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The Sarawak Gazette

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1965

"Griff"

After a major operation in England, only 100 days after terminating *32* years service in Sarawak, A. R. Griffin, known through out the country as "Griff", died. He did not live even to end his leave and enjoy the first month of a pension earned the hard way up every ring of the administrative ladder, from young manhood to late middle age. He never served any where else than in Sarawak, and he never served any one else but its governments—several different sorts of them (to these we will return below).

Griff was a big person, with a rather brusque, hearty, cheery manner, effectively concealing a sharp eye, a well-trained mind, an immensely retentive memory and a great gift of pity. This last is one of the most valuable assets in a government officer, especially in a country *full* of minorities (aren't they one majority, really?) with a multiplicity of minority problems, some great, mostly tiny but all needing attention in good government. Griff gave attention to everyone. The brusqueness, the bluff tone, was a device not exactly to repel but rather to contain the Iban asking for a double barrel shotgun or the Kajaman whose son wanted to marry a low-class Kayan improperly. It didn't stop him listening, only made them talk up.

He had another device, a sort of mumbling overtone, barely identifiable as words. This delayed his own impatience or restrained his mounting temper, as his side of the bargain in the intricacies of administrative



A. R. Griffin, Esq., C.M.G., 1964

to and fro. These related mannerisms were something of a stereotype in Brooke officers of the thirties, influenced (one suspects) by the master at pseudo-temper and deutero-unintelligibility, John Barcroft, who —had he lived even as long as Griff—would surely have made Sarawak's best-ever pre-Malaysian Chief Secretary. Barcroft had a great influence for Griff and others, who all worked hard, knew an enormous lot and incidentally drank like the devil.

Behind this vocal facade was a tough but nearly shy man. A person who worried a lot, never showing it. A person unable to be dishonest or to go back on even the first consonant of his given word. A guy who would dance and argue all night on the long-house floor and be out (unfailingly) in full blast, ready for the new day before most of us had worked up a wash. A man who liked almost everyone, rarely indeed showed it (that was a facet of shyness).

Most sorts of Sarawak person did respond to this kind of personality, albeit with an element of awe. No one who *knew* Griff could say he was awesome. But one nickname that somehow suited very well, based on his long and effective tenure as D.O. Marudi, was: The Beast of the Baram.

That lion's roar no longer resounds in this land of the living. With its last brave echo fades an era; or very nearly. Anyhow, the time for jollying people along is—at least temporarily—over. And new communications, educations, trades unions, religions, ideologies, material ambitions are all producing a new sort of citizen who expects a new and more clean cut sort of government and civil service. He or she also expects from these new products of independence not less but more—in the long run much more— than was got out of a dependent form of rule, run (however impartially) by persons from other lands, other ideals, other dreams of old age and death (at least they mostly managed, like poor Griff, to go away and die "at home").

* * *

Far from Western home, British Colonialism found in the very personal Brooke system of Residents a sympathetic machinery adaptable to strong central power yet also to decentralisation. This was consistent with undeveloped countries, poor communications and an early phase of political awareness—whether in S.E. Asia or Central Africa. In this, a senior officer (the Hon'ble Resident in Sarawak) is virtually the boss of all government servants and services over a large domain (Division) subdivided into District each answerable to him. Each large department has officers at the Division level who, though answerable to their own departmetal heads in the capital, are in practice controlled in nearly all significant respects by the Resident. Smaller departments might not have a separate officer in each Division; in that case, they deal direct from the capital to the Resident (and vice versa) when so required. Provided the Resident was competent, this in the past led to rapid decisions, quick results for the ulu citizen based on single policy lines, an almost negligible amount of committee work and good co-ordination of specialists on the ground. The wide policies—with necessary working committees and contests of will perhaps—were cooked up in Kuching, under the Chief Secretary, who dealt direct with the Residents—and normally with no one else direct outside Kuching.

In this way, in the Resident was vested great power in a Division, which might be larger than an English county. The Fourth Division is the size of five of the Malayan states put together; Fourth is bigger than Belgium; still the *only* land way to travel from Lawas in the Fifth to its boundary with Kalimantan up the Trusan takes as long as to motor from Southern Thailand to the Straits of Johore and back four times over!

These Residents got to know the working of every government department on the one side, every racial group and problem person individually on the other. They could — and incessantly did — settle personal matters for remote ulu villages in the same hour as they ruled on a major land settlement plan (within the overall policy). If in doubt, or in a rage, they rang the C.S.—and some of them incessantly did so!

Since Malaysia, inevitably and certainly, for the best, this is no longer so. Each subject now has not only a head of department but above an elected minister. One channel of popular need and of individual complaint is now through the party or contact to a minister. The Chief Minister is now the Chief Secretary and a great deal more. The State Secretary is what is left of the routine bits of the Chief Secretary under the old system; he is not neccessarrily *present* at policy meetings, or at Supreme Council. Moreover, again,—and to return to the Divisional level—not only can many subjects no longer be decided away from the Ministries (who have no deputies outside the capital); but some of the largest departments in each division and district have no direct ministerial head in Sarawak, he is another 700 miles away in Kuala Lumpur. Thus medical services, schools, trade and customs, marine and above all police, which used to be intimately tied in at every level of decision with the Resident's will (he virtually ran the police direct, when he wished), operate at his behest only for convenience, by courtesy and when suitable. He can no longer strike much terror in their hearts—as one has seen Griff strike it with an inadequate officer at Sibu. Today that junior might have other answers, outer supports back above the level of the Resident too. Jollying along is old fashioned now; no wonder the "old hands" found lately that jollying along less than ever in date. No wonder re-adjustment came hard. All but two of the Brooke administrators of the late forties adjusted easily enough to the Crown; several are still here, as Residents —in the Second, and Fourth Divisions at this moment. And further re-adjustment is great achievement: for both parties. It is also an added strain: on both parties too!

* * *

The new *order* suits new power, new demands. The point is sometimes made that where control is in K.L., "they cannot know enough about Sarawak". But K.L. was an intimate part of S.E. Asia long before we were Malaysia. All Brooke officers came to Sarawak for life—as entirely different from the Colonial Service of Britain. Our first three Colonial Governors had never tasted *blachan* or smelled the blessed durians before they arrived here out of the bowels of Africa somewhere. Likewise the two longest service of Sarawak's Chief Secretaries—one now deceased (out of Africa), the other now Sir Derek Jakeway and H.E. the Governor of Fiji in the Far Pacific who came to us fresh from South America. Indeed, it was THIS entry of "outsiders" to the top echelon which gave added power to the Residents and their D.O.'s. Only *through* Resident Griffin could the top brass "get to know" the people and the ground problems of an utterly strange land. Compare our present H.E. Tun Abang Openg; borne and bred in Sarawak, he knows every corner of it, each recess of its multiple heart. It took Sir Anthony Abell many long years to learn the same lore —though learn it he did the only one of our past Brooke, pre-Malaysian rulers deeply so to do. How, then, can anyone logically deny that K.L. (or Kota Bahru) start with a vast advantage—in knowledge, in feeling and in common interest?

Yet possibly one link lies missed—in the chain of command, today? Who is there any longer, to substitute for jollying the ordinary fellow along at moments of bewilderment, fear or near fury? Can any insider, however deeply versed in Malaysian ideals and facts replace that curious, uneasy status of the experienced and in a sence *disinterested* outsider, who ruled with an amalgam of breeziness, ragging, bullying, common sense, command of languages and laws, carelessness of forms and protocol's determination to "make a go of it" and not let any one side in out for keeps. The answer must, of course, be *Yes*. But a new formula has to be found—perhaps a new generation of administrators who never knew Colonialism or Brookery at all. . . .

* * *

The charge of divide and rule was often made by the shallower critics of British technique. There was a lot in it on paper, less in the field. The alternative, alas, can prove to be "*unite and dominate*". Worse still (next phase) dominate and destroy. So; today India and Pakistan hesitate back to square one, the pre-British era of chaos. Vietnam is passing to square zero. And who in their right minds would *wish* to live in Celebes right now? The anarchy there is *worse* than before the advent of the Dutch.



Griff among Baram Kenyahs, 1952

Be that and this as it may be—and these are issues for readership analysis,—men like A. R. Griffin, C.M.G., M.A., were accomplished masters at balancing the races, their converse interests, those subtle animosities (so near to affection) which are usually felt to be menacing but can in truth provide the dynamic, the health and inner radiance of a multi-racial society. Griff's style, seemingly a bit assanine at times, maybe bordering on the P. G. Wodehouse by sunset, was based on a delicate relationship between ruler and subject. He was, in the deep sense, a civil servant. He came to Sarawak from college. He spent literally his whole working life serving as a servant of the people of Sarawak. He lived here through four different regimes: Brooke, Japanese Occupation (when he was imprisoned in Kuching), Colonial and Malaysian. We know him in three of these periods, never once heard a Sarawakian say ill of him from any one of the three.

He died within the echo of the farewell party given for him at the Astana by H.E. the Governor. There he had nominated the guest list of old friends, among them the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister. He went home and died. He was not yet 55. Bad luck? Yes. But looked at another way, what *does one do after a life time of loving Sarawak*, and then having to go away? And love Sarawak he deeply, deeply did. Expatriatism is a hard fate for those who take it to heart. The future greatness of Sarawak's administration now will naturally depend on inpatriates. Many—one already a Resident—have been trained under Griff. May they all live to be 80. Berjaya!

Confrontation:

Two Pieces from the Special Air Service Regiment's "Mars and Minerva"

(1) *Borneo Contact*

On a recent February morning a small 22 SAS patrol was moving down from a ridge on a jungle track towards an old Indonesian Border Terrorist camp. This camp had been found the day before and appeared as though it had not been used for some six months.

As the leading scout, Trooper Thomson, ducked under some bamboo across the track—there was a lot of it in the area—a movement attracted his attention. He looked up and saw an Indonesian soldier six yards away to his right, just as the latter fired a burst at him. Several other enemy opened fire simultaneously.

Thomson was hit in the left thigh, the bone being shattered, and was knocked off the track to the left. He landed in a clump of bamboo two yards away from another Indonesian soldier lying concealed there. As the latter fumbled for his rifle, Thomson picked up his own, which he had dropped as he fell and shot him.

The second man in the patrol, the commander, Sergeant Lillico, was also hit by the initial bursts and had collapsed on the track, unable to use his legs. He was still able to use his rifle, however, and this he did, returning the fire. The remainder of the patrol had meanwhile taken cover.

Thomson, unable to walk, hopped back to where Sergeant Lillico was sitting and joined in the fire fight. As he had seen Thomson on his feet, Sergeant Lillico was under the misapprehension that he could walk and therefore sent him back up the track to bring the rest of the patrol forward and continued to fire at sounds of enemy movement.

As Thomson was unable to get to his feet he dragged himself along by his hands and, on arriving at the top of the ridge, fired several bursts in the direction of the IBT camp. Whether the enemy thought that this fire came from reinforcements moving into the area is not known, but about this time, some ten minutes after the initial contact they apparently withdrew. During the remainder of the day Thomson continued to drag himself towards where he expected to find the remainder of the patrol. He had applied a tourniquet to his thigh, which he released from time to time, taken morphia, and bandaged his wound as best he could with a shell dressing.

After sounds of enemy movement had died down Sergeant Lillico pulled himself into the cover of a clump of bamboo, took morphia, bandaged his wound,

and passed out until mid-afternoon. He awoke to hear the sound of a helicopter overhead. Realising that it would never find him amongst the bamboo he decided in the morning, to drag himself to the top of the ridge which was covered in iow scrub.

The balance of the patrol had decided that the best course of action was to move to the nearest infantry post, close by, and lead back a stronger party to search the area. This they did, starting back towards the scene of the contact late the same day.

The following morning Thomson continued on his way and by evening had covered 1,000 yards, about half the total distance he had to cover. However, soon after he had stopped for the night, a short while before last light, he heard the search party and was found at 1800 hours.

An attempt was at once made to winch him out by a helicopter but this failed due to the height of the trees. The next day, therefore, he was carried to a larger clearing nearby and was successfully evacuated at 0930, 48 hours after the contact.

Meanwhile, Sergeant Lillico had dragged himself to the ridge as he had planned—a distance of 400 yards —and on arriving there at 1500 hours, had fired some signal shots to attract the attention of the search party which he expected to be looking for him. These were immediately answered by three bursts of automatic fire some few hundred yards distant. Not by the search party, however, which at that time was too far away to have heard him firing. He therefore hid in the scrub as best he could and was able both to hear, and see the enemy looking for him. One man climbed a tree about forty yards away and remained there for about half-an-hour in full view as he looked around and about.

While this was going on, he heard a helicopter close by but because of the nearness of the enemy and the obvious risk to the aircraft decided to make no use of the means at his disposal to attract it towards him. Not until the observer climbed down from his tree, was he able to drag himself further away from the enemy and out into the scrub.

The helicopter, continuing its search operation, returned in the early evening. This time he signalled to it and, without delay, it flew over, lowered the winch and lifted him out, 33 hours after the contact.

In all, a rescue operation reflecting great credit on both RAF and Infantry—but most of all on Sergeant Lillico and Trooper Thomson for their courage and determination not to give in.

(2) "*Assurance with Profits*"

A FISH cannot survive in a hostile sea. This is obvious but the implications are little grasped. The winning of people's hearts and minds is the most important single factor in the struggle for peace today, and has been since the birth of Communism.

Only lip-service is paid to this by the unenlightened, still a gimmick to tide them over the embarrassing business of confrontation by Indonesia. For us tucked away in the depths of Borneo for months at a time, the desire not only to hold but to defeat the National/ Communist assault on Malaysia becomes important. There is time to think as well as the gratifying thought of accumulating pay. In an uninhabited area the military problem is relatively simple. In populated areas the problem is complicated by a population thinly spread both sides of the border whose support is a vital factor for both sides.

The majority of people who live in the jungle do so in small static communities. They cultivate rice and root crops in cleared areas round their kampongs, and hunt with blowpipes and, in a few cases, shotguns. For the rest their needs are small and all satisfied by the surrounding jungle. As a race they must be some of the world's most generous, unspoiled and good-natured people. Their ordered communal society and general happiness go a long way towards Utopia. They are intelligent, and will accept alliance, but never domination.

Communication between kampongs is by jungle track or river. News travels at the speed a man can walk or paddle. In spite of this it seems to travel incredibly quickly and everyone is well informed of all that happens over a very large area. They are a people of simple wants whose main entertainment is the relating of stories and experiences. As a result of this the appearance of strangers becomes a major event in their everyday lives. A passing traveller is welcomed and feted at each kampong he visits. After he has been wined and dined he is expected to talk for hours.

Indonesian aggression has upset this way of life, by forcing people to take sides according to which part of Borneo they live in, even though the peoples themselves are the same.

If a patrol is to succeed in its various tasks, it is the hearts and minds of these people which have to be won over. A patrol must obviously be entirely familiar with its area and there is no substitute for creeping, crawling and slogging all over it. However the job is make far easier if there is a continual flow of information coming in from the surrounding kampongs.

The arrival of a patrol at a Kampong perhaps no longer causes the stir it might once have done, but there is still suspicion, caution and above all, curiosity. Their confidence must be won before regular and reliable information can be expected. The ideal to aim for is friendship between the patrol and the kampongs based on mutual trust, but this cannot be achieved solely by an exchange of greetings and an occasional cigarette, although this may go some little way towards achieving it. Once their initial fear has been overcome, natural inborn hospitality takes over. Any unexplained restraint on the part of the patrol is taken as a slight, and their brand of hospitality being what it is this raises its own problems, and a reasonable command of the language is essential. It is difficult to explain that because they are soldiers they can only sample the local brew which has been so kindly provided for them!

Once the excitement of the patrol's arrival is over, and restraint on the part of the patrol has no echoing response from the hosts, sick heads and stomachs can be treated further to promote good relations. Straightforward politeness, friendliness, and medical aid can do much to implant a feeling of trust.

This confidence does not arise overnight. A great deal of patience is required and when security permits discussion of future plans with the locals implies trust, which they realise appreciate. Once confidence has been established, the benefits are apparent, and the scope of the patrol is automatically enlarged.

The premiums are not high, the assurance is good with the profits excellent—or more simply we can say with quiet pride we are true friends of the people who will live as they live, practise our skills for their benefit while they teach us something of their jungle wisdom and craft. We have fought together to protect Malaysia and we shall win.

The late Tuan Muda of Sarawak

A Few Recollections

by

W. P. N. L. Ditmas





To begin with I will explain the two rather unusual photographs. The first taken at H.H. the Rajah's birthday parade on 26th September, 1930, shows H.H. the Tuan Muda, Captain B. W. D. Brooke, inspecting—under yellow umbrella—a guard of honour of Sarawak Rangers. Immediately behind the Tuan Muda is the late Mr. N. E. Hughes, Acting Assistant Private Secretary. He was for a time, Editor of the *Sarawak Gazette*. The Guard Commander is the late Captain R. E. Lee Sueur, Commandant, Sarawak Rangers. The parade took place on the Rangers' parade ground, now Police Training School. A number of kajang stands had been erected for the spectators and guests. After the parade, champagne was served to the guests and the Rajah's health drunk. On this occasion the Rajah was away in England.

The second photograph was taken on board M.V. *Marudu* at Pending, on 31st October 1932, by my father. It shows from left to right, H.H. the Tuan Muda, H.H. Dayang Leonora, and H.H. the Rajah.

The occasion was the return of the Rajah and Ranee after a visit to England. The Tuan Muda had been administering the Government during the Rajah's absence.

The Rajah and Tuan Muda were very rarely seen together, so this photograph is probably unique. Other travellers on the *Marudu* were the Governor of North Borneo and his wife. He was then H.E. Mr. Arthur Richards, later to become Sir Arthur, and after his retirement as Governor of Nigeria, Lord Milverton. The late Mr. Arthur Dee was also a passenger, he was returning to Segama Estate, Lahad Datu. The late Mr. H. D. Aplin and Mrs. Aplin were returning to Miri where he was Resident. My parents had come to visit me in Limbang where I was Acting Assistant District Officer. On the journey from Singapore, the Rajah's Burgee was flown in the senior position to that of the flag of the Governor of North Borneo.

The first thing the Rajah did when he came on deck in the morning was to see if his flag was flying properly, usually closely followed by H.E.

The Tuan Muda's last visit to Sarawak was just before the Cession. Accompanying him were his cousin the late Mr. F. H. Pollard S.C.S. who had been with the Provisional Government in London, Mr. (then Group Captain) J. R. Combe, formerly of the S.C.S., and Sir Theodore Adams, recently retired from the M.C.S., as an adviser. They lived in the house which later became the Chief Justice's house.

The Tuan Muda was asked to address the Council Negri at the Cession meeting. He made a most eloquent and moving speech against Cession.

The Tuan Muda was a man of simple habits sometimes bordering on austerity, and in this way was like his father, the Second Rajah. He was a charming man of the highest integrity, a strict disciplinarian, highly respected and much loved.

Apai Salui eats the Deer meat

by

BENEDICT SANDIN

One day Apai Salui took his wife and children to stay in their farm hut.

On the following night, in order to look for meat, Apai Salui went out to the edge of his padi field, to catch a sambur deer which had eaten the young leaves of his tapioca. He set a *jerungkang* trap to kill it.

After the deer had been caught and killed, he cut up its body. Having done this, he salted and smoked most of the meat, while he took the rest of it for Indai Salui to cook for their supper. The salted and smoked meat were preserved by him in dried "*telak*" (bamboo containers).

When he came to the hut with plenty of meat, his wife and children were happy and at the same time asked him to keep it safely.

That night Apai Salui took the meat in bamboo containers) into his mosquito net, so that the rats might not eat it. He used these bamboo containers as a pillow.

Before he slept he ate many pieces of the meat. He ate it again and again whenever he woke up during the night.

Early next morning, Indai Salui asked Apai Salui to send some meat to her parents. Before he went, Indai Salui told him that if her mother asked where he got it, he should tell her as follows:

"The meat of a deer,
Killed by Apai Salui,
Because it had eaten,
The tapioca leaves,
In his padi field".

After he had received this advice, Apai Salui went along. But as he walked, he forgot his wife's advice. He returned to her again to ask what he should tell his mother-in-law.

On seeing him coming again, Indai Salui became worried. She thought that he had lost the meat. As he entered into the hut Apai Salui told Indai Salui that he had forgotten her advice He begged her to teach him again. On hearing this, Indai Salui blamed him. She said that Apai Salui was very foolish indeed.

After Indai Salui had scolded Apai Salui, she taught him again what he should say to her mother. Having heard this Apai Salui went on his way. As he walked along he memorised what his wife had told him.

Arriving at his in-law's house, Apai Salui handed to his mother-in-law the meat. As she received it, the latter asked where he had got it. Apai Salui said:—

"The meat of a deer,
Killed by Apai Salui,
Because it had eaten,
The tapioca leaves,
In his padi field".

Having said this, Apai Salui returned to his farm hut. He told Indai Salui that he had told his mother-in-law how he got the meat in the right way.

During the following night, after he had taken his food, Apai Salui went early to bed. Before he slept he secretly ate the meat of the deer as much as he could.

Immediately after midnight, Apai Salui woke up and began to eat the meat again. At this time as the meat was nearly finished, his hand stuck inside a bamboo container. He pulled it hard many times, but he still could not get it out. So he called for Indai Salui to pull it out for him. Indai Salui who woke up from her sleep, asked why Apai Salui had put his hand inside the bamboo. The latter just could not explain why. Indai Salui then blamed him and said: "You are the greediest man in the world! Why did you eat this meat alone". Having scolded him Indai Salui broke the bamboo container to get Apai Salui's hand out of it. After the latter's hand had been released from the bamboo, Indai Salui blamed Apai Salui again. She said that Apai Salui was shameless and the greediest man on earth. Apai Salui kept quiet and thought what he would do next, while Indai Salui went to sleep again.

APAI SALUI NGULAM PACHAK ENGGAU SALAI RUSA

Nyadi hari siti Apai Salui enggau bini anak iya bemalam ka langkau umai.

Malam siti laban umai sida siga lalu daun ubi balat bendar bekau empa rusa, Apai Salui niseh tisau umai laban iya deka ngaga jerungkang.

Udah rusa ulih iya kena pangka jerungkang, bangkai rusa nya, lalu dibela iya, bisi ka disalai enggau bisi ga digerami iya enggau garam ngaga pachak. Samoa laloh ti bukai bai iya pulai ka langkau ka lauk sida malam nya. Nyadi samoa salai enggau pachak tadi lalu disimpan iya dalam telak awak ka nyamai ditaroh.

Datai iya dilangkau mai dagin rusa gaga bendar sida menyanak. Sida ngasoh iya ngelimat lauk awak ka lama makai iya.

Kejang ka tindok malam nya, Apai Salui lalu nyiping isi rusa dalam telak ke dibai iya tindok dalam kibong iya, nyentok ka iya kenyang. Enti iya dani malam, iya seruran nyiping rusa nya berari ari laban telak nya diambi iya ka panggal iya tindok.

Agi tumu pagi siti, Indai Salui ngasoh Apai Salui nganjong rusa ngagai sida indai iya (mentua Apai Salui). Tang apin iya mupok Indai Salui dulu ngajar iya, ngasoh iya madah ka endor diri bulih rusa munyi tu:—

"Rusa siko,
Bunoh Apai Salui,
Laban makai ubi,
Diumai."

Ninga ajar nya, Apai Salui lalu mupok. Nyau ka lama iya udah bejalai, iya nyau enda tingat ka ajar bini iya agi. Ensepi diri enda ingat, iya nikal baru nanya ka leka ajar nya baru.

Meda iya nikal, Indai Salui irau ati. Kada enda berayan rusa iya nya ko ati Indai Salui. Leboh iya datai ba langkau baru, Apai Salui madah ka diri enda ingat ka leka jako ajar Indai Salui. Iya minta Indai Salui ngajar iya baru. Ninga nya ko Indai Salui amat lap meh nuan tu kau.

Udah Indai Salui nganu Apai Salui, iya ngajar iya baru utai dipadah ka iya ngagai entua iya. Udah iya ninga ajar nya, Apai Salui lalu mupok baru. Tang deh sakumbang iya dirantau jalai, iya seruran berundang nyebut ajar nya berari ari, enggai ka diri enda ingat ka ajar bini iya.

Datai iya ba rumah entua iya, Apai Salui lalu nyua ka rusa ngagai entua iya. Leboh entua iya nyambut, iya nanya ka alai iya bulih rusa nya. Ko Apai Salui:

"Dagin rusa siko,
Bunoh Apai Salui,
Laban iya udah makai,
Daun ubi,
Ba umai iya".

Sereta iya udah madah ka nya, Apai Salui lalu mulai ka diri ngagai langkau umai iya. Datai iya dia, iya lalu nusoi ngagai Indai Salui diri udah madah ngagai entua iya alai iya bulih rusa.

Nyadi malam nya sereta udah tembu makai lemai, Apai Salui tumu nindok ka diri. Kejang iya deka tindok, iya nyiping dagin rusa dalam kibong jimat bendar datai ka iya nyau kenyang bendar.

Udah nya lepas tengah malam Apai Salui dani baru lalu berengkah ga ngulam rusa. Leboh tu laban rusa nyau ka abis, jari iya lekat ba telak. Dibatak iya enda ulih. Ensepi diri enda tebatak ka jari diri, iya lalu ngerak Indai Salui ngasoh iya matak jari iya ari lubang telak. Dani Indai Salui lalu nanya ka kabuah iya nyimpan jari diri ka dalam lubang telak. Iya enda tau nusoi kabuah diri. Meda baka nya Indai Salui lalu bedimbap nganu iya, ko iya, "Keba nuan tu abis pengarangka mensia dalam dunya tu kau! Kati alai nuan ngulam rusa nya kadiri". Udah iya nganu Indai Salui lalu melah ka telak, awak ka mansut ka jari Apai Salui ari nya. Udah jari Apai Salui pansut, Indai Salui lalu nganu Apai Salui baru balat bendar. Iya ngumbai Apai Sulai enda nemu malu enggau ngumbai iya naka pengarangka mensia dalam dunya. Apai Salui ngenjing enda engkeretik. Tang iya berunding baru ka nama akal bukai dikereja iya udah nya, sakumbang Indai Salui ka tindok baru.

Sarikei District Annual Report, 1964

SARIKEI DISTRICT

District Officer—G. T. Barnes

General

For Sarikei 1964 was a year of steady progress. From the internal security aspect the situation in the Lower Rejang improved as the year went forward. The smashing of the Indonesian infiltration of the Suhaili gang in January set the pattern and active and intelligent operations by security forces subsequently maintained it. By the end of the year the morale of the district had increased very noticeably with a corresponding owering of moral amongst the Communists. This was reflected in the number of surrenders to Government towards the end of the year. In the areas South of the Rejang River there is still a nightly curfew from 7.00 p.m. but during the year the hours were relaxed and the curfew ceases now at 4.00 a.m. Certain roads and rivers have been released from the curfew. One sideline of the curfew seems to have been an increase in the birth-rate. There seems to be room here for some interesting social research.

His Excellency the Governor and the Datin Masniah made a very successful tour of the Lower Rejang in April, which was followed in May by an equally successful visit by the Honourable Chief Minister. On both of these important occasions the distinguished guests received colourful and heart warming welcomes from all sections of the community.

To make administrative control easier a single District Officer was appointed in March for the Sarikei and Binatang Districts. The latter still exists as an administrative district but is now headed by an Assistant District Officer.

Rural Development has been one of the key notes of the work of the Government and the District Council during the year, and a number of minor projects have been completed such as bridges, paths, plankwalks and playgrounds. In all such projects the local people are encouraged to take an active part themselves and they usually provide the labour while the Government supplies the materials.

The year has also witnessed the completion and near completion of a number of new buildings in Sarikei itself. Chief amongst these are the fine new Post Office and the new Agricultural Office. A new classroom block was also built at the Methodist Secondary School and several new primary school buildings were erected in the district as a whole. The Public Works Department supervised the construction of a number of new quarters and a Government Rest House, and the District Council started building an attractive new market place and a separate maternity clinic building. These, together with a new wharf, have all added to the feeling that things are moving ahead in Sarikei towards a more expansive future.

National Solidarity Week in Sarikei was a success. A very large and be-bannered procession ended in a rally in the basketball stadium where local leaders made speeches. Throughout the week various forms of entertainment were run and the fund gathering collected the substantial sum of over $15,000.

In the last quarter of the year Citizenship Registration started. In Sarikei and Binatang Districts there are large numbers of Chinese to whom this applies and the work involved in their registration is considerable. There is room here for a clerk to be engaged on a full time job in both the Lower Rejang districts.

Courts

The following cases were heard during 1964:—

Criminal

High Court	Nil
District Court	146
Police Court	106
Petty Court	57
District Native Court	1
Native Officer's Court	1
Coroner's Court	8
Lunacy Inquiry	3
Total	322

Civil

High Court	Nil
Resident's Native Court	Nil
District Court	10
Small Causes Court	19
Petty Court	18
District Native Court	8
Native Officer's Court	8
Total	63

These figures show a slight increase in criminal cases over the 1963 figure of 272 and a slight increase in civil cases over the 1963 figure of 58. There were no serious crime.

Crime

Due, no doubt, to the curfew and the presence of security forces in the district there was a noticable decrease in crime during 1964. Something over a thousand reports were made to the police and nearly 200 investigation papers were opened. The main crimes committed were those of theft; 4 cases of housebreaking, 22 cases of bicycle stealing and 90 other cases of theft most of which was of pepper.

With 100 miles of roads in the Lower Rejang Districts there has been a steady increase in the volume of traffic and the number of traffic offences. The traffic accident rate for 1964 was double that for 1963. There were altogether nearly 40 major and minor accidents of which one proved fatal.

A number of private taxis continue to operate but none have yet been prosecuted because passengers are not prepared to give evidence against the driver. If plain clothed police were allowed to act as passengers some prosecutions might result.

Constabulary

The ordinary constabulary were slightly under strength during the year, but with the help of the Security Forces the Lower Rejang area was extensively patrolled. Coastal Patrol craft, at first operated by the Royal Navy and later by the Police, were based on Sarikei and patrolled the coast between Tanjong Meludan and Mukah. Morale and discipline in the Police as a whole appeared to be good.

Native Affairs

Melanaus and Malays. We regret to report the death of Tua Kampong, Sahari bin Ulok of Jerijeh who died on 7th September, 1964.

The Muslim Melanau and Malay population numbers about 6,500 and is spread amongst the town of Sarikei itself and the downriver and coastal villages of Selalang, Jerijeh, Rejang, Belawai and Paloh.

A Wakil Tua Kampong was elected to replace T.K. Sahari bin Ulok of Jerijeh.

A paid Tua Kampong was appointed at Selalang. The previous Wakil Tua Kampong was unanimously elected.

The Sarikei District Council Wards of Paloh and Selalang/Jerijeh are unrepresented in the Council since the detention for security reasons of Crs. Matrang bin Isa and Awang Abdulrahman.

At Sarikei, Rejang and Selalang the populations are fortunate in having sawmills or factories to provide them with employment. In the other villages fishing, padi planting and the keeping of livestock provide the chief sources of income. Here also the young men often travel far afield to other districts to seek work as sailors or loggers.

Belawai is probably the main fishing village in the area and Kilong fishing is carried out here on a fairly large scale. These are operated by the Melanaus but financed by the local Chinese. About 70 per cent of the fresh fish sold in Sarikei comes from Belawai.

Various small Development Projects were completed during the year. At Paloh a ¾ mile long plank walk was built and a children's playground, while at Rejang a scheme for improving the existing village path was started. All this work is being done on the 'bergotong royong' basis. At Belawai and Jerijeh C.P.S. and R.P.S. have started. It is a popular pastime also in the Lower Rejang to ask for such schemes where the land is still forested in the hope of being allowed to sell the merchantable timber.

Fresh water is a problem in all these villages and it is hoped that something may be done for them under the present development plan. There is no proper sanitation, very few latrines of any sort and refuse is frequently dumped behind houses. There is a good case here for the stationing of a Home Demonstrator, who should be a Melanau girl, in Belawai particularly.

Four women and two men from Belawai made the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1964.

Ibans. There are 109 Iban longhouses in Sarikei District under the jurisdiction of three penghulus.

Rumah Ikau at Sungei Paoh was destroyed by fire in July. Relief was provided by the Red Cross, Social Welfare Council and the Sarikei Benevolent Society.

Ibans are slowly adopting new agricultural methods and schemes and it is very encouraging to see the amount of pepper which has been planted by Ibans in the Ulu Sarikei.

There has been too much cockfighting and it was found necessary to suspend all licences for 3 months during the year as a result of gambling. Cockfights are now controlled by areas where it is allowed only once a month.

Land disputes in the areas near the Meradong Land Development Scheme have been many and vehement as soon as it was realised that large areas of land were being bought by the Government. Most of the problems in this area stem from a former policy of allowing communal areas of farming land to longhouses.

Chinese Affairs

The Chinese are the largest racial group in Sarikei District, and number about 15,000 persons of whom about 2/3 are Foochow and the rest Cantonese. The Cantonese, particularly some of the older people, are probably the most socially insular and it is not uncommon to find people who cannot speak a single word of Malay, Iban or indeed any other language. It is this partly insularity among sections of the Chinese population that has enabled Communism to become a force amongst them.

Outside Sarikei and the small bazaar of Jakar the majority of Chinese are pepper or rubber farmers. They generally set a fine example of intensive mixed farming and if only the Ibans would open their eyes they would see how things could be done on their own doorsteps. Too often however the attitude is adopted that someone is successful at a certain way of farming because they are Chinese, as if it was pre-ordained that different races should farm in unalterable ways.

Certain Chinese areas are suffering from a sort of limited, local land hunger. Not enough to attract them to other parts of Sarawak but sufficient to pose a problem for the near future. It is hoped that the Meradong Scheme and the new land laws will do something to ease this.

The Chinese in Sarikei produce large quantities of pepper but should probably get a better return than they do. I doubt if the answer is to plant more pepper as this would eventually bring the price down, but something should be done to either export processed pepper as a finished product in cartons or with pepper mills, or for all exports to be of a quality guaranteed by a Government seal and for shipments to be as direct as possible. The Agricultural Department is considering the whole problem of pepper and one of the aims is to improve the lot of the grower.

All Chinese areas were well travelled during the year.

Agriculture

Sarikei is the head office of the Lower Rejang District which includes Binatang (and Matu and Daro), and Pakan, and Julau (brought under Lower Rejang at the end of 1964). A new Agricultural Office building was opened towards the end of the year.

The work of the department in 1964 was largely taken up with the different Government subsidy schemes.

R.P.S. 'A'. On the whole results have been satisfactory with 844 acres planted up of the 1,252½ acres approved for 1964—70 per cent.

9 processing contres were constructed	
Cash payments made	$ 57,489.10
Fert. issued worth	$102,380.50
Other materials e.g. weed killers fungicide, etc.	$ 9,988.69

This does not include Julau figures.

About two-third of the staff are engaged in R.P.S. work.

R.P.S. 'B'—Meradong Land Development Scheme. The first phase of the Scheme is along the Sarikei-Binatang Road. Works started on 20th August, 1964.

Felling was done by local labour. Bulldozers then cleared the ground to enable lining and terracing to take place. Holding was done mechanically. Up to 31st December, 1964 the following acreages had been completed:— felling 642, clearing 400, lining 400, ploughing 400, terracing 200, hoing 200, planting 100, and planting of cover crop 200 acres. Bad weather seriously interferred with the work towards the end of the year. However, the 1st phase should be completed by 1st March, 1965.

R.P.S. 'B'—C.P.S. During 1964 no applications were officially approved (there being no mechanism for C.P.S, or A.R.P.S. approvals), but a number of blocks were told to go ahead by the Agriculture Department. Many applications received from the coastal areas were for planting in areas now under swamp forest. Difficulties in these cases include:—

(a) The vast amount of labour needed to bring these areas into a fit state for Agriculture.

(b) The difficulty of draining these swampy areas.

From Matu and Daro applications have been received for over 3,000 acres of C.P.S. This includes large blocks at Tanjong Jol and at Loba Balu and Bruan Mapal in Matu, while about 1,000 acres of this is from Daro.

Existing C.P.S. consists about 950 acres in blocks of varying size. Standard of maintenance in these gardens varies greatly from gardens covered in sheet lalang to well kept gardens with vigorous growth of palms. Wild pigs have done tremendous damage in some areas, notably Jerijeh. On the whole C.P.S. gardens in Lower Rejang are poorly maintained.

$11,587.50 in cash has been paid out and 5,000 free seedlings given from Sarikei.

A.R.P.S. Binatang District has shown good progress in this scheme, while Sarikei has at present almost nothing to show. 450 acres in 12 blocks have been cultivated under the A.R.P.S. in Binatang District in 1964. At Matu a further 210 acres are approved but little interest has been shown there. 4 Buffaloes have been issued to T.R. Councillor Ringgie's block at Penasu and it is hoped to issue more to other blocks next year. Part cash payments have been made to many of these blocks. Many of these blocks are Malay from Binatang Kampong. 2 large Iban blocks are going ahead well.

Chinese are showing an interest for 1965 planting (there is also an application for a mixed Chinese and Iban block).

Fish. Many fish ponds have been and are being built but few reach the size of 1/10 acre required for eligibility for cash subsidy.

2,569 fish fry have been given to farmers. Pipes are supplied when available.

Fruit Trees are issued at subsidised prices. In 1964, 428 Rambutan and 602 Durian were issued as well as Citrus, bananas, pineapples.

The Veterinary staff also supervise farmers under S.D.F.C. loans.

Vet. The vet. staff consists of one A.A. in Sarikei and a recently arrived J.A.A. in Binatang. Throughout the year there has been an increasing demand for the services of the Vet. which are free.

A pig subsidy scheme is being run, mainly in Pakan but with a group in Jakar, consisting of 55 units of 3 pigs each. Farmers are given free pig food to fatten these 3 pigs. By the end of 1964, 52 improved pigs had been given to farmers under this scheme.

Plant Protection. 1,283 lbs. of free insecticide, rat killer, etc. were issued—free fungicides for pepper, padi and vegetable, etc. farmers.

Extension. There is a team of one J.A.A. and 2 H.Ds. in Sarikei (Nyelong area) and one in Pakan. The Pakan team has not been replaced by an A.A. (Extension). The Sarikei team net with considerable success and much progress has been made in the 6 longhouses under them.

Pepper. No scheme. The pepper survey is going ahead with good co-operation all round.

Pepper farmers seem very interested in all advice and suggestions the Department can give them and are generally very co-operative. J.A.A. Lau Ting Kwong, himself a pepper farmer, is very active with help and advice to farmers. He also supervises the S.D.F.C. loan farmers.

Many farmers have used the recommended fertiliser formula 12.12.17.2 — trace elements, with great success. Some farmers show interest in hedge planting which is likely to give greater yields from a smaller acreage and less labour.

The Sarikei District Council maintained a satisfactory standard of work during the year and is showing a greater maturity in dealing with its affairs. The Councillors are active and progressive and the Council Chamber is often the scene of lively discussion. Far from holding back the Council is always ready and willing to shoulder new responsibilities and their share of the work involved in implementing the Development Plan is very creditable. Councillors maintain close contact with the people and a system of yearly travelling to rural areas has been started and will, one hopes, be a permanent feature of the Council's activities. From time to time, unfortunately, it is evident that some Council's jurisdiction and their deliberations not infrequently extend beyond their proper field.

Education

In 1964 the Council was given the responsibility for the overall planning of the requirements of its own primary schools together with Other-Aided schools. As a result of this a proposal was made to take over the management of Chinese Primary schools by easy stages. This has been agreed to by both the Chinese schools themselves and the Education Department.

A new school building programme for 1964-68 was consolidated and the cost of capital projects for 1964 was over $50,000.

1964 saw the opening of a new school at Sungei Petai bringing the total number of Council-managed schools to 24. The teaching staff is 75 of which 35 are trained teachers and assisted by a Group Headmaster under the auspices of Colombo Plan. The number of enrolment in 1964 is 2,161, of which 421 are new admissions in Primary One Class. The feeding schemes run in three schools are a great success and the boarders have now reached 290. The new method of English teaching called Peak Scheme was introduced in three pilot schools and in later years will be extended to all schools.

Public Health

An important contribution towards better facilities for ratepayers is the construction of a new Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Sarikei which began in September, 1964 costing $65,850. Another major project is the building of a new market at Sarikei costing $65,807.

The main Clinic Section is run by a Senior Staff Nurse assisted by two midwives. In rural areas there are six sub-clinics each staffed by a rural midwife. In 1964 two pupil midwives completed their training in Kuching and returned for service with the Council.

Other Council Matters

The Superintendent of the Kuching Fire Brigade visited Sarikei and made a valuable assessment of the Council's fire fighting appliances. His recommendations are being considered by the Council. During the year a new fireman was recruited bring the Brigade strength to five. Fortunately there were no serious fires during the year.

A new By-law aimed at controlling poultry in the town area was passed by the Council in April.

In the financial field the Council's reserves are maintained at a safe level. However unless the Council's Development Programme is tailored to fit its resources and based on a system of priorities this delicate balance could be upset. It is an encouraging sign that the Council has appreciated this.

Forests

Sawmills operating in Sarikei District during the year were the C.T.C. Limited and Delta Timbers Ltd.

The Selidap Timber Company extracted merchantable timber under licence from Iban land in the Ulu Sungei Selidap.

At Selalang the Sarawak Company (1959) Ltd. resumed operations after a break and appeared to be moving ahead successfully. By the end of the year they were in the process of installing a plywood plant.

Medical

The general health of the district appeared satisfactory during 1964 and there were no serious epidemics. There was an outbreak of choiera in June and 10 confirmed cases were treated in the Sarikei Hospital. Only one of these cases was from the Sarikei, the others being from the Pakan and Julau areas. Without the newly completed roads to these areas it is possible that these cases would not have been diagnosed and treated so promptly.

Fewer cases of Diptheria were apparent than in former years but there were plenty of Mumps cases to be seen carrying on their normal occupations. No positive cases of Malaria were detected in 1963 and 1964.

The number of new patients treated in the outpatients department during 1964 was 27,458 compared with 23,634 in 1963. When one remembers that the 1960 census figure for the population of Sarikei District was 28,154 it is deducted that considerable numbers of outpatients come from the Binatang, Kanowit and Kalaka Districts. There were 1910 patients treated in hospital compared with 1,881 in 1963, and 77 blood transfusions in 1964 as against 38 in 1963. Child deliveries totalled 111 nearly all of which were cases of suspected abnormal labour. These figures give some indication of the demand for medical and hospital services which are being met in Sarikei. The hospital staff are worked hard and there is room for an assistant doctor here.

It is hoped that a mobile travelling dispensary and dental service will start in 1965, making use of the road system. This will probably screen off some of the less serious cases from the hospital.

Visits by the Government dentist from Sibu during the year were popular and worthwhile. Several Sarikei dentists obtained valuable experience undergoing instruction, at their own expense, at the Government Dental Clinic in Sibu.

Marine

Sarikei is the base for the port of Tanjong Mani several miles down river. This arrangement is not ideal but works satisfactorily. The ideal would be for a road link to Gunong Ayer opposite the anchorage and for the development of a new port there. Unfortunately the swampy nature of the immediate area would make a road extremely expensive.

The pilotage of ships using the Jerijeh entrance was conducted satisfactorily throughout the year. The following shipping figures show a slight falling off in the number and tonnage of ships using Sarikei, and foreign ships using Tanjong Mani, but an increase in the numbers of coastal ships at Tanjong Mani.

	No. of ship	*Tons*	*Crew*	*Passenger*	*Cargo*
		FOREIGN ARRIVALS			
Tg. Mani	285	948,241	13,934	—	86
Sarikei	184	32,603	4,308	506	7,373
		FOREIGN DEPARTURES			
Tg. Mani	334	1,036,989	14,966	—	455,854
Sarikei	137	26,063	3,128	260	4,753
		COASTAL ARRIVALS			
Tg. Mani	1,084	55,102	8,858	5	62,564
Sarikei	240	30,392	3,499	731	289
		COASTAL DEPARTURES			
Tg. Mani	1,077	52,623	9,093	—	—
Sarikei	277	32,821	3,759	398	114

A new concrete pontoon wharf for coastal vessels was built at Sarikei, and opened for public use on 25th July, 1964.

Public Works

During 1964 the P.W.D. maintained usual large number of minor works. In addition the following major works were carried out in Lower Rejang District:

MRCU3, Lower Rejang.

Kelupu /Julau /Durin Road.

Mileage completed to Julau—20.4.

Road opened to traffic under permit to Julau.

Mileage completed S/B Road Junction to Durin 21 miles.

From Julau Junction road not opened to traffic.

Engkilili /Saratok /Jakar Road.

Mileage completed to mile 19. Roban Junction.

Opened to traffic under permit to mile 16.

Jakar Bridge under construction. Due for completion mid, 1965.

Old Jakar Bridge closed to traffic 21.12.1964.

P.W.D. Lower Rejang District.

Sarikei.

Name of Project	*Number*	*Stage of Completion*
Concrete Class IV Quarters	5	100%
6-Doors Barracks	1	—
Agriculture Office	1	—
Posts and Telegraphs Office	1	100%
R.C. Pontoon Wharf	1	100%
Peace Corp Quarters	1	—
Class III Quarters	2	95%
Field Force Camp		
Barrack	1	
Kitchen	1	
Mess Hall	1	100%
Lavatory Block	1	
Government Rest House	1	75%
Pakan		
Baily Bridge	1	35%
Matu		
Class IV Quarters	2	100%
Rest House	1	70%
Daro		
Class IV Quarters	1	100%

Binatang		
Class IV Quarters	1	100%
Junior Secondary School	1	65%
Field Force Camp		
Barrack	1	
Kitchen	1	100%
Mess Hall	1	
Labatory Block	1	
Improvements to Government Compound and River Front		90%

Kabong Grigat Drainage Scheme. Supervision of this scheme was taken over by Divisional Engineer, Third Division on 12th August, 1964 and the project is controlled by the Officer-in-Charge, P.W.D., Lower Rejang. Steady progress was made in 1964.

Lands and Surveys

This department has five members in Sarikei, three office staff and two Notice Servers.

A number of high yielding rubber estates started to be tapped during the year with satisfactory yields. This has prompted a number of Ibans and Chinese to seek land for similar planting and many applied to replant their old estates.

In the coastal area a number of Malays from Jerijeh, Belawai and Paloh applied for land to join the Coconut Planting Scheme.

The sale of land by Native to Chinese continues steadily.

Statistics for 1964 are as follows:—

(a) FINANCIAL

(i) *Collection*

Land Rent	$ 91,509.56
Land Sales	4,778.00
Survey and Inspection fee	9,555.84
Title fees	1,361.00
Stamp fees	9,990.63
Prep. of Instrument fees	3,179.00
Registration fees	4,048.00
Duplicate copy fees	784.00
Duplicate copy stamp	752.00
Caveat fee	183.00
Attendance fee	28.00
TOTAL	$126,169.03

(ii) *Expenditure*

Personal Emolument	$ 11,190.00
Transport and Travelling	4,532.35
Casual Labour	4,250.36
TOTAL	$ 19,972.71

(b) INSTRUMENTS

722 Instruments were prepared during the year, nearly 2/3 of which concerned the transfer of properties.

(c) TITLES

397 new issue documents of title were received from the Superintendent of Lands and Surbeys, Sibu and 369 were delivered to the leasees.

(d) AUCTIONS

Three industrial lots at Paloh Bazaar were put for Auction and two lots were sold at $250.00 per lot.

Food Control and Supplies

The Sarikei Food Control and Supplies Department consists of a staff of two—a Clerk-in-Charge and a Paid Purchase Clerk.

For the year ending 31st December, 1964, the following amounts of rice were imported in to Sarikei:—

Thai Rice	14,493 bags
China Rice	1,605 bags
Burma Rice	760 bags
Vietnam Rice	472 bags
American Rice	201 bags
Cargo Rice	495 bags
Glutinous Rice	1,316 bags

Of the different types of rice the most popular was Thai Broken A1 Super.

The Thai 100 per cent Rice, of good quality, is not in great demand here and it is the usual practice of the importers to import it for their own consumption only.

A noteworthy practice here is that as soon as sale is effected the sale stocks are cleared on the same day with extremely few exceptions. Clearing of stocks in portions during subsequent days is an exception rather than the rule.

For the whole of 1964 sugar amounting to 4,4040 bags were imported.

Prices, on the whole, fluctuated noticeably during 1964.

Immigration

Altogether 197 persons entered Sarikei/Binatang and 94 left during the year. These mostly were either temporary visitors to Sarawak or local residents who had gone abroad for a short visit and returned. They included one Chinese woman from China who came to join her husband and settle down in Binatang.

43 Chinese, young and old, from Sarikei/Binatang returned to China for good on single journey documents.

During the year 38 illegal immigrants from Indonesia were either arrested or reported themselves to the authorities concerned. They have now been issued with Special Passes for a temporary stay in Sarawak on a month to month basis. This is due to the present emergency situation with Indonesia which does not allow us their repatriation. Of these, 8 persons have been granted permanent residency. This illegal immigrants at present are being employed by the local sawmills.

The following documents issued from this office:—

(a) Malaysia Passports	190
(b) International Certificates of Identity	78;
(c) International Certificate of Identity (single journey) ..	44;
(d) Sarawak Certificates of Identity	21;
(e) Emergency Certificates ..	30; and
(f) Internal Travel Documents ..	78;

Trade and Customs

Sarikei

	Customs Duties collected 1964	*1963*
Exports	$1,465,326.70	$805,618.45
Imports	774,336.08	675,534.23
	Piculs Exported	
Exports	*1964*	*1963*
Rubber	41,035.60	24,204.50
Pepper White	21,738.86	10,395.14
Pepper Black	18,708.80	7,431.80
Tanjong Mani	*Tonnage 1964*	*1963*
Exports (total)	455,368.556	458,372.62
Exports (major items)	*Tonnage 1964*	*1963*
Sago flour	11,328.38	6,406.75
Pepper	877.566	1,657.76
Ramin logs	50,524.456	59,614.98
MLH logs	209,698.220	238,605.86
Sawn timber	137,918.885	147,821.38
Veneers	8,968.38	4,262.46

Mystery Birds of Borneo—III

THE MALAYSIAN PEACOCK PHEASANT

by

MICHAEL FOGDEN

One of the most magnificent of Borneo's birds, the Malaysian Peacock Pheasant *Polyplectron malacense*, is also one of its rarest and most mysterious birds. As a species it has a wider range than Borneo alone, being found also in Malaya and Sumatra, but Borneo has a well marked subspecies *schleiermacheri* found nowhere else. The male is a very distinctive and handsome bird—brownish with brilliant metallic green and purple ocelli ("eyespots") on the mantle, wings and tail, metallic reflections on the neck and breast, and a bare bright red face. The metallic ocelli are most distinctive for no other Bornean bird possesses them, though the Great Argus Pheasant *Argusianus argus* has non-metallic ocelli. *Polyplectron* lives in thick forest and is exceedingly shy and difficult to see, which coupled with its extreme rarity in Borneo, accounts for its mystery and also for its inclusion in the "Red List" of the International Council for Bird Preservation—a world-wide list of rare and little known birds in possible danger of extinction.

Almost all the records of the bird are from the last century. The first specimens were collected at Muara Tewe on the Barito River in South Borneo in the 1870s. Other old records are from Balikpapan Bay also in South Borneo, the British Museum has three skins from Paitan at the northern most tip of Borneo, and a Sarawak bird is said to have come from the Trusan at around the turn of the century. The Italian botanist Doria reported seeing a tail feather in the Sarawak home of the Bishop of Labuan but this a record too vague for acceptance.

Since then there has been only one record in over 60 years, though many have sought after it. For *Polyplectron*, like many other rare pheasants, is much desired by aviculturalists. The great naturalist and authority on pheasants, William Beebe, searched for it in Sarawak but found nothing more than some tail feathers brought to him by a Dayak somewhere in "Central Sarawak well up toward the Dutch border" (quoted in Smythies, 1957. *S.M.J.* VII, 9: 593). The well known aviculturalist Spedan Lewis commissioned a professional collector to look for it around Paitan in 1938-39 but met with no success whatsoever.

Beebe's record is thus the only one in the last 60 years. Unfortunately the precise locality of his record is not known though Smythies suggests that it may have been somewhere above Belaga, or in the headwaters of the Mujong River, a tributary of the Balleh. In 1964 a combined Forest Department and Museum party, including the writer, travelled up the Mujong to the Hose Mountains and came across Ibans who remembered Beebe. But no one was familiar with *Polyplectron*. But more recently in February this year Tom Harrisson had more luck on the "above Belaga" track. Harrisson spent a week with a group of Punan—in the upper Danum, a headwater of the Rejang-Baloi. The nomadic Punan roam the vast, unexplored, 3,000 feet region between the Baram and Baloi and have a tremendous knowledge of its natural history. They not only proved to be familiar with *Polyplectron* but gave convincingly the first details of its breeding and behaviour in Borneo. They say that unlike the Great Argus Pheasant it does not have special dancing grounds where the males display and that it lays a single egg at the foot of a tree, on bare ground without making a nest. They describe its call as a mournful "*hor hor*". It seems possible that *Polyplectron* may be not uncommon in its remote, unexplored jungle home.

One thing is certain. We can learn much more about the natural history of Borneo if we can tap some of the immense knowledge of people such as the Punan who live close to nature in these remote areas. A start has been made on this and some progress is recorded in Sarawak Museum Journal articles in press at the moment.

Malaysia and the Commonwealth: An Inquiry into the Nature of Commonwealth Ties

by

Professor ROBIN W. WINKS*

When Malaya became independent on August 31, 1957, it became a member of the Commonwealth of Nations by virtue of having provided for such membership in its Constitution, and through the assent of the other members of the Commonwealth. The preamble to this document, the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1957, declared that 'Her [Britannic] Majesty and their Highnesses [the Rulers of Malaya] and the . . . . Ruling Chiefs have agreed that the said Federation should become an independent country within the Commonwealth with the Constitution hereinafter provided for. Leaving the Commonwealth thus requires a constitutional amendment.

While there was some talk in Malaya before 1957 of shaking off Commonwealth ties after independence, and while certain political leaders, perhaps most notably Onn bin Ja'afar and Dato' Sir Tan Cheng-Lock, publicly reserved judgement on the question of membership during the pre-independence period, there was no real public opposition of an organised kind.[3] The parting with the British was a friendly one for most, a parting of form rather than substance, and there seemed to be no sufficiently good reason for renouncing the Commonwealth mantle which could be so easily, because automatically, assumed. Commonwealth membership cost nothing and demanded little; it was based on co-operation and consultation; and if it did not provide Malaya with a circle of thoroughly committed friendly nations, it at least provided a forum in which the new nation could demand and would receive attention. Caught in the midst of the Emergency, and situated in a rapidly changing, unstable area of the world, Malaya had good reason to let nature, evolution and British constitutional practice take their course.

This automatic and natural tie with the Commonwealth has been strengthened since independence, so that today the political elites—if not the people—of Malaya (and to a lesser extent, of the Borneo territories and, lesser still, of Singapore) feel a strong bond with 'the Commonwealth idea'. This bond, and a particular (and proper) conception of this idea, were evident when the Malayan prime minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, actively worked to oust the then Union of South Africa from the Commonwealth at the Prime Ministers' Conferences in 1960 and 1961 because of South Africa's *apartheid* policy, which all Asian and most African members found insulting to themselves and to their idea of the Commonwealth. And it was the prime minister and his deputy who led all attempts in Malaya to establish more firmly the idea of the Commonwealth at the local level. The prime minister

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made frequent public references to 'the intimate friendship and accord which come about so naturally between the member countries of the Commonwealth', and he promised that 'Malaya and its people will do all they can to make the Commonwealth a living force. . . . The Tengku initiated the opening of a branch of the Royal Commonwealth Society in Kuala Lumpur and arranged for the secretary-general of the society to visit Malaya, and he has seen to it that the new Federation makes full use of the machinery for advice and consultation within the Commonwealth.

The Tengku has good reason to promote the Commonwealth tie, for on the whole the people of Malaysia seem to have comparatively little knowledge of, or interest in, the Commonwealth beyond a rather uninformed awareness of the fact of membership itself. Although the same might well be said for most member nations, there are particularly urgent reasons why Malaysia must take steps to inform its populace of the nature of the Commonwealth. Not the least of these reasons is the fact that nearly sixty per cent of the population of Malaysia is under twenty-one years of age. This youthful group will remember comparatively little of the British period of Malaysian history, and while they can afford to be less anti-British than the previous generation, which participated in the post-war wave of nationalism in Malaya, they also will have less reason to remember the Emergency, which helped align Malaya with the anti-communist Commonwealth nations, and less regard for many of the ties that link their elders to the Commonwealth. Then, too, the incorporation of Singapore into Malaysia has raised the Chinese proportion of the population to nearly half: Malays, having no other homeland, may reasonably expected to be interested in the Commonwealth, and Indians doubly so, since either of their loyalties represents a Commonwealth tie. But the Chinese, if they look to China or even to a general Nanyang sentiment, look away from the Commonwealth. To foster a stronger sense of Malayan nationhood, the Malay-dominated government of the Federation promotes the use of Malay as the national language, and to the degree that this program succeeds, English will be endangered as the lingua franca of the region. The decline of English may not occur, but if it does one of the most vital of ties to the Commonwealth will have been weakened.

* * *

The Malayan Prime Minister, although committed to the promotion of Malay as the *Bahasa Kebangsaan*, seems well aware of the dangers. The present writer asked the Tengku, in a lengthy interview in February 1963, which of the ties usually cited—common law, parliamentary government, the English language, a common historical, experience as ex-dependencies of Britain, the Queen, or links of trade and finance—most closely bound Malaya to the Commonwealth? The reply, unhesitatingly but thoughtfully given, was 'the English language'. However, when officials in the High Commissioners' offices of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the United Kingdom, as well as officers of the British Council, were interviewed, all equally unhesitatingly (and perhaps less thoughtfully) replied 'trade'. The suggestion was made by two of these officers that many Malayan politicians were not genuinely interested in the Commonwealth but declared themselves so because it was politic to follow the Prime Minister's lead, and one high official was of the opinion that interest in the Commonwealth was limited to the chief minister and his deputy, and to higher ranking military officers who worked with the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve forces in Malaya.

In any case, whatever the ties that bind might be, there is little evidence that the people of Malaysia are, as a nation, aware of them, and there is virtually no evidence that anything is being done to inform the new generation of the nature of these ties. As examination of back files of sixteen secondary school annuals, of all known literary any historical journals, and of a year's run of English-language newspapers in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Penang, Ipoh and Jesselton, as well as of student publications from Malaysia's three universities, revealed not a single student article on the Commonwealth, and very few newspaper articles except for those dealing with the Common Market. Since students usually write what they have been encouraged to write, one must conclude that little is done in the schools to promote Commonwealth awareness. Instruction is offered in English, and in Imperial and Commonwealth history, but seldom in terms of the recent Commonwealth. An examination of the texts most commonly used in Malaysian schools shows that all but two are, in effect, of pre-independence vintage, and all place heavy emphasis on the growth of the Empire and give little attention to recent developments relating to the Commonwealth. A year's file of the Singapore *Radio Weekly* shows no information program devoted to the Commonwealth, except for those broadcast by the BBC's General Overseas Service.

Informational and propaganda measures about the Commonwealth were being taken by the government of the United Kingdom, and British non-governmental organisations were working towards the same ends. But it is significant that in 1963, and excepting the Tengku's personal efforts, no Malaysian-based non-commercial bodies seemed interested in explaining the nature of the Commonwealth to Malaysians. In 1962, in the so-called Cobbold Report on attitudes towards the Malaysian federation in Sabah and Sarawak, the Commission of Inquiry wrote of the latter: 'We were made aware of the high respect and affection in which Her Majesty the Queen is held, more especially among native populations in the interior. There was genuine gratification that the Commonwealth links would be maintained with Malaysia'. But gratification does not necessarily denote understanding.

* * *

At present most information on the nature of the Commonwealth relationship comes from London, from the several ministerial departments concerned, from the Central Office of Information, and from many non-governmental or extra-governmental bodies. The British government is the only one that promotes in any effective way the collective whole of the Commonwealth as a viable institution. Malaysia is bound to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth by many strands, some major and most minor. The latter range from the personal visits of British statesmen to Malaysia, to the Queen's annual message to the Commonwealth, traditionally broadcast each Christmas. Annual conferences draw interest groups together; Malaya has been represented regularly at conferences of Commonwealth Auditors, of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce, of the Commonwealth Press Union, of Commonwealth Parliamentarians, and many others. Malaysia sends teams to the Commonwealth Games and displays to the Commonwealth Institute in London, receives members from the Voluntary Service Overseas group (the British original of the US 'Peace Corps') and provides scholarly speakers for the Royal Society. Malayan students study in Britain and until 1963 the Federation government maintained two teachers' training colleges in England. A Malayan Art Society of Britain contrasts at the unofficial level with the Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Defence Science at the official. The Royal Overseas League, Malaysia's membership of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, and the prospect of a finished cable system connecting Malaysia to Britain by 1965, all literally or figuratively serve to bind Malaysia into the Commonwealth.

'Circumstantial' Ties

But what, if any, are the non-institutional, underlying ties of which this host of conferences, organisations, and clubs may be taken as symptoms or symbols? What are the ties of education, of trade, of defence, of political form, not only as a whole but in terms of specific ties with specific members, that constitute the Commonwealth of Nations? And what are the forces, within Malaysia and without, that serve to loosen these ties?

The least evident, but possibly most important, ties between Malaysia and the Commonwealth are those which we may label 'circumstantial'. These arise from conditions largely unique to Malaysia and therefore not applicable to a discussion of the Commonwealth as a whole. Five such factors of circumstance are of particular note.

1. The Commonwealth has many racial tensions within it: Sinhalese-Tamil in Ceylon, Fijian-Indian in Fiji, Arab-African in Zanzibar, Greek-Turk in Cyprus French, and Anglo-Canadian in Canada, Hausa-Ibo-Yoruba in Nigeria, and Malay-Chinese-Indian in Malaysia. The plural nature of Malaysian society makes acceptance of the Commonwealth, itself a plural society, easier and also more practical, since the Commonwealth provides one means for the exchange of information on the easing of interethnic tensions. Although the point is controversial, it can be argued that the main steps towards inter-racial harmony in Malaysia were taken during the British period and that the present delicate balance between the groups depends upon a continued use of procedures established by the British. (Others would argue that the British increased racial tensions by a 'divide-and-rule' policy and by importing Indian labourers for the rubber plantations.)

2. Malaysians may also find other Commonwealth nations easier to understand than do either the affluent, western members or the poorer Eastern members, for Malaysia has the highest *per capita* income in Asia, after Japan, is experiencing a considerable boom based on western conceptions of production, and is more 'westernised' than any other Asian member. But Malaysia is an Asian nation, capable of understanding its fellow Asian members more readily than its fellow western and Pacific members. The Malaysian prime minister, when interviewed by the present writer, declared that he felt closer to and understood better the United Kingdom or Australia, and certainly Pakistan, than the African states, which seemed less culturally and economically advanced.

3. Malaysia, as the only elective monarchy in the Commonwealth, stands midway between the monarchical members and the republican members; not itself a Crown Dominion (as New Zealand is, for example), it is nevertheless able to understand the mystique of monarchy.

4. Malaysians (unlike other Commonwealth members except those African states adjacent to units of the French Community) have seen a local attempt at an imposed type of commonwealth relationship fail. In 1949 the Dutch forced the then United States of Indonesia to accept membership in a Dutch-Indonesian union which was nothing more than an attempt to salvage an empire by creating a commonwealth through 'administrative fiat, rather then by evolutionay development'. Malaysians were in a position to see that, however unjustified British imperialism may or may not have been, it was a less harmful variety than French, Portuguese or Dutch imperialism, and that the Commonwealth had the virtue of being open-ended, voluntary in membership, variable under the impact of Asian leadership (the decision to include republics having been made at India's request), and the product of organic developments. The Commonwealth permits new countries to learn new techniques gradually, and it decreases diplomatic costs for new nations since few diplomatic appointments needs be made or few legations opened initially, the Commonwealth High Commissioners and British embassies and legations handling such matters.

5. The circumstance of a very youthful population, with little memory of 'the days of the British raj', and the circumstance of a western-educated leadership group, although hardly unique, enter into any calculation of the nature of the Commonwealth tie. A western-educated leadership generally wishes to initiate large-scale economic and social changes, changes that produce cultural variations and move a nation in the direction of a more highly developed technology. Where emphasis is placed on technological skills, faces will continue to be turned towards the West (although in the future communist China may well be in a position to paly the role of technological leader).

Any organisation or grouping which is favoured by these circumstances may expect a friendly hearing from Malaysia. For this reason, Malaysia is a member of several international groups and has itself been among the founders of others. While some might remark that the Tengku, who has taken the lead in obtaining Malayan membership in the United Nations, in ECAFE (the European Commission for Asia and the Far East), in the Colombo Plan, in ASAS (the Association of South-east Asian States), and in creating Malaysia, is a kind of international Rotarian, a joiner, a believer in greater safety through greater memberships, one can also point out that where the circumstances do not favour such membership—as in the case of SEATO (the South-east Asia Treaty Organisation)—Malaysia has not joined. The Tengku's purpose, under the thrust of circumstances, is to create what a political scientist, Karl W. Deutsch, would call a 'security community', and membership in SEATO might well jeopardise such a community, while membership in the Commonwealth, by creating a web of mutually responsive security measures, is well calculated at present to serve Malaysia's ends.

Defence Ties

Malaya's refusal to join SEATO is evidence that it regarded the Commonwealth ties, and the specific defence agreements and measures that are wholly within the Commonwealth, as sufficient for the moment. Although involving fellow Commonwealth members, SEATO receives its chief motive power from outside the Commonwealth, and it represents the entry into the South-east Asian power balance of a nation not previously present: the United States. For this reason the Malayan prime minister could, in 1960, find SEATO 'ineffective, negative, outmoded and under the stigma of Western domination' without being either anti-American or anti-any other SEATO member.

Still, rhetoric and the record sometimes do not coincide. The Anglo-Malayan defence treaty of 1957, and the presence of a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve force in Malaya, made up of troops from three SEATO members, Britain, Australia, and New Zealand (together with British naval units at Singapore), were to provide for the defence of the Malaysian area. At the time of the Brunei rebellion, additional troops were rushed from the United Kingdom. During the Emergency Commonwealth troops stationed in Malaya were used to combat communist terrorists. But these Commonwealth forces in Malaya cannot be used to fulfil members' SEATO commitments, although they may be redeployed to SEATO bases. The Borneo territories were included in 1949 in the ANZAM area of co-ordinated defence planning between Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

This writer finds it difficult to avoid evidence of *de facto* Malayan participation in SEATO. One feels that a child psychologist, with his concept of 'parallel play', would recognise the situation. Two children may

sit side by side, playing the same game, perfectly aware that it is the same game, quite content and without playing directly together. SEATO goals were served by the war on the terrorists, and redeployment of Commonwealth troops to SEATO bases may be achieved so quickly as virtually to make Malaysia a staging area for SEATO operations. Of course, with the incorporation of the more strongly neutralist, left-wing Singapore, and the independence within Malaysia of the Borneo territories, the nature of these defensive ties to Commonwealth members, as well as Malaysian attitudes towards SEATO, have been altered, especially as a result of Indonesia's policy of 'confrontation'. Any tendency to lessen the defensive ties for ideological reasons, however, was offset in 1963, at least, by continued worry or over relations with Indonesia, over Brunei, and over a Philippine claim to Sabah. The Commonwealth troops in Malaysia will remain a very real tie to the Commonwealth of Nations, as will the Anglo-Malayan Defence Agreement, however ambiguously these arrangements may interlock with Commonwealth members' obligations.

Constitutional Ties

Even if and when changing power situations throughout the world modify the defensive ties out of recognition, Malaysia will have ties of a constitutional nature to the Commonwealth. Although an elective monarchy, Malaysia is governed by the parliamentary democratic system inherited from Britain, is administered by cabinet government, and draws its laws (outside questions of religion) from the great reservoir of English common law: the basis of the judiciary system in every Commonwealth nation except Ceylon. In addition, Articles 24, 155, and 160 of the Malayan constitution stated that a citizen of Malaya (and of Singapore) is a Commonwealth citizen under the law of the United Kingdom, in common with citizens of other Commonwealth countries. The constitution was amended in 1962 to clarify the meaning of Commonwealth, so that 'part of the Commonwealth' means 'any Commonwealth country, any colony, protectorate or protected state, or any other territory administered by the Government of any Commonwealth country'. However, this does not impair the Federation's control over entry of Commonwealth citizens.

One must not assume that parliamentary forms, cabinet government or the common law are indissoluble ties to the Commonwealth, especially since the Malayan constitution, like that of Pakistan and India (although by the operation of different principles), is an autochthonous one: a constitution which may be considered to have 'sprung from the land itself.' Parliamentary forms, for example, have evolved from a common English root, but the evolution has taken different courses in different countries. Privileges, precedents and practices which are well established in the British House of Commons do not necessarily apply in other Commonwealth legislatures, unless established by the constitution or assumed by later legislation. Certainly parliamentary government may be practised in different ways in different countries, just as federalism has evolved in a different manner or as the conception of collective ministerial responsibility may be applied differently. That such is the case in Malaysia in indicated by the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Singapore, in 1960, to hold one of its members in contempt of Parliament; by the fact that migration between units of the Federation of Malaysia is restricted; or by the circumstances under which Aziz bin Ishak, the minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, left the Malayan cabinet towards the end of 1962. Ties of law, from and precedent are real, but they must not be sentimentalised or over-emphasised.

Cultural Ties

Cultural links with the western members of the Commonwealth are obvious but difficult to assess. English dress and, unfortunately, food, and English amusements (especially soccer and cricket) are much in evidence, and an English system of education and the use of the English language as the medium of social mobility and international commercial exchange are of lasting significance. The 1957 Constitution provided for the retention of English for ten years as the official language, and its replacement by Malay after that date, but there has been a growing demand for English instruction even as the *Bahasa Kebangsaan* also grows in use. The British Council actively promotes the English language, and membership in its libraries in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore and Penang is growing. Use, especially of technical manuals, is increasing even faster than membership: the Kuala Lumpur library, with 28,000 volumes, circulated 100,000 books in 1960, 130,000 in 1961, and 160,000 in 1962, while membership grew from ten to twelve thousand. The Commonwealth Education Bureau, the English-Speaking Union, the Books for the Commonwealth Scheme started by the Countess of Ranfurly in 1959 to make English books available in book-poor countries, membership on the part of Nanyang University, the University of Malaya and the University of Singapore in the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, and the fact that the universities of Singapore and Malaya draw most of their staff from Commonwealth countries, and that most higher degrees held by staff members are from universities in the United Kingdom—all add to the educational ties between Britain and Malaysia. Not only have thousands of Malaysian students studied in Britain, but also thousands more who have not been to Britain have used British texts in their classrooms.

Whether the operation of such educational forces is entirely calculated to strengthen Commonwealth ties is, however, open to question. Malaysian students who have studied abroad often find readjustment to Malaysian society difficult. Trained in skills which they cannot always use in Malaysia, and schooled in concepts which may be of little use in rural areas, for example, these students may find that their overseas experience is not valid for Malaysian conditions.

These ties of security, law, governmental practice, language and education are real but tenuous, since many of them can make little impression at the local village level. The cultural similarities that link Malaysia with the western members of the Commonwealth are largely urban similarities, and they are more than offset by the continuing vitality of the local and indigenous cultures. So that these ties to the Commonwealth may be strengthened, major efforts of an educational, informational and propaganda nature must be undertaken by all of the parties, governmental and private, concerned with fostering them.

Promoting Commonwealth Relations

There is, therefore, a considerable body of literature calculated to inform Malaysians of the nature of the Commonwealth, and of the benefits they receive from membership. Much of this literature is informational only, intended to give the reader a feeling of pride in belonging to a particular group. A psychologist might well expect to find evidences of national 'role-taking' in such literature, and in the past the United Kingdom often used organic metaphors borrowed from biology, especially in references to 'the Mother Country'. Such metaphors are not popular in Asia, however, since Britain was not a Mother, organically or culturally, to the new national governments of Malaya, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. More often one finds the literature emanating from the United Kingdom today referring

to Britain as the 'senior partner' of the Commonwealth. This metaphor, borrowed as it is from the world of business, is less objectionable and has, one might conclude, the virtue of an unintended near accuracy, since many of the major ties binding Asian members to the Commonwealth are economic.

Whatever metaphor is chosen, one feels that the Commonwealth is bound together, to the extent that it is bound, only with the aid of the many printing presses that produce the journals, general and specialist, which make it their business to promote a Commonwealth image. The most of this literature comes from the United Kingdom is natural. The British Information Service issues a fortnightly digest, *Commonwealth Facts and Figures*, which contains a regular section on 'Malayan Affairs in Britain', locally printed in Kuala Lumpur. The Service also issues *Commonwealth Survey*, a fortnightly, and most important, *Commonwealth Today*, an undated monthly illustrated magazine which, in Malaysia, appears in Chinese and Malay (*Commonwealth Hari Ini*) as well as in English. All are available for free distribution and are to be found in most schools and rest-houses in the Federation.

There also are numerous semi-official and private journals that foster the Commonwealth tie, and some that do not.[23] Of particular interest is the monthly journal of the British Association of Malaya. Ably edited, *Malaya* is a link between those 'Europeans' or 'expatriates', as they are called in Malaysia, who have returned to Britain and those who remain in the Federation. Much of the magazine reads like an 'old boys' annual, with news of marriages, promotions and sales, directed to Britons 'at home'. It is not blimpish and does its job well, but its job is not to promote Commonwealth awareness, least of all in non-British Malayans.

Perhaps it is natural that the burden of promoting the Commonwealth idea among educated Malaysians falls most heavily on the United Kingdom, just as the burden of the entire Civil List falls on Britain. Other Commonwealth members promote information media and have their own instruments of propaganda, but the content of such propaganda is almost always bi-rather than multilateral. Australian (and Canadian or New Zealand) publications in Malaysia, both governmental and commercial, do virtually nothing to further the idea of Australian-Malaysian relations as an aspect of a broader Commonwealth tie, but concentrate on the one-to-one relationship between the two nations as sovereign peoples. The result is that the United Kingdom alone must propagate the idea of the whole, while the other individual members are free to promote, not the Commonwealth, but their own specific relationship with Malaysia. In this sense Australian, New Zealand and Canadian propaganda, and even aid, in Malaysia cannot truly be reckoned among the means by which a general Commonwealth consciousness may be created. New Zealand's attempts at self-promotion in Malaysia, for example, have been notably successful, but the reward appears to be increased Malayan-New Zealand friendship and not increased Malaysian-Commonwealth awareness. These Commonwealth members that take from Britain but do not give, in terms of the nature of their support in Malaysia for the Commonwealth idea, no doubt would reply that their efforts to strengthen their bonds with Malaysia automatically strengthen the Commonwealth. But the present writer, on the basis of discussion with many Malaysian students, politicians, business and professional men, must conclude that there is no evidence to support this defence. When a Malaysian thinks of Australia, he thinks of the Commonwealth of Australia, not of the Commonwealth of Nations.

(to be continued) . . . .

Twenty Years Ago

A War Relic (Paper Rabbit)

After the Japanese surrender in August, 1945, R.A.A.F. planes dropped leaflets over the First Division. We had not been able to find a copy since. Just recently Mr. Dunstan Lee presented one to the State Archives, in quite nice condition. He was a boy when it fell near his house, twenty years ago.

The leaflet is foolscap size, crudely roneoed on stiff buff paper with a broad orange border. It is in English (only).

The persons referred to on the leaflet were officers who arrived in Labuan with B.B.C.A.U. (see text), after the Australian 9th Division landing there earlier in 1965. Of these, Mr. Ditmas is now retired from the post of Senior Resident but lives much of the year in Kuching as a private citizen. Mr. Myles only recently left Sarawak, where he reached high office in the post-war P.W.D. Mr. Gascoigne became Financial Secretary here after the war, then in Malaya.

Here is the text of the leaflet as dropped, prototype of an activity which was developed on a great scale during the 1962-3 Rebellion up North, and again very recently around Kuching—with instructions and information for outlying border and curfew area communities inside Sarawak.—T.H.

Draft *Leaflet to be Dropped over Kuching, Batu Kawa, Bau, Lundu, Serian and Simunjan

To the people of the First and Second Division of Sarawak.

1. News of the Japanese surrender will already have reached you. In addition to the Australian troops who will be coming to remove the Japanese, three officers of the Sarawak Government are coming to help you, they are Lieut Colonel W. P. N. L. DITMAS, Lieut Colonel C. E. GASCOIGNE, and Major G. T. MYLES. They belong to a military unit known as the British Borneo Civil Affairs Unit (BBCAU).

2. The following general instructions are issued for your help and guidance.—

(a) You are asked to conserve your stocks of food as carefully as possible and to continue planting food stuffs to your utmost ability, as shortage of shipping and food makes the supply problem difficult.

(b) Persons living outside the Kuching Municipal Area are asked to stay where they are until called, this applies particularly to the Bau and Serian Districts.

(c) Looting or stealing of any property whatsoever is a very serious offence and is liable to severe punishment. This includes all Japanese owned property, also property taken from others by the Japanese, but in the case of the latter, after investigation and in due course this property will be returned to the rightful owners.

(d) In the event of the Japanese authorities relinquishing administrative control before the arrival of the Allied troops and until further orders are received from BBCAU, Native Officers and other Government servants at present in office should administer the areas under their control in accordance with the laws of Sarawak and of conditions existing in Sarawak immediately prior to the Japanese occupation in 1941. Their main duty is to ensure the protection of life and property. Ketua2 Kampong and Capitan2 China and other Chiefs will continue exercising the powers they held prior to the Japanese occupation. Improper behaviour during the period of enemy occupation will be investigated.

* *This is as written on the original dropped!*

(e) The Native Officer in charge of Kuching District and the Senior Inspector in charge of Police in Kuching will report to BBCAU immediately on its arrival at Pending or Kuching.

(f) It is possible that some stocks of food still exist in the First and Second Divisions. All of these must be safeguarded and Police guards put over the places in which they are stored. In cases of genuine need, issues of food may be made from any of such stores, but full details of total stocks, amounts of issues with names and dates must be recorded.

(g) All Government office buildings, including the Museum, the Power Station, Churches, the Mosque and Cinemas, and all stores of valuable commodities must be placed under Police guard to ensure their safety.

(h) It should be the immediate responsibility of all Natives Officers assisted by their Staffs to make reports on the availability of all food supplies and the location and quantity of all food in stores, and the condition and location of any former Government or Japanese vegetable gardens or rice plantations. These reports for the whole of the First and Second Divisions are to be handed to or sent to BBCAU as soon as possible after their arrival in Kuching. The Kuching Chinese Chamber of Commerce is requested to assist with this work.

Ninety Years Ago

FROM THE SARAWAK GAZETTE

No. 109 Thursday, September 16th, 1875.

Our community, both Native and European, must have been struck with the change in the policy of England in these seas, to what was pursued formerly say thirty years ago, when the names of Keppel, Mundy, Belcher and Farquhar, were heard of and wellknown in these parts.

The why, or wherefore, we will not attempt to account for, but now, only at rare intervals a British man-of-war comes to Sarawak or Labuan, stays for one, or perhaps two days, and is off again before there is time even for the vessel or flag to be seen. She comes and goes before a dozen people on shore know of her nationality or existence.

It is more than two years since one of Her Majesty's ships called at Sarawak, or on its coast. With such sparse and flying visits, is it to be wondered at that the Natives are forgetting the colour of the flag of Great Britain? and does not a valuable trade, three-fourths of which falls to the share of the British merchant, deserve some more notice and encouragement?

In former years this coast was never without a man-of-war somewhere in the vicinity, and ships and officers came to make themselves known and remembered, as good friends or dangerous enemies, but now it is different.

Eleven years ago, a British Consul was appointed to the State of Sarawak, and the British flag flew at the Consulate up to the year 1872, when the Vice Consul left and no one has since been appointed to succeed him. We do not mean to infer that there is much business which really requires the presence of a Consul, but, was this sudden change fair to the prospect of a young state? It did not suffer however, nor do we mention the fact of the non-presence of a man-of-war on account of instability, or want of safety; as, with the exception of a few inland Dyaks, who resemble wild cats more than men, peace and security prevail throughout the State as much as in other parts of the world.

The twenty and odd Europeans in the Government Service, as well as the gentlemen in the Borneo Company's employ, are all English or Scotch, and however long they may have resided in the east—thanks to active and healthy occupation and to speedy receipts and circulation of English literature—they have in no way lost their English-born identity, nor true sentiments towards the mother country. So long as this status is maintained, respect from natives will hold good; but, once commence to decline towards the mental level of the native inhabitants, civilization ceases to be a stronghold and moral force is gone.

The presence of a man-of-war would be looked upon as a boon, and would no doubt do good in many ways. It is, therefore, to be hoped, some change may take place that will enable naval officers to more frequently visit Sarawak, where they will ever be warmly welcomed.

Pieces from the Brooke Past—XVIII

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

by

LOH CHEE YIN
(Archivist)

KEEPING COLD

Now-a-days with the advancement of refregeration ice is so easily available that we never give a second thought to it. But in the days of the Brookes, this common form of water was looked upon as a great luxury and even as a blessing.

While in Singapore in May 1897, Sir Charles Brooke wrote to the Borneo Co. Limited., London asking them to make enquiry about an ice machine:

"Singapore
May 27th 1897

Messrs. The Borneo Co. Ltd.

Dear Sirs,

I should be much oblidged if you would make inquery about an ice making machine for Sarawak capable of making from half a ton to one ton a day. Should Mr. Ellis* the Civil Engineer not have left, he might give you his opinion about such a machine and examine and see one in action, and have explanations how to work it from the makers.

I have long contemplated setting up such a machine to supply ice to the community at as cheap a rate as possible, and as the government have control over water, land, and also have competent engineers, we can do it more reasonably than any other party.

I am, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) C. Brooke".

Three days later on board his ship "Zahora" he wrote again to another of his London Agent, The Woodhead & Co., also enquiring about an ice machine for Kuching:

"May 30th 1897
Zahora,
Singapore.

*Mr. H. D. Ellis was being recruited by the Rajah to be next Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys. He was then in London preparing for his trip to Sarawak. He held the post 1897-1907.

Messrs. Woodhead & Co.,
44 Charing Cross London.

Dear Sirs,

Would you find out what kind of ice machine would suit us in Kuching to supply from half to one ton of ice a day. Mr. Ellis, if he meets our terms could look out for the best kind and could information about working it, and also could see it worked. If the Sarawak Govt. purchase, it would be under his superintendence.

Please send a telegraph price etc.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) C. Brooke"

In the October *Gazette* 1897, p.168 an announcement about the order was published:

"The Government have ordered an ice machine from England, which will produce a ton of crystal ice per diem. This machine, which will be a great boon to the community, should be in working order by the end of this year."

The Rajah finally ordered the machine from the Woodhead & Co. Added as a post script to a letter of another order dated 24th Feb. 1898 was the following note, "Anxiously waiting the arrival of Locomotive, *Ice Machine*, 7 ps. guns and Hotchkiss guns etc."

The machine which was eagerly awaited for, eventually arrived.

The Sarawak Gazette of Sept. 1898 (p.175) enthusiastically reported:

"The long expected Ice Machine arrived on the 26th June and the first ton of ice was turned out on the 18th August.

The temperature of the brine was 30° at 9.30 a.m. on the 18th and 1¼ tons of ice were made by the same time on the 19th. The machine was running for 28 hours to obtain this result, which must be considered very satisfactory in view of the fact that it was the first run and that, in consequence, several stoppages had to be made for adjusting the machinery. The lowest temperature reached on this occasion was 19°, or 13° of frost, but, we understand, that later observations show that a temperature of 11°, or 21° of frost, was obtained.

Everyone in the country is to be congratulated upon this acquisition, not only for the comfort of having always iced drinks but far more for its invaluable aid in sickness and accident. This came home to all when its value was seen in the most unfortunate accident which occurred to Mr. Gibson,** when ice was at once applied to the fractured part and the inflammation and pain of a broken limb very much reduced."

The ice machine was under the maintainance of the Public Works and Survey Department, and it was run at a profit from the beginning. For example in 1902, 219,061 lbs of ice were produced. The expense of running for the year including all repairs, coal, ammonia, oil and wages amounted to $1,829. The receipts amounted to $3,537 giving 10% on the capital outlay after deducting 10% for depreciation.

As years passed the demand for ice greatly exceeded what the machine could produce. Consequently a new four-ton ice machine was ordered in 1926 and started operations in 1927.

Ice was sold to the contractor at $1.00 per 100 lbs. This was increased to $1.05 in 1933, $1.10 in 1934, $1.13 in 1935 and 1.19.1 in 1936. But the sale price to the public remained at $1.25 per 100 lb.

Following are statistics of revenue, expenditure and profit for 1929-1933 extracted from the P.W.D. annual reports of the respective years.

Year	*Ice Sold*	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Profit*
1929	1,529,680 lbs	$15,296.80	$11,377.31	$3,919.49
1930	1,496,425	14,964.25	11,097.85	3,866.40
1931	1,442,342	14,423.42	8,655.07	5,768.35
1932	1,269,150	12,691.50	8,235.64	4,455.86
1933	1,273,400	13,370.70	7,084.04	6,286.66
5 years	7,010,997	70,746.67	46,449.91	24,296.76

On the 1st of January, 1937, the ice plant and buildings were sold to the Sarawak Electricity Supply Co. Ltd., for $30,000.

**Mr. A. M. Gibson was Manager of the Government Tobacco Experimental Estate at Lundu 1887-1889 and later of the privately owned Matang Coffee Estate 1892-1896. See my article in September *Gazette*.

Geological Survey Borneo Region

General Review 1964*

Increasing interest in prospecting for oil in the continental shelf of the Borneo States was the most significant economic development during 1964 of potential future importance. Existing oil concession and applications for oil prospecting licences now cover most of the continental shelf.

Non-metalliferous deposits became the main hope for mining development on the mainland; fireclay deposits in West Sarawak, investigated by a Japanese company, were found to be of commercial quality, and interest in exploiting glass sand deposits at Bintulu revived in spite of an earlier report that the sand was too fine to be used in Japanese glass plants; the raw materials for cement manufacture were prospected near Bau by a Malaysian company which has submitted a plan for establishing a cement factory in West Sarawak. Antimony was mined at Bau for the first time since 1950, and prospects of a small continuing production are good. Prospecting for copper in Sabah and gold in Sarawak has been disappointing but investigations are continuing.

Mineral Production. Bauxite maintained its position as the principal mineral product from Sarawak, but production is expected to cease before the end of 1965. Bauxite was followed in order of importance by oil, constructional materials, gold, and antimony; only constructional materials were produced in Sabah which has no mining industry.

Production of bauxite in Sarawak amounted to 165,231 long tons valued at M$2,909,971. The Miri Oilfield produced 351,558 U.S. barrels value at M$2,201,116; 26,008,504 U.S. barrels valued at M$205,106,383 were exported from Lutong, the balance over the Miri Oilfield being imported from Brunei. The Lutong Refinery processed 18,517,226 U.S. barrels. Production from the Miri Oilfield continued to decline, the flow during 1964 being 20,948 barrels less than in 1963. Gold production at Bau amounted to 3,115 ounces, worth M$380,038, 342 ounces more than in 1963; the average recovery was 2.6 cwt. per ton. 135 tons of antimony, worth M$53,050 were exported; with the exception of 6 tons collected in 1963, this is the first recorded production of antimony ore since 1950.

Prospecting. The Royal Dutch/Shell Group continued prospecting for oil in the Sarawak offshore area; three exploration wells were drilled without success. Work was concentrated off Baram Point about 15 miles west of the new oilfield in Brunei waters that went

*Reprinted from the Departmnts Annual Report, courtesy Mr. R.A.M. Wilson, Director; slightly edited to focus mainly on Sarawak data.

into production in October, 1964; the floating drilling barge Sidewinder proved to be vulnerable to adverse weather conditions and she is being replaced in 1965 by a new Sedco 135 drilling outfit that will continue operations off the Baram delta. Sabah Teiseki Oil Company Limited, a subsidiary of Teikoku Oil Company, made a geophysical survey of their concession in the Cowie Harbour area of Sabah.

Towards the end of the year, a firm of consultants, Walter J. Levy S.A. was engaged by the Malaysian Government to advise on the introduction of profit-sharing oil mining legislation in Malaysia. The intention is to introduce legislation that would promote the exploration for oil in Malaysia and ensure for the Governments of Malaysia an equitable share of the value of any oil won.

Nippon Coal Mining Company Limited submitted a plan to export processed and raw clay from West Sarawak in conjunction with a proposal to mine coking coal and natural coke from the Silantek Coalfield. Their proposal, which would require the Sarawak Government to construct an 80-mile road capable of carrying heavy coal lorries from Silantek, was under consideration at the end of the year. The clay according to Company's analyses and industrial tests, is kaolinitic but of varied quality, clays from different areas being suitable for chinaware, refractory material, and coating clay in paper manufacture (p.41). Only small reserves have been proved so far but prospects of extending the proved reserves are good.

Glass Sand Company Limited was formed in Sarawak to prospect glass sand deposits at Bintulu, where preliminary investigations indicate reserves of over 2,000,000 tons of high silica sand much of which would be suitable, after treatment, for making optical glass. The plan to exploit the deposits is being backed by glass manufacturing interests in Japan. Preliminary prospecting by a local business man has also proved thick deposits of silica sand at Marudi on the Baram River.

Drilling for gold at Bau under the direction of the Geological Survey produced few results of economic importance. Some 5,000 tons of low grade gold ore averaging about 3.0 cwts per ton were located at a depth of between 35 and 100 feet below the foot of Gunong Krian; the full extent of the ore is not known. Other holes drilled at Bau failed to locate mineralisation of any importance. At the end of the year, the drill was operating at Tai Parit where about 750,000 fine ounces of gold were produced by the Borneo Company Limited between 1898 and 1921; the possibility of finding extensions to this gold deposit are being tested. The drill was donated to the Sarawak Government in 1963 by Japan under the auspices of the Colombo Plan and is being operated by two Japanese drillers attached to the Mines Department, Malaysia.

Investigations. A large number of investigations concerning quarry sites, bridge, building, and dam foundations, and water supplies were undertaken during the year. More than 25 quarry sites, in addition to 21 reported in 1963, were examined, most of them in the Jesselton area. Of these sites, 7 in Sabah and 3 in Sarawak were considered to be worth exploiting.

Drill cores from new bridge sites at the Raja, Undup, Lupar, Skrang, and Padeh Rivers in Sarawak were examined for the Public Works Department, the bridges are for a trunk road which is to link Kuching with Sibu. Cores were also examined from the sites of proposed Government buildings in Kuching.

The Geological Survey advised on the location of dams for domestic water supplies in the Sandakan and Kudat areas in Sabah and at Kampong Triboh, Serian area, Sarawak. Drilling sites were selected in Sandakan for an interim town water supply scheme; the first hole drilled gave a sustained artesian yeild of 50,000 gallons a day, two additional holes were drilled to tap the same aquifer. Advice was given on water supplies for resettlement schemes in the Interior Residency, Sabah, and on rural water supplies in the First and Second Divisions of Sarawak.

Gravity Survey. The United States Army Map Service (Far East) completed a reconnaissance gravity survey of Sabah during the year; the results of a gravity survey undertaken by T. C. Meyer in West Sarawak in 1963 are given in page 190 of the Report.

Oceanography. The United States Coastal and Geodetic Survey ship Pioneer collected bathymetric magnetic, and gravity data during several crossings of the West Borneo shelf and slope, and a crossing of the presumed seaward extension of the Lupar Fault. Prior to making these traverses Pioneer called at Jesselton, and discussions were had between the Captain and scientific officers on board and the Geological Survey staff concerning the proposed oceanography programme. As a result, Pioneer was able to split the traverse lines run by HMS *Dampier* in 1963 and thus add our knowledge of the continental shelf off Borneo. (cf. *Sarawak Gazette*, ... 1964 . . . .).

A follow-up investigation of data obtained during the *Dampier* expendition was conducted by Mr. A. C. Pimm whilst on leave in the United Kingdom. He spent four months at the Sedimentology Laboratory of Reading University examining core and dredge samples, and echo sounding traces.

A sumarry of the work and results obtained is given below:

(a) Grain size analyses: shelf sediments mainly comprise sand and silty sand; deep sediments are mainly sandy silt and silt.

(b) Clay mineral analyses: illite is the most abundant clay mineral (50-60 percent), kaolinite and montmorillonite make up the remainder of the clay fraction in roughly equal proportions; small amounts of chlorite are present in a few samples.

(c) Coarse sand fraction analyses: coarse sand from core and dredge samples, usually comprising organic material with only a little sand, gave some indication of the distribution of shells, peat, foraminiferal ooze, reef debris, and iron-stone nodules (rare) in the South China Sea.

(d) Some work on heavy mineral analyses and selective staining of feldspars, was also undertaken.

Mapping and Publications. Detailed geological mapping in a scale of 1:50,000 was completed in the Serian and Penrissen areas of West Sarawak, and 1:10,000 mapping of the Bau Mining District was also completed. In Sabah, field work for a bulletin on the igneous rocks of Sabah and Sarawak was finished, and detailed mapping in a scale of 1: 50,000 started in the Bidu-Bidu Hills, Kuala Labuk.

Report 1, Sematan and Lundu Area, West Sarawak, was published in March; Memoir 17, The Geology and Mineral Resources of the Labuan and Padas Valley Area, Sabah, was published in August; the Annual Report for 1963 was issued in October; and Bulletin 6, The Geology of Sarawak and Sabah Caves was received from the printer in December.

Memoir 12, The geology of the Upper Kinabatangan and Pensiangan Area, Sabah was in third proof at the end of the year, and Memoir 16, The Geology and Mineral Resources of Dent Peninsula, Sabah was in second proof. The publication of these memoirs will complete the reconnaissance coverage of the Borneo Region.

Reports on the geology and mineral resources of the Serian, Penrissen and Bau areas were being prepared for publication at the end of the year.

Research. A paper on the Foraminifera and stratigraphy of the Melinau Limestone of Sarawak by C. G. Adams of the Britisih Museum (Natural History) was read before the Geological Society of London. The paper describes an apparently unique fossiliferous succession and is of considerable importance to Tertiary stratigraphic correlation in Southeast Asia. The field work for this research was paid for by the Sarawak Government.

The Geology Department, University of Malaya, in co-operation with Geological Survey, is undertaking research projects in the Borneo States. Current work includes thermo-luminescence tests in Borneo limestones and research on micro-hardness of ore minerals from Sarawak. Plans are well advanced for University field projects, supported by the Geological Survey in the Darvel Bay area of Sabah.

Research on the association of economic minerals with the igneous rocks of Sabah is being done, during leave, by H. J. C. Kirk of the Geological Survey in the Imperial College, London.

Five new rock analyses by Australian Mineral Development Laboratories confirm the sodic nature of Tertiary dioritic and granitic rocks in West Sarawak. A potassiumargon age determination of the Rawan tonalite, West Sarawak by N. J. Snelling (p.96), gave a Miocene dating (16— 4 million years); a similar age has been given for diorite at Satang Island, and petrological affinity suggests that similar intrusions in West Sarawak are of the same age.

A preliminary potassium-argon dating by Snelling from biotite in granite from the Segama area, Sabah, gave an age of 150 million years. This is not significantly different from the Middle Jurassic age obtained from biotite-hornfels in the same area.

A corundum-pyrope hornblendite boulder was found within a submarine slump breccia in Dent Peninsula. An examination by Mineral Resources Division revealed that the pyrope is comparable in its composition and in its association with corundum with that in Kimberlite and is considered to have originated at great depth. This relationship between the corundum-pyrope hornblendite and kimberlite is the first indication in Sabah of a source rock for alluvial diamond deposits, which also contain some corundum, formerly mined in Kalimantan and West Sarawak.

Breeding Habits of a Frog (Rana erythraea) in Sarawak

The breeding season of most animals is restricted to a certain time of the year and is timed so that the young are being fed when their food is most plentiful. Restricted breeding seasons of this sort are most obvious, and have been studied most fully, in arctic and temperate regions where the breeding season of almost all animals is during the spring and summer months. But restricted breeding seasons are equally typical of the tropics, where they are usually correlated with strongly seasonal rainfall. However, a few species do breed at all times of the year in areas where climatic conditions are particularly uniform throughout the year. These are of special interest and significance to biologists.

Here in Kuching conditions are on the whole extremely uniform. Daylength varies only about nine minutes throughout the year, humidity and temperature remain uniformly high, and although there is seasonality in rainfall there is some rain in every month—in fact rarely less than a comparatively high 150 mm. per month. Even so many animals living around Kuching have a distinct breeding season, often correlated with the *landas*. Studies of the breeding seasons of animals under conditions such as these can be extremely interesting in revealing the sensitivity of animals to extremely slight seasonal environmental changes in daylength, rainfall, temperature, etc.

Such a study has been made of the frog *Rana erythraea*, a species with a wide distribution in eastern Asia, which is extremely common around Kuching. In Borneo it is only found in artificial waters, marshes, ditches, and ponds close to the human habitations. The study was made by Robert F. Inger, a long time associate of the Sarawak Museum, and Bernard Greenberg, in collaboration with the Sarawak Museum, and the results of the study were published in the January, 1963 issue of *Physiological Zoology*. (An American Journal).

Every month between July, 1957 and June, 1958. Museum Collectors gathered a sample of 40 frogs from close around Kuching. Very small and obviously juvenile specimens were discarded but otherwise the first 40 frogs seen each month by the collectors were taken preserved in formalin, and sent to America. There Dr. Inger and Dr. Greenberg at Chicago made a study of the testes of the males and ovaries of the females (primary sex characters), and of the secondary sex characters (all other characters in which the two sexes differ) of the males.

Dr. Inger and Dr. Greenberg found that throughout the year all the males collected were sexually mature as judged by the presence of active sperm production in the testes and secondary sex characters. There was individual and monthly variation in the abundance of spermatozoa but in every month there were males apparently ready to breed and other that had apparently just finished breeding.

In frogs, and many other animals as well, the secondary sex characters of the males disappear completely after breeding in animals which have a sharply restricted breeding season. Males therefore often look just like females during the non-breeding season. For example, during the breeding season most male frogs have a glandular nuptial pad on their first finger and a humeral gland underneath the upper arm. Both characters disappear completely when breeding is finished. However, in the Kuching samples of *Rana erythraea* both these secondary sex characters were present in every male examined in every month, though in varying degree of development. There were two periods—September to October and again from April to May—when the average development of both characters was lower than at other times of the year. But neither period was related to any climatic factor, for example a period of low rainfall. The fact that the secondary sex characters of this frog do not disappear completely at any time supports the idea that there are some individuals ready to breed *at all times of the year*.

A similar state of affairs was found in the females.

The environment of Kuching is clearly suitable for the breeding of this frog at all times. Under conditions such as these the only possible advantage of a distinct and restricted breeding season would be to help in the finding of mates—obviously simpler if all individuals are ready to breed at one and the same time. It is possible that the Kuching environment is just too uniform to provide any periodic stimuli for the necessary synchronisation of physiological state and behaviour.

Dr. Inger and Dr. Greenberg suggest that this acyclic breeding pattern of *Rana erythraea* represents the characteristic behaviour of stocks from which most modern species of frogs arose. They suggest that the cyclic behaviour of species of temperate regions and of the *seasonal* tropic may be considered to have evolved later in time.

M.F.

A Sarawak-Malaysian Diary

SEPTEMBER

1st, Wednesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, while speaking at a ceremonial opening of the Padawan suspension bridge built by a detachment of 4 Squadron Malaysian Engineers at Senah Padawan, close to the border, praises the Malaysian and British troops for playing an active part in the rural development programme and salutes the people living in the border areas for their courage and determination, their loyalty and patriotism to the Nation.

Victims of the fire disaster at 21st Mile, Serian Road receive blankets, clothing, powdered milk and biscuits from the Red Cross at Kuching.

Two leaders of the Malaysian Solidarity Convention from Malaya—Dr. Lim Chong Eu of the United Democratic Party and Mr. C. V. Devan Nair of the People's Action Party, Malaya, arrive in Sibu for a two-day visit to meet local political leaders.

Mrs. Norah Meikle, wife of the Resident of Third Division and also the Assistant State Commissioner of the Girl Guide Association of Sarawak, has been awarded with the Beaver Award.

The Minister of State, Mr. Tajang Laing, has urged the people of Ulu Baram to be vigilant against internal subversion and external aggression and report any suspicious movements in their areas to the nearest Government official.

Two Indonesian piston-engined aircraft cross the Sarawak border and machine-gun an undefended Kelabit settlement on the Bario Plateau, 350 miles east of Kuching. The attack is made upon the tiny village of Pa Umor, four miles inside the Fourth Division.

Mr. Khoo Peng Loong, Chairman of the Sibu Urban District Council at a buffet party given by the SUDC in honour of the two leaders of the Malaysian Solidarity Convention from Malaya, Dr. Lim Chong Eu and Mr. C. V. Devan Nair says the key to a prosperous and peaceful nation will come by each one of us shouldering our part to defend the parliamentary democracy to work for a Malaysian Malaysia under the wise leadership of the Malaysian Solidarity Convention.

2nd, Thursday

Two Malayan Opposition leaders—Mr. Devan Nair, Secretary-General of Malaysian Peoples Action Party and Dr. Lim Chong Eu of the United Democratic Party, who have just concluded a two-day fact-finding mission to Sarawak on Singapore's eviction from Malaysia stress of great and urgent need to restore full confidence to the people of Sarawak following Singapore's eviction from the Federation of Malaysia.

The Minister for Land and Mineral Resources, Penghulu Francis Umpau, who is on a four-day tour of the Fourth Division, at an all community reception given in his honour, warns the people of Tatau, Fourth Division, to be on guard against attempts by communists to break racial harmony and consequently to take over this country.

A spokesman of the Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce says that the Chamber has already received a reply regarding the clearance of fresh vegetables and fruits from ships arriving in Kuching, from the Kuching Port Authority. He also says that the Chamber is happy at the due consideration given to the matter which would not only save goods from deteriorating but also help stabilise supply and prices in the market.

Security Forces guarding the Lundu sector of Sarawak's First Division, fight a fierce battle with Indonesian guerillas and inflict very heavy casualties on the enemy. The battle takes place near the border area of Lundu District, 75 miles west of Kuching. At least nine Indonesian raiders are known to have been killed in the fighting. Two members of the Security Forces are reported missing.

Youth leaders from Malaya, Singapore and Sabah who recently attended the Pan-Malaysian Youth Conference organised by prominent youth organisations in Sarawak say that they are very impressed by the efficiency and co-operation of youth leaders in Sarawak.

3rd, Friday

Mr. Charles Linang, a SUPP member of Council Negri, following reports that he has caused disunity among the SUPP members denies having given thought to such motives and says that he would work wholeheartedly with leaders of the SUPP in a bid for better understanding and co-operation among members of the Party.

The National Defence Fund now stands at $380,991.49.

The Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, has sent a cheque for $2,000 and a personal letter of condolence to the widow of Mr. Chin Sai Khen, an Information Field Officer killed in Kuching recently. The money is from the National Patriotic Fund.

The annual contest for Miss Golden Voice (Sarawak) is held at the P & T Department recreation hall. This year's winner is Miss Sarbanun Marican who will travel to Kuala Lumpur to compete in the Miss Golden Voice (Malaysia) Contest.

A strong gale has destroyed five door of the 12-door longhouse, Rumah Lembang at Nanga Bua, Oya at Mukah District in the Third Division.

Native businessmen in the First Division meet to establish an interim committee for the Native Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. L. Danson, widow of the fifth Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, dies in Australia.

4th, Saturday

The Minister of Welfare, Youth and Culture, Abang Othman bin Abang Moasili, declares open the Seri Berjaya Fair at Kampong Jawa Road.

One of the two missing soldiers lost in the deep jungles of Lundu area in Sarawak's First Division last Thursday after a fierce battle with Indonesian raiders, is found to-day and the other one was found yesterday.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, describes the latest Indonesian air attack on a remote undefended Kelabit settlement as a "new phase" in Indonesia's efforts to crush Malaysia and warns that all precautions are being taken to guard these border people and Royal Air Force jets are keeping a constant vigil over the border.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, at the ceremonial opening of the International Food Fair, praises the joint effort of the various Kuching organisations-charitable, social, religious and educational in a bid to raise funds for the Sarawak Society for the Blind through the International Food Fair.

The display of the National Language books at the Sarawak Teachers' Centre, Rock Road, Kuching ends.

All Sarawak police operations have been stepped up and geared into force to meet the combined might of the Indonesian/Communist machinations in the State, aimed at creating internal incidents. During the past week, police have achieved a number of successes against the Communists and have arrested a total of 19 suspects throughout the State. Nine of the arrests are made in Kuching town area.

The Secretary of the Masjid Fund Drive Committee, Inche Jally Hasanuddin states that Muslim students of the Batu Lintang Training College went without their usual pocket-money for one whole month in August so that they could donate substantially to the Masjid Besar Fund.

A curfew breaker in the Serian District is shot dead.

5th, Sunday

The Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak arrives in Sabah to reassure people that the Central Government would always stand by the peoples of Sabah and Sarawak and political parties in Sabah pledge their support for Malaysia, and express their determination to stay in the Federation.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, presents a Sarawak Shield to the Second Green Jackets of the King's Royal Rifle Corps at the Central Padang.

6th, Monday

Members of 3rd Batallion Royal Malay Regiment are feted at a farewell dinned given in their honour by the Malayu Melanau Association, Sibu.

Three accidents involving military vehicles occur within one hour and over a space of nine miles on the Kuching/Serian Road, between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The Bishop of Kuching, the Right Rev. Nicholas Allenby, has appointed the Reverend Michael Lim Hong Chin to be a Canon of St. Thomas's Cathedral.

The Acting Director of Agriculture presents certificates to ten poultry farmers who has completed a ten-week training course at Semongok Poultry Training Centre.

The latest issue of the Farmers Bulletin discloses that the price of good quality copra has remained high for the last six months and coconut gardeners are getting a good income from producing copra.

Sarawak exported 54,966 tons of round timber and 14,466 tons of sawn timber in June this year. These bring the total to date (January to June) to 265,554 tons of round timber and 107,578 tons of sawn timber exported.

7th, Tuesday

The British High Commissioner to Malaysia, Lord Head, accompanied by Lady Head and the new Deputy High Commissioner to Eastern Malaysia, Mr. F. W. Marten, arrive in Kuching.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, leaves by air for Singapore to attend a meeting of the University of Singapore Council tomorrow.

The Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili, declares open Simunjan Secondary School at Simunjan, First Division.

Sabah's Minister for Social Welfare, Dato Mohamed Yassin, says that the Borneo states plan to establish separate squads to counter Indonesian aggression.

A 150-foot bridge across Sungei Bata at Kampong Rejang, Sarikei District, Third Division, is declared open by the Resident, Mr. A. R. Meikle.

The Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili, declares open the new $66,000 Lower Sadong District Council Office in Simunjan. At the opening ceremony, the Minister declares that the democratic system of our Local Government and the success we have achieved through its machinery is the envy of our enemies both within and without Sarawak.

Mr. A. F. R. Griffin, C.M.G., former Resident, Third Division, dies in U.K. following a major operation.

8th, Wednesday

More than 200 people from three Dayak kampongs near Serian in the First Division attend a civics assembly course organised by the Field Officers of the Malaysian Information Services.

The newly appointed British Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Marten says to the press that the defence of Eastern Malaysia and Malaysia as a whole would be still the same and there will be no change in the British Government's policy in view of the secession of Singapore from Malaysia. The long standing agreement with Malaysia and Britain regarding the defence object would still be the same.

The Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili, who is now on tour on Simunjan District, declares open a concrete footpath at Kampong Pendam is Simunjan.

Construction of a row of four shophouses with the perimeter of the residential area at Mile 21 of the Kuching/Serian Road begins. Government subsidises the construction of the shophouses and has given each of the proprietors a sum of $1,000 to carry on their business.

The Import and Export Control Officer, Sarawak announces that as from tomorrow, September 9, 1965 the importation of articles made plastic as defined in Tariff Codes 893201 and 893209 is subject to restriction and imports of such goods will be permitted against specific licences obtainable from his Rock Road Office in the Round Tower, Kuching. Importers desirous of import licences must produce to the Import/Export Control Office their 1964 import performance.

The Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili, while speaking at the opening ceremony of a quarter-mile long concrete footpath and 11 small bridges at Kampong Sabangan, reminds the people of the Simunjan District of the vital importance of "Gotong Royong" at this stage of our nation's development.

Sibu Historical Association is formed. The election of office bearers for the year 1965/66 takes place during its first meeting held at the Methodist Secondary School. Mr. R. B. S. McCormick is elected President, while Miss Xavier the Vice President. Editor/Archivist is Mrs. Purnell, Secretary Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Cooper.

The Director of Public Affairs, East West Centre, Hawaii, U.S.A., Mrs. Meg Thompson, arrives in Kuching for a two-day visit.

9th, Thursday

Inche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, Minister for Works and Communications has impressed upon the various races in Bintulu, their duty to build inter-racial understanding, and the building of a United Malaysian Race, during his three-day visit there.

Lieutenant Colonel, Ismail Ibrahim of the Third Battalion Royal Malayan Regiment presents a shield to the Assistant Curator of the Museum, Mr. Benedict Sandin at the premises of the Meseum.

Schools supervisor, Wan Zainal Abidin bin Tuanku Haji Ahmad dies at Kampong Moyan near Sambir, First Division.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, pays a short visit to Sandakan and stresses that Malaysia belongs to every loyal citizen, irrespective of his racial origin or religion.

A police spokesman confirms that four Ibans are arrested in connection with the case of counterfeit coins and Malaysian dollars notes. According to reports, the arrests are made by members of the Sarawak Constabulary Field Force at the 4th Milestone, Sibu/Oya Road.

10th, Friday

Mr. Ong Kee Hui, one of the leaders of the Malaysia Solidarity Convention in Sarawak says at a press conference that a proposal is to be made whereby the Alliance Parties could join an all-party conference to consider Sarawak's position in Malaysia.

Four hundred dollars worth of food and cakes to commemorate the Moon Festival have been sent to political detainees by the Sarawak United People's Party.

The Ministry of Communications and Works has announced that the new District Office at Bau, was completed in June 21, 1965, and handed over to the District Officer, Bau, on August 1, 1965.

Lim Khiok Seng is champion in the Men's Singles (Final) of the State, 1965 Annual Open Badminton Championships while Sim Lui Kheng in the Ladies' Singles. The Men's Doubles go to Sim Hiok Kheng and Richard Leong and the Ladies' Doubles go to Leong Hui Cheng and Lucy Ho.

The Assistant District Officer, Binatang, Abang Sulaiman declares open a new agricultural office at the Meradong Land Development Scheme between Sarikei and Binatang Districts.

In a reserved judgment delivered in the Kuching High Court, in the case of (DR.) M. N. Guha Majumder V. the Attorney-General of Sarawak, Mr. Justice Lee Hun Hoe rules that Dr. Majumder (now Divisional Medical Officer, Third Division) is eligible for designation as a "Designated Officer" within the meaning of that phrase as defined in the schedule to the overseas service ordinance. The plaintiff is also awarded costs of the action on the higher scale.

11th, Saturday

The new Chief Justice, Mr. Justice P. E. H. Pike takes his oath of office at a ceremony in the High Court, Kuching. Members of the Bar and Senior Government officials are among those invited to attend the ceremony and Mr. Justice E. R. Harley, Senior Puisne Judge, presides.

The Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili presents the Beaver Award to the Assistant State Commissioner of Girl Guides, Mrs. Norah Meikle, in the presence of a large number of guests and Girl Guides.

A senior police spokesman states at a weekly police press conference that it has been determined that the recent internal CCO incidents is aimed at causing an armed revolution in the State of Sarawak to overthrow the Government and deplace it with a Communist regime. He says that the Security Forces have spotted this move and all operations aimed at disrupting the CCO subversive activities has been stepped up considerably.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan, the Federal Minister for Social Welfare, Youth and Culture, states that the Federal Ministry for Social Welfare, Youth and Culture is considering extension of Social Welfare Lottery to both Sabah and Sarawak with the view to boost the national economy.

A Security Forces spokesman says that a small Security Forces ambush party engaged and kills one enemy soldier seen about 30 yards from their position on Malaysia East Sebatik. The body of the enemy is covered with a Russian-made sub-machine gun.

Miss Sarbanun Marican of the Post and Telecommunications Department, Sarawak, is chosen Miss Golden Voice of Malaysia, 1965.

J. K. Douglas of Sibu wins "Mr. Sarawak" Title in the first weight-lifting and bodybuilding championship contests held at the Festival Fair Ground, Padungan Gardens which started last night.

The staff of the Inland Revenue Department gives a farewell dinner party for Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Wilson. Mr. Wilson, who has been Commissioner of Inland Revenue since November, 1962 leaves Sarawak on Thursday, on leave prior to retirement.

12th, Sunday

The President of the Persatuan Pemuda Melayu Insaf (PPMI) Inche Dawi Abdul Rahman when declaring open the PPMI's annual table-tennis championships held in the premises of Sekolah Ra'ayat Jalan Haji Bolhassan in Kuching tells Malay youths not to waste their free time but to take an interest in any sport to occupy themselves when they are free.

Teo Ah Soh dies in the General Hospital of head injuries received in an attack at a cockpit at Sekama Road. Three Chinese youths-Sim Teck Boo, 22, Kho Tai Soon, 20, and Tan Chet Min, 22, are arrested in connection with the assault.

13th, Monday

It is learnt that the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has reappointed Senator Andrew Jika Landau to be the Dewan Negara for another six-year term with effect from September 1, 1965.

The Administrative Secretary of the Sarawak Federation of Women's Institutes, Che Rugayah Majid, says that the Sarawak Federation of Women's Institutes has formed a Committee to organise the collection of reading material for the use of members of Security Forces, especially those lying wounded in hospital.

Many prominent members of the Muslim community in Kuching, tell Muslims throughout the state not to sell their property even if they desperately want to go to Mecca. This is not a good practice because in many cases it would lead economic ruin of many Muslims.

The Minister of State, Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu who is now on a four-day visit to the Lower Rejang area, declares open a $3,000—three-quarter mile long footpath, constructed by the people of Kampong Serdeng, Binatang District, Third Division.

14th, Tuesday

The Yang Di-Pertuan Agong has appointed Tun Abang Haji Openg, the Governor of Sarawak, to serve as Head of State of Sarawak for another four-year term.

The Minister for Communications and Works, Inche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, who is leaving Kuching for Kuala Lumpur on his way to the United Nations in New York, issues the statement that he hopes to be able to strike acquaintance with our Afro-Asian friends in New York and help them to get a clearer picture of what is going on in Malaysia, particularly in Sarawak.

The Malaysian Minister of Welfare Services, Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid, who is Chairman of Malaysian Red Cross Society Council, pays a visit to the Sarawak Branch Headquarter in Kuching. He praises the "magnificent humanitarian efforts of the Red Cross in its endeavour to send relief to victims of disasters. The Minister also visits the Anti-Tuberculosis Accociation of Sarawak (ATAS) clinic and the Hun Nam Siang Tng Benevolent Society at Sekama Road, Kuching.

The National Defence Fund now stands at $381,955.49.

The latest figure for the Masjid Fund is estimated to be about $132,000.00.

Two major belian bridges on the Kampong Sudoh/Saga minor road each costing about $2,000 have been completed under the current five-year Plan, one spanning the Sungei Selipau and the other Sungei Pati Besar. They are built on a self-help basis.

The 'Chin Chew' of the motor vessel, *Lam Ann*, is fined a sum of $100 for carrying excessive passengers on June 17, this year.

A number of people interviewed have expressed disgust over the photographs depicting native belles in topless attire, being on sale in the various towns in the State. They feel that the scale of photographs tend to create a wrong impression of the natives in the State and that tourists visiting Sarawak have in mind that these 'belles' in topless dress are seen in towns.

15th, Wednesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, in a radio broadcast refutes the lies which has been broadcast from Radio Pontianak by a Memaloh which also identifies itself as Keling Panggau. The Chief Minister particularly refers to the broadcast on September 9 in which Keling Panggau alleged that Dato Ningkan had resigned as Chief Minister of Sarawak because of crisis and riots in the State. In his message, the Chief Minister goes at length to tell the people of Indonesia about the conditions of living in Sarawak as compared with that in Indonesia, about the freedom which individuals in Malaysia enjoy and of the progress being made generally in all fields.

The Tuan Muda, Mr. Bertram Brooke, passes away peacefully in Argyll, Scotland.

Dr. Shirle Gordon, Secretary of the Malaysian Sociological Research Institute presents some valuable books of sociological studies on Malaysia to Sarawak secondary schools.

A group of five Malayan Members of Parliament, Inche Sulaiman bin Bulon, Mr. Goh Chong Keat, Enche Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid, Mr. Lim Pee Hung and Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah arrived in Kuching by air for a six-day visit at the invitation of the Sarawak Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The Pepper Agronomy section of the Department of Agriculture has trained two men from the Marianas Islands, a U.N. Trust Territory in the Pacific, about 1,500 miles east of the Philippines. The men, Mr. Silas Henry and Mr. Louis Nakamura, who arrived in Sarawak in November, 1964 underwent a ten months' course of training.

Two hundred people have been made homeless and about $10,000 worth of property have been lost in a fire which guts a 27-door longhouse in the Fourth Division. The longhouse is Rumah Bagol of Sungei Manong, Upper Niah. No casualties have been reported.

Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Anu, a Minister of State, at Matu, Third Division, states that Sarawak's rural dwellers are fast realising the benefits of self-help (gotong royong) and co-operation with one another to raise their living standards.

16th, Thursday

The Governor of Sarawak, Tun Abang Haji Openg, is formally installed as Governor for the second term when he is sworn in by the Chief Justice, Mr. P. E. H. Pike, at a colourful ceremony, at the Astana.

The Federal Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Jawi, upon his arrival at Kuching airport states that the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives has considered provision of an estimated $116 million for the development of Sarawak in the Agricultural sector.

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong has reappointed Senator William Tan to be a member of the Dewan Negara for another six-year term as from September 1, 1965.

Mrs. Shirin Fozdar, prominent social worker in South East Asia and champion of women's rights as well as founder of Singapore Council of Women (responsible for the Monogamous Marriage Bill in Singapore) and Inter-national Bahai lecturer and writer, is in Kuching on a short visit for a family reunion with her sons, Dr. John Fozdar and his family, who are residents of Kuching, as well as Mr. Jamshed Fazdar, who just arrives from Saigon, Vietnam, as well as Mr. Minoo Fozdar, who comes in from Brunei.

Dr. H. M. Burkhill, the Director of Botanical Garden, Singapore is in Kuching to advise the Kuching Municipal Council on aspects of public garden and park planning at a special request of the KMC.

Mr. Lim Kim Seng, the Secretary-General of the First Divisional Trade Union Congress, says that the Federal Government's decision to lift the ban on strikes by civil servants and those in the essential services of the private sector is considerate and gratifying.

The Commanding Officer of the 3rd Bn. Royal Malay Regiment, Lt. Col. Ismail Ibrahim distributes gifts to the aged people at the Sibu Benevolent Society's Home for the Aged and the Masjid Besar.

17th, Friday

It is announced that the Supp branch at Sarikei (and its sub-branch at Jakar) has been proscribed by the Federal Secretary under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations.

The Malaysian Premier, Tengku Abdul Rahman, warns newly-independent Singapore against trying to make friends with Indonesia.

Balloting for house sites in the three new villages which Government has earmarked for permanent settlement of the people who are now in the residential sectors of the controlled area, at Kuching/Serian Road, begins.

Four officers of National Productivity Centre in Kuala Lumpur are now in Kuching to conduct training courses on productivity techniques.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives has proposed to introduce buffalo sawah-system scheme in Sarawak.

The extension of subscriber trunk dialling facilities at Sibu and Binatang exchanges commences.

The Ministry of Communications and Works announces that under the current Development Plan a new Class II quarter has been completed at Luak Experimental Station Miri, and handed over to the Agricultural Department. The timber building is constructed at a cost of $45,111, and the work is supervised by the Fourth Divisional Organisation of the Public Works Department.

18th, Saturday

The Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. R. T. M. Henry, at his weekly conference announces that a total of fourteen communist suspects in First, Second and Third Divisions of Sarawak, seven in First, five in Second, two in Third, thirteen Chinese and one non-Chinese, were arrested last week.

Fire victims of two Land Dayak houses which were gutted by fire last Staturday at Kampong Quop five miles inside from Mile 10 of the Kuching/Serian Road, receive financial and material donations from Government.

A block of new Government Offices, together with 12 car shelters, have been completed at Limbang, Fifth Division, under the Development Plan.

A group of 16 Canadian volunteers arrive in Kuching to serve in Sarawak.

The Kuching Civil Defence Club is formed and holds its first Annual General Meeting. Mr. Terence Janting is elected President and Inche Ali Haji Abdul Rahman Vice-President.

19th, Sunday

Prominent trade union leaders representing government and 'essential services' employees warn against taking advantage of the recent lift on the strike ban.

The Federal Minister of Agricultural and Co-operatives, Tuan Haji Mohamad Ghazali bin Haji Jawi, who is touring the Third Division, at a reception given by various communities in Kapit, calls on all races in Sarawak to be more united and work closely to help the Central Government make Malaysia a happy and prosperous Nation.

The Malaysian Red Cross Sarawak Branch has sent clothings and blankets to the victims of two Land Dayak houses which were gutted by fire last Saturday at Kampong Quop, five miles inside from Mile 10, Penrissen Road.

20th, Monday

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong, declares open a Supervisory and Management Training Course at the Civil Service Training Centre. Seventy executives representing various commercial, industrial, and Government organisations are attending the courses. In declaring the Course open, Mr. Wong describes this first Course of its kind ever to be conducted in Sarawak as a momentous and important occasion.

Mr. Stephen Yong, Secretary-General of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party, asks the Alliance State Government to go to the two banned branches, see and ask the people there whether they are used by the Clandestine Communist Organisation,—or if not it would be wise for Government to prove to the people how the two branches infiltrated and made use of by the Communists, or call for a Commission of Enquiry on such matter.

The Sarawak Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce has sent on behalf of its members to the Minister of Finance a petition advocating for the abolition or modification of the tax under the Turn-Over Tax Act, according to reliable sources. It is supported with 1,357 signatures from members throughout Sarawak.

More than 200 people attend a Civics Assembly course at Kampong Lintang in Simunjan District, First Division which is declared open by the District Officer, Mr. Amin bin Haji Satem.

The Governor, Tun Abang Haji Openg, has received more messages of congratulation on his appointment by His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for a further period of four years. Among the many messages received from individuals and organisations are those from District Councils, Residents and Administrative Officers throughout the State pledging the peoples' support to the Governor and expressing loyalty to Malaysia and the King.

Third District Officer, Kuching, Wan Ali bin Tuanku Ibrahim, warns the Land Dayaks of the Pinyowa area of the danger of fire during this dry spell.

A 24-doors longhouse of Rumah, Taboh, Pulau Raya, Kapit is completely gutted by fire. 129 persons are made homeless and total loss of property is estimated to be $15,000.

It is learnt from the Hon. Secretary of the Sarawak Society for the Blind, Mrs. K. Reddi, that over four thousand dollars is raised for the Society at the International Fair held at the Sarawak Union recently.

21st, Tuesday

In the Federal Capital, the Sultan of Trenggau signs the proclamation of assumption of office as the nation's new Yang Di-Pertuan Agong. The Sultan of Kedah is also sworn in at the same ceremony as the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

Prominent youth leaders throughout the state are very happy over the recent decision of the Central Government to build a youth centre in all the state capitals of the Federation.

The Federal Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Jawi, speaking to newsmen at Kuching airport on his way to Sabah, says that he is satisfied with the agricultural progress in Sarawak, particularly in the First Division.

The Federal Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Tuan Haji Ghazali bin Jawi, speaking to newsmen at Sibu airport before leaving for Kuching enroute to Jesselton, says that the development of Sarawak depends not entirely on finance but on qualified engineers, agricultural officers and others to implement development projects.

The ten visiting British Members of Parliament are guests of honour at a reception given by the Sarawak Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

22nd, Wednesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, who is replying to a protest by the Secretary-General of the Sarawak United People's Party, Mr. Stephen Yong, about the banning of the Party's branch and its sub-branch, stresses that Government's action in proscribing the Sarikei branch of the Sarawak United People's Party is in the interests of security and not from political motives.

The visiting British Members of Parliament call on the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong who briefs them on the current political situation and development of the state. They tell Mr. Wong that they are deeply impressed with what they have seen in the country. To mark their visit here, the Deputy Chief Minister presents each of them with the Sarawak necktie.

The Governor, Tuan Abang Haji Openg, his wife Toh Puan Hajjah Masniah and the Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, return from Kuala Lumpur after attending the swearing-in ceremony yesterday of the new Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Sultan Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Almarhum Sultan Zainal Abidin.

Two footpaths each about three miles long are recently completed at Kampong Gedong and Kampong Jaie in the Simunjan District under the Development Plan minor rural projects.

The Medical Officer at Miri, Fourth Division, advises people in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions to avoid travelling to Brunei is much as possible for two persons in Brunei Town have been found to have cholera.

It is announced that the curfew imposed recently in the Bau District is lifted but the curfew along the border will remain. A police spokesmen says that the security forces operation in the area has now been completed. Six arrests have been made.

23rd, Thursday

A large scale air and ground search which have been mounted for a missing helicopter on a flight from Lundu to Kuching on Monday night, has failed to find any trace of the aircraft which is now assumed to have crashed in a remote area. A Security Forces spokesman says that there were three persons on board the plane-the pilot, Sergeant Waghorn, and a soldier, whose name cannot yet be released as his next of kin has not yet been informed, and a Chinese youth Lai Luk Fo. Lai was a resident of Bagag in the Lundu area, and had been arrested during a security force operation in this area which has discovered a terrorist camp and supplies. Lai had been found in the camp and had been captured. Security Forces operations continue in the Lundu area aimed at locating the terrorist group.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, leaves Kuching on a six-day tour of Saribas in the Second Division.

The President of the Sarawak Teachers' Union, Mr. Ong Kee Peng, states that the Federal Minister for Education, Inche Khir bin Johari has made commendable move in his appeal to the Central Government that 'it is high time to make six years free primary education in Malaysia compulsory'.

Mr. Stephen K. T. Yong, tthe Secretary-General of the Sarawak United People's Party, who is commenting on the statement of the Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan that action taken by Government is in the interests of security and not for political motives, has again made a call to the Government to hold a Commission of Enquiry 'to prove how so-called communists have made use of the Party's Sarikei branch.'

Dr. Chong Chun Hian, Assistant Director of Medical Services, who was awarded a World Health Organisation Fellowship in June last year has returned to Kuching after spending twelve months in U.S.A.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong, leaves Kuching for Limbang in connection with the official opening of the new Nanga Medamit Dispensary and the Malayan Bank Limited (Limbang Branch).

24th, Friday

Mr. Manson Toynbee, Canadian Colombo Plan teacher, donates $2,000 to establish an endowed annual bursary for a pupil of Baram District attending the Sixth Form at Tanjong Lobang School.

Amidst the bustling noise of construction units at the 21st Mile Residential Part in the Controlled Area, owners of the shophouses which were burnt down recently have already set up new business. Realising the sudden misfortune that has been fallen upon them, Government makes an advance of $1,000 to each of the owners.

Employees of the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation affected in the 'New Verification of Salary' are to receive 9-month arrears either at the end of this month or next month. Both Union and Management have agreed that payment of arrears from January to September this year, should be made to the employees under the new 'Salary Review' agreement.

Statistics just released by the Department of Statistics, Sarawak show that the total value of Sarawak's external trade for the month of July, 1965 amounted to $81.52 million. This was $9.82 million more than the total of $70.92 million for the corresponding period of 1964.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong, when he declares open the Malayan Banking Limited at Limbang states that the Sarawak Government is anxious over the development of the State as a whole, and this includes Limbang which has, in many ways, benefitted from the Development Plan after Malaysia. Limbang has already benefitted from a new road, a new Government Office and regular air service.

25th, Saturday

The Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. R. T. M. Henry, at his week news conference at Kuching states that as a result of co-operation from the people of Bau District, the Security Forces operating in the area continue to score successes against the low grade communist militant activity.

His Excellency the Governor, Tun Abang Haji Openg, presents the King's Scout Certificate to Mr. Philip Ting, 19, a student of St. Joseph's School, Kuching at a simple ceremony at the Astana. Present at the ceremony is the State's Chief Commissioner of Boy Scouts, Mr. Kong Yu Siong, and 50 scouts from various Scout Troops in Kuching District.

A police spokesman confirms that the death of a man and a women at Song Kheng Hai Ground, last Tuesday is classified as murder and suicide. He describes the crime as the 'drama of crime world during the week.'

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, who is speaking at a reception given in his honour at the Saribas District Council by councillors and staff, stresses the need for concrete efforts in stamping out communist elements from our society. He says that we must do everything possible to prevent the spread of communism from Indonesia or China.

Two Japanese bankers, Messrs. Takeo Sakauchi and Teruchika Hagihaka who arrived in Kuching last night from the North, say that they are impressed on how banking business is managed here.

The National Defence Fund now stands at $382,631.50.

Two officer pilots and three airmen in a Royal Air Force Whirlwind helicopter which is in a routine mission are killed when the aircraft crashes into a rugged jungle in the First Division, south-east of Kuching. The cause of the crash is not yet known.

The Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Jugah who is speaking at Rumah Lassat, Lower Rejang, which he visits, appeals to all Ibans to unite and 'bergulai' (live in harmony) with other races for the sake of progress.

26th, Sunday

The Thai Consul-General stationed in Singapore, Mr. Payong Chutikul pays a courtesy call on the Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili at the office of the Chief Minister.

Toh Puan Hajjah Masniah, wife of the Governor of Sarawak, has consented to be Patron again of the Kuching Women's Home Welfare Association, with effect from September, 1965.

A Minister of State, Mr. Tajang Laing, when declaring open a $51,000 static dispensary at Long Linau, Upper Belaga in the Third Division, states that Hospital Assistant in the Ulu should not only treat diseases but explain to the people their causes and how to prevent them.

The Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Tuan Haji Ghazali Jawi, on his return to Kuala Lumpur after ten-day tour of Sabah and Sarawak, announces that about one hundred and forty million dollars ($140,000,000) is to be spent on development projects in Sabah and Sarawak in the next five years.

27th, Monday

The Minister of Agriculture, and Forestry, Mr. Teo Kui Seng, states that Malaysia will benefit in the

Agricultural Development from the World Bank $135 million loan made by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives.

The grand totals of round and sawn timber exported from January to July are over 320,000 and nearly 125,000 tons respectively.

A retired engineer, Mr. Edward Howell, with he help of the people of Batang Lupar District, has diverted the flow of Sabu River, making available water for irrigation to farmers in the area.

The Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Temenggong Jugah, returns to the Capital upon completion of a four-day official tour of the Third Division.

A new local council school has been recently completed at the Pandaruan Regrouping Scheme in the Fifth Division. The building was completed in August, 1965 with the aid of a grant of $15,000 from the Education Department and $10,000 from the Ministry of National and Rural Development.

Inche Ibrahim bin Ali, President of the PWD Workers' Union, calls for a Whitely Council for Sarawak. He says that it is necessary to give workers an adequate voice in negotiations on pay and working conditions.

28th, Tuesday

The Director of Chinese Muslim Association of the Republic of China, Haji Suleyman Pai Chien-min, pays a courtesy call on His Excellency the Governor, Tun Abang Haji Openg. Haji Suleyman, who is an Executive Director of the Sino-Malaysian Cultural and Economic Association of the Republic of China is now on a tour of Malaysia and South East Asia visiting students who have received education in Taiwan, and other Muslim peoples of the various countries.

Mr. Acker Bilk and his paramount jazz band are currently performing for British troops in the Borneo States.

The Secretary of the Kuching Municipal, Mr. Tan Nyit Chin discloses that Zebra crossing is not the right answer to the alleviation of pedestrians' problems on the road at present. He says what had happened in the pass was that many people ignored the Zebra Crossing as a result of which it had to be abandoned.

Penghulu Laja anak Sentu and Councillor Adit anak Angking have been elected Penghulus of Katibas, Song and Batang Rejang respectively.

29th, Wednesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, says at the end of his six-day tour of the Saribas District that the people's support for the State Government and Malaysia has left no room for doubt. Commenting on the trip, he says that he is very pleased indeed with what he has been in the Saribas District.

The Medical Department announces that following the recent cholera outbreak in Brunei, there has been one confirmed case and five suspected cases of the disease in the Limbang District of the Fifth Division.

The Melanau community in Sarawak's Third Division have formed a new political party to fight for its rights and privileges in the State. The Party which is multi-racial and the eighth in Sarawak's political arena is called Tugau United Peoples' Party. Mr. Austin Druce has been elected Chairman of the Protem Executive Committee and Mr. Philip Atan the Secretary-General.

The Fourth Annual General Consultative Meeting between the Management and P.W.D. Workers Union, held at the K.R.D.C. Chambers is declared open by the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong, who is also acting Minister for Communications and Works.

The Minister for Local Government, Mr. Dunstan Endawie, declares open a one-day civics course attended by thirty community leaders from various kampongs in Bau District.

A new dispensary at the Skrang Development Scheme, near Simanggang, Second Division is officially declared open by Penghulu Tawi Sli, Chairman of the Batang Lupar District Council.

Mr. Ong Kee Hui, the President of the KMC discloses at a press conference that the Kuching Municipal Council has considered provision of an estimated $3.2 million to implement both its educational and non-educational projects in the next three years.

Social Welfare in Kuching has given $1,390 to the fire victims of Rumah Taboh, Pulau Raya, the 24-door longhouse which was gutted by fire on September 20.

30th, Thursday

Three teachers from the 17th Mile Serian Road, the principal of the Chinese Primary School and another teacher from the same school, and one teacher from the Min Chung Secondary School have been arrested by the police under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations.

The Director of Marine announces that the Marine Department's Hydrographic Unit in the converted survey launch M.L. *Rentis*, under Commander D. N. Penfold has just completed the survey of the Rejang between Sibu and Kanowit, a distance of 32 miles.

The Department of Agriculture recently successfully introduced two additional species of freshwater fish suitable for pond culture. They are the Ikan Pipi Merah (*Puntius orphiodes*) and Lampan Siam (*Puntius gonionotus*) introduced from Thailand by the Senior Assistant Fisheries Officer during his visit there in 1964.

The District Officer, Kanowit, Inche Sa'ad Hassan, urges rural people of the longhouses in the Kanowit District to help the Government to help them. The Government spends millions of dollars every year on Development Projects for the upliftment of the living standard of especially the rural population. The rural dwellers should therefore, not just sit back and wait but should instead get together and participate actively in every scheme which is being made available for them.

Haji Suleyman Pai Chien-min, the Director of Chinese Muslim Association of the Republic of China, states that the progress and high living in this country is not the real issue that face a young independent Sarawak, but the strong call for unity amongst all races is the beauty of it.

The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. Teo Kui Seng, who is on a day's visit to Limbang, declares open the new Kubong Agricultural Station.

More than 1,000 people from Sarikei District brave a heavy downpour to attend a live show staged by the Malaysian Information Services' drama group on the Sarikei Football Padang. The show directed by Mr. Poh Kheng Long, an Assistant Information Officer, Kuching, depicts how subversive elements who tried to carry on their nefarious activities were foiled by the efforts of loyal people.

LAI SIOK LEE

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Young & child	Returning from leave on 28.9.65.
Mrs. F. S. Walker	To join Mr. F. S. Walker on 8.10.1965.
Mr. & Mrs. A. R. G. Morrison	Returning from leave on 9.10.1965.
Mr. D. W. Guillan	Returning from leave on 12.10.65.
Mr. M. G. Hitchcox	Returning from leave on 12.10.65.
Dato G. A. T. Shaw	Returning from leave on 12.10.1965.
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Wilford & child	Returning from leave on 16.10.65.
Mr. & Mrs L. A. Wareham & two children	Returning from leave on 25.10.1965.

Arrivals

Mr. L. A. Wareham	Returning from leave on 25.10.1965.
Mrs. M. G. Hitchcox	To join Mr. M. G. Hitchcox on 30.10.1965.
Dr. E. A. Hardy	Returning from leave on 2.11.65.
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. R. Anderson & infant	Returning from leave on 2.11.65.

Departures

Mr. & Mrs. J. G Bennett	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement on 29.9.1965
Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Mcleod	Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on 4.10.1965.
Mrs. H. B. Sumner & daughter	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on 9.10.1965.
Mr. H. N. Basson	Proceeding to South Africa on leave prior to completion of contract on 10.10.65.
Dr. H. Wilkins	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on completion of contract on 13.10.1965.
Mr. F. C. Ware	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on completion of contract on 20.10.1965.
Mrs. H. M. J. Underhay	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on 28.10.1965.
Mr. L. J. Money	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 31.10.1965.
Miss W. A. B. Holland	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement on 2.11.1965.
Mr. & Mrs. H. B. Isherwood & 2 children	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 2.11.1965.
Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Harlow & 2 children	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement on 3.11.1965.

O and E

What is a missionary? The term is getting vague. The Peace Corps, for example, are in a sense all missionaries—for the American approach. I've only once in the past two decades of Borneo met a Mohammedan one, and that was between Ranau and Tomani in the then motorless centre of Sabah. He was riding on a pony, very fast. He came from Brunei and said he'd got "nowhere" with the (then) Dusuns. What would some people say, today, if Mohammedan missionaries started working all over the interior. Nothing? Or "Malay domination"? Whatever the answer, Malaysia seems only to have accelerated the efforts of Christian missionaries in both Sabah and Sarawak.

The other day I was in a long-house where three missionaries of different sects had been proselytising within one month—all its people still appear to be "pagan" (which means adhere to the traditional native culture and belief, presumably). What was the difference between the three? They knew one was a catholic, because they'd heard of his boss, Bishop Galvin, a man of great repute in the interior north, as a linguist, singer and humorist. But the one who made the most impression, religion apart, was described as,

> "He said he came from Australia. He talked the most, ate the most and had the least *barang*".

The small point of interest here, is that apparently anyone can *say* he's a missionary and start telling the people their beliefs are wrong and should be changed (by him). At least, the long-house people are not aware that such a man (occasionally a white woman, too) requires to carry any credential. He shows no clearance, no qualifications, as do those collecting taxes (instead of tithes), spraying, injecting, inspecting and dealing with other such matters much less significant than the human soul.

Well before the December 1962 rebellion an alleged missionary went all through the Sibuti—Bakong area of north Sarawak preaching that no Dayaks should join in any war or armed rising. This initially proved 100 per cent helpful to the Kadayans of Sibuti when they rose. The Dayaks stood by and did nothing—until Derrick Reddish and John Bagley came along. No one has ever been able to tell who this missionary was. He *said* he was a "Ba'hai". He certainly left some Ba'hai literature behind.

* * *

Some odd things are happening to the human race. One that is rather noticeable in these parts at present is the habit of somehow emphasising quantity by a curious form of reversed double-talk. To give the impression of strength or success or progress or whatever else you're after showing favourably, you report the statistics of the case at a number LOWER than the actual total—of dollars given, persons in attendance, party members, or what have you. To this you then add the little word *more*. On this system you cannot have 430 people supporting a cause. Such returns become:

> "more than 400".

Under no circumstances whatever is it permissible to have "less than 500"? Indeed, now that this atmosphere of moreness have been generated, to suggest anyone or anything that matters could be statistically supported by "less" than anything might seem derogatory. The exception, here, is a report on something not liked. That's different. Naturally a hostile group can be reported as having a meeting attended by "less than 500" people. There is an interesting quantum-line of thinking involved. If a hostile group has 451 support units, inevitably the report would be "less than 500" (emphasising the first word). But what if there are 401 units. Then it is almost folly to give it the prestige of the number 500; and to add "*much* less. . . ." begins to sound far-fetched, the soil of overstress such operations must avoid if they are not to devaluate their own currency. Of course, if the 401 units are favourable to your cause, then the picture is "more than 400". Under certain circumstances, it can even be argued that 400 itself is more than 400, as it obviously isn't the same as 399, which (grimly) is still only more than 300.

Thus the American Vietnamese news services claimed the other night that "more than 600" Victcong had been killed in an operation, and next day this had become "wiped out more than 700". Here *wipe out* adds a further strength. It's not enough to kill this particular brand of Asian, you have somehow to obliterate him for all immortality. The *Straits Times* before Malaysia Day this year had a three column story on rallies, shows and parties planned to celebrate the occasion. Here are a few extracts:

K.L.	— "more than 3,000 school children will take part in a rally".
	— "more than 300 V.I.P.S. are expected to attend" (P.M.'s evening buffet)
Penang	— "over 5,000 people are expected to attend a buffet dinner" (Chief Minister)
Seremban	— "more than 5,000 school children" (rally)
	— "a garden party for more than 4,000 guests" (Chief Minister)
Kelantan	— "more than 5,000 people will attend" (rally)
	— "more than 700 people will attend" (Chief Minister's evening party)
	— "more than 100 school children" (physical display)
Pahang	— "more than 800 guests have been invited" (Chief Minister's tea party)

These statements gain further from being not only imaginative but in this instance, purely speculative: the event had not then occured. Particularly pleasing is the bold statement that "more than 100 Kaum Ibu members will parade" in one place. But what if it rains the show out? Never say it. More subtle is a statement from Nibong Tebal: "more than 3,000 people are expected to attend a giant rally on the District Office padang at 8.30 a.m." It is easy (and proper) to visualise the D.O. of Nibong Tebal checking

that his mammoth has every hair in place, and jolly good luck to him too.

Radio Sarawak favours *over* rather more than more. The other night it carried this to a refined stage in referring to grants of funds for development projects, one after another. One was "over 5,800", the next "over 12,200".

* * *

Whatever happens and over propaganda's dead body, it is more than a source's life is worth even to say what the *exact* figures are, attested and counted. But who cares? It's a good game, while it lasts. The human race seem barely able, any longer, to face cold facts. Or, to be more exact, those who run its *public relations assume that they are no longer so able.* In the end, the ordinary bloke may grow weary of all this and go back to asking for plain, ungarbled "truth". By then, though, like the Orang Utan and the finer orchids, there mayn't be much left of the beautiful natural truth to salvage? Perhaps we need, indeed, a Conservation Board to preserve the value and meaning of words and figures, lest common sense be submerged by the great over-sell.

* * *

If more than one of my readers claims I exaggerate, I cannot help it. Such tendencies, human enough, are fully respectable and in official vogue in Malaysia today. In this little individual case, any such tendency has been factually exaggerated by spending somewhere around seventeen—or, to be sure, "better than fifteen" —of the last ninety-six months at, in, under and around the Niah Caves.

It's really very nearly *impossible* not to exaggerate the scale of life at Niah. And when you've done that, you presently find the statement was conservative, an under estimate. In fact, it would probably not be an exaggeration to say (and write) that if you took the whole of *all* the results of recent stone-age excavations in Malaya proper and elsewhere on the Asian mainland west to the Brahmaputra and north to the borders of China, and added them all together, they still would not exceed—in quantity, variety time-scale or interest—those from Niah on its East Malaysian own.

But this is only one aspect of Niah. From the point of view of numbers and the urge to enlarge, over emphasise, glorify, the far more impressive, even staggering Quantum here is in animal life. A previous writer, Mr. E. Banks, and a younger colleague, Lord Medway, both of whom made much study of the cave life, talk of the population of birds' nest swiftlets as up to 2,000,000. And Medway wrote a brilliant paper on "300,000 Bats" in the Great Cave. We have learned a good deal more in the six years since the last of the studies were made. On the basis of statistical evidence, demonstrably well based, the following can be regarded as a non-exaggerated up-to-date estimate of the main forms of larger life resident inside for the Niah Great Cave and related caves within that little speck on the map that is the Subis limestone formation. Figures are as at 15th October, 1965, for what that's worth:

4,000,000	Edible Nest Swiftlets
1,000,000	Mossy Nest Swiftlets
500,000	Bats (including 3 species not recorded by Medway, to make a total of 10).
1,000	Cave Geckos (a lizard found nowhere else in the world)
100	Cave Racers (a specialised cave snake)
10	Leopard Cats (cave floor scavengers)
6	Bat Hawks (wonderful falcons who take bats and swiftlets at dusk and dawn, not by day)
1	*Homo? sapiens.*

T.H.

NOVEMBER, 1965

CALENDAR				MOON PHASES	HIGH WATER			
ENGLISH		CHINESE	MUSLIM	☽ 1st First Quarter ○ 9th Full Moon ☾ 16th Last Quarter ● 23rd New Moon	KUCHING		MIRI	
Mon.	1	9	7	ALL SAINTS' DAY.	0918	2354	0146	—
Tues.	2	10	8	ALL SOULS' DAY.	1030	—	0218	—
Wed.	3	11	9	.....	0104	1210	0254	—
Th.	4	12	10	.....	0201	1336	0352	2329
Fri.	5	13	11	.....	0244	1439	0643	2259
Sat.	6	14	12	.....	0317	1528	0845	2249
SUN.	**7**	15	13	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	0348	1610	1006	2247
Mon.	8	16	14	.....	0417	1651	1121	2252
Tues.	9	17	15	.....	0445	1732	—	1240 2304
Wed.	10	18	16	.....	0515	1814	—	1428 2323
Th.	11	19	17	.....	0547	1859	—	2346
Fri.	12	20	18	.....	0620	1947	—	—
Sat.	13	21	19	.....	0658	2041	0015	—
SUN.	**14**	22	20	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	0742	2141	0048	—
Mon.	15	23	21	.....	0835	2246	0125	—
Tues.	16	24	22	.....	0944	2356	0207	—
Wed.	17	25	23	.....	1112	—	0257	—
Th.	18	26	24	.....	0102	1245	0417	2301
Fri.	19	27	25	.....	0200	1408	0708	2230
Sat.	20	28	26	.....	0247	1514	0917	2222
SUN.	**21**	29	27	LAST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. *Me'eraj Nabi*—The Assumption of the Prophet.	0329	1608	1055	2220
Mon.	22	30	28	.....	0405	1657	1235	2226
Tues.	23	1	29	1st day of the 11th Moon (30 days). Partial eclipse of the sun 1008—1342. This is visible as an anular eclipse in Jesselton.	0439	1742	—	2239
Wed.	24	2	30	.....	0512	1824	—	2259
Th.	25	3	1	1st day of *Sha'aban.*	0544	1906	—	2326
Fri.	26	4	2	.....	0617	1950	—	2355
Sat.	27	5	3	Sarawak Turf Club Races.	0650	2035	—	—
SUN.	**28**	6	4	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	0726	2122	0025	—
Mon.	29	7	5	.....	0805	2212	0055	—
Tues.	30	8	6	*St. Andrew.*	0855	2304	0126	—

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1965

Division	Station	Latitude N. ° ′	Longitude E. ° ′	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE FAHRENHEIT — Mean Temperature: 8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Maximum	Minimum	Absolute Extremes: Highest Maximum	Date	Lowest Minimum	Date	Lowest Maximum	Date	Highest Minimum	Date	Mean Relative Humidity (%) at 2 p.m.	RAINFALL: Total Inches	Most in a day Inches	Date	No. of days	Bright Sunshine Mean Hours
FIRST DIVISION	Kuching Airport	1° 29′	110° 20′	73.7	86.8	77.0	88.8	72.0	92.3	2	69.4	28	78.7	6	75.0	1	65	10.50	2.10	16	20	5.41
	Simunjan	1° 20′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.14	1.59	12	9	—
	Semongoh	1° 24′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.90	2.92	15	18	—
	Matang	1° 35′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.03	3.00	4	20	—
	Sungai China	1° 37′	110° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.92	3.00	4	23	—
	Talang2	1° 55′	109° 46′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.71	2.13	1	5	—
	Telok Assam	1° 43′	110° 27′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.68	1.26	20	21	—
	Serian	1° 10′	110° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.49	3.36	11	15	—
	Sematan	1° 48′	109° 46′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.53	3.47	20	15	—
	Batu Kitang	1° 27′	110° 13′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.70	3.00	16	20	—
	Dragon School	1° 17′	110° 25′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.15	1.61	16	8	—
SECOND DIVISION	Lubok Antu	1° 02′	111° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.60	4.42	25	10	—
	Lingga	1° 21′	111° 10′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.31	3.25	19	11	—
	Betong	1° 25′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.76	2.60	25	16	—
	Saratok	1° 44′	111° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.35	8.00	24	12	—
	Sebuyau	1° 31′	110° 53′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.55	1.06	19	15	—
	Pantu	1° 08′	111° 08′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.40	2.93	18	15	—
THIRD DIVISION	Sibu Airport	2° 30′	110° 30′	73.5	86.2	76.9	88.5	71.2	93.3	1	68.6	5	80.0	25	73.0	1	70	8.85	3.03	16	22	5.44
	Kapit	2° 00′	112° 56′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.18	2.63	24	20	—
	Daro	2° 30′	111° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.70	1.73	18	8	—
	Mukah Airfield	2° 54′	112° 06′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.84	0.81	21	11	—
	Sarikei	2° 07′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.41	4.30	25	19	—
	Song	2° 00′	112° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.81	1.28	24	12	—
	Kanowit	2° 06′	112° 09′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.60	4.45	25	20	—
FOURTH DIVISION	Bintulu Airfield	3° 10′	113° 02′	75.3	84.5	78.7	86.8	72.5	89.9	11	69.4	4	80.7	20	74.8	3	74	4.36	1.17	24	20	6.93
	Miri	4° 23′	113° 59′	77.0	86.0	81.0	88.4	73.4	92.2	5	71.4	27	82.7	12	76.0	1	73	5.09	0.94	13	16	6.89
	Lutong	4° 30′	114° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.78	1.24	25	15	—
	Marudi	4° 10′	114° 18′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.20	3.20	17	11	—
	Bekenu	4° 10′	113° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.91	0.92	13	10	—
	Tj. L. School	4° 20′	113° 55′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.34	1.85	14	20	—
	Niah	3° 52′	113° 42′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	1.37	14	8	—
FIFTH DIVISION	Lawas	4° 50′	115° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.28	2.68	20	14	—
	Limbang	4° 44′	115° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.89	2.45	16	20	—
	Sundar	4° 53′	115° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.16	3.10	19	12	—
	Lawas Airfield	4° 51′	115° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.99	2.00	20	19	—
	Ukong	4° 35′	114° 51′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.82	2.11	13	19	—

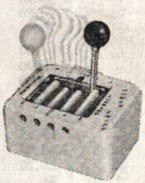
Kuching Market Price List

September, 1965

	Average
Rice—(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	—
Local, White, Milled	—
Siam White 100%	2.20
Siam A 5%	2.00
China Rice	1.60
Siam Broken Rice A1 Super	1.50
Rangoon	—
Sugar—(per kati)	
White Sugar	.25
Brown Sugar	.50
Nipah Sugar	.30
Salt—(per kati)	
Coarse	.10
Fine	.10
Nipah	1.20
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per kati	.30
Bread, per small loaf	.25
Bread, per large loaf	.45
Milk—(per tin)	
(*a*) Condensed	
(i) Liberty Brand	.65
(ii) Tea Pot	.65
(iii) Milk Maid	.70
(*b*) Local Fresh Milk	.80
Eggs—(each)	
Turtle	.10
Duck, fresh	.14
Duck, salted	.15
Fowl	.13
Edible Fats—(per lb.)	
Butter	2.20
Coconut Oil	1.00
Vegetable Oil	.93
Lard, No. 1	1.50
Lard, No. 2	.90
Ghee	2.20
Dripping	.80
Pork—(per kati)	
Lean, No. 1	3.40
Lean with Fat, No. 2	2.40
Fat	.90
Ribs	2.00
Beef—(per kati)	
Beef, steak	3.20
Beef, Curry meat	1.80
Buffalo, No. 1	3.20
Buffalo, Curry meat	1.80
Mutton, Australian	3.00
Mutton, Local	3.00
Poultry—(per kati)	
Capons	2.00
Chinese Cocks	2.00
Pullets	2.20
Chinese Hens	1.60
Dayak Fowls	1.80
Ducks	1.80
Muscovy	1.60
Cross-Breed	1.60
Geese	1.60
Fish—(per kati)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.40
Fresh Fish, No. 2	.90
Fresh Fish, No. 3	.50
Prawns, No. 1	1.60
Prawns, No. 2	.80
Crab, No. 1	1.20
Crab, No. 2	.80
Salted Fish, No. 1	2.40
Salted Fish, No. 2	1.10
Salted Fish, No. 3	.70
Vegetable—(per kati)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	.35
Bandong (Ubikayu)	.10
Bangkuang	.18
Bayam	.35

	Average
Vegetables—(per kati)—*Contd.*	
Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	.95
Changkok Manis	.40
Cucumber (Timun)	.30
Chillies, Red	.65
Chillies, Green	.50
Daun Bawang	.88
Ensahi Puteh	.45
Ensahi Besar	.45
Ensahi Bunga	.45
French beans	.68
Garlic, fresh	1.58
Ginger	.65
Kachang Panjang	.38
Kangkong Ayer	.30
Kangkong Roots	.40
Keladi Batawi	.15
Keladi China	.30
Ketola	.40
Keribang	.15
Kundor	.20
Labu	.20
Labu Duri	.33
Ladies Fingers	.33
Lettuce	.64
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.60
Lobak, salted	.50
Onions, Bombay	.30
Onions, small	.50
Potatoes, Imported	.35
Priak (Bitter Gourd)	.60
Sauerkraut, Imported	1.48
Sauerkraut, Local	.70
Tamarind (Buah Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	1.15
Trong (Brinjals)	.40
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	.90
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	.50
Tea—(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.30
Tea, Chinese	1.80
Coffee—(per kati)	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	2.00
Raw, No. 2	1.90
Powder (1st quality)	3.20
Fruits—(each)	
Pisang Umbun (per kati)	.15
Pisang Tandok	15–25
Nanas	20–1.00
Buah Betek (per kati)	.20
Sundries	
Bean curd (per piece)	.10
Bean cake, white (per piece)	.10
Bean cake, yellow (per piece)	.25
Blachan (per kati)	.70
Charcoal (per picul)	8.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	.20
Corned Beef (per tin)	1.20
Dried Prawn (per kati)	2.00–3.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.00
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	.20
Matches, Local (per box)	.05
Matches, imported (per box)	.10
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.95
Salmon (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.70
Bako Wood (per panchang)	25.00
Cigarettes	
Players (per packet of 10)	.50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	.40
Craven "A"	.50
White Eagle	.45
State Express (per tin)	2.85
Capstan (per packet of 10)	.45
State Express 555 (per packet of 10)	.55
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	·95





ONE LEVER gives you instant speed and direction control

With this big Allis-Chalmers HD-16 power shift crawler tractor, you get split-second speed and direction control . . . with all the feel of direct drive. Just a single control lever to do it all!

POWER COMES ON SMOOTHLY through two cushioning effects . . . exclusive Modulated Clutch, and a torque converter. No shock, no friction, no wear to vital clutch packs in the transmission, because transmission clutches are always fully engaged *before* engine torque is applied! That means less downtime, long maintenance-free life in all drive-train components.

MODULATED CLUTCH is designed to operate at partial engagement . . . gives the operator variable speed control by merely pulling the shift lever back to desired speed. In addition, optional Ground Speed Control, another Allis-Chalmers exclusive, lets your operator pre-select and set his working speed, then maintain this speed with or without load, up to full engine power. Fuel economy is better than ever!

These are just a few of the features that make this power shift HD-16 the most productive...the easiest-operating tractor...in its class. We can show you more! Also available: HD-16D Standard Drive and HD-16DC Torque Converter Drive.

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