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The Sarawak Gazette

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1965

Fore!

A good professional can teach a young man to hit a golf ball with a stick pretty near perfectly every time. So, at least, says Tony Lema. He ought to know. He won the American "Open" Championship in 1964 and a lot more since (well over $100,000.00, U.S. earned income in 1965).

What is impressive, here in Sarawak and all over Malaysia, is the way even quite elderly Malaysians are learning to hit that small ball with that thin stick effectively, even in the tropical sun. Indeed, apart from the mountain fresh-air, the main attraction of a holiday in Cameron Highlands is either to join in with (if you've enough *kwasa*) or watch these gentlemen, of all races, playing on the charming course there. Nearer home, the casual motorist on his way from Bahdrudin Barracks to Pig Lane (or vice versa) will notice, too, the remarkable new multi-racialism of the Sarawak Club's Kuching course, once almost a one-colour preserve.

This is a pleasant sight, indeed. What gives it a certain poignancy is that until very recently golf ranked with polo, cricket and rugger as an outsider's pastime in these parts. Polo, of course, is nearly as endemic as buffalo-stealing on the fair hills up in Sabah. Rugger has been uncertainly re-acclimatised in the last Kuching (and Sibu) decade too. Cricket, well based in Malaya and Singapore, has not caught on properly in Borneo, outside the areas of Shell's well-oiled sport, partly for lack of grounds, plus a climate that might make even Truman falter.

Now, golf has made the Malaysian big time. It is a "must" for politicians and high-level tycoons. Some of the nation's most delicate business is being done before the 18th hole; a lot more at the 19th and onward ....

What one would like to see, in Sarawak, is the game democratised and spread around a bit more. At present facilities are restricted. There are signs of it becoming rather an exclusive, "class" game. That is not, of course, at all the final effect politicians and other leaders can desire to have on the public image — the image of kicking off at Wembley or Rio (soccer) or throwing the first ball at Yankee Stadium (baseball) which various national top-shots faithfully observe. (Although it must in fairness be added that Europe's physical YES for a goalkeeper, President de Gaulle, seldom bends to such things).

The thing that seems most to have hurt tough-nut Alex Josey, — when expelled from Malaysia earlier this year — was that he'd been *at* a famous golf-dinner with the top people, including Tengku. To him — and he plays a fair game — this acceptance seemed to mean a kind of *carte blanche;* that is, that he could lift his ball from the rough and *not* count a stroke, whenever so inclined. Fortunately, perhaps, golf is not really a game which automatically makes people love each other. If anything, the reverse! But it gets them together concentrated on another common aim (that wee ball), outside themselves and indeed outside anything which can be readily interpreted as relevant to the modern world. We lately took four nomadic Punans, fresh from the remote interior, to watch the evening tee-time in Kuching. They stood for minutes, pulverised with astonishment. Just the same, next day we caught two of them pushing a stone around with a blowpipe in the back garden!

It would be good if there were golf-courses all over Sarawak. There is no other game — except fishing — which demands so varied a range of human virtues, from skill through patience to pity and sudden frenzy. Badminton, fine in its way, is a bit too decisive, too demanding. Golf is a slow sort of perpetual challenge, in which you match yourself or infinity, just as much as or more than you play a human, live opponent (even if he is a Federal Minister). And should the next headman at Balingian or Bario foozle a few at first, he may take heart from the nerves of Garry Player, now rated World Golfer No. 1. — ahead even of Tony Lema. In a recent Australian championship, Garry missed the ball entirely one stroke. Asked to comment on this apparent disaster, he laughed:

> "Why, its only the *third* time this year? I quite often do it!"

No doubt, like most champions — whether with mashie-niblick or ballot-box — player Player had his tongue in his cheek.

A thought, perhaps, for Sarawak Malaysians 1966: put not all thy faith in promises for 1968 but putt thou yet better than 1965. Over all, keep Sarawak senses of humour in the good times and bad: whether slicing, pulling, topping, or bunkered. There's always that 19th hole, even onto 1969? Long may the royal and ancient game continue, highland or low, played by peasant or dato.

* * *

The third article on Malaysia and the Commonwealth by Professor Winks will be published in the January Gazette.

* * *

Confrontation

1st Malaysia Rangers: Newsletter

No. 6 (May—August 65)

FOREWORD TO THE NEWSLETTER

This is probably the last letter we shall write before moving back to Sarawak and operations on the Border.

Our training is entering a final intensive phase and then we shall be ready for actual operations. Of course during our training period we have done almost six months on operations on the Malaysia—Thailand Border and the Tracker teams of the battalion have been engaged with the Indonesian insurgents in Southern Malaya killing seven and capturing two. In addition trackers from the battalion have been attached to most British Units in Borneo. However, we are now going back as a complete battalion and hope to prove ourselves in actual combat before long.

We have been fortunate in many ways in this training period. First we had good recruits who showed tremendous aptitude and willingness from the start. That, backed by the enthusiasm and initiative of their instructors plus the immense amount of help we have received from all the Schools of Instruction, The Brigade of Gurkhas, MINDEF, FARELF and our own Ranger Group Headquarters who have helped mould the battalion into a co-ordinated battle group. We have been given every help plus time to carry out the training, and whilst one would like more, I think we must be thankful for what we have had.

Before I end this foreword concerning us as a training battalion I would also like to mention the immense amount of help which has been given to us by everyone in Sarawak. The families who sent their sons to enlist, the DO's who helped us during recruiting and paid our men on leave and the encouragement and help in many ways we have received from the State Government and its Senior Officers. We couldn't have been better looked after by anyone and we hope now to justify their faith and trust in us.

This Newsletter is late in going to press, but it is hoped that the next one will be issued on approximately 1st November, 1965.

PROMOTIONS

Amongst the *promotions* among the Senior ranks the following deserve special congratulation:—

C/Sgt	Tom anak Dap	to be WO II
Sgt	Chambai anak Bangga	to be S/Sgt
Cpl	Panyau anak Panyau	to be Sgt
Cpl	Galaw anak Jawan	to be Sgt
Cpl	Bakit anak Jantau	to be Sgt
Cpl	Nyanggau anak Sumpeng	to be Sgt
Cpl	Inggang anak Engkerbau	to be Sgt
Cpl	Labik anak Ijau	to be Sgt
Cpl	Minggang anak Engkas	to be Sgt
Cpl	Indang anak Engkas	to be Sgt
Cpl	Bundan anak Lasom	to be Sgt

PEMUKA JAKO PEMBERITA BATTALION

Surat pemberita tu nyangka iya ti penudi iya bendar ti di keluar apin kitai pulai ka SARAWAK bekerja di garis menoa din.

Pelajar kitai dalam pengawa beperang diatu nyau deka tembu sekumbang kitai ti udah training beperang kitai bisi nam bulan betiki ngagai garis menoa Thailand enggau Malaysia. Bala penyidi (Tracker Team) Battalion kitai udah mujur amat leboh nulong orang ngiga munsoh di menoa Malaya baroh. Sida bisi munoh tujoh iko enggau nangkap dua. Bala Penyidi suah mega di-kirum ka Borneo nulong soldadu orang British din. Enda lama agi Battalion kitai deka mansang ka Sarawak; lalu kitai arap ka diri olih mandang ka pemarani enggau pengelandik kitai beperang din ila.

Sekumbang ti udah training maioh utai manah nyadi. Ka satu: samoa rekrut ti masok Battalion tu nemu serta rajin bekerja. Pemanah nya tadi lalu di tambah ka enggau pengelandik bala sida ti ngajar training. Nambah ka nya kitai bisi nerima maioh tulong ari Brigade of Gurkhas, MINDEF, FARELF enggau ari HQ Malaysia Group. Lalu ari pemesai tulong enggau pemanah ator sida nya tadi Battalion kitai tu nyadi Battalion ti kukoh serta tau di karap ka beperang. Perengka2 enggau jam alai training endang meruan di letak ngelamatu. Nyadi amat sekeda utai nya bisi enda chukup nitih ka ati, tang kitai patut meri besai terima kasih ka samoa — moa utai nya.

Asai dalam ati aku din, apin aku ngujong ka jako aku tu aku enda tau enda ngenang pemesai tulong tiap iko di Sarawak ke di sebut di baroh tu. Sida tu Apai-Indai nembiak ti udah meri anak lelaki sida masok Army, Tuan-tuan D.O., ti nulong ngiga rekrut suba enggau mega Perintah menoa Sarawak.

REPORT ON THE OPS BY TRACKER PL 1 RENJER IN JOHORE, JUNE 1965

At 0500 hrs on 11th June, 1965, Rgr MEDAN anak GERAMONG (Katibas, Song) and Sgt DUGU anak SATIN (Kapit) were leading scout of 'D' Coy 2 MIR (formerly 2 SIR), in search of seven INDONESIANS who had been reported to them by a Malay tapioca farmer in the area of PONTIAN, JOHORE the day before. At 0600 hrs they struck fresh tracks of seven enemy, which they followed along a game track for over an hour.

RGR MEDAN who was in front suddenly signalled that he heard someone talking, someone who was approaching. The 2 MIR Platoon Commander had just passed Rgr MEDAN when he saw the enemy appear 50 yards away along the track, and shot one round (SMG) at them and dived for cover into the undergrowth (secondary jungle).

Rgr MEDAN charge forward as the enemy fired at him. Then they ran away down the track for 100 yards (pursued by MEDAN) before they adopted fire positions, five on one side of the track and two on the other. Rgr MEDAN knelt down just off the track and with 3 shots shot 3 enemy dead from a range of under 10 yards. All the five enemy on his side of the track had developed stoppages in their sten guns. MEDAN then sprayed the area of the other two enemy as he thought there were more there.

At this moment Sgt DUGU came running up and shot the fourth and fifth enemy. The fourth Indonesian was a WO II. The other two on the other side of the track surrendered to the point Platoon Commander, who had by this time arrived.

It is interesting to note that the only food the enemy had in their packs was tapioca stolen from the farmer mentioned above. They had given the farmer money to get cigarettes and food but he had reported them to the police.

REPOT ARI PENYIDI DI JOHORE BULAN ENAM 1965

Jam pukul lima kena 11 hari bulan enam taun 1965 Rgr Medan anak Geramong ari Katibas, Song enggau Sgt Dugu anak Sating, Kapit, ngenulu ka bala 'D' Coy 2 MIR ngiga Indonesian ke di padah olih laut penanam empasa aba Pontian Johore, ari siti. Pukul nam sida tetemu ka bekau baru tujoh iko Indonesian, sida lalu nitih ka nya kira sa-jam.

Rgr Medan ke dulu meri tanda leboh iya ninga orang bejako, enggau bejalai 2 MIR tuai PL baru udah ngelui Rgr Medan leboh iya meda munsoh kira 50 ila penyauh aba jalai. Iya lalu nimbak sigi ngena SMG, lalu udah nya iya ngiga endor belindong.

Rgr Medan lalu mansang ka mua lalu nimbak munsoh. Munsoh lalu rari nengah jalai lalu di titih, ka Rgr Medan, sebedau ngiga endor belindong.

Lima sapiak jalai, lalu dua sapiak bukai. Rgr Medan ngeringgang nimbak tiga kali lalu tiga iko ga parai, penyauh munsoh kira 10 ila. Samoa lima iko munsoh kesabelah sapiak tegalang senapang magang. Medan lalu nimbak sapiak bukai angka sida bisi agi mayoh.

Leboh maia tu Sgt Dugu balawa lalu nimbak iya ke empat enggau ke lima. Iya ke empat nya WO II. Iya ke dua iko tadi lalu ngampun ngagai tuai platoon ke dulu.

Pemakai ke dibai munsoh alam ma sida mina buah empasa ke di churi sida ari laut ke di sebut datas tadi. Munsoh bisi meri laut nya ringgit ngasoh iya meli insap enggau pemakai ka sida, tang laut nya lalu madah ka Police.

THE LAST RECRUITING TOUR BY WO II HARPER

This is a belated report of the party who in August of 1964, journeyed to the 1st and 3rd Division of Sarawak to recruit 200 men for the Bn.

Major THOMSON set out his programme of recruiting and this received ample publicity by way of radio and local press to whom the team owe much, since it produced potential recruits in numbers far in excess of those estimated.

The team set up a reception centre and office in 2 shop houses in Sekama Road, Kuching and prepared for the arrival of their first recruits.

Two days after our arrival, we moved to LUNDU by Government launch and after a brief visit to the DO' office, the team set up shop in the police Station and recruiting got underway. Seeing us at work provided the Gurkha Unit based in LUNDU with a break in their everyday routine. This being our first stop, we were amazed to see so many men present themselves. Owing to the numbers, selection became easy. These men then reported to the reception centre in Kuching 2 days later.

Our next two recruiting centres were at BAU and SERIAN where, again, men presented themselves in numbers far greater than was expected. These men then arrived at the reception centre to swell our numbers to nearly 100.

Our next recruiting centre was at SIMUNJAN where, on arrival, we had to anchor in mid-river at low tide. When Major THOMSON and CSM HARPER were making their way ashore, Major THOMSON slipped on a wet plank and fell into the river. His first thoughts were not for his weapon, but for the scales he carried, without which the selection of recruits would have been difficult. A brave sight indeed, a British Major, up to his chin in muddy water, holding aloft a set of bathroom scales. Very wet and muddy, we carried on with the job in hand. Response from SIMUNJAN was poor compared with our three earlier centres, but nevertheless, we still reached our target figure and the team returned to Kuching leaving our recruits to follow us the next day.

Our final recruiting stop was in Kuching at Pangkalan Batu where we could only afford to accept 120 men. The team arrived at 8 in the morning and were amazed to see hundreds of men of all races and ages already waiting. By 9 o'clock numbers had risen to about 700. Work started in earnest, Sgt. JAAFAR weighing and measuring, Sgt PANYU getting names, Lcpl NGADAN controlling the flow and CSM HARPER finger printing. Rgr GILBERT ASON worked so hard at haircutting that he developed blisters on his fingers. X-ray had to be done and checked, additional shop-houses rented and prepared.

Major THOMSON, CSM HARPER and Sgt PANYU paid a visit to Dato TEMENGGONG JUGAH at his official residence, who, on learning of the team's proposed visit to the 3rd Division, insisted that we stay at his house at Nanga Ga'at.

Meantime, Major DOLEMAN had arrived and had set about medically checking all the men at the reception centre, spending some 10 minutes on each men and with about 250 men to check, this took quite a long time.

A leisurely journey on the "Kimanis" to Sibu followed by a hectic speed boat journey to Kapit on the Rejang, some 16 feet above normal level, is something the writer will never forget.

The team next departed upriver to MUJONG, MERIRII, NANGA GA'AT, and as far as Rumah Kumbong. NANGA GA'AT, the TEMENGGONG's house was the report centre again, volunteers came forward in great numbers. Regretably this included a number of men who had served with British Units in Malaya during the emergency, who could not be accepted as they were over the age limit. Returning to Kapit the team found that CSM JIMBA and Cpl MINGGANG had brought in more men, so our numbers were in excess of our target figure. However, the medical check and X-Ray reduced our selection drastically about 2 out of 3 men being *failed on medical grounds.*

The recruits from the 3rd Division were then attested, and moved to Kuching to join the main body.

Finally we had 200 recruits, all attested and all fit. All our bills were settled with house owners, electricity boards, water boards, food contractors, boat owners, taxi drivers and bus companies, our farewells said to all Army Units, and to Government and Police departments who had been of such great help to us in our undertaking.

Moving from Kuching to Ipoh was uneventful, and the team returned happy we had chosen the best 200 out of the 1,000.

BE-AMBI KA PENUDI IYA

Report tu udah laun, pasal orang ti ngambi bala 200 iko kena ka bulan 8, 1964, ti bejalai ngagai bagi ka satu enggau Tiga dalam Sarawak.

Bala sida tu baka tu, MAJ. D. THOMSON, CSM HARPER, SGT JAAFAR, SGT PANYU, L/CPL NGADAN enggau L/CPL MANJA. Sida tu di tambah oleh MAJ. THOMSON dulu agi angkat ari bala bukai ngambi ka oleh betemu enggau pengari Prentah Sarakup enggau tuan Resident ba bagi ka Satu enggau ka Tiga, nanya ari sida menoa ti patut di gusong lalu iya ti besai agi guna nya penyampau bala orang ti ka di ambi kami oleh nerima ari siti tempat.

Udah Major THOMSON bulih samoa utai ti di guna iya pasal ba-ambi (Recruiting), iya lalu ngada program Brita ti ba-ambi tu lalu di sadong ngena radio enggau dalam surat kabar, ti ngasoh orang maioh datai deka minta.

Bala sida tu ngena balai besai endor sida ti milih orang ba dua pintu kedai di Sekama Road Kuching.

Ke-dua hari udah datai, kami lalu mansang ka LUNDU ngena motor Printah. Udah betemu enggau tuan D.O., kami lalu ngaga palan kami ba opis Police Station, lalu pengawa ti ba-ambi nya lalu berengkah. Raban soldadu Gurkha ti bisi di LUNDU, bisi mega meda pengawa kami. Orang pen maioh datai, nyalai nyamai amat kami milih orang ti patut di guna. Dua hari udah nya, sida tu di anjong ka Kuching.

Dua iti agi palan besai kami, iya nya BAU enggau SERIAN. Enda di sadang maioh amat orang datai lalu maia tu nyau bisi 100 iko orang udah di pilih kami.

Palan baru di deka endor kami baru tu iya nya di SIMUNJAN, lalu leboh kami datai motor ti di kena kami lalu besauh ba tengah ai. Major Thomson enggau CSM Harper lalu nurun ka tebing, tang enda mukai mukai Major Thomson ta-kelinchir lalu laboh iya, iya enda techapai ka senapang tang iya nyapai samoa surat-surat di bai. Berani amat Major orang Puteh tu, semina pala iya agi di peda enda ampoh. Enda beduli ka iya ti udah laboh, pengawa kami ti ba-ambi nya di kerja, tang nadai maioh orang datai. Kami ngambi pemaioh orang ti di guna lalu sida mupok nitih ka kami hari siti ka Kuching.

Endor ti penudi amat endor kami ngambi orang iya di Pangkalan Batu di Kuching, lalu ditu kami tau ngambi orang 120 iko aja. Bala kami datai pukul 8 pagi lalu tekenyit amat meda pemaioh orang datai nganti. Jam pukul 9 penyampau orang tu bisi 700 iko.

Kami bekerja ba-bendar enggau jampat Sgt Panyau ngambi nama, Sgt Jaafar nyukat peningi enggau pemerat, L/CPL Ngadan ngator orang lalu CSM Harper ngambi chap tunjok. Rgr Gilbert Ason lelak amat nguntinbok ti ngasoh jari iya letup. Begambar dada, rumah sua deka di giga enggau di kerja.

Major Thomson, CSM Harper enggau Sgt Panyau bisi ngagai rumah DATO TEMENGGONG JUGAH, lalu leboh Dato Jugah nemu sida tu deka ba-ambi ngagai bagi ka tiga, iya lalu ngasoh sida diau ba rumah iya di Nanga Ga'at.

Diatu Major Doleman udah datai lalu iya berengkah meresa sida kurang 10 minit ba siko2 dalam 250 iko nya, Te lama amat. Nya-alai lutor tu semina ngulai sida di Kapit.

Siti pengirindu enggai enda di ka-ingat ka, iya nya leboh ti nepan kapal "KIMANIS" ka Sibu sereta enggau ngena motor spit nengah batang Rejang ari Sibu ka Kapit leboh ai ti bah kurang lebih 16 kaki tinggi

Bala ti ba-ambi mega lalu mudik ka Mujong, Merirai, Nanga Ga'at naka Rumah Kumbong. Palan ba-ambi kami ba rumah Datu Temenggong ba Nanga Ga'at lalu maioh amat orang datai. Skeda sida nya bala sida ti udah nyadi soldadu ba British army di Malaya leboh pengachau Kominis menya, tang sida nya enda bulih umor.

Leboh kami ti pulai ka Kapit, dia betemu enggau CSM Jimba enggau Cpl Minggang ti bisi mega mai orang ti minta lalu samoa bala ti udah olih nyau lebih ari ti di guna. Tang leboh sida tu di presa lutor 2 iko ari 3 iko sida nya enda pass.

Bala orang ti ari sitak ka-tiga tu lalu di sumpah ka nyadi soldadu lalu di bai ka Kuching nyampur bala besai ti udah din.

Ka pengujong iya kami bisi 200 iko, samoa utang baka sewa rumah api, ai, pemakai, motor2 di kena, company bus di bayar sebedau kami meri selamat tinggal ngagai raban sodadu, prentah enggau polis ti udah nulong leboh ti ba-ambi nya.

Ari Kuching ngagai Ipoh nadai utai nyadi semina bala ti ba-ambi udah puas ati laban udah di pilih ka 200 iko ari lebih 1000 iko orang datai.

Indonesia: Counter-Revolution and Rebellion—an Interpretive Analysis

by

Dr. M. A. JASPAN

(*University of Western Australia*)

Twenty years after the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence in 1945, the country has been plunged into what is likely to be a long and tortuous civil turbulence.

Whilst history never repeats itself, there are analogies that are sometimes instructive both for the historian and the student of contemporary political affairs. The American case, for example, shows broad diachronic similarity with the Indonesian. The American Revolution was essentially anti-colonial in character, yet some colonists were reticent about defying King George openly, even though the majority united to establish a new local sovereignty and so bring to an end the real or imagined oppressiveness of imperial rule. Less than eighty years later differences of economic and political thinking led the Yankees and Confederates to a bitter three years' Civil War, echoes of which have reached right into the 1960s, from Los Angeles to New York and from New Orleans to Chicago. In Indonesia this process has been telescoped from two and a half centuries into barely a quarter century, yet despite this shortening of the time interval, the sequence and character of the key events show remarkable similarity.

There is nothing essentially new in the present Indonesian situation of armed conflict, stress, confusion and seeming unpredictability. Less than a generation ago in the 1946-1949 revolutionary period, when the Dutch had indisputably superior military power and organisation, the ultimate success of the Revolution and the eviction of the Dutch seemed a near miracle to most Indonesians. The fragility of Indonesian national and military unity, even during the Revolution, was unmistakably demonstrated by the Madiun Affair of 1948[1]. This occurred in the midst of the revolutionary war with the Dutch when some army generals, the P.S.I. (Partai Sosialis Indonesia) right-wing socialists and dedicated Muslim groups combined to oppose the communists, left-wing nationalists and revolutionary peasants. The Communists and their supporters were crushed at that time, and several of their leaders, including Tan Malaka, were killed. Twelve years later the Communists' worst political enemies, the Masjumi Muslim Party and the P.S.I. were banned, and unless this ban has been expressly lifted by the new decision-makers in Djakarta, it is still in force.

The extraordinary thing about the Madiun Affair is the way in which either side has since regarded it. Each has made a big issue of the treachery of the other side at a time of national peril, and each has used an identical slogan, "Remember Madiun!", to capture and project in a single phrase a cautionary image of the other's past, present and future ugliness and propensity for evil. There is little doubt that Indonesian politicians and historians regard the present conflict as a deferred second round of the Madiun Rebellion.

There had been no national unity, in the modern post 18th century sense, in Indonesia or the surrounding region until the early twentieth century when it was created—as a by-product—by the Dutch, British, Spanish and Americans in their respective colonial spheres. Previous Indonesian and Malay empires, such as Majapahit in Java and Seriwijaya in Sumatra, had held sway over considerable parts of the Malay Archipelago and the mainland, extending to Southern and Central Thailand, but these were not national kingdoms or nation-states in the modern sense. Consequently the Indonesian, Filipino and Malaysian nation-states created in the last 20 years are all complex products of colonial integration and a new national consciousness whose growth inevitably attended anti-colonial movements. The Malays and Dayaks of Malaysia thus have more in common with the Malays and Dayaks of Indonesia than with the Chinese who formed—till the withdrawal of Singapore—almost half the population of Malaysia. Similarly the people of the Southern Philippines are ethnically and linguistically allied to the peoples of North Celebes and North Borneo, and correspondingly the greater part of the population of the Moluccan Islands and West Irian is essentially Melanesian and Papuan, rather than "Indonesian". None of this may seem very rational, yet it is of little use to cry over spilt colonial milk.

Thus the Dutch, unwittingly for the greater part, succeeded in knitting together almost 600 ethnic units into the present Republic of Indonesia. These range from the Javanese, who number almost 56 million in a total population of 107 million, to peoples like the Kubu of Sumatra and the Toli-Toli of Celebes, who number but a few thousand. Holding together these 600 ethnic units, spread over 3,000 inhabited islands and divided into Orthodox-Muslim, Javanese-Muslim, Hindu, Christian and "Heathen" religious communities, has been an unchanging backdrop to the volatile and colourful two decades of the young Republic. Time and again the divisive, centrifugal tendencies have seemed likely to wrench apart the kaleidoscopic unified state despite the centripetal pressures of a national language, parliament, civil service and army. Visitors to Indonesia have for years been astonished or amused at the multiplicity and seeming excessive use of such symbols of national unity as the Garuda state emblem, large photographs of President Soekarno and patriotic songs and the national anthem—which are played over the national radio network after each news broadcast and before and after every important announcement. Despite this, not one year in the life of the Republic has passed without there being a regional or local rebellion of some kind and magnitude. The more important of these uprisings have been in Acheh (North Sumatra) from 1952 to 1957; the major P.R.R.I. rebellion from 1958 to 1962 in Toba Batak country in East Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, South Borneo, West Java, Celebes and Ambon; the South Moluccan rebellion in Ceram (1954—1963); the Darul Islam rebellion in West Java (1952—1963).

* * *

The common denominator in all this insurgency was a desire for regional separatism, an ideal which van Mook, the last Dutch colonial governor, well understood and incorporated into his plan for a decentralised Federal States of Indonesia. Other factors played a part too, notably the widespread predilection in Sumatra and West Java for an Islamic State, and in Ceram for a Christian South Moluccan State. In all cases there was, additionally, a greater or lesser dislike for the Javanese administrative élite and the bureaucratic centralism and left-wing political line of Djakarta.

These divisive and separatist tendencies were narrowly held in check by the charisimatic personality of Soekarno who symbolised a powerful, modern multi-nationality nation-state, cemented by the motto "Unity in Diversity". Who then were the solidarity makers?[2] It would be both an over-simplification and a travesty of the facts if one were to say: the Javanese on the one hand and the progressive intelligentsia of "Outer Indonesia"[3] on the other.

Had the centrifugal interests of non-Javanese Indonesians coincided with the divergent economic interests of the Outer Islands and the universal dislike of the overbearing but inefficient Djakarta bureaucracy, Soekarno and the followers of his unitary state philosophy would long ago have succumbed. But the issue was never as clear cut as that, nor is it likely to be in the coming years of sharp civil (and probably military) cleavage. It must be emphasised that this is not a question of a right-wing, non-Javanese military junta opposed to Soekarno the Javanese, allied to the Communist or fellow-travelling Javanese. General Jani and others of the high officers murdered during the 30th September coup were Javanese as is the new Commander-in-Chief of Land Forces, Major-General Soeharto; and also Lieutenant-Colonel Untung, the apparent leader of the 30th September movement. Similarly, many other leading *dramatis personae* in the present conflict are Javanese: these include Dr. Soebandrio, Mr. Aidit, Major-General Pranoto and Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo. It is thus clearly not a matter of Javanese versus the rest.

It is also not a simple, clear-cut conflict between Communists and non-Communists. Whilst the centre of resistance to the Generals' Counter-coup is likely to be the strong Communist and Marhaenist (National Communist) areas of Central and East Java, it must not be forgotten that Bandung, the capital of West Java, has a Communist controlled municipality elected by universal democratic suffrage. There is also much left-wing sentiment among the dockworkers, trishaw drivers, lower civil servants and teachers of Djakarta, where in addition, the Deputy Lord Mayor was, until early October, 1965, at any rate, a Communist. On the other hand, there are important strongholds of Islam in Central Java, particularly around Magelang, and in the Djember region of East Java. In the Outer Islands there is similar disconsonance, though perhaps not as marked as in Java. Thus East Sumatra, which has a large Javanese minority, has traditionally supported President Soekarno's concept of a unitary socialist society. Furthermore, one of the ironic effects of the 1958-62 P.R.R.I. rebellion in West and South Sumatra, is that whilst it was fought ostensibly to oppose "Javanese Communism" and to further the interests of Modernist-Reformist Islam, the result was an increase of Communist influence and a considerable weakening of Islam which attended an unprecedented spread of secularisation in education.

It appears likely, though by no means certain, that Soekarno is gravely ill and that he may not live much longer. The realisation of this has been present among the foremost actors on the Djakarta political scene for several months. Indeed so widespread and *à la mode*, both at diplomatic cocktail parties and elsewhere[4], had discussion of the odds to follow his demise become, that the sudden onset of a heart attack during his address to the Youth Front on 28th September (rather than his expected gradual weakening through a malfunctioning of his one remaining kidney), clearly caught napping many people who ought to have known better. Not only did Untung, a self-appointed leader of an informal group in the Palace Guard, attempt to steal a march on the right-wing generals, but there are strong reasons for believing that he acted beyond the

anticipation, desire or expectation of both the Communist and left-wing Marhaenist forces. The Communists were clearly not ready for a showdown, and even if they were, they would not have acted with the precipitate and clumsy haste of Colonel Untung, a man unknown to most Indonesians or foreign observers until September 30th.

* * *

The die has been irretrievably cast, however, and unless Soekarno is able to rally some of his former strength, vitality and command, there seems little prospect of anything but a decade of searing civil strife, if not civil war. Some western observers have suggested, perhaps somewhat piously, that Indonesians would, if they reverted to parliamentary democracy, be able to resolve their quarrels. But most informed specialists on Indonesian politics agree that had a second general election been held in Indonesia after 1963, the Communists would almost certainly have emerged as the strongest single party, though not necessarily with an overall majority.

What then are the likely immediate alignments and prospects? It is highly probable that the former (and now banned) Masjumi extreme Muslim party, together with the former (and also banned) Socialist Party, will re-emerge and give their utmost support to the Generals and the right-wing of the Nationalist Party. And, with the new pendulum swing, they in turn will demand the banning of the Communist Party. It is unlikely, however, that the other large Muslim Party, the Nahdlatul Ulama (traditionalist Muslim), will give unqualified support to the present military rulership.

Although the army is now dominant, some of its important units, principally in Central and East Java, have defected, and more may follow suit. There has also been much uncertainty about the Air Force, which has been traditionally inclined to the left-wing. Furthermore, though the Navy's supreme command supports the Generals, the chief naval base is at Surabaya in East Java, and this could easily fall to the left-wing rebels if the latter succeeded in winning the support of the East Java Military Command.

Much will depend on what the Communist Party leadership decides to do. One section is likely to oppose making a military stand now, on the grounds that the time is inopportune and that through the bungling of Colonel Untung they have already lost major tactical and strategic advantages. Another section, however, is likely to take the view that despite the unfavourable initial terms of battle, a head-on conflict with the army commanders is inevitable. Furthermore, there is already a struggle of attrition in which each side may aim to annihilate the leadership of the other. In the Indonesian idiom, however, such "annihilation" or "crushing" (*ganjang*) need not necessarily require the physical destruction of the enemy: it would be sufficient to disarm and neutralise the leaders through long term exile or imprisonment, as Soekarno did with the defeated rebel leaders and sympathisers of the P.R.R.I rebellion.

* * *

A source of considerable anxiety, both within Indonesia and without, is that the conflict may not remain confined to Indonesia but might easily spread, particularly should foreign military intervention take place. The danger of this is both considerable and alarming. Accusations of foreign aid and intervention, whether based on fact or mischievous fancy—and the Chinese Commercial Attache incident may be either of these—are likely to be made on each side and will result in counter appeals for military or other aid from allies, whether actual or potential. In some ways the situation is potentially far more explosive than that in Vietnam, for intervention would almost certainly involve all the world's major powers, and bring a hot war right to Australia's own land frontier in New Guinea. For this reason it is imperative that Australia should do everything possible to avoid military involvement, and persuade other countries to do likewise. Such a course would be wise if unspectacular, enabling forethought to be given to the long term consequences for Australia of direct military intervention in the domestic quarrel of a powerful neighbour. Intervention in an Indonesian civil war would be no less foolhardy for Australia than it would have been in the Indo-Pakistan war.

The non-Indonesian public may at times find it difficult to disentangle the strands of the conflict. It is likely that the symbolism of the Soekarno epoch is so strong and its effects so powerful that both sides will set up as Grand Protectors and Missionaries of the gospel of Soekarnoism. This gospel, with all its notions and slogans of Manipol-Usdek, Nasakom, Berdikari, Nefo, etc., might sound like so much gobbledygook to most Western people and outsiders, yet it has an almost sacred quality for many Indonesians, and it is through their eyes that the new situation that has arisen since September 30th, must be seen and evaluated.

The Djakarta generals apparently see themselves as the source of authority in the new situation, i.e., as the effective power underpinning government. They have at the same time branded the leaders and supporters of the 30th September coup as a group of rebels and traitors. The so-called rebel group, led initially by Colonel Untung, undoubtedly regards itself as the legal and moral successor to Dr. Soekarno's *nasakom* government which rated as equally important the three philosophies of nationalism, religion and communism and accorded to each a tripartite share of political control. The terminology of the rebel group will thus be essentially the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as that of the generals' group in Djakarta: they will call themselves the legitimate government and the generals will become "rebels and usurpers". Both will appeal through the mass media for the allegiance of the public, but in the long run the strength of organisational cohesion and political dedication in each of the two opposing forces—the land army and the communists—is likely to decide the allegiance of the rest of the population.

Added economic chaos, resulting from the current political upset and military actions, is likely to make the position of whoever controls Djakarta considerably more difficult. The value of money, which has already depreciated over 90 per cent since 1955, is likely to fall considerably further as peasants withhold their rice and the normal channels of communication become silted through military closure and the inevitable dislocation that attends such situations. The rate of economic run-down is thus geometric rather than arithmetic, with correspondingly greater effects on political behaviour.

Historians may well look back on the Soekarno period from 1945 to 1965 as the "golden era" of Indonesian history, despite all its inadequacies and apparent instability. Nevertheless the common sense of ordinary Indonesians will inevitably circumscribe the actual area and scope of present and future military clashes. Their traditional propensity to seek compromise solutions may *possibly* succeed in restoring the kind of uneasy peace, punctured by occasional staccato incidents and episodes, that have typified independent Indonesia's first twenty years.

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1. For one account of the Madiun Affair, see Kahin, G.M., *Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 1952.

2. A concept first used in relation to Indonesia's modern history by Dr. H. Feith in his two monographs: *The Decline of Constitutional Democracy in Indonesia*, Ithaca, Cornel University Press, 1962; and "Indonesia" in G.M. Kahin, ed., *Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia*, Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1959.

3. That is all of Indonesia outside Java, which is the inner hub of the country.

4. For the most scholarly consideration of this problem of prediction see H. Feith's paper on "Indonesia's Political Future: some implications of a current academic disagreement" (to be published).

Letters to the Editor

Kuching,
21st December, 1965.

To The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette.

Dear Sir,

I see that the almanac for December published in the *Gazette* of November 30th puts Boxing Day on the 26th instead of the 27th of December.

It's a bit late to do anything about it this year but perhaps you could mark this letter. B.U. for 1971!

Yours faithfully,
R. A. YOUNG,

Book Review

"Folk Literature in Sumatra: Redjang Ka-Ga-Nga Texts"
by M. A. Jaspan
Australian National University Press, 1964, Pp.1-92

The native peoples of Sumatra (whence came many Borneans) have long been known to possess endemic forms of writing, usually in the form of syllabaries inscribed in black "ink" on bark, bamboo, and less often on rattan buffalo horn and even metal. Marsden's Pioneer "History of Sumatra" (London, 1783) illustrates and discusses several of these, and some important later work has been done by the Dutch. But on the whole the subject has been somewhat neglected, especially recently. Yet it clearly has the widest implications—historical, linguistic, cultural and now also political. As lately as 1963 such an authority as Dr. A. H. Johns (writing in "Indonesia", ed. R. T. McVey; New Haven) considers Arabic script almost the sole source of local and Malay literature throughout this area.

One reason for this underestimate of the wealth of indigenous, non-Arabic scripts in Indonesia, and eastward through Malaysia into the Southern Philippines (where there are already some 30 variant syllabaries known, usually inscribed on bamboo), is that the native people are reluctant to disclose them—partly for fear these relatively "simple" forms of writing may be ridiculed by the more educated. That is why there is literally *nothing* published on the related Dayak (Iban, Kayan, Kenyah) writings of Borneo, which have after much effort been collected by the Sarawak Museum in recent years, and are beginning to be published in full.

Now Dr. Mervyn Jaspan of the University of Western Australia has spent a considerable period among the peoples of South Sumatra and come up with important new material. This has led him on to re-examine the older published work, and to produce a short but extremely important (and incidentally beautifully set-up and printed) report of 92 pages on his findings to date. More are to follow in what is apparently planned as a series of A.N.U. texts on "Folk Literatures", which will certainly be most welcome. (This sort of thing is difficult, expensive to set and therefore costly to publish).

Dr. Jaspan valuably correlates Marsden and other work with his own new data on the (normally) 24 character syllabaries of Central and South Sumatra, probably with close South Indian affinitise—unlike the Borneo material. He illustrates, by clear drawings and photos, how these are written. And he has arrived at an acceptable "standard" typography for the whole range of texts, with the aid of draughtsman-printers in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, whose work was re-submitted to Sumatran native exports and only then finalised.

This piece of scholarships opens up exciting horizons, both in publication and in re-thinking the area's cultural history. It is worthy of high praise and close attention.

T.H.

The Chinese of Sarawak—Part IV

by
Che Judith Satem*

In this final section of this study of the Chinese community of Sarawak, I intend to discuss two important aspects: firstly their role in the economy of the country, and secondly, the country of birth of the members of the Chinese population.

The Chinese in the Economy

The proportion of Chinese over 15 years who are economically active, 59 per cent, is considerably lower than the figure for the whole community, 71 per cent. Only 31.7 per cent of the Chinese women over 15 are economically active, . . . a figure which contrasts markedly with that for all indigenous groups except Malays. There also tends to be a larger group of non-economically active males among the Chinese . . . probably due to the emphasis given to higher education.

From the employment pattern an interesting feature emerging is that over half of the Chinese are engaged in agricultural pursuits. This re-inforces the point made by Ju K'an T'ien† that the usual description of the Chinese population in South East Asia as being one of middlemen is much too sweeping, for in Sarawak at least, there is a large body in a position identical with that of the Malays and Dayaks.

Further subdivision of the industry 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' brings to light some interesting facts:

Subdivision	*Percentage of Chinese Workforce*
Rice or mainly rice	2.68 per cent
Rubber	27.9 per cent
Coconut, copra	1.55 per cent
Other crops (including pepper)	16.4 per cent

Thus 27.9 per cent of the economically-active Chinese are concerned with the production of the most important export crop, rubber . . . in fact just over 45 per cent of those concerned in rubber production are Chinese. Another 16.4 per cent are concerned with either pepper production or the production

*This article had to be withdrawn at the last moment from the November *Gazette* owing to an error in the text by Miss Judith Palmer (now Che Judith Satem).

†The Chinese of Sarawak 1953.

of mixed crops. A very small proportion is totally dependent on the production of rice for a livelihood. In other words, Chinese interests in agriculture are concentrated in the more productive cash crops rather than in the rice industry which has a very low labour productivity.

The remainder of the Chinese work in commerce (17.2 per cent), manufacturing (9.9 per cent) services (12.2 per cent), transport and communication (4.86 per cent), and building and construction (3.3 per cent).

I. The Chinese of Sarawak—1953

The importance of the part played by the Chinese in these industries is best displayed by looking not at the Chinese employment figures, but at the proportion of total employment in these industries that these figures represent. For example although 50 per cent of the Chinese community are employed in agriculture, this is but a small proportion of total agricultural employment in the country . . . only 14.3 per cent. This is because of the outstanding dominance of agriculture in the occupational structure of Sarawak . . . over 80 per cent of the labour force is dependent on agriculture for employment.

The importance of the Chinese in each industry is summarised thus:

Agriculture	14.3 per cent of the total employed.
Manufacturing	57.5 per cent of the total employed.
Building and Construction	49.3 per cent of the total employed.
Transport and communications	58.7 per cent of the total employed.
Services	50.5 per cent of the total employed.
Commerce	83.7 per cent of the total employed.

Commerce emerges as outstandingly Chinese-dominated and particularly the retail trade. This follows the pattern noted in other South-East Asian countries. Over a half of the people engaged in manufacturing, transport and services are also Chinese.

Not only should the predominance of Chinese in certain sectors be stressed but also their participation throughout a wide variety of occupations . . . commerce, transport, agriculture, particularly rubber and pepper, services . . . . in all these, the Chinese play an important part.

B. Country of Birth

Chinese immigration on any considerable scale began in the middle of the 19th century, and continued to play an important part in the growth of Sarawak's population until 1941, when it came to an abrupt halt. Because of restrictions on the entry of aliens since, there have been few new immigrants after 1946, and the rapid growth of the Chinese population now is due to the high rate of natural increase alone.

The picture is one of the settling down of the large immigrant group. The figure indicates that approximately 79 per cent of the Chinese claim they are Sarawak-born, compared with 64 per cent in 1947. The female percentage is slightly higher than the male (81 per cent and 78 per cent respectively). Jones in his report* accounts for this by stating that the total number of females is smaller and thus the locally born children form a higher proportion. Of those not born in Sarawak, 18 per cent were born in China, and the remaining 1.7 per cent in neighbouring countries.

The diagramatic representation of the country of birth according to age-group confirms above 35 years, so that it is clear that the proportion of overseas born children form a very small group.

This settling down of the immigrant population was noted as early as 1947 by Noakes in his Census Report for that year. He commented that 'we know that numbers of Chinese, particularly those established in commerce, can show that their families have been established in this country for at least one hundred years, and some much longer.' In 1953 the Year Book reported that Chinese families in the country seemed to be more or less complete and few applications for the entry of wives and families of Sarawak residents were received.

On the other hand, the 1953 and 1954 Year Books report some family migration from Sarawak back to China and also the return of young Chinese students to China. The summary of immigration—emigration for these years does indicate a loss of Chinese over this period, although the destination of emigrants is not included. However the loss was fairly small and an excess of immigrants over emigrants has been recorded for every year since.

Some conclusions from the study as a whole

In conclusion certain features of importance may be further emphasised by way of summary.

I. The dominantly urban nature of the community: the majority of the Chinese have preferred or found it more profitable to live either in or near the main urban centres.

II. There are however substantial rural communities . . . about half of the Chinese are engaged in agricultural pursuits generally near urban areas, and concentrating on the more profitable cash crops.

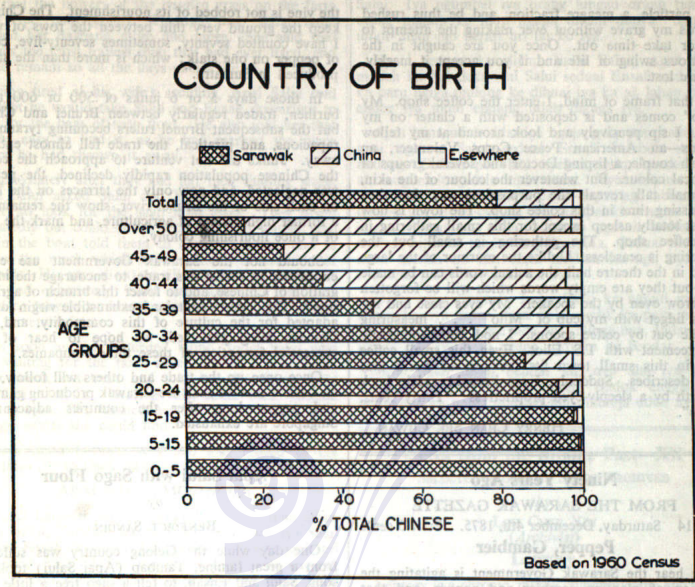
III. To label all Chinese as being in commerce is thus far from being true, but it would, however be true to say that the great majority of commercial interests are in the hands of the Chinese.

IV. Due to the emphasis placed on education by the Chinese and to their efforts to provide educational opportunities for their children, Chinese pupils predominate in educational statistics, especially at the advanced levels.

V. The Chinese community no longer gives grounds for being labelled an immigrant community, for over 75 per cent of the Chinese can claim to have been born in Sarawak, and the sex structure shows a definite trend towards a pattern less easily labelled 'immigrant'.

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*Report on the Census of Population June, 1960.



A Limbang Night

A small town in a forgotten Division? A sleepy yet expensive town? But whatever the description, there is the undeniable presence of people; people doing the same, dull things by day and by night. It is the same everywhere really—daily work and nightly play—all with the same stupid blindness, man lives his life.

Today, the atmosphere in the office is the same as on any other working day. Small though Limbang is, the work is not lacking and the day passes amid the rustling of papers, filling in of forms, various volumes and speeds of several typewriters, the occasional ringing of the telephone, many voices and the undercurrent of amusement at the office "orang muda's" typical outburst followed by the usual grumbling at the vast amount of work he has to do. But all these things occur with such frequency that the novelty is lost. So, the day ends and one leaves the office a bit dubious. There are still a few hours of life to live before one takes leave of this world and joins the living dead in dreamland. What is there to do? What can I do? What shall we ever do?

"There's a good picture on tonight, Chan", in a cheerful tone from a friendly voice. I shall go. But, the theatre, though it serves a relatively small public in comparison to "bright light" Kuching, is not any better than the Limbang office, for really, there is no escape, no sanctuary from the humdrum of life. But, of course there is, I try to convince myself; the film shall capture me—shall dictate my mind and imagination for at least one and a half hours. I shall be taken away from this sickly world and be separated from this sea of faces that I have to swim through everyday—and I shall be afloat in my own world of imagination. With this comforting thought, I mount the stairs of the theatre hall. But, the first pang of doubt crosses my mind when I enter and see the audience of which I shall presently become a part. It is even worse to see people that way—arranged neatly in rows on the theatre seats—looking as orderly and as unvaried as the lives they live. Optimist! I chide myself: to think that I could lock myself up in the cell of my own imagination in such surroundings. Where there are people, there is the monotony of the lives they live. But, again I try to reassure myself, it will be better when they switch off the lights. Then, I shall be able to enjoy the film and yet not feel the presence of the faceless public. Oh! Fool that I am for thinking that! Now, though the lights are off and the eyes see not . . . but the ears, the ears cannot be switched off, cannot be tuned down. The murmur is even more amplified because the eyes cannot see the sources of the voices and the volume of conversation (which did not cease throughout the film) is even more keenly felt. My eyes are on the screen, but my ears are being lulled into a sleepy boredom by the growing and fading conversation—which rises and falls—as the sea washes the shore. The sea! Again, my thoughts are back on the "sea of faces" and I feel the presence of the crowd even more sharply. The film ends and there is the usual rush to the exits. I remain seated. I refuse to be pressed into the mad folly of life more than is necessary. Several glances are cast in my direction. The question is not asked but I sense it in the curious faces. No! I almost shout in answer; I am not trying to be aloof or different. Has not everyone the right to fall out from the ceaseless march of life now and again? I refuse to be trapped in the monotonous progression of life as a

mere particle, a meagre fraction, and be thus rushed towards my grave without ever making the attempt to stop or take time out. Once you are caught in the pendulous swing of life and if you accept it meekly, you are lost.

In that frame of mind, I enter the coffee shop. My "Milo" comes and is deposited with a clatter on my table. I sip pensively and look around at my fellow patrons—an American Peace Corps Volunteer, an English couple, a lisping Doctor and several groups of the local colour. But whatever the colour of the skin, the small talk reveals the purposeless way that they are passing time in this coffee shop. The town is now almost totally asleep except for this small gathering in the coffee shop. The gathering is small but the chattering is ceaseless. Unlike the murmur of the large crowd in the theatre hall, the actual words can be made out—but they are empty words which will be forgotten tomorrow even by the speaker. My eyes close and my hands fidget with my cup of "Milo" . . . measuring my life out by coffee spoons. I nod absent-mindedly in agreement with T.S. Eliot. Even this small coffee shop in this small town fits the sort of world that Eliot describes. Suddenly, I am brought rudely back to earth by a sleeply-eyed proprietress: "Thirty cents, please".

HENRY CHAN SEK CHWAN

Ninety Years Ago

FROM THE SARAWAK GAZETTE

No. 114 Saturday, December 4th, 1875. Price 5 cents

Pepper, Gambier

We hear the Sarawak Government is agitating the question of planting gambier and pepper, and that such liberal terms and inducements have been offered to Chinese capitalists in Singapore, that attention has been drawn to the country.

A party of experienced Chinamen, representing three influential companies in Singapore, have been prospecting the country for land. We hear the result of their visit is satisfactory to a degree, as they find any quantity of excellent land for their purpose on the banks of our numerous rivers. They declare the soil superior to that of Johore and Rhio, and there is every prospect of their commencing operations at once. A large influx of Chinese will probably be the result, and a permanent prosperity secured to the country. Jungle produce must be worked out in time, and rich though the country is in minerals, it is not a wise policy to trust entirely to their development for prosperity. Agriculture should be fostered and encouraged, more especially the planting of that for which the soil and climate are known to be adapted, such as rice, sago, gambier, and pepper.

In Sarawak gambier grows like a weed, and the pepper in our Chinese gardens looks particularly healthy and flourishing. Borneo is essentially a pepper country.

In the early history of Borneo, the Europeans found a large Chinese population settled on her shores, carrying on an extensive commerce with China in junks, the principal export being pepper.

When the Dutch in 1748 compelled the Rajah of Banjermassin to give them a monopoly of his trade, he reserved the liberty of allowing the Chinese to take 500,000 pounds of pepper.

Forest in his 'Voyage to New Guinea' speaking of his visit to Brunei says: "Here are many Chinese settled, who have pepper gardens. They do not let the vine, which bears the pepper, twist round a chinkareen tree, as is the custom in Sumatra; but drive a pole, or rather a stout post, into the ground, so that the vine is not robbed of its nourishment. The Chinese keep the ground very thin between the rows of vine. I have counted seventy, sometimes seventy-five, corns of pepper on one stalk: which is more than the stalks produced in Sumatra."

In those days 5 or 6 junks of 500 or 600 tons' burthen, traded regularly between Brunei and China, but the subsequent Brunei rulers becoming tyrannical, rapacious, and piratical, the trade fell almost entirely away. Junks did not venture to approach the coast, the Chinese population rapidly declined, the pepper was neglected, and now only the terraces on the hills, on each side of the Brunei river, show the remains of a former high system of agriculture, and mark the spot of a once flourishing colony.

Should not the Sarawak Government use every endeavour to revive this trade, to encourage the immigration of Chinese, and to foster this branch of agriculture? The country contains inexhaustible virgin forests adapted for the culture of this commodity, and, the Chinese being protected, we hope to hear of the successful formation of these three companies.

Once open up the trade and others will follow, and we believe that we shall see Sarawak producing gambier and pepper long after the countries adjacent to Singapore are exhausted.

Apai Salui with Sago Flour

by

BENEDICT SANDIN

One day while the Gelong country was suffering from a great famine, Tambap (Apai Salui) took his sons, Salui and Ensali, to fell a sago tree a little way downriver. After they had extracted the sago and made it into flour, they put it in bags which they transported home in their boat.

While passing their padi field, Apai Salui looked up and saw something golden yellow glittering in the sun, which he thought was ripe padi grains. He told this to his sons. They said it was not the padi grains but the flowers of the *ensawa* grass. He argued that this *must* be ripe padi grains. After they argued long, his sons were reluctant to talk any longer.

Apai Salui then threw away the sago flour into the river. He said that it was useless to bring it home, since within the next few days they would reap their new harvest.

Before proceeded upriver, in order to remember the exact place where the sago flour had been thrown away into the river, Apai Salui made a mark at the side of the boat with his knife. After he had done this, he asked his sons to paddle hard in order to reach home quickly.

When they reach home, Indai Salui asked "Where is the sago flour?". Apai Salui told her that he had thrown it into the river. "Why did you do that?", asked Indai Salui. "You are a perfect fool who does not understand about our starvation", she said.

Apai Salui told her not to worry, as their padi was already ripe. "What nonsense", said Indai Salui. Apai Salui told her that he had seen the golden yellow padi grains shining in the sun on their farm. Indai Salui who was not quite as foolish, said that this was impossible at this time of the year. She kept on blaming Tambap with the hardest words she could find.

Then her sons, Salui and Ensali, told their mother that they had not agreed with their father when he

said that the flowers of the *ensawa* grass on the farm were ripe padi grains. Hearing this, Indai Salui scolded her husband more and more. She said that he was the most foolish man that had ever lived, and would remain so all the days of his life.

Being tired of his wife's scolding, Apai Salui told her that he would take Salui and Ensali downriver to look for the bags of sago flour. He also told her that it was easy to find it, as he had marked the place where he had thrown it away.

Immediately after they had left their landing stage, Apai Salui asked Salui and Ensali to dive into the water, to look for the sago flour bags. They dived repeatedly but could not find them. Their father who sat in the boat told them to continue diving and to follow the mark which he had made at the side of the boat. His sons dived on till they became extremely cold and exhausted. Then they told him that they could no longer continue, and at the same time begged him to return home.

As soon as they returned home, Indai Salui who was waiting for the flour asked where it was. Apai Salui shook his head and told her that they could not find it again. Hearing this, Indai Salui became very furious. She blamed her husband with the most savage words she could find.

Apai Salui became very sad and retired to his mosquito net to think what he should do next.

APAI SALUI MERINGGA

Nyadi hari siti benong orang di Gelong kena laban lapar besai, Tambap (Apai Salui) mai anak iya Salui seduai Ensali meringga kili ka enda bengat jauh ari ili rumah sida. Udah mulong di-indik sida, tepong mulong lalu simpan sida dalam guni ka dibai pulai merau ka rumah.

Udah nya leboh mansa dandang umai sida, Apai Salui malik katas ka lalu meda utai tak kuning bemas mas kena pandang panas ke dikumbai iya buah padi mansau. Iya lalu madah ka padi udah mansau ngagai anak iya. Anak iya ngumbai nya ukai, utai ke dipeda nuan nya ko seduai bunga ensawa. Keras ga Apai Salui ngumbai nya buah padi mansau. Nyau kepuas sida tiga ke bebelit ka jako, anak iya nyau enggai bechakah agi.

Apai Salui lalu muai mulong ka ai ka, laban nadai guna mai pulai ka rumah laban padi udah mansau ko iya, lalu sida nyau ka ngetau dua tiga hari nya.

Kejang sida deka ngejang ka nya, awak ka nyamai ingat ka endor diri muai mulong, Apai Salui lalu nibak tisau perau enggau duku iya ngaga tanda. Udah iya nibak tisau perau, iya lalu ngasoh anak iya bekayoh bebendar guai ka datai dirumah sida.

Datai sida dirumah, Indai Salui lalu nanya ka mulong ulih sida? Apai Salui madah ka mulong nya udah dibuai iya ka ai. "Nama kabuah nuan muai deh? Ko Indai Salui. "Keba enda nuan tu lungau naka iya, enda nuan nemu kitai tu kebaruran", ko iya.

Apai Salui enda ngasoh iya irau ati laban padi sida nyau mansau. "Mapap", ko Indai Salui. Apai Salui lalu madah ka diri udah meda padi kuning buah kena pajar panas diumai dipansa sida. Indai Salui ke enda bengat ngemalui iya, ngumbai padi maia nya taun enda patut udah mansau. Iya lalu nganu Tambap ngena samoa jako ke naka penyai ulih giga iya leboh nya.

Udah nya anak iya, Salui seduai Ensali madah ngagai indai, seduai endang enda arap ka apai, leboh iya madah ka bunga ensawa ke dikumbai iya padi mansau. Ninga nya Indai Salui udu agi nganu Apai Salui. Iya ngumbai iya orang lungau orang tambap orang mapap ke idup ngapa dalam dunya. Saumor umor nuan lap berari ari ila ko iya.

Nyau kepuas ke dianu Indai Salui, Apai Salui madah ka diri deka mai Salui seduai Ensali undor kili ka baru ngiga mulong ke dibuai iya ka ai, laban tanda endor iya muai endang udah digaga iya.

Apin lama udah sida tiga ngejang ka pangkalan alai apai ngasoh Salui seduai Ensali belaboh nyelam mulong. Seduai pen lalu nyelam serap bendar ngili ai, tang mulong lalu enda temu. Nyau kepuas udah seduai nyelam seduai nya enda dapat agi laban nyau tekangkang laban chelap. Nyadi apai ke semina dudok dugau dugau ba perau seruran ngasoh seduai agi nyelam nitih ka tanda ba perau sida. Seduai menyadi nyau madah ka diri enda teselam ka agi, nya alai mai apai pulai ka rumah ka baru.

Datai sida dirumah, Indai Salui ke nganti mulong nanya ka nya baru. Apai Salui ngilik ka pala, madah ka mulong nadai temu sida agi. Ninga nya, Indai Salui nganu laki iya baru ngena jako ka jai bendar.

Apai Salui tusah bendar ati, nya alai iya tumu bendar tama ka dalam kibong tindok enggau agi berunding ka nama utai agi tau dikereja udah nya.

Pieces from the Brooke Past—XX

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES

by

LOH CHEE YIN
(*Archivist*)

Leprosy

Leprosy is a chronic, mildly communicable and much dreaded disease of man which varies greatly in prevalence in different parts of the world. It is also known as Hansen's disease because G. Armauer Hansen, in 1879, first observed the micro-organism in tissues of patients.

The disease is largely tropical and sub-tropical. It is confined, for the most part, to the warmer parts of the world and to the darker-skinned races, particularly where inadequate nutrition and sanitation exist. The patient suffering from leprosy is characterized by thickening of the skin and formation of nodules. Ulceration of the nose is common with the destruction of tissue and disfigurement. With the advent of modern medicine the disease is now curable.

One of the earliest references on lepers in Sarawak is from Hugh Low's "Sarawak; its inhabitants and productions". London, R. Bently, 1848, p. 305:

> "At Sennah I observed a small hut erected in a Rhambutan tree, far above the ordinary houses of the village, and though in sight of, at some distance from them. I was told that it contained two persons afflicted with a loathsome disease, which caused large pieces of their flesh, particularly from the extremities, to drop away . . . These two unfortunates, a man and woman, were debarred the society of the tribe, and were never permitted to descend from their aerial habitation; but were constantly supplied with food by their relations from the houses below".

There is no record about the existence of a leper camp prior to 1901. In the Treasury Estimates of 1901, under the heading Leper Hospital, there shows an expenditure of $244.35 on diet for patients and $31.50 on miscellaneous expenses. This first leper camp was situated at the 5th Mile Rock Road and was under the superintendence of the police. The increase of expenditure on diet for patients from

$244.35 in 1901 to $485.67 in 1907 indicates an expansion of the camp. In 1907 the superintendence of the leper camp was transferred from the Police to the Medical Department by Order No. 111, 1907 which reads:

"I hereby direct that on and after the 1st proximo the Leper Camp at 5th mile shall be entirely under the superintendence of the Medical Department and not as hitherto of the police. The Principal Medical Officer or his Deputy will therefore on and after that date be responsible for all arrangements connected with the supply of food for the camp and will report whenever necessary on matters concerning it to the Hon'ble the Resident 1st Division.

Order by H.H. the Rajah Muda. 13th March, 1907".

Lack of accommodation was one of the major difficulties of the early leper camp. The 1911 Medical Department report states:

"Owing to the increase in the number of patients 3 new houses were erected at the Leper Camp. These have already been filled and more are needed, the surplus patients being temporarily accommodated in the Lock-up ward at the General Hospital. To add to our difficulty of dealing with these unfortunate sufferers, a Chinese female leper was discovered, and as she could not be accommodated at the camp, a small house was erected for her in the General Hospital grounds. Under the circumstances this was the only thing to be done, but it is far from satisfactory as the woman takes every opportunity of mixing with her friends in spite of frequent threats and admonishing".

There were other peculiar features about the camp. About 90 per cent of the patients were Chinese and most of the patients were arrested by the police and forcibly admitted to the camp. Very few came for treatment of their own free will. Consequently it was not uncommon to have patients escaping.

The following two tables were composed from data extracted from Medical Department Reports for the years 1909 to 1912.

Table I: Patients at Leper Camp 1909-1912

	1909	*1910*	*1911*	*1912*
No. of cases remaining at end of year	14	17	18	23
No. of cases admitted	18	15	9	10
No. of cases absconded	9	4	1	—
No. of cases transferred to General Hospital for treatment	—	4	—	—
No. of cases died	6	6	3	—

Table II: Nationality of Patients 1909-1912

	1909	*1910*	*1911*	*1912*
Chinese	29	30	24	30
Dayak	1	1	2	1
Tamil	2	1	1	2
Total	32	32	27	33

With a view to perpetuating the memorial of the late Rajah Charles Brooke, a public meeting was held at the Court House Kuching on 14th September, 1917, during which the proposal to raise a fund called the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Fund was adopted. The Memorial Fund Committee were made up of the following:

Patron — His Highness the Rajah of Sarawak.

Chairman — His Highness the Tuan Muda of Sarawak, Bertram Brooke.

Members — The Hon'ble the Resident of the 1st Division, Mr. A. B. Ward, Mr. J. M. Bryan, the Datu Bandar, the Datu Temonggong, Mr. Ong Tiang Swee and Mr. Lau Ngee Siang.

Honorary Treasurer to the Fund — Mr. G. C. Gillan

The fund if large enough, would be used for the establishment of three institutions, namely, a Leper Settlement, a Pauper Hospital and a Home for Imbeciles all of which were to be known as the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Institutions. In addition to these institutions it was also proposed to allocate a portion of the fund towards the erection of a personal memorial to the late Rajah in the town of Kuching.

Collections for the fund was started in January, 1918 and closed at the end of November, 1924. A total of $75,836.72 was collected. $22,414.99 was expended on the erection of the Charles Brooke personal memorial, a well-known landmark in front of the Council Negri Chamber. It was unveiled with pomp and ceremony by the 3rd Rajah Sir Vyner Brooke, on 16th October, 1924. $53,204.94 was expended on the establishment of a leper settlement at Satang Island which turned out to be a complete failure as we shall see later. There was a minor expenditure of $82.59 on printing of stationery, cheque books etc., leaving a balance of $134.20 "which the Committee have decided to hand to Dr. Luhn to be expended on a treat for the Lepers". ("Report of the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Fund Committee" published in the *Sarawak Gazette*, December 1924, p. 375).

Several proposed sites for the leper camp, including the present camp site at 13th Mile Penrissen Road, were examined and the Committee finally picked on the Satang Island because of its isolation, the very factor, which caused it to be abandoned later.

Construction work on the island was started by the Public Works Department at the beginning of 1923. Not all went well though. Towards the middle of the year there was an outbreak of malaria among the workers. Five of them died and the labour force was reduced to about half the required strength on account of sickness. The annual report of the Public Works Department for 1923 continues:

"The following was the position with regard to the works at the end of the year:—

Houses for lepers	...	33 completed
Mandor's house	...	1 completed
Dresser's Quarters	...	1 completed
Dispensary ...	...	1 nearing completion
Rice Godowns ...	...	2 completed
Matron's Quarters	...	1 nearing completion

Dam for Water Storage Reservoir 6 feet high (to be raised further 6 feet).
Foot-paths and earth drains nearing completion.
Total expenditure duing the year . . . $31,676.10.

It was expected that this work would be completed by the end of April 1924".

The transfer of the patients to Satang was done on 28th July 1924 though the camp was not completed until 6th September of the same year. The *Sarawak Gazette* of 1924 October issue (p. 311) gives a vivid account of the settlement:

"The 28th of July saw the transfer of 71 lepers from the temporary camp at the 5th mile of Rock Road to the new Leper Settlement on Satang Island.

This new settlement is part of the memorial erected by subscribers in memory of His Highness the late Rajah Sir Charles Brooke.

The island has a superficial area of 100 acres, one third of which still bears its original timber, the other third is planted with coconuts in full bearing, and the remainder is available for erecting accommodation for staff and patients.

A total of $53,535.18 (sic) has been expended on the erection of quarters for the staff, a dispensary, two rice stores, watchmen's quarters, a dam for the water supply and accommodation for 198 patients. There are 33 houses of 3 rooms each house accommodating 6 patients. Kitchens are provided at the back of and separate from the houses. In addition a large hall has been erected for holding religious services and lectures.

The resident staff consists of Miss Cubitt, the matron, Mr. Kurup, Assistant Surgeon, 2 watchmen and a few assistants.

In the fine monsoon the island is a delightful place and patients can enjoy fishing and sea-bathing. There is also a plentiful supply of coconuts, turtle eggs and lime trees which considerably adds to the comfort of the patients. Patients are encouraged to earn pocket money to buy extra luxuries. A piggery has been started and efforts will be made next year to establish a small diary to provide fresh milk.

The leading authorities on leprosy have expressed their opinion that leprosy in the early stages is curable and it is hoped that this will encourage leper patients to come under treatment early. Lepers should realise that their enforced isolation on Satang Island will be made as pleasant as is possible and that the earlier they come under treatment the sooner they are likely to be discharged to return to their homes.

Among the natives of this country, leprosy is still regarded as hopelessly fatal. At the same time, the immediate and strict segregation of all those afflicted should go a long way towards eventually extinguishing the disease.

Great difficulty will be experienced at first in persuading lepers to come forward, and in assuring them that the leper settlement is not conducted on the lines of a prison. But as soon as some of the less advanced cases are discharged cured, as it is confidently hoped they will be, it should decrease this difficulty of getting them to put themselves under treatment the moment any sign of disease appears.

While it is as yet perhaps too optimistic to look forward to wiping out leprosy completely, there is every promise now of this scourge of the East becoming much rarer".

The 1924 landas appeared to be a particularly fierce one. The settlement was completely cut off and supply ran short. The general health of the patients also deteriorated. In June 1925 an inquiry was held as to the advisability of continuing the settlement at Satang Island. It was decided that owing to the inaccessibility of the island, especially during the landas, it was advisable to move the lepers to a temporary camp on the mainland.

With very short time left before the 1925 landas, the Public Works Department erected a temporary camp at 13th mile Penrissen Road at a cost of $20,096.77 government fund. The patients at Satang were transferred to the new camp in October 1925. Thus a settlement built with a fund contributed by the public over a period of seven years, had to be abandoned after only fifteen months.

Over the next two years all the buildings at Satang Island were dismantled and the materials were shipped to the 13th Mile Camp for the erection of more buildings. Visitors to Satang Island now-a-days can still see some remnant of concrete foundation of the original leper settlement.

On 2nd February, 1926, a Mr. C. Clunies-Ross was appointed first Superintendent of the settlement. The number of patients also increased subsequently over the following years due to propaganda spread by the patients who were discharged or on parole leave. Patients became much more willing to come forward for treatment instead of hiding themselves and more Dayaks were being admitted. For example in 1931, out of a total of 490 patients, there were 288 Dayaks, 122 Chinese and 22 Malays.

As facilities improved, the death rate decreased steadily as the following table shows:

Year	*1925*	*1926*	*1927*	*1928*	*1929*	*1930*	*1931*
Population	150	175	252	331	384	471	490
Deaths	15	13	15	19	21	26	21
Death rate per mille	100	74	59	57	54	55	43

However, there were some bad years like 1938 when out of 369 patients, 32 died, giving a death rate of 70.6 per thousand.

In January 1939, H.H. the Ranee made an appeal to the public to subscribe a fund which would be used to help discharged lepers and to provide recreations for the lepers at the settlement. Collections started in February of the same year and only $2,068.76 was collected by June 1940. At the Leper Aid Fund Committee meeting held at the Resident's Office on 4th June 1940, the suggestions to purchase a radio set and to provide a football field for the settlement were turned down, on reason that the radio set would not be appreciated by lepers of all nationalities and that football would be inadvisable for lepers. It was concluded that "as the Fund was inadequate nothing should be spent until the Committee had raised more money". But nothing was heard of it again. The war was approaching South East Asia and the collection of the Sarawak War Effort Fund was at full swing.

To-day the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital at 13th Mile Penrissen Road Kuching, is the centre for the treatment of all patients suffering from leprosy in Sarawak, Brunei and Sabah. There is accommodation for 400 patients, most of whom live in houses or longhouses in their normal manner within the compound. There is hospital ward accommodation for approximately eighty patients. This is used for patients suffering from severe reactions or those undergoing surgical treatment. There are pepper gardens, a rubber plantation and orchards of fruit trees, which have been planted and are attended by patients in the hospital. There is also a school for children receiving treatment in this hospital. In short it is a well organised and well-equipped hospital which gives the best possible treatment for patients suffering from leprosy.

Many reports had been written about the settlement since its abandonment at the Satang Island in 1924, but it was never referred to as the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial settlement.

Why? Was it an attempt to hide the guilty conscience for rash execution of public fund?

However, it was gratifying to note that the settlement was again correctly quoted by its proper name in several articles appearing in the *Sarawak Gazette* of 1958. Since then it has been commonly and properly known as the Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Memorial Settlement or Hospital. This is what it should be, for it is only right that the generosity of the public who contributed for the establishment of the original settlement at Satang Island should be perpetuated, together with the name of Sir Charles Brooke whose life of devotion to the people of Sarawak is equally worthy of a lasting memorial.

Mystery Birds of Borneo—V

The Peregrine Falcon

by

MICHAEL FOGDEN

The Peregrine Falcon, renowned for its feats of incredibly swift and skilful flying, is surely one of the most magnificent of all the world's birds of prey. Its stoop to kill its prey at breakneck (literally) speed in mid-flight is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. The Peregrine is the bird par excellence of falconry and, in the East, has been used for this ancient art since at least as long ago as 1200 B.C. It is a cosmopolitan species found almost throughout the world, though in Europe and America its numbers are declining rapidly due to the effects of toxic chemicals used in agriculture, a fact that is causing considerable anxiety and comment. It is the villain of all pigeon fanciers. In short, the Peregrine is one of the best known and most written about of all birds.

The same is hardly true of *Falco peregrinus ernesti*, the race of the Peregrine that lives and breeds in Borneo. It is one of the rarest of all Bornean birds, and among the least well known; its exact status and distribution remain a mystery. First collected by the brothers Hose, Charles and Ernest, on Mt. Dulit in 1894, it was originally described as a full species, *Falco ernesti* (after Ernest Hose). Later, as species concepts changed and developed it was relegated to the level of subspecies, a race of the widely spread Peregrine. The two specimens collected, an adult and a young one, are much darker than the more typical races of the Peregrine from Europe and Asia. Both brothers have described how they collected these first specimens—Charles in his book *The Field-Book of a Jungle-Wallah* (p.145), Ernest more recently in the pages of the *Sarawak Museum Journal* (X, 1962, 17-18:111). Both relate how, even before they found it, Dr. Gurney of the Norwich Museum, one of the greatest authorities of the time on birds of prey, had predicted that a new species of Peregrine would be found nesting in the mountains of Borneo or Sumatra.

The following year, in 1895, Charles Hose returned to the same area of Mt. Dulit and became the first man to find the nest of this rare bird. In his book he describes how this discovery was a turning point in his career as a collector/naturalist:—

". . . . On reaching the flat shelf, tired and bruised, I was rewarded by finding what I had worked so hard for—a nest with four eggs.

"I gazed on them with mixed feelings. At first the joy of discovery and the pride of the collector were uppermost. I had achieved my ambition and thought of the prestige I should win and the pleasure I should convey. I saw myself in the Bird-room at South Kensington, surrounded by enthusiastic friends gazing at these eggs, the first known to Science of this rare bird, and at myself, their discoverer. Then the emotion of the true Naturalist arose in me; and, between the two motives, I thought of a compromise, to take two of the eggs and leave two. But, I am pleased to think, the better feeling won, Conscience or Compunction asked me why this extremely rare bird should not be allowed to propagate its kind in peace, as Nature intended. I therefore merely noted down the appearance of the nest (it could hardly be called a nest, for it consisted only of a few sticks), the size and colour of the eggs, and then descended by the way I had come—no longer a Collector but a Naturalist."

Strange, though admirable, words to come from a collector of the last century, especially one so enthusiastic as Charles Hose.

Although the same race of the Peregrine Falcon was subsequently found to live also in the Philippines and the Papuan region, the only other known Bornean specimens are one from Lawas River and one collected, surprisingly, only four and a half miles from Kuching in 1910. From then onward there was no definite record for more than fifty years, until April last year when, together with Sarawak Museum Collector Lian Labang, I found it breeding in the Hose Mountains, the great mountain divide between the Balui and Balleh Rivers (*S.M.J.*, XI, 1964, 23-24: 605). A pair was found with an eyrie half way up a 300 foot cliff at the western end of the range, at an altitude of 3,000 feet. The eyrie was inaccessible but the young proclaimed their presence loudly each time the parents brought food. Feathers scattered along the base of the cliff told of the toll being taken of smaller birds in the area—a few bulbuls, and a single Grey Drongo, but mainly Green Pigeons. Good eating indeed!

Peregrines which might have been *ernesti* have also been seen by Whitehead on Kinabalu, and by Tom Harrisson on the inaccessible pinnacle of Batu Lawi. It seems likely that *ernesti* might in reality be quite widely distributed in the remote mountainous interior of Borneo, but it will be difficult to show. Its breeding cliffs are largely inaccesible and in Borneo, where mountains are frustratingly jungle-covered right to the summit, one all too seldom catches a glimpse of the open sky—the true home of the Peregrine.

Incidentally, Peregrines are quite commonly seen on the coast but these are members of a migrant race from Siberia visiting Borneo during the winter only. Watch for them at Bako National Park, spiralling overhead, swooping playfully down to "beat-up" a passing ponderous Sea Eagle, or singling out, with more deadly intent, its prey from a passing flock of waders.

"Borneo Writing"—II. The Journey of the Dead

by

TOM HARRISSON

The previous article gave background to our "discovery" of organised native writing, Iban and Kenyah, in Borneo. The first published account of this was printed in the leading Dutch journal *Bijdragen tot de taal—, land— en volkenkunde*, Leiden, 121, 1965, pages 1-57, in which the full texts of a sample "writing board" from Mukah are given in Iban and English, with over 100 explanatory notes and commentary. (Copies available from the Museum, $1.00).

The following makes more widely available locally the English version of each of the 64 verses that are "cued" by the 64 characters written on this Iban *papan turai*, "writing board." This board itself is reproduced again here for easy reference. It must be emphasised that each character is, in effect, an aide memoire to a verse or passage of the mourner's dirge song by the women performing *sabak* for the dead, to assist the journey of the spirit safely out of this world and through many hazards and obstacles onto settled peace in the next. It is essential to perform the *sequence* of verses correctly, or the spirit may go astray — with disastrous results to the living. That is the point of the written characters. But *between* each cued verse, others, often many and rich, may be inserted and chanted, *extempore*.

To assist in seeing the wood for the many sacred trees here is a rough outline of the journey to be taken along both sides of *papan turai* from dusk to Mukah dawn:



Iban *Papan Turai* from Mukah (see text)

Outward Bound

At first we move, with a little melancholy, through deserted long-house sites, old rice fields, fenced lands, becoming overgrown and unclear (character Nos. 2 to 6).

On into rather older land, half-wild trees (7-9) and the first low hills of the inland (8).

Up the river — but not yet Mandai, "river of the dead" — through more mountainous country (10) but still with agriculture signs, rich in animals, several of them rare (12-15) and the first upriver trees (13).

We reach the famed landing place with the great tree at the mouth of the Mandai river and the bridge of fear (16) and come into the arc of actual death; atmosphere surcharged now with spiritual forces (17-21) to reach the first of the many classical figures, Bujang Agang Gemurai (22); so coming out of the vaguer lowlands of after-life into the more elaborate levels of "immortality," sacred places, celebrated heroes.

The Harsh Middle Reaches

The going grows harder in this difficult land. Ridges and peaks gather, linked with game, dense ferns, cutting grass, glowing cinders (25-27), and then the first in a long sequence of great ranges, rich in association (28).

Each of the serried mountains has a surrounding stream with its special aquatic character — skin poison, dress loss, monster prawns and tortoises, giant snails, gold-whiskered shark and whale, sacred wine into water, bright crystals and entangling roots (28-37).

Here the board is turned, other side and other way up.

After such climbing, we emerge into the deathly silent forest (38) and uncertainly back among favourite fruits rather than wild river foods (39-41), before facing the definitive doors into beyond (41).

The Stations of Destiny

Through six doors to one other world (42-44) we emerge as last into the fixed stations of destiny — for those killed in battle, beheaded, dying of other wounds or of love, drowned, eaten by crocodiles, poisoned by derris or mushrooms, lost out hunting or impaled on a hunter's trap, fallen from a tree, dead in child-birth or youth (45-58), until lastly the widows and widowers (59).

Those who have passed through all these to the final, "healthy", complete goal, pass on the (here highly obscured) ship of death (60) and the great fig tree with blessed rice once again (61), through the purifying pool and up into the jar-rich room of the ultimate long-house (63) at dawn (64).

* * *

In considering all this, it is needful to bear in mind that these verses are part of a tremendous, dynamic, soaring trajectory of words across the night, so splendidly preserved in Iban partly because of the survival (albeit secretly) of the script, however weakened, into the twentieth century. It is perfectly possible for a non-Iban to master this system. By putting boards over the bed, inside a month my wife and I "knew" all 64 characters at once, with their cues and verses. In this way too, we became more familiar with the complex associations between different characters and ideas; and only too aware of the hazy undertones which divide (or don't divide) alphabet and ideograph — what I can only here call "syllabic and melodic values," moved from word on to board, back into chanting through the smoky, multi-dimensional mourning of the long-house night = other life day = sleep-death-dream.

1 "An old house site is overgrown with *rembai* trees, their flowers hanging like fan palms. An old house site is overgrown with durian trees, their fruits hanging like gongs. An old house site is overgrown with *isu* durians, the fruits like bachelor pig-tailed monkeys hanging upside down. An old house site is overgrown with mangosteen, the fruits like shamans' magical boxes".

2 "Last year's padi fields, but the unripe ears of *padi bangang* are still to be seen".

3 "When the corner of a fence is reached, a gentle voice is heard praising the trap for pigs and deer".

4 'This is a new padi field. Scattered logs and tree stumps are still around".

5 "A low land is overgrown with *empili* trees. The branches bend rather low, because of the weight of strange fruit. Here the tall and handsome bachelors trap white spotted boars".

6 "An abandoned padi field serves as hunting ground for hunters to net deer and take their crooked antlers".

7 "A hill covered with *lemba* palm. I feel reluctant to leave this small hill, so thickly grown with palms, because it is the familiar place where we collected the good leaves for making blankets with special designs".

8 "A long range of low hills is covered by *engkerebai*, fruit hanging from the branches".

9 "An *engkala burong* tree sways but is reluctant to die. The bark at the middle of the trunk had been cut away by my mother and I".

10 "This is Layang Ketupong hill, whose peak appears as if it would pierce the dome of the sky".

11 "The ridge of the hill is planted with *layang* bamboo which sounds like a flute playing. Whose country is this? This is the country of young *semalau* birds, which chirp all day, from morning until dusk".

12 "Here is a thick clump of *engkalat* bamboo. Whose country is this? This country is occupied by partridges who talk with strange noises murmuring, but slowly. They wear velvet coats, because they are glad about the forthcoming harvest, — when they expect to be pleasingly irritated by the itching pollen".

13 "The tough *dandi* root grow and press on each other. Look to the left, see the view of an old hut. Whose country is this? This is the country of the cuckoo doves, whose echoing voices keenly praise the stalks of the Job's tears'.

14 "The foot of an *enteli laki* tree is brushed by the legs of a clever maiden and those of a spoiled bachelor boy. So she is unable to marry him, while he marries but is often divorced".

15 "A poorly grown bamboo stem that merrily sheds its skins. Whose country is this? This is the country of the *tiup api* birds, bachelors who wear charcoal chains around their necks".

16 "The stem of the *ensurai ranjing* tree is growing at the end of a bridge. Whose country is this? This country belongs to the partridges, their call 'sering-sering', like the sound of a door bell, tinkling".

17 "The trunk of a *dabai nyuntai* tree sounds like the loving chant of the singer".

18 "Broken pieces of white stone are piling one upon the other. This is the country of the lesses gods, keepers of money boxes'.

19 "Reaching the red earth which shines brightly on one's back, the yellow earth which shines on the boiling glutinous rice".

20 "A wide lowland, wherein grown *blansai* durian trees, which flower in the evening and drop their petals at morning".

21 "This is the foot of an *ensunut* tree, sounding like bees in a large hive".

22 "A lowland as big as a winnow, made from *senggang* mat. Bujang Agang Gemurai lives here".

23 "A stem of *pisang unai* is planted in the evening. In the morning the bunches are ready to cut".

24 "The ridge of Deer Antler hill is sliced in the evening: but in the morning the horn comes forth again yapping".

25 "A small hill is overgrown with thick ferns. The plants grow very closely together and cluster thick like a padi bin".

26 "The edge of the *lallang* grass is red as if with the blood of a speared barking deer. The edge of the grass has been cut like the cropped hair of a bachelor".

27 "Tambit Selabit hill looks as if encircled by glowing embers. This is the country of Ensing Jara, with sharp eyes to look after the spurs of the victorious cocks".

28 "The single peak looks very strange, being planted with *aur duri* bamboo. It looks like the elbow of a metal cock-spur. At the foot is a sandy beach, surrounded by the Rangki stream. To bathe here is forbidden. The offender will suffer white spots on the skin'.

29 "Here is a hill with two peaks. It looks very strange, with flowers from *jambu lipa*. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach surrounded by rivers from several mouths. Here the maidens often lose their skirts".

30 "Here is a hill with three peaks. It looks very strange with Simpurai Gundai's footprints. He is searching for the goddess Kumang. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach surrounded by the Alai lakes, where those from the other world net prawns with pincers big enough to make armlets for still growing bachelors".

31 "The hill with four peaks is reached. It flashes like lightning in the dusk. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach surrounded by water from the Anap stream, thickly overgrown with criss-cross roots".

32 "The hill with five peaks is reached. It gives out a loud noise, as if from a dancing song. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach surrounded by marshy ground, where those long dead search for big tortoises, whose shells can be used by the lying bachelors as their padi bin lids".

33 "The hill with six peaks is reached. It is full of fan-palms, whose fronds shelter anyone from rain. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach surrounded by the Bulan river. Here live the lost shark and whale, both with beautiful golden whiskers".

34 "The hill with seven peaks is reached. There are plenty of areca palms with fruits lying close to the trunk. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach, flooded by the overflow of the sacred wine, *jalong timang*".

35 "The hill with eight peaks is reached and so also the top of Gunong Semilan. Gunong Semilan roars noisily like wood bellows with vertical cylinders. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach surrounded by water coming from Bulan river. The lower stretch of the river is studded with crystals, the upper stretch overgrown with over-hanging branches of *ensurai*".

36 "The peak of Rabong Manang (forever lauded by medicine-men) is reached. Here we must not make any noise nor linger. This is the abode of holy Keliong. He does nothing but hang out woven blankets on a line and forge iron adzes for ceremonial use when he slashes the tops off nibong palms, and reads signs from the hearts of flowering areca palms".

37 "The top of Sagu Sentubong hill is reached. At the foot of the hill is a sandy beach surrounded by the Ilang-ilong stream, where Ini Inong looks for snails as big as *rintong* baskets. These baskets are used by bachelors, to lower the honey-combs from the *tapang* trees".

38 "A vast, luxuriant forest, with not even the call of bachelor monkeys. The forest is lonely, no human sound is heard".

39 "An orchard of durian *lusing* comes into view It is true that this is thinly fleshed; but when the flesh is gathered it can fill up a *panding* jar".

40 "An orchard of durian *lunak* comes into view. It is true that the fruit is fleshy; but the other side of each seed is fleshless".

41 "Here is the stem of a gourd, one of its branches spreading towards the land of the living touches the halo of the full moon. Another branch spreads out to the country of the people who died first of all, while living at the mouth of Temaga Gelang".

42 "At the door badly made of many dry leaves".

43 "At the door made of roots as big as a house post".

44 "At the door made of ordinary earth, then the door of foul-smelling earth; then the door of red earth; and finally the door of tough earth; all looked after by the maiden Endu Iyak, who wears a necklace of *letan*. She is Endu Teradu Benang Redam".

45 "Arriving at the ridge, confronted by *kemunting umang* trees".

46 "At a marshy place, Terumpa Terumpang Gelang, abode of the light-hearted bachelor Bujang Lempong, he who never observes the omen birds which perch on the top of the house post — where the braves and the headless warriors go".

47 "A bunch of *ranyai* palms making a gentle murmur, whispering the names of lovers. The lower branches sway, almost touching the ground".

48 "Looking downriver one sees the dam for a fish trap, *buba;* looking upriver the barricade for fish trap, *ensenga*. This country is occupied by those who died from drowning, as marked by a small piece of a sodden log".

49 "Brittle rocky boulders are brushed by the tails of visiting tigers. In this country dwell those killed by crocodiles. The presence of *panggil upang* flowers is the sign".

50 "Then an unused platform is passed. This is the country of those who died from hunting accidents, marked by a heap of ashes of burnt charms and food — to make the dogs fiercer and braver".

51 "A small hill swarming with *bebari* flies, which make a noise as if out of breath. In this country are people who died of wounds, shown by the spathe of betel nut palm".

52 "A vast field of wild rubber trees, which make noises as if shouting at each other. In this country are people who died from starvation, after losing their way in the forest".

53 "A lowland covered with *empili* trees, where the spoiled tall bachelors trap white spotted wild boars. This shows they were foolish in having forgotten their own warning marks".

54 "A small island thickly covered with *kubal arang* creepers. This country belongs to people who drink *tuba* fluid and die. It is recognised by creepers hanging everywhere".

55 "The top of a big crooked creeper where gibbons sleep. The ridge of crooked *manding* trees are gripped by *gemirang* vines. In this country live those who fell from trees and died — as marked by a heap of rope".

56 "A shallow valley looks like a *lalayang* plate. This country belongs to the people who died from eating poisonous mushrooms of the kind like the tongue of a striped *kendawang* snake".

57 "A mountain slope covered with sweat smelling *tukai* trees. And the ridge dense with *tekalong*, sounding like the beating of bark. This land is occupied by women who died in child-birth and can be recognised by the many pieces of broken hearth".

58 "A lowland overgrown with reeds, the sound like striking one's hand on the mouth of the charming bottle. This is the country of men and women who died young.

59 "The base of an orphan *kemunting* tree. The fruits are like red balls which decorate the scabbard of a sword".

60 "A wide plain is planted with lovely flowers by the maiden Lengunai. The stems are so clean that not even a piece of the "shaman" Matai's magical war-charm can be seen. The roots are of metal wires, their buttress sharp blades easily wounding the unwary. The outer-bark is soft like an *ampang belulai* blanket. The straight trunk is capped with pieces of gold. The branches are made of large cannons and the twigs are whispering jew's harp. The luxuriant foliage is dark as black calico. The shoots touch the backside of Aki Ungkok who sits upon the bright moon, plaiting his hair while he makes a fishing basket *pemansai*".

61 "At the foot of thick banyan trees. The highest branches are perched on by sandflies as big as the munias who consume the grains of padi *bangang*. Other high branches are perched on by mosquitoes as big as the doves, their throats spotted below the edge of the beak".

62 "The watering place of the dead can be used for diving. He jumped into the water and his legs stepped on a cross-boulder which he then held with his hands. This you take back to the country for your *penchelap* charm, which I have sliced from the white *gemalai* fruit'.

63 "Step up the cut-notched ladder, hands holding the upside-down bamboo rails. A communal verandah is reached, decorated with *sana jawa* mats whose sides have been beautifully plaited. Go into this fine family room, crowded with jars showing swallows (in flight)".

64 "Up a strong ladder with its grounded end buried below the stem of *aur tulang* bamboo. Going up a ladder made of *ruan* wood, one end buried below the stump of a *limau rangan* tree with thorns as white as shell armlets".

A Sarawak Malaysian Diary

NOVEMBER

1st, Monday

Berjaya Week opens with a full seven-day programme throughout Malaysia.

Malaysia's Berjaya Rally is to-day in the capital, Kuala Lumpur, launched at the Stadium Negara by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. His Majesty says this solidarity week is another step forward to unite the people of the whole of Malaysia to be one nation really and solidly united.

Thousands of Malaysians this afternoon brave the rains to participate in what must be the biggest rally yet to have been seen in the State Capital. Sarawak's Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, declares open the rally at the Central Padang in Kuching at 4.10 p.m. The rally marks the opening of the National Solidarity Week Celebrations.

Dato Abang Othman, State Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, tells a mass Berjaya Rally that Sarawak has a bright, happy and prosperous future within Malaysia but warns the people against subversive elements who are trying to confuse their minds and cause trouble and misery.

Thousands of people from Sibu and surrounding areas, led by the Minister for Land and Mineral Resources, Penghulu Francis Umpau, reaffirm their pledge of loyalty to Malaysia at the Berjaya Rally held at King George VI Memorial Ground in Sibu.

The President of the Persatuan Pemuda Melayu Insaf Sarawak in a Berjaya Message pledges full support of the Persatuan Pemuda Melayu Insaf (PPMI) Sarawak to the Government in its effort to combat enemies both within and outside for the betterment of the Nation.

The Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, in his address at the National Solidarity Rally says, "Once again we are joining together to demonstrate the unity and harmony of the nation and people of Malaysia by ensuring the success of the National Solidarity Week."

A party of 11 State Assemblymen, District Officers and Senior Government officials lead by Inche Azahari bin Mohd. Taib, State Assemblyman, arrive in Kuching for a two-day visit to the State Capital. They are guests at a reception given by the Sarawak Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

2nd, Tuesday

The Federal Minister for Transport, Dato Sardon bin Jubir, praises the people at the 'Operation Hammer' area for taking part in the Berjaya Week celebrations. Dato Sardon is speaking to newsmen before leaving for Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. Yeo Cheng Hoe, Secretary-General of the Party Machinda, breaks silence when he is contacted by the *Tribune* by telephone to comment on the statement made by his Assistant Secretary-General published in the *Vanguard* of this morning's issue. Mr. Yeo says that he did consider sending in his resignation, but later changing his mind. Everything is all right now, and he hopes we do not hear anything more about this.

The Minister for Local Government, Dato Dunstan Endawie, declares open the new Divisional Medical Store and Dental Clinic at Simanggang Hospital.

The Speaker of Council Negri, Dato Dr. Sockalingam accompanied by Datin Sockalingam returns by air from a round the world trip.

The Federal Minister of Transport, Dato Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, inspects Kuching airport's newly trained firemen and is impressed with their smart turn out.

A British journalist, Mr. Nick Mason, of the 'Evening Chronicle' Newcastle, England is now in Sarawak on a British Commonwealth Press Union Travelling Scholarship. He is expected here for a week after which he will proceed to Sabah. He says the Malaysian Mainland rural developments are very impressive and he holds a similar opinion about Sarawak. He hopes to write a report on the developments in Sarawak.

The 11 State Assemblymen from Kedah, call on the Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, the Federal Secretary, Inche Abu Hassan bin Abdullah and the Conservator of Forests, Mr. R. Smeathers.

The Organising Supervisor of the Sarawak Council for Adult Education, Mr. Michael Buma while commenting on the recent decision by the Central Government to lift the restrictions on candidates sitting for the National Language Examination, states that with studdents in stages two and three Malay allowed to sit for the National Language Examination there would be more and more Sarawakians keen to learn the National Language.

The Minister of State, Awang Hipni Pengiran Annu, who is now touring Fifth Division visits Nanga Medamit; Ukong; Batu Danau; Kampong Ipai and Kampong Pendan and explains to the people the meaning of the National Solidarity Week.

Mukah and Kapit District Development Committees have submitted to the Divisional Development Committee a list of minor rural projects costing $50,000. All have been approved.

3rd, Wednesday

A Norwegian journalist, Mr. Jakob Fridrichsen of Norges Handels of Sjofarstidende (Norwegian Journal of Commerce and Shipping) predicts that the Indonesian confrontation against Malaysia will end in failure. He says that Indonesia would fail because our Security Forces are "too well-trained and too efficient". He has accompanied the Security Forces on border patrols both in Sarawak and Sabah.

The leader of the 11 State Assemblymen, from Kedah, Inche Azahari Mohd. Taib, says before leaving for home that members of his delegation are very impressed with their three-day exchange-of-view visit to Sarawak, adding that such visits are of great assistance and recommends more visits of such nature to broaden the peoples outlook and knowledge of each State.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, leaves Kuching for Jesselton to attend the birthday celebrations of Sabah's Yang di-Pertuan Negara, and the investiture, at which he will receive from the Yang di-Pertua Negara, the award of Panglima Darjah Kinabalu (PDK) which was bestowed upon him last year.

The Sarawak Museum announces that Mr. Chiam Choon Chan of the Chief Minister's Office has generously presented his collection of old coins and currency notes to the Sarawak Museum.

One hundred and thirty-one pepper growers are given the opportunity during conducted tours this year to study the new technique of hedge planting of pepper as well as the new complete fertilisers recommended by Agriculture Department.

The Medical Department announces that the Fifth Division cholera outbreak is well under control. There have been 14 cases, including one death. The public are advised to continue to be vigilant against the disease.

4th, Thursday

It is reported that the Assistant Superintendent of Prison, Mr. Thomas Chai, was killed and two others, Mr. Chang Kok Hock, a clerk and Mr. Sardar Ali Khan, a prison warder, were injured as a result of an attack on them by a prisoner in Sibu Prison this morning.

One member of the Security Forces is killed and two wounded in an encounter with Indonesian infiltrators at the border in the Serian District of the First Division of Sarawak.

Mr. F. J. Cheong, of C.T.C. Limited and Song Logging Company Limited presents a cheque for $5.000 to John Nicholl, President of the Dayak National Union as a part of the donations to the construction of the Union's headquarters. The present collection of the Fund stands at $21,000..

The new Federal Secretary, Inche Abu Hassan bin Abdullah who arrived in Kuching last Saturday (October 30) succeeds Dato Syed Hashim bin Abdullah.

The State Government has issued a shortened and simplified list of import duty changes made on 9th October, 1965. This gives all the principal categories of goods affected without going into the very detailed and complicated classification used for Customs purposes.

5th, Friday

The Deputy Chief Minister, Dato James Wong, presents a Sarawak Shield to the Commanding Officer of the 4th Light Regiment Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col. R. Lyon who will return soon with his men to the United Kingdom.

Mr. Goh Hak Seng, District Officer, Serian, presents a gift of sports equipment to Mr. Kueh Hon Yew, Headmaster of Serian Secondary School. The sports equipment was obtained through the auspices of 40 Commando, Royal Marines which is based at Serian and includes Badminton and volley ball nets, a set of deck hockey sticks, badminton racquets, shuttlecocks and a volly ball.

An 18-year-old schoolboy, Musa Singa, who saw a Royal Air Force helicopter crash into dence jungle in Sarawak and was responsible for a rescue party reaching the scene within two hours, is rewarded by the Far East Aair Force.

The SFWI, Administrative Secretary, Che Rugayah Majid says the Sarawak Federation of Women's Institutes can justly be proud and happy that their fund-raising project for the National Defence Fund went off very well yesterday when members held a "Sacrificial Lunch" at the Union Club.

6th, Saturday

A police spokesman says at the weekly news conference in Kuching that the anti-communist campaign in West Kalimantan, initiated by the Indonesian Army has undoubtedly increased in activity. He descrives the internal security situation in Sarawak during the week as "very quiet", adding that the Berjaya Week celebrations in the State have gone on well and have not been marred by any incident of any significance perpetrated by dissident elements.

Twenty Sarawak Women Police Constables are among those attend a Passing Out Parade of general duty and Marine Police Constables at the Jalan Gurney Police Depot in Kuala Lumpur. There are also 18 Sarawak Marine Police Constables.

The Commissioner of Prisons, Malaysia, Dato Murad bin Ahmad, the Federal Secretary, Inche Abu Hassan bin Abdullah, the State Secretary, Dato G. A.

T. Shaw, the Superintendent of Prisons, Dato Edward Brandah and uniformed staff of the Prisons are among the many who attend the funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Chai, Assistant Superintendent of Prisons, who died a tragic death last Thursday.

7th, Sunday

Berjaya Week closes.

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, says that the National Solidarity Week of 1965 has solidified the unity of the people in Malaysia and simultaneously created a truly Malaysian identity.

A Security Forces Patrol operating in the border area of the Serian District of the First Division in Sarawak, set off a concealed enemy anti personnel mine. Two soldiers are seriously wounded in this incident and have been evacuated to Kuching General Hospital.

8th, Monday

A businessman in Miri, Mr. Shim Hai Khiong, Manager of Syn Kit Lee Timber Company Ltd., Miri, donates $10,000 to the National Defence Fund. This is the largest contribution so far received in Miri for the NDF.

Sarawak exported 70,812 tons round and 15,330 tons sawn timber in September, 1965. The January-September export totals are 459,132 tons round and 151,520 tons sawn.

The Minister of State, Awang Hipni, who is now on a week's tour of his home district of Matu /Daro and Sub-districts, visits Kampong Bawang and declares open a $6,300 bridge, built under the Minor Rural Development Projects.

The Minister for Local Government, Dato Dunstan Endawie, issues a statement declaring his stand on the introduction of the National Language to Sarawak by 1967. The Minister, who has just returned from a tour of the Second Division states that if the Central Government attempted to force the introduction of the National Language to Sarawak by 1967, "it violates the Inter-Governmental Committee Report and also the Constitution of Malaysia for it was basically constituted on it (IGC)."

9th, Tuesday

The State Development Officer, Inche Yaacob Hitam, leaves Kuching for Kuala Lumpur on completion of his tour of duty. He says shortly before departure that there is much scope for development in Sarawak, adding that quite a lot has been achieved since the time Sarawak joined Malaysia.

A ten-men mission of the Industrial and Trade Mission sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Malaysia, arrive in Kuching. The mission is led by Inche Jamil bin Mohammed Jan, Controller Industrial Development Division, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Malaysia and Mr. D. Miller, Deputy Chairman of the Tariff Advisory Board, who would be acting as advisor to the mission.

The Vice Chairman of KDC, Pengarah Sibat Semada, declares open the Kapit District Council's school at Nanga Stapang, Kapit, District, built at a cost of $28,000, of which 75 per cent came from Government.

Inche Jamil bin Mohamed Jan, the leader of the Malayan Industrial and Trade Mission, while speaking to the press on arrival at Kuching Airport, says there have already been some sort of trading relations between the territories of Sabah and Sarawak with the mainland and the mission is here now to strengthen these ties, adding that with the latest development in the limited common market, the Mission hopes that trade relations would be further streamlined.

The English Language Paper II of the Sarawak Local Junior Examination this year is extremely difficult and parents as well as teachers have appealed for leniency in marking.

Four Sarawak competitors in the National Solidarity Week Essay Competition have won prizes. They are Mr. Johnny Kueh who has won third prize in Secondary Age-Group for an essay written in English. In the Post-School Age-Group Mr. Stephen Jussem Dundon has won the third prize. Two consolation prizes have been awarded to two essays written in Iban. In the Second Age-Group, Gramong Juna wins a prize, and in the Post-School Age-Group Mr. Andria Ejau wins anoter prize.

A Minister of State, Awang Hipni, who is on a tour of his home district of Matu and Daro, Lower Rejang declares open four bridges at Kampong Pergau. The bridges, each over 250 feet long and six feet wide were constructed by kampong people on a 'gotong-royong' basis and cost $4,000. All the bridges were constructed under the Minor Rural Development Projects of the Development Plan.

The Melanau Political Party—Tugau United People's Party—the eighth political party in the State is registered under the Societies Ordinance.

The third training course for poultry keepers ends and six trainees from Saratok, Kanowit, Miri and Limbang receive their certificates from Tua Kampong Suaidi bin Haji Arshad, the Chairman of the Kuching Rural District Council.

10th, Wednesday

Dato Wee Hood Teck, a well-known philanthropist says he is prepared to consider any proposal by native community leaders to set up a scholarship foundation which would help poor but deserving students get up the academic ladder.

The Development Office, Miri, has received funds for the purchase of 100 fire extinguishers under the Minor Rural Development Project. These 100 fire extinguishers will be distributed to 77 longhouses in Miri District—Sibuti, Niah, Suai and Bintulu District—Sebauh, Tubau and Tatau.

A total amount of $2,123.05 including $583.37 from sales of flowers, flags and car stickers by the Sibu Women's Institute, has been raised in Sibu during Berjaya Week for the National Defence Fund. The donations include $1,469.68 from Sibu Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The grand total of the National Defence Fund now stands at $441,969.66.

11th, Thursday

Mr. Albert Huang, Secretary of the Sarawak Manufacturers' Association, tells Members of the visiting Industrial and Trade Mission from Malaya during a reception held in honour of the visitors that in order to cultivate the habit of the people in the State here in trading or buying Malayan goods and also to overcome their prejudice, there must be advertisement and display of such products as widely and as frequently as possible.

Statistics just released by the Department of Statistics, Sarawak show that the total value of Sarawak's external trade for the month of September, 1965 amounted to $82.53 million. This was $8.14 million more that the previous month's total as well as the total of $74.39 million for the corresponding period of 1964.

The Finance Minister, Mr. Tan Siaw Sin has assured the Malaysian Borneo States they will get the $300 million promised them under the five-year Malaysia

development fund that is about to be launched. The money is to have come from Singapore, which has now left Malaysia. Answering questions in Parliament, Mr. Tan says that in spite of the fact that the contribution from Singapore will no longer be forthcoming, he can give a definite assurance that the $300 million will be made available for development during the Five Year Plan.

The new $9,700 teachers' bungalow at Nanga Lakah, Kanowit, Third Division is recently declared open by the Chairman of the Kanowit District Council, **Penghulu Masam.** This is the first of eight quarters to have been completed and the Government has granted 75 per cent of the total cost.

12th, Friday

The leader of the Malayan Industrial and Trade Mission, Inche Jamil, assures that Malaysian-made goods passing through Singapore in transit to the Borneo territories are not subject to Singapore import duties. He explains that Singapore import duties are not levied on goods that pass through Singapore or do not enter Singapore trade.

The Menteri Besar of Brunei, Dato Setia Mersal, gives $100 to the Mesjid Besar Fund. The gift is handed over by his wife Datin Zubaidah, who says it is her husband's wish that the new mosque be built as soon as possible.

The Minister for Lands and Mineral Resources, Penghelu Francis Umpau, who is speaking at a party given in his honour by the Dayak Association of the Fourth Division at Miri advises Dayaks to co-operate and live in harmony with all the other races in Malaysia.

13th, Saturday

A senior spokesman says at the Weekly news conference in Kuching that as a result of government action against the communist organisation in Sarawak, no incident of any note has taken place internally within the country over the past seven days. One anti-Malaysia poster was found in the Krokop area in Miri in the Fourth Division, "which was a hangover from the rather pathetic attempt of the poster campaign by the communist organisation over the Berjaya Week". Three persons, all Chinese, were arrested during the week under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations; all the arrests were made in the First Division.

The Import and Export Control Office announces the relaxation on the ban of import of sheetings and shirtings from China. Licences for such imports will now be freely issued on application. Animals feeds falling under Tariff Codes 081201, 081209 and 081909 which hitherto have been subject to quota may now be imported freely under specific licences obtainable from the Food Control and Supply Department Office.

The State Minister of Welfare, Youth and Culture, Dato Abang Othman bin Abang Haji Moasili, while speaking at a variety show organised by the Bandarsah Kabupans Club tells Malay youth clubs throughout the state not to hold concerts during schooldays because they would affect the educational welfare of students.

14th, Sunday

Sarawak, like other nations, to-day pays homage to those who have died in the two World Wars and the Malayan Emergency, at a Remembrance Day Service held at the War Memorial Gardens at Mosque Road in Kuching. The Speaker of Council Negri, Dato (DR.) Sockalingam lays the wreath on behalf of the Governor, Tuan Abang Haji Openg, who is indisposed.

A new Dayak Youth Club has been formed in Betong through the intense interest of the young Dayaks.

With a modest sum of $300 and a donation of two tons of timber, the members of the Women's Institute at Kampong Seberang, Mukah District, Third Division, have constructed a new building to house their organisation. The building is declared open by Mr. Ling Beng Sung, who donated the timber.

The Federal Secretary, Inche Abu Hassan bin Abdullah lays a wreath on behalf of the Federal Government at the War Memorial during Remembrance Day Service when the State pays homage to the dead of two world wars and the Malayan and present emergencies.

15th, Monday

A terrorist camp which showed signs of recent occupation, is discovered by a Security Forces patrol in the Lundu District of Sarawak's First Division, 75 miles west of the State capital. The camp is found unoccupied and in the vicinity of the 3,000 feet Gunong Gading, about two miles from Lundu Town. It is discovered as a result of information received by the Security Forces from residents in the area. A male Chinese terrorist is shot dead by the Security Forces patrol while trying to escape.

Malaysia's new Definitive Postage Stamps of the States Series is out on sale. The stamps consist of seven denominations of 1 cent; 2 cents; 5 cents; 6 cents; 10 cents; 15 cents and 20 cents and they bear in addition to the inscription 'Malaysia', a portrait of the Ruler and /or the Crest of each State as well as the name of each state.

A group of seven Japanese university students at present on a study tour of Sarawak states that the Japanese people are unhappy over the Indonesia-Malaysia conflict because both Indonesia and Malaysia are Asian nations: If the conflict were to go on a third party would benefit from it.

In Kuching now is the Director of Volunteer Services Overseas, Mr. D. H. Whiting who is on an on-the-spot study of VSO personel from Britain now serving in the territory and other projects that might be suitable for extension of the service.

The Batang Lupar District Council, Simanggang, Second Division, has decided to spend a sum of $225,000 this year under the 1964-1968 Educational Projects.

A Study Tour Group of 23 UMNO members drawn from every state in Malaya, headed by the Secretary of the UMNO Publicity Department, Inche Hassan bin Haji Yaakob, arrive in Kuching.

Only five Chinese have volunteered for the Civil Defence Corps during the week and the response is very poor. Mr. K. Supaya, the Acting Regional Staff Officer, discloses the Defence Corps is seeking for more Chinese volunteers.

16th, Tuesday

Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, the Secretary General of the Sarawak Alliance Party and Sarawak Chief Minister, tells Members of the UMNO delegation now in Sarawak on a goodwill visit and study tour that racial harmony which exists here is traditional of Sarawak.

A Medical Department Press statement says that Sarawak has been declared free from cholera with effect from today. The statement adds that the recent outbreak occurred in the Limbang District of the Fifth Division in late September. In all, 14 people were known to be affected among whom one died. The last case occurred on 13th October.

Mr. Wong Tuong Kwang, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Yong Lee Lee Sawmill Company Limited, Miri and the Greenhill Sawmill Company Limited, Sibu donates $35,000 to five different funds as follows: $10,000 to the National Defence Fund; $10,000 to the Sarawak Dayak National Union; $10,000 to the Masjid Besar Fund; $3,000 to the Red Cross Fund and $2,000 to the Tunku Abdul Rahman Secondary School, Kuching.

The National Defence Fund now total $452,386.86.

The Women's Institute, Miri Branch, under the leadership of its organiser, Che Sharifah Fatimah, has collected a sum of $1,221.33 for the National Defence Fund. The money was collected through sales of Berjaya booklets, stickers and paper flags.

Five new Women's Institute centres with a total membership of 200 have recently been formed in Bintulu District, Fourth Division.

17th, Wednesday

The Commanding Officer of B Troop I Squadron Royal Corps of Transport, Lieut. A. I. Campbell Collins presents his Regimental Plaque to the Sarawak Museum as a token of appreciation of the friendliness and hospitality that have been shown to them during their stay in Sarawak.

The police last month summoned 23 people for illegal parking—the Road Safety Campaign offence for October. Ten of the summonses were served in Sibu, seven in Kuching and six in Miri. In the first week of the campaign month police advised 190 persons in respect of the offence; of this number 152 were in Sibu and four in Kuching.

The General-Secretary of the Gabongan Kelab2 Belia Melayu Sarawak while commenting on recent criticisms over the Gabongan's coming 'Sepak Raga' tournament to be held at Sekolah Ra'ayat Jalan Haji Bolhassan states that the game 'Sepak Raga Jaring' is not one prescribed for the Malays only. Like badminton, basketball or any other game the 'Sepak Raga' is for all Malaysians.

Local unemployed wiremen have protested against the contemplated action of an overseas firm to send 15 of its wiremen here to begin the Phase One (Electrical installations) of the Detention Camp.

The Chief Minister, Dato, Stephen Kalong Ningkan, while answering questions by reporters on the National Language issue states at a press conference in Sibu that the Federal Government will not force Sarawak to accept the National Language by 1967.

A Security Forces spokesman announces that a Royal Air Force Whirlwind helicopter engaged on a routine mission in the Bau District of the First Division of Sarawak is seen by observers from two places to stray across the Indonesian border and has been lost. There are two persons in the helicopter.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company anticipate commencing to operate shortly a Westland SRN-6 Hovercraft in the coastal areas of Sarawak, and the adjacent territories of Brunei and Sabah. The Director of Marine, Capt. J. R. Blease, says that this type of vessel was recently seen in the Rejang River under evaluation tests by the Army.

The President of the Majlis Islam Sarawak, Ustadz Mohamad Mortadza Haji Daud states in Kuching that the Pilgrimage Fund is to be extended to Sarawak and Sabah.

The Acting General-Secretary of SPATEU, Inche Karim Ibrahim says that the Sarawak Postal and Telecoms Employees Union fully support the call by the Sarawak P.W.D. Workers Union for the introduction of the check-off system.

The Federal Minister of Transport, Dato Sardon bin Haji Jubir assures a Sarawak Member of Parliament in the Dewan Ra'ayat, that his views regarding the improvement of Sibu airport building are acceptable to him.

The Dewan Ra'ayat is told by the Minister of Home Affairs, Dato (DR.) Ismail that there is no justification for extending the language exemption period for another year for people in Sarawak over forty-five years of age applying for citizenship by registration.

18th, Thursday

The British Deputy High Commissioner, Eastern Malaysia, Mr. F. W. Marten, says that there is no present intention on the part of the British Government to cut down the size of the British security forces now serving in Sarawak, although the British Government would like to reduce defence expenditure overseas. He is answering a question during an interview with the *Tribune* on whether there is any possibility of Britain cutting down the strength of security forces in Sarawak because of the lull in Indonesian confrontation.

The Governor of Sarawak, Tun Abang Haji Openg, undergoes an operation for an ailment in his abdomen. A statement issued by the Prime Minister's Department says that the Governor has now fully recovered from the effect of anaestgesia and his general condition is very satisfactory.

A dance-band leader, Mr. Frank Ong, urges local musicians to respect their profession and not to play for money alone. He says there is a lack of 'esprit de corp' among musicians here and that some of them would perform for deplorably low pay.

A total sum of $3,528.65 has been collected by the Kapit National Solidarity Week Fund Raising Sub-Committee during the Berjaya Week celebrations.

The Minister of Education, Inche Mohamad Khir Johari, says that the progress in education in Malaysia in the past ten years had exceeded expectations. It has no parallel in any other country especially in this region.

The Secretary-General of the First Divisional Trade Union Congress, Mr. Lim Kim Seng, discloses that the Federal Government's proposal in the Dewan Ra'ayat yesterday to harmonise the price of sugar here with that of Sabah will undoubtedly cause a furore amongst shopkeepers and consumers in the State.

19th, Friday

The President of Majlis Islam, Sarawak, Ustadz Murtadza Haji Daud, requests all Muslims in Sarawak to pray for the speedy recovery of the Governor, Tun Abang Haji Openg.

According to a bulletin issued from the Prime Minister's office the condition of Sarawak's Governor, Tun Abang Haji Openg continues to be satisfactory. The bulletin says "Tun Abang Haji Openg is comfortable and sat out of bed for a little time."

Forty Trade Unionists from Sabah and Sarawak have arrived in Kuching to attend a Trade Union Seminar from 21st to 28th November, sponsored by the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees whose Headquarters are in Geneva Switzerland.

The President of SGAOU, Inche Dawi Abdul Rahman, states that the Sarawak Government Asian Officers' Union will try its best to fight for the welfare of the people, particularly those categorised under the lower income group. SGAOU has negotiated with the State Government on High Cost of Living Allowance which is deemed essential for the Lower Income Group in particular.

The Deputy Regional Director Posts and Telecommunications Department is pleased to announce that the Post Office Saving Bank Interest rate will be increased from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent as from 1st February, 1966.

A sum of $2,354.28 was raised by the Bau District National Solidarity Week Committee during the recent Berjaya Week celebrations.

Thirty-four recruits, six Malays and 28 Ibans, have been selected by the 3rd Battalion, Malaysian Rangers which visit Kapit, Kanowit and Sibu.

The employment of nine wiremen from an overseas firm who have arrive to begin the Phase One (Electrical installations) of the Detention Camp here, annoys both local contractors and unemployed wiremen.

20th, Saturday

20 persons, all Chinese, residing in Simunjan, First Division, have received their Malaysian Citizenship Certificates.

21 trainee women-farmers from Kalaka District, Saratok, recently completed a three-month agricultural course at the Ridan Farmer's Training Centre, Second Division.

Mr. Ong Guan Cheng, Chairman of the Bau District Council, states at the opening of a civics course at the Siniawan Bazaar, that the Development Plan is the key that will open up a prosperous future for the people of Sarawak.

21st, Sunday

The Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, Dato Abang Othman, while speaking to forty trade unionists from Sabah and Sarawak at the Opening Ceremony of the Geneva-sponsored Trade Union Seminar at the Sarawak Union Club in Kuching, says the form of trade unionism best suited to a country's needs is a movement concerned mainly with the legitimate interests of employees, and should avoid involvement in politics, adding that we have seen, in some countries, a deliberate attempt to exploit the trade union movement as a political weapon.

The Commissioner of Labour, Mr. Foo Teck Yen, while speaking at the opening of a Trade Union Seminar sponsored by the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees whose headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland, declares that the Government's policy has been and still "is to encourage the growth of responsible, free and democratic Trade Unions" in the country. He adds that a democratic and free trade union movement should have sound, responsible and efficient leadership.

Malaysian Security Forces guarding the mountainous Bau sector in Sarawak's First Division, inflict heavy casualties on a large band of Inlonesian raiders who cross the border. Three Security Forces soldiers are killed and two others wounded in a fierce fire fight battle which a Security Forces spokesman describes as "long and confused."

Che' Hasanah binti Munir puts Sarawak on Malaysia's singing chart when she comes out first in Pan-Malaysian Traditional Malay songs Contest organised by Radio Malaysia.

22nd, Monday

Sarawak's Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur yesterday for a visit says that all the rural development projects in Sarawak are going on as scheduled and making good progress. He tells newsmen he will have discussions with Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak.

A sum of $2,082.90 was collected for the National Defence Fund during the National Solidarity Week celebrations in Serian. The money represents the proceeds from the sale of concert tickets and individual donations.

The Civil Defence conducting a course on part-time-instructing for members. A total of fifty-five persons are now undergoing the 'Basic General' training, passing which they would be graded as part-time instructors who in turn would train new recruits in the Kuching division of the Corps.

The Sibu District Officer, Mr. Peter Hwang, while addressing 35 Chinese farmers at the Civics Course organised by the Malaysian Information Services at Sibu Recreation Club, tells them it is the bounden duty of the elders, as responsible citizens, to mould the younger generation into loyal and useful citizens as much in their homes as in their schools.

In the Dewan Ra'ayat, an Opposition Member, Mr. Stephen K. T. Yong (SUPP Sarawak), apologises to the House for saying last week that the judge who tried the Rahman Talib case had his application for citizenship delayed, admits that the charge is wrong and withdraws it without qualification.

The Lands and Surveys Workers' Union have come out publicly in support of the Check Off system for the collection of Union dues from members.

23rd, Tuesday

Mr. Ong Kee Hui, President of the Kuching Municipal Council announces his intention of retiring from the Presidency with effect from January 1, 1966.

Mr. Ho Ho Lim, SUPP Councillor in the Kuching Municipal Council, attacks the Alliance Government's move to introduce a Bill in Council Negri to increase the allowance for Council Negri Members from $250 to $500. He describs the move as Unfair'.

LIEUT. Omar Azaddin bin Ali, Recruiting Officer for the 3rd Battalion Malaysian Rangers, discloses that 117 Sarawakians—68 Dayaks, 40 Malays, 7 Chinese and 2 Indians have been recruited for the 3rd Battalion, Malaysian Rangers.

The Sarawak Commercial Employees' Union supports the recent proposal of the P.W.D. Union to extend the Check Off System to Sarawak.

The more superstitious of kampong folks come out to beat 'bedoks'—the prayer drum at various 'suraus'—and pray for the peace of world when they notice the sunlight is dimmer due to the partial eclipse of the sun.

24th, Wednesday

The Managing Director of Sanyo Electric Trading Co. Ltd., Mr. Emo Kamuro, arrives in Kuching. He describes Sarawak as a wonderful country with business potentialities and very good future.

In the Dewan Ra'ayat, an Alliance back-bencher, Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Said, calls on the government to make it compulsory for all employers to recruit their staff through government employment exchanges.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Welfare, Youth and Culture announces that the Government has

decided to give financial assistance to dependants of detainees who suffer from genuine hardship particularly in cases where the persons detained are the sole bread-winners in the respective families.

Ankatan Sastera Sarawak—ANSSAR—today issues a statement listing one by one the points on which it has 'evaluated' the book 'Debu Bertebangan' written by a Brunei writer, Muslim Burmat. The statement follows as series of criticisms which questions the qualification of that literary body to criticise.

Two German Trade Union Leader, Dr. Herbert Nierhaus, Director of the Education Department and member of the Executive Committee, and Mr. Harry Ortman, Director of the International Department, both from the German Federation of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees who are attending the seminar as guests of the First I.F.C.C.T.E. Trade Union Seminar in the Borneo Territories, say their first impression of the seminar is very interesting and informative. They praise the organisation and conduct of the First I.F.C.C.T.E. seminar.

25th, Thursday

The President of Sarawak Teachers' Union, Mr. Ong Kee Pheng, while commenting on recent statements made by the Federal Minister of Education regarding the need to keep up the standard of teaching in the nation, states that teachers in Sarawak do not need a licensing system to keep them on their toes because the present arrangement—school inspector and head masters' reports—are already adequate. With the exception of a few Sarawak teachers are hard-working and devoted.

Six resolutions are passed by the seven Kuching Commercial Associations, when they meet at Kuching General Chamber of Commerce premises. The Meeting agree to call upon the Sarawak Associations of Chinese Chamber of Commerce to send a telegram to Sarawak Members of Parliament who are still in Kuala Lumpur attending the Dewan Ra'ayat. The telegram calls on them to request the Federal Government to reduce the tax at source from two per cent to one per cent.

Twenty Chinese women are among the 80 Chinese farmers who attend a civics course held at Sungei Sian, near Binatang, Third Division.

Dr. M. A. Rozalla, Deputy Director of Medical Services has been appointed to act as Director of Medical Services with effect from November 19. Dr. Chong Chun Hian, Assistant Director of Medical Services (Supernumerary) has been appointed to act as Deputy Director of Medical Services with effect from November 19.

A joint statement is issued by the Kuching Branch of the Sarawak Commercial Employees Union and the management of the Borneo Motors Limited to the effect that both parties meet at the office of the Labour Department and have reached an understanding that normal relations will be resumed. The statement adds that both the Union and the Management agree that the good offices of the Labour Department are essential to the settlement.

Five trained nurses and nine trained midwives are presented with certificates by the Deputy Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. A. Rozalla.

The Sarakup Indu Dayak Sarawak has sponsored the organisation of art and handicraft classes with a view to encouraging old forms of Dayak art and craft-work.

At a meeting held this morning, representatives of the electrical trade assemble to discuss the proposed training syllabus for electrical apprentices. The syllabus is unanimously accepted as suitable to the requirements of Sarawak and formally accepted by the meeting as the basis for the electrical course at the Kuching Trade School.

As a means of raising funds for the National Defence Fund a Sub-Committee has been appointed to run a Raffle, tickets for which will be sold throughout the First Division. The Chairman of the National Defence Fund Raising Committee, Dato Teo Kui Seng appeals to all Malaysians to support this Raffle and to buy as many of these tickets as they could.

The Sarawak Asian Officers' Union's attempt to have its members' subscription fees deducted from the monthly salaries through the pay sheet has met with unfavourable response from the State Government. Disclosure of this by Inche Dawi Abdul Rahman, President of Sgaou, further reveals that negotiation between the Union and the Government regarding this had in actual fact begun a few years ago. He adds that unfortunately, their cry had been unanswered despite the copious time involved.

26th, Friday

More than ten applications have been received by the Chairman of the Prisoners Aid Society, since the announcement of the State Government's decision to give financial assistance to dependants of detainees who suffer from genuine hardship, particularly in cases where persons detained are the sole bread-winners in respective families.

The Director of Marine, Captain J. R. Blease, says that the Pilgrim Ship M.V. *Anshun*, will not anchor at Sejinkat as announced yesterday because of the difficulty in transporting over 200 pilgrims and their baggage from Pending to this anchorage.

The Government issues a statement on the subject of communist activities in schools. The statement describes the methods of the communists and the activities of the cell groups which are set up as a result. Government regards such activities as a serious breach of discipline which will not be tolerated. A small number of students known to have involved in communist activities are now being expelled from their schools and firm action will continue to be taken in future. A special plea addressed to parents to provide the firm guidance and control which is necessary if individual students are not to jeopardise their future by engaging in communist activities.

A representative of the IFCCTE, Dr. Hebert Nierhaus, reiterates at a press conference that Trade Unions should not directly identify themselves with any political parties but they should have a level legislation.

Mr. Lee Thian Kee is unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Lower Sadong District Council for the year 1965-66 at a Council meeting held in Simunjan recently.

27th, Saturday

Malay teachers who attend the general meeting of the Kuching branch of Sarawak Native Teachers' Association witness an unprecedented occasion when their President frankly admits he is the main reason why the branch has been inactive for the whole year 1965. Despite his admission Wan Shebli Tuanku Ahmad is re-elected President for year 1966.

Keepers of hotels, lodging or boarding houses or other premises of a similar nature are reminded that the Federal Registration of Guests Acts, 1965 has been extended to Sarawak as from 1st October, 1965. It is

obligatory under the provisions of this Act for keepers of "specified premises" i.e. any premises whether furnished or unfurnished, where lodging or sleeping accommodation is provided for reward to keep a register, in the form prescribed in the First Schedule, of all persons lodging at the premises who are not servants of the keeper of the premises and who are not under the age of twelve years.

The Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Dato Teo Kui Seng, pays brief visits to the Triboh Land Development Scheme in the Simuja area of the First Division and the Meradong Land Development Scheme in the Sarikei/Binatang area of the Third Division.

28th, Sunday

Dr. Herbert Nierhaus, Director of Education, DAG (German Federation of Commercial Clerical and Technical Employees) at the closing of the week-long Trade Union Seminar held in Kuching, states that it is essential that trade unionists in developing countries should have the same ability and the same knowledge—professional and trade union—as their fellow workers in the western countries.

The second Fashion Show organised by the staff and students of the Batu Lintang Training College is successfully held at the College. Proceeds from the show will be used for educational and charitable purposes.

Mr. A. M. John, representative of the Malaysian Trade Union Congress, while speaking at the conclusion of the week-long seminar organised by the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, and Technical Employees, appeals to employers groups both in Sabah and Sarawak to treat their workers with dignity and to pay them their rightful due.

29th, Monday

The Chief Minister, Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan, warns that if the Americans hesitate in giving loans Malaysia would soon turn communist. He says the Americans should realise that a small loan of $2,000 million to Malaysia—an insignificant amount to the Americans—is very worth-while to this country than to have spent many more times the amount later if this country were to go 'red'. The Chief Minister says in a statement released upon his arrival at the airport that Malaysia's stand in fighting against communist expansionism has never been considered seriously.

The Comptroller of Radio Malaysia, Sarawak, while commenting on recent grouses expressed by veteran musicians over their being paid at par with 'fresh and still green' artists, states that to raise the standard of music in the country Radio Malaysia, Sarawak, is considering ways and means whereby regular musicians could be paid more than usual.

So far this year 131 pepper growers have attended courses of instruction on the new method of hedge-planting of pepper and the use of the new inorganic fertilizers. These visits have been arranged by the Department of Agriculture to Agricultural Stations at Semongok and Tarat in the First Division.

The leader of the Sabah's delegation, Mr. Chua Hock Yong, says before leaving Kuching that though the Geneva-sponsored Seminar held here from November 21 to 28 was not organised at world's level, is was one of the best he has ever attended.

30th, Tuesday

10 Chinese males and 5 Chinese females are arrested under the PPRS by the police in the Fourth Division. All are suspected of active involvement in communist activity with the aim of undermining the security of the State.

The Ministry of Communications and Works has announced that two class IV quarters type 'F' at Police Compound, Simanggang, were recently completed costing approximately $51,400.

The Ministry of Communications and Works has announced that under the current Development Plan a major permanent wharf has been constructed and completed at Sibu at a total cost of $231,000. This wharf, constructed to replace the old "Burong Apu" Steel Floating Wharf at Pulau Babi, has 22 feet wide and 125 feet long concrete deck built on steel box piles and is capable of berthing coastal vessels up to 300 gross tons.

A professional musician and one of the local pioneers in dance-band music, Mr. Edmund Chan, has offered to give advice to local musicians who are anxious to form a Musicians' Union.

The Resident, Fifth Division, Inche Arni bin Haji Lampam, has presented a Long Service Medal to the Kapitan China of Lawas, Mr. Liaw Kim Dew, who is retiring soon.

The Hon. Treasurer of the National Defence Fund, Dato Wee Hood Teck, announces a total of $1,059 being contributions from Bintulu to the Berjaya Week National Defence Fund.

The National Defence Fund now totals $454,157.07.

The Hollywood Youth Club is now accepted for registration. As a multi-racial club, this is to train members to be the "Youth of To-day, the leader of to-morrow", with the common aim, object and desire, "To Serve Communities" and also to display greater willingness in the building of Peace, Prosperity and Harmony", the General Secretary, Inche Mohd. Sahari says.

30th, Tuesday

Over 100 boys and girls from various schools in Kuching take their promise as Junior Red Cross members at an enrolment ceremony at the Red Cross Headquarters. The enrolment certificates are presented by the Director of the Sarawak Red Cross, Mr. M. G. Dickson.

In the Simanggang High Court, Mungok anak Anyong is sntenced to four months imprisonment and Ambau anak Juntit, to one day imprisonment by the High Court Judge, Mr. Justice E.R. Harley, after they pleaded guilty to a manslaughter charge. The two accused are charged for the manslaughter of a Chinese, Bong Kim Jin, on March 28 this year at Kranggas, Ulu Merbang, Engkilili in the Second Division. Both accused are Border Scouts.

The construction of new houses in the Resettlement Areas along the Serian Road has now advanced sufficiently for the villages of Siburan and Beratok to be occupied on 1st December.

LAI-SIOK LEE

O and E

Ulu people—or "rural populations" as they are generally to be called now—are used to waiting for V.I.P.s. Sometimes they don't even arrive, with helicopters short on political need, weather or other pressures. To be *early* for a V.I.P. date is nearly—and perhaps happily—unknown.

It happened on October 27, at Niah. Not for nothing has Dato Abang Othman been not only brother to the late Dato Bandar (see *Gazette* Vol. XCI Feb. 1965) but a long-time high police officer and A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, Sir Anthony Abell. The Dato knows how well people like it if the big boss can be on time, even in the ulu.

Having unwittingly sent him a note to say that, in view of the weather, etc., "the earlier the better" for his arrival next day, there appears the Minister for Welfare, Youth and Culture, ready for the fray, on M.V. *Lorna Doone*, at 7.30 sharp. The reception committee from the Birds' Nest and Guano committees, combined, were still putting up a handsome arch of welcome. As its architect, Udek bin Udin later commented:

> "If only the Dato'd been 10 minutes later, it would have been beautiful".

No worry. It *was* beautiful: not conventional at all, but in the old Kayan and Punan "frilled stick" style, so natural to Sarawak, and universal twenty years ago, seldom seen (properly executed, multi-frill) now. Beautiful, too to have the Minister right on the job—and on into the night, too, spreading the word in a populous area which last saw an Information Office film show in 1961 (when the generator failed—a fiasco), and which lives to an astonishing extent still as a world within Malaysia, *of its own*.

* * *

Lateness is a two-way switch, of course. Although ulu folk are better "organised" for V.I.P.s. than they were a couple of decades ago, the nature of some peoples and especially some native observances do not lend themselves to exact timing. This is noteably so among the Land Dayaks, who love to draw out their festivals. Evidently the Chief Minister's recent visit to Grogo (near Bau), with thousands there to greet him, was a deal better managed than the first time I went to the pleasant, rambling hill village, with a V.I.P.

The V.I.P. was Sir Charles Arden Clarke, the first colonial governor of Sarawak, who had excellent ideas and a very warm heart but, at that time, a somewhat powerful, colonial (fresh out of Africa) manner. The late Leonard Morse was Resident, First Division; Graham Lloyd Thomas was D.O. Bau. I was asked to come and record a major ceremony to be "laid on" for H.E. and party,—in my capacity as Government Ethnologist.

When we got there, all "our" side of things had been perfectly organised by the D.O. But the Land Dayak side was a characteristic shambles. To start with, the only man who knew the special chant to get things going was blind drunk. To cut a long story short, by the time things did "get going", hours later, I was in pretty much that way myself. I did, however, manage to maintain what was then an honoured (sic) visitor tradition—to stay up, dance and drink all night. Next morning, on the walk back to Bau, I delicately fell out from the tail end of the line, and fell asleep in the jungle. I was lost to the wide world and it to me.

For some strange reason Sir Charles never asked the Government Ethnologist to accompany him again. So may be the hang over was worth it?

* * *

The traveller in Sarawak must constantly be impressed by the difficulty of getting a fresh egg—although there're hens, and often ducks, all over the place. On the above mentioned Ministerial visit, my wife wished to serve hard-boiled eggs as a side dish with picnic lunch at the Great Cave. She bought 15 eggs from the local Malay co-operative. 3 were edible—a percentage (22) fortunately detected by Tua Kampong Kawi of Niah, who was lending a hand with the spread—with another guest, the D.O. Miri, Abang Aton, looking on smiling.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Dato James Wong, recently reported promising developments in poultry farming. They have barely yet touched the northern rural areas; the potential for expansion must be enormous.

In a river like Niah, with many Chinese, Malay, Melanau, and Iban, there is a constant shortage of protein foods. The small river is over-fished. The jungle is falling to loggers, game seldom to be got. They are few and seedy cattle, goats and overpriced buffalo. No agricultural project yet to assist in this field. Upriver one gets sea fish—with a struggle—2 or 3 times a month in summer, never in landas. Eggs remain therefore a stand by.

The proper egg-thing, of course,—(had wife not been so busy) was to go downriver to the Chinese towkay with the largest turnover. The bigger the turn-over the brighter the prospect of high ratio edible egg ability. Don't think of a fresh egg! None are known to science here. Most, if not all, still come from Singapore, and it's a weary wee journey across the China Sea, through Miri and along that long barren coast to the Kuala, then up.

Most rural people just eat half bad eggs, when they are protein sad. One gets used to this. It is a positive shock coming back to "civilisation"; and getting an egg which runs smooth on the plate, the palate and the peritoneum. So that piece of rural development certainly will fill a rural need.

* * *

Whatever your politics, it is hard to dislike our second (in antiquity) English language newspaper, the *Vanguard*, for its or-so-human *mistakes*. Considering that no one on the staff *is* English—or even "expatriate"—the performance of producing *Tribune* and *Vanguard* daily in the International Language of South-east Asia is remarkable. Mistakes are inevitable—and sometimes endearing. In these times of racial tension, from sunny California to frigid Quebec, Smethwick in England to the Cape of Good Hope (sic), a recent misprint of the front-page, top story in *Vanguard* (30 October) was particularly rewarding, even relaxing.

The headline:

WILSON DINES WITH IAN

Under this, a wide-angle photo of U.K. P.M., with white face, talking to a glitteringly handsome black man, surrounded by other blacks.

A few inches below this:

AFRICANS WELCOME WILSON

Photo here showed Rhodesia's arch-racialist Smith, in bow-tie and dress-shirt, smiling whitely at U.K. P.M. Harold W. The descriptive captions under the two pictures rubbed it all in, each describing what was happening in the other picture in detail, so that Ian was vividly written up as an African ("native").

This suggests a possible technique for propaganda leaflets and literature generally to *confuse* and mix-up interracial contacts, so that no one can tell who is being what; when he is this or that. Such propaganda is one of this area's priorities. A priority that cannot of course, be achieved so long as terms like "non-native" or "expatriate" are slightingly applied (by anyone) to persons living in Sarawak who are thought worthy of, for example, the title Dato nevertheless.

* * *

What very bad luck an Iban footballer killed by lightning at Tarat the other day. Nature does not discriminate on racial or inpatriate grounds. The only person I know of who ever got struck, in this way was—and is—Mr. Anthony Richards, then Resident, Simanggang, and now working on an Iban Dictionary at Cambridge, U.K. He was, I believe, standing under a tree at the time. To be the only Resident ever struck by lightning is something to "retire" on, surely?

T.H.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. K.R. Mackenzie (newly appointed Architect)	On first appointment. On 9.12.1965.
Mrs. J. M. Mowatt	To join Mr. A. D. Mowatt. On 18.12.1965.
Mr. Justice J. W. Williams	Returning from leave on 31.12.65.

Departures

Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Atkinson & Child	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 13.12.1965.
Mr. E. C. Maguire	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on completion of contract on 15.12.1965.
Mr. W. F. Davies	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on completion of contract on 15.12.1965.
Mr. P. Slowe	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 15.12.1965.
Mr. T. C. H. Evans	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 20.12.1965.
Dr. E. Azzorpardi	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 21.12.1965.
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Chater	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement on 30.12.1965.
Mr. A. R. Meikle	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 1.1.1966.
Dr. J. B. Leslie	Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave on 1.1.1966.

Departures On Study

Date	*Name*	*Course to be taken*	*Country*
29. 9.65.	Ling Chang Ho	Electrical Engineering	United Kingdom
3.10.65.	Dr. Colin Tan Yan Poh	M.R.C.O.G.	United Kingdom
1.11.65.	Madam Julie Sim Ai Khim	Mental Nursing	Singapore
4.11.65.	Cheah Say Oh	Broadcasting	Canada
4.11.65.	Edwin Patrick Soh	Broadcasting	Canada
8. 1.66.	Suhaimi bin Matnor	Supervisory Training (seminar)	Japan

JANUARY, 1966

CALENDAR				MOON PHASES	HIGH WATER			
ENGLISH		CHINESE	MUSLIM	○ 7th Full Moon ● 21st New moon ☾ 13th Last Quarter ☽ 29th First Quarter	KUCHING		MIRI	
Sat.	**1**	**10**	**9**	**New Year's Day.** THE CIRCUMCISION OF OUR LORD. 10th day of the 12th Moon (29 days). The Year of the Snake — *Ih Si*. 42nd Year of the Sexagenary Cycle. 9th day of *Ramadzan*. Kuching Boat Club Outboard Races.	1142	—	0248	1954
SUN.	**2**	11	10	2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	0012	1302	—	1950
Mon.	3	12	11	.....	0057	1416	—	2003
Tues.	4	13	12	.....	0146	1522	—	2027
Wed.	5	14	13	.....	0236	1618	—	2102
Thurs.	6	15	14	THE EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD.	0328	1708	—	2143
Fri.	7	16	15	.....	0417	1756	—	2228
Sat.	8	17	16	.....	0507	1843	—	2315
SUN.	**9**	18	17	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY. King Tide at 1930 hours.	0557	1930	—	—
Mon.	10	19	18	.....	0647	2017	0002	—
Tues.	11	20	19	.....	0741	2105	0049	—
Wed.	12	21	20	.....	0837	2152	0136	—
Thurs.	13	22	21	.....	0939	2240	0223	1945
Fri.	14	23	22	.....	1048	2328	0316	1911
Sat.	15	24	23	.....	—	1205	0500	1858
SUN.	**16**	25	24	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	0016	1332	—	1901
Mon.	17	26	25	Kuching Rural District Council Meeting.	0110	1452	—	1924
Tues.	18	27	26	.....	0204	1556	—	2000
Wed.	19	28	27	.....	0258	1647	—	2042
Thurs.	20	29	28	.....	0347	1730	—	2126
Fri.	**21**	1	29	**Chinese New Year.** 1st day of the 1st Moon (30 days). The Year of the Horse — *Ping U*. 43rd Year of the Sexagenary Cycle.	0431	1805	—	2211
Sat.	**22**	2	30	**Public Holiday.** Kuching Boat Club Outing to Santubong.	0513	1841	—	2255
SUN.	**23**	3	1	**Hari Raya Puasa.** 1st day of *Shawal*. 3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	0550	1914	—	2337
Mon.	**24**	4	2	**Public Holiday.**	0626	1946	—	—
Tues.	25	5	3	*The Conversion of St. Paul. Burns Night.* Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.	0703	2015	0016	—
Wed.	26	6	4	Sibu Urban District Council Meeting. AUSTRALIA DAY.	0740	2045	0052	—
Thurs.	27	7	5	.....	0819	2117	0127	1730
Fri.	28	8	6	.....	0904	2148	0200	1655
Sat.	29	9	7	Sarawak Turf Club Races. Sarikei District Council Meeting.	0956	2220	0234	1652
SUN.	**30**	10	8	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	1100	2256	0313	1709
Mon.	31	11	9	.....	—	1215 2345	—	1746

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1965

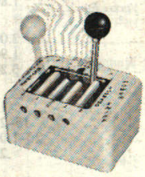
Division	Station	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE FAHRENHEIT — Mean Temperature: 8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Maximum	Minimum	Absolute Extremes: Highest Maximum	Date	Lowest Minimum	Date	Lowest Maximum	Date	Highest Minimum	Date	Mean Relative Humidity (%) at 2 p.m.	RAINFALL: Total Inches	Most in a day Inches	Date	No. of days	Bright Sunshine Mean Hours
FIRST DIVISION	Kuching Airport	1° 29′	110° 20′	75.3	85.2	77.5	88.4	72.9	91.2	3	69.7	1	84.7	17	75.3	22	71	5.62	0.94	10	21	3.72
	Simunjan	1° 20′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.22	1.86	27	13	—
	Semongoh	1° 24′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.53	2.85	11	21	—
	Matang	1° 35′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.66	2.50	1	17	—
	Sungai China	1° 37′	110° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.86	1.90	8	18	—
	Telok Assam	1° 43′	110° 27′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.75	3.85	8	21	—
	Sematan	1° 48′	109° 46′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.78	1.31	11	14	—
	Batu Kitang	1° 27′	110° 13′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.51	1.56	13	21	—
	Dragon School	1° 17′	110° 25′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.15	3.21	11	15	—
	Lundu	1° 40′	109° 52′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.03	0.89	1	13	—
SECOND DIVISION	Simanggang	1° 18′	111° 28′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.73	3.20	12	15	—
	Lubok Antu	1° 02′	111° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.28	2.20	29	10	—
	Lingga	1° 21′	111° 10′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.15	2.15	27	7	—
	Betong	1° 25′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.93	2.80	29	15	—
	Saratok	1° 44′	111° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.45	1.96	7	11	—
	Kabong	1° 48′	111° 06′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.75	3.38	13	8	—
	Sebuyau	1° 31′	110° 53′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.41	2.52	26	14	—
THIRD DIVISION	Kapit	2° 00′	112° 56′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.99	2.47	13	21	—
	Kanowit	2° 06′	112° 09′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.27	4.15	13	16	—
	Belaga	2° 42′	113° 47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.74	2.44	11	19	—
	Daro	2° 30′	111° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.85	1.80	27	14	—
	Mukah	2° 54′	112° 06′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.44	3.78	25	17	—
	Sarikei	2° 07′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.43	4.22	10	15	—
	Matu	2° 40′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.93	2.20	25	16	—
	Sibu Airport	2° 30′	110° 30′	74.8	87.3	77.4	89.2	72.0	92.8	6	69.1	8	81.7	17	75.1	25	68	16.32	5.01	10	18	4.79
	Song	2° 00′	112° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.73	1.80	19	17	—
	Balingian	2° 57′	112° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.38	2.21	22	20	—
FOURTH DIVISION	Bintulu Airfield	3° 10′	113° 02′	74.6	85.7	78.6	87.5	73.1	90.6	20	70.8	4	84.3	4	74.8	Sev.	72	13.86	5.18	28	23	6.60
	Miri	4° 23′	113° 59′	78.1	85.9	80.4	88.8	73.7	92.0	24	71.3	1	84.9	15	75.3	25	75	10.59	3.17	17	21	7.04
	Lutong	4° 30′	114° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.20	2.08	26	18	—
	Marudi	4° 10′	114° 18′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.92	3.00	14	14	—
	Bekenu	4° 10′	113° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.42	1.79	14	12	—
	Niah	3° 52′	113° 42′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.15	1.05	18	9	—
	Long Lama	3° 30′	114° 30′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.60	3.39	15	15	—
FIFTH DIVISION	Limbang	4° 44′	115° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.99	3.78	14	21	—
	Sundar	4° 53′	115° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.15	2.90	12	12	—
	Lawas Estate	4° 51′	115° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.60	5.50	14	13	—
	Ukong	4° 35′	114° 51′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.34	4.48	14	16	—
	Lawas Airfield	4° 51′	115° 24′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.77	5.35	15	19	—

Kuching Market Price List

November, 1965

	Average
Rice—(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	—
Local, White, Milled	—
Siam White 100%	2.20
Siam A	2.10
Chinese Rice	1.60
Siam Broken Rice A1 Super	1.60
Rangoon	—
Sugar—(per kati)	
White Sugar	.25
Brown Sugar	.50
Nipah Sugar	.26
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	.15
Duck, salted	.15
Fowl	.13
Edible Fats—(per lb.)	
Butter	2.20
Coconut Oil	1.00
Vegetable Oil	.95
Lard, No. 1	1.50
Lard, No. 2	.90
Ghee	2.20
Dripping	.80
Pork—(per kati)	
Lean, No. 1	3.40
Lean with Fat, No. 2	2.40
Fat	.90
Ribs	2.00
Beef—(per kati)	
Beef, steak	3.20
Beef, Curry meat	1.80
Buffalo, No. 1	3.20
Buffalo, Curry meat	1.80
Mutton, Australian	3.00
Mutton, Local	3.00
Poultry—(per kati)	
Capons	2.00
Chinese Cocks	1.80
Pullets	2.00
Chinese Hens	1.60
Dayak Fowls	1.80
Ducks	1.70
Muscovy	1.50
Cross-Breed	1.50
Geese	1.50
Fish—(per kati)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.50
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	.19
Bayam	.39
Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	1.00
Changkok Manis	.30
Cucumber (Timun)	.26
Chillies, Red	.90
Chillies, Green	.50
Daun Bawang	.70
Ensahi Puteh	.46
Ensahi Besar	.46
Ensahi Bunga	.48
French beans	.72
Garlic, fresh	1.40
Ginger	.60
Kachang Panjang	.30
Kangkong Ayer	.30
Kangkong Roots	.40
Keladi Batawi	.15
Keladi China	.30
Ketola	.40
Keribang	.15
Kundor	.20
Labu	.20
Labu Duri	.35
Ladies Fingers	.44
Lettuce	.65
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.60
Lobak, salted	.50
Onions, Bombay	.31
Onions, small	.50
Potatoes, Imported	.35
Priak (Bitter Gourd)	.65
Sauerkraut, Imported	1.38
Sauerkraut, Local	.70
Tamarind (Buah Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	1.15
Trong (Brinjals)	.50
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!

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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!

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