Vol. LXXXII

No. 1176

# Sarawak Gazette

PRICE KUCHING, Wednesday, February 29th, 1956 50 CENTS

SECRETARIAT KUCHING SARAWAK

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The Sarawak Gazette

*WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29th, 1956*

## Saying for the Month

A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in baskets of silver. Proverbs 25:11. (E.R.V.)

## Births

LOGIE.—On 14th February, 1956, at General Hospital, Kuching, to Alessandra, wife of Raymond Logie, a son, Adrian.

BENNETT.—On 17th February, 1956, at General Hospital, Kuching, to Pamela, wife of Patrick Bennett, a son, Simon Shaw de Courcy.

## Obituary

We regret to annonunce the death of Private Rejap anak Bagi of Rumah Bagi, Rantau Panjai, Lubok Antu, who was killed in action in Malaya on the 27th January, 1956.

## Broadcast Message by His Excellency the Governor, on the occasion of Chinese New Year

Good Evening! I am speaking this evening to the 180,000 Chinese at present living in Sarawak. I do not know what proportion of that number will be listening in to Radio Sarawak at this late hour, but wherever you are and whoever you are I send you my very best wishes for the New Year. May it bring you and your families happiness and prosperity. No one in this world has a greater capacity for enjoyment than you, so I have no fear that you, and the friends you invite to share the hospitality of your homes, will allow this New Year to get off to a bad and gloomy start.

The Chinese have seen the dawn of many new years in Sarawak. There have been good years and bad years, but on balance this country has prospered the Chinese. A few have made fortunes, most have founded large families and have become a settled and stable part of the community. If anyone doubts that this country suits the Chinese, let me tell you that in the First Division of Sarawak in 1876 there were 3823 Chinese and now today there are over 70,000. The figures in the Third Division show an even greater increase.

What this great Chinese community has done in the past and what it is going to do in the future profoundly affects the history and the destiny of this country.

From time immemorial the Chinese have come across the treacherous South China Sea to trade with the people of this country carrying with them in the same square prowed, square sailed junks which you see today in Singapore roads, the jars, the silks and the highly finished products of their skill to exchange with the minerals and the natural wealth of this country.

When life in Sarawak became less hazardous during the last 100 years they came more often to settle, to raise their families, to till the soil, to trade and to build confidence in their ability and the future of the country. They brought and planted the culture of the oldest civilization on earth They taught this country good husbandry, thrift and industry.

The Chinese are sometimes accused of being materialists. If that means that the first call on their energies must be devoted to acquiring the means to sustain life that is certainly true; it would be surprising if it were otherwise, considering the desperate struggle for existence over the centuries in China, a country which today has to provide a means of livelihood for 600 million people increasing by a birthrate of 2,400 human beings every day. Nevertheless the Chinese have in the past found time to make an outstanding contribution to the artistic education and taste of the world. In Sarawak there is not the same intense struggle for existence, there is, indeed, no possible excuse for neglecting the development and study of these great and proud national talents. I hope parents will recognize the responsibility laid upon them by their ancestors in this regard. One hopes, too, that under the new Government scheme for assistance to schools headmasters

will be less pre-occupied with squeezing money from reluctant businessman and can devote more attention to the cultural education of their charges. Some Chinese schools I have visited are notably good in the teaching of art and its true appreciation; others are not so good and I am told that in some cases even picnics are arranged, not with the purpose of enjoying fresh air and the sun and to appreciate the beauty of nature and enjoy youthful light-hearted company, but of all things to talk politics and to sing inflammatory songs—hymns of hate—to talk of destructive and malicious things. It is sad that this should take the place of an appreciation of your priceless heritage in the minds of a few of our young men and women.

Because China with her teeming millions, her intense struggle to raise living standards, her adoption of a creed which appears to be foreign to her traditional way of life, has caused and is causing her friends everywhere a good deal of alarm and despondency, there is a tendency in certain quarters to regard all who call themselves Chinese as an unstable and unsettling influence. This is certainly not justified in Sarawak today where the Chinese people have proved conclusively their loyalty and their permanence in this country. In the heat of international discord with its repercussions throughout the region it is sometimes easy to forget what this country and others in South East Asia owe to Chinese enterprise. Let it not be forgotten also that Sarawak was a Malay State going through a period of turbulence, decadence and misrule when an Englishman came here by invitation to bring law and order, and with the help of the Malay leaders provided the climate essential to progress. This partnership based on the talents of all races has prospered to this day and it has been a happy and effective one: its corner stone, mutual respect, sustained by the spirit of Chinese New Year, Hari Raya and Christmas, the spirit of true friendship.

The time will come, as we have planned that it should, when the people of Sarawak will be fully capable of governing themselves without outside assistance, but while we can be of help in the administration, in technical advice or in other ways, we, the British, will be proud to remain members of this partnership with you.

Now what of 1956? The year of the monkey—a somewhat unpredictable animal but so also is the future. The monkey can at least be tamed and sometimes, but rarely, domesticated; she unfortunately remains incurably mischievous: perhaps then it will be a year when marriage is a more than ordinary gamble; a year when enterprise and energy will pay dividends; a year for adventure and bold decisions when risks must be taken. With the good will that is yours and the good luck you have earned we have here all the ingredients for a happy and successful New Year.

恭賀新禧

*By courtesy of Radio Sarawak.*

## Notes and Comments

H.M.S. *Alert* is always a welcome visitor. On the morning of 31st January the *Alert*, with Commander D. A. Dunbar-Nasmith in command, and wearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Far Eastern Station, Sir Alan Scott-Moncrieff, berthed at the Main Bazaar wharf. Thereafter various activities took place including the opening of the ship to the public, a shooting match with the Kuching Rifle Club and a hockey match with a Police team. Football had to be cancelled as the weather put the ground completely out of action.

On the evening of the second day of her stay, the Kuching Chinese Chamber of Commerce, together with thirteen local Chinese Community and Trade Associations, entertained a large party of naval ratings from the *Alert* to a cocktail party at the Chamber.

The *Alert* left on the morning of the 2nd February after a visit which was all to short.

Despite the vagaries of the weather, progress on the New Cathedral continues to be rapid. During the month the 90 ft. high tower and belfry were completed. On the 16th February the bells arrived on the *Rajah Brooke* and after being unloaded were placed in the Chancel of the old Cathedral. These bells, which are the joint gift of the Sarawak Oilfields Limited, the British Malayan Petroleum Company Limited, and the Shell Company of North Borneo, Limited, and were cast by John Taylor and Company of Loughborough, England, are members of an illustrious company. It was this firm which in 1881 cast the 6½ ton "Great Paul" which was installed in the south tower of the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. "Great George" of Liverpool Cathedral and "Great Peter" of York Minister are other famous members of the Taylor Bell family, who in addition have also cast bells for Cathedrals in Scotland, Ireland, New Zealand, Singapore, Africa, America and Korea.

The tower and belfry are the gift of Mr. Syawe Ah Khoon of Sarikei, the belfry being specially constructed in the nature of a sound box with louvred windows to permit of the peals being heard to best effect.

At a simple but impressive ceremony at Evensong on the 19th February, the bells were blessed by the Bishop of Borneo, the Rt. Rev. Nigel Cornwall, assisted by the Very Rev. Provost Wilson.

When installed in the belfry, which is some 60 feet above ground level, the bells will be played by a manually operated chime rack.

The growing importance of sporting activities in the education programmes of our schools is reflected in the recent appointment of Mr. Ngai Yien Ming as Physical Training Teacher of the Kuching Chung Hua Middle School. Mr. Ngai, who is a Sarawak born Chinese, has had an interesting and distinguished career. After qualifying on a physical training course in the University of Hong Kong, he became sportsmaster of various schools in Kwangtung Province during the war years. From 1949 to 1956 he was successively sportsmaster at the Fang Lam Middle School, St. George's College, and the New Method College in Hong Kong.

The admission of North Borneo and Uganda to the International Olympic Committee is indeed a great piece of sporting news. The message announcing this was transmitted from Cortina d'Ampezzo during the course of the Winter Olympic Games. The President, Mr. Avery Brundage, even expressed the hope that North Borneo might be able to send competitors to Melbourne this year. It may be too soon to achieve this but the offer has been given and the incentive is there. If participation in 1956 cannot be achieved, it is by no means too early to plan for the 1960 Games.

The "Heidelberg Original Cylinder" is one of the most brilliantly, designed printing machines in the world and probably no better machine has yet been made for colour reproduction.

On Saturday the 4th February, His Excellency the Governor set in motion the first of these machines to be delivered to the Sarawak Government Printing Office. While it is too early to promise a colour photogravure supplement of the *Sarawak Gazette*, it is surely not too optimistic to anticipate in the not so distant future an occasional outburst of polychromatism!

An unusual visitor during January was the research vessel "Manihine" which had been operating in the fishing grounds off the South Natuna Islands, about 100 miles to the north-west of Tanjong Datu. After disposing of her recent catches the vessel left to continue her research voyage in connection with the Marine Biological Survey.

In the matter of amenities for entertainment, Padungan is now making rapid strides—first the Odeon Theatre and now the Capitol. The Capitol Theatre was officially declared open on the 1st February by Mrs. J. C B.. Fisher, wife of the Chairman of the Kuching Municipal Council, in the presence of a large number of guests.

The proprietors of this theatre, Shaw Brothers Limited, are also the proprietors of the Rex Theatre in Kuching. They plan to show primarily Asian films at the Capitol, and with the great improvement in Asian film production technique over the last few years, this should provide first-class entertainment for both Kuching and Padungan.

The whole of the proceeds of the first film showing were very generously donated by the proprietors to the building funds of the Kuching Chung Hua Middle School and the Kuching Youth Club.

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Mr. Gerunsin Lembat, one time Editor of the Iban monthly newspaper "Pembrita", and more recently Assistant Programme Organiser in the Iban section at Radio Sarawak, has been appointed to be Assistant Principal of the Rural Improvement School at Kanowit. This is an important appointment and one which is likely to grow in importance in the near future. We wish him every success.

One of Mr. Gerunsin's first duties on arrival at Kanowit was to welcome Mr. B. Higginbotham, the new Principal of the school, who arrived there on the 11th February.

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Mr. E. D. Robertson, Head of the Far Eastern Service of the B.B.C., arrived in Kuching on Sunday the 19th February, for a two day visit, in the course of his world tour. Mr. Robertson first served in the Far East in the Forests Department of Malaya and afterwards joined the Malayan Broadcasting Corporation. During the occupation he was primarily concerned with broadcasting to occupied territories in the Far East from All India Radio and later was Malayan Programme Organizer in the Far Eastern Service of the B.B.C.

On the evening of his arrival, Mr. Robertson was entertained by the Director of Broadcasting, Mr. P. Ratcliffe, at a cocktail party in Broadcasting House which was attended by His Excellency the Governor, and many guests.

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In previous editions of the Sarawak Gazette, we have drawn attention to the problems of the hills and their erosion due to the practice of shifting cultivation. Now it is learned that a special committee is being set up to study the problem. To assist their researches, Lands and Surveys Department are putting in hand the production of land use maps on a scale of 1/250,000. The production of these maps will be an exacting task and the Department have called in six Royal Engineers of the Survey Squadron stationed in Singapore, to assist in the work for a period of three months. The problem is so acute that no expense or time should be spared in arriving at a solution to it.

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From Malaya comes the news that two Iban trackers, Erang and Gindi both from Sut, Kapit, who are serving with the 1st Battalion, The Royal Hampshire Regiment, were personally commended by their Company Commander for bravery. In the action in which they distinguished themselves two Communist terrorists were killed and two others wounded.

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The seventy-fifth birthday party of Miss Edith Andrews, M.B.E., was certainly an historical occasion. Miss Andrews first came to Sarawak in 1914 at the invitation of the S.P.G. Mission, to assist in the management of St. Mary's School under the then Principal Miss McNeil. Three years later Miss Andrews herself became Principal and held this office virtualy until 1950, except for a period of 14 months when she went to Betong to take over the Principalship of the school there, and the war years, when, after escaping *via* Lubok Antu and Pontianak to Java she was interned.

The birthday party took place at St. Anne's House Reservoir Road, and was arranged by a group of old St. Mary's schoolgirls who proved themselves enthusiastic and excellent hostesses.

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Recent departures include Mr. Altson, Colonial Office Plant Pathologist and Mrs R. A. Altson. Mr. Altson has been in Kuching for urgent research work into pepper diseases. In January the Rev. and Mrs. S. J. E. Peach left Kuching by air for Singapore en route for the United Kingdom. Father Peach was Vicar in Kuching from 1950 to 1953, while Mrs. Peach was Principal of St. Mary's School. They have recently been in Sandakan relieving the Rev. Father Lomax who was on leave.

Father Peach has done extensive work for the S.P.G. Mission not only in the British Borneo territories and England but also in the U.S.A. They plan to settle in the United Kingdom and carry with them the best wishes of their many friends in Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

On the 11th of February Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Smith and their daughter Susan left by air to return to the United Kingdom via Australia.

During his tour as Principal of the Batu Lintang Training Centre, Bill Smith has stimulated great enthusiam for all sporting and out-door activities. He himself led the now famous "school-boy expedition" to the northern extension of the Usun Apau. His, too, was the moving spirit behind a number of other expeditions of similar kind in the First and Second Divisions.

Among his many activities were boat building and boat racing and he was the first President of the Kuching Boat Club. He also organized the making of a racing prahu by the students "from the tree". This boat has not yet been launched, but we look forward confidently to seeing it in action at the next Kuching Regatta.

Quite apart from these activities, Bill Smith set a new standard in colour cinema photography, as all who witnessed his brilliant filming of Sarawak upriver scenery, will agree. We wish him and his family a very happy leave indeed and an invigorated return.

A very welcome visitor who has just had to leave us,—these Far Eastern holidays cannot be prolonged indefinitely!—was Miss Hester Lloyd, Mrs. Frixie Goatly's sister, who left by air on the 13th February for Singapore en route for the United Kingdom.

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Congratulations to Thelma Baird on winning the Ladies Singles in the Sarawak Club's Badminton tournament. She defeated the redoubtable Renee Outram, the holder, by 11—6, 11—7, in a spirited final.

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The Gazette Stork reports two recent arrivals: Adrian Logie(6 lbs. 5 ozs.) on St. Valentine's Day and Simon Bennett (7 lbs. 12 ozs. and very vocal) on 17th February! Many congratulations!

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February has been a busy month: Chinese New Year and the Re-opening of the Supreme Court in Kuching, both graced by the most unexpectedly brilliant weather, are but two important items which must stand over for next month. We hope also next month to include an account of the Kuching Art Club's Annual Exhibition, and the leaving ceremony at the Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Memorial Settlement.

## Arrivals and Departures

Between 29.1.56 and 25.2.56.

*Arrivals.*

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|---|---|
| Dr. J St. G. Glyn (Newly appointed Medical Officer) | By *Rajah Brooke* on 30th January, 1956. On transfer from Northern Rhodesia. |
| Mr. R. J. Bettison | By air on 3rd February, 1956. Returning from leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. T. Donnelly and child | By air on 5th February, 1956. Returning from leave. |
| Mr. E. Fonseka and family (Newly appointed Junior Technical Assistant, P. & T. Department) | By *Rajah Brooke* on 13th February, 1956. On transfer from Malaya. |
| Che Mohd. Yussoff bin Haji Munadi and family (Newly appointed Junior Technical Asistant, P. & T. Department) | By *Rajah Brooke* on 13th February, 1956. On transfer from Malaya. |
| Mr. & Mrs. B. D. Johnson | By air on 17th February, 1956. Returning from leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. D. Becket and 2 sons | By air, Singapore/Miri on 23rd February, 1956. Returning from leave. |

*Departures.*

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| Mr. & Mrs. K. Stephenson | By air on 1st February, 1956. Proceeding on leave. |
| Mr. N. S. Haile | By air on 4th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Altson | By *Rajah Brooke* on 4th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave on completion of appointment on loan. |
| Mr. H. A. Turner | By air on 7th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. S. N. Pamment | By air Miri/Singapore, on 7th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave prior to transfer to Basutoland. |
| Mrs. G. V. C. Young and 2 children | By air Labuan/Singapore on 8th February, 1956. Returning home. |
| Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Smith and child | By air on 11th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave. |
| Mr. D. S. Cottrell | By air on 16th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave. |
| Mr. & Mrs. G. J. Fleming and son | By air on 19th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave. |
| Hj. Bujang bin Hj. Sediu (Forest Department) | By *Perak*, Labuan/Singapore, on 22nd February, 1956. Proceeding to Kuala Lumpur to attend a study course at the Forest Research Institute, Kepong. |
| Mr. & Mrs C. Lightley | By *Perak* on 25th February, 1956. Proceeding on leave. |
| Mr. Kifli bin Roll | By *Perak* on 25th February, 1956. Proceeding to Kuala Lumpor to attend a study course at the Forest Research Institute, Kepong. |

## Sir Robert Scott K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Sir Robert Scott, accompanied by Lady Scott, has paid his first official visit to Sarawak and Brunei since he took up his appointment as Commissioner General for the United Kingdom in Southeast Asia.

Sir Robert is no stranger to the East as he served for many years in China before the outbreak of the Second World War and—but let us tell the story in his own words as heard over Radio Sarawak in an interview on the 30th January with the Director of Broadcasting.

"When I first joined the Foreign Service, over 28 years ago, like the other candidates I was given a chance to say where I wished to go to begin my service. I chose China, and I have never regretted it. For the first two years I had no office duties: I was what was then known as a 'student interpreter', learning to speak, read, and write Chinese. Altogether I spent 12 years in China, mostly in North China and Manchuria, but also travelling extensively in the south and west — Kwangtung and Kwangsi, Hainan, Yunnan, and the coastal provinces.

"Then in 1939 I was posted to Hong Kong and in 1940 to Singapore, where I stayed for seven years, before, during and after the war.

"My Singapore job also gave me a great deal of travelling, organising British information work from Japan to Java; and I was constantly on the move, to Indo China, Thailand, Burma, and Japan. On one occasion I visited North Borneo and Kuching. That was in July 1941.

"But in 1947 I left Singapore for England, where I spent six years in the Foreign Office in London, and then two years in Washington at the British Embassy."

Sir Robert returns to the East at a very interesting time in the history of the British Territories in Southeast Asia. Great political and constitutional changes are taking place in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, and the younger colonies, some way behind, are making steady progress along the same road to eventual self-government. Speaking of British policy in Southeast Asia, Sir Robert said:

"British policy in South-East Asia is not something different from British policy in other parts of the world. Our overriding purpose everywhere is peace and security. These aims were never more important than today, when the march of science has placed in the hands of men the most appalling potential for mass destruction that the world has ever known. In a major war nowadays, if nuclear weapons are used (and countries fighting for their survival will use every weapon they have), there will be little difference between soldier and civilian, between those at war and those countries trying to stay neutral.

"Not only the nature of modern weapons, but their cost, has grown, so that the burden of defence imposes great economic sacrifices. Our first aims must therefore be to prevent war and to work for a lessening of armaments.

"Prevention of war means finding some peaceful way to settle international disputes. We British believe in negotiations. They may be slow, they may often be fruitless, they are often very frustrating; but the task is there, and we must try. Negotiations with communists are the most difficult of all, because they have a totally different scale of values and a fanatical self-righteousness and fatalism which makes them, in a sense, talk almost a different language, in terms quite different from the terms used by you and by me that we find it extremely difficult to understand each other. I could give hundreds of examples. I shall mention only one—Trade Unions. To you and to me, Trade Unions are associations of employees who join together to get better terms from their employers and to win security of employment for themselves. But in communist countries Trade Unions are the agents of the employer—the State— not of the worker, and their function is to make the workers work harder. So that if in talking to the communists you are talking about trade unionism, the two sides on the two different sides of the table, the two parties, have totally different conceptions of what trade union is.

"There are of course many other problem international affairs besides communism. The population problem is one example. You in Sarawak and Borneo are not at present troubled by this—indeed, on the contrary I gather that you have too few people, not too many. But you may suffer from the population problems of other countries which are already overcrowed and cannot support their people.

"Another fairly modern development, over the last century, is the nationalist movement and the urge for self government, and for a greater say in running their

own affairs. Britain has long recognised this natural desire, and the history of the British Commonwealth and Empire is full of examples of colonial territories achieving self government: Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa. Since the war, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, have achieved self government The latest example is Nigeria, where Her Majesty the Queen is at this moment receiving a tumultuous welcome from her peoples. The West Indies are well on their way. The elected Ministers from the Federation of Malaya are now in London negotiating further stages in self government.

"All that is part of a consistent long term policy, which takes longer in some places than in others. In the present conditions of South East Asia, British policy is to maintain the stability of the area, to help in its economic development, to promote educational and other welfare schemes, and to maintain and develop friendly relations with neighbouring countries and with other free countries whose interests are similar. These aims are shared with other members of the Commonwealth—to give a single example, Australia, which has taken and is taking a close and friendly interest in your problems here."

Sir Robert and Lady Scott have already seen a great deal of the country in the short time at their disposal. Their first visit was to Brunei where they were met by the heads of governments gathered together for the Sarawak—North Borneo—Brunei interterritorial conference. Two days were spent in Brunei before proceeding to Miri via the Oilfields. Next came a day in Sibu with a visit to a Dayak longhouse, and then three days in Kuching brought their visit to a close.

"I expect that many visitors have been impressed by the peaceful friendly atmosphere of Sarawak, by the hospitality of its peoples, and by the beauty of the country. My experience on this visit extends only over the last ten days. I have been tremendously impressed by a number of the activities going on in the educational field, in the Municipal field. For example, here in Kuching I think the programme you have is a most inspiring and encouraging programme being pursued with great energy. I had the advantage of paying a short visit to one of the Chinese Middle Schools, the Chung Hwa Middle School, here. That indeed is education under difficulties and I think it is a great tribute to the desire of the Chinese population here who have played such an integral part throughout all this area in the past that they should be pursuing education under such extreme difficulties.

"In the Welfare field I observed with very great interest how the Boys' Remand Home is worked here, which I think is an object lesson in how these places should be worked. At the Police Training School I saw the keenness of the recruits and yet, although it is easy to pay tributes, and they are very well deserved, to the work of all the communities in this country, one has the feeling that there is still a very great deal to be done and that there is, if I may say so, this, that in this pleasant happy country people may be apt to sit back, take rather a complacent view about the outlook. I hope I do not sound too critical. I assure you these points, a gentle warning, is meant in a most friendly spirit."

Thank you, Sir Robert. We hope that, like your predecessor, you will visit our country often and come to know our people. If we become too complacent and smug we would always welcome a gentle prod.

## Chinese New Year

Since 1911, China has kept two New Years, one for the World, in the "New Calendar" and the other, for China herself, in the "Old Calendar". The latter is usually one month behind the former. In the Kuomintang Regime, the Government made a great effort, once, to stop the "Old Calendar" year by ordering people to carry on work as usual on New Year day. I remember, in schools, lessons were carried on and boys and girls were not allowed to ask leave to stay at home. But the order could only apply over about three miles in the city, while in the suburbs it was a different world. Chinese New Year has been observed for thousands of years with its traditions and practices and even superstitions deeply rooted in the minds of the masses. It is quite impossible to discard it, even by atomic bombs. Let me cite one example. Dr. K. R. Chou of Singapore, recently returned from London with a Doctor degree in Economics, conferred by London University, came to Kuching with Professor Silcock of the University of Malaya to make a study of the Revenue System in Sarawak, in less than three weeks. It happend to be the Chinese New Year Eve on Saturday. He flew back to Singapore in the afternoon to spend the New Year with his family, though friends tried to persuade him to keep the New Year here with them.

To a country like China, with 85 per cent. of the population on farms, the old Chinese New Year has its significances worth keeping, and no new practices can take their place. Now I am going to tell you some old practices and customs observed popularly in some provinces of China in the New Year.

All over China, New Year Eve is well kept. A family feast is provided to which every member of the family is expected to come back and take part, even the departed. A lantern is hung up and the door closed; creditors who come for a settlement of accounts, have to turn back when the family are around the table. Here the family have their happy re-union like Christmas, but observed more elaborately. It is on this occasion that elders distribute gifts called, "Ang Pow" to children, after exchanging greetings. In some cases, the bride presents a pair of shoes made by herself to her mother-in-law for the New Year present. Usually the family keep awake all the night to welcome the New Year. The idea of ringing out the old is embodied in the practice of a bonfire making a terrific noise, being set up in front of the court yard to send off the old; as in Peking in old days people threw nettle seeds over the court to be trodden by the public; in some places, old shoes and clothing were collected and thrown away in a ceremonial way.

You will be interested to know certain dishes they have for the New Year feast, as necessary and indispensable in connection with the idea of "Good Luck". The New Year cake, round in shape and brown in colour signifies "Longevity and Re-union"; green vegetables like garlic and spinach symbolizing, "Fortune and Productivity" are provided. Oranges in Chinese have the same implication as "Good"; bean curd and oysters in Chinese suggest "Riches and Male Children" which no Chinese would not like to possess.

In regard to the observances of the New Year day, customs and practices are still varied in different localities, but the traditional ideas may not be so different. Dawn is the time to welcome three Gods—Fortune, Happiness and Blessing. In the Ching Dynasty, officials all over China, worshipped the Emperor at dawn, in the palace in every province and then exchanged greetings. Common people greeted and visited friends and relatives from the New Year day to the third one. There are certain "Don'ts" on the New Year. Don't break anything. Don't speak bad language. Don't sweep the floor and disturb anything. Some people don't take meat, being vegetarians for one day or three. Usually people go to bed early having been without sleep on New Year Eve. The holiday extends over three days in which they enjoy their time heartily and gaily in drinking, visiting and gambling. The fourth day is the first day for business and every Chinese hopes to meet Mr. Good Fortune. Therefore they act and speak more carefully. Fire-crackers are let off to announce the coming of Good Luck in the New Year business. In some places, shop-keepers would be very pleased to meet the man who is the first customer, for the money brings good fortune to them. There is another thing that one will notice in every household, when

one enters. Slips of red paper with Chinese characters, well chosen and written, are pasted in proper places in the house. This is not only for decoration but also for showing that there is good luck and happiness in the house, being red—a pleasant colour to Chinese. In short, in a Chinese family in the New Year, you will find at once, as you enter a cheerful, friendly, peaceful and warm atmosphere to welcome you, as exemplified by old Chinese beliefs and philosophy which, I hope, will still remain even through storms and changes.

China is a vast country; many traditions and practices being differently observed in different localities, will puzzle us; even Chinese in China do not understand them so as to be able to explain them. Our attitude towards these customs, strange to modern people, should be like the man in the following story. Once, a European visited inland China and was very surprised to see a Chinese provide so many dishes of food such as chickens, ducks, macosani, pig's head, cakes and fruits in front of a grave and bow reverently to his ancestors. "When will your ancestors come out to eat your sumptuous food?", asked the foreigner. The Chinese, knowing the European custom of putting flowers before the graves, answered, "My ancestor will come out to eat my offerings, when your ancestors come out to smell your flowers".

(*Contributed*)

## A Proposed National Park

It may seem a little premature to write about something that does not yet exist; but the preliminary notification of the proposed Bako National Park will soon be published, and now is the time for "Disgusted" and other old friends to voice their objections. So it is also an appropriate time to tell you what the park is for, what it is like, and how the Board of Trustees hopes to develop it.

What is a National Park? It is not the sort of public park where the band plays on fine Sunday evenings, or the sort of place where crowds of trippers go for picnics, nor is it a luxury holiday resort, however desirable all these amenities may be. The aim of the National Parks Trustees is to preserve at least a few attractive stretches of country as nearly as possible in their natural state, both for their scientific interest and for the benefit of those who like to get away occasionally from a man-made world.

Now in these days it is not very easy to find large stretches of beautiful and unspoiled country close to populous centres, and that is why most of the world's great National Parks are rather inaccessible. I have had the opportunity of visiting only two National Parks, the Kruger Park in South Africa and the George V Park in Malaya. The Kruger Park, it is true, has good road links, but it takes more than a day of hard driving to get there from Pretoria, the nearest large town. To reach the George V Park from Singapore or Kuala Lumpur means a night in the train and at least one full day in an outboard motor boat. Sarawak is luckier because Telok Sapi, the proposed site of the main camp in the Bako National Park, can be reached in about 75 minutes by outboard from Kuching and, watching the tides, about two hours in a comfortable launch.

But the park must not be looked upon as a Kuching amenity. It belongs just as much to Matu or Long Akah or Belaga, or any other place. But it happens to be situated close to our largest town, which is also the one most frequented by overseas visitors, and that is fortunate.

Considering its proximity to Kuching, and also that it is part of the first land passed at the main entrance to Sarawak,—lying as it does on the rocky peninsula between Bako and Tanjong Po,—it is remarkable how few people seem to know this lovely stretch of country. A former Conservator of Forests, D. E. Calver, spent a week exploring it in 1926, and exploration was continued, a year later, by another forester, the late Donald Carroll. To them must go the credit of pressing for its protection, not for commercial reasons, because its rich stands of timber are scattered and of small extent, but principally for its scenic value. Shortly afterwards it became the Muara Tebas Forest Reserve.

In earlier days, a few *gambier* gardens had been planted in the southern parts, but these had been abandoned and are now covered by old secondary forest. Quite a few people have prospected for gold there, without any apparent reward except the exercise. Since its constitution as a Forest Reserve it has been visited only occasionally, and encroachment on a small scale has occurred: there is at least one tiny pepper-garden, and a small patch of coconuts. The passing of the National Parks Ordinance in 1955 now enables us to give the land its proper status and protection.

The best way to reach Telok Sapi is by outboard from Kuching, turning left into the Santubong River and then sharp right into the Sungei Bako. Here there is a longish stretch through a maze of deep mangrove channels, lined sometimes by *nipah* palms and sometimes by *bakau* trees. And here, if the tide is falling and you are lucky, you may see a big crocodile or two taking a low-tide siesta on the mud; if they are really comfortably settled, the sound of the engine will not disturb them, for the drone of an outboard seems to act upon crocodiles as a soporific, whereas the slightest splash of a paddle will send them down with a waddling rush and a whole-hearted dive for the bottom.

After about half an hour of these mangrove swamps, hilly country appears ahead, and soon the river widens to Kampong Bako, a large fishing village occupying both banks. Then there comes a sharp bend, the dog-leg bar of Kuala Bako, and you are out on the beautiful bay of Buntal, with Santubong on your left and the rugged coast-line of the National Park on your right. Kuala Serai, the south-west corner of the park, is passed almost immediately, and ahead stands Tanjong Adam, near which the Rajah formerly had a bungalow. Here the hills rise very steeply from the sea, to fall again to the long sands of Telok Delima. These sands end in the bold headland of Tanjong Sapi, with its Bull's Head rock, which can, however, only be observed from the north. Round this headland into the sandy, cliff-bound bay of Telok Sapi, and you are there.

If you prefer the comfort of a launch to the speed and convenience of an outboard, you must watch the tides, although you can always go as far as Kampong Bako and then hire a fishing boat to take you on to Telok Sapi. Or you can take the longer sea-route by Pending, Tanjong Po and Pulau Lakei which provides some very fine scenery; but in any case you will have to be prepared to land by small boat unless, as we hope but doubt, Tanjong Paku, on the northern side of the bay, may prove suitable for a launch jetty.

I have mentioned that the Rajah built a bungalow near Tanjong Adam, but we have preferred Telok Sapi as the site of the main camp for a number of reasons. The scenery is more beautiful. It is the nearest point at which the water is clear and unsullied by river silt. The gently shelving, firm sand provides safe bathing, and although the water is very shallow at low tide, reasonably deep water is always available at Tanjong Paku, only ten minutes of easy walking. From Telok Sapi, too, it should be fairly easy to reach all parts of the park.

The southern part of the park is occupied by the valleys of the Serai and its tributaries. The Serai rises in a corrie (the Scots word suits it best) on the upper slopes of the Kelambu Lang (or Kembalong, as it is also called, but I prefer the more poetic version), which is the highest of the park; it is a mere 900 feet, but quite exhausting feet they are unless you choose your route carefully. Once on the flat, the river flows

quietly through the secondary jungle of the abandoned gambier gardens, and then becomes a narrow but fairly deep mangrove stream, navigable for some distance by small boats. At its mouth there is an extensive and pretty *padang* of *pedada* trees, and here, at low tides, the girls of Bako, in their brightest dresses, come to gather cockles.

On the southern side of the Serai valley, from Tanjong Adam to Batu Payong on the eastern boundary, lies the steep escarpment of the range known, rather incongruously, as Paya Jelutong, and this is the real backbone of the park. Most of its southern slopes are very steep indeed, particularly towards the west, but its northern declivity, for the most part, falls rather gently down to the coastal cliffs, forming an irregular and inclined tableland. The north coast is much indented by sandy, cliff-bound coves, but in the north-eastern corner there is the long beach of Pasir Sebur.

We as yet know very little of the fauna of the park. Many of the common animals are there, of course, particularly the ubiquitous pig, but one does not notice the abundance of the game that is found, for example, along the coast between Sematan and Tanjong Datu. The fauna will have to be carefully studied with a view to its increase. Buntal Bay, outside the park but adjacent to it, is a favourite haunt of migrant birds..

The vegetation of the park is very varied and interesting. True mangrove forest is limited to a narrow fringe along the banks of the Serai, but several large *padang pedada* are both conspicuous and attractive along the relatively sheltered coast of Buntal Bay. Here the *pedada* trees (Sonneratia alba) form pure woodlands, looking rather as if they had been planted, on raised banks just within reach of the tide. Further up the beach there are the usual sea-shore trees, but these soon give way to the lowland forest of the interior. Most of the soil is a very infertile *kerangas*, carrying the rather inaptly named "heath forest"; the conical crowns of the familier *ru ronang* (Casuarina sumatrana), Sarawak's favourite ornamental and Christmas tree, are evident all over the place against the sky-line; also very common is *sempilor* (Dacrydium elatum), one of our few conifers, and I shall be surprised if we do not find at least one other conifer to keep it company. These are typical "heath forest" trees, but in a few places, such as the upper Serai valley, where the soil is better, patches of Lowland Dipterocarp Forest are found, with numerous timber species such as the handsome *selangan laut* (Shorea glauca). It is also said that there is a patch of swamp forest in the interior, (hence the Paya Jelutong range), but we have still to locate it.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the vegetation, however, is a stretch of open moorland on the northern tableland. This is a very rare thing in Sarawak, but it appears to be quite natural,—the result of the exposure and a particularly poor, shallow soil. Its woody plants comprise only scattered shrubs of *Cratoxylon* and *Ploriarium*, and an unidentified heath which is also found on the cliffs near Tanjong Sapi. But, above all, the moorland provides an artistic contrast with the deep woods, and the panoramic views are magnificent.

The proposed initial works in the park include the establishment of the main camp, and the construction of a number of paths. The camp, to begin with at least, will comprise a small halting-bungalow, with the bare minimum of simple furniture, and several tents which can be erected as required. The paths to be given priority are one leading southwards to the Serai and possibly on to Kampong Bako; and another running northwards to the moorland and on to one of the northern coves. Before long, however, we hope to extend these to form a good network, providing walks of varied length, and access to places such as Telok Sebur and the summit of Kelambu Lang. We also hope to provide subsidiary camps, or at least approved camping sites.

It will, of course, be necessary to protect the park by certain regulations, chief among which will be: thou shall not kill. And that rule should, I think, apply to everything, both animal and vegetable, outside the precincts of the camp. I notice, for example, that some people are in the habit of killing snakes on sight. Well, if you meet a snake on the path, do not kill it. Snakes are all right; I have known some decent snakes. I also knew a man who kept pet centipedes up his sleeve; and I am told by those who study them that scorpions are charming creatures. But whatever your own nervous reactions to such beasts may be, remember that they are rightful and law-abiding citizens of the park, whereas you, although one of the owners, are nevertheless an intruder. So treat them with courtesy.

I strongly recommend the proposed National Park to:—

Anybody who loves the "unspoiled" country of Sarawak.

Anybody who is interested in almost any branch of natural history, but particularly, perhaps, botany and ornithology.

Organisations such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Anybody who likes sketching or painting, or, for that matter, photography.

Anybody interested in rock-climbing; I know nothing of rock-climbing, but I imagine that some of the cliffs may provide pretty problems.

Anybody who wants a good, quiet seaside holiday, with no modern conveniences.

That seems to cover quite a lot of right-thinking people. But in any case, I cannot imagine that anybody who has seen this beautiful place will not want to preserve it both for himself and for posterity.

F. G. BROWNE.

## Kuching Municipal Council*

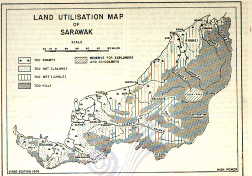
Annual reports are common enough. They appear late, their contents are assimilated by or pass through a few minds and the body rests on shelves until "destroyed by white ants" or otherwise disposed of.

It is refreshing to have one appear early, while the year is fresh in mind. There is in this report of an infant body a freshness absent from the tough perennials with which we are so familiar. The Municipal Council is to be congratulated on this account of affairs for 1955. The report is factual without being dull, free from complacency and shows a realistic appreciation of the many difficulties to be encountered in this period of growth towards true local government. Government departments might well study it and, by example, free themselves from much *stodge* in their own accounts of things done and not done.

The work of the Council is apparent, its intentions sensible. It is to be hoped that ways will be found to overcome the financial difficulties which impede its progress.

Local Government is the best training in representative democracy, and awareness of being a "representative" is the most desirable quality of those who aspire to higher councils. We hope that Councillors will feel encouraged to persevere and set such an example in these preliminary years.

*Annual Report for 1955. Government Printing Office. Available from Municipal Offices at $1.00.




*Note*:—When this map of land utilisation in Sarawak appeared on the editorial desk, we were surprised and pleased to think that the experts now working in the Lands and Surveys Office had completed their task so quickly and efficiently. We hastened to offer them our congratulations, only to find that they denied all knowledge of the map, and explained that the compiling and drawing of such a map takes many years of hard work. We can therefore only suppose that some public-spirited benefactor has been quietly making this his life's work—or maybe he engaged his own team of experts?—and now anonymously offers the country the fruits of his labours.

That such a map has long been needed cannot be denied. Now, for the first time, settlers can tell by a glance at the map exactly what is wrong with their own piece of land, and can immediately apply to move to one of the more attractive areas, also shown on the map.

A word of warning must be given to would-be invaders of the Usun Apau reserve. We have all heard of that Utopia—the Usun Apau—with its cool climate, fertile soils, fruits and market gardens; but like other Utopias it is very difficult to find. Many well-equipped expeditions have in recent years been sent out to find it, but so far its exact location seems only to be known to one. Intending settlers are therefore advised to carry several years' provisions with them, and to beware of straying into the dangerous ground beyond.

## Miri Letter

This has been the worst landas on record for Miri; not a month passes but there is some tragedy or disaster. I have been up and down this coast for many years, but I have never had worse passages than during the present season. Of the various craft that I have travelled on, I have specially tender memories of one, the *Ingleburn*. This was a vessel of dubious origin which was for many years a great character in the marine service. She quite literally belched forth a column of smoke by day and fire by night, so that one never arrived unannounced, but no port or anchorage was closed to her; she could at a pinch have navigated up the Rock Road in Kuching after a really heavy downpour. Her sole weakness was a vibration so violent as to preclude reading, writing, or indeed any intellectual pursuit, but after a week or so on board one developed a counter-tremor, so that on landing one excited the interest, if not the sympathy, of physicians. Further one developed the habit of holding loud and commanding language, for speech was barely audible above the racket. However the *Ingleburn* could go almost anywhere, and where she could not, she survived. Once we arrived in the Miri Roads at 2 a.m. in heavy weather and the juragan, relying on the Sarawak Almamac for tides, decided to go in. We hit the bar with such violence that she sprang a leak, and we had to man the pumps the whole way to Limbang, where she was careened and caulked with fragments of abandoned garments. On the return journey to Kuching I shared her limited accomodation with a leper and a lunatic. However we all arrived in good heart and much improved by mutual acquaintance. Alas for the *Ingleburn!* I had hoped that she would find honourable retirement under the wing of Mr. Harrisson, but she is now broken up and sold for scrap, and in her place are such coracles, that the traveller must make charitable disposition of his property before committing his soul to God and his body to a government launch.

I am informed that the *Angby* has been put down. Is it possible that so historic a vessel can be thus privily made away with and no popular outcry raised? It becomes urgent that an Ordinance be made to protect objects of historic interest from the current vandalism. Loud clamour has recently been raised in Kuching over the felling of trees; trees can be replanted, but who can replace a venerable monument once it is destroyed? Mr. Harrisson's mandate should be much enlarged. At present he is charged with preserving rare fauna and

flora, but what measures are being taken to preserve the one venerable lady who can weave *kain sungkit* in the original Kuching manner? Such cares should agitate our legislators.

Reverting to the bad weather; there are few more pleasant places to be storm bound in than Bintulu. I have always rated it with Lundu and Lawas as one of the most attractive stations in Sarawak. Oddly enough, Lundu was established as a penal settlement for delinquent District Officers, and the Fifth Division was contrived as a place of exile for wayward Residents, but the incumbents of Bintulu have always, to the best of my knowledge, been men of irreproachable character. Bintulu has risen phoenix-like from its attaps and is now a most impressive town. Its new Public Gardens have no parallel outside Kuching, and lack only a statue in solid bilian (*pace* the Forest Department) of Mr. Scanlon, who was District Officer there for many years and a great town planner. The new Bintulu airport is a very fine thing and should hasten the development of the town. It is to be hoped, however, that whatever developments take place, no restriction will be put on the thousand and one ducks, whose joyous quacking gives this bazaar a character all of its own. Finally it strikes me as odd that photographers should have exhausted the resources of their art photographing the less distinguished persons and buildings in Kuching, but none have recorded the return at evening of the Bintulu fishing fleet, surely one of the most beautiful sights that Sarawak has to show.

Those of us who work in the northern portion of the country develop a certain internationalism, for we are ever crossing the re-crossing state boundaries. Like Lord Palmerston, as an Irishman, my dictum is "Civis Romanus Sum"; I flourish my passport and pass on. Another officer who had occasion to travel in this manner thought to simplify the proceedure by having a document drawn setting forth his rights, titles and authority. So far from easing the situation, however, it greatly aggravated it, for the illiterate immigration officials took it to be a warrant of commitment and were for clapping him in irons forthwith, whilst the literate ones insisted on spelling their way laboriously through it, and some even sought an explanation of its import, so that an inordinate amount of time had to be spent in exposition. There is an odd ambivalence in governments today. On the one hand enormous sums are spent on publicity, "Come to Ruritania", on the other equally large sums are spent on an immigration service that makes the traveller thankful to escape with his life. In the interests of economy one or other might be dispensed with.

Once when flying to Europe my plane unexpectedly put down at a certain airport. With the other travellers I was called upon to fill in a searching questionnaire containing amongst others "10. Religion:—". I filled in "None", and was amazed at the stir caused thereby. The official in charge said "So! You have no religion!" To which I replied "Indeed not." The official withdrew and returned with a higher official, there followed a long conversation in an unknown tongue, then the higher official said with ill-concealed menace "Indeed! You have no religion!", to which I replied as before. A yet higher official was then summoned from within and further coversation ensued, at the end of which the yet higher official said with ill-concealed relish "Aha! So you have no religion!", and at that I was impounded under armed guard till the plane left. Obviously working on the well-tried lines of M.I.5, they had concluded that I was a secret agent of the Israeli government, with which they were at war, and took measures accordingly. I thought afterwards that I had missed a wonderful opportunity for professing the most startling theological beliefs, but immigration officials are notoriously lacking in a sense of humour. Of the lot I prefer those heavily armed gentlemen of fearsome aspect, who disdaining to look at your documents, wave you through with that old world courtesy, which one finds only in the less advanced states of Europe.

ROBERT NICHOLL.

## Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

*The following is the text of the statement made on 6th February at the 12th Session of ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East) at Bangalore, India by Enche Mohamed Khir bin Johari, representing Malaya, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.*

During the year 1955 two of the countries that I represent, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, made substantial political and constitional progress and for the first time are governed by elected representatives of the people.

Speaking particularly on behalf of these two countries, I have great pleasure in saying that I am not unduly optimistic in believing that in the not too distant future we shall come to this conference as representatives of sovereign and independent countries and so take our rightful place among the other nations of the world.

Naturally, a popularly elected Government is and has to be more sensitive to the views of its people. In these two countries therefore, there has been a change not only in the constitutional set-up but in the direction of political and economic thought.

There is, for instance, a determination that a larger share of the resources of the countries shall be diverted to nation building activities; also there will follow a more intimate participation of the peoples in the development of their respective territories, participation which is essential if there is to be that dynamic progress to which the great Indian Prime Minister referred in his opening address.

One of the first fruits of these political developments has been the fulfilment of the wish of both countries for closer economic and cultural contact with their great neighbour Indonesia. Following the highly successful goodwill missions to Indonesia from our two countries, it is confidently expected that the next few months will see the establishment of new mutually beneficial trade and cultural ties.

Before turning to the developments in the countries I represent, may I offer a few general comments suggested by the general survey now before us? The annual surveys of this Commission are permanent and invaluable records of the economic development in Asia.

In this context, the pattern of development in any one year, important though this is, is of less significance than the prevailing long term trend and in this light the present survey, reporting as it does, general progress in the region is stimulating and encouraging, despite the magnitude of the task that lies ahead.

The survey points out that world economic conditions have been generally favourable to the growth of the trade of the region since primary products have been in great demand, generally at better prices.

This has been particularly true in the territories that I represent where the unexpectedly improved prices for natural rubber during the year under review stimulated trade and incidentally Government revenues.

In this same connection, it is particularly gratifying to read that there has been general progress in liberalising trade, in reducing restrictions, eliminating discriminatory features and generally towards the restoration of multilateral trade.

This of course is of particular importance to Singapore, whose life-blood is trade, and being a free port herself believes that the less interference there is in the movement and exchange of goods, the better for every one.

The survey also refers to the fact that inflation is less of a problem than it was a few years ago. In both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, where the effects of the inflationary boom during the Korean War were most marked, better rubber prices, the plentiful supply of consumer goods and to some extent higher taxation

in the Federation has contributed to keeping down the cost of living.

In this connection too, the improved supply of food referred to in the report has lead to a decrease in the price of staple foods such as rice, although this too presents problems to rice-producing areas, and it has been found necessary for the Federation Government to continue to guarantee a minimum price for locally grown rice.

As with other countries in the Region, the question of financing development presents a problem. Both the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have hitherto financed the greater part of their development from their own resources and will no doubt have to so continue.

Thus the question of mobilising domestic savings will be of increasing importance in the future. For some years in the Federation the Government-sponsored employees' Provident Fund has proved an invaluable source of loan finance and this too should be the case in Singapore, where the Central Provident Fund has more recently been established.

The countries I represent however, recognise that in the long run an increased industrial output and an expansion of the economy will provide the most fruitful sources of development finance. I should perhaps add that the new Governments in the Federation and Singaport have declared as part of their policy that they will continue to encourage the influx of foreign capital.

The problem of population growth referred to in the Survey is of interest to all members of the group I represent, but it is of particular importance to Singapore and the Federation where although the standard of living is among the highest in the region, the problem will be, in the light of the rapidly increasing population, to maintain that standard at its present level.

The report of the Mission sent by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to Malaya in 1954 was published in 1955. The Mission paid tribute to Malaya's rapid recovery since the War and stated that by and large it was favourably impressed by the economic possibilities and the prospects of expansion.

It also expressed the view, however, that the overshadowing problem was whether the rate of economic progress and additions to employment opportunities could move ahead or even keep up with the pace of population growth. Speaking for the two Governments concerned, I should say that we fully recognise the seriousness of the situation that may face us in the next few years, but with the help, advice and co-operation of our friends and our own efforts and sacrifices, I am confident that we can face up to the challenge.

In general, the recommenations of the report on development are, I am glad to say, in line with our existing plans. Among the recommendations of partcular interest are those for the establishment of a Central Bank for Malaya, an Industrial development organisation and an Industrial Research Institute for the two territories.

Arrangements have already been made for the service of an expert to advise on the establishment of the Central Bank and a working party is investigating the means by which the Mission's recommendations on an industrial development organisation can best be implemented.

I should now like to turn to the details of the economies of the individual countries I represent. During 1956, the Federation of Malaya enjoyed excellent trading conditions largely due to the unexpectedly better price for natural rubber prevailing during the year and the sustained tin price. As a result, despite the heavy drain on the Government's resources imposed by the Emergency, there was in fact a surplus at the end of the year instead of the substantial deficit that was budgetted for.

Reference is made in the survey to the danger to natural rubber from competition by the synthetic product. The Federation Government is fully alive to the position and since 1952 small holders have been given financial assistance to replant with high-yielding material.

A new 280 million dollar scheme has recently been started to provide extra assistance to small holders, and also to help Estates in their replanting programme.

The Federation, like Sarawak and Borneo and other countries in the ECAFE area, is dependent to a large extent on the production and export of a limited number of products. In the case of the Federation, rubber occupies about 65% of the entire cultivated area and its export constitutes as much as 60% of domestic export earnings.

Serious efforts are being made to diversify the economy, and the indications are that cocoa can be grown successfully, but the International Bank Mission in its report has stated that, except in the very long term, there is no possibility of a sufficient expansion in income from other sources to compensate for a major decline in rubber production.

It is in this light that the Federation Government is devoting a major part of its resources to assistance to both estates and small-holders to replant with high-yielding material which will, we hope, both help to meet the increasing world demand for natural rubber and enable the industry to compete with synthetic products.

Other aspects of the economy are not being ignored however. During the last three years some $25,000,000 had been spent on drainage and irrigation and even larger sums have been apportioned to the development of basic services such as railways, roads and electricity.

Any planned expansion of an economy is dependent on an adequate knowledge of the country's resources. In the Federation the Geological Survey Department has been expanded, the possibility of an aero-magnetic survey is being investigated, and plans are in hand for a comprehensive land use survey which will enable the country's resources to be used to their best advantage.

As I mentioned earlier, the problem facing the Federation is that of maintaining development at a level which would maintain the present standard of living in the light of the rapidly increasing population.

The International Bank mission's report has recommended a development programme of some 770 million Malayan dollars for the next five-year period, and the Federation Government is at present engaged in drawing up a new Five year Development Plan —a plan which will reflect the policies of the newly elected Government.

While development expenditure has amounted to about 145 million dollars a year for the past 3 years, the target recommended by the International Bank will not be an easy one to attain, representing as it does, a slightly higher annual rate than has been achieved in the past.

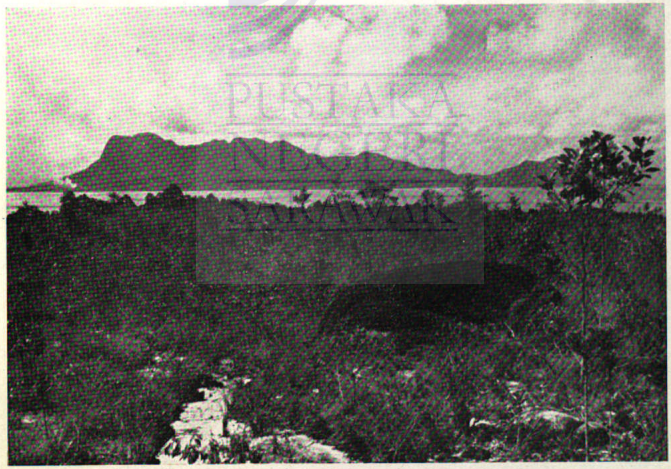
Faced as it is with revenue largely dependent on two major exports, considerable fluctuations in Government income can be expected. Recurrent costs have risen steadily; as an example education now costs more than 100 million Malayan dollars a year compared with only 6 million dollars a year in 1947.

The growing population is also demanding more social services and plans are being made for a comprehensive Rural Health Service. The need has also arisen for a substantial programme of low cost rental housing and this problem is at present under investigation. While we have achieved much in the last years and the International Bank Mission in its report has estimated that real income increased by as much as 20% during the period 1949-53, the problems that face us are considerable.

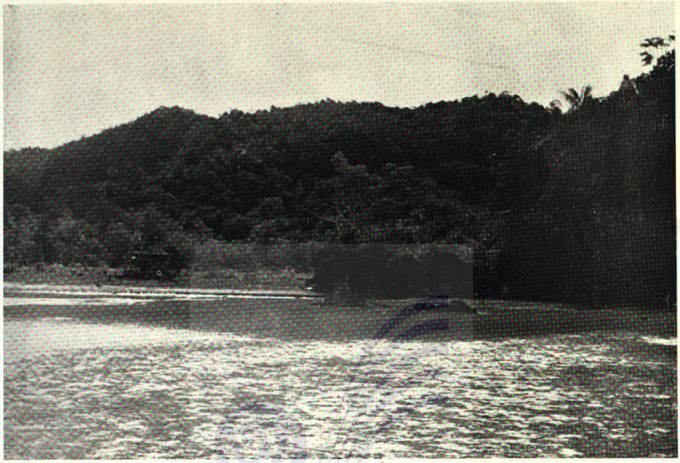
The Emergency is still imposing a serious drain on the country's resources, but I am confident that we shall be able to attain our target.

The prospect of reorientation of planning by the newly elected Government in Singapore has been referred to earlier. It is the intention to proceed as rapidly as possible with industrialisation, which offers

The Matang range from the moorland.

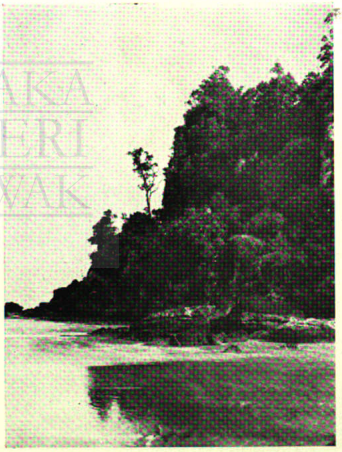


Santubong from the moorland.



The proposed main camp site at Telok Sapi.

Kuala Serai.



Tanjong Sapi.

PUSTAKA NEGERI SARAWAK

the only solution to the problem posed by the rapidly increasing population, and simultaneously to do as much as possible to meet the demands of the people for more schools, hospitals and houses.

While endorsing the plans already prepared, the International Bank mission urged that the Social Services project should be pursued with more vigour. This is not to suggest, however, that past achievements have been negligible. Expenditure on capital Development in the public sector has been approximately 375 million Malayan dollars in the past 7 or 8 years of which almost 250 million dollars has been spent in the years 1954 and 1955.

Of the larger figure, about 75 million dollars represents expenditure by the Improvement Trust on Housing and another 25 million dollars represents the housing expenditure of Government itself, of the City Council and the Harbour Board, and more than 125 million dollars was spent by the City Council on power and water for the Island as a whole.

The best commentary on the progress made or planned in the fields of education and health is that the cost of maintaining the schools and hospitals has risen from approximately 6 million Malayan dollars for each Department from 1948 to 31 million dollars and 26 million dollars respectively in 1955, and that it is expected that by 1960, costs will be 65 million dollars and 40 million dollars.

The year 1955 was generally speaking prosperous for the peoples of Singapore. The Federation derived considerable prosperity from the higher export incomes from rubber and tin and Singapore had its share of it and augmented this by an improvement in the entrepot trade.

In this way political advance was at least matched by economic progress and the year closed on an optimistic note. It is expected that 18 more new primary schools with a double session capacity of about 1,000 children each will have been put into use during the year and that the Medical Department will have spent approximately 6 million dollars on improvement and enlargement of hospitals and dispensaries.

The Government is also keenly aware of the need to establish a new relationship with labour. It has enacted a new Labour Code which puts Singapore in the forefront of such legislation.

There is no more room for complacency in Singapore than there is in other countries in the region. Although there may not be a great deal of unemployment there is considerable under-employment and there is the danger that matters may get worse before they get better.

Reference has been made earlier to the phenomenal growth in population and the difficulties that it will create. An optimistic outcome to the problems can be reasonably justified however by our determination that Singapore will be given a more broadly based economy and by the planning that is making available more facilities to engineering studies for practical training in the Poly-Technic and in technical schools at the primary and secondary levels, which will give us the technical skills that we shall require in increasing quantities.

*To be continued.*

## Text of Joint Declaration of Washington

WASHINGTON: *President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Eden concluded three days of talks on world problems on Wednesday, February 1st, and issued a joint declaration in which they set forth "certain truths and aims upon which we were united and which we are persuaded and supported by all free nations."*

"We are conscious that in this year of 1956, there still rages the age-old struggle between those who believe that man has his origin and his destiny in God and those who treat man as if he were designed merely to serve a state machine.

"Hence, we deem it useful to declare again certain truths and aims upon which we are united and which we are persuaded and supported by all free nations.

"1. Because of our belief that the state should exist for the benefit of the individual and not the individual for the benefit of the state, we uphold the basic right of peoples to governments of their own choice.

"2. These beliefs of ours are far more than theory or doctrine. They have been translated into the actual conduct of our policy both domestic and foreign. We are parties to the Atlantic Charter, the U.N. Charter, and Potomac Charter and the Pacific Charter. In them we have, with other friends, dedicated ourselves to the goal of self-government and independence of all countries whose people desire and are capable of sustaining an independent existence. During the past ten and more years, 600 million men and women in nearly a score of lands have, with our support and assistance, attained nationhood. Many millions more are being helped surely and steadily towards self-government. Thus, the reality and effectiveness of what we have done is a proof of our sincerity.

"3. Further, we know that political independence cannot alone assure men and nations full opportunity to pursue happiness and to fulfil their highest destiny. There is likewise need for economic sustenance and growth. This, too, we have helped to provide. We seek to develop with others a large volume of mutually beneficial trade. Likewise we seek, through technical assistance, the Colombo Plan and other programmes we support, to help economic progress in the less developed countries and to raise the living standards of their peoples. In these programmes we have not sought nor desired extensions of either economic or political power. The purpose is not to dilute, but to enrich and secure their freedom.

"4. During this period of notable co-operative progress in the free world, those who assert the supremacy of the state and deny the inherent rights of man have also been active. Millions of people of different blood, religions and traditions have also been forcibly incorporated within the Soviet Union, and many millions more have in fact, although not always in form, been absorbed into the Soviet communist bloc. In Europe alone, some 100 million people, in what were once 10 independent nations, are compelled, against their will, to work for the glorification and aggrandizement of the Soviet communist state.

"The communist rulers have expressed, in numerous documents and manifestos, their purpose to extend the practice of communism, by every possible means, until it encompasses the world. To this end they have used military and political force in the past. They continue to seek the same goals, and they have now added economic inducements to their other methods of penetration.

"It would be illusory to hope that in their foreign policies, political and economic, the Soviet rulers would reflect a concern for the rights of other peoples which they do not show towards the men and women they already rule. Any free nation that may be persuaded by whatever promise or enticement to embrace communism will lose its independence and its people will forfeit their rights and liberties. These contrasting records of recent years reflect the essence of the struggle between free countries and the communist rulers.

"5. In the face of the communist challenge, almost 50 nations which cherish freedom have drawn together in voluntary associations for their collective security. These associations uphold for all their members the right to independent existence, the right to self-expression and the right to differ. The purpose of their union is to preserve those national rights, just as within a state people join together to preserve their individual rights.

"6. We reject any thought that the cleavage we have described should be resolved by force. We shall never initiate violence. Moreover, we shall use our full influence to ensure that Soviet efforts to influence old antagonisms will not succeed in breaking the peace. The U.N. provides appropriate machinery to assist countries desiring peacefully to bridge their differences and to settle disputes.

"Many nations of the free world are ever anxious to proffer their good offices to promote the same end. Our two countries stand constantly ready to aid in negotiation and conciliation with others directly concerned, so as to achieve just settlements of the concrete issues that now trouble the world.

"7. We shall persevere in seeking a just and lasting peace and a universal and effectively controlled disarmament which will relieve mankind of the burden and the terror of modern weapons. Meanwhile, the society of free nations must retain the power needed to deter agression. We recognise that such power should never serve as means of national aggrandizement but only as an essential shield for every member of the community.

"We are determined to make the conquest of the atom a pathway to peaceful progress, not a road to doom.

"8. We will not be deflected from the policies and purposes we have herein stated. On the contrary, we will maintain and, where necessary, strengthen and extend them. Thus, we shall help ourselves and others to peace, freedom and social progress, maintaining human rights where they are already secure, defending them when they are in peril and peacefully restoring them where they have temporarily been lost.

"While resolutely pursuing these aims, which are the products of our faith in God and in the peoples of the earth, we shall eagerly grasp any genuine opportunity to free mankind of the pall of fear and insecurity which now obscures what can and should be a glorious future."

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Anthony Eden.

*—United States Information Services*

## Stampex, 1956

At Stampex, the annual exhibition of postage stamps organised jointly by the Junior Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Traders' Society, which this year was held in the Central Hall, Westminister, London, from January 7th to 14th, there was seen for the first time a special exhibition of Sarawak stamps. This was arranged by the Sarawak Specialists' Society, who limited in space, decided to show nothing technical, but rather items of unusual interest. Amongst these were some very early letters from Sarawak dating nearly 100 years back, some addressed to Miss Burdett Coutts, and bearing East India stamps postmarked "Sarawak"—some six years before the first Sarawak stamp was issued in 1869. There was also displayed the earliest known cover from the country, dated May 31st, 1858, which passed through Singapore and arrived in Bombay on July 1st the same year. This valuable piece is in the collection of Mr. W. R. Forrester-Wood, currently President of the Society. Other interesting items were a number of plate and printer's proofs of issues made towards the turn of the century, the well-known ONE CENT error on the 1923 provisional one cent stamps, and some Japanese Occupation covers. Finally there were photographs of each of the divisional capitals of the colony with examples of postmarks from each post-office throughout the country. Apart from the President, material was supplied by Messrs. L. H. Shipman, C. S. Harris, G. South, D. St. J. Forrer, F. L. Davis and A. D. Dant. Although there were several hunderd exhibits and a number of trade stalls, the Sarawak display was well attended and aroused no small interest.

The current issue of the "Sarawak Journal", official organ of the Society, reveals that very shortly one of the finest specialised collections of Sarawak stamps ever to be offered for sale will be available through their exchange packets to members of the Society. This collection valued at something approaching £1000 is at the moment offered only to members resident in the British Isles, but it is hoped that shortly packets will be available to others overseas.

A. D.

[Editorial Note: The Sarawak Specialists' Society is not, despite its name, a society only for the expert philatelist, but is a society of philatelists who have a definite interest in collecting the stamps of Sarawak. It is also a centre for disseminating information on the subject of the stamps of Sarawak and publishes a quarterly journal, called "Sarawak Journal", containing informative articles on subjects of philatelic interest about Sarawak. There is also usually an article about happenings in Sarawak. This journal is the only publication which deals solely with Sarawak stamps and it has a pool of experts on the subject from whom information can be obtained on any subject. The Secretary is A. D. Dant Esq., 399 Lewisham High Street, London S.E. 13]

## Soil Preparation and Treatment in the Garden

*(concluded)*

The fourth method by which a soil may be improved is by manuring. Although there are at least a dozen or more different chemical elements required by a plant from the soil, all but three are normally required in such small amounts that a plant can usually obtain all its requirements from a normal soil. The three that become used up more rapidly, however, are Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potash, and it is these that we need to replace in the form of manures. In an elementary way we can look upon Nitrogen and Phosphorus as being the most necessary for our soils here — Nitrogen being particularly required for young leafy plants, and Phosphorus for small seedlings and for more mature plants, though, in general, there is a widespread lack of Phosphorus in our soils in Sarawak. These necessary elements of plant food can be supplied by several locally obtainable manures such as Sulphate of ammonia (supplying Nitrogen), Rock phosphate and Super-phosphate (supplying Phosphorus), and Muriate of potash (supplying Potash). In addition there are certain "Complete" fertilisers (such as "Sterameal; "Pepco-meal" and "NPK4") supplying all three. Organic manures such as animal dung and compost supply variable amounts of all three foods plus valuable organic matter, and we must not forget our local guano which supplies Phosphorus and a lesser amount of Nitrogen. Whenever possible, however, the organic manures are to be preferred simply because they *are* organic—being thus slower-acting (and less chance of damaging the plant by giving too much by mistake) and so feed the plants for a longer time with less loss of soluble nutrients during heavy rain. Undoubtedly plenty of animal dung or compost is the answer—if you can get it, but even this will usually need to have its phosphate supplemented with a little super or rock-phosphate.

As to amounts to use: for the strong inorganic manures, I would suggest 1 or 2 ounces (1 or 2 level 50 cigarette tin lid fulls) per square yard placed in the soil as near to the plant as possible for small plants. For trees, an easy general rule to follow is about 6 ozs (1 cigarette tin full) per tree per year for each year of its age given in several applications during the year; com-

mon sense has to be used, of course, in increasing or decreasing the application according to soil and health of the plants. If a phosphate fertiliser is to be applied, then the placement method of application is always to be preferred—that is to say, make one or more holes near to the plant at about the extremity of the root spread and about 2 or 3 inches deep and pour in the fertiliser.

For the non-bulky organic manures double or more the above quantities can be safely given less often, and for animal dung and compost, dig in as much as you can get hold of.

When sowing seeds, a little rock phosphate mixed with the soil will assist germination.

For plants in pots and boxes, organic manures are the answer. There is more chance of damage should too high an application of the more concentrated, more readily available "artificial" inorganic fertilisers be given, and the organic manures provide a slowly-available supply of plant food over a long period which is just what pot plants require.

The best way perhaps to utilise small quantities of animal dung is by liquid manure. It is put into a large jar (preferable to an open tong because of the smell), water is poured in and a cover placed on top. When required, the liquid is decanted and diluted till of a pale brown colour and is watered on to the plants (especially pot plants) when required. A hand-full of super phosphate thrown into the jar occasionally is of benefit.

One manure I mentioned was compost which is rotted vegetation and can be made easily from grass-cuttings and any other soft plant material. A simple way to make large amounts of compost is to pile the material about 6 inches thick on a pegged-out area of 8ft × 4ft. Sprinkle on top one or two earth-basket fulls of any available animal manure (or even old rotted compost) plus a handful or two of ashes from the kitchen fire, and sprinkle with about 1 gallon of water. Then lay on another 6 inch layer of the material and repeat the process as before, doing this 8 times in all, so that you now have a heap about 4 ft high.

After about a fortnight turn the heap sides-to-middle, and do this again a fortnight later, and it may be necessary for a third time also. The result will be a heap, rather smaller than you started with, of brown, crumbly rotted compost which can be incorporated with the soil or laid on the top as a mulch.

A simple way to make small quantities is as follows:— Procure an old 44 gallon oil drum, knock a few holes in the bottom and stand it on three bricks in an exposed sunny place. Fill up with well-chopped (no longer than ½ inch lengths if possible) grass and other green leaves and forget about it for a fortnight or so. In a fortnight to a month, depending mainly on the coarsness of the chopped up material, you can skim off the top few inches and all underneath will be fine well-rotted compost suitable even for mixing with seed-sowing composts.

One manure, which I have left till last, is lime, because it is rather a special case, being more important for its physical effects on a soil than as a supplier of plant food. Lime is of particular value on a sour clay soil, but needs to be broadcast on top of the soil at about ½ lb per square yard to be of any real use, small sprinklings being a waste of time and material.

The fifth way to improve our soil is by sterilisation or burning. The object of soil sterilisation—as practised by European nursery-men in particular—is to heat the soil only enough to kill the harmful organisms (mainly the protozoa), that is to about 185° to 190° F only, yet not harm the beneficial bacteria or destroy the valuable humus. The local method of *burnt earth* manufacture, however, definitely causes the burning of the soil at temperatures high enough to kill all organisms in the soil and destroy the organic matter, although the soil does have the advantage of the admixture of the wood ashes.

Burning has the advantage, however, that it does improve the texture of our badly-drained and aerated clay soils considerably and from this comes its value for pot plant culture in particular. Furthermore, it is completely sterile and disease-free and is a useful top-dressing for seed-beds and to put around established plants.

There is quite a knack in making burnt-earth successfully, using merely firewood and soil (the use of sub-soil is obviously less wasteful than topsoil), and this is best learnt by seeing someone do it. A simple way to make small quantities is on a metal tray resting on bricks so that a fire can be made underneath; the tray can be made cheaply from a 44 gallon oil drum divided half way lengthways. Some old damp guni sacks are placed on top to help keep the heat in.

A good mixture for pot plants can be made by adding equal parts of well-rotted compost (or municipal compost) to this sterilised soil (while still hot) and mixing in about 1 ounce of limestone dust and about 4 ounces of a complete organic fertiliser per bushel. For seed sowing, 2 or 3 ounces of super or rock phosphate per bushel are added instead of the complete fertiliser.

O.F.W.

## U.S. Announces Details of 1957 Earth Satellite

WASHINGTON: Following its selection of Patrick Air Force base in Florida as a site for launching the United States earth satellite, the Defence Department has released details of the satellite.

The earth satellite project is part of the U.S. scientific contribution to the International Geophysical Year (ICY) 1957—58.

Choice of the launching site was announced on Friday, January 13th, and the Defence Department later released the following details:

The three-stage rocket that will take the first satellite into its orbit will have no fins, since the rocket's direction will be controlled by the thrust of its motor. The rocket must reach a speed nearly three times greater than ever before reached in flight. Aerodynamic heating during its rapid flight will raise the temperature of the rocket's nose to 1,000 degrees fahrenheit.

The first stage rocket motor will produce 27,000 pounds of thrust, and will operate for about 140 seconds. The propellants will be liquid oxygen and a mixture of ethyl alcohol, gasoline and silicone oil, forced into the combustion chamber by turbines powered by hydrogen peroxide.

The second stage rocket motor will be propelled by fuming nitric acid and unsymmetrical dimethyl-hydrazine.

The third stage rocket, which will carry the instrumented satellite, will be powered by a solid propellant motor.

The flight path will be a vertical climb for the first mile after launching, then a gradual climb towards the horizontal. The first stage rocket will burn out at about 35 miles altitude when a speed of 3,500 miles per hour is reached. The second rocket will burn out at about 130 miles altitude at about 11,000 miles per hour. At about 300 miles altitude, the third motor will fire and accelerate the satellite vehicle to its orbital speed of about 18,000 miles per hour which will carry it around the earth 16 times in every 24 hours.

The first instrumented satellite will be a metal sphere weighing 21½ pounds, with a diameter of at least 20 inches. It will be fixed to the nose of the launching vehicle. Temperatures within the sphere may range anywhere from below zero degrees fahrenheit to 300 or 400 degrees fahrenheit.

The satellite will be visible with optical instruments for a few hours before sunrise and after sunset, provided the weather is good and the observer knows when the satellite is within optical range. In the search for a more reliable method of tracking, U. S. Naval researchers are now developing a device known as "minitrack," using a small radio transmitter in the satellite which will send a continuous signal to sensitive receivers on the ground. This method will also help optical tracking by providing estimates of the satellite's position, but it would require placing a line of observing stations to intercept the satellite on its orbit, in any weather and at any time of the night or day.

American scientists expect that eight experiments will be undertaken when the first satellite is launched next year in an effort to widen man's knowledge of the universe. These will be in the fields of: air density, composition of the earth's crust, geodetic determinations (shape of the earth), temperature (within the satellite and on its surface), pressures within the satellite, meteoric impacts, ultraviolet radiation and cosmic rays.

As the satellite circles the globe—it is expected to stay in the skies from several days to several weeks—scientific apparatus inside it will telemeter scientific data back to the earth.

*—United States Information Services*

## The Museum

*(This month the column comes from the Hon. Curators)*

Neville Haile, the Hon. Curator of Reptiles went on leave during the month. Whilst at home, Neville intends to continue his study of reptiles and after many months of research, produce his "Key to Sarawak Snakes".

Tom Harrisson is due back from leave on 18th March.

Some old customs of the native peoples continue to decline. It is understood that 30 Kayans recently arrived at Tawau Hospital and asked for plastic treatment to close the lobes of their ears. Elongating the ear lobe used always to be an adat must amongst the Kayan. This is the largest number at any one time applying for this treatment that we have heard of.

The Sarawak Museum Journal No. 6 is now ready to go out. The proofs of No. 7 are being handed out to contributors for checking, and some material for No. 8 is being edited and typed. But we urgently need more copy. Several articles have been promised, amongst them:—

I. The old steam-yacht "Zahora". Much beloved and held in great esteem, the Malays immortalised the Old Lady in pantuns, still heard to-day. One runs like this,

"Zahora barponel dua
Pasang api sahari samalam
Ma janda beranak dua
Macham chinchin permata intan".

"Two funnels has Zahora
Kindle the light by day and by night
A widow with two children
Is like a ring of precious diamonds".

II From Seria.

III "That Bintulu Melanaus are of the offspring of migrating Land Dayaks," should be interesting.

IV From somewhere in the Second Division.
Gawai Rebai
Kling and Kumang (Santubong/Lingga)
First Chinese exiles.

(Can this column be taken as a gentle reminder please?)

Many kind people have sent in specimens. When they have been indentified, we will publish the finds. The District Officer, Mukah, Tony McClellan sent us some old diaries from Oya for the Archives Section. At the time these diaries were written, Oya was a Residency, with obviously, a snipe shooting Resident. At random, from one of his entries.

4C—1S
2S—1C

No decipherable difficulty here! No waste of words either.

In last month's column, we made mention that the other Hon. Curator, (Birds) was not with us on that particular contribution as we did not discover until the last moment that the column was copyless, and Bill being somewhere in the Brunei Forest, we had to go to press without him, but Bill is now in the thriving Metropolis, so here is

HON. CURATOR—BIRDS.

The Museum's collection is in two parts. One example of most of the Bornean species is on view in the glass cases of the old Museum building; the remainder, representing the bulk of the collection, is at present housed in wooden boxes, arranged by families and species. This valuable reference collection has all been named and catalogued in two venerable leather-bound volumes dating back to 1891 (c.f. Hon. Curator —Reptiles, last issue; his venerable volume dates back to 1889. The reptiles had a two years start on the birds, presumably because the public are more afraid of snakes than they are interested in birds). The system of classification adopted in 1891 has been so changed around and re-shuffled by later workers that the system in use at the present time bears little resemblance to it. One of the major tasks in hand is the preparation of a fresh catalogue, on cards, using the modern nomenclature.

Since 1948 a huge new collection, organised by the Curator (Non-Hon.) and largely financed by the generosity of Mr. Loke Wan Tho, has been accumulating year by year. Labelled as the Tom Harrisson/Loke Wan Tho collection, it has been made partly by or under the personal supervision of the former when on Museum trips (to cross the Usun Apau, dig up skeletons in the Niah caves, shiver in the rarefied air of Paka cave, or even photograph turtles copulating, but study birds as a sideline always); and partly by part-time collectors, ex Batu Lintang students and such-like, trained in bird work while in Kuching and then collecting on a part-time piece-work basis round their homes in the ulu Trusan, the Kelabit uplands, the Tinjar, Saribas, Tapuh, and other places.

Hitherto the boxes of specimens have been examined by the Curator on arrival and then put aside for more detailed study at a later date.

The ides of March are come. The Hon. Curator's last experience of cataloguing birds was in 1949 in the dark and sweaty hole, pervaded with a strong odour of dead yesterdays and deader hornbills, where the collection used to be housed. Hurrah for the new building, where the specimens can be spread over acres of nice clean floor. As a result of a major operation just completed, during which the upstairs of the building somewhat resembled the G.P.O. London, sorting the Christmas mail, 100 boxes of birds totalling some 10,000 speciments have been re-shuffled into their families, preparatory to more detailed study, family by family.

To put this enormous collection (by far the largest ever got together in Borneo) into some sort of perspective, a study has been made of the history of ornithology in our area (including Indonesian Borneo); history that dates back to 1820 when an agricultural inspector, known as Piere Diard, first sent skins back from Pontianak to the Museum at Leiden; a history that includes many names since then: Dutch, British, German, American, Swedish and Norwegian names: with one or two exceptions not professional ornithologists but amateurs, e.g. coal miners, botanists, geologists, ethnologists, administrative officers (including one Chief

Secretary and two past Governors), who collected birds in their spare time, sometimes for fun, occasionally for profit. Their work has never been adequately summarised before, the last book on the birds of Borneo being the one written in Italian by Count Salvadori and published in Genoa in 1873. It is hoped to publish this history as a Museum bulletin, in the form of Dr. Gibson-Hill's admirable "Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Malaya". There are 549 species on the Borneo list, and it will define, as accurately as present knowledge permits, the status and distribution of each in our area; it will thereby spotlight the more glaring gaps in our knowledge.

Any fool can write a book on birds, but not one in ten million can paint good pictures of them. A project for a book on the birds of Borneo, which has been simmering for some years, has been held up for lack of a suitable artist.

Now at last we have one who has actually started work on the 45 plates illustrating in colour about 400 of the 549 species. BUT it will take at least three years to finish them. Bird books cannot be turned out once a month like Whodunits by an Edgar Wallace; they take years, and more years. The typescript, however, will be completed by the Hon. Curator while on leave. The projected Museum bulletin is half (and the tougher half) of the battle anyway.

B.E.S.

You have probably noticed the Schomberg Bros circulating the First and Second Divisions during the past few weeks. Charles Schomberg will be known to many of you, from his visit here from January to September last year, when Charles "did" the Baram and walked from the Tinjar to Belaga, taking recordings of Kenyah and Kayan music. Charles has brought his brother Geoffrey with him, (or the other way round) this time, and we asked Geoffrey to tell us just why he was here.

"I came to Sarawak in order to form an impression of the type of country inhabited by the fauna of Borneo. Before starting a zoo in England, a visit to the tropics seemed to me to be essential, although it has not been possible to do more than scratch the surface. If tropical animals are to be exhibited in an environment which simulates as nearly as possible natural conditions, those conditions must be inspected. Some zoological gardens are arranged with little thought for the surroundings which suit each species, and rather surprisingly, many zoo Directors have no first-hand knowledge of tropical climates and vegetation, although there are many mammals, such as gibbons, which quickly become acclimatised in temperate zones.

Naturally, I hoped to see as much of the Sarawak fauna as possible—particularly mammals and reptiles —but with no expectation of achieving this on any considerable scale in the short time at my disposal. Since most Sarawak mammals are small and nomadic in habit, it is not always easy to arrive at precise conclusions about their distribution, beyond the general classification of primary or secondary jungle habitats; and even here, one may find exceptions. Maias usually live in primary jungle, but an old maias nest was observed in the foothills of Gunong Lesay in secondary jungle.

It always seems that seeing animals is an everyday occurence for the local inhabitants, while the visitor who expressly wishes to do so sees very little, and may count himself lucky to spot anything. In fact, I only saw four species of monkey, two poisonous snakes, two (very diminutive) crocodiles and one flying lizard actually flying—not a very impressive way, but this, after all, was not the main consideration.

The idea of coming to Sarawak was prompted by the fact that it has a rich fauna, of which many species are largely or entirely confined to Borneo, as a whole. Also, Sarawak has not been subjected to the intensive cultivation which has endangered the survival of so many species in other parts of the world. This, to a zoologist, it as important a factor as the decimation of a species by native populations, although here again the problem is more acute in most other countries than in Sarawak, where the only rare mammals are the Sumatran rhinoceros, the orang-utan and the clouded leopard.

The mammals of South-east Asia are poorly represented in European zoos, and unforunately a large proportion of those which reach Europe do so as the result of wasteful collecting, or through the agency of middlemen operating illegally. Thus, the activities of the unscruplous collector are contrary to the best interests of the zoos which he supplies, since the main objects of a properly constituted zoological garden are scientific research and the education of its public. These objectives and the whole question of conservation are inter-dependent.

The need to open up new land for expanding populations still inhibits many governments from drawing up protection ordinances for their indigenous fauna. In this, Sarawak is setting a good example, particularly to those countries which have left it too late. Legislation is undoubtedly necessary for communities which believe in the efficacy of a rhino's intestines, a bear's gall-stones or the flesh of the wak-wak as medicine. But ultimately these beliefs must be overcome by education, and a wonderful opportunity for this exists in Sarawak through the medium of the Museum, and its little zoo which, if expanded could become a powerful factor in popularising natural history and making the people conservation-minded."

GEOFFREY SCHOMBERG

Our own small animal garden has drawn record crowds during the past two months. But why must some people, (fortunately the minority) tease the animals into fury and frenzy. The Brok was struck and poked; the Mais, that gentle Mais, a target for umbrella points and wooden sandals; the crocodiles had their eyes scraped; the baby Honey Bear had his fur pulled. These animals are not there to perform; anyone helping to restrain such acts will receive our blessing.

## CORRESPONDENCE

*The Editor,*
*Sarawak Gazette,*

SIR,

### RIX - RAX!

I wonder whether any of your readers can assist me in tracing the Sarawak National Anthem? Ever since I read about the existence of one, in John Macgregor's *Through the Buffer State*, I have been hoping in vain to hear it played on Radio Sarawak, or by the Police Band in the Museum Gardens. Macgregor, who visited Kuching in the 1890's, makes the following reference to the anthem (p. 45):

"The country is kept in order by a small police force, mostly of Indian Sikhs... And there are also four companies of native Dyak troops, known as the Sarawak Rangers, commanded by Major D ———, a retired British officer, who takes the greatest interest in his lively little levy. This little corps has everything complete, from the commanding officer down to the drummer boy, and even a national anthem that goes under the very melodious and patriotic name of *'Rix-rax!'* whatever that may mean."

Yours etc.

N. S. HAILE.

## Snow and Sarawak

*These two may seem far apart, but we publish below an extract from a letter from a Sarawakian, now studying in London.*

The first time I saw snow was on a Sunday morning. I called Hassan and told him that there were a lot of insects flying outside the house. He said no, there was rubbish being blown up by the wind. As it fell down thicker and thicker, and the grass and the roofs of the houses nearby became white, then we discovered that both of us were wrong and actually it was snow. We then laughed very heartily at our foolishness.

## Kuching Rifle Club—Activities For January 1956

During the very much improved weather conditions of January, the Club once more continued activities with a better turnout than had been possible during November and December.

2. The monthly medal went to Mr. E. J. Skinner. Mr. Skinner has been struggling for some months, and at last appears to have mastered his handicap of having to wear glasses, and has this month jumped his score from 81 to 87 and so closely wresting the medal from two other contenders, Miss T. G. Baird and Mr. Ong Thian Chuan, who tie the second place.

3. Scores were generally lower than previously, for the simple reason that inability to practise during December because of the weather, and the rest period over the Christmas holiday, caused this set back. If the weather continues to be favourable, regular attendances should enable the Club to produce a satisfactory team in the near future. The averages are now:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. F. Storey | ... 97 | T. G. Baird | ... 94 |
| Ong Thian Chuan | ... 94 | E. J. Skinner | ... 87 |
| R. U. Capper | ... 87 | J. R. Blease | ... 94 |
| Anthony Ng | ... 95 | Ellene MacGregor | ... 93 |
| R. Sellers | ... 83 | Jimmy Sim | ... 94 |

J.F.S.

## Recent Books

The following are recent additions to the Sarawak Library:—

| AUTHOR | TITLE |
|---|---|
| **Crime and Detection** | |
| Capon, Paul | *Margin of Terror* (1955) |
| Christie, Agatha | *Hickory Dickory Dock* (1955) |
| Creasey, John | *Four of the Best* (1955) |
| Cross, Mark | *Murder Will Speak* (1954) |
| Dinneen, Joseph | *The Anatomy of A Crime* (1955) |
| Doyle, Adrian and Carr, John Dickson | *The Exploits of Sherlock Holmes* (1954) |
| Gardener, Erle Stanley | *The Case of the Backward Mule* (1955) |
| Graeme, Bruce | *Blackshirt the Audacious* |
| Graeme, Bruce | *Blackshirt Again* |
| Graeme, Bruce | *Blackshirt Takes A Hand* |
| Graeme, Bruce | *The Amazing Mr. Blackshirt* (1955) |
| Heberden, Mary Violet | *The Sleeping Witness* (1955) |
| Potts, Jean | *Go, Lovely Rose* (1955) |
| Queen, Ellery | *The Origin of Evil* (1951) |
| Simenon, Georges | *The Trial of Bebe Douge* (1952) |
| Spain, Nancy | *The Kat Strikes* (1955) |
| Stout, Rex | *The Golden Spiders* (1954) |
| Wentworth, Patricia | *The Brading Collection* (1952) |
| **Fiction** | |
| Armstrong, Charlotte | *The Dream Walker* (1955) |
| Baker, Louise | *Her Twelve Men* (1955) |
| Barber, Elsie Oakes | *Jenny Angel* (1955) |
| Basso, Hamilton | *Pompey's Head* (1955) |
| Bentley, Phyllis | *Noble in Reason* (1955) |
| Bloom, Ursula | *The Girl Who Loved Crippen* |
| Bloom, Ursula | *Matthew, Mark, Luke and John* (1954) |
| Buck, Pearl S. | *This Proud Heart* |
| Buck, Pearl S. | *The Mother* |
| Carnegie, Sacha | *Sunset in the East* (1955) |
| Coates, John | *Linda* (1955) |
| Conrad, Earl | *Gulf Stream North* (1955) |
| Clement, Hal | *Mission of Gravity* (1955) |
| Corelli, Marie | *Holy Orders* |
| Corelli, Marie | *Innocent: her fancy and his fact* |
| Darbyshire, Shirley | *A Summer's Span* (1955) |
| Dare, Simon | *The Branches Shall Bend* (1955) |
| De Wohl, Louis | *The Restless Flame* (1952) |
| De Wohl, Louis | *Set All Afire:a novel of St. Francis Xavier* (1954) |
| Deeping, Warwick | *The Old World Dies* (1954) |
| Deeping, Warwick | *Caroline Terrace* (1955) |
| Demarest, Phyllis Gordon | *The Naked Risk* (1954) |
| Derby, Mark | *The Sunlit Ambush* (1955) |
| Ekvall, Robert Brainerd | *Tents Against the Sky* (1954) |
| Faulkner, William | *Pylon* |

| AUTHOR | TITLE |
|---|---|
| Faulkner, William | *The Sound and the Fury* |
| Fenwick, Kenneth | *The Loftiest Star* (*1954*) |
| Fersen, Nicholas | *Tombolo* (*1954*) |
| Freeman, Gillian | *The Liberty Man* (*1955*) |
| Fumento, Rocco | *Devil By the Tail* (*1955*) |
| Gallico, Paul | *Love of Seven Dolls* (*1954*) |
| Gibson, William | *The Cobweb* (*1954*) |
| Godden, Jon | *The City and the Wave* (*1954*) |
| Goodrich, Marcus | *Delilah* |
| Hastings, Phyllis | *Dust in My Pillow* (*1955*) |
| Hewlett, Maurice | *The Forest Lovers* |
| Hichens, Jacobine | *Noughts and Crosses* (*1952*) |
| Hugo, Victor | *The Hunchback of Notre-Dame* |
| Hungerford, Thomas A. G. | *Sowers of the Wind*: *a novel of the occupation of Japan* (*1954*) |
| Hutchinson, R, C. | *The Stepmother* (*1955*) |
| Irwin, Margaret | *Gay Galliard* |
| Jacob, Naomi | *The Irish Boy* (*1955*) |
| James, Henry | *Forteen Stories by Henry James; selected by David Garnett* (*1947*) |
| Joyce, James | *Ulysses* |
| Kenyon, Frank Wilson | *Royal Merry-go-round* (*1954*) |
| Lamott, Kenneth | *The White Sand of Shirahama* (*1955*) |
| Leasor, James | *NTR*: *Nothing to Report* (*1955*) |
| Lutyens, Mary | *The Lucian Legend* (*1955*) |
| McFee, William *ed.* | *Stories of the Sea* (*1955*) |
| Markandaya, Kamala | *Nectar in A Sieve* (*1954*) |
| Marshall, Bruce | *Only Fade Away* (*1954*) |
| Mason, Francis Van Wyck | *Golden Admiral*: *A novel of Sir Francis Drake and the Armada* (*1954*) |
| Maugham, William Somerset | *Mrs. Craddock* |
| Merril, Judith *ed.* | *Beyond the Barriers of Space and Time* (*1955*) |
| Monsarrat, Nicholas | *Depends what you mean by Love* |
| Moorehead, Alan | *A Summer Night* (*1954*) |
| Newhouse, Edward | *The Temptation of Roger Heriott* (*1955*) |
| Peel, J. H. B. | *The Gallant Story* (*1955*) |
| Pilgrim, David | *No Common Glory* |
| Plaidy, Jean | *The Spanish Bridegroom* (*1954*) |
| Prole, Lozania | *Tonight, Josephine* (*1954*) |
| Prole, Lozania | *The King's Pleasure* (*1954*) |
| "Saki" *pseud.* (i.e H.H. Munro) | *The Short Stories of Saki* |
| Seton, Anya | *The Turquoise* (*1946*) |
| Seton, Anya | *The Hearth and Eagle* (*1948*) |
| Seton, Anya | *Foxfire* (*1951*) |
| Shafer, Robert | *The Conquered Place* (*1955*) |
| Stafford, Ann | *The Seventh Veil* (*1954*) |
| Stanley, Bennett | *Sea to Eden* (*1954*) |
| Steinbeck, John | *Sweet Thursday* (*1954*) |
| Stokes, Sewell | *Recital in Paris* (*1954*) |
| Strong, L. A. G. | *Deliverance* (*1955*) |
| Tennant, Kylie | *The Battlers* |
| Thirkell, Angela | *Enter Sir Robert* (*1955*) |
| Thomas Dylan | *Adventures in the Skin Trade* (*1955*) |
| Thompson, Morton | *Not As A Strange* (*1955*) |
| Thomsen, Richard B. | *The Tyrants* (*1955*) |
| Tickell, Jerrard | *Appointment With Venus* (*1951*) |
| Trevor, Elleston | *Squardron Airborne* (*1955*) |
| Trouncer, Margaret | *Madame Elizabeth* (*1955*) |
| Van Der Post, Lauren | *A Bar of Shadow* (*1954*) |
| Wellard, James | *Action of the Tiger* (*1955*) |
| Williams, Jay | *The Seige* (*1955*) |
| **Non-Fiction** | |
| Alexander, W. B. | *Birds of the Ocean*: *a handbook for voyagers* (*1955*) |
| Anderson, Margaret Swainson (*compiler*) | *Splendour of Earth*: *an anthology of Travel* (*1954*) |
| Anderton, Russ | *Tic-Polonga* (*1954*) |
| Barnard, Howard Clive | *An Introduction to Teaching* (*1952*) |
| Barrett, Charles | *Wild Life in Australia* (*Illustrated*) |
| Beaumont, Cyril William | *The Ballet called "Swan Lake"* (*1952*) |
| Beer, Gretel | *Austrian Cooking* (*1954*) |
| Benham, Hervey | *Once Upon a Tide* (*1955*) |
| Braddon, Russell | *The Naked Island*: *with drawings made in Changi prison camp by Ronald Searle* |
| Brebner, John Bartlet | *The Explorers of North America, 1492-1806* |
| Brooks, C. E. P. | *The English Climate* (*1954*) |
| Brown, Ivor | *Balmoral*: *the history of a home* (*1955*) |
| Carman, W. Y. | *A History of Firearms from earliest times to 1914* (*1954*) |
| Ceadel, Eric B. *ed.* | *Literature of the East*: *anappreciation* (*1953*) |

| AUTHOR | TITLE |
|---|---|
| Chanter, Noel | *Cheerful Cookery*: illus. by Beryl Irving (1954) |
| Cheng, Fatting Tinsik | *Musings of a Chinese Gourmet*: food has its place in culture (1954) |
| Conil, Jean | *Haute Cuisine* (1955) |
| Corey, Marian | *McCall's Complete Book of Dressmaking* (1954) |
| Cottrell, Leonard | *Life Under the Pharaohs* (1955) |
| Cox, Helen Mary | *Pressure Cookery*: recipes and menus for all occasions (1955) |
| Croft-Cooke, Rupert | *The Verdict of You All* (1955) |
| Daniel, Hawthorne and Minot Francis | *The Inexhaustible Sea* (1955) |
| David, Elizabeth | *Italian Food* (1955) |
| Davidson, Basil | *Daybreak in China* (1953) |
| Davis, Tom and Davis, Lydia | *Doctor to the Islands* (1955) |
| Elkin, Adolphus Peter | *The Australian Aborigines*: how to understand them (3rd edition) (1954) |
| Firmin, Stanley | *Murderers in Our Midst* (1955) |
| Furneaux, Rupert | *Myth and Mystery* (1955) |
| Gilliard, Charles | *A History of Switzerland*: translated by D. L. B. Hartley (1955) |
| Golding, Louis | *Goodbye to Ithaca* (1955) |
| Good Housekeeping Inst. | *The Happy Home*: a Universal Guide to Household Management (1955) |
| Good Housekeeping Inst. | "Good Housekeeping" Cookery Book; with a chapter on Wines by Andre L. Simon (1955) |
| Good Housekeeping Inst. | "Good Housekeeping's" Basic Cookery in Pictures (revised edition (1955) |
| Good Housekeeping Inst. | "Good Housekeeping's" Picture Cake Making (1952) |
| Good Housekeeping Inst. | "Good Housekeeping's" Home Encyclopaedia |
| Good Housekeeping Inst. | "Good Housekeeping's" Menus (1954) |
| Gordon, Jane | *Household Knowledge*: Experts in the home (1955) |
| Green, Roger Lancelyn | *Fifty Years of "Peter Pan"* (1954) |
| Hichet, Gilbert | *The Art of Teaching* (1954) |
| Huxley, Elspeth | *Four Guineas*: a Journey through West Africa (1954) |
| Irving, Robert L. Graham | *A History of British Mountaineering* (1955) |
| Johns, C. A. | *British Birds in Their Haunts*: edited and revised by W. B. Alexander (25th ed. 1948) |
| Kenny, Elizabeth | *My Battle and Victory*: history of the discovery of poliomylitis as a systemic disease by Sister Elizabeth Kenny (1955) |
| Knole, Heinz | *I flew for the Fuhrer*: the true story of a German airman: translated by John Ewing (1953) |
| Leslie, George Herbert *comp.* | *Plants of the British Isles* (1955) |
| Lyon, Jean | *Just Half A World Away*: my search for the new India (1955) |
| Mason, Charlotte Marie | *An Essay Towards A Philosophy of Education*: a liberal education for all (3rd ed. 1954) |
| Mason, Gertrude | *Tailoring for Women* (3rd ed. revised & enlarged) (1953) |
| Miall, Agnes Mackenzie | *Pearson's Complete Needlecraft* (1954) |
| Migot, Andre' | *Tibetan Marches* (1955) |
| Morin, Micheline | *Everest*: from the first attempt to the final victory (1955) |
| Murray, D. Stark | *Man against Disease* |
| Mursell, James Lockhart | *Successful Teaching*: its psychological principles 2nd edition (1954) |
| Niblett, William Roy | *Education and the Modern Mind* (1954) |
| Pritchett, V. S. | *The Spanish Temper* (1954) |
| Russell, Paul Farr | *Man's Mastery of Malaria* (1955) |
| Shute, Nerina | *Favourite Books for Boys and Girls*: a book guide for parents, teachers and children (1955) |
| Sinclair, William Angus | *The Traditional formal Logic*: a short account for students. 5th edition. (1951) |
| Sladen, Edward | *The Business World* (1955) |
| Sorenson, Herbert | *Psychology in Education*. 3rd edition. (1954) |
| Stewart, Kilton | *Pygmies and Dream Giants* (1955) |
| Storey, Joan | *Home Service Book*: the answers to your everybody problems in the home (1955) |
| Verity, Thomas E. A. | *On Becoming A Teacher* (1954) |
| Warner, Oliver | *Lord Nelson*: a guide to reading with a note on contemporary portraits (1955) |
| Wertham, Frederic | *Seduction of the Innocent* (1955) |
| White, A. V. | *Concise Manual of Sewing* |

# Kuching Market Price List

*21st January to 20th February, 1956*

RICE—(per gantang)

| | |
|---|---|
| Local White Govt. Milled | 1.62 |
| Local, White Milled | 2.00 |
| Siam A | 1.98 |
| Siam B | 1.90 |
| „ C | 1.82 |
| „ Broken | 1.44 |
| Rangoon | Nil |

SUGAR—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Java, White | .30 |
| „ Brown | — |
| Nipah Sugar | .30 |

SALT—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Coarse | .10 |
| Fine | .10 |
| Nipah | Nil |

FLOUR AND BREAD—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Flour, per kati | .25 |
| Bread per small loaf | .25 |
| Bread per large loaf | .50 |

MILK—(per tin)

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Nestlés per tin | .60 |
| Pokok | .55 |
| Red Torch | .55 |
| Milk Maid | .70 |
| (b) Local Fresh Milk per pint | .80 |

EGGS—(each

| | |
|---|---|
| Turtle | .68 |
| Duck, fresh | .17 |
| „ salted | .17 |
| Fowl | .17 |

EDIBLE FATS—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter per lb. | 2.00 |
| Coconut Oil | .60 |
| Peanut Oil per tin | 2.75 |
| Lard No. 1 per lb. | 1.00 |
| Lard No. 2 | Nil |
| Ghee per lb. | 2.40 |
| Dripping per lb. | .60 |

PORK—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Lean No. 1 | 3.40 |
| Lean with fat „ 2 | 1.80 |
| Fat | 1.00 |
| Ribs | 2.00 |

BEEF AND OTHER MEATS—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef, steak | 3.00 |
| Beef, curry meat | 1.60 |
| Buffalo No. 1 | 3.00 |
| „ curry meat | 1.60 |
| Mutton (Australian) | 2.80 |
| Mutton (Local) | 3.00 |

POULTRY—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capons | 2.60 |
| Chinese Cocks | 2.37 |
| Pullet | 3.04 |
| Chinese Hens | 1.84 |
| Dyak Fowls | 2.07 |
| Ducks | 2.00 |
| Muscovy | 2.00 |
| Cross-breed | 2.00 |
| Geese | 1.80 |

FISH—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Fresh fish No. 1 | 2.00 |
| „ „ „ 2 | 1.20 |
| „ „ „ 3 | .70 |
| Prawns „ 1 | 1.70 |
| „ „ 2 | 1.47 |
| Crab „ 1 | 1.29 |
| „ „ 2 | .85 |
| Salted fish „ 1 | $ 2.40 |
| „ „ „ 2 | .90 |
| „ „ „ 3 | .60 |

VEGETABLES—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Bamboo shoots, salted | .35 |
| Bandong (Ubikayu) | .10 |
| Bankuang (yam beans) | .13 |
| Bayam | .40 |
| Bean Sprouts | .30 |
| Cabbage, imported | .64 |
| Changkok Manis | .47 |
| Cucumber (timun) | .26 |
| Chillies (red) per tie | .10 |
| „ (green) 18 for | .10 |
| Daun Bawang | .96 |
| Ensahi Puteh | .54 |
| „ Besar | .52 |
| „ Bunga | .50 |
| French Beans | .62 |
| Garlic, fresh | .73 |
| Ginger | .94 |
| Kachang Panjang | .35 |
| Kangkong Ayer | .21 |
| Kangkong Roots | .36 |
| Keladi (*Batawi*) | — |
| Keladi (*China*) | .40 |
| Ketola | .34 |
| Krihang | .15 |
| Kundor | .21 |
| Labu | .10 |
| Labu Duri | .40 |
| Ladies' Fingers | .61 |
| Lettuce | .71 |
| Lobak (Chinese radish) | .36 |
| Lobak, salted, imported | .60 |
| Onions, Bombay | .30 |
| Onions, small | .60 |
| Potatoes, Imported | .25 |
| Priak (bitter gourd) | .60 |
| Sauerkraut, imported | .80 |
| Sauerkraut, Local | .50 |
| Tamarind (Buah Assam) | .40 |
| Tomatoes, fresh | .64 |
| Trong (brinjals) | .39 |
| Sauce per bottle No. 1 | 1.20 |
| Sauce per bottle No. 2 | 1.00 |
| Sauce per bottle No. 3 | .60 |
| Salted Fish Roe | — |

TEA—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Tea, Lipton per lb. | 5.10 |
| „ Chinese per parket | .80 |

COFFEE—(per kati)

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw, Java No. 1 | 2.03 |
| „ Java No. 2 | 1.77 |

FRUIT—

| | |
|---|---|
| Pisang Umbun per kati | .15 |
| Pisang Tandok each | .15 to .20 |
| Nanas per kati | .50 to .80 |
| Buah Betek per kati | .20 |

SUNDRIES—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bean curd per piece | .12 |
| Bean cake white per piece | .15 |
| Bean cake yellow per piece | .25 |
| Blachan per kati | .60 |
| Charcoal per picul | 9.00 |
| Coconut, fresh each | .15 |
| Corned Beef per tin | 1.20 |
| Dried Prawn per kati | 2.20 |
| Kerosene Oil per tin | 4.75 |
| Kerosene Oil per bottle | .25 |
| Matches Local per box | .05 |
| Matches imported per box | .05 |
| Soap, washing local per bar | .60 |
| Soap, washing imported per bar | .80 |
| Salmon per tin 15 oz. | 1.40 |
| Sardines per tin | .60 |
| Bako Wood, per panchang | 27.00 |

*CIGARETTES*:

| | |
|---|---|
| Players per packet of 10 | .40 |
| Rough Rider per packet of 10 | .30 |
| Craven "A" | .40 |
| Torch Light | .30 |
| State Express per tin | 2.30 |
| Capstan per packet of 20 | .60 |

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[12—8]