesia, Islam is, nevertheless, the religion of an estimated 90 per cent of the population. In West Irian, however, the ratio of religious affiliations is significantly different: a majority of the population (on the interior) retains its traditional religious beliefs (with or without ancestor worship), while more than 90 per cent of educated Irianians are Christians. In 1964 there were an estimated 100,000 Christians and 10,000 Muslims.¹¹ There were indeed very few Muslims at the time of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia, and those, apart from the inhabitants of the Tondokowah (Vogelkop) peninsula, were mostly immigrants from the Moluccas, Celebes and Java. There is a close analogy with the relative status of religions in the Dutch East Indies and in Republican Indonesia. In the colonial period the Dutch Reformed Church was the only denomination awarded state support: it was in effect the official religious denomination of the Country. After the revolution it faced much worse than the Roman Catholic Church which had never enjoyed state support or recognition, and which had consequently learned to rely on internal resources. But in contrast to both Protestant and Catholic Christianity, Islam became the religion of greater importance, being the religion of the overwhelming majority of the population and of the Head of State, and of every prime minister since 1945. The Department of Religion maintains a wide network of religious schools, colleges, seminaries and universities; it organises pilgrimages to Mecca; it commissions the printing of the Koran in Javanese and generally sustains the well-being and growth of Islam. This revolutionary predisposition toward Islam as the religion of the oppressed and of the victims of Western Christian imperialism, is implicit in much contemporary Indonesian thought. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that this view should be extended, though with modifications and due care, to West Irian.

Muslim educational and "spiritual welfare" conferences have been held in Soekarnopura and elsewhere. Muslims in the Territory have, in 1964 and 1965, been accorded a disproportionately large number of places in the Central Government's regional allocations of daily pilgrim passages to Mecca.

Animism, if not discourteous, has nevertheless been given to Christian missionaries, missionaries, health and educational establishments. Exceptions to this have occurred in instances where it is claimed foreign missionaries have deliberately opposed the new

political dispensation, or have fostered separatist Papuan movements or sentiments.

Conclusion

It is exceptionally difficult to reach a crisp, clear-cut and authoritative assessment of what has occurred in the course (and as a result of Indonesia's first two years of sovereignty. There has clearly been much public-spirited dedication to the cause of West Irian. However, critics of Indonesia such as Van der Veer have taken a more cynical view of official Indonesian pronouncements which are said to "have assumed a monolithic and almost Kipling-like ring". Such criticism may well be valid, possibly even closer to the mark than their authors think. Those responsible for Indonesian policy formulation are not entirely ignorant of Papuan and Moluccan caste-cults and animistic movements. Indeed the Goodrich Bay Koreri cult in 1958-60¹² was well known to Indonesians in Molucca, coastal West New Guinea and at Beves, Digul, and made a deep impression on such Papuan leaders as Silas Papura, N. Iwona, H. Wajol and R.J. Iwona.

The political quarantine imposed on the Territory by the Coordinating Committee has undoubtedly made it difficult for foreigners to obtain facts and see for themselves, even though the quarantine has been far less rigorously applied. Nevertheless, there is little doubt in the mind of this writer that in the first two years of Indonesia's rule an unprecedented pattern of growth has emerged. Undoubtedly considerable and steady advances have been made, but these are more than likely offset by the inclusion and activation of the indigenous population in fields of administration, health, education, the army and police, national and international diplomacy. At no previous time in the history of the island — either West or East — has there been such a large and sustained influx of scientists, teachers, skilled administrators and civil servants, although there were probably more troops in the Territory when American forces occupied the island in 1944 after two years of Japanese occupation.

Many uncertainties remain and may increase in the political field. Here, for example, will the Irianians themselves, the Dutch, Australians and Americans react to Indonesia's unilateral repudiation of its solemn agreement with the Netherlands and the United Nations to hold a plebiscite as an act of self-determination for Papuans before the end of 1969?

There has been a steadily growing divergence of Australian and Indonesian viewpoints on China, the Vietnamese War, South Africa, the United Nations, Malaysia and less markedly, the White Australia policy and the "treason" of Australia's Aborigines.¹³ Professor Leger¹⁴ has aptly remarked that such divergences tend, particularly those which divided Australia and Indonesian official policy on West New Guinea from 1959-62 "will be accentuated by terminological differences and historical prejudices". It would not be surprising, therefore, if divergence about the ethics and expediency of enabling Papuans rapidly to reach the position where they may make an informed and independent decision about their future, will grow apace in the next few years. Disagreement between the Minister for Territories and the Legislative Assembly in Australian Papua New Guinea over the transfer of power from Cairns to Port Moresby have increased considerably since 1964. In West Irian any divergence of interests is likely to be expressed in other ways, unless the United Nations succeeds in persuading Indonesia to hold the plebiscite.

1. Dr. Soeparda, who is Senior Lecturer in Anthropology, University of Western Australia, has spent considerable periods in Indonesia, and recently in Sarawak, working on comparisons between Papuan native writing and the equally ancient native scripts of Sumatra, — which indeed are proving to have a lot in common back into ancient times. Since

Colonisation, which now affects Australia also, the present article which was published in the latest issue of *The Australian Quarterly* is of special interest here. It is reproduced by kind permission of the author and the Quarterly.

2. One example of this occurred at Belahulu near Kuching in the Federal district of Australian Papua in November, 1963. The Papuans of this area were reported building an airstrip which would serve an Indonesian air landing. The local (Australian) administrative officer became alarmed at the report and without waiting to verify the facts, sent an urgent message to Port Moresby.

3. Reported in *The Australian Quarterly*, 23/4/1965.

4. Compare the headlines in the *Sunday Times*, Perth, 28/1/1965: "Turned back to die. Natives collapse, the Quindri the Soeder from West Irian into New Guinea were being sent back by Australian authorities and were being killed by Indonesians", with the statement of the Minister for Territories in the House of Representatives on 23/4/1965: "Of a total of 27 people who had crossed the border from West Irian into Australian Territory, including people who lived in villages outside the border, all except one voluntarily decided to return back to West Irian, except one who sought political asylum. (The West Australian, Perth, 26/4/1965. With reference to "South Irian", see *The Age*, *The Australian*, *The Sydney Morning Herald* and the *West Australian* of 4/5/1965).

5. Van der Veen, P.W., "Political Awakening in West New Guinea" in *Pacific Affairs*, 1963, Vol. 1, p. 45.

6. *Indonesian Newsletter*, The Information Service of the Indonesian Embassy, Canberra, No. 44/9, 31/1/1964.

7. *Indonesian Newsletter*, No. 41/9, 12/4/1963.

8. See also *Neighbours in Netherlands New Guinea*, by G.T. Ransau (1959).

9. "West Irian: Special Issue", *Indonesian News and Views*, 1962-15.

10. Op. cit.: 24-25.

11. Loc. cit.: 29-31.

12. *Encyclopedia van Nederlandsch Oost Indië*, 1917.

13. *Indonesian Newsletter*, No. 44/9, 14/12/1964.

14. "West Irian: Special Issue", 1963-8.

15. Loc. cit.: 25.

16. *Ibid.*

17. Loc. cit.: 26.

18. "A Sting at Enggros", *M.A. Japen* in *Sum. July-August*, 1964, pp. 109-113.

19. *Indonesian Newsletter*, No. 45/9, 4/1/1965.

20. *Indonesian Newsletter*, No. 45/9, 12/4/1965.

21. They are surveyed by the author in more detail in "The Tondarewachi State University of West Irian" in *Focus* December, 1964.

22. "West Irian: Special Issue", 1963-8.

23. F.G. Kamua, "Reading" in *New Guinea News*, W.C., vol. 4, pp. 117-118.

24. Udo Mohrhead, "Is Australia a Part of Asia?" *Australian Quarterly*, XXXIV, 2, June, 1964, p. 70.

25. "Indonesia After West Irian" in *The Australian Quarterly*, 1963, XXIV, p. 28.

Crocodile News (English Version)

By

J. LAMBO IRO

[The Konyah—or more exactly Batu Belah—author of the above and following interesting note is at Lubok Bander School, near Batu Belah, on the Taseh branch, Baram. His photo next issue. He cheerfully submitted his manuscript, written in an excellent local Malay. This is the first M.S. in the national language we have ever received UNSOLICITED. Let us hope it is the first of many such to follow.]

Haji Zaidon at the Sarawak Museum transcribed the Malay text and where necessary minor changes to bring Mr. Loong's text into line with recognised spelling, etc. We are thankful to Mr. Oliver Haycock-Wilson, then D.O. Baram, through whose good offices this original piece reached the Gazette.—ED.]

1. Crocodile Fishing

Before I tell the aforementioned story, first of all I beg to apologise to those who read this. In writing this, I do not mean that I am showing my cleverness in catching crocodiles. Instead, I just try to show how we can catch crocodiles by way of fishing and also using torch-light.

In order to catch crocodiles by fishing, the following materials are needed. Firstly a thread called *benang* (silk) used as a fishing line, which must be woven together until approximately three times thicker than the size of the ordinary pencil. When completed it will be named *rut perembut*. Next, another big size of thread is needed, about six inches in length. This thread is joined to the *benang*. The end of this will be joined to *perembut*, which is five feet in length. Next, this will be joined to a piece of rotan called *rotan aya*. This rotan should be left to dry for sometime before use. When dried, it will be used as a float. The size of the rotan depends on the depth and width of the river. On the Baram River we use approximately 13 fathoms length of rotan (about 50 feet). A pair of hooks of the biggest size will be used.

The three sets of thread lines are five feet in length. A string, joined to the rotan, is about 13 fathoms in length. This is all about the hooks and other gear.

The baits are monkey, pig, chicken, dog, cat, fish, or crocodile flesh itself. The way to set this *perumbut* is firstly to hang it from the bank of a river, about 5 or 2 1/2 feet above the water. It must not be hung too high, otherwise the small crocodiles cannot get at the bait. If too low or submerged in water, it is more likely to fish or monitor lizards (*Miswak*).

Before we set our gear, there are certain conditions which we must observe. We must not talk too much. We must make sure that there is no one telling us which way to do the fishing. There is a special phrase for us to call the crocodiles to eat the baits. All these are stated in the old (Baram) Malay below.

Two or three days later we begin to check, and find out whether our bait has been eaten. Whenever it is eaten, we start to look for a rotan which we used as float. When we have found this, try to get it's end. Then take water in the mouth, and then blow the water to the end of this rotan three times. This is all according to the rules. It will make any crocodile become weak.

When the crocodile has lost strength, then we choose a place on the bank of the river, where we can pull it easily for skinning. So it is important to follow the river which we should know, when we are aiming to catch a crocodile. Whenever these are forgotten it is difficult to catch one, unless we used spear, gun, and other weapons. Trust and believe in ourselves of what we have learned, that is important in this work. Suppose a crocodile is 6 inches to 15 inches in size, we start skinning it from it's back, because all the size is needed. But if it is 15 to 300 inches in size, we skin it by the hand layers on the foot. These layers are as hard as a stone. This type of crocodile only skins on the left and right sides of the body, including the elbow.

After skinning let it hang for about 15 minutes. Next, put salt on it; the best is salt which has been made into powder. The price for the skin depends very much on its colour, design, and the skill of the skinner. The colour should be yellowish, this will be regarded as first class. If the skinning is correct and the colour not so good, this will be classified second class.

At present the price for first class is \$4.00 an inch, \$2.50 for second. The skin of a crocodile is divided into four groups, and the price will depend on group and class. During the last two months I have also

received food news from a Chinese that he is willing to buy dried crocodile flesh for \$1.00 a kilo.*

*These Burmese will not eat crocodile, but the Chinese and some Malays do, and a war long held against the Malacca Chinese afterwards from the Kapas to Kuching that they loved the flesh, which they themselves ate—TH.

2. Crocodiles by torch-light

Now I am going to relate my second story on how to catch crocodiles by torch-light. This is a very dangerous job. We must engage one experienced man to be with us, and this man should know very well how to use a torch-light. If the one who holds the torch is on the left side of the boat, the boat then turns to the left. But when the light points on to the boat itself, you must stop. If the light goes to the front of the boat, then move forward. Beside this there is a spear with blade approximately 2 inches long. At the end of it there is a long stick, about 10 feet in length. The join between blade and stick must not be too strong, so it can be easily pulled out. At the end of this stick there is a large round tail-feather, about 60 feet in length. When we throw a spear, at a crocodile, we then pull the stick, leaving only the blade in its flesh. When a crocodile has been hit, it tries to swim everywhere away until it becomes tired. We then try to pull the rod slowly in. Sometimes, a fierce crocodile may bite at the nose of a boat. When it gets weak, we then start to kill it with an axe. Make sure no hit is across the back of the neck, in order not to spoil the skin.

I recall people who live in Baran District long ago. Every year people were eaten by crocodiles in Sempang Baran river at Batang Baran. From 1947 until the present, we seldom hear of people eaten. This is the work of the crocodile catchers who are a lot of people, especially those who lived along the banks of the river at Batang Baran, Sempang Baran, etc. But not all the crocodiles are fierce and some of them are afraid of human beings. The dangerous ones are those which swim about on the surface of the water. There is a certain time when this type of crocodile becomes fierce. Whenever it practices catching a log or wood drifting on the water, that is a time when it is becoming fierce. Next, it tries to dive at fish or human beings. Now this type of crocodile, is never afraid of humans, we often meet them while we are hunting for them. The other type is very difficult to get, because it is afraid of human beings. It is also easier to catch fish at night when there are no crocodiles around.

There are two different types of crocodile. The first one, with a mouth and head, short, is called *Buaya Kanan*. The other type called *Buaya Kanyalong*, has mouth and head longer.* The first one is very dangerous, not so the second. Fish do not belong to the same family as crocodiles. I mention this, because a crocodile could not stay under the water for so long. Instead it stays on land for about four or five hours. It lay its eggs on land, quite far away from the river bank. Three times I have found where a crocodile laid its eggs. An old man once told me that a crocodile has no tongue. Animals which have not the outer part of the ears, lay eggs, no matter how small. Those animals with visible ears will give birth.

*This is scientifically correct. The first is the *Crocodilus amboinensis* and the second the common—in Sarawak—the *Crocodilus*.

3. Before Crocodiles were Water Ghosts

This story was told by the old man. Long long ago no crocodiles existed in Sarawak. Instead, there were water ghosts and other wild animals. These ghosts were more or less like human children. According to the old man these ghosts were more dangerous than crocodiles. They used to take the children or adults in to the water, while they were swimming. They did not take people for food. Instead, they only wanted to kill, most of the dead bodies recovered were still

in proper condition. In the old days the people worried, much, as their children were often killed by these ghosts.

Among all the dwellers there was one man who dared give his idea of how to get rid of these dangerous ghosts. He told the people that co-operation was essential in order to do this. He said they must follow what he told them to do. When the people heard this, they all agreed. First, the said all of you must plant chilies, ginger, turmeric and any other plants which have a hot taste. When all these plants bear fruits, all should say so. Next, he asked everyone to gather all these fruits and then put them together in one place. When this was done, all pounded them together, including turmeric, into small pieces. After this, all these things were loaded inside the boats. Then all returned to the Baran river. At the right place, the water given, everyone captured these boats. This caused the fish to come out of the water including the water-ghosts, because their eyes could not stand it. Many of the ghosts escaped to the river bank. Some of them looked like human beings, with long finger-nails, some had animal bodies but human heads; others with long hair around their bodies and also long teeth. The people ran after them and chopped off their heads. Nowadays there are only few of these ghosts still about, and they are no more dangerous to human beings.

4. A Chinese Magician Brought the Crocodile to Sarawak

This story was related by an old Baran man. It happened before the people knew how to get rid of dangerous ghosts called "water-ghosts". Many years ago there were no crocodiles found in this country. One was first brought here by a Chinese magician named Sun Po Kong, because he did not find any herbs and wild animals here. He packed the animal inside a mosquito net, which made it become ferocious—because it could not see anything. On arrival Sun Po Kong set free the animal. That is why until the present time, people dare not wake their mosquito nets in the river. If they do, a crocodile will attack them.

During many years the Chinese said crocodiles in the Baran river attacked the Chinese, because a Chinese had set the animal free. But the fact is that, the crocodiles do not care whether Chinese or other race, they eat them all. However, at present there are only a few crocodiles seen, because many people know how to capture the animals now.

5. How the Raja helped those who killed Crocodiles

During the reign of Rajah Brooke in Sarawak there was a law concerning the catching of crocodiles. Those who killed crocodiles should bring the skin, to the department concerned, as an evidence. The crocodile must be skinned from back to end of its tail. The government measured the skin. For each foot of it the government paid 25 cents. In this way the government encouraged the people to catch more. Thus the crocodile decreased in number.

Until the Second World War many people in Sarawak continued to catch crocodiles. During this time the crocodile skin was not important. Instead, we sold the flesh of it to the Japanese; this they liked very much. It was at the end of the war that Companies were willing to buy any types of animals skin which were useful. But the highest price was offered for crocodile skin. The good qualities were exported to other countries. As the result many people were then working actively to get the crocodiles.

6. Crocodile Eggs and Infanticide

According to a story related by my great-grandfather, when crocodile eggs hatched it was not every young crocodile, which remained alive. When the time came for the young ones to go to the river, their

mothers waited for them with mouth opened and some of them were also eaten by fish. Some of them escaped. If all these young crocodiles lived, there would be many human lives lost too, and the river would be filled with them! The same thing happened to young snakes, monitor lizards and some others—they were eaten either by their mothers or other animals. One female crocodile can produce not less than 40 to 70 or even 100 eggs, in size similar to a goose egg and with hard shell. Inside the egg there is a yolk sac. But a python (snake) has no yolk. If my information is correct, all of you may find out for yourselves if there is any yolk inside python egg.

1. What happens inside a Crocodile Stomach

When I operated on a crocodile's stomach, I found a number of stones inside it. If a crocodile is big, we may find a number of bigger stones. I have found eight pieces of stone inside a single crocodile stomach. The biggest one weighed 4 katis, 5 tals. The total weight of these stones was 18 katis, 11 tals. If a crocodile is 3 or 4 feet in size these stones already exist inside its stomach, but smaller in size.

A certain part of a crocodile's stomach is used for keeping such things as bones, hair, feathers, gold, silver, brass and many other things which are worn. Thus the stomach is divided into three different parts. The first part is for keeping hair, feathers, bones, silver, gold or brass. Second, for keeping the real food. Third for keeping stones.

2. How a Crocodile eats Fish as a Snail

On hot days a crocodile will rest on the bank of a river. The part of its stomach which is used to keep food will stick out from its mouth. This smells like a sinking body. Many fish settle on it. Then, the crocodile pulls in its stomach quickly, inside its mouth, thus sucking all the fish. Then it jumps down back to the river. Under water once again, it opens its mouth. The fish then get inside the mouth, to eat those fish. When many fish are inside, it closes the mouth. This is the way fish are swallowed.

In fact, if a crocodile takes its food in this way, it is not meant to satisfy its stomach. It is only for fun!

(Make version next month)

From the Young

SARAWAK SECONDARY SCHOOL,
SARAWAK.

Dear Sir,

Here are the contributions I promised. I am sorry that their typing is not, perhaps, as good as it might be; but I like the children to do as much of that sort of thing for themselves as possible.

These are actually contributions for "Hornbill", our magazine, but we are between numbers at the moment. We haven't yet produced a fully home printed Hornbill. But we are working towards it slowly. This letter advertises especially to our composition—but they try hard.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN STURT,

Headmaster,

Sarawak Secondary School

THE BAMBOO STALK

In their Youth bamboos are tender. Their growth is easily hindered. For example when a log is over the shoot, that if they are raised in a well spaced clump they tend to be straight.

Let the growth of man be screened against the bamboo as a background. What factors are easily noticed? Is it not that, like young bamboo in our youth we are easily misguides? What happens to bamboos in their maturity? They are so strong that with the sharpest blade we cannot cut them with one slash. Nor could they be straightened or bent. So if they are trained from the beginning, no matter what treatment is given, they remain straight.

If man is well cultivated in his youth, it may need only a little touch to make him valuable later on.

The outstanding value of bamboo is its straightness. Its uses are only too well known to be mentioned. With man, his straightness is honesty. And this covers various fields of activity. This straightness is greatly wanted. Therefore it is beneficial that we shall try to be honest from our very beginning. And not to allow any obstacle to stand in the way.

A question might well be asked over boys and girls. How to achieve a steady growth? The answer lies in the text.

HENRY GARNER
Form IV

AMBITION

When we are young we have a young point of view. But in certain stages of our lives we see things differently, feel differently and react differently. And what is very important today may not be very important yesterday or tomorrow.

Everybody, almost, profess a glamorous occupation. This cannot always come true. Only a few have a strong enough determination and only they can possibly fulfil their gorgeous ambitions.

Some girls and boys would like to be someone whose occupation involves excitement, stimulation, luxury, fame and adventure, more or less like the film stars and pop singers.

Few boys I know in their ambitions agree with me and prefer to hope to be key figures, who may lead the destination of their country and the World. But some at least plan their lives on the wish to emulate great things, including a plea for equality, social justice, and brotherhood of man. They may one day get power to make the world a better place to live in!

There is a common ambition too, to have a popularity based on physical appearance with athletic skills, but few I know concern themselves with this ambition.

A much contended ambition is to have any success with plenty of fun, good nature, self confidence and a nice personality through a pleasant character.

But everyone, surely, hopes to make money so that they can afford better clothes, have well spent holidays, live in better houses and have luxurious things.

Many students choose an occupation with a fair living for a fair day's work, and they will be secure and prosper.

Perhaps the luckiest are the two or three students I do know who choose an occupation which is predominantly of an altruistic emphasis and hope for a profession to help others who are rich or poor.

Any of us can or may alter and change our ambitions. As I have said before, we have very different ideas, feelings and views when we are young from when we are old.

We should remind ourselves that it is never too late to change our ambitions, I think, because where there is generosity and kindness, there is a way to success. But perhaps there is no such thing as luck for what we achieve by the sweat of our brow is not good fortune at all, and this we should always remember.

ARMAND DING
Form IV

MORNING RUN

"Ting! Ting! Ting!" What a startling sound to hear early one cold morning for those who are still in bed!

"Wake up! Wake up! It is time for morning run!" a voice is heard.

"Tell the teacher in charge, will you, that I'm not feeling very well," requests a lary boy.

"Oh! how can the teacher just let you go now then?" answered another boy.

The bell wakes all the students up in the scattered dormitories. Every dormitory is full of busy atmosphere. Some of the boys quickly change their dress, comb their disorderly hair, while others put on their shoes. Many of them, leaving their beds unbrushed, run to the bathroom count to wait for the roll call. The form which has roll call first may run first. Usually the girls run before them followed by the boys. Those who are absent will be asked to see the Principal during the day. Unless they give reasonable and sensible answers they will get detention. Then their names will appear on the notice board.

The road on which we run is Jantak-Rohas road. This road is rather mountainous and narrow. The cheerful and noisy sounds made by the chattering voices of girls and running feet make us forget all our tiredness and the distance. Athletes and those who like morning run usually run voluntarily to their destination, while a few running boys stop halfway and wait when they see the teacher is not following them. When others run back so do they.

On our way back nobody is allowed to go to the dormitory unless they have taken their bath in the nearby river. We do not find cold when taking our bath after our morning run. The boys take their bath up-river while the girls take theirs down-river.

Our morning run each day proves useful and worthwhile when the school won the Junior Secondary School Athletics Championship which was held in Seremang early this month. Although many people may not have expected this I was not surprised myself to hear that the championship should come to our Iqan school.

YONG POO YU
Form IV

OUR SCHOOL CLUBS

Our school is situated deep in the jungle, about four miles from Jantak. When some people hear about this they begin to think that the place is dull and lonely. But they are wrong. In our school we have many activities that we can do to throw away all this dullness and loneliness. These things are cleared away from our minds by having School Clubs.

There are eleven different clubs in our school, like the Science Club, the Music Club, Ship-building, Model-making, Square-dancing, Chess, Printing Art, Young Farmers' Club, Library Club and World Affairs Council. For each of these clubs there is one member of the staff who supervises.

The members of each club have their meeting on every Wednesday afternoon in school hours. The pupils like their clubs very much for they can carry on their hobbies during school hours. Some of these clubs give quite a good help to the pupils for their exam too. You would be amazed at all the different things that are going on on Wednesday afternoons.

At present our Science Club is building the model model of our school and the surrounding countryside's topography. This group had successfully built a model at the school last term. It is perhaps the first school model ever produced in our school.

Perhaps you would be surprised at the Ship-building as far from the sea. This does not mean that this club is building ships; these are model ships, some of historical interest. In our ship-building club the Mayflower and Drake's famous ship the Golden Hind are coming to life again as working models.

I am sure you will be very surprised to hear that we have a Printing club with our own press, type and printing shop. This is the club which deals with "Hortifall", the name for the school magazine.

We have some keen chess players, some of them are only first year boys and girls. Our musicians play only woodwinds but we have entered one music festival and we hope to take part again next year. Square dancing is new but already popular, and our World Affairs Council is never afraid to give its opinion of an important matter if anyone will listen.

Clubs are the best thing to be set in a school. They help to make every pupil work together with one another. Through clubs, the pupils can work and co-operate with each other. Education is not all passing exams in some schools think—but we can pass them too, just look in the papers!

BENEDICT SEOW
Form IV

SCHOOL ASSEMBLIES

While our Headmaster conducts the normal school assembly every Monday morning, when he announces any particular event or advice which concerns everybody as a whole, we have another weekly assembly every Thursday that is entirely run by the pupils. This assembly is confined to one class each time and classes rotate in turn.

The aim of the introduction of students' assemblies was to give the student majority sufficient experience in speaking or acting in front of a large group of people. From this practice it is hoped that some of the students who might be able to have a career concerned with public appearance can at least have a little bit of experience through our assemblies.

The events performed during the assembly are not confined to speaking only, but to acting as well. Some of the talks are often based upon education and lessons upon everyday activities. The acting on the whole is very popular and receives a great deal of applause. To be frank this happens especially during humorous jokes and funny sketches, but there is no reason why something shouldn't be funny and serious, is there?

From the outcome of the assemblies that have been done we think that they are very good practice for anyone who cares to take part, and already some students are speaking fluently and clearly instead of shuffling from head to toe as they used to be when they first tried. Obviously we don't expect everybody to become a public figure and orator, neither do we expect anybody, but we do firmly believe and hope that we can at least be understood by our audience in case we have to talk or give a speech.

LIAN GUAN
Form IV

Mystery Birds of Borneo—I

THE BALD-HEADED WOOD SHRIKE

by

MICHAEL FOSBERG

More than 550 species of birds, 400 of them resident, have been seen in Borneo. Not surprisingly in the world's third largest island, rugged, mountainous and four fifths covered in thick primary jungle, many of them are rare, little known or otherwise mysterious. Many of Borneo's birds, justifiably or otherwise, have from time to time been described as "mystery birds". This is the first of a short series of articles which will look more closely at some of the more truly mysterious of them, hoping to get closer from readers.

This article's mystery bird, scientifically *Physalis gymnotropha*, the Bald-headed Wood Shrike is easily the most peculiar of all Borneo's endemic birds—species that are found in Borneo but nowhere else in the world. Like most mystery birds it is rare, even in Borneo. Thus *Physalis* now is only seen during many years in Sarawak, Borneo once in 20 years, Brunei once in 14 years, Sarawak once in 21 years; and these are among the most experienced of ornithologists. After over two years bird-work here, I have yet to see one. But the mystery is not so much due to its rarity as to the doubts and controversy that surround its supposed relationships. It is a most peculiar and aberrant species, not closely related to anything else. The question of its origins and closest relations is one of great interest that taxonomists have long argued over. In many text books it is regarded as an aberrant starling or mynah, in others as some sort of shrike. There is a good picture at Plate XLV of *Seophias* "Birds of Borneo".

It is heavily built and dark plumaged and with its wing bar and head whirling call it bears a superficial resemblance to a mynah—a resemblance that is reflected in its local name *Tiong Batu*, *Tiong* being the name of the Talking Mynah (*Gracula religiosa*), common and well known in Sarawak. The most peculiar feature of the adult is its bald head, entirely devoid of feathers except for small hair-like bristles, a feature recognized in all of the bird's various alternative names—Bald-headed Wood Shrike, Bornean Broadbill, and in its specific (or Greek) name *gymnotropha*. In this character it agrees with many members of the starling family, including the mynahs, which have wattles or other naked areas around the head. However, it is probably that nakedness or otherwise of the head is not a particularly important character as an aid to assessing relationships. Indeed the Black Laughing Thrush (*Garrulus laeyensis*) has a bare head in specimens from the mountains of Borneo, though the same species in Sumatra has the head completely feathered.

Physalis agrees much more fundamentally with the shrikes in having an extremely massive head and huge hooked bill, and short comparatively weak legs. Starlings and mynahs never have a hooked bill and have long strong legs enabling them to walk about readily on the ground. *Physalis* also disagrees with the starlings, which usually have a metallic sheen to their plumage, in being largely dull sooty black, a widespread colour among shrikes. On the other hand no shrike has naked areas on any part of its body.

More knowledge of the bird's behaviour, particularly breeding behaviour, would be a useful help in assessing its relationships. So far its nest is unknown though an egg found in the ovisthorax (nest-hole) has been described as white, spotted and blotched, and shrike-like. This would suggest that, as in shrikes, the nest is built openly in the branches of a tree. Most starlings and

mynahs, like other hole nesting birds lay eggs that are pale and unspotted. The feeding habits of *Physalis* also lend slight weight to its supposed shrike relationship. It feeds mainly on large insects, as do shrikes, whereas starlings and mynahs eat mainly fruit.

One of the latest classifications, based on an anatomical study, places *Physalis* close to the Wood Shrikes (*Prionopidae*) of Africa. There is not much superficial resemblance but a small behavioural point of similarity is that both are very sociable and move about in small, extremely compact flocks. They even remain close together when shot at and are hard to lose a wounded individual, a feature that has often been described in *Physalis* and which I have myself seen in various species of the *Prionopidae* in Africa.

On present evidence there is little in favour of a supposed relationship with the starlings and mynahs. But which of the various groups of shrikes is most closely related is still a moot point. Many authorities favour the *Cerceridae* though this seems rather unlikely on geographical grounds. The *Cerceridae* are an entirely Australian group and the only members of the *Australasian* withina that have crossed Wallace's Line into geographical Malaysia are a very few species of wide distribution which just reach some of the small islands in eastern Malaysia. These are fairly certainly comparatively recent colonists. On the other hand *Physalis* is so aberrant and quite unlike anything else that it has clearly been isolated in Borneo for a very long time. To have an Australian origin would be most remarkable and without precedent or parallel.

As is indicated by the latest anatomical studies *Physalis* is probably best placed provisionally close to the *Prionopidae* of Africa, until such time as there is further evidence. There is hope for this in the form of an analysis of the proteins of the bird's egg white, a recently developed aid to assessing relationships. At present the Sarawak Museum is hoping to obtain eggs, though chances are obviously slim in view of the bird's rarity and the fact no nest has ever been found. Can you give us a clue? Please do.

(To follow: the Chinese Egret, the Peacock Pheasant, etc.)

Pieces from the Brooke Past—XVI

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

by

LOH CHEE YIN

(Archivist)

SMALLPOX

Smallpox or variola is an acute infectious disease characterized by fever and pustular eruptions all over the body especially on the face. The disease is under effective control nowadays through vaccination.

In May 1853, Sir James Brooke, 1st White Rajah of Sarawak, was seized by a severe attack of confluent smallpox which nearly killed him. He had just arrived in Sarawak from a visit to England. There was no European doctor in the country and Bishop McDougall, the only man with medical knowledge was in England.

Realising the contagious nature of the disease, the Rajah isolated on everyone who had not had the disease keeping out of his room, and then put himself in the hands of an Arab, named Sheriff Mohamad who practised the native treatment, and three faithful Malay

friends with Captain Brooke,* Mr. Crookshank and Rev. A. Hordburgh in close attendance. The latter gave the following account of the Rajah's condition and treatment:

"Having heard that the Raja would not allow any of his relations to attend upon him from fear of their taking the disease, I wrote to Captain Brooke and offered to nurse him. Captain Brooke first thought I had better not, as I might introduce the disease into the mission school; but early next morning I received a note from him asking me to go over and see the Raja. I found him in the height of the disease, and I need not describe the terrifying appearance, but at the same time I could not help being struck with the sharpness of his clear blue eyes. The fever was very high, his mind was so continuously wandering that it was difficult to make him understand anything, yet he could generally be roused to a subject by a direct address, and he could then express himself clearly upon it. As I entered the room he saw me and called out, 'Don't come here! Have you had small-pox?' I was beginning to explain that I believed I had, and that I had often attended patients; but, not understanding me, he called out, 'What, what? Have you had it—have you had it?' to which I clearly answered 'Yes.' I told Captain Brooke after leaving the room that I thought the Rajah very ill, but that I had seen people as ill recover.

"I had been reading in some medical publications that it was now the custom to treat fevers with wine and brandy, and I explained to Captain Brooke what I thought, and showed him the authorities on which I formed my opinion, for Mr. McDougall, who was then in England, had a medical library which we missionaries all studied. I accordingly proposed that he should have some brandy, and Captain Brooke agreeing, I mixed some with water, and put in some things to make it taste like medicine, and brought it to him. He resolutely refused to take or drink or look at it. Captain Brooke, Mr. Crookshank, and I think, the present Raja, were in the room. 'For God's sake, Raja,' said Captain Brooke, 'do take it,' and he pleaded earnestly that he should. He at last was so far moved as to ask what it was, so I told him that was quinine in it. 'Anything else?' 'Yes Candourine.' 'Anything else?' I feared with the brandy as long as possible, but before his rage and half-sartry questioning I was obliged at last to overcome it. This was enough, he turned his face to the ceiling, hup up his hands, and exclaimed, 'Who ever heard of brandy in small-pox?'

In the afternoon he seemed to be getting weaker, and I made up a stimulating prescription, which was given in one of the medical books, said Captain Brooke of it, and begged him to use his influence to get the Rajah to take it. At Captain Brooke's entreaty he took it, and it soothed him and gave him a little rest.

I continued to give the Raja food and stimulants, but he did not like my pressing the medicine on him,

and from the hands of Mr. Crookshank especially he would take what he would not from me.

"The joy in Sarawak when all danger was over was very great, both among natives and Europeans; for all had been deeply distressed, and many forewent prayers, in church, mosque, and temple, were offered for his recovery." (GUTHRIE, L.L. "The Raja of Sarawak." London, 1876. Vol. II, pp.78-80).

The first letter by the Rajah after his illness was written to John C. Tompkin, his Scottish friend in England. It is dated 28th June, 1853 and was dictated to a Mr. C. Grant and signed by himself "just to prove he had some strength left." He speaks of the care taken of him and of his suffering during the illness, he wrote,

"For fifteen days I lay raging with fever, as shivering with the cold water, which they threw over me in my bed—my mind wandering, and without sleep, flitting between life and death. My constitution triumphed over disease, and after a prolonged sleep, brought on by a dose of opium, given me by Crookshank, I woke sensible to the madman state to which I was reduced. Literally from head to foot I was covered with this frightful disorder; and horrible as an infant, I strove to reconcile myself to the will of God, who had afflicted me."

The disease had also marred his face considerably. He continued,

"Since then I have been improving, and am now clear of the disfiguring part of the disease, though I fear, my friends must learn to know me under a different face to any I have yet worn towards them."

("The Private letters of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B." London, 1853. Vol. III, p.228).

The discovery of vaccination against smallpox is credited to a British country physician, Edward Jenner in 1788. It is surprising that Sir James Brooke had not had himself vaccinated before coming to the East.

Sir Charles Brooke, 2nd Rajah, in his "Ten Years in Sarawak" published in 1886, (vol. I, p.204) gave an account of a smallpox epidemic in the Saraw area where he was in charge in 1856 in Tama Mada:

"There were ten days in which to make the necessary preparations of boots, &c., and unfortunately at this juncture my principal Sekering trader, Abang Alap, was led up with a second attack of small-pox, which had been for some months playing and havoc among our people. Indeed, near the mouths of small streams the attack was most offensive from the decaying bodies. When first taken with the unmistakable symptoms, they were left to look after themselves. The consequence was the disease proved fatal in almost every case. The poor creatures had not the remotest chance of recovery if delirium attacked them; but where inoculation was practised, the average amount of deaths did not exceed one per cent. The inhabitants (particularly the Dyaks) have an extraordinary fear of this disease, and never speak of it without a shudder. On making inquiries after a person's health, the question is put in a whisper for fear the spirit might hear, and it is termed by various names, the most usual being jungle flowers or fruits."

Sibu had a mild attack of smallpox in 1856. As the people failed to recover vaccine from Kuching, they were inoculating themselves. (See "Ninety Years Ago" in July Gazette).

*THOROLD, John Brooke Johnson, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Charles Johnson, nephew of the first Rajah and brother of the second Rajah. Arrived in Sarawak 14 Sept. 1848 and appointed A.D.C. to the Rajah, at whose request he assumed the surname of Brooke and the title of 'First Baron'. Administered the Government several seasons during the Rajah's absence and led two expeditions against the Ibanes (Rajang) in 1854 and 1855. Led ships to Nibke in 1860. Was partially installed as Rajah Muda in September 1861. Owing to an unfortunate misconception of the Rajah's policy in obtaining British protection, he became openly opposed to the Rajah towards the end of 1862 and, as a result of the quarrel, left Sarawak in February, 1863 and by order of the Government Council in Sarawak lost his rank and title. He died in England in 1882, a few months after his wife's death.

In March, 1874 rumours were heard in Kuching that smallpox epidemic was raging along the Baram, Lagan and Rejang rivers. Dr. E. P. Houghton, (Principal Medical Officer-in-Charge, 1865-1884) investigated the area in person and "found the disease to be Measles and Chicken pox." He continued,

"I vaccinated some children at Simanggang, which was successful and left a public vaccinator there to carry on the vaccination. I also started vaccination at Sibu in Rejang which was successful, and left two public vaccinators to vaccinate the people. The vaccination is regularly carried on in Kuching only a week, and a proper registration of cases successfully done recorded."

(*Sarawak Gazette*: No. 77, April 24th, 1874.)

In the *Gazette* No. 120 of June 1875, Dr. Houghton wrote optimistically,

"Small pox occasionally visits us but only in a sporadic form, and since vaccination has been so successfully carried on, there is every reason to hope this scourge will eventually be stamped out."

At about the same time Brooke Hugh Lew who was then Assistant Resident of Sibu, was travelling up the Baram River in Brunei territory (Baram was ceded to Sarawak in June, 1882). He reported a smallpox epidemic which decimated the Kayan population of the area:

"I next proceeded up the Baram as far as Long Lusan, where Oyang Ngau now lives. He abandoned Batu Gadin on account of the small pox, which carried off 200 persons in his own house; 1,533 Kayans are estimated to have fallen victims to this epidemic, and 3,000 Kamahs. Although I did not ascend the river above this point I met several of the up-river chiefs, both Kayans and Kamahs, and among the latter, Pansa Liba's brother, Tama Pong Wang, who assured me that his tribe had been decimated, and that the Upper Baram, which before was populous, is now a mere waste. Houses which a year ago could boast of 100 fighting men can now scarcely muster 10. Fortunately for the Kayan there was a Selimbau Malay, one Hajj Umas, at Batu Gadin at the time, who understood inoculation, and did inoculate some 3,000 persons of both sexes, and though many died, many also were saved."

The next recorded smallpox epidemic happened in Kuching in 1899. It was believed to be brought here by a Malay from Singapore. He stayed at Kampong Grikah when the disease broke out and he died there. Several occupants of the house in which he lodged caught the disease. As soon as the cases were reported, a general vaccination was carried out in Kuching. Thomson people caught the disease, and four died.

Vaccinia was also despatched to all outstations. It was recorded that the inhabitants from upper Rejang had swarmed into Kapit to be vaccinated. In spite of what had been done, the disease spread to Simanggang. H. F. Dodson, Resident of Bating Lagan and Seribu wrote,

"Owing to a few cases of small pox at Simanggang I have not yet met many Dyaks. I am sorry to say that the disease was introduced to this river from Kuching by a party of up-river Dyaks who were returning from coode working. They took the disease with them to the upper river where it has now spread with fatal results."

I have appointed properly qualified men to vaccinate at Selempow, Lingga, Unkup, and in the main river about Marup and they have already vaccinated successfully several hundred people and children.

I regret to report the death of Unggit who with several others of his party caught the disease (small-pox) while at Simanggang and took it away with them. As however they isolated themselves on arrival at Krian and the other Dyaks would hold no intercourse with them I trust the disease will not spread in that river." (*Sarawak Gazette* No. 189, Nov. 1899, p.157).

In 1905 smallpox again broke out at a Malay Kampong in Kuching. When a quarantine hospital was built to isolate all the affected persons, the Malays objected strongly and lodged a complaint to the Resident in Kuching. As a result fresh cases were allowed to be treated in the kampong.

There were a few deaths, "but I am hopeful that the disease will not spread to all the Malays and most of the Dyaks in the district have now been vaccinated."

H. B. Crocker, Assistant Resident". (*Sarawak Gazette* No. 468, Jan. 1905, p.10).

Vaccination was introduced into Sarawak in the 1850s, but inoculation was already in practice in the 1830s. A few words on the medical terminology might be in order here. Vaccination, strictly speaking, is the implanting of the living virus of cowpox in a person to protect him against smallpox. The procedure was introduced to supersede "inoculation", the artificial implanting of smallpox virus, in order to protect against smallpox acquired in the natural way. The inoculated smallpox commonly gave only a sparse general eruption of poxles, with a fatality rate much lower than that of the natural smallpox.

It seems that the Kayans were aware of the infectious nature of smallpox long before the introduction of inoculation and vaccination. They knew that immunity could be secured by complete isolation from affected villages.

"With this object the people of a tributary stream will fill terraces across its mouth or lower reaches so as to block it completely to the passage of boats, or, as a less drastic measure, will stretch a rope of rattan from bank to a sign that no one may enter. Such a sign is generally respected by the inhabitants of other parts of the river-basin. They are aware also of the risk of infection that attends the handling of a corpse of one who has died of epidemic disease, and they attempt to minimize it by throwing a rope around it and dragging it to the graveyard, and there burying it in a shallow grave in the earth, without touching it with the hands." (HUGHES and McDONNELL. "The Papuan tribes of Borneo," London, 1912, vol. II p.207).

I am not sure if the Ithas had similar observations. But it was usual practice for the unaffected members of a longhouse to run away into the jungle to avoid infection.

An interesting story of smallpox inoculation among the Dyaks of a longhouse in the Ulu Poi (obviously Ithas) appears in the *Sarawak Gazette*, No. 865 of Oct. 1915, p.244. It was said that a case of smallpox was found on board a steamer at Sibu. A Dyak on his way back to Ulu Poi caught the disease and spread it to half of the inhabitants in his longhouse. The remainder ran away into the jungle. There were said to be some eighty-eight cases in all of which twenty-six died.

"About two weeks after the commencement of the outbreak, so the story goes, the two owners or headmen of the house had a dream sent by the hantu paku or smallpox spirit, which made them who had fled into the jungle to return to their

house where the real rumba was to inoculate them. This he did from the vesicles, not pustules, of mild cases of smallpox. All the inoculations were successful, the result being a mild case of smallpox usually with only about twenty to thirty lesions having a typical course and distribution. The resulting pox was stated to be a little larger than that usually left by smallpox. There were no deaths in inoculated case. The real rumba insists that it was an entirely new idea which came to him in his dream."

I am quite convinced that smallpox played an important part in the early migration of the peoples of Borneo, and its effect on the population of the island was certainly considerable.

Some Recent Iban Books

Almost all Dayak scholars in Sarawak now would like to learn more about their own country, in addition to the things they learn about foreign countries. For this reason, therefore, they all welcome various kinds of books published in their language.

There have been a considerable number of books published in Iban by the Borneo Literature Bureau in Kuching which should be reviewed by Dayak readers.

Two books, entitled *Belang Sagi* and *Awak Belang Sagi* respectively, are the work of Mr. William Duncan, formerly of Stanbok Ulu, Seribas, and now of Sungai Kumpang, Sabutan, Kalaka.

These books tell how the Iban have Keling of the Pangasinan Iban world wandered far and wide under the name of Belang Sagi. During his travels he met Kumpang, a goddess who had been away from Pangasinan Iban for many years. Although Keling did not recognize her, the two fell in love, and Kumpang bore a child called *Awak Belang Sagi*. The second book tells of his adventures. These stories are very interesting, and should be known by all Iban readers.

The *Sagi* songs which are here recorded are similar in form to the Iban rumba, but probably of outside origin (? Indian). The singers who perform them sit on two swings (two) made from the fibrous bark of the breadfruit tree, suspended from the beams of the dormitory, between the real old punar sections of the longhouse. Like the rumba, the *Sagi* songs are sung at night. There are two kinds of *Sagi* songs; one kind which relates the wandering of Keling, and another which tells how, under the name of *Sagi*, he cured sick people during his travels.

It is very unfortunate that Mr. Duncan has failed to mention the name of his informant, who is none other than his own aunt, Salaka anak Rodin of Stanbok Ulu, Seribas. Without her help, I feel quite sure that these two books could never have been published. Without her name, they have no real authority.

Mr. Duncan is also the author of a third book entitled *Moment Adil*, an account or tale about the adventures of a Samson-like hero of great strength. It is rather odd to see that the foreword of this book is written in Iban, although the author of the foreword, Mr. Francis of the Borneo Literature Bureau, does not, so far as I am aware, speak a word of that language! On pages 9, 12, 25 and 28 of this book there are pictures of *Moment Adil* wearing a war jacket. The feathers which decorate his hat are not the way the Iban wore or wear them.

A book entitled *Aur Kiro*, an account or tale written by Mr. Henry Griffiths anak T.B. Ibo of Sama, Paku, Seribas, is a nice book. The only disappointment is to see that once again pictures showing bird's feathers used for the decoration of hats are not authentic, even

aboard. The illustrations also show jars, whose type it would be impossible to tell, they are nonsense.

The English-Iban Phrase Book is very well written. I recommend that this book should be used by all non-Iban people who wish to study the Iban language. But again it is unfortunate that the authors name is not revealed. Why not? Credit where credit is due?

Some of these mistakes may be due to the fact that the staff of the Borneo Literature Bureau does not include a person familiar with Dayak life and social custom.

HAROLD SARGENT

Ninety Years Ago

FROM THE SARAWAK GAZETTE

No. 108 Wednesday, September 1st, 1875.

Price 5 cents

Wednesday, September 1st, 1875

We have no hesitation in saying there are quite 500 head of cattle in this country, increasing at a considerable rate where the pasturage is favourable, and at a slow rate where the reverse.

In the vicinity of Kuching the grass is generally too good owing to poverty of soil, but on the coast there are many places where there is pasturage on the low land enough to feed tens of thousands, even to fatten them; and to these spots we would draw the attention of those who are desirous of laying out a sum of money on what would be a pretty safe return.

Singapore is now only supplied by the want fed cattle from Tringano, or, if from other places, the beef is of such inferior quality that it would in England scarcely be considered wholesome food.

In this country there are scarcely any dealers among the natives, and although we have named the low land pasturage, owing to it being cleared and ready made grazing ground, yet we consider if the sides of hills were cleared, a little elevation would tend to improve the breed of the cattle. There are no tigers, as in Java and the Straits of Malacca, to be afraid of, and we maintain, if the bull calves were treated as they are in England where only bred for the butcher's knife, and sold at three years old for £12, or sent to Singapore for sale for £15, (exclusive of freight say \$2.50), a handsome profit would accrue to the owner.

The beef that can be produced in Sarawak, is excellent and almost, if not quite, equal to that of Europe, though of course the quality is only good when there are properly fed bullocks, that have not been starved through starvation when young as so many of them are. The other remunerative sources would be limited, as milk and butter would not find a market, but cream and other cheeses could be made, and could be kept long enough to be sent over to Singapore. The horns should not exceed 40 head, and one man could look after each herd; so that, including building sheds, the expense would not be heavy.

Should old jungle have to be cut down, or land bought from native owners, this would only be a little extra outlay in the first commencement, as cattle make in general their own grass. There is little doubt that the Government would afford every facility for such an enterprise, and would assist in improving the breed from time to time by importing one or two good bulls from England. This has already been tried with great success, and we hear two bulls are expected by the new steamer. The immediate offspring from the English parent is not so fine as the third generation, and up to the fourth, the cattle would be fine, strong and healthy, but afterwards, without a fresh infusion, they would begin to degenerate to the original native breed.

Lack of Ultrasonic Frequencies in the Calls of Swiftlets (*Collocalia*)

It has already been demonstrated that certain species of swiftlet (*Collocalia* spp.) can orientate acoustically in darkness, apparently by echolocation (Medows, 'Nature' 1959; 1959-60; Norvick, 'Wild Bull.' 1959; 497-500). The tentative conclusion is audible to man as a series of sharp clicks uttered in rapid succession in irregular bursts, having the general effect of a loud intermittent rattle. Spectrographic analyses of tape-recordings of the rattle-like calls of several species have indicated that the component frequencies fall within the range 1.2—3.5K, cps, and do not extend into the ultrasonic range characteristic of the echolocating calls of bats (see Griffin, 'Listening to the Dark', 1958, Yale Univ. Press). There has however been some doubt whether the apparatus used in making these recordings of swiftlets would have responded to higher frequencies in the ultrasonic range, and the possibility that the call heard by man represents merely the audible component of a much wider range of frequencies, extending into the ultrasonic range, has not formally been eliminated.

However in October, 1964, we had the opportunity to test for the presence of high frequency components in the echolocating calls of three species of swiftlets in Malaysia, using the Hologate Ultrasonic Receiver (Mark IV) which is sensitive to all frequencies in the range 20-100K, cps. Firstly in a cave near Bau, Sarawak, known to be occupied by two species that have been proved capable of orientation in darkness, *Collocalia maxima* and *C. subcapitata*, the Ultrasonic Receiver was operated in total darkness in an interior passage. A large number of birds flew by and were heard to utter their echolocating call, but in no case was there any response from the Ultrasonic Receiver.

The Ultrasonic Receiver was also operated at Ampang Reservoir, Selangor, in a tunnel occupied by several thousand of *C. esakensis*. This species flies steadily, without uttering an audible rattle-like call of the type described above, and apparently lacks the faculty to orientate acoustically. Although it also favours caves or cave-like situations in its life, it does not penetrate to regions of total darkness, and if forced to fly in darkness is disorientated. At Ampang, the Ultrasonic Receiver was operated within the tunnel, in very dim light, while a large number of swiftlets were in flight. Again there was no response recorded within the range of sensitivity of the apparatus.

It is very improbable that these swiftlets were uttering calls of frequencies higher than 100 K, cps. It is therefore possible to conclude from these observations first, that among *C. maxima* and *C. subcapitata* the echolocating mechanism in fact utilizes only sound pulses within the band of relatively low frequencies already established; secondly, that the apparently silent *C. esakensis* is also silent in the ultrasonic range, and is not emitting inaudible pulses of high frequency sound that have escaped detection.

Dr. Ghanim House, East of Chantaburi
Siamcham,
Sukhothai.

University of Malaya, Laos Mawmai
Kuala Lumpur.

(Reprinted from *Ibid.*, 1965, 258; courtesy the Editor and the Authors).

Kapit District Annual Report, 1964

District Officer—Mr. Peter Tiaggon

Part II (from July Gazette)

Public Works

Besides the redecoration of Government buildings and quarters, the Department completed two new class IV quarters in Kapit, one class IV quarters in Belaga and access road from Kapit town to the new bazaar road together with a filling of the new bazaar lots and area. The extension of P.W.D. depot, the construction of a chemical house to the waterworks in Kapit and the modification to Kapit Post Office were also completed in the year.

Bukau rapids and Juman river rocks were blasted by a Singapore Engineer with the assistance of this department. Due to water condition one rock at Bukau was still to be done.

The new council office was built in the year and will not be occupied until March, 1965 and work on council football ground started late in the year. Both projects were in the hands of this Department, and the latter will be completed sometime in the middle of 1965.

The Kapit airstrip and one mile road leading to it were built and completed by Army Engineers but with the co-operation of this Department who allowed heavy equipments, drivers and mechanics at their disposal. The inaugural flight was undertaken by the Hon'ble Minister for Communication and Works India Abdul Taib bin Mohamed, who at the same time formally declared the airstrip open for use of the Borneo Airways and other services' small planes.

Besides the above, the Officer-in-Charge, Mr. William Lee was also very helpful to the Kapit District Council and other departments by way of giving advice technically to the council and the Rural Development Projects in the district.

Immigration

There were 299 Certificates of Identity issued early in the year. Then 138 applications for Internal Travel Documents were prepared and forwarded to Sibu. By the end of the year 39 Malaysia Passports were issued.

Fifty-six Indonesian Korpri's were employed in Kapit airstrip for about six months and later they were joined by the end, not less than two hundred in all working in the settlement area at Oya Road. They have been here for a few years now and are unable to return home due to confinement.

Medical

Attendances were as usual, heavy all the year round even with a popular Christ Hospital nearby in Kapit. Those at Nanga Bangkit, Nanga Angkiah, Nanga Angkiah, Nanga Gaiat, Long Jave, Panau areas and in other isolated places and surrounding longhouses closed to above places have the advantages of obtaining minor medical attention either from the Security Forces, 845 Squadron or the Paramedics who have all so kindly attended to those who were sick. On top of these, the most serious cases found near the above places have the best chance to go down to Christ Hospital in Kapit or to Lun King Howe Hospital in Sibu by the 845 Squadron helicopters stationed at Nanga Gaiat. The people of this district are very grateful indeed to the pilots who brave the storm and dark nights in these emergency flights.

Although it appears from the above that many places were covered with medical attention, there are still many places which only receive visits by Travelling Dispensaries once a month or once in three months or not at all due to the distance and not accessible by Travelling Dispensary or not in the schedules covered by these dispensaries for above reasons. One place for

example is Nanga Meris which was covered by Travelling Dispensary from Belaga only. The cost of sending one sick person including a patient is \$40 to \$60 to Kapit and back, which is far beyond the financial ability of those in Meris and Pila area to put up and therefore have to wait or die if Travelling Dispensary not turning up in time. The Council could not put up the estimate for a clinic as no nobody to look after it. The only answer to this place is a Static Dispensary, if too costly then an U/A Doctor Service is an suitable.

Cholera. The outbreak of Cholera started in the second week of May, 1964, amongst natives in longhouses in Sungai Ga'at, then gradually spread to all over the district. In June, the cases became more alarming, all bad cases were treated in Chin Hospital. Roughly about fifty bad cases treated in Chin Hospital with the result of about 13 deaths in the hospital. But cases died in longhouses not known, no report been given. With instruction from the Divisional Medical Officer, Sibu, mass vaccinations were given to people all over the district. One Senior Health Inspector, one Hospital Assistant, and six Health Visitors sent up from Sibu to assist us to do the mass vaccinations. The Health Inspector from the Local Council and the Hospital Assistant-in-Charge T.D. 9, also took part in the vaccinations. The mass vaccinations started in third week of May, and completed the whole district in the third week of June. Total vaccinated in Kapit alone were 24,818 included cases vaccinated in Song and Belaga. After the mass vaccinations, the spreading of cholera gradually declining from second week of July, and completely cleared towards the second week of August. Thanks to the modern medicine or else we would have experienced what happened in 1960 during the Delish expedition.

Local Government

Mr. Pengasah Sibak anak Semah was elected Divisional Councillor on 24th January, 1964 to replace a seat left vacant by the resignation of Hor'lie Dawa Temengging Japah. He obtained a majority of nine votes more than the other two candidates who had three and two votes respectively. The following week he was unanimously elected a member of Council Naga in the Divisional Advisory Council held in Sibu.

The Kapit District Council experienced shortage of staffs in the year when the Secretary, Mr. Lawrence Claude Wilson who has been with the Council for the last nine years was granted six months leave early in the year and at the end of his leave was transferred back to the State Government and attached to the Education Department as Administrative Assistant of Bera Listing Training Centre. During his absence, the new Treasurer, Mr. Peter Chia Nang Goo was acting Secretary and unfortunately in August he was granted one month sick leave while SMO, Johnson Nohki Luan was sent from the Secretariat to look after Council Affairs. The new Secretary, Mr. Vincent Ting Sin Ung resumed duty on the 1st of October, 1964. In the middle of the year the School Affairs Officer, Mr. Jonathan Sabai was away attending a five months course on Local Government and Public Administration in New Zealand.

Four new school buildings, teachers quarters and classrooms were completed with a cost of about \$80,000. The work on new Council Office in Kapit which was delayed for several years was started in the

middle of the year and so far made good progress. The public convenience at last commenced construction at Kapit towards end of the year on a suitable site, between the two Steel Kiosks in front of the busstop just on top of the river bank, and will operate with flush water system.

The Councillors have been doing very well in the year as they have some energetic Councillors who are really keen on the welfare of their people. The only trouble is money and the recruitment of staffs which prevented their requests from all being accomplished. By sending the minutes of their many meetings we know at once they wanted the Agriculture Department to provide more facilities for farmers' opinions, the Education Department to approve more grants towards School Building Programme and the Medical and Health Services to provide more medical facilities to cover many isolated areas. They know very well that the medical attention provided by the Security Posters, 845 Squadron and Paratroopers are only temporary. Besides these, other places like Nanga Meris, Mejong, Sui, Telukit and Long Gang all not less than half day journey to the stations do not have medical services.

Education

The Government Secondary School site was taken over by the Kapit Airstrip and a new site about two miles from Kapit Town is considered an ideal one in the Salakik Area. It is hoped that this site will be finally approved or another suitable one, and construction work will start early in 1965.

Seventeen New Primary Schools and Thirty-three new teachers were approved late in December of the year. The table of increases in Local Authority Primary Schools during the last few years runs as below:—

Primary I Enrollment in		L.A. Schools	
1962	— 214 pupils	— 10 existing	
1963	— 537 pupils	— 4 (new)	
1964	— 1,121 pupils	— 9 (new)	
1965	— 1,218 pupils	— 17 (new)	

The number of selected students in the Methodist Higher Primary at Kapit were encouraging as last year, Methodist Secondary School at Kapit produced 13 Local Junior Certificate students as compared to only 3 in 1963. The Principal left the school on his own accord at end of the year and reported new teaching in a Secondary School at Brunei Town.

Although there were a great increase of enrolment in Primary I since early in the year, there are many more children of school age still not going to school in the district. One reason behind this is that they could not be bothered and considered it a waste of money and time. They still prefer to have their children to be near them and make good company, either tapping rubber or staying away in the farms in they (the parents themselves) when they were of their children's ages before. I could not blame them for taking this attitude but those of the progressive type considered it quite differently. According to them time wasted for their children's education is worth spending. To start with Primary School they did not spend much as when enrolment warranted they could apply to open a new school in their area. When their children grow bigger and will reach Upper Primary or Secondary School either they come back to help them, or gain scholarships or their high yielding rubber would be of usefully age in order to support their children's education. We will have to wait to see who will win in the end.

Sibu District Annual Report, 1964**SENT EXTRACT**

District Officer—Mr. Lo Yik Fong
A LAW AND ORDER

Court (Criminal)

During the year under review a total of 48 cases comprising 31 trials, 15 appeals and 2 revisions were dealt with by the High Court at Sibu. One appeal case involved two teams convicted of trafficking in large quantity of opium, but their appeal was dismissed.

There were 394 cases in the District Court during the year as compared with 418 cases in 1963. The greatest number of these were again offenders against traffic law while thefts and slingshots came second. During the National Solidarity Week 39 young Chinese were arrested for engaging in putting up anti-government and subversive slogans. They were still awaiting trial.

A total of 2,016 cases were brought before the Second and Third Class Magistrates' Courts which up to end of the year had disposed of 1,986 of them. This number as compared with 2,669 cases in 1963, clearly showed a decline in the wave of crime. Again more infringements of traffic-byelaws form the bulk of the number.

Court (Civil)

During the year the High Court had disposed of 261 Civil suits, of which 51 were matrimonial cases. This number, though included some originated in other districts in the Division, had formed a social problem which needed our attention.

Altogether 269 civil cases were brought before the District Court during 1964 against 230 in 1963. Again the majority of these cases were actions for debt, many of them arising out of *Maui* transactions. Prior to 1963 *Maui* (similar to notice in Italy), was a very popular organisation among the womenfolk in Sibu, who wished to make quick profit through high rate of interest. The blatant abuse of its original aim of aiding over one's financial difficulty by mutual and collective help, had led to the collapse of the grand machinery of which a local woman was a chief organizer. Through *Maui* she was indebted to nearly a quarter million dollars. Her application as a bankrupt early in 1963 had clogged the machinery since then. The present numerous civil suits were attempts to recover their contributions. They saw the wind and reap the whirl-wind.

Courts (General)

The Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Lee Hui Hoe was appointed a Judicial Commissioner during the period from August to December when Mr. Justice McCallum went on leave. The gap was temporarily and jointly filled by Mr. H. S. Danall and Mr. Sim Pan Choo who took turn to come to Sibu to deal with a large number of cases. The vacancy was not filled until Mr. Whitlow was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate in August. His timely arrival gave much relief to the already strained administrative staff who at times had to share the burden.

Jails

There was close co-operation between administration and police throughout the year. The relations between these two Departments were more cordial than ever.

Prisons

Throughout the year the average monthly number of prisoners was 134. A further extension to the prison buildings was made to provide new accom-

modation for increased prison population. A general high standard of condition was maintained throughout the period under review.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation

A total number of 31 cases were referred to the Probation Officer for investigation, including several from other districts. There were 8 cases under voluntary consultation and general supervision, which were in strict sense non-probation, but would likely be brought up in court if they were not dealt with in early stages.

Police

The National Solidarity Week was celebrated from 15th to 21st November with such a high pitch of enthusiasm that had never been seen before. The opening mass rally was officiated by the Hon'ble the Minister of Natural Resources, Mr. Tuo Koi Sang, who subsequently led the procession of not less than ten thousand people comprising every cross section of the various communities through the town. Concerts, oratorical contest, boxing, beauty contest, fund raising, etc., filled the programme to the full.

It was a great pity that the SUPP took a different view in this celebration. Its declaration of non-participation as a political party, though not restricting individual members to participate, caused many of its members hesitating to join in. As a result very few of its members, if any at all, had played an active part in this most important function of forging national unity.

On the night of 15th November about fifty young Chinese, male and female, were caught in putting up anti-government slogans and distributing subversive pamphlets in urban areas. The timely raid of the police had averted the bad in the nick of time, frustrating their attempts. Thereafter they switched their efforts to the rural areas.

Immigration

The small number of Immigration staff continued to give satisfactory service in 1964. With a steady number of vessels calling at Sibu the limited staff was at times stretched to the limit.

During the year there were 8 new immigrants from China and 27 young persons were given one way tickets to return to China at their own strong request. This move was changed down upon in November when it was decided that such a movement should be stopped for the time being. 29 students went to Taiwan and 4 to Hong Kong for higher studies. Departures and arrivals by sea and air during the year were as follows:—

Arrivals	Departures
2,650	3,511

Labour—Workmen's Compensation

During the year a total of 448 cases were referred to the Labour Section for assessment of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. Five were fatal cases, 38 resulting in permanent incapacity, 328 in temporary incapacity and remaining 75 cases were awaiting medical reports. The number of accidents known this year exceeded that of 1963 by 100.

The greatest number of accidents was with the logging industry. These amounted to 223. Second was with the transport and storage services, which came to 79 in the year. Compensation assessed during the year in respect of deaths and cases of permanent incapacity amounted to \$46,282.63.

Unemployment. Various development projects and the building industry had absorbed a large number of skilled as well as unskilled labour. As no adequate statistics of employment were available it was impossible to give an accurate figure on unemployment.

During the year more and more school leavers from the primary and secondary schools were seeking employment for the first time. Unless the expansion of industry and development scheme can keep pace with the demand for employment, it will become a social and economic problem in the future.

Trade Unions. Most of the Trade Unions in Sibu were infiltrated by subversive elements. The Sibu 11 Trades Union is virtually a left wing controlled anti-government organisation. On May Day it held three successive rallies each of which was attended by no less than 500 members. The responsible members were prosecuted in the court for breaching the conditions of permit, but they escaped punishment through legal loopholes. In June the Central Government clamped down on the said union with an order under Section 9 of Public Ordinance prohibiting it from organising any concert and limiting its assembly to a number not exceeding twenty members.

Social Services—Health

An outbreak of cholera occurred in May causing much panic to the towns along the whole lengths of Baring Rajang. It was by the untiring efforts of the medical staff giving free inoculations to all inhabitants in affected areas that the tide of epidemic was eventually stemmed. The fury did not subside until 50 lives had been claimed in the whole Division. Sibu was fortunate to have only 23 patients all of whom recovered after a period of treatment in the hospital.

T.B. Control Project

The year saw the completion of the school survey in the Sibu Urban and Rural Districts as well as most of the house to house survey in Sibu Urban District. With the remaining part of Sibu Urban District, house to house survey in Sibu Rural District has been taken up during the year. Despite diversion of most of the staff to tackle the cholera outbreak for nearly 10 weeks, the 1964 target for this project has been achieved.

Total Mammogram Test done—14,586

Total number given B.C.G. vaccination—13,665

Total number of persons who had chest X-Ray for the first time—11,092

Total number of new T.B. cases detected in 1964—813.

The Urban District Council Clinic, under the able and energetic management of Madam Lim Fong Fui, continued to give excellent services to both expectant mothers and infants. The total number of attendants during the year was 74,215 making an average of 6,184 per month. The steady sympathy and helpful attitude of the staff to the patients earned much accolade in the district.

Education

The main instances in the field of Education in Sibu District during the year were the opening of Sibu Rural Government Secondary School and the introduction of Peak English Medium Scheme. The permanent buildings of the above school were being constructed at the 20th mile Ulu Oya Road, which would be ready for occupation in 1965, whereas the National School premises were used as a temporary measure. The school started with 50 selected pupils from various schools in Third Division and four local teachers to run it.

The Peak English Medium Scheme, which concerns the new Primary School Teaching System, proved to be successful both in urban and rural schools.

A good number of candidates from Private Secondary Schools achieved good results in the Sarawak Junior Certificate Examination and they were allowed to continue their studies in Government or Aided Secondary schools. Here it was proved that by improved methods

of teaching and the hard work on the part of the students, results could be achieved in the unaided schools.

Development—Sibu District—1964

The most significant achievement was the completion of the 31 mile Sibu Ulu Oya Road (about 8 miles in 1964) and the six miles of the Tanggi Spur Road.

The starting of various government development projects along the road led, during the latter half of the year, to a very noticeable increase in private activity along the road particularly in the Mixed Zone area where many Chinese farmers had started planting rubber, banana, vegetables, pepper and even tobacco. A bus service was started and the rising prices of land along the road indicated that private investment was increasing steadily.

In May a start was made on the Division's first Scheme "B" rubber planting at the Sibinah Land Development Scheme mile 23/24 Ulu Oya Road. A selection of applicants for the Scheme was made. Out of 190 names selected 91 were Chinese, 68 Iban, 31 Malay and Melanau.

Further along the road some 2,244 acres of land roughly 500 acres blocks were demarcated for the Sibinah Group Settlement Scheme. Altogether 215 plots were selected, among whom there were 209 Chinese, 8 Malay and Melanau.

The new secondary school at the 20th mile was virtually complete at the end of the year, apart from the water and electricity installations.

Adjoining the school the buildings for the Agricultural Station were about one third completed and good progress was made on the preparation of the site for the nurseries, helipads, etc.

In spite of the fact that the minor rural projects for the district were only approved at the end of September, they were about 85 per cent complete at the end of the year. It was too late to complete river-clearing successfully in Sg. Pual and Sg. Siang, but excellent work was done by many longhouses gutting paths joining their houses either in the Pual path or the Ulu Oya Road. In the Sg. Mennan/Griyaya and Pinnau areas timber was purchased for bridges, while at Sg. Miriv and Asp new paths were constructed. At Kampong Ijan four good kampong bridges were constructed and a long stream was opened up for future coconut planting.

Poor Land Problems

There was lamentably little improvement in the general state of the hills in the past swamp areas. Dozens of applications for land invariably for poor swamp forests flowed in from every corner of the district, not so much a genuine desire for land to cultivate as for merchantable timber to sell. Unfortunately most of these forests were poor swamps consisting of low in depth, unsuitable for agricultural purposes. Their disapproval had led to much unnecessary misunderstanding among the Iban.

It is generally recognised that only by moving to hilly land where various crops can flourish, will they have a better future. Hence it was proposed by the Divisional Development Committee to set aside a suitable acreage at the Tanggi Spur, Ulu Oya Road for their resettlement. Henceforth efforts will be devoted to persuading them to abandon poor swamp land in exchange for rich hilly land for long term cultivation.

Many in the hilly areas have already started planting new rubber under scheme A; it is especially noticeable in the Assan Nanggang area not far from 13th mile Kamau (Julu/Durin) Road.

Local Authorities—Sibu District Council

A by-election was held on 14th May to fill a casual vacancy in Ward II caused by the resignation of Mr. John Lau King Cheong. The direct contest between SUPP and Alliance was won by the former, whose candidate, Mr. Lau Hing Ding, was duly returned.

A children's play-ground was constructed to cater for the need of the children in Sungai Merah Roman. A parcel of land at Kampong Dato had also been purchased for another children play-ground to be built the next year.

Construction of Council's footbridge at Pulau Rabi was started and progress of work was proceeding satisfactorily. It was hoped that the present shabby coffee sheds along the river front would be replaced by decent and tidy stalls in the near future.

The present Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic building had become congested and could not give adequate space for the expansion of the service. Council had contemplated to obtain a suitable site for its new building.

To the joy of general public several roads in the residential areas were paved with tarmac during the year.

Sibu Rural District Council

A by-election was held in August to fill a vacancy resulting from the death of Mr. Lau Kie Kiang. There being only nomination from the SUPP, the candidate Mr. Lau Hing Ngonng was duly declared returned unopposed.

Three new schools were established to make up a total of 51 while 4 new school buildings and 6 teachers' quarters were completed during the year.

On the side of mine projects programme, approximately 28 miles of mine roads, paths with 16 bridges were completed at a total cost of \$44,780.00 from the Divisional Development Fund.

The council also spent \$14,000 in purchasing, renovating and equipping a maternity and child welfare clinic at Tanjung Kanyit which was expected to come into function early next year.

General

The two SUPP predominant councils continued to be watchful on matters which were beyond their competence. On the whole they were more mature than the previous year and a lot of their efforts were directed to the constructive rather than negative side. The expansion of education and health services was quite an achievement during the year. Time has come for them to adopt the correct attitude in directing their efforts to providing better services to the local people rather than expending their energy on matters beyond their competence, which should be voiced in the Parliament or Council Negri, through their representative Members of Parliament or Council Negri.

Information and Press

The *Sa-Chiew Daily* came into function in October, making a total of three local Chinese newspapers in the district. An assistant press officer was added to the staff to cope with the increased activities of the Information Service. The Royal visit, the National Solidarity Week and the Anti-Conformist Exhibitions, etc., kept the limited staff of the department on its toes most of the time.

Credit was bestowed on two local newspapers by a Press Survey team from the International Press Institute

and the Federal Department of Information in July. Their remarks were: "The *Sao Hwa Daily News* and *Sao Hwa Weekly* are comparatively by far the best produced Chinese language newspapers in the State of Sarawak. Both papers are clear and impressive in outlook. Indeed these two newspapers have reached a fairly high standard of journalism".

Agriculture

For the first time in Sibu District, the private sector taken keen interest in planting new high-yielding rubber. 1964 was a record year in terms of new rubber planting. Some 500 acres were completed. Over 1,000 acres were approved for the period between 1964 and 1965. Free coconut seedlings and fish fry were distributed to interested farmers.

Veterinary services in Sibu continued to expand during the year, and livestock improvement, especially pig rearing, had shown encouraging results. Pig and poultry production was not only self-sufficient in Sibu, but also gave a surplus for markets in other districts.

O and E

Alex Jency had left Malaysia under law. But one doubts whether he will do any less work outside than in? He has a taste in international journalism, and journalists stick together like plumbers and coal-miners. In Sarawak he will be remembered as a frequent broadcaster before Malaysia. He and Allington Kennard of the Straits Times gave regular commentaries, often containing critical (of colonialism) material. Nowadays we hear no internal criticism on the radio, and in this it differs from some democratic broadcasting systems. The representative to Kennard is now usually a civil servant nominee or Radio Malaysia staff man reading material which if not actually prepared by a ministry in Kuala Lumpur has clearly (and no doubt properly) been vetted thoroughly. The present vehicle of everyday comment on controversial topics is the press. In this, on the whole Sarawak is well served. It is informed and even misinformed at times; yet a free press is one life-line of democracy. And the alternative to the democratic system spells, in an Asian context (or a South American) revolution, sooner or later. The Vietnam situation is to some extent "insaluble" now because distortion was sanctioned and indeed encouraged by outside powers there until it cracked. Order is now chaos, the aftermath is chaos. Try Santa Domingo. And out of the chaos often comes communism. Try Cuba.

Coming back to Mr. Jency, I met him, off and on, mostly on his visits here. (He was, of course, a boy man in psychological warfare during the Malayan emergency). I'd say he was an old style Fabian socialist but with a strong touch of bony and impossible anarchism. He could and can be very useful as well as pretty shrewd. The 1963 poems he did in the *Drain Flow* to mark Brunei's revival *Asakari* were brilliant, but in doubtful taste. He also had the bad to greet everyone he met as "Comrade"—plus a home-crafting handshake.

For years he lived in the same house as Singapore's Minister Rajaratnam. The expulsion order struck near the F.A.P. here? His turn now?

In the *Vanguard* of July last there was a headline news story of a fine Chinese ball newly acquired by the British Museum, London. Thereby hangs a tale. Not long ago I was at Sotheby's in Bond Street, London with a friend, Roger Short, who heads the firm of

Bloch and Sons of Mayfair, one of the best oriental art dealers in Britain (others: Spink of King Street; Sparks close to the Connaught Hotel; Clapson, Stanley Moss, and for later originals and furniture Frank Partridge). As a rule due a few days later, a rather fine gold Keris handle was coming up for auction and he would put a bid for me. Alas, my modest hope was early squashed—and it went for £400.

Together we also handled a truly wonderful (no other term is suitable) massive bronze bell, of about 500 B.C., Chou dynasty in China. Pelt Dragons form the handle, and the body is most intricately worked with interlacing spirals and coils, an all-time masterpiece in an art which still survives, clumsily—and with very considerable skill—among the brass-workers of Kampeng Ayer in Brunei, and even more surprisingly among the Maléts, pagan peoples (pop. 30,000 and) of the upper Kapuas in Kalimantan, who until Colonisation freely roamed all over Sarawak doing metal work (there is a small settlement of them near Marud, too).

My friend never hated a professional eyelid when he told me it would certainly go into five figures at the bidding. But when he later wrote to Korching telling of the Keris handle, he mentioned also that he had bought the bell. His winning bid: £25,000.

This is the bell now in the British Museum. It is perhaps comforting to know that great institutions can get things at that sort of money—the equivalent of all the Sarawak Museum probably has for purchases of all kinds from 1963 through to 2000 A.D. at present rates. I'd like to see Brunei step into this ring now, and start buying for their rapidly developing Museum, which is being energetically and inefficiently funded by Pengeris Quasibuloh, well-known to many here in Sarawak. They could curtel the B.M. any day.

We have had rather a lot of symbols in East Malaysia lately. Finance Minister Tan Siew Sin visiting Sabah called it the Texas of Sarawak. But that was before the local millionaires made so many tin-ore claims, and received his ripe censure. A week or so later, he likened the whole of Sabah to the Texas of Malaysia. They are indeed well found with forest interest, to be sure. Texas hardly has any, but is known for its oil—the thing Sabah totally lacks. Had the Minister been able to go to Brunei, he would perhaps have exclaimed L.R.I.'s name a third time, the Texas of Asia. Which wouldn't be far wrong, even without the oil.

Then Mr. L.A.D. Williams, taped one evening after a visit to Sarawak as Chairman of the Taid Advisory Commission, gave Sarawak another lecture on how all must join in the Common Market. Like Mr. Tan's, the lecture was no doubt deserved—though a few words of cheer and encouragement would not come amiss to little brother, too. What interested me in the Chairman's able, ultra-intelligent address, was his apparent ignorance of even quite elementary things about Malaysia's grain roots. For instance, he explained his arguments by telling listeners that to get a crop of paddy, you must first plant the field with rice and then sow (or did he say plough) the grass. Few rice-farmers (if the main Sarawak population) would recognise their life-work in these details. But this is a lot better than Radio Malaysia's K.L. news repeatedly referring to the 18th mile as in the Second Division. As an initial mistake fair enough. But it was repeated in bulletin after bulletin. The difference, IN Sarawak, is a big one.

The Malaysia Federal Revenue estimate for 1963, received recently from Kuala Lumpur, gives pause to think hard.

These were the contributions expected from the four constituent parties then stated:

Malaya (all mainland states) ..	81,245,257,290
Singapore	152,573,712
Sabah	58,235,400
Sarawak	56,535,800
Total	1,511,434,658

What is most surprising that the smallest total contribution to Federal expenses by the two Borneo states (7% together) is the not so markedly higher contribution of wealthy Singapore (10%). The overall effect seems fair. It surely cannot be said to be unfair. What really matters (here) is the proportion returned to be spent in the contributing territories. It would be interesting to have the Federal break-down on this for 1964, and thus see if there is anything in Malaysian Party leader Michael Mansa's recent claim that Sarawak is being treated as "second-class" (his term) adumbrated by K.L. As regards hard cash, it does not look so.

I mentioned last month that I was at Princeton University, U.S.A. recently. Shortly before, an old lady had died leaving that University \$80,000,000 (\$80m) in her will. Makes one think?

A leading U.S. citizen in Sarawak, stimulated by my remarks on American Indian's in the July Gazette, sends the following:

"With regard to Indians in America, I thought you would be amused by the following vignette. A member of Yale University, remarking on the paucity of Indians who had matriculated at that institution, discovered the following explanation. Back in the Gay Nineties, the Yale boys once gave William Jennings Bryan some sort of going over. Whereupon a mass meeting of Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees and Seminoles at Muskogee, Indian Territory, on September 29, 1896, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we contemplate with deep regret the recent insulting treatment of William J. Bryan by students in the land of the boasted white man's civilization, and we admonish all Indians who think of sending their sons to Yale that association with such students could but prove harmful alike to their morals and their progress toward the higher standard of civilization."

T.H.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. C.T.P. Wood On first appointment as field & 7 children newly appointed Ambassadors

Mrs. J. Lewis To join Mr. J. Lewis on 12/10/63

Mrs. D. E. R. French To join Mr. D. E. R. French on 23/10/63

Colonel R. Emery On first appointment on 21/8/1963 (newly appointed Magistrate)

Mrs. A. I. MacKenzie and 2 children To join Mr. A. I. MacKenzie on 28/9/63

Departure

Mr. & Mrs. L. Cavallaro & Infant	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 14.9.1965	Mrs. V. J. Foster & 3 Children	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on 15.9.1965
Dr. & Mrs. J. R. Lander & Child	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on completion of contract on 14.9.1965	Mr. & Mrs. K. G. Craig	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on completion of contract on 26.9.1965
Mr. & Mrs. B.H. Bridges & 2 Children	Proceeding to Australia on leave on 14.9.1965	Mrs. G. E. Fernandez	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on completion of contract on 26.9.1965
Mr. D. P. Scott	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 14.9.1965	Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Billings and Children	Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on 25.9.1965
Mr. B. N. Parnelly	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 14.9.1965	Mrs. L. J. Maney	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on 26.9.1965
Mr. & Mrs. W. Lawrence & 3 Children	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on 14.9.1965	Mr. Justice J. W. Williams	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 11.9.1965
Mrs. A. MacPhee & Child	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on 26.9.1965	Miss M. Clare	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement on 1.9.1965
Mr. E. W. Lawrence	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 18.9.1965	Miss M. E. Reed	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement on 1.9.1965
Mr. & Lady C. Wylie	Proceeding to New Zealand on leave prior to retirement on 18.9.1965		

SEPTEMBER, 1965

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES			HIGH WATER				
Day	Month	Month	S ☉	1st Last Quarter 1st Full Moon	C ☾	1st Last Quarter 1st New Moon	Rising	Falling		
Wed.	1	8					0028	2157	0157	1340
Th.	2	9					0036	2207	0214	—
Fri.	3	10					0045	2218	0240	—
Sat.	4	11					0053	—	0320	—
SUN.	5	12					0101	1505	0401	—
Mon.	6	13					0111	1522	0511	—
Tue.	7	14					0122	1538	0644	—
Wed.	8	15					0133	1556	0809	—
Th.	9	16					0145	1615	0934	—
Fri.	10	17					0157	1634	1041	—
Sat.	11	18					0209	1700	1159	—
SUN.	12	19					0221	1800	1349	—
Mon.	13	20					0233	1900	1541	1237
Tue.	14	21					0245	1951	1800	1334
Wed.	15	22					0258	2004	2040	1446
Th.	16	23					0310	2050	2349	1553
Fri.	17	24					0323	2149	0305	—
Sat.	18	25					0337	2257	0529	—
SUN.	19	26					0351	—	0809	—
Mon.	20	27					0405	—	1109	—
Tue.	21	28					0420	1240	1417	—
Wed.	22	29					0435	1401	1714	—
Th.	23	30					0451	1523	2048	—
Fri.	24	31					0477	1626	2449	—
Sat.	25	1					0517	1732	0420	—
SUN.	26	2					0554	1839	0517	1114
Mon.	27	3					0639	1947	0612	1146
Tue.	28	4					0705	2055	0658	1423
Wed.	29	5					0756	2223	0818	1604
Th.	30	6					0809	2314	0916	—

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1883

Division	Station	Latitude N.		Longitude E.		Air Temperature in Degree Fahrenheit										Mean Relative Humidity (7 a.m. to 3 p.m.)		Total Rainfall	No. of days	No. of days
		Initial Thermometers		Assured Thermometers						Date		Highland		Lowland						
		8 a.m.	5 p.m.	Highland	Lowland	Highland	Lowland	Highland	Lowland	Highland	Lowland	Highland	Lowland	Highland	Lowland					
PORT DIVISION	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
AIRPORT DIVISION	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
RURAL DIVISION	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
FOREST DIVISION	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
WATER DIVISION	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	
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	Boeing Airport	12° 12' N	107° 00' E	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	74.1	72.7	

Kuching Market Price List

July, 1963

	Average
Rice—(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	—
Local, White, Milled	—
Star White 100%	2.20
Star A 75	1.95
China Rice	1.40
Star Broken Rice A1 Super	1.90
Rampoin	—
Sugar—(per kat)	
White Sugar	.25
Brown Sugar	.30
Nipah Sugar	.30
Salt—(per kat)	
Coarse	.10
Fine	.10
Nipah	1.20
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per kat	.30
Bread, per small loaf	.25
Bread, per large loaf	.45
Milk—(per tin)	
(a) Condensed	
(i) Libby Brand	.65
(ii) Tea Pot	.65
(iii) Milk Maid	.70
(b) Local Fresh Milk	.80
Eggs—(fresh)	
Turtle	.10
Duck, fresh	.15
Duck, salted	.15
Fowl	.15
Table Fat—(per lb.)	
Butter	2.20
Coconut Oil	1.00
Vegetable Oil	.80
Lard, No. 1	1.00
Lard, No. 2	.90
Other	2.40
Dripping	.80
Pork—(per kat)	
Loin, No. 1	2.40
Loin with Fat, No. 2	2.40
Flat	.90
Kidney	2.00
Beef—(per kat)	
Beef, steak	1.20
Beef, Curry meat	1.80
Beefsteak, No. 1	3.20
Beefsteak, Curry meat	1.80
Mutton, Australian	3.00
Mutton, Local	3.00
Poultry—(per kat)	
Capons	2.00
Chicken Cocks	2.00
Pullets	2.20
Chinese Hens	1.60
Dryish Fowls	1.40
Ducks	1.80
Muscovy	1.60
Cross-Bred	1.60
Geese	1.60
Fish—(per kat)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.40
Fresh Fish, No. 2	.90
Fresh Fish, No. 3	.90
Prawns, No. 1	1.00
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
Sea—(per kat)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	.15
Bamboo (Ubiaya)	.10
Bangkang	.14
Bayam	.40

Vegetables—(per kat)—Contd.	Average
Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	.80
Changchik Mung	.60
Cucumber (Tiaman)	.20
Chilies, Red	.25
Chilies, Green	.40
Daun bawang	.60
Enach Potok	.55
Enach Buar	.58
Enach Bunga	.58
French beans	.78
Garlic, fresh	1.50
Ginger	.78
Kuchang Panjang	.38
Kangkong Ajer	.30
Kangkong Ranta	.40
Keladi Batani	.15
Keladi China	.30
Ketola	.38
Kerbau	.16
Kandor	.20
Labe	.20
Labe Duri	.40
Lada Finger	.40
Lentils	.38
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.60
Lobak, salted	.30
Onions, Bombay	.30
Onions, small	.30
Potatoes, Imported	.15
Prick (Water Gourd)	.30
Sawerisan, Imported	1.50
Sawerisan, Local	.70
Tamarind (Bark Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	1.10
Trong (Shrimp)	.50
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	.80
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	.50
Tea—(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.50
Tea, Chinese	1.80
Coffee—(per kat)	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	2.80
Raw, No. 2	1.90
Powder (1st quality)	3.20
Fruit—(each)	
Pineapple (Jamban (per kat)	.15
Pineapple Tandoi	10-15
Mango	20-1.00
Bush Batak (per kat)	.20
Smokes	
Beau eud (per piece)	.18
Beau eud, white (per piece)	.18
Beau eud, yellow (per piece)	.25
Marban (per kat)	.70
Charcoal (per piece)	1.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	.20
Coconut Shell (per tin)	1.50
Dried Peas (per kat)	1.00-1.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.00
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	.20
Marban, Local (per box)	.85
Marban, imported (per box)	.30
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.55
Salmon (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.50
Stato Wood (per panchang)	25.00
Cigarettes	
Playon (per packet of 10)	.50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	.40
Casson "A"	.50
White Eagle	.45
Star Express (per tin)	2.85
Capetan (per packet of 10)	.45
Star Express 555 (per packet of 10)	.35
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	.95

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Power Shift • 355 hp
22,680 kg. (50,000 lbs.)



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