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Kuching 1960-1963 Sir Alexander Waddell's Era

Compiled By HO AH CHON —

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Preface

Kuching 1960-1963 Sir Alexander Waddell's Era

— Compiled By HO AH CHON —

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APB 717165

21 FEB 1995

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Printed in Kuching by See Hua Daily News Bhd.

Preface

This book, "Sir Alexander Waddell's Era 1960-1963" is the last of the series of four books published by Mr. Ho Ah Chon which depicts in photographs events that occurred in Sarawak from the 1950's to the Independence of Sarawak as a state in Malaysia.

This book opens with the arrival of Sir Alexander Waddell in Kuching at Pangkalan Batu, the official welcome accorded him and his wife on arrival, and his swearing in as the 4th Governor of Sarawak on the retirement of Sir Anthony Abell as 3rd Governor of the colony. The book ends with the departure of the last Governor in September 1963 on Sarawak's attainment of independence as a state in Malaysia.

This book does not contain as many photographs as the other books in the series, but nevertheless the contents are interesting in that they reflect the important socio-economic and political developments which took place during this crucial period in Sarawak's history. Notable are the great progress made in the improved communication and social political progress which took place culminating in the formation of Malaysia. These changes and development are brought out not all in pictures but are reflected by the reports and newspaper extracts that Mr. Ho has compiled. Although these are not original articles, they are useful to the students of history and I find them interesting reminders of events in which I was personally involved. I am sure this book will be a welcome addition to our historical record and I hope that it will therefore be well received by all of us who love Sarawak.



TAN SRI DATUK ONG KEE HUI

Acknowledgement

The compilation of my Seventh Pictorial Book is purely for historical interest and record purposes during the Fourth Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell's Era 1960-1963.

The illustrations and descriptions of the various events had been reported through the Sarawak Gazettes, Sarawak Annual Report of the Sarawak Government, Sarawak by the week issued by the Sarawak Information Service and the Sarawak Tribune issued by the Sarawak Press Sdn. Bhd.

Once again, I wish to thank Tan Sri Ong Kee Hui for his Preface as well as the Sarawak Museum Archives for their kind assistance in the publication of this Pictorial Book.



HO AH CHON
BBS, AMN.

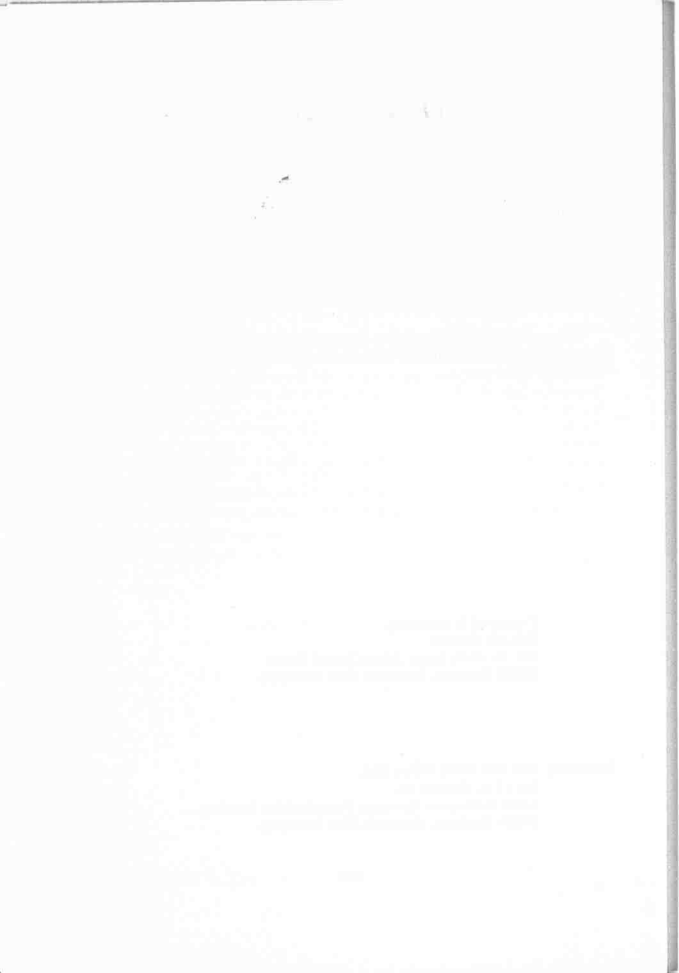
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Printed by **See Hua Daily News Bhd.**

Lot 1125, Section 66,
Jalan Kemajuan Kawasan Perindustrian Pending,
93250 Kuching, Sarawak, East Malaysia.



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Installation of His Excellency the Governor



Sir Alexander Nicol Anton Waddell, K.C.M.G., D.S.C., was installed as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak in a ceremony held in the afternoon of the 23rd February, 1960 in the Council Negri Chamber in Kuching. Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell, accompanied by the Private Secretary, Mr. G.T. Barnes, disembarked from the Bentong into the Astana barge and landed at Pangkalan Batu at 4.00 p.m. Waiting to receive them were the Chief Secretary and Mrs. Jake-way, the Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. P.E. Turnbull, and the A.D.C., Abang Marzuki. Sir Alexander, in ceremonial dress, then inspected the Guard of Honour mounted in front of the Brooke Memorial,

after which the Chief Secretary presented to Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell, the Chief Justice and Lady Ainley; Bishop Vos; Mr. G.L. Gray, Acting Chief Secretary of North Borneo; members of the Supreme Council and their wives, and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice G.G. Briggs.

In the Council Chamber the Commission appointing Sir Alexander Waddell, K.C.M.G., D.S.C., was read by the Chief Secretary and the Oath of Office was administered by the Chief Justice. The loyal address was then read by Abang Haji Mustapha bin Abang Haji Moasli, the Datu Bandar, on behalf of the peoples of Sarawak, to which a reply was made by His Excellency the Governor.

Loyal Address by the Datu Bandar, Abang Haji Mustapha

Your Excellency,

On behalf of all the peoples of Sarawak, I feel greatly honoured this day to be able to extend our warmest congratulations on the installation of Your Excellency as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak, and to welcome Your Excellency with great joy to our country.

It is our earnest hope that Your Excellency and Lady Waddell will find the climate of our country hospitable and its peoples friendly and law abiding.

We have learned that Your Excellency has served for many years in the Western Pacific and South-East Asia and has seen constitutional changes in West Africa and has therefore vast knowledge and experience of the problems and aspirations of the people in those territories.

Sarawak is but a small country and is possibly the youngest among Her Majesty's dependent territories. It is very much behind those territories which Your Excellency has just served in its economic and constitutional development. We have every hope that Your Excellency's wide experience of democratic and economic progress in those territories will guide us in our plans for social, economic and political progress in the years to come.

In conclusion, I am giving Your Excellency our assurance that we shall spare no effort on our part to co-operate with the Government and we are confident in Her Majesty's declared policy to guide us by stages to ultimate self-government.

.

Reply by His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell

The Honourable Datu Bandar, My Lord Bishop, the Honourable Chief Justice, honourable and distinguished guests from neighbouring territories, ladies and gentlemen.

You will, I know, Datu Bandar, forgive me if on this occasion I cannot as yet repay the compliments you've done me in addressing me in my language by addressing you in Malay, but my Malay is too unsure for me to address you in that language today. I thank you Datu Bandar for the very kindly welcome

which you have given me not only in the address which you have just presented to me, but one senses behind the official proceedings a warmth of welcome which I have long anticipated and which in the event much exceeds the pleasure which we have had in anticipation. My wife and I have for a long time been looking forward to the time when we might come back to this part of the world. We never thought we would but in the years between that when we left North Borneo and today we have always hoped that it might be our fortune though we never hoped that we would come to serve you in this capacity.

I wish to thank you the Honourable Chief Justice for administering to me the oath on this the most solemn day of my life. You too are a newcomer and if one newcomer may say to another how glad I am to meet you, you will know it is true and I hope that you will have many happy days in our midst.

The thoughts of many of you indeed of all of you must today be turning back to my distinguished predecessor, Sir Anthony Abell, who, I know, is held in the highest esteem and affection by you all. His fame has spread far beyond the shores of this country and he has made known the ways of pleasantness and the paths of peace which the people of this country have trod for so many years. I know from him how much he loved Sarawak and I know that he will follow with interest the fortunes of this country in the future. He is a part of a great tradition and it was only the other day that I had the privilege and pleasure of meeting His Highness the Rajah and from him I learnt much of earlier days in this country.

It is right today to think of the past so that we may set our course for the future taking advantage of the favourable winds that have blown over this country for so long. Let us make a firm resolve to guard the spirit of harmony, let us treasure the inheritance of goodwill and understanding which is ours. Let us preserve the friendly relations and the mutual respect on which this country has been built. Let us in fact all regard Sarawak as our true home. It is in the furtherance of such a policy of unity and trust that I pledge myself today for that is the only true, the only firm basis of lasting progress whether it be economic, political or social. Let us be united in this.

As I take up my high office today I have in mind the Cardinal Principles which were set down as long ago as 1941 and I will daily

remind myself of the duty laid upon me by Her Majesty the Queen in the Royal Instructions and these instructions bear repeating to me daily and to you from time to time and one of the most important of these is "the Governor is to the utmost of his power to ensure that the fullest regard is paid to the religious and existing rights and customs to the inhabitants of Sarawak, to promote religion and education among them, and, by all lawful means, to protect them in the free enjoyment of their possessions and to prevent all violence and injustice against them."

I come to this country with some knowledge of how you suffered in war, with a great admiration for the valour and stout hearts with which you withstood the enemy and cast him out, writing by your actions and by your bravery against overwhelming odds, unique and illustrious pages in the annals of war. The war is long over but those qualities remain and have been demonstrated in equal measure by the Sarawak Rangers whose prowess overseas in the cause of freedom is already legendary.

The resources of the country lie not primarily, in fact they lie not in its products or its material worth but in the character, steadfastness and the courage of its people. Knowing something as I do of the quality of the people in Sarawak in peace and in war I am confident that there is no limit to what can be achieved. It is a great privilege for me now to be associated with the civil service of Sarawak, a service whose reputation is second to none.

The service in Sarawak is well known for its devotion to the interests of the people, for its skill and humanity and all progress depends very largely on an active, strong and able civil service, such as we have.

I have today propounded no new policies, nor will you expect me to. But I hope I may have shown by what principles I shall be guided and I hope I have expressed my conviction and faith in the future of Sarawak. May I say that it is my intention to maintain the tradition of accessibility which has been long a happy feature of this country for to govern is to serve and one cannot serve without meeting and understanding those whom one would seek to serve.

.

Sir Alexander then spoke in Malay. He said: "I am sorry for not being able to speak Malay well. Although today I am giving my good wishes to you in my own language, I do hope that when I go out travelling in all parts of Sarawak, I will be able to learn the language.

My intention in Sarawak is to make a visit to all parts of the country which will enable me to meet the people either in their houses, in the kampongs, in their gardens, in the shops and in their offices in order to acquaint myself with their traditions, aspirations and their hopes.

Thank you."

THE NEW GOVERNOR— A WAR HERO

Sir Alexander is a Scotsman, the son of a Scottish minister, the late Rev Alexander Waddell.

He was born at Eassie, Angus, on November 8, 1913, and was educated at Harris Academy, Dundee, Fettes College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University, where he took his M.A., afterwards studying at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

In 1937 he joined the Colonial Service, being appointed an administrative cadet in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. The following year he became a district officer, and served as such and as a member of the B.S.I.P. defence force until 1942.

For two years in the second world war, 1942 to 1944, he was on naval service as a Lieutenant in the Royal Australian Naval Volunteer Reserve, being first attached to the U.S. Marine Raider Battalion and then carrying out intelligence duties in the area of Choiseul Island while that island was occupied by the Japanese.

He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross in 1944, and on his return to the United Kingdom in that year was received by the Queen (now the Queen Mother) at Buckingham Palace. He was seconded to the War Office in 1944, serving with the Malayan Planning Unit.

Returned to the Solomons

He returned to the British Solomon Islands

in 1945 as District Commissioner, Central Solomons.

The following year he was attached to the British Military Administration, as a Lieutenant Colonel, and served in Sarawak where for some months he was stationed at Simanggang. During that time he also visited, among other places, Saratok and Lingga. He was then a member of the Malayan Civil Service and from 1947 to 1952 was Principal Assistant Secretary, North Borneo, during which time he acted for periods as Deputy Chief Secretary.

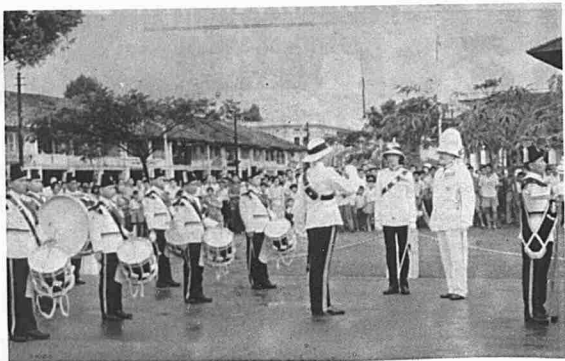
In 1952 Mr Waddell, as he was then, was appointed Colonial Secretary in the Gambia; he served there for four years. From 1956 until receiving his present appointment he had been Colonial Secretary in Sierra Leone (later designated Deputy Governor). During this period he saw constitutional changes giving the country an all-African Cabinet under the presidency of the Governor.

It was announced in June 1959 that Sir Alexander would succeed Sir Anthony Abell as the Governor of Sarawak and that he was to be promoted Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George (K.C.M.G.)—he had received the C.M.G. in 1955.

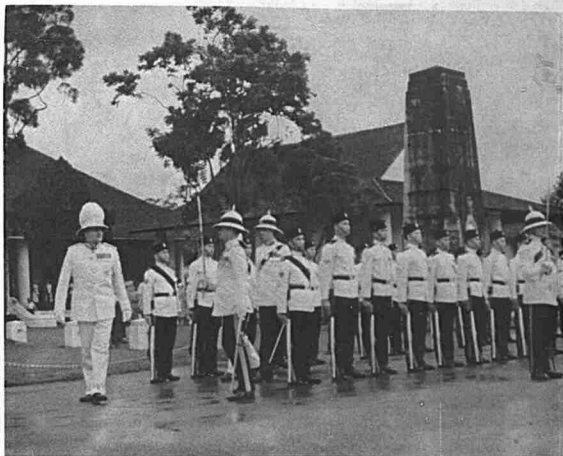
In 1949 he married Jean Margot, daughter of W.E. Masters of Wisbech, England. He is keenly interested in sport and played for Edinburgh University at Rugby football.



On landing Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell were welcomed by the Chief Secretary, Mr. F.D. Jakeway and Mrs. Jakeway, the Commissioner of the Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. P.E. Turnbull and the A.D.C. Abang Marzuki.

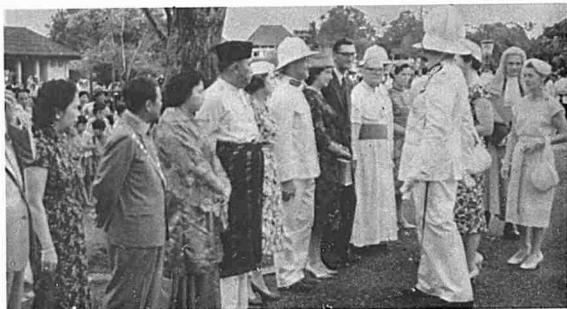


A large crowd of Kuching citizens gathered around Pangkalan Batu to witness the landing of Sir Alexander, who was dressed in a bemedalled ceremonial uniform.



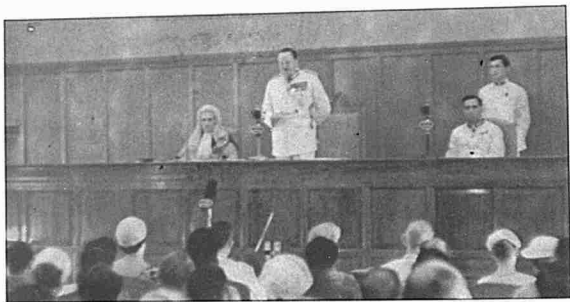
100-man Guard of Honour

He was then given a Royal Salute by a 100-man Guard of Honour as the Band played the National Anthem. Sir Alexander next inspected the guard under the command of E.A. Edmeades.



This was followed by the presentation of the Chief Justice, Sir John Ainley and Lady Ainley; the Roman Catholic Bishop in Sarawak, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor John Vos; the Acting Chief Secretary of North Borneo, Mr. G.L. Gray (representing his Government); members of the Supreme Council and their wives; and the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice G.G. Briggs.





The actual installation ceremony then took place inside the crowded Chamber — the Commission appointing Sir Alexander as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak was read by the Chief Secretary and the Oaths of office were administered by the Chief Justice.



The ceremony concluded with a 17-gun salute just before Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell went across river to their residence — the astana.



Kuching New Port

Governor To Open New Port Of Kuching Soon

Project, including 800-foot long wharf, cost \$8,624,000

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, will declare open the new Port of Kuching, which features an impressive 800-foot long reinforced concrete wharf, on Monday, June 5, 1961.

The new port, lying at Tanah Puteh about 2½ miles downriver to the existing port area, was built at a total cost of \$8,624.00, of which \$2,500,000 was provided by Britain from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Construction began in early 1958 and it was officially handed over to the Port Authority on Saturday, May 20.

The history of the new port can be traced to 1948 when it was becoming apparent that existing wharfage and port facilities were inadequate, and were not capable of improvement and expansion.

Government engaged a firm of consultant civil engineers, Messrs. Coode and Partners,

to investigate and survey possible sites for an entirely new port. This was carried out in 1949 and resulted in the choice of a site at Tanah Puteh.

Next a preliminary plan of development was drawn up, and steps were taken to acquire the necessary land for the proposed port area and access roads, and to provide the necessary funds.

Advisory Committee appointed

Messrs. Coode and Partners were once again engaged to prepare the design of a wharf and a river wall suitable to the site, and in 1955 Government appointed a Port Advisory Committee to study the whole project and to advise on the facilities required and on all other matters relating to the development scheme.

When this Committee made its re-

commendations, it could not foresee the unprecedented rapid expansion of trade which occurred in the next few years, and by 1958 it was found necessary to increase the length of the first stage of the wharf from 600 to 800 feet.

The design and construction of the wharf, transit sheds, ancillary buildings, roads and provision of all essential services were carried out under the control of the Public Works Department.

The project may be described as comprising four major categories of construction — earthworks and roads, wharf, buildings and essential services.

Approximately a quarter of a million tons of earth filling was required and the road-works and hardstandings within the enclosed area are approximately equal to one mile of main trunk road.

The reconstruction of 2,500 yards of old road and the construction of 1,000 yards of new road was necessary to provide main traffic access to the new port.

Provision is made for the ultimate construction of dual, two-lane carriageways for this main access road.

The wharf is constructed of reinforced concrete on piles of similar material.

Water is supplied to buildings and ship watering points by the Kuching Water Board. Facilities are available on the wharves for the watering of ships and it is expected that the demand will be about 18,000 tons of water annually.

Electrical installations

In order to make this supply available the Water Board extended its distribution system and laid in all some 4,250 yards of water mains varying from 15 miles to 4 inches in diameter.

Only part of the cost has been met by the Port Construction Project, in view of the fact that the same mains supply other consumers in the Pending area.

The electrical installation for the port consists of 23 standard lights for the wharf and approach way, 17 street light standards and 20 perimeter standards.

Each of the transit sheds is fitted with 40

light points, each with reflectors. The transit sheds are also wired for single and 3 — phase points sockets for operating machinery. All light fittings and control gear are carefully selected and of the most up-to-date type.

In order to make an electricity supply available the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company extended its distribution system to Sungai Priok. Only part of the cost has been met by the port project since the same distribution system will serve other consumers.

A complete fire fighting system is provided for, and consists of a special fire main to which is connected some 32 fire hydrants. This main will be supplied by an engine-driven fire pump rated at 600 gallons of water a minute from the Sarawak River at a delivery pressure of 120 pounds a square inch. In addition to this, some hydrants have been provided on the Kuching Water Board mains.

The main buildings comprise two transit sheds, each 300 feet long by 100 feet wide, providing a total covered space of 60,000 square feet. Offices for Port and Customs control staff are incorporated in each transit shed.

A building comprising 10 separate offices, each 180 square feet, is provided for rental by commercial agencies.

Separate buildings are provided for the storage of dangerous goods, or shelter for wharf labour and a workshop and store for the maintenance and storage of all necessary port equipment.

Entry and exit to and from the enclosed area is controlled from a specially designed Gatehouse incorporating an office, search and rest rooms. Adjacent are the weighbridges together with an office in which are the weighbridge controls and indicators.

Outside the enclosed area is the main Port and Customs administration building which provides air conditioned office space and canteen facilities for the management and administrative staffs.

Adjacent to the administration building is the canteen for wharf labour which provides seating accommodation for 200 people. Kitchens provide both Muslim and non-Muslim food and also incorporated in the canteen are cubicle offices intended for

labour engagement and dispersal. Covered bicycle racking for 200 bicycles is also provided with the canteen.

Advice sought from expert

Concurrently with the commencement of construction work on the new port in 1958, Government sought advice from Sir Eric Milbourn, adviser to the Colonial Office on ports and harbours.

As a result of his report, Government sought the services of a Ports Manager, who was appointed in February last year.

This officer's first task was to study the whole aspect of the new port of Kuching, to organise and start its operation and to consider the reorganisation of port labour.

In collaboration with the Public Works Department, he made certain modifications and additions to the original scheme, which resulted in the completion of the project.

The Ports Manager submitted a detailed memorandum to Government embodying proposals for operating the new port and staff requirements and control.

His proposals were referred to the Port of Kuching Consultative Committee which, with the sole exception of the Ports Manager, who was appointed chairman, comprised unofficial members drawn from all interests associated with commerce and shipping in Kuching.

This body's terms of reference were made wide enough to cover all the problems involved in setting up the new port and its operation.

They were, to consider and make recommendations to Government on the Ports Manager's memorandum and the proposed Port Authorities Bill, the tariff structure, port dues and other charges to be levied for services and facilities provided by the new port, and any other matter concerning its operation, on which they considered it advisable to comment, and recommend.

This Committee submitted its recommendations to Government last January, and with very few exceptions supported the Ports Manager's memorandum. It also advised Government to adopt legislation, which pro-

vided for the establishment of port authorities for specified ports, and which in the first instance would be confined to the port of Kuching.

Council Negri set its seal of approval on the Port Authorities Ordinance last April and shortly afterwards the Kuching Port Authority was appointed by the Governor.

Powers and duties

This authority is a corporate body with powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by the Ordinance, among which are —

to co-ordinate the activities of the port

to provide and maintain adequate facilities for users of the port

to promote the improvement and development of the port

to ensure its revenues are adequate to meet all necessary expenditures and

to ensure that no user of the port has any undue preference or disadvantages as compared with any other user.

The Kuching Port Authority is classified as a Public Utility.

It was the opinion of the Consultative Committee, that the new port would start with a grave disadvantage if it had to meet loan charges. It would either have a fix its tariff of dues, rates and charges at an uneconomical level, which would inevitably reflect in consumer costs, or it would have to be subsidised for a considerable period until its revenue was sufficient to make it self-supporting.

Government concurred with this view, and for the overall benefit of the general public, agreed to transfer the land, properties and equipment of the new port to the Port Authority free of charge.

From the date of handing over of these assets the Authority will of course be responsible for their maintenance, repair and replacement.

This hand over has now become an established fact, and the assets, with the exception of a few items of construction not yet finally completed, were handed over to the Chairman of the Port Authority by the Divisional Engineer of the Public Works Department, on behalf of Government, on Saturday, May 20..

Hundreds apply for jobs

Meanwhile, it is learned that 443 labourers have applied to the Kuching Port Authority for registration as labourers.

The applications were made through the Kuching Wharf Labourers' Union following an announcement by the Port Authority calling men with a minimum of three years'

experience in port work to be registered as labourers.

The Port Authority has recently held meetings with the Union, negotiating terms of working conditions.

Of the applicants, about 100 are Malays and 10 Dayaks.

'NEW PORT MARKS MILESTONE IN OUR ECONOMIC PROGRESS' — GOVERNOR SIR ALEXANDER HITS OUT AT DOUBTERS

May 28 to June 3, 1961

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in declaring open the new port of Kuching on Monday, said it marked a milestone in the country's economic progress.

In his address he declared that the doubts expressed about the need for the new port and about its expense were ill-founded, saying:

"We are building not only for the present but for the future and here we have an efficient organisation which we can handle with expedition our imports and exports, and the more of each it can handle the better it will be for the country.

"More and more it is being realised that time is money and the quick delivery of goods, the convenience of handling by mechanical means, the speedier turn round of ships must all help to stimulate the economy."

The Governor also —

- gave the assurance that he would "watch with the greatest concern to ensure that the interests of all those affected by the operation of the port be benefitted fairly and alike"
- hoped that as experience was gained with the working of the port and ship owners were able to assess the financial benefits of quicker turn-round, the companies "would examine with the greatest care the possibility of reducing their freight rates."
- expressed confidence that the Port of Kuching Consultative Committee's recommendations on the tariff structure "arrived at as close as approximation of the true

position as it is possible to get" and that the Port Authority would keep the tariffs under review

- called on importers, wholesalers and retailers to co-operate in maintaining the present level of prices and warned against "any hasty action" by traders to increase prices without adequate evidence of the necessity for such action and without fully exploring all the alternatives.

In his address the Governor said: "The principal aim of the Government is to raise the standard of living of the people and to achieve this we must constantly endeavour to raise the quality, quantity, and value of what we produce, for only if productivity is increased — and increased more rapidly than the rise of the population — can we bring about a rise in living standards.

"What Sarawak can produce depends upon the natural resources of the country, the efficiency of its services and the aptitudes of its people.

"By massive expenditure on education and on medical services, to the limit of our own resources and with very substantial help from overseas, the Government is striving to equip the people to make the fullest use of the potentialities of the country.

"Although we have seen developments of major importance, and hope to see more, in the field of mineral extraction and although there is an encouraging development in industrialisation, we must remain primarily

dependent on the produce of our soils.

"Because of this Government has for some years spent very large and increasing sums on agricultural development through the Rubber Planting Scheme and the Assistance Scheme for the ulu, through the coconut planting scheme, the padi assistance scheme, through research, extension work, the provision of planting material of all kinds."

Efficient communications vital

He continued: "In the Development Plan heavy emphasis is placed on rural development, and I have given directions that such development should take priority and should be markedly accelerated in our annual programmes.

"It is self evident particularly in a country such as this, that efficient communications and transportation are an essential factor in increasing productivity and in raising the standard of living for it is of no avail to produce crops if they cannot be marketed or if transportation by primitive means makes them uneconomic in terms of cash, effort or time.

"It is for this reason that Government has already spent some \$62 million on communications since the war and is currently spending at a much higher rate. Of this \$37 million has been spent on roads and bridges, \$10½ million on telecommunications, \$2¼ million on civil aviation and over \$1 million on waterways.

"But the development of internal communications which, as I have said is being markedly accelerated, is not the whole answer. We must have outlets.

"No country in the world is self contained. Every country must export — it exports the produce which it can most successfully grow and the manufactures which it can most successfully make, in order to obtain goods and services which it cannot itself provide.

The statement then says that a new feature introduced to Kuching Port is the method of engaging labour for port working.

It explains: "The past system was by contract with stevedoring bodies, and such a system is fraught with anomalies and unsatisfactory practices.

"At the new port, a register will be kept of all experienced and bona fide port workers, that is all labour experienced in stevedoring, wharf and transit shed work.

"Whatever one might think about dock work, it is in fact partly skilled and partly semi-skilled, and it would be fatal to let a gang of inexperienced labourers loose in a port. Bad stacking in godowns, damaged goods on wharf and in ship's hold, and bad and possibly unsafe stowage would result.

"The Authority has therefore carefully checked all applicants for registration as port labourers, and those with insufficient experience, or two for other valid reasons, the Authority considers unfit for present registration, have been omitted. The remainder are classified in their proper grouping.

"All duly registered labour will report before 8.00 a.m. to the Port Labour Engagement Office, and the Port will record the attendance of the individual labourers, who will be required to identify themselves properly, by showing their Identity Cards and port registration number discs. Each man reporting will be credited with attendance money.

Inducement pay for good working

"The Port will engage the labour necessary for the day's work and where possible for the next day, and the workers will record the commencement and completion of each of their shifts at the Timekeeper's Office.

"Labour will be paid on a daily wage basis, and each worker will draw his own pay from the Authority's Pay Office at a given time. A form of inducement pay for good working has also been established. Transport for legitimate port labourers between the Port and a selected point in town will be provided.

"The working hours of the port are established by it regulations and conditions of business, approved by Government, and are strictly in accordance with labour legislation.

"Overtime will be worked as necessary to enable a vessel to sail on a given tide, but no undue hardship will be imposed on workers, as new shifts will be engaged for overtime work where necessary. This will also ensure

an equitable distribution of work among all registered persons.

"The Port Authority negotiated these conditions of service with the properly registered body representing port labour, the Kuching Wharf Labourers' Union and the negotiations were conducted on a friendly basis and an atmosphere of mutual confidence existed.

"One of the sections of the Port Authorities Ordinance reads: 'A Port Authority shall ensure that ... no person is given any undue preference or is subject to any undue disadvantage as compared with any other person' and the Kuching Port Authority has interpreted this to include port labour."

The physical operation of the port, the statement declares, will follow modern practice generally, and it goes on to give an outline of it.

It concludes: "No new operation of the magnitude of the new Port at Tanah Puteh can possibly be expected to start without teething troubles, or be successful without the full co-operation of all people concerned in its working.

"The Kuching Port Authority looks forward to having this co-operation in the sure knowledge that all concerned are fully appreciative of the importance of this new port to Kuching, the places it serves, and the country generally."

NEW KUCHING PORT MAY HELP CUT PRICES OF GOODS APPEAL TO BUSINESSMEN TO CO- OPERATE

The Kuching Port Authority, in a statement issued this week, released details of how the new Port of Kuching will function, from its financing to the working of cargoes.

In its statement the Authority: -

- hopes that the overall landed cost to the importer will be much the same as at present and that the new port operation may result in a reduction of certain rates, which will in turn offset slight increases in others and help to reduce the cost of consumer

The opening ceremony

The opening ceremony of the new Port of Kuching at Tanah Puteh will begin at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, June 5, with the arrival of the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell and Lady Waddell.

Three ships, the Rajah Brooke, Henrik and Silindoeng, will be berthed alongside at the time.

The Governor and Lady Waddell will be met by the Chairman of the Kuching Port Authority, Mr. L.J. Money, and introduced to members of the Authority and their wives.

After a taking the Royal Salute, he will inspect a Guard of Honour mounted by the Sarawak Constabulary and the Band.

After a brief introductory speech by the Chairman, Sir Alexander will make an address following which he will unveil a plaque and declare the port open. Lady Waddell will then break open the Port Authority House Flag.

Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell will next make a tour of the main port area and meet the masters and officers of the ships berthed as well as the pilots.

He will also visit the Port and Customs Administration offices.

More than 300 guests have been invited to the ceremony.

June 4 to June 10, 1961

articles

- calls on importers, wholesalers and retailers to co-operate in maintaining the present level of consumer prices which, for a variety of reasons, is already high
- declares that the physical operation of the port will follow modern practice generally and outlines the method of engaging labour for port working.

The new port, which lies 2½ miles from the capital, will be opened by the Governor of

Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, on Monday, June 5. It was built at a total cost of \$8,624,000 and features a 800-foot long reinforced concrete wharf.

The statement says: "Although the Government of Sarawak has generally handed over property and equipment of the new port of the Kuching Port Authority free of charge, the Authority has to maintain, repair and replace this property and equipment, and provide further equipment when this is found to be necessary. It therefore has to create maintenance, repair and replacement reserve funds.

"Also the provision of the port with new and improved facilities means staff are required to operate such facilities also for maintenance of equipment and property, and other essential ancillary operational work. Office staff are also required to handle the accounts and documentary work of the port.

"The Port Authority must obtain revenue to pay for all these items, and it has established a scale of dues, rates and charges, related to the cost of providing the facilities. These costs are charged partly against the vessels and partly against the goods, in accordance with accepted practice elsewhere.

"These dues, rates and charges have been kept as low as possible, consistent with the need for the port to be self-supporting and have been approved by Government.

"They are published in the Government Gazette for general information as the Port of Kuching (Tariff) Regulations, 1961, which will also be available for purchase.

"With the exception of certain charges being levied for the first time, the main source of port revenue is provided by cargo handling and stevedoring charges which closely approximate that portion of the present handling costs related to wharf and godown work."

The statement then says: "It was a matter of considerable difficulty trying to establish the present landed costs of goods in the Port of Kuching as there was no hard and fast system of charges or tariff structure, and those charges which were ascertained covered a much wider operation than port work.

"It is anticipated that the overall landed cost to the importer will be much the same as

at present, and that the new port operation may result in a reduction of certain rates, which will in turn offset slight increases in others and help to reduce the cost of consumer articles, or at worst, keep them stable at present rates.

"Certain costs of handling are beyond the control of the Authority, but it is hoped these will be levied with due consideration to the consumer.

"A point which must be borne in mind, but which is so often overlooked, is that a small increase in total cost related to a tonnage basis, then spread over individual items of consumer goods, including parcels of staple foods, becomes infinitesimal per pound, per kati or per package.

"It is therefore earnestly hoped that importers and wholesalers, and of course, retailers, will co-operate in maintaining the present level of consumer prices, which for a variety of reasons, is already high."

Key personnel trained in Hong Kong

Turning to the staffing of the port the statement says: "The organised operation of a port on the lines to be adopted in Kuching is something new to Sarawak.

"In order that certain key members of the staff should have first hand knowledge of general procedure in seaports and some brief initial training in port working, the Government made funds available to enable nine senior local employees to spend periods of four to six weeks in Hong Kong where, with the assistance of the three major port operating organisations, they gained some useful knowledge.

"In their turn they will be able to pass this knowledge on to the remainder of the staff.

"Competition in international markets is severe, and efficiency in production, efficiency in communications and transportation are essential for the economic development of any country.

"In this context the development of our ports is of major importance and that is why some \$11½ million has been spent since the war on the improvement of port facilities, including the \$8½ million spent on the wharf,

godowns and other facilities we see around us, which I would like to emphasise again are an integral part of the economic structure linked with and essential to the expanding road network and with the services of Government which are promoting economic and rural development."

Sir Alexander went on: "You may ask why so large a sum has been spent on a single project. For the answer to this question we must look back some twelve years to 1948, when it first started to become evident that the existing wharves and port facilities in the middle of the town were becoming inadequate and when it also became clear that it was a physical impossibility to expand these facilities to the extent needed if the port remained in the centre of Kuching.

"The Government realised that, expensive as it might be, the selection of an entirely new site for a port was unavoidable and it therefore carried out a detailed investigation and survey to examine possible sites for this new port and employed consulting engineers to assist in the investigations.

"For a variety of technical and other reasons the choice fell upon the site upon which we stand today, and the Government then set about with the help of consulting engineers to prepare the design of a wharf and river-wall suitable to this site. It also appointed a Port Advisory Committee to study the whole project and to advise on the facilities that should be provided at this new port.

"I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the hard work put in and the sound advice offered by the Port Advisory Committee.

Expert advice sought

"Concurrently with the commencement of construction early in 1958, the fruits of which we see around us today, the Government also decided to seek expert advice from Sir Eric Millbourn, who is Adviser to the Colonial Office on ports and harbours, on how best the new port might be operated. As a result, the Government sought the services of a Ports Manager, who arrived some 16 months ago.

"After an intensive study of the situation, the Ports Manager put to Government certain proposals for the operation of the port and I then appointed a Consultative Committee

comprising experienced unofficials, drawn from all interests associated with commerce and shipping in Kuching, to examine the Ports Manager's proposals and to make recommendations as to how the port should be operated.

"The Port of Kuching Consultative Committee put in a great deal of very hard work over a concentrated period in the latter part of last year and early in 1961, and made most useful and constructive recommendations to Government on the legislation, the tariff structure, the methods of operation, and the means of control required to operate the new port on an efficient basis for the benefit of all who use it.

"I have seen a good deal of the work of the Consultative Committee and wish to put on record my appreciation and that of Government of the outstanding work it has achieved, and of the careful, exhaustive manner in which it has studied and resolved the complex problems confronting it.

"The Government decided, in the light of the Committee's recommendations, to provide for the establishment of an independent Authority to run the Port, and in March this year, the Council Negri set the seal of its approval on these proposals by passing the Port Authorities Ordinance into law.

"With the enactment of this Ordinance, I sought the advice of the various bodies representing the interests of those most closely connected with the operation of the port, and then appointed the members of the Kuching Port Authority. I am confident that the several interests of shippers, ship-owners, workers and consumers are well represented in this body."

'Resistance to change not unusual'

Continuing, Sir Alexander said: "Resistance to change is not an uncommon phenomenon in all ages. There were gloomy prognostications when the first steel ship was built, the original motor cars were confined to a walking pace with a man waving a red flag in front of them, death and damnation were forecast for those attempting to travel by air.

"So too albeit in a small way doubts have been expressed about the need for the new port, about its expense, but I firmly believe that these doubts are ill-founded.

"We are building not only for the present but for the future and here we have an efficient organisation which can handle with expedition our imports and exports, and the more of each it can handle the better for the country.

"More and more it is being realised that time is money and the quick delivery of goods, the convenience of handling by mechanical means, the speedier turn round of ships must all help to stimulate the economy."

The Governor then said he was encouraged by the willingness of representatives of Labour to cooperate in making these new methods a success and that he believed port workers would greatly benefit by their adoption.

He would watch with the greatest concern to ensure that the interests of all those affected by the operation of the Port — labour, consumer, merchant and ship owner — were benefitted fairly and alike.

He continued: "In the past a proportion of the cost of port operation has been borne by the general tax-payer as some of the functions of a Port Authority have been carried out by Government departments financed out of general revenue.

"As we have endeavoured in the matter of public utilities such as electricity and water supplies, and by the encouragement of Local Authorities to introduce specific rating for specific services, to ensure that those who benefit from a service meet the cost of it, so also it is with the new port of Kuching.

"However, to get the Port Authority off to a good start it has been decided in the general interest to hand over the installations without charge. But maintenance, repairs, further development as well as recurrent costs will be borne by the Authority.

"I know the introduction of the Port Authority's tariff will impose upon ships, charges and dues which, albeit common in other ports of the world, they have hitherto escaped in Sarawak or paid in another way, but I have every hope that these charges will be more than offset by the greater efficiency and despatch with which the Authority will be able to discharge and load their vessels.

"Indeed, as experience is gained for the

working of the port and ship owners come to be able to assess the financial benefits of quicker turn-round, I shall hope to see those companies examining with the greatest care the possibility of reducing their freight rates.

"So far as merchants are concerned, I understand that it is the hope of the Port Authority that the overall landed cost of goods imported into this country will be much the same as at present.

'No hard and fast system of charges'

"I know it was a task of some considerable difficulty for the Consultative Committee which made recommendations on the tariff, to establish the present landed cost of goods into Kuching since, in the past, there has been no hard and fast system of charges and no standardised tariff structure, but I have every confidence that the expert body arrived at a close an approximation of the true position as it is possible to get.

"The newly-appointed Port Authority, which is a similarly expert body in these matters, has adopted the recommendations of the Consultative Committee regarding the tariff structure, but will I am sure keep the structure under constant review and make any changes that may prove to be desirable in the light of experience.

"There are, of course, some costs of handling which are beyond the control of the Authority and it is my hope that these will be levied with proper consideration for the interests of the consumer."

The Governor went on: "The new port is two and a half miles from the town and inevitably it must cost more to haul goods from this wharf to the shops than it did from the old wharves in the centre of the town, but as a proportion of total delivered cost, these increased haulage charges should be small and, when spread over individual items of consumer goods, should be infinitesimal in terms of pounds, katies and packages.

"Furthermore I believe that the greater convenience and speed with which goods can be identified, handled and transitted should offset any increased local haulage. And indeed the growth of Kuching is largely in the direction of the new port so that the difference

in haulage distance is not great and becoming less.

"I therefore call upon all those concerned, whether they be importers or wholesalers or retailers, to cooperate in maintaining the present level of prices which, for a variety of reasons, is already high.

"Experience may indicate that some reductions in the tariff are possible and desirable, or that some small increases in the cost of consumer goods are unavoidable but I would strongly deprecate any hasty action on the part of traders to increase prices without adequate evidence of the necessity for such action and without fully exploring all the alternatives.

"The Port Authority comprises representatives of all interests, and, as I have said, theirs is no easy task — let us not make it more

difficult by precipitate action.

"I am confident that the Kuching Port Authority can look forward to having the co-operation of all of us in the sure knowledge that we are fully appreciative of the importance of this new port — not only to Kuching, but to the surrounding country which it serves."

The ceremony was attended by Lady Waddell, the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr A.R. Snelus, the Financial Secretary, Mr B.A. Hepburn and by a large group of senior government officers and businessmen.

Three ships dressed overall — the Rajah Brooke, and Silindoeng and Henrik — were berthed alongside the 800-foot long reinforced concrete wharf for the occasion. In fact, the Rajah Brooke had steamed up from Singapore just before the ceremony began.

New Port At Tanah Puteh Is Now Open

The opening of Kuching's New Port at Tanah Puteh 5/6/1961 described by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, as marking a milestone in Sarawak's economic progress.

Sir Alexander, who was accompanied by Lady Waddell and the Private Secretary, Mr. G.T. Barnes, was received on his arrival for the official opening, by the Chairman of the Kuching Port Authority, Mr. L. Money.

Members of the Port Authority and their ladies were then introduced to Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell by Mr Money, after which the Governor took the Royal Salute and inspected a Guard of Honour drawn up by members of the Port Security Force, and the Sarawak Constabulary Band.

The Chairman, after a brief introduction, called on the Governor to perform the opening ceremony.

After the Governor had made his address he unveiled a plaque and declared the Port open. Then Lady Waddell was invited to break out the Port Authority House Flag.

"The ceremony we attend today marks a milestone in Sarawak's economic progress and I would like briefly to put this matter in perspective," Sir Alexander said.

"The principal aim of the Government is to raise the standard of living of the people and to achieve this we must constantly endeavour to raise the quality, quantity, and value of

what we produce, for only if productivity is increased — and increased more rapidly than the rise of the population — can we bring about a rise in living standards.

"What Sarawak can produce depends upon the natural resources of the country, the efficiency of its services and the aptitudes of its people.

"By massive expenditure on education and on medical services, to the limit of our own resources and with very substantial help from overseas, the Government is striving to equip the people to make the fullest use of the potentialities of the country.

"Although we have seen development of major importance, and hope to see more, in the field of mineral extraction and although there is an encouraging development in industrialisation, we must remain primarily dependent on the produce of our soils.

"Because of this Government has for some years spent very large and increasing sums on agricultural development through the Rubber Planting Scheme and the Assistance Scheme for the ulu, through the coconut planting scheme, the padi assistance scheme, through research, extension work, the provision of planting material of all kinds.

"In the Development Plan heavy emphasis is placed on rural development and I have given directions that such development

should take priority and should be markedly accelerated in our annual programmes.

INCREASING PRODUCTIVITY

"It is self evident particularly in a country such as this, that efficient communications and transportation are an essential factor in increasing productivity and in raising the standard of living for it is of no avail to produce crops if they cannot be marketed or if transportation by primitive means makes them uneconomic in terms of cash, efforts or time.

"It is for this reason that Government has already spent some \$62 millions on communications since the war and is currently spending at a much higher rate. Of this \$37 millions has been spent on roads and bridges, \$10½ million on telecommunications, \$2¼ million on civil aviation, over a million on waterways.

"But the development of internal communications which as I have said is being markedly accelerated is not the whole answer. We must have outlets.

"No country in the world is self contained. Every country must export — it exports the produce which it can most successfully grow and the manufacture which it can most successfully make, in order to obtain goods and services which it cannot itself provide.

"Competition in international markets is severe, and efficiency in production, efficiency in communications and transportation are essential for the economic development of any country.

"In this context the development of our ports is of major importance and that is why some \$11½ million has been spent since the war on the improvement of port facilities, including the \$8½ million spent on the wharf, godowns and other facilities we see around us, which I would like to emphasise again are an integral part of the economic structure linked with and essential to the expanding road network and with the services of Government which are promoting economic and rural development.

"You may ask why so large a sum has been spent on a single project. For the answer to this question we must look back some twelve years to 1948, when it first started to become evident that the existing wharves and port facilities in the middle of the town were becoming inadequate and when it also became

clear that it was a physical impossibility to expand these facilities to the extent needed if the port remained in the centre of Kuching.

"The Government realised that, expensive as it might be, the selection of an entirely new site for a port was unavoidable and it therefore carried out a detailed investigation and survey to examine possible sites for this new port and employed Consulting Engineers to assist in the investigations.

THE CHOICE

"For a variety of technical and other reasons, the choice fell upon the site upon which we stand today, and the Government then set about with the help of Consulting Engineers to prepare the design of a wharf and river-wall suitable to this site. It also appointed a Port Advisory Committee to study the whole project and to advise on the facilities that should be provided at this new port.

"I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the hard work put in and the sound advice offered by the Port Advisory Committee.

"Concurrently with the commencement of construction early in 1958, the fruits of which we see around us today, the Government also decided to seek expert advice from Sir Eric Millbourn, who is Adviser to the Colonial Office on ports and harbours, on how best the new port might be operated. As a result, the Government sought the services of a Ports Manager, who arrived some sixteen months ago.

"After an intensive study of the situation, the Ports Manager put to Government certain proposals for the operation of the port and I then appointed a Consultative Committee comprising experienced unofficials, drawn from all interests associated with commerce and shipping in Kuching, to examine the Ports Manager's proposals and to make recommendations as to how the port should be operated.

"The Port of Kuching Consultative Committee put in a great deal of very hard work over a concentrated period in the latter part of last year and early in 1961, and made most useful and constructive recommendations to Government on the legislation, the tariff structure, the methods of operation, and the means of control required to operate the new port on an efficient basis for the benefit of all who use it.

"I have seen a good deal of the work of the Consultative Committee and wish to put on record my appreciation and that of Government of the outstanding work it has achieved, and of the careful, exhaustive manner in which it has studied and resolved the complex problems confronting.

INDEPENDENT AUTHORITY

"The Government decided, in the light of the Committee's recommendations, to provide for the establishment of an independent Authority to run the port, and in March this year, the Council Negri set the seal of its approval on these proposals by passing the Port Authorities Ordinance into law.

"With the enactment of this Ordinance, I sought the advice of the various bodies representing the interests of those most closely connected with the operation of the port, and then appointed the members of the Kuching Port Authority. I am confident that the several interests of shippers, shipowners, workers and consumers are well represented on this body.

"Resistance to change is not an uncommon phenomenon in all ages. There were gloomy prognostications when the first steel ship was built, the original motor cars were confined to a walking pace with a man waving a red flag in front of them, death and damnation were to recast for those attempting to travel by air.

"So too albeit in a small way doubts have been expressed about the need for the new port, about its expense, but I firmly believe that these doubts are ill-founded.

"We are building not only for the present but for the future and here we have an efficient organisation which can handle with expedition our imports and exports, and the more of each it can handle the better for the country.

"More and more it is being realised that time is money and the quick delivery of goods, the convenience of handling by mechanical means the speedier turn round of ships must all help to stimulate the economy.

"I am encouraged by the willingness of representatives of labour to cooperate in making these new methods a success. It is my belief that port workers will greatly benefit by the adoption of these new methods.

"I will watch with the greatest concern to ensure that the interests of all those affected by the operation of the Port, labour, consumer,

merchant and ship owner are benefitted fairly and alike.

"In the past a proportion of the cost of port operation has been borne by the general taxpayers as some of the functions of a Port Authority have been carried out by Government Departments financed out of general revenue.

"As we have endeavoured in the matter of public utilities such as electricity and water supplies, and by the encouragement of Local Authorities to introduce specific rating for specific services, to ensure that those who benefit from a service meet the cost of it, so also it is with the new port of Kuching.

"However, to get the Port Authority off to a good start it has been decided in the general interest to hand over the installations without charge. But maintenance, repairs, further development as well as recurrent costs will be borne by the Authority.

GREATER EFFICIENCY

"I know that the introduction of the Port Authority's tariff will impose upon ships, charges and dues which, albeit common in other ports of the world, they have hitherto escaped in Sarawak or paid in another way, but I have every hope that these charges will be more than offset by the greater efficiency and despatch with which the Authority will be able to discharge and load their vessels.

"Indeed, as experience is gained of the working of the port and shipowners come to be able to assess the financial benefits of quicker turn-round, I shall hope to see those companies examining with the greatest care the possibility of reducing their freight rates.

"So far as merchants are concerned, I understand that it is the hope of the Port Authority that the overall landed cost of goods imported into this country will be much the same as at present.

"I know it was a task of some considerable difficulty for the Consultative Committee which made recommendations on the tariff, to establish the present landed cost of goods into Kuching since, in the past, there has been no hard and fast system of charges and no standardised tariff structure, but I have every confidence that the expert body arrived at as close as approximation of the true position as it is possible to get.

"The newly-appointed Port Authority, which is a similarly expert body in these mat-

ters has adopted the recommendations of the Consultative Committee regarding the tariff structure, but will I am sure keep the structure constant review and make any changes that may prove to be desirable in the light of experience.

"There are, of course, some costs of handling which are beyond the control of the Authority and it is my hope that these will be levied with proper consideration for the interests of the consumer.

"The new port is two and a half miles from the town and inevitably it must come more to haul goods from this wharf to the shops than it did from the wharves in the centre of the town, but as a proportion of total delivered cost, these increased haulage charge should be small and, then spread over individual items of consumer goods, should be infinitesimal in terms of pounds, pence and packages.

"Experience may indicate that some reductions in the tariff are possible and desirable, or that some small increases in the cost of consumer goods are unavoidable but I would strongly deprecate any hasty action on the part of traders to increase prices without

adequate evidence of the necessity for such action and without fully exploring all the alternatives.

"The Port Authority comprises representatives of all interests and, as I have said, theirs is no easy task — let us not make it more difficult by precipitate action.

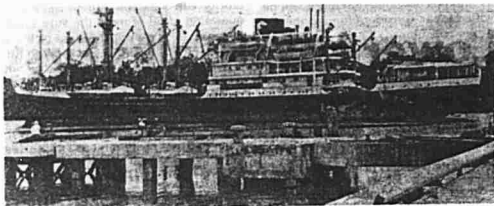
"I am confident that the Kuching Port Authority can look forward to having the co-operation of all of us in the sure knowledge that we are fully appreciative of the importance of this new port — not only to Kuching, but to the surrounding country which it serves.

"I end on a note of personal nostalgia. No longer will I see the familiar ships putting their bows on the Astana lawn as they manoeuvre before going alongside the wharf. No longer will I be able to forecast customs revenue by examining the draught of the ships when they arrive and leave. The ship masters too will miss the unnautical signs 'Keep Left' or 'Rocks in the middle Hug this shore.'

"I now have pleasure in declaring the new port of Kuching open and in wishing the Kuching Port Authority every success."

Average One Ship Calls At Kuching New Port Daily

16/2/1962



The largest vessel known to have called at Kuching was m.v. Schouten with an overall length of 360 feet, a main breadth of 53 feet and one inch, a draft entering of 15 feet and nine inches, a gross tonnage of 4,116 and a net tonnage of 2 230 tons.

Picture here shows her passing the recently lengthened oil wharf at Biawak where it is hoped shortly, to berth much larger tankers than normally call at this depot.

The Kuching New Port at Tanah Puteh has, since its operation in June last year, averaged one ship calling there per day and it provides facilities for ships calling at Kuching directly from South and West Australia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Meeting the press here, Mr. J.T. Gillison, the Traffic Manager of the Port Authority, said the Port encouraged direct traffic from Hong Kong, South and West Australia and Japan because there were better facilities for such ships and expenses of imported cargo to Sarawak would be reduced. Such traffic could avoid transshipment charges in Singapore, added Mr. Gillison.

Asked if this direct traffic would encourage a greater volume of direct trade between such countries and Sarawak, Mr. Gillison said there was such a possibility.

Asked if consignees of cargo had made any complaints on the Port, Mr. Gillison said they did complain of certain delay in delivering goods but the Port was undertaking re-organisation on its own initiative to give more speedy service to credit constituents. Mr. Gillison added that they could go straight-away to get their goods with the delivery orders provided the credit constituents did not require bills immediately.

On the standard of work by the labour force, Mr. Gillison said it was satisfactory and he added that he was really surprised as a man with 30 years' experience in Port activities. He said the output per force compared favourably with the major ports in this part of the World and particularly with Penang Port which is the most efficient one in this region.

Mr. Gillison said one of the difficulties here was that they had to work in the heavy rain. In spite of that, he said, there was very little delay and the monthly tally was well maintained.

Mr. Gillison said they had taken a little more men in the labour force as had been discovered by operation. A series of talks had been held with the labour side for the re-organisation of the force and points had to be negotiated.

Direct Europe Borneo Service Steamer's Maiden Voyage Here



A historical shipping event took place at Kuching's Tanah Puteh Wharf when the 'City of Ely' (of Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co Ltd., London) — the largest and first vessel to have arrived from London to Kuching was shown coming alongside the wharf on Monday, 28th May, 1962.

The City of Ely — one of the largest ships to have berthed at the Tanah Puteh Wharf or to call at Kuching — had a pleasant and smooth cruise up the Sarawak River.

This was told to the Tribune by the Captain of the vessel, Capt. Edward Callow who added that there were no difficulties in cruising up the river.

He had full praise for Captain Blease who piloted the vessel 'in a grand manner.'

He also said that the facilities available at the New Port were excellent and had special praise for the Port Manager and his staff.

The City of Ely which was scheduled to have called at Sibü first had to come to Kuching to make up for the time lost during its

34-day journey to the Borneo Territories.

With this direct service between Sarawak, the United Kingdom and the Continent it will undoubtedly prove of tremendous value to all interested traders in Sarawak and North Borneo as well.

Importers will receive their cargo delivered rapidly at the two main ports of Sarawak — Sibü and Kuching, without any double handling of transshipment in another port — Singapore.

Their cost in freight will also be reduced and in some items the savings will be as much as 20 percent, said Captain Callow.

The vessel after loading at Kuching will call at Tanjong Mani and Sibü before sailing for the United Kingdom.

The 'City of Ely' will be followed by the 'City of Leeds' next month.

This fast direct monthly service from the United Kingdom and the Continent to Sarawak and North Borneo has been inaugurated by Ellerman and Bucknall Lines.

LARGEST OIL TANKER TO VISIT KUCHING

The largest oil tanker yet to come into Kuching arrived on Saturday June 16, 1962, when the Shell tanker, "Geomitra", tied up at Sungei Biawak wharf.

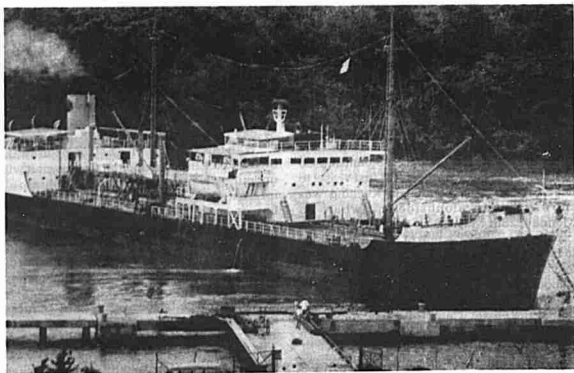
The "Geomitra", commanded by Captain Lazenby, had previously discharged part of her cargo in Jesselton and Labuan and came into Kuching half loaded with a draft of 17 feet to discharge 500 tons of petrol, 2,000 tons of kerosene and 2,000 tons of gasoil.

When dredging at the Sungei Biawak wharf is completed, vessels of the "Geomitra" class will come in fully loaded on a draft of nearly 21 feet and carrying 8,300 tons of oil (over 1,800,000 gallons).

The "Geomitra" and her sister ships were originally designed for service in the shallow waters of Lake Maracaibo, in Venezuela.

Broad for their length, they have a comparatively shallow draft and have proved useful when transferred to South East Asia where many ports have water depth limitations.

The "Geomitra" is over 400 feet long. She was piloted to the Shell installation by Captain J.R. Blease, Director of Marine and was skilfully swung round to come into position at the wharf where the river is only about 600 feet wide.



Geomitra

CIVIL AVIATION: '1959 WAS BUSY YEAR'

The year 1959 marked a significant step in the development of civil aviation in the Borneo Territories and was a period of intense activity in the fields of air traffic control, aerodrome works and licensing of air services.

This is stated in the annual report of development in Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei for the year published by the Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. R.L. Milton.

The report says that a fundamental increase in the Department's responsibilities on the safety of air traffic took place in November, 1959 when the Borneo Sub-Flight Information Region was established and with the operation of Flight Information Services from the Borneo Sub-Flight Information Centre at Labuan.

To permit the efficient functioning of these new air traffic services and to facilitate the departure from the previous role of the Borneo air traffic control staff as merely aerodrome controllers, necessitated a reappraisal of the capabilities of all air traffic control personnel, it adds.

Examination Boards were introduced for the purpose of assessing the competency of such personnel and the issuing of air traffic control certificates and ratings in accordance with the standards of the International Civil

Aviation Organisation.

Pattern of air service reorganised

The report goes on to state that following prolonged and intricate negotiations between the governments of the Borneo Territories, Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways, arrangements were concluded under which the pattern of air services to and within the Territories by the two airlines were reorganised.

Viscount turbo-prop aircraft were introduced by Malayan Airways in association with the existing DC3 aircraft in December and with this, improvements were made to Kuching, Brunei and Jesselton airports.

Runways were lengthened and hydrant refuelling systems, permitting the use of both turbine and conventional fuel, were installed.

In the minor aerodrome class the report states, three new ones were opened in North Borneo and two in Sarawak. Site surveys for the construction of new Twin Pioneer standard aerodromes were carried out in the Sarawak interior, at Bario and Ba Kelalan, and an extension was made to the runway at Bintulu to permit its use by aircraft up to DC3 standard.

CIVIL AVIATION: 1959 WAS YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT (1960)

The Director of Civil Aviation in the British Borneo Territories, Mr. R.L. Milton, in a broadcast described 1959 as a year of achievement in the field of civil aviation.

Jesselton, he said, had been provided with a new airport terminal building and the year saw the introduction of jet aircraft — the Viscount — to Borneo on the regular Malayan Airways services.

The introduction of the Viscount aircraft apart from improving trunk route communications, he added, had also required constructional improvements to the major aerodromes, and throughout the latter part of

the year works had been carried out at Kuching, Brunei and Jesselton to extend the length of the runways and to install in the parking areas, hydrant refuelling facilities for the provision of turbine engine fuel.

In addition to these improvements, other considerable development had taken place at aerodromes and airfields throughout the Territories.

In Sarawak, a new aerodrome has been completed at Marudi and brought into Borneo Airways operating network; another has been constructed at Belaga, well in the interior of the country, which was awaiting consolida-

tion before use. Work had continued on the lengthening and improvement of Sibu runway, site survey for new interior region Twin Pioneer standard airfields had also been carried out at Bareo and Ba Kelalan, and a private airstrip has been built at Selalang.

More travelling by air

Mr. Milton then said: "The final sign of development must, of course, be the fact that more and more, people and freight, are travelling by air, and more frequent services are being operated to towns throughout the Territories, despite several aircraft mishaps on the ground.

"We of the Directorate of Civil Aviation and our colleagues in the aircraft have no doubt that the most important development of the year has been the implementation of the Borneo Sub-Flight Information Region which covers the airspace over the Borneo Territories and their adjoining China Sea areas to an approximately distance of 150 miles from the coast, up to a vertical limit of 25,000 feet.

"Within this region, a Flight Information Service issuing information regarding weather at aerodromes, or on routes; the state of serviceability of navigational aids, and aerodrome facilities; possible risks of collision with other aircraft; and providing on alerting service for search and rescue purposes, is now available to all aircraft.

"The service is operated from a new unit of the Civil Aviation Directorate at Labuan Airport called a Sub-Flight Information Centre, and its introduction is a most important advancement towards the safety of aircraft in our skies.

"We can therefore look back on a year of achievement before we turn our eyes forward to see what new and greater developments aviation will accomplish in 1960."

"On the other hand it may well be in the public interest to maintain non-profitable air services to certain remote areas — for reasons of development, administration or security.

"There are also advantages to the general public, as well as to the individual passenger, in knowing that there is regular communication for letters, emergency medical supplies and for the sick, which justify a degree of help from the public revenue with basic facilities.

"The Board feels that a fair balance has now been achieved. Passengers pay, by and large, an economic fare for their passages, admittedly at a rather high rate per mile on

some routes.

"The general tax-payer, through the Governments, directly subsidises unremunerative "ulu" routes in Sarawak by guaranteeing a minimum revenue on each flight, and also makes a general contribution by providing the landing grounds free of land fees.

"The result is a possibility of profitable operation, with all the incentives and commercial disciplines for staff which follow from it.

"The present arrangements appear to be a sound basis for future development of improving and, we hope, cheaper services."

FLIGHT SCHEDULE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways this week jointly announced that certain changes will take place in Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways schedules through the Borneo Territories with effect from November 1 as a result of the closure of Brunei airfield to Viscount aircraft to enable runway improvements to be carried out.

These improvements, which are primarily concerned with increasing the bearing strength of the runway to enable its use by heavier aircraft, will take approximately 3½ months to complete.

During this period of closure only DC-3 and Twin Pioneer aircraft of Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways will be able to use the airfield.

To provide air services between Brunei, Sarawak and Singapore, Malayan Airways will route five Viscount flights weekly (daily except Thursdays and Sundays) through Labuan to Jesselton and Borneo Airways will provide connecting flights between Labuan and Brunei and between Brunei and Jesselton.

The existing Malayan Airways DC-3 flight will continue to operate to Brunei on Thursdays. On Tuesdays there will be no air connections from Labuan as it is completely impossible, for maintenance reasons, for Borneo Airways to have an aircraft available but arrangements have been made with the Brunei State Government to provide a launch service between Labuan and Brunei.

Full details of the Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways revised schedules are in the hands of offices of the airlines as well as their appointed travel agents.

IMPROVED SERVICES TO SIBU

1960

The Borneo Airways recently announced that steps were being taken to improve the availability of aircraft passages between Sibu and Kuching.

At present the total number of seats provided weekly between Sibu and Kuching in each direction is 140 plus a limited number of seats on through services. This has prove to be most inadequate and there have been many complaints about difficulties in obtaining passages.

It was originally planned to provide a service with the new Fokker Friendships between Kuching and Sibu on the direct trunk line, but it is now apparent that this will provide no solution whatever for the problems of passengers wishing to travel to and from Sibu. The Friendships can only carry about six passengers daily between Kuching and Sibu in each direction.

The decision has therefore been taken that Borneo Airways should provide all services between Kuching and Sibu with Dakota aircraft. Twelve Dakota services with a total of 348 seats will be provided in each direction each week, considerably more than double the present total. This will enable Borneo Airways to introduce greatly simplified reservation arrangements allowing passengers almost automatic bookings on the service they want.

The Dakotas will connect daily in Kuching with the Friendship Services to and from Singapore. It will be possible to pay day visits to Sibu from Kuching without the need to spend a night there and Sibu businessmen will also be able to fly to Kuching early in the morning and spend a day there before flying on to Singapore.

The needs of passengers wishing to travel from Sibu on a through service to North Borneo will be met by a twice-weekly service to Brunei and Jesselton. If the demand for this service builds up the frequency will probably be increased.

There will be a three-times weekly service by Dakota on the route Sibu, Bintulu, Lutong and the Twin Pioneer aircraft will also continue to operate on this route and to provide connections to Simanggang, Mukah, Belaga, Marudi, Long Akah and Bario. The new services were also introduced on Monday.

The Sibu airport runway has now been strengthened and surfaced, providing Sibu with a good all-weather airfield. While it is regretted that it is not possible to route the Friendships through Sibu as was originally planned, Sibu passengers will be receiving far better facilities and more frequent services than ever before.

FIRST ULU AIR SERVICE STARTING SOON

1960

Long Akah — 'crossroads' of the huge Upper Baram area of the Fourth Division — will be connected by an air service early next month.

The service, which will be run by Borneo Airways with Twin Pioneer aircraft, will operate from Marudi to Long Akah and back twice a month, beginning from Sunday, December 4.

A flight from Marudi to Long Akah will take about 45 minutes compared with a minimum of two days travel by outboard up the Baram River.

The single fare each way is \$35 and the cargo and excess baggage rate is 40 cents a kilogram. A special cargo rate of 30 cents a

kilogram is offered to induce the Baram people to send produce out by air on the Long Akah-Marudi sector only.

This will be the first commercial ulu air service to go into operation in Sarawak. And it will fulfil a big wish of the people of this important but remote area, for as long ago as 1954, Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau, paramount chief of the Kenyahs, urged in Council Negri that an airstrip be built at Long Akah.

An important trading centre, Long Akah lies at the confluence of the Baram and Akah rivers and is about 90 air miles from Miri.

The airstrip was built by the Civil Aviation Department in 1957 at a cost of \$23,000. Hundreds of men and women and children from

the area worked on it.

In place of mechanical equipment, changkols and spades were used to transport tons of earth by wheelbarrows made from beer cases. A long 'railway line', made out of local timber, was also laid for carrying earth fill.

The construction was supervised by Mr John Seal, Operations Officer of the Civil Aviation Department, who paid regular visits to the site from Kuching. Two priests of the Catholic Mission at Long Akah, Fathers W. Michielsen and T.H. Tolboom, provided the on-the-spot supervision of the labour force.

The airstrip has been, up to the present, used only for charter flights, particularly for

the transportation of clonal rubber seedlings.

The new service is in fact a trial one — it was introduced by Borneo Airways at the request of Sarawak Government which has agreed to underwrite any losses over the trial period.

Commenting on this, a Government spokesman said today that if this venture proved successful it would be possible to consider extending the service to Bario, in the Kelabit country, and to other remote areas in the future.

Borneo Airways will appoint an agent at Long Akah after the inaugural commercial flight.

Borneo Airways Records More Progress 1960

Borneo Airways Limited, which is partly owned by the three Borneo governments, carried 46,183 passengers in the year between April 1, 1960 and March 31, 1961 — 24 percent more than in the previous year, according to the Company's annual report issued by the chairman, Mr D.E.M. Fiennes.

During the period under review the Company's aircraft — flew 467,716 miles on scheduled flights (up 7 percent) and 22,428 miles on charter flights (up 26 percent); carried 286 tons of cargo (up 53 percent) and 124 tons of mail (up 63 percent) and earned \$2,349,123 (up 30 percent).

Financial results for the year show a loss of \$75,722 compared with \$174,342 for the previous year. This loss does not include any charge for landing fees remitted by the governments — \$93,532.

Included in the accounts are \$16,533 interest on bank overdraft, \$32,586 for the complete write-off of remaining Rapide spares, and \$135,924 for the hire of two Pioneer aircraft together with spare engines from the governments at a rate which includes an element for interest.

In addition to the loss for the year a sum of about \$67,000 has been charged to the Profit and Loss account in respect of previous years — this sum arises in the main from an adjustment of the value of original Twin Pioneer spares.

Comments the chairman, Mr Fiennes: "The Company is not yet paying its way, but there are prospects that it can and will."

More use of Twin Pioneer

The report says that by increased utilisation of Twin Pioneers, capacity offered was increased by 25 percent over 1959/60. Sixty percent of the increased available load capacity was filled compared with a similar figure (59.8 percent) of the lower capacity offered in 1959/60. On the average, 56 percent of the available passenger seats were filled compared with 52 percent for the previous year.

The Company points out that the increase in carrying on the southern routes has been disappointing, with an increase of only 2.6 percent in revenue on the various sectors between Labuan, Brunei and Kuching. The main increase has been on the northern routes between Labuan, Jesselton, Sandakan and Tawau.

During the year, it states, the last of the Rapides went out of service, and in replacement the Company is buying a Beechcraft Twin Bonanza, which should prove popular for charter work and for operations to airfields where there is no need for large capacity. The Bonanza is a twin-engined, all-metal monoplane, with a cruising speed of 200 m.p.h. and capacity for six passengers.

Commercial Ulu Air Service Inaugurated

Kuching — Borneo Airways inaugurated the first commercial ulu air service in Sarawak on Sunday, December 4, 1960.

The service, from Marudi to Long Akah and back, is being operated by Twin Pioneer aircraft twice a month.



SIS picture shows a crowd of people gathered around the Borneo Airways Twin Pioneer aircraft on arrival at Long Akah airstrip.



SIS picture shows Stephen Wan Ullok being welcomed on arrival at Long Akah.

On board the Twin Pioneer making the inaugural flight was Stephen Wan Ullok, a Kenyah student of St. Joseph's School, Kuching.

Stephen, whose home is at Long San (in the Long Akah area) has just sat for his Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination — the first Kenyah to do so. Now he hopes to enter a university in England — either Oxford or Cambridge.

This is his story of the flight to Long Akah.

It was a cool and pleasant morning on Saturday, December 3, when we left Kuching

Airport in a Borneo Airways Twin Pioneer plane for Long Akah where I am to spend the Christmas vacation.

After two years away from home, the thought of seeing the old familiar surrounding, made my heart beat faster.

Such a happy thought and experience cannot be spoken as falling short of exciting. But I had another good reason for my obvious excitement — that I was going to fly all the way from Kuching to Long Akah.

I don't blame myself for such exultation for I felt that I was taking part in a historic event

— historic as far as communications in the Ulu Baram are concerned.

Hitherto, communications in the Ulu Baram have been only a step or two above the primitive stage. It is true that flights have been arranged before by Borneo Airways and the Government with the Twin Pioneer for the conveyance of clonal seeds to Long Akah but they were on chartered basis.

This inaugural flight of a regular commercial air service to this remote and not too easily accessible ulu area is something which surpasses all the wild dreams of the ulu folk.

No wonder the impact of an improved up-to-date system of communications have given rise to feelings of relief, joy, faith and hope for the future to these ulu folk.

What does this service mean to the ulu people? Undoubtedly, it means a great deal. I can well remember a journey I took nine years ago from Kuching to Long Akah. Then it took well over three weeks, not without hardship and inconvenience that necessarily result from an arduous trip by outboard at one stage and by coastal steamer at another.

But now one can take his breakfast in Kuching, dine and dance in Miri, and breakfast the next day at Long Akah.

And the total number of flying hours would be a little more than four. This fact speaks more than many pages of description.

However, to make many to say that such an enterprise would not be too remunerative unless there is proper coordination of many things and the economic forces that come into play.

To pool economic resources together would be the ultimate aim, but left entirely in the hand of the ulu people who have hardly any sort of advanced commercial skill is to assume too much.

To have economic resources is one thing but to pool them together to achieve a most remunerative end is another. For the dream to come or mature into reality the Government should be an active participant.

This undoubtedly is the case now and this far sightedness has come into fruition by the establishment of a regular commercial air service.

The ulu folk should be shown demonstrably how best they can take the full advantage of the service which is still in the experimental stage.

Now to come back to the trip, it ended with the plane touching down at Lutong airstrip at about 3.15 p.m. on Saturday.

We stayed overnight at Miri and the next morning, December 4, we left for Marudi and after 20 minutes of smooth flying touched down there. There some passengers were added to our number. We arrived Long Akah at 9.35 a.m.

The journey on the whole was most enjoyable and exciting. It was then the first flight in the series of commercial flights to Long Akah. It could not have been more wonderful.

Therefore, I wish to come down to earth on this subject of vital importance and to ask myself the question: What are the prospects of a commercial air service of this nature?

Obviously for any commercial enterprise a sufficient return must be accrued in order that it may thrive.

It is not my role to prophesy for the gift of prediction is not part of my nature. But nevertheless I would venture so far, though reluctantly, sentimental remarks would hardly give one anything more than a sentimental exertion.

FIRST BORNEO AIRWAYS DAKOTA ARRIVES

1962

The first Dakota (DC-3) aircraft, bought from Malayan Airways by Borneo Airways for operation in Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, passed through Kuching on Friday, August 31, to its base at Labuan.

The aircraft, completely overhauled, carried the emblem of the airline — the flags of the three Borneo Territories — on its fuselage.

The DC-3 was piloted by Captain Roy

Nicholson, the Borneo Airways Chief Pilot, and Captain C.K. Russell, the Operations Manager. On board the aircraft were Mr Yee Choy Onn, Deputy Chief Engineer of Borneo Airways and Mr Ku Yung Sheng, an engineer who has just completed his training in Singapore. Both are Miri-born.

Captain Nicholson told pressmen at Kuching Airport that he could not as yet fore-

cast whether Borneo Airways would intro-

duce more DC-3 aircraft as that would largely depend on the demand by the air-travelling public.

He said that the aircraft had been completely overhauled and the seating capacity increased from 28 to 30. The modifications were made to the requirements of the Air Registration Board, said Captain Nicholson, adding there was also an ice-box fitted in the rear of the plane, and that light refreshments would be served during flights.

The DC-3 took off from Kuching on a proving flight to Bintulu enroute to Labuan where all Borneo Airways aircraft are based. It is in addition to the present fleet of Twin Pioneer aircraft now being operated by Borneo Airways.

Proving flight

On Saturday, September 1, the DC-3 left

Labuan on a proving flight to Tawau and Lahad Datu in North Borneo to test the suitability of the airfields there.

The inaugural flight took place on Monday, September 3, when the plane flew from Labuan to Tawau, Lahad Datu, Sandakan and Jesselton.

The Director of Civil Aviation, Mr. R.L. Milton, and three air hostesses — Misses Chee Siew Lim and Florence Tan of Kuching, and Miss Betty Tham of Sibul now on training at Labuan to serve in the aircraft — went on this flight.

Regular flights of Borneo Airways DC-3 began on Thursday, September 6, 1962 calling at Bintulu, Brunei and North Borneo.

On Friday, August 31, the DC-3 carried a large number of spare parts including an engine and a propellor which would be kept in the Airways workshop at Labuan.

BORNEO RELIES MORE ON AIR TRAVEL

The rapid expansion of air travel in Borneo during the last ten years has geared Commercial and Government mode of life and business to rely more upon air travel than ever before.

This was stated this week by the Department of Civil Aviation, British Borneo Territories.

Quoting figures for aircraft movements as well as number of passengers handled, and the weight in tons of mail and freight carried during July this year, the Department said that this was a typical month of the scale of aviation in British Borneo today.

It added: "Ten years ago there were but a score or so of public transport air services a month.

"In July this year, there were 2,257 aircraft movements serving 21 aerodromes in Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei that have regular public air transport services. Just over 18,000 air passengers were handled, and

1962
nearly 234 tons of mail and freight carried by public transport aircraft.

On air traffic control and aerodrome facilities, it was stated that the Department of Civil Aviation had a complex system of air traffic control to deal with aircraft movements on a large scale.

The aerodrome facilities had been improved, or were in the process of being improved to cope with modern aircraft of the turbo-prop class in some cases. There were four aerodromes that the Viscount type of aircraft could operate to, and 11 aerodromes suitable for the DC-3 class of aircraft.

There also existed several other aerodromes in the Interior that were suitable for light aircraft operations, said the Department.

Sarawak figures

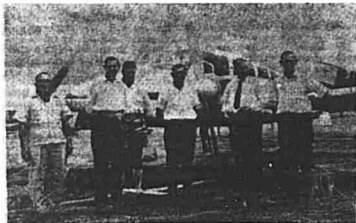
Figures released as far as they relate to Sarawak for the month of July are:

	Aircraft Movements	Passengers Handled (including transit)	Mail & Freight (tons)
Bario	10	17	2.724
Bintulu	264	955	9.024
Kuching	264	3,443	62.683
Lawas	18	58	0.233
Long Akah	—	—	—
Lutong	94	508	3.915

	Aircraft Movements	Passengers Handled (including transit)	Mail & Freight (tons)
Marudi	38	164	3.143
Mukah	18	99	0.400
Sematan	8	37	0.328
Sibu	188	1,949	29.084
Simanggang	38	58	1.091

Aircraft Demonstrated Cessna 'Skyknight'

2/12/1961



Tribune picture show (left), from left, Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau, Mr. C.B. Wilson, Mr. M.J. Hurley, Mr. Herbert C. McWilliams, Mr. Lloyd Thomas and Mr. John Seal standing before the Cessna aircraft before it went on its first demonstration at Kuching Airport.

Four demonstration flights were performed by the new Cessna 'Skyknight' a five-seater turbocharged aircraft, here yesterday.

The 'Skyknight', piloted by Mr. J. Lambert, technical manager of the Anglo-American Corporation in Kuala Lumpur, touched down at the Kuching Airport here yesterday after twenty minutes flying from Sib. Also in the aircraft was Mr Herbert McWilliam, the Regional Manager for the marketing division stretching from the east of San Francisco to Istanbul.

On its first demonstration flight, the aircraft took the Resident of the First Division, Mr. G. Lloyd-Thomas, the Deputy Financial Secretary, Mr. W.C.B. Wilson, Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau, Paramount Chief of the Kenyah, and Mr. M.J. Hurley of the Lands & Survey Department.

Mr. John Seal of the Civil Aviation Department, Mr. B.C. Balbernie of the Agriculture Department, were among the passengers in the second flight.

Mr. McWilliam piloted the aircraft during the demonstration flights.

The first flight, it is learned from one of the passengers, took them over the Tebakang, Tebedu, Mongkus, Terba and Anpungang areas where they were able to see the development of the area and the prospects of building feeder roads to the Agricultural Estension Team area at Anpungang.

Both the Resident and Mr. Wilson commented on the fast steady and comfortable ride in the aircraft.

The second flight took the aircraft to Sematan where it landed at the airfield and took off again after ten minutes. The cruise back was taken along the coast and passengers had a good look of the coconut plantations stretching across the way.

The new Cessna 'Skyknight' is a twin turbocharged aircraft with a maximum cruising speed of 240 miles per hour. Its top speed at 16,000 feet is 265 miles per hour.

The 'Skyknight' has an overall length of 29.5 feet with a wing span of 36 feet, weighs 4,990 lbs with allowance of an excess baggage of 200 lbs.

Considered by the manufacturers — Cessna Aircraft Company at Wichita, Kansas — as "comparatively safe, economical, comfortable", the new aircraft is a useful and swift method of business travel and transport in the United States Australia, New Zealand and even the Far East.

It is a far-ranging, five-seater executive model twin craft with twin turbocharged 260 h.p. Continental fuel-injection engines which make it capable of flying at altitudes of more than 27,000 feet. In fact, it has two of everything, such as two generators, vacuum, pumps, vacuum systems, engine-driven fuel pumps backed by auxiliary electric fuel pumps and completely dual ignition system on both engines.

Commenting further, Mr. Lambert said the Skyknight "is outstanding in short field performance" and "provides incomparable mobility and utility".

The Cessna Skyknight climbs at a rate of 400 feet per minute on one engine when fully loaded and has a single engine service ceiling of 17,300 feet.

The Skyknight is available in various exterior and interior colour schemes "to suit one's taste", said Mr. Lambert who disclosed that Tengku Abdul Rahman owns two of Cessna 310F.

The difference between the Cessna 310F and the Skyknight is the turbocharged engines.

Field Marshal Sarit of Thailand also owns two similar aircraft.

Cessna aircraft has, it is claimed, the biggest sales of light aircraft in the world.

The Anglo-American Corporation in Kuala Lumpur are the sole distributors of Cessna aircraft in the Federation of Malaya, including Singapore and the Borneo Territories.

After an overnight stay here, Mr. McWilliam and Mr. Lambert took off in the aircraft early this morning to return to Kuala Lumpur.

It is understood that the aircraft would be flown over to New Zealand to be handed to a prospective buyer in due course.

MALAYAN AIRWAYS REDUCE VISCOUNT FARES

The Malayan Airways have announced a 10 percent reduction in fare on its Viscount Services between Borneo and Singapore, and within Borneo as from March 19.

Under the new rates passengers making a one-way journey from Jesselton to Singapore will pay \$284 as against the present fare of \$315, and those travelling from Kuching and Brunei will pay \$132 and \$254 respectively.

Flight frequencies are to be increased over the Federation of Malaya and Borneo routes, and Viscount Services between Kuching and Singapore will also be increased to give a total of 12 flights weekly.

More details regarding changes in fares and frequencies can be obtained from the

Company's time-table, available at any travel agent or Malayan Airways Office.

The total number of weekly flights between Singapore and the Federation will be raised to 80, incorporating among other changes an additional six flights per week for its Viscount services between Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

Some adjustment will also be made to departure times. From Mondays to Saturdays there will be daily services known as "8.30 specials" leaving Singapore at 8.30 a.m. from Kuala Lumpur and for on-carriage to Kuantan and Trengganu on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOKKER FRIENDSHIP PLANES TO REPLACE PRESENT FLEET

The Board of Directors of Malayan Airways has selected the Fokker F.27 Friendship Series 200 as the most suitable for the operation of air services over the Company's routes from Singapore to and within the Federation of Malaya, and to and within Borneo.

This was announced this week in the local press in Borneo and Malaya.

It was stated that the Malayan Airways had, for the past two years, been studying the matter of the replacement of part of its DC-3 fleet with faster, pressurized, air-conditioned prop-jet aircraft.

The introduction of this well-proven type

of aircraft, which will operate to time-tables similar to those pertaining to the Company's Viscounts, but covering a greater portion of the route network in the Federation — will, it is felt, prove a big step forward in the history of air communications in the territories which the Company is privileged to serve.

Each Malayan Airways Friendship will be fitted with 40 passenger seats. As it is of high-wing design, passengers will be able to see very much more of the terrain through large windows.

It is hoped to introduce the Friendship Services about the middle of 1963.

Malayan Airways Looking Ahead

Improved Charges

MAL Board Of Directors' Meeting

22/3/1962

Malayan Airways Limited will operate its Fokker Friendship Service from Singapore to and within the Borneo territories in replacement of part of the DC3 service at the same fares as that now operating on the DC3.

The Friendship service will commence about the middle of next year, and it aims to provide fast and comfortable service.

The MAL had previously announced that five Fokker Friendship aircraft, built by Fokker Aircraft Co. of Holland, are powered by twin Rolls Royce Dart Engines and will be equipped with weather radar to enable pilots to avoid storms etc.

It has a cruising speed of 300 mph at an average height of 20,000ft.

Each of the five Friendships purchased by Malayan Airways Limited will be fitted with 40-passenger seats and as it is a high-wing design, passengers will be able to see very much more of the terrain through the large wings.

The Chairman also announced that on 1st April, Malayan Airways would introduce an internationally recognised type of airline ticket.

The present buff domestic type of ticket will be withdrawn from the same date and the new tickets which are now being distributed will be used by all Malayan Airways offices and agents from 1st April.

"The new ticket's cover which has been specially designed is produced in Malayan Airways' own yellow and black colours whilst the actual passenger ticket and baggage check conforms in every way to the International Air Transport Association's requirements," said Dato Loke in his press statement.

"The ticket will be available for all who travel on Malayan Airways services and, additionally in the case of a passenger travelling overseas, where the first part of his travel is by a Malayan Airways flight and the continuing sectors are by the services of other airlines, the new Malayan Airways ticket will still be issued.

"Therefore, Malayan Airways' name will be carried far afield by the ticket which can be used on any airline service throughout the world.

"As far as passengers travelling by BOAC or Qantas from Singapore or Kuala Lumpur are concerned, again the Malayan Airways ticket will be issued by reason of Malayan Airways being representative of these airlines as Central Sales Agents in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

"To cope with the extra accounting procedures necessary for use with these tickets which are produced from high quality paper and have more attractive appearance, 12 members of the Company's Accounts Department have undergone specialist training with Qantas in Sydney," said the Chairman.

Asked if the Company would make an effort to prevent the inconvenience of off loading of newspapers from Singapore to Kuching, the Chairman said the inconvenience would disappear with the increase of flight services by the Viscount and the Fokker.

Asked if there was any possibility of merging Borneo Airways with Malayan Airways, Dato Loke said he saw no possibility at the moment. He added that it took two to make a marriage and that this question had not been raised by Borneo Airways and neither by the Malayan Airways.

Earlier Malayan Airways had announced the reduction of 10% in fare on its Viscount services from Singapore to and within Borneo with effect on March 19.

This was announced in a press conference here yesterday by the Chairman of Malayan Airways, Dato Loke Wan Tho, who was here to preside over a conference of the Board of Directors of the Malayan Airways Limited.

The present fare of DC3 from Singapore to Kuching is \$110, which will not be reduced at the moment in view of the introduction of the Fokker Friendship service which will be operating at no increased fare.

Dato Loke said the choice of the Fokker Friendship aircraft was made on two main reasons: economy and safety.

As at the beginning of 1962, the aircraft already in service have flown approximately 500,000 hours.

Malayan Airways Is 15 Years Today

1st July 1962



Today Malayan Airways is fifteen years old. One and a half decades have slipped by since that memorable day on May 1, 1947, when an Airspeed Consul piloted by Captain E. Woodrow took off from Kalang Airport in Singapore on the first Malayan Airways scheduled flight to Penang.

For Malayan Airways that flight has proved to be the forerunner of an increasing network of services which now covers a total of 8,591 unduplicated route miles. To the peoples of South East Asia it has meant the opening of highways in the sky — highways which have inevitably brought them closer to each other.

The early growth of the Company was not without difficulties. It had to start practically from scratch, for in Malaya at the end of the war in 1945 internal communications were inadequate. There was a large number of airfields and strips built by both the British and the Japanese but many, although of strategic value in wartime, were not suitably located; many had not been kept up to operational standards.

Work on the main airfields in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore was therefore carried out and by early 1947 these had been brought up to the minimum standards required for civil operations and the Company had taken delivery of three Airspeed Consul aircraft which carried a crew of two and five passengers.

Initially Malayan Airways schedules were of a tentative nature, covering a few points between Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. As the population gradually became aware of the advantages to be derived from the revolutionary form of transportation, the services were increased and stretched to cover more and more areas in the domestic as well as international fields. Today they extend from Singapore to the Federation of Malaya, Thailand, Hongkong, the Borneo Territories, Djakarta and Sumatra, utilizing in all a fleet of eight DC-3s, two Viscounts and one Britannia.

In recent years a number of major improvements have been made. Modern air-conditioned offices have and are being set

up in various points in the Federation of Malaya. The number of domestic flights between Borneo, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya have increased in frequency. The Company has introduced its own International Tickets which can be used for travel on practically any airline anywhere in the world. In addition a Malayan Airways Deferred Payment Plan is now available so that anyone who wishes to fly to any part of the world may do so at once and make his payment later by instalments.

This trend towards the provision of better facilities was climaxed in February this year when the Company signed a contract with the Fokker Aircraft Company of Holland for the purchase of five prop-jet F.27 Friendship aircraft. The Friendships will be fully pressurized that air-conditioned to provide the best possible comfort for the public and will no doubt be well received when they start

operating towards the middle of next year.

The progress of Malayan Airways has been quiet but steady. During the fifteen years, the passengers miles flown have increased four-fold to an annual figure of 60,024,682 whilst the number of passengers carried has swelled by over 300% to a total of 203,924 for the period April 1961 to March 1962. Of these passengers approximately 70% is made up of Asians. In the early days over 80% were European. Fifteen years ago, the Company employed a very small number of staff though today the total is 1474 of whom European comprise only 4%.

These figures speak for themselves, but a less tangible though perhaps more important indication of Malayan Airways development is the fact that it has been able to build up a safe, reliable and efficient air transport system for the peoples of South East Asia.

'TURNING POINT FOR BORNEO AIRWAYS'

October 7-13, 1962

This, says the report, is a small sum compared with the losses carried forward from previous years, but combined with other new factors favourable for the future it should be a real turning point.

Borneo Airways, in its annual report for the year ending March 31, 1962, reports a profit of over \$33,000.

The report, presented by the chairman, Mr. D.E.M. Fiennes, says that during the year it was decided to sell Sabah Hotel at Sandakan, and the small book profit on the sale which, combined with the year's turning profit, reduces the Company's losses carried forward to \$810,582.

During the year the three Twin Pioneers of the airline achieved an average utilisation of 1,588 hours for each aircraft and the report comments: "That is creditable on short routes where much time is spent on the ground and there are few opportunities for operation after dark."

Statistics disclose that during the year under review 4,025,790 passenger miles were flown; 385 tons of cargo and 152 tons of mail were carried; and revenue earned totalled \$2,544,521.

The report states that the airline is now discussing with the Sarawak Government the

improvement of Lutong airfield (Miri) to DC-3 standard with a view to introducing the Dakota Service, Sibul - Bintulu - Lutong, during the second half of 1963.

Commenting on the Malayan Airways' decision to introduce Fokker Friendship aircraft on its Borneo routes throughout 1963, replacing the Viscount and DC-3, the report says: "This has given us opportunity to negotiate a revision of the agreement between Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways in ways which will give a more satisfactory and economical pattern of operations."

"In due course, Borneo Airways will operate all the services between Sandakan and Jesselton."

The report goes on: "During the year there have been some questions on the fare structures and this seems an opportunity to explain the general policy that the Company, with Government agreement, tries to follow."

"It is possible to maintain that an air service is a public utility which should be run for the public convenience without the necessity of showing a profit. Others think that no enterprise should be retained unless it is directly profitable. The truth for public airlines probably lies somewhere between those two extremes."

"Though not an infallible guide, the profit and loss account is probably as good an indication of efficiency as any other; and it is right that travellers on regular routes should pay the full cost of the services they use.

The work carried out at Kuching and Sibuan in Sarawak, at Tawau and Lahad Datu in North Borneo, and at Brunei being particularly important in this respect. Air safety, through the provision of Air Traffic Control Services was further developed by the creation of an Airway between Kuching and Singapore, as the first stage of a coastwise Airway which will eventually stretch from Singapore through Kuching, and Labuan to Jesselton and beyond to Manila; and by preparations for the introduction of the Control Zone which was established at Jesselton in January 1963.

"On the other hand it may well be in the public interest to maintain non-profitable air services to certain remote areas — for reasons of development, administration or security."

"There are also advantages to the general public, as well as to the individual passenger, in knowing that there is regular communication for letters, emergency medical supplies and for the sick, which justify a degree of help from the public revenue with basic facilities.

"The Board feels that a fair balance has now been achieved. Passengers pay, by and large, an economic fare for their passages, admittedly at a rather high rate per mile on some routes.

"The general tax-payer, through the Governments, directly subsidises unremunerative "ulu" routes in Sarawak by guaranteeing a minimum revenue on each flight, and also makes a general contribution by providing the landing grounds free of land fees.

"The result is a possibility of profitable operation, with all the incentives and commercial disciplines for staff which follow from it.

"The present arrangements appear to be a sound basis for future development of improving and, we hope, cheaper services."

FLIGHT SCHEDULE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways this week jointly announced that certain changes will take place in Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways schedules through the Borneo Territories with effect from November 1 as a result of the closure of Brunei airfield to Viscount aircraft to enable runway improvements to be carried out.

These improvements, which are primarily concerned with increasing the bearing strength of the runway to enable its use by heavier aircraft, will take approximately 3½ months to complete.

During this period of closure only DC-3 and Twin Pioneer aircraft of Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways will be able to use the airfield.

To provide air services between Brunei, Sarawak and Singapore, Malayan Airways will route five Viscount flights weekly (daily except Thursdays and Sundays) through Labuan to Jesselton and Borneo Airways will provide connecting flights between Labuan and Brunei and between Brunei and Jesselton.

The existing Malayan Airways DC-3 flight will continue to operate to Brunei on Thursdays. On Tuesdays there will be no air connections from Labuan as it is completely impossible, for maintenance reasons, for Borneo Airways to have an aircraft available but arrangements have been made with the Brunei State Government to provide a launch service between Labuan and Brunei.

Full details of the Malayan Airways and Borneo Airways revised schedules are in the hands of offices of the airlines as well as their appointed travel agents.

'Friendship' Gives Demonstration Flight

1963



Fokker F-27 Friendship at the Kuching Airport.



Picture shows Mr. F.D. Jakeway and Mr. B.A. Hepburn embarking the plane.

The Malayan Airways New Fokker F-27 Friendship turbo jet airliner which passed through Kuching during May 1963 on its maiden service flight to the Borneo Territories gave half hour demonstration flight.

Among the 40 guests on the flight at 10.45 am were the Chief Secretary Mr. F.D. Jakeway, the Chief Justice Sir Campbell Wylie, the Financial Secretary, Mr. B.A. Hepburn, and the Chairman of the Kuching Municipal Council Mr. Ong Kee Hui.

During the demonstration of flights the aircraft cruised about 300 mile per hour at an attitude of 10,000 feet.

Powered by two Rolls Royce Dart Engines; the aircraft is equipped with most up to date radio aids, storm warning radar and is also pressurized and air-condition.

Senior Captain P.J. White who piloted the aircraft said that by September there would be altogether five Fokker F-27 Friendships operating between Singapore, Malaya, and British Borneo.

He added that there was hardly any difference between F-27 and the Viscount except that the former was lighter and more economical to run for short distance.

CIVIL AVIATION: COMET JETS COMING THIS YEAR

1963

The next stage of civil aviation development in the Borneo Territories is the coming of Comet Jets of Malayan Airways later in 1963.

The Department of Civil Aviation looks confidently forward to this stage, it is stated in a resume of civil aviation activity in the Borneo Territories for 1962/63.

Mr. R.L. Milton, Director of Civil Aviation, says:

The Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Borneo Territories which comprises the Headquarters Offices located in Jesselton; North Borneo; the Regional Offices at Kuching (Sarawak), Brunei (Brunei State), Labuan Island (North Borneo) and Jesselton (North Borneo) is responsible for the administration and operational control of all Government aerodromes and Meteorological stations, for the regulation of flying and of air safety, for air safety investigation, and the development and co-ordination of all matters connected with Civil Aviation and Meteorology within the Territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

The Department of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services of the Borneo Territories was established in September, 1955 with Mr. R.L. Milton then Assistant Director, Sarawak/Brunei, as the first Director of Civil Aviation Borneo and became the third Department of the Governments of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, to operate on a unified basis.

Prior to that date the Territories of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei were grouped together with Singapore and the Federation of Malaya and formed the Directorate of Civil Aviation Malaya-Borneo Region, a position to which they will in effect return when Civil Aviation becomes a Malaysian Federal Department.

Because of their geographical situation the Borneo Territories are heavily dependent upon air services for contact and communication with each other, and with Singapore and Hong Kong. Of equal importance are the internal air services which serve to link up centres within each territory and without which communication would be very slow or non-existent.

Civil Aviation with Malaysia will become an even more vital link between the participating States, and must play an ever increasing part in the economic development of Malaysia.

The regular and consistent development of Civil Aviation in all its aspects was continued throughout 1962. Air services were improved by the acquisition of new and additional aircraft on both internal and external routes; by a rationalisation of routes between companies; and by continual liaison between Companies and the Department of Civil Aviation on operating schedules.

Very considerable improvements were carried out to aerodrome facilities throughout the Borneo Territories. No less than nine of the 23 aerodromes used by scheduled air transport services underwent runway improvement development, either to enable them to be utilised by larger aircraft than previously, or to ensure their all-weather availability.

Air Navigation and aeradio facilities were improved and expanded in varying ways. New or replacement navigation and location radio beacons were installed at many places. Automatic direction finding equipment was installed at Kuching and Labuan in replacement of outdated manually operated equipment.

A direct, voice-communication channel was set up to permit direct liaison between the air traffic control units of Kuching and Singapore, and the final installations necessary for the completion of the radio teleprinter circuit between Labuan and Singapore which was introduced in January 1963, in replacement of the present previous manual telegraph circuit were carried out.

At the same time that these developments for current aviation were being carried out, the Directorate of Civil Aviation was actively planning for the future aviation requirements of these territories. The speed of aviation development throughout the world has been one of the wonders of the 20th century.

The pace of development in the Borneo Territories whilst perhaps having lagged initially, has in more recent years been no less

startling than in other more widely publicised regions of aviation activity.

It is difficult to remember that in 1949 all that existed in the way of air communications was a once-weekly Malayan Airways Dakota service operating from Singapore to grass aerodromes at Kuching, Labuan, Jesselton and Sandakan, supported by occasional RAF Sunderland flying boat courier services to the same towns.

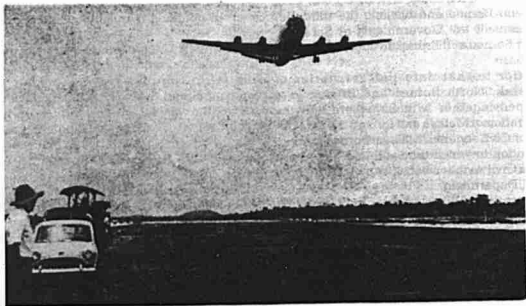
Since that time we have seen the steady progress of increased frequency of Dakota services until a daily service on the route was essential; the further development and replacement of the Dakota by the Turbo-prop Viscount aircraft but still maintaining the daily service frequency and now the replacement of the Viscount by the Fokker F-27; the creation of an extensive and growing internal air communications network operated by Borneo Airways, a national airline which has itself developed by Borneo Airways, a national airline which has itself developed from its early days in 1953 with small De Havilland Rapide aircraft, to today's Scottish Aviation

Twin Pioneer and Dakota aircraft; and last but by no means least the development of external services to Manila and Hong Kong, by Cathay Pacific Airways with now Electra and DC6B aircraft.

Parallel with this has been the territorial development of aerodromes, aerodrome buildings and facilities, air traffic control services, and air safety services to keep pace and indeed as is essential to foreshadow aviation development.

The experiences of these years, the training given and gained and above all the endeavours of all members of the Department of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services, have resulted in the formation of a highly experienced technical Department in which the Borneo Territories can rightly be proud, and which confidently looks forward to the next stage of civil aviation development in the Territories — which must inevitably be, the Comet Jets of Malayan Airways later in 1963, to Kuching; and possibly eventually to Jesselton.

Kuching Airport Can Now Take Large Aircraft



Picture shows the 1,200-foot extension to Kuching runway with a Viscount aircraft overhead.

Kuching now possesses an airport capable of taking large aircraft, such as the Comet, as a result of the near completion of Phase 2 of the Airport development scheme.

The rapid development of Kuching in recent years and the increase both in the numbers and size of aircraft using the airfield has made it necessary to strengthen the old runway, to extend its length and to construct a new parking apron, terminal building and approach road.

Phase 1 of the scheme, which was started at the end of 1959, included an extension of the 4,500-foot long runway by 600 feet, making a total of 5,100 feet. This enabled Viscount aircraft to be introduced for limited operation restricted all up weight.

Phase 2, which has now been largely completed, has involved lengthening the runway by 1,200 feet and raising the bearing strength throughout its entire length.

As a result Viscount aircraft of maximum operational weight of 62,000 lbs. can use the runway for unlimited operation. Larger aircraft, such as the Comet 4 with maximum operational weight of 145,000 lbs. can also use this runway for occasional operation.

The strengthening of the existing 5,100 feet of runway was completed in March this

year. The extension was started in April and was completed this month. The work was carried out by the Public Works Department, First Division Organisation, which made full use of the services of the Central Materials Laboratory Headquarters.

Kuching now has a runway 6,300 feet long with 300 feet of overrun at each end and with safety margins of 175 feet on either side of the runway. The entire work has been carried out in accordance with the most modern techniques and under the strict control of the Central Materials Laboratory.

The only work in connection with Phase 2 which remains to be completed is the construction of part of the new parking apron on the other side of the airfield to the existing parking apron. At present the parking apron is so small that movement of numbers of aircraft through Kuching has to be strictly controlled.

The next phase — Phase 3 — has been included in the 1964-1968 Development Plan. This will include further extension to the new parking apron on the other side of the airfield together with a new terminal building complete with a new access road and car park.

While this phase will greatly improve travel facilities.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPT DID VITAL WORK DURING REVOLT

The part played by the units and staff of the Civil Aviation Department throughout the three Borneo Territories during the recent Brunei revolt was vital to the successful restoration of order.

In describing the role played by the Department, the Director of Civil Aviation in the Borneo Territories, Mr R.L. Milton, said: "A vastly increased traffic density was handled at aerodromes. The safe control and separation of most complex traffic patterns involving normal civil scheduled and military transport shuttle services, operating both between Singapore and Borneo and within points in Borneo, were carried out on a 24-hour basis daily.

"During periods of extremely difficult weather conditions, aerodrome aeradio communications facilities became one of the primary means of communication between and

within the Territories for military and civil government purposes.

"This was only achieved by the Civil Aviation staff's willing performance of exacting duty for periods far in excess of normal working and without regard to lack of sleep and personal comfort.

"Nowhere was this more apparent than at Labuan which bore the burnt of the Royal Air Force and military build up, and much credit is due to the Senior Air Traffic Control Officer at Labuan, Mr T. Paglar, for his practical work in the Labuan/Brunei Approach Control unit and for his general organisation of the air traffic control and aerodrome facilities at Labuan throughout the period.

"Mention must also be made of other air traffic controllers — Mr R. Willson, who was sent from Labuan to Brunei on Saturday, December 8, to assist the limited aerodrome

staff there; Mr J. Yong, for his work in the Labuan/Brunei Approach Control Unit; Mr Ma Chuan Syn, at Lawas aerodrome; and Mr G. Lee and Mr J. Seal (Operations Officer) both of whom sent from Kuching to Miri to carry out duties at Lutong."

Tribute to Anduki staff

Mr Milton went on: "I would also wish to record that right up to the time of the capture of the Anduki aerodrome the control tower staff of Brunei Shell Petroleum Aviation Unit at that aerodrome was in constant com-

munication with Labuan and maintained vital communications link, which was only terminated by its actual seizure.

"It was a matter of regret to all of us that Mr Clifford Joseph, of the Anduki staff, lost his life during the revolt.

"I would also acknowledge that throughout the period of revolt, and long before the necessary Aircraft Commanding Legislation was introduced, both Borneo Airways and Malayan Airways gave every assistance in the cancellation of their normal schedule services and the carrying out of special flights for governmental purposes."

GOVERNOR LINKS SERIAN/SIMANGGANG ROAD — WITH BULLDOZER AND FULFILLS THE RAJAH'S DREAM

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, personally drove a bulldozer to link the Serian/Simanggang Road at the 62nd mile on Wednesday by clearing off about 30 feet of the last remainder sods of earth.

Sir Alexander did this, when, for the first time, he drove along the road from Kuching to Simanggang, headquarters of the Second Division, and back — a total distance of about 240 miles.

In doing this he also fulfilled a dream of the Third Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, in whose reign the first efforts to build the road were begun.

Later he told press and radio representatives who had accompanied him from Kuching on this 14-hours trip, that he was much impressed by the way the road engineers of the Public Works Department had overcome all difficulties in building the 81-mile long road link between Serian and Simanggang.

He thanked the engineers on the site and the thousands of workmen who had helped to make the huge project a success and said: "We have developed the road programme considerably, and we shall strive to build even more roads to open up the country."

The Governor also hoped that the road would be open to the public in a few months' time.

Designed to develop agriculture and forestry

The Serian/Simanggang Road a stretch which, in parts, cuts through some of the most difficult terrain of Sarawak, is designed to help develop agriculture and forestry in areas which have previously been dependent on river and other arduous means of transport.

It will also provide access to the Silantek coal deposits, and greatly improve and develop communications between the First and Second Divisions.

Seventy-seven miles have been completed up to formation level and the balance of four miles is partly completed. Fifteen permanent bridges are under construction and the total cost of the entire road is \$18½ million of which about \$15 million was provided as gift from the British Government under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

The road linking ceremony took place at 12.45 p.m. and Mr J. Lynch, the Colombo Plan earthmoving expert who has been working on the project along with PWD engineers, helped the Governor to operate the Caterpillar D-8 tractor.

The Governor arrived on the site a few minutes earlier from Kuching, accompanied by the Director of Public Works, Mr J.K. Wardzala; the Financial Secretary, Mr B.A.

Hepburn; the Superintendent Engineer of the Project, Mr J.B. Ogden; and the Road Engineer Mechanical Road Construction Unit, Sungei Tenggara, Mr J.M. Lambert.

He was then met by the Acting Resident of the Second Division, Mr R.H. Morris; the Divisional Engineer Second Division, Mr W.B. Warren; and the Resident Engineer, Mechanical Road Construction Unit, Simanggang, Mr J.W. Sweet.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr Wardzala told the press that the Serian/Simanggang Road would be open for restricted traffic in a few months' time.

He added that traffic would still have to travel under permits after the laying of the temporary running surface.

The road would not be open for heavy traffic until all the bridges were completed.

Before reaching Simanggang at 3.40 p.m., Sir Alexander and his party went on a five-mile inspection trip up the new Simanggang/Engkilili Road as far as Sungei Raya.

Chats with workmen

During the journey, to and fro, the Governor stopped to chat with foremen and mandores on the site, recognised old friends and waved back to those who greeted him. He once stopped to admire the scenery at 53¼ mile Bukit Beganan where Bt. Lambir and Bt. Meluji, foothills of the Klingkang Range, provide a picturesque background to the undulating valleys below.

The Governor's tour of inspection actually began at 8.45 a.m. at Serian where he saw the Batang Sadong Bridge under construction.

Old concrete piers, built during the Japanese occupation, are now being renovated to be reused for this bridge, and Mr Ogden, the Superintendent Engineer, said that the bridge would carry only one lane of traffic although provision was being made for an eventual two-lane carriageway.

It was stated that work on this bridge would start in the early part of next year and that it would take about four months to complete.

At the next stop, at Sungei Kerait, the Governor saw one of the completed concrete

abutments and a 62-foot long Universal steel beam. He was told that the beam weighed six tons and that five such beams would be needed for the bridge.

From Sungei Kerait the road began to wind through virgin jungle towards the foothills of the Klingkang Range.

The distant blue hill sops sheathed in the morning mists provided a striking contrasts as the road began to climb through terraced pepper plantations, vegetable and banana gardens and many padi fields.

The road traversed a swamp before reaching Balai Ringin where Sir Alexander saw one of the camps for PWD labourers. During a tour of the inspection of the living quarters he stopped to chat with the women and children, some of whom were known to him before from previous tours.

A few minutes drive from Balai Ringin brought the party to the Ensebang quarry which produces 2,000 tons of crushed stone a month. Here the Governor was introduced to some of the supervisors and the men on duty.

The Sungei Tenggara Camp where the party arrived before reaching the 62nd mile is self-contained and equipped with a workshop.

While touring it, Sir Alexander spoke to another old acquaintance, an old Iban labourer, called Muneng from Kampong Bahru (32nd mile Serian/Simanggang Road).

1,000 people live in two camps

At the Sungei Tenggara workshop, the Governor met the Mechanical Superintendent, Mr A. Cole, and watched fitters and electrical and welding staff at work. Power for the workshop is provided by the camp's own diesel generator.

More than 1,000 people, including wives and dependants, live in the Balai Ringin and Sungei Tenggara Camps alone, and at Sungei Tenggara there is a dispensary, a soil testing laboratory, general office, main store and a small library.

Recreational facilities include a well-lit indoor badminton court, which appeared to be a popular rendezvous, with the younger men, against whom some of the Kuching news man tried their skill.

Sir Alexander also met the dresser-in-charge of the dispensary, a 56-year-old Land Dayak, Mr C.L. Siricord, and Miss Margaret Jupol, the nurse and Midwife-in-charge, also a Land Dayak.

Among others to whom the Governor spoke were, the Chief Clerk of the Main Store, Mr Joseph Tan, his assistant, Mr Kon Chong Min and Mr C.I. Mathews, Office Manager.

On the way to the 62nd mile road head from Sungei Tenggara the Governor made an unscheduled stop at the Japanese coal prospecting camp.

Here the Governor was welcomed by the Camp Superintendent, Mr J. Hayashi, who told him that there were 12 Japanese coal mining engineers and a number of drillers working under him.

When the Governor asked whether the weather did hold up operations, Mr Hayashi replied that it was difficult at times and that it sometimes took 10 days to drill one hole.

An excellent luncheon was provided at the 62nd mile in a specially-erected hut. At this spot crowds of local people had congregated to see the Governor and to watch him perform the ceremony of linking the roads from the Kuching and Simanggang ends.

A tough one-mile trek over the hump of a hill amidst the roar of the tractors followed. Plodding across newly excavated earth, Sir Alexander outstripped everyone to reach the vehicles awaiting to take the party to Simanggang.

On the way to Simanggang, the Governor inspected the road to Engkilili which is now being redesigned from a feeder to a secondary road.

He then drove along this road for nearly five miles as far as Sungei Raya where a temporary timber bridge spans the fast-flowing river.

Eventual link with Saratok

Here Mr Wardzala explained that the distance from Sungei Raya to Engkilili was 13 miles and that the road from Engkilili would eventually run to Betong and thence to Saratok.

It was 3.45 p.m. when the party drove into Simanggang where they had drinks at the Residency. Here the Governor and party met Mrs Morris, wife of the Acting Resident and signed the Visitors' Book before beginning the return journey.

One of the last projects which the Governor saw was the newly-completed Simanggang secondary school which he will declare open next February.

On reaching the Simanggang road head, the Governor spoke briefly to the press men saying that although it was an exhausting day, it was a rewarding one.

Other details of the Serian/Simanggang Road

The formation of the road is 30 feet wide to allow for a two-lane carriageway and five-foot wide grass verges. It is designed for traffic speeds up to 50 miles per hour.

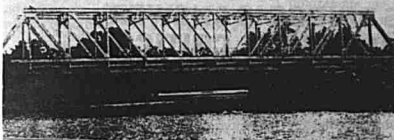
Since it is not expected that the density of traffic will initially be heavy and in order to save as much money as possible for the construction of feeder roads, only one lane, nine feet wide, is being surfaced at present. The full width will be surfaced when the density of traffic increases.

A Mechanical Unit commenced work from the Serian end in 1957, and a second unit was established in Simanggang in 1959, to supplement the work being carried out by the main organisation from Serian. This has helped in speeding up the construction of the project.

Vehicles are only allowed to use the road for 55 miles beyond Serian and for 11 miles from Simanggang. Travelling beyond these points is only permitted in exceptional circumstances and with special authority from the Superintendent Engineer, Public Works Department, Sungei Tenggara, or the Resident Engineer, Public Works Department, Simanggang.

It is hoped that more of the road will be open to general traffic in the future but these restrictions will continue for some time.

BRIDGE OVER THE SUNGEI NYELONG



**INCH
BY
INCH
A BRIDGE
IS
HAULED
OVER
THE
RIVER**

The Sungei Nyelong bridge — 156 tons of structural steelwork — has been launched across the 180-foot wide river to link the road between Sarikei and Binatang.

The steelwork in the bridge was manufactured and designed in Britain and shipped to Sarawak in 370 units, the largest of which was 42 feet in length and weighed $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

Delivery was made by ocean carrier at Tanjong Mani in January of this year and the steelwork was transported to the bridge site by Marine Department vessels.

The steelwork was unloaded on the Binatang bank of the river where an area, 100 feet by 300 feet, had been cleared and levelled so that the 370 units could be set out and prepared for assembly under the supervi-

sion of the Superintendent Engineer, Mechanical Road Construction Unit No. 3 of the Third Public Works Department Divisional Organisation.

The assembly and launching were carried out under the direction of Mr. J.W. Simonds, Erector Superintendent of Messrs Horsley Bridge Limited whose services were provided as part of the agreement for the supply and design of the superstructure.

Erection work was put in hand immediately off loading was completed, and the Public Works Department team, all of whom were locally employed and trained for this job by Mr Simonds, carried out the whole operation by using heavy cranes and other mechanical equipment.

The erection of the bridge, which is 20 feet high, 28 feet wide (overall) and 182 feet long, was carried out on the Binatang site.

After assembly, the steel structure was carried on special steel rollers, set on the river bank and on the concrete abutment on the Binatang side of the river, across the Sungei Nyelong.

The assembly, which required the bolting together of all the pieces of steelwork, was completed in 3½ months by the PWD team.

While the bridge was being assembled on the bank, two temporary timber trestles were erected in the river to carry other rollers to support the bridge during the launching across the river to its final position on massive reinforced concrete abutments.

On May 19, the actual launching of the bridge from the Binatang bank across the river began, using two hauling winches which were securely anchored on the Sarikei side of the river.

Slowly, inch by inch, the bridge was winched on the steel rollers across the 180-foot wide gap with heavy earth-moving equipment providing an anchorage on the Binatang side to permit full control of all

movements at all stages during the five days necessary to complete the operation.

Two-lane carriageway

The bridge will have a two-lane carriageway, each capable of taking a load equivalent to three vehicles of 22 tons each closely spaced, which is the normal Ministry of Transport (UK) standard design loading.

The approaches to the bridge required the construction of a 600-foot earth embankment on the Sarikei side to a height of 12 feet and a cutting on the hill on the Binatang side of approximately 30 feet.

Construction of reinforced concrete decking to provide the two-lane carriageway is in hand and when completed in approximately three months, the bridge will be open to traffic.

Meanwhile the Borneo Amalgamated Transport Company Limited, which at present operates bus services from Sarikei and Binatang, recently purchased five Mercedes Benz 16-seater buses in preparation for the time when through traffic between Sarikei and Binatang is possible.

THIS BRIDGE IS ANSWER TO ANTI-GOVT. CRITICS — SIR ALEXANDER

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in November 1962 held out the Sungei Nyelong Bridge and the roads stretching out from it as an answer to those critics who sought to distort Government's aims and activities.

In declaring open on Thursday the 185-foot long steel bridge, which links the road between Sarikei and Binatang, Sir Alexander said:

"There are, I regret to say, a number of vocal critics in Sarawak who, without themselves having done any good to the country and indeed many of whom are guests having found a comfortable refuge in Sarawak, nevertheless feel free to malign others and to misrepresent Government's actions and intentions.

"This bridge and these roads stretching from it are a sufficient answer and I am sure that all of you in this area can appreciate that Government means what it says when it lays emphasis on rural development."

Earlier in his speech, the Governor said: "This is for me, as I am sure it is for all of you, a very happy occasion as it marks the completion of one stage of our extensive road programme and the beginning of another.

"The completion of one stage, as it effects the final road link between Sarikei and Binatang; the beginning of another because this bridge is the first of its kind to be built in Sarawak and forerunner of many more. It is in fact the longest bridge on the trunk road which, when completed, will link all five Divisions of the country."

He continued: "The other day I was flying up to North Borneo and from the air one can see very clearly the road network taking shape. It is an encouraging and exciting prospect.

"The main road from Kuching, which has reached Engkilili, is already driving northwards in the direction of Saratok. The Sarikei/Binatang Road is reaching south towards Saratok on one side, west towards Julau on the other with an offshoot to Pagan.

"Further on, the Ulu Oya Road marches on towards the Fourth Division, and further on you can see the segments of the road reaching out from Miri and from Limbang.

"From the air, it presents a delicate pattern, ribbons of yellow, brown and reddish soil stretching through the countryside. Or the ground, as you can see for yourselves, it is no delicate matter but a tremendous task of moving millions of tons of earth, driving bulldozers through some of the most difficult terrain in the world for road building, in the heat, in the rain, in mud, through rock, over mountains and across rivers."

Sir Alexander went on to pay tribute to the engineers, the road teams, the technicians and workmen "who work cheerfully in these arduous conditions to make all this possible."

It particular he congratulated all those who had played a part in the construction of the bridge saying: "It is a splendid achievement of technical skill built under the guidance of an expert steel erector, and is proof of what can be achieved by the people of this country."

He continued: "It is significant that two departments have co-operated in its building — the Marine Department was responsible for the unloading of the heavy steelwork and for transporting it here from Tanjong Mani, and the Public Works Department for erecting it on this site; by no means a simple task for either. It is a piece of work of which you can all be proud.

"A bridge, however, is not an end in itself and, while this one is the subject of justifiable pride to those of you who have built it, it is also of tremendous value to those living in this area, helping as it does to open up new country, to encourage economic development

and to facilitate communications and social contacts.

"It is also important to the rest of Sarawak as it is an important link of the road network, which, to a country, is as the arteries and veins are to a human body."

British contribution

Sir Alexander next said: "This bridge is for 85 per cent of its cost, which is some \$401,000, a gift from the people of the United Kingdom. In acknowledging that gift I can say that it will be put to good use by the people of this area.

"I am happy today to be able to say that in addition to the large sums which we have received for our road programme from the United Kingdom, there is a good prospect of receiving assistance from Australia under the Colombo Plan in connection with the bridges which will be needed on the road between Engkilili and Saratok.

"We expect shortly to have a visit from Australian experts to look into this matter in which the Australian Government has already expressed sympathetic interest.

"I like to think that in this way our road programme not only provides visible links between the peoples of Sarawak but also enduring bonds with our many friends outside."

Present at the ceremony was the Director of Public Works, Mr J.K. Wardzala, who, in a brief welcoming, speech expressed gratitude to the Governor for taking time to see the progress being made in connection with the road construction project in the Lower Rejang area and also thanked the PWD staff for their hard work.

Before cutting the ribbon across the beflagged bridge at the Sarikei end, the Governor expressed the hope that it would help to bring increasing benefits and prosperity to the District.

He then walked across the bridge with the District Officer and local personalities to the Binatang end where he was welcomed by the District Officer and his party. A small reception was then held.

After the ceremony, the Governor and Mr. Wardzala returned to Sibu and flew back to Kuching.

New Light For Many

17/11/1962

Foundation Stone For Blind Centre Laid

Kuching, Friday — The progress made by the Sarawak Society for the Blind from the time of its inauguration in December, 1960 to the present day that illustrated the splendid start which augured well for the institution, was emphasised by the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, when he laid the foundation stone of the Sarawak Centre for the Blind.

The ceremony, simple but impressive, was held at the site at Ridgeway, Ong Tiang Swee Road, in the presence of a large number of guests.

"It is rather less than two years ago — on the 12th December, 1960, to be precise — when we met not far from here in the Brooke Hall to inaugurate the Society for the Blind. We then recognised the good work for the blind which had been undertaken in past years by the Red Cross, the Salvation Army and the Social Welfare Council among their other manifold activities," Sir Alexander said.

"Public spirited people had, however, become increasingly aware of the size of the problem and of the deprivation and misery which blindness caused and of the great advances in preventive, remedial and training techniques which, while they might not eliminate blindness, could help to alleviate the lot of the blind and prevent its occurrence in a high proportion of the cases.

"I think it true to say that the national conscience of Sarawak was pricked and that a feeling of responsibility towards our less fortunate brethren has grown to the extent that a firm resolution has emerged to tackle blindness however and wherever it occurs.

"In this, Sarawak acted in concert with the rest of the civilised world, as, coincidentally, the World Health Organisation chose this year for the inauguration of a world-wide campaign designed to focus attention on the urgent task of preventing blindness.

TRAGIC FACT

This campaign, while raising great hope for the future, has brought to light the tragic fact that of the three million blind people in the British Commonwealth of Nations no less

than two million could have had their sight saved by prompt action, had the facilities and funds been available.

"This at once shows not only the measure of the task but also the need for continuing and expanding endeavour in Sarawak. There are records of some 2,000 blind persons in this country, and no doubt others whose names are not recorded.

"The great majority, in the nature of things, live in rural areas where blindness is an even greater handicap than in the towns. And so it has been the endeavour of the Society in conjunction with the Medical Department to focus attention in rural areas on the need for prompt first aid treatment of eye infections.

"The history of campaigns against disease shows that when an all out effort has been made it usually succeeds in a relatively short time. This we have seen to be so with malaria; it can also be so with blindness.

"But blindness cannot be prevented in every case nor can sight be restored to those already incurably blind. And so, the need has arisen to provide a training centre where the blind can be taught a trade or occupation suitable to their way of life.

TRAINING FACILITIES

"It is for that reason that the Sarawak Centre for the Blind is being founded today. To provide training facilities for every blind person would take many years of sustained effort, and not every blind person is receptive to training. And so it is for the younger generation that this Centre will be especially useful, and particularly for those of rural origin.

"In planning this Centre we have been fortunate in drawing on the experience of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, and in particular in having with us the Senior Overseas Executives of that Society, Mr and Mrs Babonau of whose work in establishing and supervising rural training centres in Nigeria and India we have learned both by repute and from the films shown by the Blind Society over the last eighteen months.

"I am sure that they will find in Sarawak a ready friendliness and response which will help and encourage them in laying the foundations of blind training. For today, we are not merely laying a physical foundation stone but a spiritual one as well, pledging ourselves to continue effort, greater sacrifice and practical participation in this great work.

"When I addressed you at the inaugural meeting in December, 1960, I gave you five precepts — Join the Society; Give sacrificially; Participate actively in the Society's meetings; Offer such help and facilities as you can to the Society and to blind persons, Spread knowledge of blindness, its causes and prevention in your home, your school, your church, your local council.

"All these things and more have been done — membership has increased from 75 to 424 members — new branches have been formed at Sibu and Miri — no less than \$126,200 has been contributed — many cases of potential blindness have been prevented.

ONLY A START

"This is a splendid start but it is only a start. I am confident that this Centre and the presence of Mr and Mrs Babonau amongst us, will not only focus attention on this rewarding work but also attract even wider interest and support throughout the country.

"I am sure that in the minds of us all today will be the memory of one who gave everything, including his life, in the struggle to prevent blindness. Dr Edwin Wallace was that man — a man more than any other in Sarawak, who inspired the formation of the Society which has made it possible to plan the construction of this building.

"In his memory, the Children's Block of this Centre will be named 'The Wallace Block.' I am sure he could have wished for no better memorial. Let it remind us, and those who come after us, of his sacrifice so that we and they may take our full share in carrying on the work to which he gave so much.

"It is now my privilege to lay the foundation stone of the Sarawak Centre for the Blind with the prayer that God will prosper the work to be undertaken here.

In the course of his address, Sir Alexander also mentioned a letter which he had received from Mr John Wilson, Director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, London, conveying his as well as the Society's

congratulations and best wishes on this occasion. The letter said that the growth of this work here had been followed with keen interest, and the enthusiasm and skill which had gone into the planning of this programme had left a deep impression. Mr Wilson concluded by saying that he looked very much forward to visiting the Centre himself when he would be in this region next May.

Sir Alexander, who was accompanied by Lady Waddell, was met on arrival by the President of the Society, Mr William Tan.

In inviting the Governor to address the gathering, Mr Tan described the occasion as 'the laying of the roots of these buildings which in the course of our history, will give a life to those who cannot see.

'In February this year, Lady Waddell the Patron of the Society, opened the fund-raising campaign to raise funds for the construction of the Sarawak Centre for the Blind. The response from the public has been much greater than anticipated, and perhaps our theme — that we will not go to the public for funds without having something good to offer — may be partially responsible," Mr Tan said.

"It has been the public's confidence in our aims and objectives that has given us the enthusiasm and assurance to go to the public so often.

"Before our Honorary Architect Mr Robert Hardie drew up the final plans, the Society made close consultation with the Malayan Association for the Blind and the plans were sent to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind in London.

"We are deeply indebted to the skill and energy of Mr Hardie in being able to produce the plans for this Centre in so short a time and as a voluntary project.

"The funds that have made it possible to construct this Centre have come from all over Sarawak and from all sorts of activities. A tremendous lot of work has gone into the fund-raising campaign in the spare time of a lot of people.

"I am not going to single them out — it is the last thing they would want. Although we can afford to put up these buildings there is no time or room for complacency. Fighting blindness, and teaching the blind to take their place as useful citizens amongst us is always going to require funds.

JUST ENOUGH

"We just above have enough money to put up the buildings, but the Centre requires essential furniture and more land requires levelling and clearing and the campaign to prevent blindness must go on. We have gone to the public a lot during the past few months so we are going to keep quiet for the rest of the year!!

"In any case, we have plenty of work to get on with. We have received great help and encouragement from the Sarawak Social Welfare Council, and I hope Dr. Sockalingam is listening when I say we hope to lean heavily on his Council in the future.

"As our Society becomes more mature, so we are able to get into contact with more blind persons throughout the Country. There is no need for me to say how much we look forward to a large number of the blind being our guests here to learn horticulture, how to make mats, furniture, fishing nets and other useful trades and how to cook.

"In fact, to put them on their feet and make them feel independent. We plan to be able to

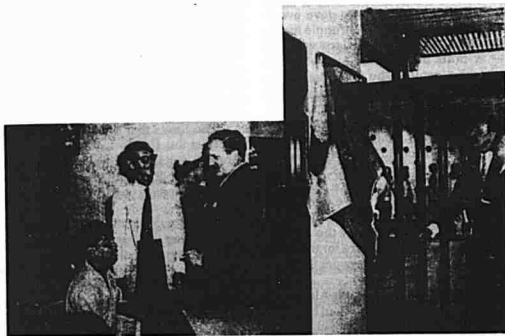
help blind children under a special scheme. We are going to rely a great deal in all this on Mr & Mrs Babonau from the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, who I now have great pleasure in welcoming to Sarawak. They have had a lot of experience in blind welfare matters in underdeveloped countries and we shall learn much from them.

"Mr Babonau knows what a blind man thinks about life and how he views life. During the last war he became practically blind in an accident, and what little sight he had left he often said was more of a nuisance than a help. Modern progress in eye surgery made it possible for him to have an operation on his eyes last year, and he can now see a little.

"It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Blind, to ask His Excellency the Governor to address us."

After the ceremony, Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell, accompanied by Mr Tan and Mr R. Hardie the Architect and the Building Contractor, Mr Chu Chi Toh of Sarawak Enterprises, walked from the dais to the northeast corner of the buildings where a blind girl presented Lady Waddell with a bouquet.

GOVERNOR OPENS TRAINING CENTRE FOR BLIND



Sir Alexander unveiling the Commemorative plaque (right) while Mr William Tan, President of the Society for the Blind, looks on. Left: Sir Alexander meeting the trainees.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, stressed the importance of voluntary activities when he declared open the Training Centre for the Blind in Kuching on Friday, August 16, 1963.

He expressed the hope that the new Government and the new State would continue to place the highest importance on human values and said: "It has always been the mark of a thriving healthy society to develop spontaneously voluntary activities, and strange as it may seem the more efficient a Government is and the more widespread its services, the greater the urge of the citizen to add to the sum of human welfare by voluntary effort. And above all voluntary work shows the love of man for his fellows without which there can be no real happiness and little progress."

The Centre, estimated to cost \$130,000, will accommodate 40 trainees and five staff. Present at the opening ceremony were Ministers including the Chief Ministers, Mr S.K. Ningkan, and heads of Government departments.

Touching on the need for more people to take part in "the battle against blindness", Sir Alexander said that the Society for the Blind had nearly 500 members but he was sure that there were 50,000 people who cared. Would they not then come forward and give a hand? he asked.

He went on: "It would be easy to think now that this Centre is completed, courses being run, money raised, that our task is done and that with an easy conscience we can let it carry on. But that must not be; this is only the beginning of the battle against blindness, a battle which will be long and strenuous and which will not be won until many more people take part in it."

Continuing, Sir Alexander said that the year had shown more than at any other time the spirit, energy, determination and goodwill which adversity could evoke. The response to the call for help for the flood victims had been "quite staggering" — in cash, food, clothing and in human effort.

He said: "Blindness is not so sudden or spectacular but it does cause more lasting and less easily relieved distress and it calls for constant efforts. Can we not then, particularly

at this time, make our contribution in spirit to the new State by pledging further effort to relieve distress wherever it may be found and to help others to take part in this great new enterprise."

Referring to the report of Mr Wilson, the Director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind on his visit in May, Sir Alexander remarked: "Everyone who listened to Mr Wilson must have been deeply impressed by his sensitive and sincere analysis of our problems and his faith in victory over blindness which he has himself achieved."

"One of his main recommendations was that blind children should as far as practicable be brought up and educated with sighted children. I am happy to say that an immediate start is being made on this suggestion."

"The Methodist Mission at Kapit in conjunction with the Education Department and the Society plans to open an annexe for blind children at its primary school at Kapit so that blind children can be integrated into classes with sighted children."

"This is due to start in April next year — important in itself this project will I hope change all our ingrained attitudes to the blind and their own attitudes to life."

"No longer separated or cut off or different, blind children will be able to compete and enjoy the comradeship of education and school life. But it is up to the community to see that jobs are provided to suit their skills and talents. In this we must not fail."

Asian Plan commended

Sir Alexander then referred to the Asian Conference on Work for the Blind held in Kuala Lumpur, also in May.

He said that it had produced an Asian Plan for the Blind, the main objects of which were to increase the number of school places for the blind, increase rural training facilities and to train the blind for industrial work on a regional basis.

He added: "The important thing is that we are all in this together I commend this Plan to your study as an example of the achievements of humanity, the victory of the spirit, a shining light in a trouble world."

"A final thought — Mr Wilson suggested to me that we might find a name for this Centre other than its 'official' title, to express the feeling of hope and life. My own suggestion is Rumah Bintang but I am sure better linguists than I can improve on that."

The Governor concluded by congratulating all who had worked to make the project possible and in particular thanked Mr Robert Hardy who had voluntarily designed and supervised the building.

Speech of welcome

Welcoming those present, Mr William Tan, president of the Sarawak Society for the Blind, said that the Training Centre was the

result of the voluntary efforts in their spare time of several Government officers in addition to Sarawakians, and added: "How pleasant it is to see in this fast developing country that there are people who think of others before themselves."

"The blind do not want to require our charity. They only want the means where they can receive specialist training so that they can return to their homes and be able to take part in community life as ordinary people who can stand on their own feet."

He concluded: "We plan to be able to do that very thing. We cannot perform miracles but we can provide the facilities that will lead the blind to a new life."

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW KUCHING SWIMMING POOL

18th May, 1963

The new Kuching swimming pool was but one indication of how Sarawak had kept up with the times and indeed forged ahead, said Sir Alexander Waddell, Governor of Sarawak, when he declared open the pool on Saturday.

Designed and built in accordance with Olympic standards at the Jubilee Recreation Ground, Padungan Road, the pool was handed over by the Public Works Department to the Kuching Municipal Council the previous day.

Present at the function were Government officials, members of the Council Negri and Kuching Municipal Council, and representatives of community associations, sports bodies and youth clubs.

Referring to the term "Olympic standards" Sir Anthony remarked: "Elsewhere in this part of the world there has been an unhappy contretemps over sport and a departure from the Olympic ideal and I daresay some persons outside would, if they had the chance refer to the pool as being of 'new emergent forces' size." (A phrase coined by Indonesia to describe the new international games which it is proposing to hold following its expulsion by the International Olympic Council).

'Compartmentation of sport'

He added: "This political compartmentation of sport is as wholly deplorable as it is unfair to the young who want to compete with the best of the world whatever their race or politics."

Sir Alexander went on to say that the world would be a far better place if instead of politicians trying to control sport, they were inspired by the ideals of sport and the Olympics.

He observed: "However, here in Sarawak, we are not afraid of competition, and while our athletes may not always win they will continue to have a good try."

Continuing Sir Alexander said that in recent years more and better facilities had been introduced. Standards had risen fast, skill had advanced and enthusiasm prevailed.

He added: "In all this constructive and healthy activity one can discern the wisdom of our City Fathers, the devoted service of public spirited persons who give so much of their time to organising and coaching, and if I may modestly so claim, the practical encouragement of Government and its departments."

"There are some earnest seekers after strange truths in this country who would count this all frivolity and whose only use for sport is as a means to very dubious ends. What a joyless travesty of life that is."

"To hark back to the Olympics, the glory that was Greece was founded and flourished on the purest form of politics, on the highest forms of the arts and on the excellence of sport. These are inter-related and produced an incomparable civilization."

Sir Alexander said that the swimming pool was not a resort for the idle or a lido for the languorous, though many would find relaxation and pleasure there.

He added: "It is a place for active healthy recreation where it is possible not only to develop aquatic skills, which are of obvious use in Sarawak, but also to refresh the mind and body amid the increasing stresses and strains of modern life.

"For the young it is, of course, important and I trust that the schools and youth organisations will not leave it to chance, but will take practical steps to ensure that their pupils or members derive full benefit from this amenity.

"I am sure that the sports associations and other organisations, the police, the services, the Jaycees will all rally round to give any help needed to make this a live-centre of healthy instruction and recreation."

Sir Alexander ended by saying that one should not consider that the pool was for the young only. The middle aged, and indeed the elderly, and all those beyond participation in the more gruelling sports could also find great pleasure there.

Mr Tan Kui Choon hands over the pool

Welcoming those present, Mr Tan Kui Choon, chairman of the Kuching Swimming Pool and Sports Fund Committee, said that he had been asked to formally hand over the pool on behalf of all those who had subscribed towards the project to the Kuching Municipal Council.

Thanking the Director of Public Works and his staff "for the very fine and up-to-date pool that we see before us", Mr Tan said that thanks were also due to the contractors who had done all they could to comply with the high standard set by the Public Works Department in that project.

Describing it as "a dream come true", Mr Tan added: "First it existed in the mind of His Excellency who was interested in finding ways and means of improving existing amenities and providing new facilities for outdoor sports which was considered to be essential for the welfare of young people.

"This dream was shared by others, especially the Sarawak Government and the Kuching Municipal Council, who have done so much to make this dream come true.

"This dream was told to others — to parents of children young people and all who live in this town. Today, we have come here to witness the thrilling moment when the dream becomes a reality."

Mr Tan finally said that with the facilities now provided it should be possible before long for Sarawak to participate in competitive

swimming, and for an organisation to be formed by swimming enthusiasts which could affiliate with the Sarawak Sports and Olympic Committee to compete in international games as part of the national team of Sarawak.

Inviting the Governor to declare open the swimming pool, Mr Ong Kee Hui, the president of the Kuching Municipal Council, said that the swimming pool was part of a programme of development of sports facilities in the form of playgrounds, sports fields and other recreation facilities which the present Council was anxious to carry out during its tenure of office.

He added: "What you see before you is only part of the full project for the swimming pool. On the other side, there should also be a children's pool, provision for permanent administrative building, facilities for canteen and restaurant, together with grandstand and parking facilities."

Mr Ong went on to say that to the swimming pool project, and an additional sports ground, the Sarawak Government had, from funds available through Colonial Department and Welfare, made an outright grant of \$100,000, plus a matching contribution of a dollar for a dollar amounting to \$131,000.

Cost of construction, \$470,000

The public of Kuching, through the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce and the Kuching Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and the Fund Raising Committee, had subscribed a total of \$131,000.

The actual costs of construction of the pool was approximately \$470,000, exclusive of cost of land and design and supervision fees of the pool, which was rendered free by the Public Works Department.

He then thanked on behalf of the KMC and the citizens of Kuching, Government and all those who had contributed so generously towards the project.

Said Mr Ong: "The swimming pool will fill a long-felt need for the citizens of this town. We are some 20 miles from the sea with no road access to it, and although we have the Sarawak River and a few creeks and ponds here and there for the more adventurous young people of this town to learn to swim, apart from the small swimming pool of the Sarawak Club, there is really no suitable place where the people of this town can indulge in this very useful and healthy form of recreation.

"Although the Batang Lupar District Council had beaten us to it by opening their pool in Simangganq before we finished this

one, this is in fact the first full-sized pool in Sarawak and we are justly proud that we have here in Kuching this really magnificent pool."

Pointing out that the site on which the pool was constructed was a difficult one and called for a good deal of skilful design and construction, Mr Ong associated himself with what Mr Tan had said in paying tribute to the Director of Public Works and his staff.

He ended by saying that the Director himself took a keen, personal interest in the project and the result was most gratifying.

Pool Facts and Figures

- The pool has a diving pit, 59 feet by 42 feet by 12 feet 6 inches deep with the usual three-stage diving boards to Olympic heights.
- The diving pit is constructed in reinforced concrete bedded on rock, and both this and the main pool are tiled on all surfaces.
- The depth of the water in the pool is 3 feet 6 inches at the shallow end, and 7 feet at the deep end, and the diving stages are two by one metre spring boards, three metre and five metre fixed diving platforms.
- A range of dressing rooms and toilet facilities,

along with ample sitting and sun-bathing terraces, complete the building complex.

- The floor of the main pool is of beam and slab construction, supported at the side adjacent to the main road on mass concrete foundations, and on the race course side on steel box piles driven onto the rock below.
- The water in the pool is fully treated by a purification plant which is installed in adjacent outbuildings. The purification system is novel in that the four main filters work on the upward flow principle in keeping with the latest filtration techniques for swimming pools.
- Sterilization of the water and the prevention of algae growth will be maintained by chemical processes harmless to swimmers.
- The filtration plant will filter all of the 570,000 gallons of water in the pool every eight hours, and to do this the water in the pool will be kept circulating by electrically driven pumps.
- All of the construction works were carried out at a cost of \$472,000 and the contractor for the work was Messrs Wei Tah Construction (Borneo) Ltd., Kuching.



SARAWAK SHELL'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN MIRI

GOVERNOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO COMPANY

On 22nd December, 1960, Sarawak Shell Oilfields Limited celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the completion of Miri Well No. 1 which is still producing oil.

To mark the occasion, the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, opened a new Shell Office in Lutong before a crowd of several hundred guests of the Company.

In his opening speech Sir Alexander paid tribute to the activities of the Company and its Management. He wished "Joe Shell" many happy returns of the day and said that he was acknowledged to be a good citizen.

Thanking Mr M.P. Linton, Managing Director of the Company, for his kind welcome Sir Alexander said that it gave him particular pleasure to come to Miri to celebrate the foundation of Sarawak Shell and the very beginnings of Miri.

Said Sir Alexander: "One of the most effective advertisements I have known and one which gave a great deal of pleasure — and perhaps still does although I have not seen it in recent years — portrayed one of a number of characters with uniformly elongated necks, expressing in a literally two faced manner surprise at, and admiration for, the performance and acceleration of a particular brand of motor spirit, with the caption 'That's Shell, that was.'

"That was Shell, this is"

But while the performance and acceleration of Shell still command our admiration — (in no two faced posture I may add) — I feel that the caption as it relates to Sarawak Shell needs some revision as the Company is not a transient flash but a permanent institution, whose motto could well be 'That was Shell' this is'. It is a very happy and advantageous circumstance that Sarawak Shell, after fifty years on this spot is, like that other purveyors of beneficial liquid, Johnnie Walker, 'still going strong'. I bring with me and offer you now the sincere congratulations and good wishes of the Government of Sarawak on this your golden jubilee.

The Resident in 1910 stationed in Marudi

"The Resident who was then in splendid isolation at Claudetown, as Marudi was then known, wrote in his annual report for 1910 that 'the chief event of the year has been the starting of drilling operations by the Anglo-Saxon Company at Miri. Drilling operations started at Well No. 1 on August 10th and during December the most satisfactory results were achieved, a large flow of oil amounting to 20 tons daily being struck.

"It is sincerely to be trusted' the Resident continued 'that this venture will turn out to be a success and certainly appearances seem to point to such'. This shows the qualities of understatement combined with prescience for which Residents are rightly notable.

"These activities are not always as well known as they should be largely because of the Company's desire to do good, if not by stealth, at least without self advertisement. In addition to giving substantial grants for the construction of school buildings the Company subsidises schools, and awards bursaries — not restricted to children of employees — to many children whose home are far from schools, and who would not otherwise be able to enjoy the benefits of education. It also awards bursaries for Higher School Certificate studies and scholarships for higher education.

Imagination linked to enterprise

"The distinguished Shell lectures over Radio Sarawak, the active support of, and assistance to the Sarawak Museum, co-operation with the Geological Department in many ways and in Dr Liecti's authoritative study of geology in Borneo all show imagination linked to enterprise and practical assistance.

Reputation for fair dealing

"Over the past fifty years the Company has done very much more than build up a

highly efficient organisation which extracts crude oil from the unpredictable earth, refines it and despatches it to the various parts of the world. It has established a reputation for fair dealing, co-operation and ever helpful participation in the affairs of the country.

"A significant demonstration of the Company's faith in the future of Sarawak is the construction of the building to be opened today which has every appearance of permanence and will I trust be a suitable place in which to celebrate the centenary in due course.

"An even more significant demonstration of the Company's constructive goodwill is the announcement you, Sir, have just made, which will be warmly welcomed, of the gift of furniture to the newly founded District Council, and of your plan to prepare a sports arena for the people of Miri District. These are no mere gestures but spring from a genuine desire, shown abundantly over the years, to assist in the development of local institutions and to promote local well being.

Shell's interest in educational, cultural and social welfare matters

"Apart from the direct benefit the country derives from the operations of the Company — and the countenance of the Financial Secretary who is here today reveals as much satisfaction as a Financial Secretary is ever likely to permit himself — and apart from consequences of oil extraction and refining which have been responsible for transforming Miri from a deserted coast line fifty years ago into a progressive modern township, the Company has been notable for its interest in promoting educational, cultural and social welfare throughout the country.

"So also in participation in the Miri Community Hall, the provision of clubs, recreational and sporting facilities, the support of regattas, the supply of longhouse libraries, the typically generous arrangements for the transfer of the hospital to Government and past services in the medical field all shown a deep and genuine desire to help the community.

"In addition to all this and much more, the Company has always as its first objective set the highest standards in its relationship with its employees and had the highest regard for their welfare.

"You have mentioned the cordiality and understanding existing between the Company and Government. May I reciprocate these sentiments and add that when both parties hold the interests of Sarawak first and foremost in their hearts all problems can be tackled with the certainty of a harmonious and constructive solution.

You can be sure of Shell

"In wishing Joe Shell which I understand is the affectionate misnomer of the Company many happy returns of the day we are glad to acknowledge him as a good citizen on whom fifty years sit lightly and who sets off on his next half century with hope and confidence. As the other caption goes 'you can be sure of Shell'.

"May I wish you all a very happy Christmas and all good fortune in the coming year."

In welcoming the Governor, Mr Linton said: "First of all, your Excellency, I wish to offer to you our thanks, and to express to you our appreciation for your visit here on this occasion. I am entitled to speak only on behalf of the Company but I am quite sure that I am expressing the view of all those gathered here, and indeed of all who live in Miri and Lutong. We are very grateful to you, Sir.

Miri in 1910

"In the last few days I have tried to imagine something of what it was like in Miri on December 22nd, 1910, Not so much what the place looked like, we have some photographs of those days; we still have the memories of some of those who knew it soon after many of us know from personal experience the early stages of some development or other on these coasts.

"No, not the scene, but the thoughts of the people who were concerned when Well Miri No. 1 first produced oil — that is what interests me.

"No doubt there was elation in the minds of those who directed the project; the geologist who located the well, the drillers who used their strange art of cable tooling, will its queer jargon of bull wheels and calf wheels, samson, and headache — posts, walking beams and spud lines.

"The drilling crews and others employed on the site may well have thought that the not

very impressive flow of brown stuff was hardly worth all the effort; that their own methods of handshafts were less work and just as good.

The discovery in terms of development

"But there must have been someone, Dr Erb perhaps, who started thinking what the discovery might mean in terms of development, administration, economics, politics. From the beginning they had got along with as few people as possible because of the difficulty of maintaining them on site, even getting them enough food.

"Now a great expansion would come; facilities would be needed — not only food; houses, water, medical provision certainly; electricity possibly; cars and trucks would not be in his mind, rather horses and stables, but ships and boats and schools and shops, mosques and churches, a thousand things would come in time.

"In the event they came and came fairly swiftly. Industrial development was something new to Sarawak. The Company of those days had perforce to set up, man and operate a world of its own; it was almost a state within a state. But not even in those, now rather remote days, did the Company want to be in that position.

Integrating Company facilities with interests of Government and public

"After the second World War, both Government and Company had all they could do to revive the country and the industry. But gradually the most immediate problems were dealt with and of late years a policy of integrating the facilities of the Company with those of Government and of the community in general has been followed.

"Just this year the hospital which had for long been operated by the Company with financial assistance from Government became the Government's property. Only very recently the Company was happy to co-operate with Government so that its buildings in Miri should become liable to rates and thus enable our employees and others living in our houses to vote in the District Council elections.

"Sarawak Shell still produces electricity but it is sold to SESCO for the public; it has a

water purifying plant but it sells the products to the Miri Water Authority; the important part of its roads are about to become the Government's roads.

"The process continues from day to day; as you know, Sir, we are now working with your officers on a scheme whereby a major part of the land in the Miri area, now reserved for the Company's operations, will be surrendered to Government for the use of the people.

Offer of Council furniture and a sports ground to mark the occasion.

"This Company would like to mark the combined occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of oil in Miri, and of the election of the Council. Accordingly it gives me great pleasure to offer to present to the Council a table and a set of chairs for the Meeting Chamber. In the nature of things such as a table and chairs can only be of use to a small minority, however distinguished. We would also like to do something for more people and I am happy to announce that we intend to clear, grade and turf the area known as the Old Casing Yard in Miri so that, with the co-operation of Government and the Miri District Council, which we hope they will accept, so that it can become the District's own, incipient Sports Centre.

Looking to the future

"Before I finish, Sir, I must touch on the future. As Your Excellency knows, Sarawak Shell still continues, after 50 years, to search for oil in Sarawak and its waters. We are not so optimistic as we were some years ago but in Your Excellency we have a new Governor, in Miri we have a new Council, in Lutong we have a new office and in asking Your Excellency to be kind enough to declare it open, I express the hope that all these new things will bring us new luck, good luck."

The modern industrialist in a developing state

"These developments represent what, in our view, should be the part of a modern industrialist in a developing state such as Sarawak. He should not look for special privilege from the State and where it has existed he should strive to break it down. He

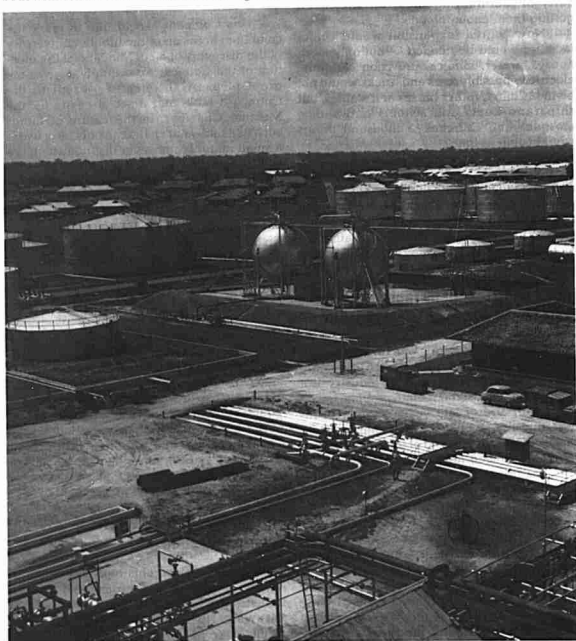
should do all he can to become a part of the community, integral with it; assisting in its development but not attempting to control its course. Sarawak Shell have been working to that end for years and is proud to be part of Sarawak.

Tribute to Government

"I cannot leave that subject without the mention, Sir, of your officers. In all these changes there has been the need for much discussion and negotiation with Government; both with central Government in Kuching and

with Government here in the Fourth Division. Always we have met with unvarying courtesy, ability, knowledge, understanding of the problems to be solved. We are very grateful, Your Excellency, to all with whom we have dealt in these matters.

"Perhaps, Sir, you will permit me for a moment to revert to the recent elections. Miri has now for the first time an elected Council and I am happy to see many of the new Councillors here. In the name of Sarawak Shell I welcome them and wish them every success in the discharge of their office.



A section of Lutong Refinery Plant area as seen in 1957.

Another Landmark In Kuching First Supermarket

16/12/1960

Kuching's first supermarket.

'Plan To Offer Everything The Housewife Needs'



The self-service system of marketing is not entirely new to Sarawak for a supermarket has for some time been operating but in Sibu, which has supplied the 'brains and capital' — the well-known Ting family — for the Kuching project.

The Kuching supermarket is housed in a new, attractively-designed two-storey building which also accommodates a cafe and bar, restaurant, offices and a roof garden.

Occupying an area of about 3,000 square feet on the ground floor, the supermarket will offer a wide range of foodstuffs — from frozen meat and tinned goods to locally grown vegetables and fruit.

A spacious cold storage room, equipped with the latest type of American refrigerating machinery — the 'blower' type — is now under construction.

Parking

Special attention has been paid to the question of car parking and a spacious park for 40 vehicles will be available. There will be

no home delivery service and terms will be cash only.

Explained the General Manager, Mr. Ting Ming Kheng: "We certainly plan to offer everything the housewife needs. By not providing a home delivery service and credit facilities, we hope to be able to retail our goods at prices lower than those prevailing."

"In addition, we shall have 'corners' for the gardener, the book-lover and keeper of pets."

Adjoining the supermarket itself is an air-conditioned cafe, ice cream parlour and bar equipped with plush seats. The restaurant named the Dragon Bowl — occupies most of the floor and is also air-conditioned. It is divided into two dining rooms and will serve Chinese food prepared by Hong Kong cooks.

The roof garden is planned to be a night attraction — dancing can be held to 'stereophonic music'.

According to Mr Ting the whole project will cost, when completed, about \$350,000.

Testimony To Enterprise

'Commercial Invasion of Kuching By Sibü'



Hock Hua Bank Nos. 28, Rock Road (Jalan Tun Haji Openg).

The rapid development of the Hock Hua Building is testimony to the enterprise of the Foochow community in Sibü — a community which arrived in Sibü not very many years ago and helped to create the wealth which now comes out of the Rejang.

This is said by the Financial Secretary of Sarawak, Mr. B.A. Hepburn when he formally declared open the Kuching Branch of the Bank at a large reception held in the Jubilee Hall, Padungan last night.

Hosts at the reception were the Directors of the Bank headed by the Chairman, Mr Ling Beng Siew who welcomed the very

large gathering present, before calling on Mr. Hepburn to speak.

Describing the function as recording yet another milestone in the economic expansion of the country, Mr Hepburn said that though the bank was but 8 years old this year it had progressed and developed at such a fast rate that it had been able to erect a handsome and substantial headquarters in Sibü and now to open a branch in Kuching.

Of the Foochow community whose enterprise was behind this initiative, Mr Hepburn said other recent results of their energy and drive in the development could be seen at

Bintulu, Simanggang and in the Fifth Division.

"The Hock Hua Bank is now opening its doors in Kuching, and it is not the only commercial invasion of Kuching by Sibü which has taken place recently — for we shall see soon a super-market opening in Kuching," Mr Hepburn went on.

"What is required is the same confidence in the future of Sarawak which the commercial people of Sibü displayed when they formed this Bank eight years ago. There are signs that this confidence exists. In a short time the new industrial site in Padungan has been fully taken up. There has also been the establishment of several minor industries in the last two years."

'Look To Laurels'

He warned the people of Kuching to look to their laurels and consider a counter-invasion of Sibü. He said he was sure many of the commercial houses of Kuching are capable of holding their own and it might do them good to venture into what they may regard as ulu Sarawak.

"I can assure them that they will find in Sibü a bustling go-ahead community which considers first how it can help itself before asking for outside aid," he added.

Congratulating the Directors of the Bank on the

enterprise they had shown in establishing a branch in Kuching, the Financial Secretary spoke of the useful part a Bank could play in trade and commerce and in the economic development of a country.

"The people of Sibü, who with some justification regard themselves as the most progressive in Sarawak, must look on these ventures as an indication that Sibü is at last assuming the lead in commerce—I have no doubt that this will be hotly disputed by the commercial gentlemen of Kuching and

we can expect keen competition. Such healthy rivalry should be invigorating for commerce."

Policy

Mr Hepburn then reiterated that the policy of government is to encourage and aid economic investment by private enterprise and the Government's energies would be directed always to this end.

He recalled the recent conference in Japan at which he attended and of the recognition by 21 countries at that meeting the fact that although they very much de-

pendent on outside capital and their true salvation lay in self-help. There was always the need to mobilise local capital.

"The formation of local banks in one way of employing local capital and I hope that local banks will always recognise the part they have to play in economic development. The Bank as Finance Houses, can play a full part in the future prosperity of Sarawak," Mr Hepburn concluded, and wished the Hock Hua Bank continued prosperity and every success.

Training Ground For Political Advancement Governor's Clear Views On Education Policy 'Spirit Of Service'

The Paramount importance of the spirit of service as emanating from local government which is the real training ground for political advancement, was stressed by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell last Friday.

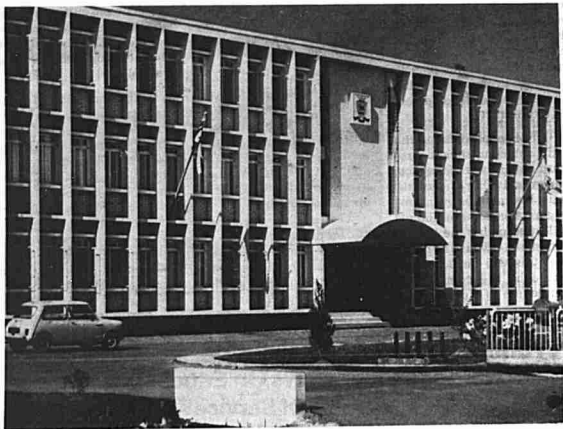
Sir Alexander was speaking on the occasion of the official opening of the new offices of the Kuching Rural District Council, and the opportunity was also taken to restate clearly his views on the subject of education.

"I have a number of occasions expressed the conviction, and I do so again today," Sir Alexander said, "that local government is the real workshop of democracy, the workshop in which the citizen gains experience of the tools of government. It is the real training ground for political advancement where a man's worth is tested by his service to the local community where his promises must be matched by achievements; for local government dealing, as it does, with everyday affairs some of which may be humble or routine, many of which do not attract the limelight, requires a high degree of service to the community of unselfish endeavour, in fact a real civic spirit. In these days more than ever this spirit of

service is of paramount importance and of inestimably more value than the vapourings of those who, without ever having done a hand's turn for the community seek for their own purposes to gain influence. I have been impressed on my travels throughout Sarawak by the steady progress which is being made by local authorities and I would only remind them, of what they are already aware, of the need to spread their services as widely as possible and in particular to cater increasingly for the needs of the remoter communities.

OWN INITIATIVE

"This building which is opened to day is a fine example of what a local authority can do on its own initiative—for it is entirely its own conception and the planning and execution of the building is, as we have heard, solely the work of the Council's Engineer. I congratulate all concerned on a fine achievement and on a notable addition to the development of Kuching. I hope, and believe, that the initiative which has led to the construction of this building will continue in all fields of the Council's activities and that from this firm base the



The Kuching Rural District Council Building opened in 1961.

work of the Council will continue to expand in scope and efficiency.

"It is not perhaps inappropriate that, on this public occasion, which symbolizes the partnership of Government and local authority, I should take the opportunity of restating clearly my views on a subject which is presently surrounded by controversy. I refer of course to education the development of which is probably the most important of the various tasks of local authorities although they are directly concerned only with one section of this, namely, the establishment and management of primary schools.

NON-RACIAL LINES

"Despite the expressed wish of private citizens, public bodies and indeed political parties that Sarawak should develop, as indeed it must, on non-racial lines some boards of management of Chinese Middle Schools have rejected an offer to co-operate in a gradual programme of integration in a common medium in secondary schools

whereby all races will be enabled eventually to study together.

"Not only that, but in certain quarters pressure for the rejection has been accompanied by misrepresentation, intimidation, and abuse which has confounded reason, and obscured, intentionally one imagines, the real issues. Despite the clearest possible statements that in integrated schools cultural studies in the language and literature of the different races will be maintained and encouraged it is argued as vehemently as it is illogically that Chinese culture is being destroyed.

"Does it destroy culture to teach mathematics, science, world history and geography, Sarawak and Bornean history and geography on a common language? I note too that it is proposed to petition that United Nations in support of the continuation of racial education; whereas the United Nations had already stated "the cation and every effort should be made to develop a common school system open without distinction to children of all races".

ACCEPTABLE TO PUPILS

"What the Chinese and the other Sarawak people are being called upon to do is to use as the medium of instruction in secondary schools a language which will make these schools acceptable to pupils of all races and so to enable pupils of all races to attend them.

"At present, the use of Chinese as the medium in Middle schools gives these schools an exclusive racial character separating their pupils from those of all other Sarawak peoples and later preventing true partnership in business and trade and other economic and social activities.

"I have no doubt whatsoever that the vast majority of the people of this country are solidly in favour of a Sarawak national system of education open to all through a common medium of instruction as a basic necessity for a strong and permanent multi-racial society. Two Divisional Advisory Councils have already indicated their overwhelming support of this policy and I confidently expect that the opinions of the others will be same.

PLAIN DUTY

"I propose to do my plain duty in this matter and steadfastly to pursue the policy I have enunciated in order to achieve the concord of all peoples of Sarawak, unity by national education, equality of educational and economic opportunity in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the people. Our whole loyalties must be to Sarawak.

"There can be no separatism or sectional interest if mutual trust is to prevail. The disregard of the views of other Sarawakians, the organised campaign of vituperation in certain sections of the press, the attempts at intimidation, the refusal to discuss the proposals calmly and objectively, the misrepresentations that have been made have been a revelation to the people of Sarawak who had confidently looked for a gesture of co-operation.

"I trust that the boards of management to whom the offer remains open until the middle of next month will consider or re-consider their position in the light of public, not

sectional, opinion, in the light of their duty to Sarawak. There can be no justification for the expenditure of public funds on segregated racial education when the public demands integration.

"I said at the outset that local government is the workshop of democracy requiring service and selfless endeavour. The same civic spirit is required in national issues to an equal or greater degree. It is hoped that this fine building will be a monument not only to the initiative of the Kuching Rural District Council and of the individual Councillors but a permanent reminder of the principles of democracy, a place of reasoning, deliberation, discussion and consultation followed by action based on the will of the majority. It is only democracy that believes in Council Chambers and uses them."

The opening ceremony was attended by a large number of guests, and the Governor who was accompanied by Lady Waddell and the A.D.C. Abang Marzuki, was received on arrival by the Chairman of the KRDC, Mr D.L. Bruen, and the Vice Chairman, Wan Abdulrahman bin Datu Tuanku Bujang. Lady Waddell was then presented with a basket of flowers.

Before Sir Alexander was asked to declare the building open and to unveil a plaque. Mr Bruen, in welcoming the gathering to the opening, spoke of the co-operative efforts of all concerned that made it possible for the building to be completed in the time permitted, and in particular made special mention of the contributions by the Council's Engineer, Mr Alex Chang.

When the ceremony was over, guests were invited to tour the building and commendable remarks were unanimous on the fine architecture and the tastefully decorated interior.

The ground floor and first storey of the building are being used by the Council while the second floor is to be temporarily leased to Central Government for the office of the Divisional Medical Officer.

The Constabulary Band, under the direction of Mr G. Freeth, the Director of Music was in attendance.

First Air-Conditioned Theatre In Borneo Opened

3/9/1962



In a simple ceremony, Mr. G. Lloyd-Thomas, Resident of the First Division, yesterday evening declared open the new theatre — Miramar Theatre — which is the finest and most-outstanding in Borneo.

Over several hundred guests seated in the auditorium saw Mr. Lloyd-Thomas perform the opening ceremony, when he cut the ribbons with a pair of silver scissors presented to him by Mrs. Yong Khaw.

Firing of crackers soon followed in traditional style which went on for a quarter of an hour whilst guests inside were shown brief news reels and a cartoon.

Mr. Yong Khaw, proprietor of the theatre and a prominent saw-miller in Miri spoke in Hakka and said he was grateful to Mr. Lloyd-Thomas for coming to declare open the cinema.

He then gave brief history of himself saying that he came to Borneo more than 50 years ago and his present achievement was the result of the peoples' esteemed support and guidance.

"I hope tonight's party will serve as a small token of my appreciation and that you have all enjoyed yourself, but if you should find the service in anyway unsatisfactory, please accept my humble apologies," he added.

Replying, the Resident said he was happy to have been invited to declare open this cinema for two reasons.

"Firstly, because in these days when we have talks of politics which are quite to be expected in these present circumstances and all sorts of occasions, one is confronted with

politics and the difference of atmosphere in the air. But tonight, it is quite a refreshing change. This is an occasion when we can all forget them and enjoy ourselves more or less without thought of more serious matters.

"Secondly, because the invitation came from Mr. Yong Khaw, whom I have the privilege to know for more than 20 years and of whom I am proud to call a much admired friend.

"Mr. Yong Khaw is a man whose career should set a shining example to all of us in Sarawak especially to the younger people."

Mr. Lloyd-Thomas added: "Since his arrival, he started off working for contractors and subsequently went into business himself and during his many years here and now almost anywhere you may go to Sarawak, you will find some monument to Mr. Yong Khaw's industry — something which he has done himself and for that place."

He went on to say that Mr. Yong was now at an age when most men would think of retiring, but not him. Instead he has started off in a new sphere — in the entertainment business.

"As usual, he is not satisfied just to emulate what others have done before — he has to go on better as he has done again with this new cinema which is the finest and most-up-to-date in Borneo."

Adding, he said, "I am quite sure this is not the last venture, we shall see from Mr. Yong Khaw who is still very much go-ahead;" and he wished both Mr. Yong and the theatre every success.

The Role Of A Bank Hepburn's Three Principles

17/12/1962



Banks have a vital role to play towards accelerating the pace of economic development in Sarawak, stressed the Financial Secretary, Mr. B.A. Hepburn when he declared open the first Sarawak branch of the Overseas Union Bank in Kuching yesterday.

He added: "Indeed the Banks now here have played an important role in development."

This is the eighth Bank to be established in Sarawak and the fourth to come here from outside the country.

Welcoming the Bank to Sarawak, Mr Hepburn said "But there is perhaps an even more important role for banks to play in a country such as this, and that is in assisting to mobilise domes-

tic savings for economic development.

"We are all aware that in the long run, the primary determinant of the volume of investment and therefore of the pace of development is the extent to which it is possible to mobilise domestic savings.

Continuing, the Financial Secretary said that in a country such as Sarawak not only had the habit of saving been encouraged but equally important the habit of keeping savings in cash or jewellery "under the bed" had to be discouraged. The habit of hoarding stems from lack of confidence and the absence of institutions where savings could be safely placed and conveniently withdrawn.

"The first principle, therefore, which underlines governmental attempts to establish such institutions is the need to create confidence in the security of savings placed in them.

"The second principle is that such institutions must be readily accessible both for depositing and for withdrawing savings since such institutions will not be used if their use is fraught with difficulties, he added.

"The third principle which guides Government in establishing its policy towards the mobilisation of savings is the need for monetary stability, since without this savings will be held in gold or invested in land or other property which tends to hold its value in an infla-



The Financial Secretary, Mr. B.A. Hepburn making his address at the official opening of the Overseas Union Bank Kuching Branch.



The Managing Director Mr. Lien Ying Chow.



A section of the Hon'able guests.

tionary period. These three principles — security, accessibility and stability — are at the heart of the endeavour being made by the Sarawak Government to encourage the development of the institutions necessary to mobilise domestic savings for economic development”.

The Financial Secretary then pointed out that commercial banks were not the only institutions that have a role to play in this process. There were other financial intermediaries which he listed as the Post Office Savings Banks and others but added that the institution which developed first and which continued to play the major role was the commercial bank.

Referring to the new Banking Ordinance passed by Council Negri last week which seeks to ensure the security of savings placed in commercial banks, Mr Hepburn stressed that this security was even more certain than before — but indicated that security did not depend upon the actions of Government alone. It depended much upon the policy of the individual bank to provide sound and efficient banking services to the public.

Mr Hepburn went on, “I am also pleased to learn that it is the intention of the Overseas Union Bank to establish savings accounts for children. As I have said, not only is it important to see that savings are put where they can be utilised and not kept “under the bed” but it is important to spread and develop the habit of savings.

"There is no better time to start this habit than when one is young, and I hope this particular enterprise of the Overseas Union Bank will be supported by the children of Kuching. I am sure that they will be attracted to enter this handsome building."

He then congratulated Mr Lien Ying Chow, Managing Director and Vice Chairman of the Bank on the growth of its business, and hoped it would take its place with the other banks in keeping with our economic development.

Before the Bank was declared open by the Financial Secretary, the Managing Director, Mr Lien welcomed all guests and described the occasion as a memorable success.

A brief history of the Bank was given by the Managing Director, who added to keep in line with their policy, they had now

established a total of 11 branches in Singapore Malaya and Hong Kong and the first in Sarawak.

He said: "It is hoped that the success we have been experiencing in all our branches will with the co-operation and wise counsel of our fellow bankers here recur in Kuching."

"Our total resources have well exceeded M\$100 million and the volume of our foreign transactions was over M\$600 million for the year 1961, the latter being the largest of its kind among the banks registered in Singapore. With whatever experience we may have to our credit in the field of international trade and foreign exchange operations, we feel we shall be in a position to be helpful to the importer and exporters in this region in the expansion of their business activities abroad, he added.

Mr Lien remarked that their constant object was to build a network of branches not only in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore but also throughout those countries which maintain close economic relationship with them.

He said with the establishment of this branch, they would be able to extend their activities to this part of the world, to strengthen further the close economic ties existing between this country and theirs and to help accelerating the pace of economic growth in Sarawak and its adjacent territories.

"We cannot say with less emphasis that our task here will be unreservedly devoted to the overall economic development of South-east Asia and in this mission we feel we can count on your full support and co-operation," he concluded.

'SARAWAK CAN PROFIT FROM OUR POLITICAL EXPERIENCE' — S'PORE PREMIER

'WE HOPE TO MAINTAIN CLOSE AND FRIENDLY TIES WITH YOU'

Sarawak would find many useful lessons to profit from making a close study of Malaya's political experience since 1945, said the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, in a broadcast made over Radio Sarawak during his two-day visit to Kuching during September 1960.

Some of the problems which "troubled our development", he added, might be avoided by Sarawak.

Mr Lee said that he was interested to read of the recent political events and developments in Sarawak.

"Sarawak is moving with the times and there is no place in the world, be it in Asia or darkest Africa, which is immune or exempt from the tumultuous political changes which have characterised the post-war period throughout the whole world," he declared.

The Prime Minister continued: "Most of you who live in Kuching or Siburo or the other big towns in Borneo are familiar with political developments in Malaya.

"The same national daily newspapers that we read in Singapore go to all your main towns in the Borneo territories. Therefore, our newspapers carry to Sarawak news of what is happening, and of the changes that are to come in Malaya.

"They also carry for us news of what has been happening and the changes that are to come in the Borneo territories. The same political changes that have taken place in the Federation of Malaya (now independent) and in Singapore (now internally self-governing) are likely to take place in the Borneo territories with variations to suit your local conditions.

"But you have the advantage of having seen what has happened in Malaya. If you study closely the political events in Malaya since 1945, you will find many useful lessons from which you can profit. You may avoid some of the problems which troubled our political development."

Common political features

The Borneo Territories and Malaya, Mr Lee went on, had certain political features in common. Both were governed through the same British Colonial Office and had developed along the same constitutional and administrative lines.

"But even more important than the superstructure of government which we have taken over from the British, and which undoubtedly in the course of time you will also do, is the fact that you will face some of the same basic political problems which we faced in Malaya.

"First, your population of 750,000 is divided racially, culturally and linguistically and almost equal numbers between Dayaks, Malays and Chinese, all with different cultural and political backgrounds.

"In Malaya fortunately the problem is less complicated because the indigenous tribes do not constitute a significant portion of the population and the main racial components are the Malays and the Chinese.

Mr Lee then said that only a prophet would be able to say what the political divisions in South East Asia would be by the turn of 20th century. The immediate future was the one thing which could be predicted with safety.

"But the problems regarding a common language, national consciousness and the evolution of a common national culture are basically the same. And here again, perhaps, from the experience of Malaya, you might be able to profit and avoid mistakes."

One of the common features of political development in the area was the breaking up of economic units. Trade and commerce followed the flag, and because it was the same British flag, trade and commerce in Malaya and the Borneo Territories were closely inter-related.

With political developments, as each territory emerged as an entity of its own with its own flag, there was a tendency for trade and

commerce and the economic unit to follow the different flags and also become fragmented to everyone's disadvantage.

'We will be happy to give any assistance'

In remarking on the fact that about a quarter of Sarawak's trade was through Singapore, Mr Lee said: "It is my hope that as you progress along parallel lines towards your independence, we will be able to maintain for our mutual benefit the close trading and commercial ties which have existed between us for so long.

"But some important are the close ties that bind us because a good number of your people from Sarawak have been to school, or have received training in Singapore.

"We in Singapore will be happy to give any assistance and technical training and experience in any field that we can provide, and we hope to maintain the close and friendly ties which have always existed between the people of Sarawak and the people of Singapore."

'Singapore — a window for Sarawak'

Later at a press conference Mr Lee was questioned as to how closer links could be established between Singapore and Sarawak.

He replied saying that in the long run it was a matter of both geography and political circumstances in South East Asia. On the trade front Singapore had provided a kind of window for Sarawak. Singapore was familiar to many of the people of Sarawak and he had been surprised at the number of Singapore people he had met in Kuching.

As to what constitutional ties there would be in the future, this was not a subject that could be talked about a present. But he would say that it must be in everybody's mind that it was not possible to have pocket states in South East Asia in a world of big powers.

"It may well be to all our advantage in the ultimate future to maintain close ties with each other, principally to sustain the economy of the region," Mr Lee added.

Queried about the difficulty Sarawak businessmen were experiencing in getting visas to visit Singapore, Mr Lee said he had heard this complaint a long time ago when he used to come to Sarawak.

On this visit he had met a number of local businessmen who had informed him that the complaint was only valid for those not carrying British passports — in other words people with Certificates of Identity.

He did not know what the technical difficulties were or why there should be the delay and he promised to find out.

Query on possibility of federation

Asked about the possibility of Singapore federating with the Borneo Territories, Mr Lee told his questioner: "If the people of Sarawak and North Borneo put it to the people of Singapore I am sure we will look at it with considerable interest but I am not putting this forward. It is you who are asking me the question."

One of the goals for Singapore, he said in reply to another question, was merger with the Federation of Malaysia.

Another poser put to the Prime Minister was whether he thought, judging from his own experience of political struggle, Britain was "ever willing to give self-government to Sarawak."

Mr Lee said that it was not for him to say — he was a guest of Sarawak. However, he pointed out that the operative word was struggle.

He continued: "If power was handed over on a golden platter there is no need for political struggle and for political leaders and movements. It takes time and the British are pragmatic by nature. They know what is happening in other parts of the world and enlightened self-interest means moving with the tempo of the times."

Trade unions and politics

Mr Lee was then asked if it was legal for trade unions to support political parties.

He replied: "Strictly speaking, that depends upon the law of the place you are talking about. Whether the thing is legal or illegal depends upon what are the laws in existence and if you ask me about Sarawak, I must tell you that I shall have to look up the Sarawak Trade Union Ordinance or whatever laws there are in relation to these matters.

"But now speaking broadly, as a matter of principle, and not talking about the legality of such matters, if you mean efforts to get inde-

pendence, independence is not something which is to be obtained by the magic of a few political leaders.

"It is a will of the people expressed in broad terms sufficiently articulate and sufficiently coherent.

"As independence movement which does not cover a broad mass of the people is not a movement. Legality is another matter — far be it for me to incite anybody on legality but I would say look up your laws."

Mr Lee was next asked if the Singapore trade unions were allowed to take part in politics.

He replied that they were not allowed up till the last elections as the Trade Union Ordinance did not permit trade unions to be affiliated with political parties.

However the new Ordinance would give them the right to do so.

Deportation of political undesirables

Asked if the Singapore Government had ever deported a politically undesirable element who was born in Singapore, Mr Lee answered as follows: "You are asking me a statement of fact. Singapore has been a colony since 1819, but whoever is born in a Crown colony is a British subject in Singapore and therefore cannot be deported, but this is also a matter of legality.

"Don't go on further and say, 'What about Sarawak? Would you do this or that?' Then I must say I don't know.

"It is a bit complicated. You had your Rajahs, the first Rajah, second Rajah, third Rajah, the Japanese occupation, the hand-over of power — all that is a bit more complicated.

"I am sure you have competent lawyers who will tell you the distinction between the various territories in the region. Have I made myself clear or not?

You see I am a guest of your Government. I should stick to facts and not venture into the realm of opinion, particularly where it impinges on political facts and incidents in Sarawak."

Common language problem

Another questioner referred Mr Lee to his radio statement that Sarawak faced the same problem of a common language as Malaya did before the latter's independence and asked him if the Malayan political parties had

agreed on the issue.

Mr Lee said that he was not sure whether it had been written into the Constitution that Malay should be the official language after 10 years but it was certainly in the report on the Constitution before it came into being.

Malay was also the language most acceptable to all the various people who had settled in Singapore. It was far easier for the Chinese to learn Malay than for Malays and others to study Chinese.

As to why Malay had been chosen as Singapore's national language when most of its population was Chinese, Mr Lee first pointed out the "Nusantara" — the huge Malaysian archipelago of which Malaya formed a part — was a Malay-speaking region.

Mr Lee added: "It depends where your horizon ends. If you look at the horizon and you see only Singapore Island and the sea, well then all right.

"We are 1,200,000 Chinese (out of a population of 1,700,000) and you can say Chinese should be the official language. But I think this is a world where you are not looking just at the horizon. You are looking at the sun and the moon and the stars beyond the sun.

"If you look beyond the horizon, you will see as I have said, 'Nusantara', the archipelago stretching from Aceh in the northwest down to the Moluccas and Celebes.

"This is a Malay-speaking region and I think we should adjust ourselves to the background of the region we are in. Of course that doesn't mean that the Chinese people in Singapore are abandoning their own language, the study of their own language and the study of their own literature and so on.

"That part of the cultural heritage of the Chinese people will carry on, but for contact with our neighbours and so on it will be Malay."

Promotion of Malay language

What steps have been taken for the promotion of the Malay language in Singapore?

In answer to this question Mr Lee said: "Well, it is first of all propagation of Malay as a national language. I don't think there has ever been, as now, such an intense programme to build up the number of teachers required to teach Malay in all schools, all language streams.

"Whether you go to a Chinese school, an English school or an Indian, Tamil school, you

have to learn Malay as the national language which means, of course, that you have to train hosts of teachers.

"We are also building up a National Language Institute. We are trying not to duplicate the work done by the Dewan Bahasa (in Kuala Lumpur) of working out refinements to the language, translating big words and so on. We are trying to work out basic Malay, the equivalent of what one would call basic English so that we can also at the same time build up for official use, official correspondence, news service and so on — a common medium through basic Malay, not the whole range of the Malay language; a limited range which could be reached by large numbers of people in a very short space of time.

"If we succeed, we will be able to make a small contribution particularly to the non-Malay peoples in the whole region, Chinese, Indians and other non-Malays in the Federation and Singapore and, perhaps, in the Borneo Territories."

"We are also building up a National Broadcasting Service for Singapore. Like Radio Sarawak, we run several networks for English, Chinese, Malay and Indian programmes. We are trying to build up now a National network where we use basic Malay while keeping the Malay service.

Full programme of visits

The Singapore Premier's informal visit to Sarawak, made at the invitation of the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, preceded his Brunei visit which he made with the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Singapore, Inche Yusof bin Ishak.

Mr Lee, who was accompanied to Kuching by his wife and Political Secretary, Mr Jek Yuen Thong, carried out a full but exacting programme of visits.

On the day of his arrival (Monday), Mr Lee called on the President of the Kuching Municipal Council, Mr Ong Kee Hui, who took the Prime Minister and his party on a tour of the capital.

Mr Lee took a look at the new 800-foot wharf and godowns at Tanah Puteh and was then driven through a low-cost housing area. Later he was taken to the Malay resettlement area at Kampong Gita where a big welcome was given to him by school children and the village leaders.

The next day Mr Lee and his wife went to Batu Lintang Training College where they

toured the new buildings (and for comparison the old hutted ones) met the staff, saw teacher trainees at work and looked at some handicrafts.

Next stop on the way to Serian village was the Dragon School where the Prime Minister toured the buildings and spoke to the staff and pupils.

He expressed surprise and pleasure at seeing a Malay pupil, 14-year-old Gobel bin Bujang, seated in a Chinese (transition) class. The Premier spoke to the boy first in Mandarin and then in Malay and English.

He also met and chatted with a group of Chinese workers and posed for a photograph with a 67-year-old farmer and his four grandchildren.

On to Tarat

The party then headed for the Tarat Agricultural Station and Extension Training Centre where the Prime Minister saw girls in training to be Home Demonstrators.

The tour of the agricultural area included a visit to an experimental pepper garden, cattle, sheep and fish rearing area and to plots where the production of budded strains of selected durian and rambutan is being carried out.

There too, the Premier departed from his official programme in answer to the plea of a 19-year-old farm girl, Chai Soh Lan, who had asked him to inscribe a Chinese saying on a piece of white cloth.

The girl, who had waited for hours at the Station for him, produced the cloth, brush and ink and got her wish when Mr Lee wrote: "Farming and study are family traditions."

After lunching at Serian with the District Officer, Inche Mohamad Aton, Mr Lee returned to Kuching to make his radio broadcast and attend a reception given in his honour by the Kuching Municipal Council together with the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell and Lady Waddell.

Before leaving for Kuching Airport to join the Yang di-Pertuan Negara for the flight to Brunei, Mr Lee and his party made a brief tour of the Information Office where the Premier met the press.

After attending the Sultan of Brunei's 44th birthday celebrations, Mr Lee flew to Jesselton on Saturday for a day's visit.

A party of five Singapore newspapermen, including one from the Ministry of Culture, accompanied the Premier on his Borneo tour.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

While 1961 has had its disappointments with lower prices for our produce and a resultant slackening of trading activity, while 1961 has seen incidents and attitudes within our land which all true Sarawakians deplore, none of this should obscure the fact that it has been a year of solid progress and we would do well to look back and consider not the outpouring of words but what has been achieved in fact and deed.

Roads are fast stretching out through the countryside, air services to the interior are being developed, new schools are springing up, some thousands of acres of new rubber have been planted, new pioneer industries have been established, a common market set up, more students have gone overseas, more are returning; despite the grim attack of cholera great strides have been made in the eradication of disease; the local authorities have gained in strength and experience and have expanded their activities.

We are ready and able to go faster, and we enter 1962 with a programme of development

much larger than ever before, but we will only make the progress of which we are capable if we apply our combined energy and constructive ability.

We all desire the same thing — the peace, prosperity and happiness of this land.

Let our progress not be retarded by apathy, self seeking or false doctrines which have never added one ounce of value to the common good and never will.

As we enter the new year we are called on to consider our wider future — let us do so constructively recognising that there is strength in co-operation, weakness in standing alone.

With trust and goodwill it should be possible to create a strong structure, each deriving strength from and giving to the other.

May I thank the very many people who have received my wife and myself with such kindness and hospitality on our travels throughout Sarawak, and may we wish you all wherever you may be a Happy New Year.

Tengku Sails In Today Crowded Programme Planned

7/7/1961

Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister of Malay and his wife, Puan Sharifa Rodziah will arrive here tomorrow morning (Friday) from Sibu in the motor despatch vessel K.D. Mutiara which will berth at the Pantoon Wharf at about 8 o'clock.

Accompanying the Tengku will be the Minister of External Affairs, Inche Ghazali and his wife, and two aides.

The Prime Minister will be received by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell and then inspect a Guard of Honour at the Pangkalan Batu.

He will then be introduced to the Chief Justice, Sir John Ainley, the Bishops, the Mufti, members of the Supreme Council the Judges and their wives.

Tengku Abdul Rahman will then proceed to the Astana and have consultations with Sir Alexander. Later in the morning he will make a short tour of Kuching Town in the company of the Deputy President of the Kuching Municipal Council, Tuan Haji Satem. A visit will also be made to the Batu Lintang Training College where he will be received by the Director of Education, Mr M.G. Dickson.

The Governor and Lady Waddell are giving a reception at the Astana at 11.45 a.m. in honour of the Tengku and Puan Sharifa Rodziah.

Lunch for the visitors will also take place at the Astana and in the afternoon the Prime Minister will hold a press conference and later an interview at Radio Sarawak.

The Tengku and party will leave Kuching Airport by Viscount for Singapore in the later afternoon.

BIOGRAPHY

Tengku Abdul Rahman became the first Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Federation of Malaya when it achieved independence as a sovereign member state of the Commonwealth in August, 1957. He had been Chief Minister of the Federation since the summer of 1955, when his party (the alliance between the United Malay National Organization (UMNO), the Malaysian Chinese Association, and the Malaysian Indian Congress) won a sweeping victory in the general election of that year, and he was invited to form a Government.

Before these events, Tengku Abdul Rahman was already a leading political figure in Malaya. He had been president of the United Malay National Organization since the resignation of its first president, Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar and steered it into alliance with the Malaysian Chinese Association. The Alliance became an important factor in the political field and was joined before the 1955 elections by the Malaysian Indian Congress.

Tengku Abdul Rahman is uncle to the Sultan of Kedah. He was born in Kedah at Alor Star, on 8th February, 1903. He was educated at Malay and English-language schools in the Federation, with a spell at a school in Bangkok, and then travelled to Britain for his University education, went up to Cambridge as an under graduate at St. Catherine's College and took his B.A. there. While in England he was president of the Malay Society of Great Britain.

He returned home to enter the civil service in Kedah, where he became a district officer; by the end of the Japanese occupation he had risen to be head of the State Education Department. He then, in his early forties, determined to study law; returned to England, read for the Bar and was called from the Inner Temple. He was appointed Deputy Public Prosecutor on his return to Malaya.

In 1951 he resigned from his post to enter politics, and succeeded Dato Sri Onn bin Ja'afar as president of the United Malay National Organization. The following year he was appointed to both the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Federation of

Malaya as an unofficial member. The alliance between the United Malay National Association and Dato Sir Cheng Lock Tan's Malaysian Chinese Association was formed in the first instance for the purpose of contesting the first municipal elections in the Federation, held in 1952, when it was highly successful.

By February 1953, after a series of round table meetings between Tengku Abdul Rahman and Sir Cheng Lock Tan, agreement had become so close as to lead to the setting up of liaison committees between the local branches of the MCA and UMNO throughout the Federation. Shortly afterwards, the Alliance evolved a common policy in regard to the holding of a general election in the Federation. It continued active in all discussions preceding the drawing up of the 1956 constitution, which transferred to the elected representatives of the people most of the responsibility for the government of the Federation. Tengku Abdul Rahman led the Alliance delegation at the Malaysian Constitutional Conference held in London in January-February 1956, at which agreement was reached on the arrangements necessary to establish 'a fully self-governing and independent Federation of Malaya within the Commonwealth on the basis of parliamentary institutions'. After that time he visited London several times for constitutional and other discussions with the United Kingdom Government.

Since becoming Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya Tengku Abdul Rahman has presided over the meeting of the Asian Economic Commission on the occasion of its meeting at Kuala Lumpur, and has visited neighbouring countries including Vietnam, Ceylon, Thailand, the Philippines and, in the autumn of 1959, Australia. Here he was invited to attend and address the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the meeting at Canberra. He also visited New Zealand early in 1960, and later in that year went to Indonesia to sign a treaty of friendship between Malaya and that country. 1960 also saw further visits to London, including attendance at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference where the Tengku played a forceful part, and official visits to France, Canada and the United States.

In February 1959, Tengku Abdul Rahman resigned the office of Prime Minister in order to prepare for the forthcoming elections; he resume office in the following August after

the elections had resulted in another big victory for his Alliance Party.

When his political preoccupations permit, the Tengku is a keen follower of various forms of sport. He is President of the Football Association of Malaya. He is greatly interested in aviation and is a member of the Kuala Lumpur Flying Club; he was formerly a member of the Advisory Committee for the Malayan Air Training Corps.

The Tengku is married and has a son and a daughter, and has adopted three children. He made the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1958.

He was created a Companion of Honour in the New Year's Honours of 1961. In the summer of 1960 he received an Honorary Doctorate of Laws from Cambridge University, where he is also an Honorary Fellow of his old college, St. Catherine's.

Tengku's One-Day Visit Prayers In Mosque

July 8, 1961

Kuching, Friday — A true picture of Kuching and Kuching's way of life was presented to Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya and his party while they toured the Capital this morning, in the company of the Deputy President of Kuching Municipal Council, Tuan Haji Satem.

The Tengku, his wife, the Permanent Secretary of External Affairs, Inche Ghazali and his wife arrived here this morning from Sibul after a three-day visit to the State of Brunei.

Tengku and his party began to tour the Capital at 10.45 a.m. after meeting the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell at the Astana on his arrival.

The Prime Minister and his party were paddled across the quietly flowing Sarawak River from the Astana in the traditional way in a paddling boat by four paddlers.

The distinguished party was first shown one of Kuching's busy business centres — India Street where business and work went on in its normal way and the shopkeepers and customers seemed to be little aware that a distinguished visitor and a man who stands out more predominantly than any other in the press in this part of the World, was in their midst.

The pedestrians, however, were seen to have conspicuously stood still when the black Princess in which sat the Prime Minister, his wife and Tuan Haji Satem passed by.

Next the party toured the Malay Kampongs at Datu's Road where the Tengku

was no strangers as he had previously toured that area of Kuching in 1959 when he stopped over in the Capital on his way back to Malaya from Brunei where he attended the opening of the magnificent Mosque in Brunei.

Quiet were the kampongs and life seemed to go on as usual but a holiday tinge was seen while the school children in their smart school uniform from Merpati Jempang School and Sekolah Ra'ayat lined Jalan Haji Bolhasan and Jalan Haji Matiam respectively to cheer the Prime Minister.

The three new Government office building housing the Agriculture Headquarters, Lands and Surveys Headquarters and the Central Statistic at Badrudin Road must have caught the attention of the visitors while they drove past them twice.

Tengku Abdul Rahman received another cheer from school children of Lomba Kuda School at Ellis Road while the visiting party had been driven through Padungan Ban Hock Road and Central Road.

The Tengku's only stop during the tour was made at Batu Lintang College where he remained for 25 minutes.

The Prime Minister was received on his arrival at the Brooke Hall by Mr M.G. Dickson, the Director of Education, and the Principal, Mr A.H. Weeks.

Here, the teaching staff and a party of student teachers representing the races in the country were introduced to the Prime Minister and his wife. However, the Prime Minister did not have the opportunity to see

the daily activities of the College as the student teachers were all away in the out-stations on teaching practice.

Nonetheless, the visitors were shown around the \$2½ million teaching blocks — including woodwork and the hall, Pavilion-like reading room and the arts room.

Standing at the steps of the Brooke Hall which overlooks the vast recreational field and the attap huts, the Tengku was told that the huts, which were Camps for Prisoners-of-War, were the embryo of the College, the huts still serve as dormitory.

The Tengku related his experience in a row boat in Brunei River when he was shown the framework of a long boat. He said \$5,000 had been spent to get the boat over to Brunei but it would not float and sank due to the wash caused by 'too many outboard motor boats in the River'. The Tengku was full of smiles when told how the Batu Lintang boys fell the tree and built a boat themselves.

At 10.55 the party left the College and returned to the Astana where a reception was held.

After the reception Tengku Abdul Rahman and Inche Ghazali, accompanied by the Tuan Mufti, the President of the Majlis Islam and the Datu Bandar left for the Mosque to attend prayers.

Earlier in the morning when the Mutiara berthed at the Pantoon Wharf, the distin-

guished visitor was met by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell and Lady Waddell, and at the Pangkalan Batu, the Malayan Prime Minister inspected a Guard of Honour mounted by the Sarawak Constabulary.

he Mutiara left Sibu on Wednesday night after the Tengku and his party had dinner at the Residency.

When the vessel sailed down the Rejang it was about midnight when Binatang was sighted.

A group of citizens gathered at the jetty to wave to the Tengku even at that time of the night and in his usual gracious manner, the Prime Minister stopped the vessel and invited them on board for a drink. After that he disembarked and spent a short time looking round the town.

As this happy incident was entirely outside the official schedule the gesture of the Tengku was even more appreciated by the people there.

The Malayan Prime Minister this afternoon held a press conference at the Information Office after which he proceeded to Radio Sarawak to broadcast an interview.

The distinguished visitors left Kuching Airport by the Viscount for Singapore in the evening.

GREATER MALAYSIA IDEA: SIR ALEXANDER WELCOMES IT 'CLOSER LINKS IN BORNEO FIRST IS LOCAL FEELING'

8/7/1961

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, said in Kuching on Saturday, July 1, 1961 that "even as the Colombo Plan has grown from the seed of an idea to full flowering so too could the idea of a Greater Malaysia."

He pointed out that the reaction in Sarawak to the Greater Malaysia idea put forward by the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, had not been to dispute the principle but to assess the country's readiness to play its full part.

The feeling was that Sarawak would be in a better position to come in after closer links had been established with North Borneo and Brunei.

Sir Alexander was speaking at the opening of an exhibition sponsored by the Information Service and British Council to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the operation of the Colombo Plan.

He described the Colombo Plan as "a story of vision, statesmanship, co-operation and achievement — a story which should hearten everyone and shed the light of humanity in a world darkened by the clouds of strife."

'It must fire the imagination'

It must, he said, fire the imagination of any thinking person to look at the map and identify all the nations involved in what was perhaps the most successful exercise in active international co-operation in the world — "all linked in free non-political association to assist the countries of South and South East Asia to a higher standard of living by the pooling of skills and knowledge — the larger helping the smaller, the more advanced helping the less advanced, not for power or glory but simply for the good of mankind."

He added: "We in Sarawak have received great benefit — we have with us today a number of Colombo Plan experts some of the many who over the last ten years have come to help us and to whose work I pay sincere tribute.

"There are with us also many young men and women who have received high training in Colombo Plan countries, some of the 225 students who have so benefitted or are so benefitting now. And these young persons are back here hard at work in the task in which we are all engaged that of building a strong progressive modern Sarawak.

"All this linked to the vast outlay of \$50 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds and of our own resources directed to rural, social and economic development are showing results apparent to all, save to those who are willingly blind, those who in their dreary jargon "resolutely oppose" anything and everything those so called "comrades" who offer not aid, not experts, not co-operation, not capital, not even honesty but ideological claptrap. Could there possibly be a greater contrast than this?

Sir Alexander then turned to the Greater Malaysia idea which he described as "another significant proposal for co-operation in South East Asia."

The people of Sarawak, he said, watched with interest and respect the achievements of Malaya in the councils of the world and its progress at home and a proposal by its leader "requires our earnest consideration in the spirit in which it is offered."

He had noticed that the London Times, "offended perhaps by the briefness of the communique issued in Singapore after the talks earlier this week", had concluded that the Borneo Governors had given the plan "a somewhat chilly reception."

Purpose of meeting

The Governor then commented: "That is not so — the purpose of the meeting was exploratory, to make some preliminary assessment of the reaction and of the problems and it has been my concern to interpret and represent the views of the people of Sarawak in so far as they have been expressed.

"It has been encouraging to note that the proposal has evoked a thoughtful and constructive response and while, as is natural, the views expressed are not identical they are nonetheless fairly uniform.

"The reaction here has been not to dispute the principle — indeed to welcome it, as I do — but rather to assess whether we are yet ready to play our full part in a Greater Malaysia and the feeling is that we would be in a better position to do so in prior association with our near neighbours with whom we are endeavouring to forge closer links.

"There are also complexities arising from the differing stages of economic, educational and constitutional development. It seems to me that it is a matter of priorities and perspective, and that these cannot be fully judged until more is known of the form such association might take and of how the general and particular interests of all concerned can best be accommodated.

"I know for instance that the subject of immigration would be of particular concern to Sarawak and that the people would need assurance on that and in fact on many other important matters."

Sir Alexander continued: "You will remember that in putting forward his idea Tengku Abdul Rahman said that Malaya today as a nation realises that she cannot stand alone and in isolation and that, outside of international politics, the national one must be broad-based.

"It is a very similar feeling here that has led us to seek closer links with North Borneo, and we would hope with Brunei. It is the same feeling which has led to the general welcome given to the Tengku's proposal.

"There is a basic community of interest. It is against this background both of the world and of the region that we must consider how and when it would be possible to build a broad-based structure for the stability and prosperity of the region and for the mutual advantage and advancement of the participants.

"My advice would be that we should continue to be willing to discuss among ourselves, with our neighbours and with our friends in a spirit of co-operation for only in this way can we reach accord on what could be a tremendous influence for the future. Even as the Colombo Plan has grown from the seed of an idea to full flowering so too could the idea of a Greater Malaysia."

The Governor finally referred to the forthcoming visit of the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, and said that it would afford an opportunity for an exchange views and "clear our minds on some of the issues involved."

'EXCELLENT PLANT BUT TEMENGGONG JUGAH

Temenggonng Jugah anak Barieng, paramount chief of the Sea Dayaks in the Third Division, in a letter sent to the Information Officer recently, described the Greater Malaysia idea as "an excellent one".

He felt however, that before closer association was made with Malaya, the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman, should persuade Brunei to unite with North Borneo and Sarawak.

Temenggonng Jugah said that if the three Borneo Territories were united then it would be possible to consider closer association with Malaya.

He added: "Sarawak, unlike Malaya, has not yet gained independence. Singapore is now self-governing. Therefore the Federation of Malaya and Singapore should unite first.

"Sarawak is still young and she is not capable of participating in the Tengku's plan. Once Sarawak has achieved an independent status, I think, the Tengku's idea of confederation of all these territories is good and practical."

Sarawak, he pointed out, could not achieve independence very soon, because most of the population were illiterate and many of the literates had merely passed primary and lower secondary schools.

"Let Sarawak and North Borneo settle their closer association problem first. If they are united then we can urge Brunei also to join in if she wishes to. But if Brunei does not agree, let her go along her own way," said the Temenggonng.

GOVERNOR PRAISES THE CONSTABULARY

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, paid high tribute to the Sarawak Constabulary when he attended a passing out parade of new recruits and presented medals and awards at Constabulary Headquarters, Kuching, on Saturday, June 3.

In his address Sir Alexander expressed appreciation of the many courtesies extended to him by the Force since his arrival in Sarawak and of the 'exemplary manner' in which it had carried out its duties.

He added: "I have travelled widely throughout the country and have found in remote and small stations the same efficiency and smartness to which one is accustomed in Kuching and the larger stations.

"This springs from a sound training, a proper pride in your work and a desire to give the highest degree of service to your country. In this I would include the Constabulary Band which gives the greatest pleasure wherever it goes and 'weather permitting' or not sets a high standard of efficiency as a result of training and talent."

Addressing the new constables the Governor told them: "I have mentioned the importance of training, much of which is arduous, some of which may seem to be monotonous. I expect that some of you may have thought the hours you spend on the parade ground or in instruction a waste of time. That is not so.

"It teaches you to obey and to command, to act instantly and instinctively; it gives you the courage and endurance which come from fitness of mind and body; it gives you support at the end of a long patrol and confidence when you are on a lonely beat at 3 o'clock in the morning."

'These brave men are an example'

Referring to his presentation of scrolls from the Royal Humane Society to P.C. Salleh and P.C. Suleiman, who had saved a woman from drowning in the Batang Lupar, Sir Alexander said: "These men were brave but not only that, they knew what to do and how to do it instantly.

"So it should be in every circumstance or emergency which may confront you — give help immediately and, no matter what the danger, do what you know is right do it with

determination, with the skill and knowledge your training has given you.

"Those of you who are just starting your careers in the force will do well to emulate and learn from those to whom I have had the privilege of presenting Long Service Medals and bars for honourable service to their country through the years of vigilance and steadfastness.

He continued: "Four things I wish you to remember. The first is service to the public. Your job is to help and protect the public, the man, the woman and children in the towns, villages and on the farms. Whether you are controlling a crowd, directing traffic, on patrol, investigating crime or in the police station your job is to help and protect.

"Sometimes you will have to be firm, very firm indeed but not in accordance with the law for you have no special privileges. And remember that good humour and courtesy will help you in your work and gain the respect and co-operation of the public.

"The second is impartiality. You must do your duty without fear or favour. It makes no difference whether you are dealing with an influential person or the humblest citizen, you must treat all alike and apply the same standards.

"The third is integrity, which is more than honesty, more than trustworthiness. It is a positive, active conviction in what is right, it means thoroughness in whatever you do, a refusal to take the easy way out, or to be persuaded against your better judgment.

"The fourth is courage. Sooner or later you may find yourself in an unpleasant, even frightening position. You may be alone in a dark street at night with dangerous characters to arrest, you may be the only policeman on the scene when a fight has broken out or where there is a serious fire or accident.

"You must do what you have to do and you may have to do it alone. That is when you will need courage, and if you are the men I think you are, and if you remember your training you will find that you have got that courage."

In wishing the new constables "the best of luck", Sir Alexander said: "It is on you and your colleagues and on men of goodwill that the peace and good order of the country depend."

GOVERNOR COMMENDS CULTURAL SEMINAR

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in commending the objects of the Philippine-Borneo Cultural Seminar, which he opened in Kuching in 1961, remarked on the fact that tendencies towards distinction and separation sometimes went too far — "sometimes much too far".

He said in his address: "Today in a world which with the ever increasing speed of communications — now for better or worse penetrating the cosmos — in a world, which is shrinking day by day there is an opposite and sometimes contradictory tendency for new barriers to be set up, for new emphasis to be placed on what is different between one's neighbour and oneself, for alignments to be based on superficialities, for distinctions to be formed on colour, creed, or mere geography, for insistence on parochial groupings, ideologies and local divergencies.

"Not all of this is bad for a humble pride is one of the driving forces of human endeavour. But common sense tells us that the tendencies towards distinction and separation sometimes go too far — sometimes much too far."

"The other day I was at the Niah Great Cave and as I looked down into the excavations and saw human remains dating back 40,000 years and more, I thought not how different these unknown, anonymous people were from us but how alike in structure and I am sure in their needs and ambitions. It is salutary to realise that in another forty thousand years — indeed a good deal less — we shall all whether groups or individuals be equally anonymous and unknown.

"Will the archaeologists of those future days find evidence that we have contributed to the progress of mankind and to the flowering of the human spirit?"

Much evidence of migrations

There was abundant evidence, Sir Alexander went on, that there was, until fairly recent times, a constant interflow of human beings and of their ideas throughout this part of the world and in many directions.

This interflow, of course, covered much wider areas than Borneo and the Philippines with which the seminar was mainly concerned.

Sir Alexander continued: "Indeed I well recall from my earlier days in the Pacific fragments of song, dance, design and language which show some affinity to those we find here.

"And from west of here, there have emanated cultural influences from Malaya and further afield and some believe that many centuries ago the Dayaks may have come in successive migrations from the area to the north of India through Malaysia to Borneo.

"Again one of the most spectacular sights in the world is in the high Ifugao valley in the mountains towards the north of Luzon in the Philippines.

"Here are a series of massive terraces cut from the mountains and buttressed by immense stone walls — the famous Banawe rice terraces, the eighth wonder of the world, built perhaps some 4,000 years ago and taking some 2,000 years to build.

"It is believed that immigrants from the Indo-China ethnic area came and worked with the original Ifugao tribe in the undertaking of this spectacular engineering feat. China, Japan and Indonesia all have terrace cultivation but none can compare in size and efficiency with Banawe.

"All this I say to indicate how many and varied are the influences and how vast in time and area is the field of study and how your detailed studies in this seminar are part of the wider picture of which the piecing together is like that of a gigantic jigsaw puzzle in three dimensions."

Sir Alexander continued: "But more particularly to our present purpose there is evidence over many thousands of years that Borneo and the Philippines had intimate interchange of blood, speech, custom and religion.

"I need only mention the great story-saga recorded in the early bamboo texts, the Maragtas, which tell of an extensive cultural immigration, the establishment of a new aristocracy, new agricultural methods and many new customs as brought by the Datu Puteh and his relatives, who may have lived somewhere south of the present day Brunei some 700 years ago. And later Islam in the other direction spread northward from West Borneo

to convert a large part of the southern Philippines.

"These are but two examples of the currents and eddies which have swept over these lands.

Accidents of history

"But just over four hundred years ago accidents of history, trade, and politics intervened to change the pattern, if you can rightly call the previous flow and interchange by such a precise term as a pattern, for over the millennia, I am sure, other shifts and changes and interruptions occurred of which there is now trace, or of which the evidence to be found at Banawe, in Niah, and perhaps yet to be found in distant parts of Asia and the Pacific has not yet been pieced together.

"But in any event it is a matter for satisfaction that after all these years of cultural separation men of learning and men of international repute have come together today to study together the origin and growth of our cultural heritage, and I feel sure that the most striking factor to emerge will be how much there is in common between us.

"I hope that one result of this study, this look into the past, will be to give new dignity to, evoke fresh interest in the old arts and crafts still practised and cared for in remote valleys of our lands, to revive folklore and legend in the context of history, to rediscover old values and to uncover forgotten springs of human inspiration."

Sir Alexander then said that a preliminary interchange of visits between the Philippines and Sarawak had already established that there was much in common, even at the level of local detail.

He referred to the visits of two Filipino Jesuit scholars, the Rev Arenata and the Rev Bernad, who had made a study of West Borneo dialects two years ago.

These showed, he added, many affinities particularly between Philippine Visayan, spoken and written by millions, and Sarawak's more localised Bisayan.

In reverse, the Curator and Assistant Curator of the Sarawak Museum had made invited visits to the Philippines in the past year and had both been impressed by common customs, songs, techniques and tools.

Here Sir Alexander took the opportunity of praising the Asia Foundation for its financial and other support and for having underwritten the major costs of the present seminar.

Music and the arts

He continued by saying that in the field of music and the arts both the Philippines and Borneo had been subjected to great influences from outside but that in both places, much remained that was admirable and native to the country.

In welcoming the distinguished Filipino painter, Senor Arturo Luz, a leading musician, Dr Jose Maceda, who will be staying in for sometime to make a specific research into Dayak and other music in the common purpose of finding parallels with the Philippines, and the representatives of — the National Museum at Manila (Dr Robert Fox); the Ateneo de Manila (the Rev Frank Lynch, S.J.); and the Philippine Christian Colleges (Professor Juan Francisco), he said:

"We here in Borneo have, as yet, no such learned institutions. In this, our neighbours can teach us. But perhaps they too will learn something of value from us and from the way of life in the Borneo territories."

The Governor then said that though Sarawak had taken the initiative in sponsoring this cultural enterprise, it was not seeking to be forward in relation to its neighbours.

He went on: "In matters of the mind, in questions of fact, whether prehistorical, historical or contemporary, the distinctions of natural boundary are there to be transcended by fellowship and understanding based on objective study and mutual respect.

"It is therefore very helpful, I'm sure, that through the good offices of Sarawak Shell Oilfield, and Brunei Shell Petroleum, the seminar will move north from Niah and out of Sarawak for a spell."

Turning to the North Borneo delegates, Sir Alexander welcomed them and said: "If I have seemed to have addressed myself particularly more to our distant guests, from the Philippines, this is only because we know these North Borneans as old friends. Whereas with those from the Philippines, we look to make new friendships, and we hope lasting ones."

The Responses

Replying on behalf of the Philippine delegation, Senor Arturo Luz said: "We are honoured and grateful for the privilege of participating in this worthy effort of pooling

together — probably for the first time — thoughts and ideas that will place our two countries, Borneo and the Philippines, once again within cultural reach of one another.

"We share your desire of rediscovering our common roots in the distant past, and of renewing ties that have been severed for too many years.

*** Mr Donald Stephens** — Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils; proprietor and editor of the "North Borneo News and Sabah Times", and President of the Kadazan Association.

He has a very extensive knowledge of the country in many aspects, and has also played a leading part in educational social and humanitarian affairs, especially those affecting Kadazan peoples. He has travelled widely in Europe, America and elsewhere.

Mr Simon Yew, 60, an artist, who was born in China but has lived for the past 40 years in North Borneo.

He is North Borneo's best known artist and also exhibits annually by invitation at the Seria oilfields.

He is the only person in Borneo who earns his living purely by painting. For years he also taught art part-time at All Saints School, Jesselton. He was District Commissioner for Boy Scouts, West Coast, 1949-60 and is now Honorary Commissioner of the North Borneo Boy Scouts Association.

Mr E.J.H. Berwick, Director of Agriculture, photographer and naturalist, who has a very wide knowledge of Bornean matters, especially in the north.

Dr Neville Halle, who is well-known in Sarawak both as a research geologist and as a keen student and writer about Borneo life generally.

He has travelled widely over the island and is at present stationed in North Borneo.

Among his wide interests are old books and maps about Borneo, antiques and the natural history of frogs and snakes (he is Honorary Curator of Reptiles, Sarawak Museum).

"We come to Sarawak in a spirit of self-discovery. Like Borneo, our nation is young and eager to learn from others.

"We have turned to you, to other neighbours, and to our past in an effort to discover what we really are, so that we may more confidently shape our future.

"With you, we share our problems and our ideas, in the belief that together we can

deepen our understanding and achieve our common aspirations.

"Our links are deep and strong. Similarities in virtually all areas of cultural activity bind us together firmly and genuinely, despite circumstances of geography and history.

"A glance at the arts of Borneo and the Philippines suggest aesthetic parallels of the closest sort.

"Archaeology provides mounting evidence of identical racial and cultural traits and origins, as does recent studies into the history of both countries.

"Music provides some comparative ground, and many similarities in the speech of our two countries have survived the separation of distance and time.

"Common customs, traditions and institutions persist, conditioned only by other cultural forces separately at work in the two countries.

"That similarities exist is well-known; their extent, significance and future implications is largely a question of time. The task of establishing our many points of contact is an exciting and challenging one.

"Our participation in this seminar, no matter how modest, is made in the hope that if nothing else, it will stimulate further thoughts and actions in the same directions."

From North Borneo

On behalf of the North Borneo delegation, Mr Donald Stephens said: "We are very close to the Philippines in North Borneo and we have much that is common; we have also much to learn from the Philippines and I am very appreciative of my good fortune in being given the opportunity to learn from such distinguished scholars from the Philippines as those who are seated with us here."

After associating himself with the remarks made by Senor Luz, Mr Stephens paid tribute to the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, Mr Tom Harrisson — "that human dynamo, who has done so much to make us understand, and in understanding, love our Borneo even more."

SIR ALEXANDER MAKES A SPECIAL HARI RAYA APPEAL

'REPAIR BROKEN FRIENDSHIPS, RENEW OLD ONES' MALAYS URGED

In his Hari Raya message broadcast in 1960, the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, made a special appeal to the Malays to repair broken friendships and renew old ones and to help and comfort the less fortunate people of the country irrespective of race.

Sir Alexander said: "A happy feature of Hari Raya is the habit of visiting old friends and acquaintances and exchanging greetings. Much of the happiness and comfort of life comes from association with one's friends.

But friendship does not normally come unsought, it needs effort, sympathy, sacrifice, help and a lot of true understanding.

"Most of us lose touch with old friends for a number of reasons — because we move to a new job, because they go to another district, because we develop new interests but mostly because we do not take the trouble and so we deprive ourselves, and them, of much that is good in life.

"We all know how much pleasure we get when we hear from someone we thought had forgotten us. So I ask you to do this — go and search out one or two people that you have lost touch with or have fallen out with — repair and renew that friendship.

"See what you can do to help and to encourage and you will yourself find help and encouragement. And especially I would ask you to think today of those who may be less fortunate than you are, of those who are old and perhaps lonely and in need, of those who are in hospital and those who are blind. To them I send a special message of encouragement and good wishes.

"Will you all make a resolve to share your happiness and good fortune with them, will you go and do something to help them and comfort them now and during the coming year? It does not matter what race they are — true friendship knows no race, only people."

Greetings to all

Earlier in his message, Sir Alexander sent his greetings and those of his wife to all

Malays and wished them all happiness and joy not only for Hari Raya but throughout the coming year.

He said that he was particularly grateful for the warm and kindly welcome the Malays had given to Lady Waddell and himself in all parts of the country although it was in the middle of the Puasa.

"The Bulan Puasa," he continued, "is not to be thought of as a time of deprivation but as a period of preparation through the exercise of self-discipline so that you are the better equipped in mind and in body to face the problems of life which lie ahead and by selfless endeavour and renewed moral courage to help your family, your kampong, your town and your country to better things.

"Those who are happiest on this eve of Hari Raya are not those who are glad the Puasa is over but those who have prepared themselves best for service to others.

"And although you do not need to fast for the rest of the year you do need the strength which comes from constant self-examination and self-discipline throughout the year."

Sir Alexander concluded his message in Malay.

A Hari Raya tradition was observed in Kuching on Tuesday when about 70 prominent Malays and Government officers, dressed in colourful costumes, paid a call on Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell at the Astana.

Later the Governor and his wife went across river and visited a number of homes in the kampong area.

During the afternoon and the next morning they visited the homes of their household staff.

In all 30 homes were visited.

The Muslim festival was celebrated in other places of Sarawak with land sports and regattas.

For the first time this year all Chinese schools in Sibu celebrated Hari Raya Puasa as a holiday.

New Year Good Time For Resolutions Governor's Call Again For Unity 'Make Desire A Reality'

17/2/1961

A call to all men of good will and of whatever race to make it unmistakably clear where they stand, to root out the weeds of Communism and hatred which are in danger of disfiguring the garden of Sarawak, was made by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell in his Chinese New Year message.

Sir Alexander said:

"Chinese New Year has come around again and I am speaking to you as it is ushered in amid merriment and the noise of gongs and firecrackers. But these are only the outward signs of an anniversary that has for all of you a deep and sober significance.

"First let me wish you and your families a very happy new year. This is the first time my wife and I have been with you at this celebration and in praying that prosperity and good fortune will attend you during the coming year we send our thanks to the very many people in all parts of Sarawak who have helped and encouraged us and who have received us with much courtesy and great kindness. Those of you who live in the towns will understand if I send a special greeting to those in the small bazaars and to those who are farming in the remoter places. They do not enjoy all the amenities of the town dwellers, of the frequent company of their own kind; but they know, better than most, the satisfaction of close fellowship with those of other races, and of their dependence each upon the other.

SYMBOL

"In the Chinese calendar this is the year of the Cow which throughout the world is regarded as a symbol of life-giving nourishment of tranquility, tolerance and of steadfast service to mankind, a symbol of reflective reliability. We should ponder on these things. These are perhaps not exciting virtues, but excitement is illusory and transitory. Real sober worth is harder to achieve, but it is lasting and dependable. Let this be a year of patience, understanding and service to others.

"Above all, Chinese New Year is a family festival and in a little while, in the home and in

your visiting, you will be paying your respects to father, mother, grandparents, and to all your elders. For as Confucius has written "Filial piety and service to elders is the basic of all virtues". This is at once the joy and strength of the Chinese family; it is the foundation on which you have built your business, your farms and your way of life. But I wonder whether today there are not signs that these basis virtues are in danger? I have been deeply grieved, as I am sure are all right thinking people in Sarawak, by certain recent events which have revealed indiscipline and hooliganism amongst some young people which is quite at variance with true Chinese character and upbringing. These acts which can only have been inspired by people of ill intent are said to have been perpetrated in the name of culture. But the people of Sarawak may well wonder what sort of culture it is that misleads youth into acts of indiscipline and intimidation. It is certainly not the true culture which inspires the family festival of the New Year.

NEW RESOLUTIONS

"Unfortunately, the acts of the few cause hurt to the many, instil suspicion within the country and cause our neighbours and friends outside to doubt. To ignore the doubts and suspicion does not remove them; indeed it helps them to grow. The New Year is a good time for new resolutions and I call on all men of good will and of whatever race to make it unmistakably clear where they stand to root out the weeds of communism and hatred which are in danger of disfiguring the garden of Sarawak, and by selfless constructive good will to make the New Year a truly happy one. That is what the vast majority desire, and pray for, and work for. Let us all join together to make it a reality.

"As I have said the new year is a festival of the family, but let us not forget that the family to which we all belong and owe our loyalty and which alone can secure the happiness of future generations is the family of Sarawak. There can be no reservation within the family

if trust is to prevail. I have recently proposed that the greatest hope lies in the gradual opening of all secondary schools to all races without discrimination through a common medium of instruction. I have given an undertaking that cultural studies in the language and literature of the various races will be maintained. Notwithstanding this, I see that there are some who advocate racial education, which must mean racial segregation of youth. How can segregation which we condemn in others be good for Sarawak? How can understanding be achieved if the races are kept apart in their formative years? I am confident that all those who truly believe in

the inter-racial future of Sarawak, the only possible future, will support this gradual integration in a common medium which has been a feature of many schools in this country where so far from destroying culture it has added to the common heritage.

"If I have touched on serious matters at a time of rejoicing it is because I sincerely believe that the new year and future years can only be truly happy if we face our problems squarely, wisely and unselfishly, and determine to serve the great family of Sarawak with filial piety.

"A Very Happy New Year To You All."

ANOTHER STEP FORWARD

WHITE PAPER PROPOSALS MADE FOR ELECTORAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE IN SARAWAK

MEMBER SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT AHEAD

Proposals for the electoral and constitutional advance of Sarawak made by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, have been published in a White Paper released by the Government in October, 1961.

The White Paper, which will be tabled at the next meeting of Council Negri in Kuching on Tuesday, October 31, calls for, among its proposals, the extension of the franchise to all persons over the age of 21, subject to residential qualifications and the usual disqualifications; the reconstruction of the membership of Council Negri to consist of 15 nominated members, of whom no less than four would be unofficial, three ex-officio and 24 elected members; and the replacement of the President of Council Negri by a Speaker appointed by the Governor.

It is also proposed that "at a subsequent and appropriate time and after a consultation with the Secretary of State for the Colo-

nies" to associate some unofficials of Supreme Council with the formation and presentation of Government policy on certain subjects.

These unofficials would be styled Members though they would have no executive control over the departments dealing with their subject. According to the Governor, this is a stage in the advance towards a ministerial system of government which, he believes, has been tried with success in other territories and feels would be a most valuable exercise in responsibility.

The White Paper proposals, which arise out of the report on the General Elections to District Councils, Divisional Advisory Councils and the Council Negri held between November, 1959 and March, 1960, have been considered by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr Iain Macleod, to be generally acceptable.

Mr Macleod states that, taken as a whole, they afford a suitable basis for constitutional progress in Sarawak.

According to the White Paper, the report on the last general elections (Council Negri Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1960) posed two major questions for consideration — the future electoral franchise and whether electoral registers should be brought into use throughout the country.

It says that the views of Divisional Advisory Councils were obtained on these matters, as well as on a number of procedural points and that consideration has also been given to certain constitutional changes which "might suitably take effect on the dissolution of the present Council Negri."

The White Paper then summarises the Governor's proposals for electoral and constitutional advance as follows:

- * Electoral registers to be instituted and maintained in respect of all persons eligible to vote

This proposal received the support of all Divisional Advisory Councils when they considered Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1960.

- * The franchise to be extended to all persons over the age of 21, subject to residential qualifications and the usual disqualifications.

Divisional Advisory Councils had somewhat divided views on the matter when discussing the Report, but the proposal would appear to represent the weight of opinion.

- * The present indirect, or tier, system of election to Council Negri through District Councils and Divisional Advisory Councils to be retained.

- * The duration of the present Council Negri and consequently of District and Divisional Councils, to be extended to the middle of 1963.

It is considered that the middle of the year would be more convenient for the population as a whole to take part in elections, and would also have the advantage of shifting them from budget time.

- * Subsequent Councils Negri, District and Divisional Councils to be elected for a period of four years.

Having regard to the amount of preparations required for a general election, and the time which must be devoted to it, it is felt that three years is an unduly short period for the maximum life of the legislature. A period of

four years would give elected members of Councils a better opportunity of gaining experience and of making their full contribution to the Councils, and would be in accord with practice elsewhere, although five years is also common.

- * The President of the Council Negri to be replaced by a Speaker appointed by the Governor.

The effect of this proposal would be to remedy the present situation in which the Chief Secretary, who carries heavy responsibilities for the conduct of Government business, is precluded as President of the Council from participating in and contributing to debates and from answering questions relating to matters for which he is responsible.

- * The nominated, ex-officio and elected membership of the Council Negri to be reconstituted to consist of:-

- (i) fifteen nominated members, of whom not less than four would be unofficial;
- (ii) three ex-officio members (the Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary);
- (iii) twenty-four members elected from Divisional Advisory Councils.

There are at present four nominated and fourteen official members. The amendments proposed in (i) and (ii) above would give great flexibility over the appointment by the Governor of unofficial and official members and would permit an increase in the number of unofficial members.

As regards (iii) it is proposed that the present system whereby Kuching Municipal, Sibuan Urban and Miri District Councils have each one member elected directly from the local authority to Council Negri should lapse and that the system of representation of these Councils should be in conformity with the system applicable to all other local authorities.

Adjustments, partly is consequence of this and partly as a result of the 1960 census, will be required to be made both in the representation in the Council Negri of Divisional Advisory Councils and also in the representation on Divisional Advisory Councils of local councils.

- * At a subsequent and appropriate time and after consultation with the Secretary of State, some unofficial members of Supreme Council to be associated with the formation

and presentation Government policy on certain subjects.

'Must be considered as a whole'

The White Paper then says that, in his despatch, the Secretary of State for the Colonies indicated general acceptance of the proposals which, being inter-related, must be considered as a whole and not as separate and individual proposals.

It adds: "The implementation of these proposals would require amendments to the Constitution and to the Council Negri Elections Ordinance, the Local Government Elections Ordinance, the Kuching Municipal Ordinance and to the Orders constituting the various local authorities.

"In addition, alterations and additions to the subsidiary legislation made under certain of the above ordinances would require to be made to deal, inter alia, with the machinery of the elections and to provide for such controls, for example, of access to polling stations and of canvassing, as are considered to be necessary for the convenience of the voter and to ensure fair elections."

The White Paper publishes the full despatch by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on his proposals as well as the reply.

In his despatch dated June 24, 1961, Sir Alexander first refers to the White Paper on the general elections report and stated:

"Apart from the technical and procedural matters contained in paragraph 26 of the Report (which are receiving separate examination) there are two major but related issues to be decided, namely whether or not electoral registers should be prepared for the whole country, and the extent of the electoral franchise.

"To those, discussion in the Councils and among the public has added a third point, that is whether elections to the legislature should continue as at present through a series of electoral colleges or should be direct. In addition there has been, particularly after the emergence of political parties, some discussion on constitutional advance.

"It therefore seems desirable, although the immediate questions of franchise and method of election are matters regulated by local legislation, to address you on the whole matter and to outline my proposals for electoral and constitutional advance."

Sir Alexander then referred to the present electoral system saying: "There are basically two forms of election to local authorities: one relating to the Scheduled Councils, i.e. Kuching Municipal Council and the Sibuan Urban District Council covered by the provisions of the Local Government Elections Ordinance; the other relating to all other local authorities covering the rest of the country and which follows the same principle less formally applied.

"The whole country, save for one small area which will also be brought under jurisdiction by 1962, is covered by local authorities of which all the members are elected by ballot box, except that in a few cases (7 out of 24) the District Officer is chairman or an ex-officio member.

The electorate

"The electorate consists of all persons over the age of 21 years with the necessary residential qualifications (six months in the case of the Scheduled Councils, and 12 months in the case of the others) and who are occupiers of premises, of a certain low annual value in the case of Scheduled Councils but with no fixed value for other councils. 'Occupier' in practice means the male head of each household.

"Certain persons under the age of 21 years are also entitled to vote (i.e. persons who are married or who are regarded as having attained full legal capacity by local custom and who are in regular employment or follow a recognised trade or calling, and have the other basic qualifications outlined above). Such differences in qualifications as exist are not substantial and it may be said that the franchise is confined to rate payers or occupiers of premises.

"The local authorities, which are sub-electoral colleges, thereafter elect from their members a stipulated number of members (the number being related to the size of the electorate) to the Divisional Advisory Councils of which there are five and of which the Resident is chairman without, however, having an original vote. To four of these Councils it is permissible to nominate members to represent interests which are not represented or inadequately represented.

"The number of these nominated members is, however, very small, it being permissible to nominate up to 12 members only, but in fact only two nominations have been

made, compared with total elected membership of 108.

"The Divisional Advisory Councils in turn constitute electoral colleges for the election of members to the legislature, Council Negri, and in addition Kuching Municipal Council, Sibu Urban District Council and Miri District Council as well as participating proportionately in the Divisional Advisory Councils have had the privilege of electing one of their members directly to the Council Negri.

"In the result, by this process of election, 24 elected members reach Council Negri to fill the seats provided by the Sarawak (Constitution) Orders in Council 1956. The other members of the Council Negri are four nominated members, three standing members, that is to say persons appointed under the 1941 Constitution Order of H.H. the Rajah, and not more than 14 ex-officio members. Of the standing members only one remains, one having died and one having vacated his seat by reason of ceasing to hold public office.

"To complete the picture of electoral progression the elected members of Council Negri elect by ballot five members of Council Negri (other than ex-officio members) to the Supreme Council. The other members of that body consist of three ex-officio members and two nominated members, both of whom must be derived from Council Negri."

The objective

The Governor then stated that he had related the system at some length as it was necessary to appreciate the extent to which the electoral system was already practised.

In this connection, he said, it was important to remember the objective laid down in the Constitution, and first enunciated in the Constitution of 1941 — "That the goal of self-government should always be kept in mind, that the people of Sarawak shall be entrusted in due course with the governance of themselves, and that continuous efforts shall be made to hasten the reaching of this goal by educating them in the obligations, the responsibilities, and the privileges of citizenship."

He then commented: "There is no-one in Sarawak who will deny that on the way to this objective all races must be enabled to take their full and proportionate part in the conduct of public affairs. This will need patience on the part of some, an acceptance of the

desirability of change on the part of others, and development of a consciousness of a Sarawak nationality. It is with these broad principles in mind that I will now consider what changes may suitably be made."

Continued Sir Alexander: "The first question raised in the Sessional Paper can, I think, be disposed of quickly. It is indisputable that proper electoral registers should be instituted and maintained in respect of all persons eligible to vote.

"While no great difficulty was experienced through the lack of such registers at the last election, the possession of a vote will become, if it has already not so become, something of value which should be recorded beyond doubt.

"Furthermore, the claiming of admission to the register and the opportunity of contesting the claims of others, if need be, are important in the process of education in the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. All Divisional Advisory Councils support the compilation of registers.

"The second question, that is the extent of the franchise, is less easy and there is not the same unanimity of opinion. There are weighty reasons in favour of confining the vote to those of sufficient age, experience, education and standing to ensure that votes are seriously cast in the full understanding of the rights and obligations of citizenship by those who have the education to appreciate fully the issues on which they are required to vote, and to distinguish between false promises or emotional appeals and practical policies for the common good.

"On the other hand, unless experience of the use of the vote is gained, little progress can be made in the exercise of the rights and obligations of citizenship.

Opinions of Divisional Councils

"I would judge moreover that the occupier of premises or rate payer is not necessarily more perceptive than those who do not pay rates or than married women who by their status can rarely achieve the present qualification.

"As moreover rates form only a part of the revenue of a local authority, the remainder being derived from grants and taxes to which everyone contributes, the rate payer cannot claim, nor does he I am sure wish to claim, a monopoly of representation.

"The opinions of the five Divisional Advisory Councils are as follows: one favours extending the franchise to all persons over the age of 21, one to all persons over the age of 18, one has a majority in favour of adult male suffrage, one favours by a majority the extension of the franchise to married women and one supports by a majority the retention of the present franchise.

"The weight of opinion would appear to be in favour of adult suffrage for both sexes. I propose therefore that the legislature should be invited to consider amendments to the present legislation to provide that all persons over the age of 21 years would become eligible to vote provided, of course, that they were not prevented by the usual disqualifications such as are set out in section 5 of the Local Government Elections Ordinance.

"I appreciate that there may be, as stated in paragraph 24 of the Sessional Paper, some practical difficulties in the way of rural communities in casting their votes, as it is not feasible for all adults to absent themselves at the same time from the longhouse or village for this purpose. It will be necessary to make due provision for the convenience of the voters in such cases.

"I have mentioned that under the present franchise certain persons under the age of 21 years are entitled to vote. It is unlikely that any persons who were less than 21 years of age at the time of the last elections in 1959 and who cast a vote on that occasion will be disenfranchised at the next election, because by 1963 such persons will, almost without exception, be over the age of 21 years."

Referring next to the present indirect system of election in Sarawak, the Governor said that there were definite advantages to it — "advantages which elsewhere have been found sufficiently important to warrant adoption in preference to, and after experience of a stereotyped direct system of parliamentary election."

He added: "The electorate in this country expects its representatives to concern themselves not only with matters of countrywide and extra-territorial importance but also with local affairs which include such subjects of vital interest as the establishment and management of primary schools.

"There is a close association between the electorate and councillors which extends to the Supreme Council and avoids the evils inherent in a system whereby the electorate

finds itself voting for candidates who, having gained technical residential qualification, are comparative strangers in a constituency and who once in office pay little attention to the needs and problems of those who elected them.

"Not only does the tier system provide for closer association of the electorate with the Legislature but in reverse the Legislature has a real contact downwards through its members to the people.

'Unity between town and country'

"There is much to be said in a developing society in which party policy is of recent origin for the calibre of candidates to be rigorously tested in a series of electoral colleges.

"Furthermore the tier system and particularly the elections at Divisional Advisory level, makes for unity between town and country which is of particular importance in a country such as Sarawak which depends primarily on agriculture and where there are marked differences in social and economic development between town and country dwellers, differences which every effort is being made to overcome.

"Election by the tier system helps to ensure that those finally elected to the Legislature and Supreme Council are not only capable and trusted councillors at the local authority level but are persons having the widest support of the representatives of all communities.

"Furthermore, such system of election as there has been among Native populations in this country, and it goes back for a century and more, has in fact been a tier system whereby villages or longhouses themselves elected their leader and these leaders in turn met to elect, from among their own numbers, a chief to represent a larger area.

"A system of direct elections might encourage the appearance of the worst type of political opportunist and this would be against the best interests of Sarawak."

Sir Alexander continued: "It has been suggested on the contrary that the indirect tier system imposes an undue burden on members of the Council Negri who are also obliged to serve on the local authority and the Divisional Advisory Council, and a heavier burden still on those elected to the Supreme Council and is misconceived, in that a man who is good at 'drains and markets' as some

maintain, is not necessarily good at the national level.

"As I have already said, however, the people of this country expect their representatives at the national level to concern themselves also with local affairs and I have no doubt that in the future as in the past candidates will be forthcoming who are willing to give their time in a spirit of service.

"It has also been suggested that the system is open to abuse in that undue influence can be more easily exercised on the sub-electoral and electoral colleges than on the electorate as a whole. I do not believe this to be so.

"It was not so at the last election and I am confident that Councillors known and trusted by their electorate would take suitable corrective measures in the successive electoral colleges against any interests suspected of attempting to exercise undue influence. I am convinced that the balance of advantage lies in favour of retaining the system of indirect election, and even if that were not the case I would consider any such change at the present time to be inopportune.

'Satisfactory racial balance'

"The present system has achieved a satisfactory racial balance (and in the one case of the last general election when the voting was believed to be on communal lines, the electoral college applied a salutary corrective).

"Having regard to the principles mentioned (That the goal of self-government privileges of citizenship) particularly the need for all races to be enabled to play their full and proportionate part in public affairs, I believe that the extension of the vote combined with the present election system is the best way to proceed."

Sir Alexander then stated that implementation of the proposals he had described would require amendment to local legislation but not to the constitutional instruments and he did not think that the time had yet come for any radical change in the composition of the Legislature or of the Supreme Council.

He said he did not deny that there was a section of opinion which considered that changes should be made immediately, but by far the greater bulk of the population had either expressed no wish for major changes or

expressed the wish that no significant change be made until they were able to take their proper and proportionate share.

Sir Alexander continued: "There is general agreement in Sarawak with the objective of an inter-racial future, but even without that ideal, self interest of the constituent races of the country dictates that there should be a much wider measure of agreement than at present exists on the pace and form of constitutional advance before major changes can be undertaken.

"There are, however, some amendments which I feel could usefully be made at this stage, both to improve the effectiveness of the present constitutional machinery and to provide for some measure of further advance during the life of the next Legislature, should the consensus of opinion show this to be desirable, and should it prove practicable.

"Firstly, there is a substantial body of opinion in Divisional Advisory Councils which would like to see the date of elections changed to the middle of the year, after the harvest.

"This would have the additional advantage of shifting elections from the budget time; at present the last act of an outgoing Council is usually to approve the estimates for the following year.

"Having regard to the amount of preparation required for a general election in this country, particularly with the introduction of electoral registers, and the amount of time which must necessarily be devoted to it, I also feel that three years is an unduly short period for the maximum life of the legislature.

"I, therefore, propose that the duration of the present Council Negri, should be extended to the middle of 1963 and that subsequent legislatures should be elected for the period of four years which is in accord with practice elsewhere. The life of local authorities would be similarly extended.

Need for Speaker

"Secondly, it is anomalous that the Chief Secretary who is my principal adviser and the officer primarily responsible for the execution of Government policy, should as President of Council Negri be removed from the floor of the House and from participating in and contributing to debates.

"It would be opportune for the President to be replaced by a Speaker (appointed by me)

who may be found in the person of the chairman of the Public Service Commission which is to be set up.

"I propose that the constitutional instruments should also provide for a member to be elected by the members of Council Negri to preside in the absence of the Speaker. This will be necessary to provide for occasions when the Speaker may be absent through illness or other reasons and it will also enable him to vacate the Chair temporarily should it seem appropriate to him to do so.

"Thirdly, in place of the four nominated members and fourteen ex-officio members of Council Negri I would prefer to see fifteen nominated (of whom not less than four would be unofficial) and three ex-officio members (Chief Secretary, Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary). This would permit of the appointment, in suitable cases, of a larger number of nominated unofficial members in the place of some officials.

"I also intend varying slightly the electoral colleges at the Divisional Advisory Council level by discontinuing the direct election of one representative each to Council Negri by the Kuching Municipal, Sibn Urban District, Miri District Councils.

"There is no good reason now for allowing preferential weightage for urban areas. These additional seats were originally created to strengthen the standard of unofficial representation in Council Negri. But there are now sufficient competent candidates coming forward to provide for representation on a basis of equality. In place of these three direct seats the number of members to be elected by Divisional Advisory Councils would be correspondingly increased.

Next stage of political development.

"Fourthly, I foresee that before the expiry of the term of office of the next legislature, a stage of political development may have been reached when it is desirable to associate some unofficial members of Supreme Council with the formation and presentation of Govern-

ment policy (collectively decided) on certain subjects.

"I, therefore, propose that I be authorised, at an appropriate time and after consultation with you, to charge selected members of Supreme Council with such responsibilities.

"Before conveying approval for this step you will wish to be satisfied that adequate progress has been made by all races towards taking their full and proportionate share in the conduct of affairs.

"Persons so charged would be styled Member for such and such a subject. They would not have executive control over the departments dealing with their subject.

"This is a stage in the advance towards a ministerial system which, I believe, has been tried with success in other territories and I feel it would be a most valuable exercise in responsibility here. The timing of this next stage would, of course, be dictated by the principles enunciated in paragraph 6 above ("That the goal of self-government privileges of citizenship") and after all races have demonstrated through their representatives their ability and desire to play a fuller part in the conduct of the country's affairs."

Sir Alexander then pointed out that his proposals would have to be referred to Council Negri for consideration of the legislation which would be required to give effect to the electoral provisions and for consideration of a motion to seek the amendments to the constitution. Finally, he summarised his proposals.

Mr Macleod's reply

"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 443 of the 24th June, 1961, in which you outlined your proposals for electoral and constitutional advance in Sarawak.

"I have studied your despatch with care and interest. Your proposals, taken as a whole, seem to afford a suitable basis for constitutional progress in Sarawak. I assume that you will now arrange for them to be considered in Council Negri."

'PREPARE FOR RESPONSIBILITY' GOVERNOR'S CALL

Council Negri meets

December 3 to December 9, 1961

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, denounced in Council Negri, which met in Kuching, the present methods of political agitation employed in "struggle for independence," declaring that the real 'struggle' facing the country was to prepare for responsibility.

He said: "Slogans will give no sustenance when the time comes. I am perturbed that in these vital years for Sarawak they (the slogans) should be largely presented as a substitute for constructive policy."

He criticised what he described as the campaigns of distortion and bias which "show neither the respect for the legislature nor the sense of responsibility that the times require."

The people of Sarawak, he considered, were entitled to know precisely how those who sought their votes —

- proposed to conduct their affairs
- what plans they had affecting all the interests of the people
- how they proposed that these plans should be financed, supported and carried through.

He warned that until those who behaved and worked like communists were openly repudiated "this poison (communism) will continue to seep into responsible and respectable national organisations to exterminate them."

Sir Alexander also gave the assurance that the Government would continue to take such action as it considered right.

The Governor was speaking at the ceremonial opening of the Budget Session of Council Negri on Tuesday.

From Finance to Greater Malaysia

His 60-minute address ranged from the financial and economic picture of Sarawak in 1961 and for 1962 to important developments, in progress or projected in the field of public works, geology, trade, development planning, education, agriculture, forestry, land utilization and soil survey, health, Borneanisation, the civil service and politics.

Sir Alexander finally ended on the subject of Greater Malaysia and referred to the Com-

mission which is coming to Sarawak to sound the views of the people and to make recommendations in the light of the Commission's assessment.

Here Sir Alexander said he believed that with goodwill on both sides, which there was, practicable solutions could be found to the questions which had been raised in public discussion in the country.

He added: "It is right that on this vitally important matter which I believe to be in the best interests of Sarawak and of great potential there should be the fullest co-operation with the Commission, in putting forward constructive suggestions for an acceptable plan."

In his speech the Governor said that as was anticipated as the last Budget Session, 1961 had financially not been as good as the record year of 1960.

He went on: "The recession in world economic conditions which appeared on the horizon towards the end of 1960 did not develop into a full scale depression and industrial production took a somewhat more favourable turn during the year but this has not had the same effect on all primary products and in our case the prices of rubber, timber and pepper drifted to lower levels with a somewhat sharper deterioration in recent months."

"Nevertheless revenue has been up to expectation and we hope to close the year with ordinary revenue at about \$79 million, which is \$3 million more than estimated. This compares with \$83 million in 1960 and \$68 million in 1959."

"The picture for 1962 is not so favourable as the lower commodity prices will have their effect on revenue, estimated as \$5 million less. Recurrent expenditure is growing faster than revenue and corrective action must be taken if development is not to be slowed down."

After stating that Sarawak's development funds were derived from previous surplus balances, annual contributions from ordinary revenue, loans and external aid, Sir Alexander said that the contribution in 1961 to development and other capital works would be about \$16¼ million, slightly above the amount originally estimated.

Stabilising effect on economy

He added: "These contributions to the Capital Fund which are made possible by prudent budgeting have stood us in good stead in financing our greatly expanded development programme which covers extension of agricultural services, the expansion of education, new dispensaries and health services, and the construction of roads.

"The fact that Government can embark on a record capital programme in a year when revenue is likely to be down has a powerful stabilising effect on the economy of the country.

"The programme is estimated at just over \$53 million which is \$15 million more than the accomplished programme for 1961 — an increase of about 40 percent. In particular additional provision of \$28 million has been earmarked for road construction which I believe to be the essential basis of all development."

Touching on the expanded road programme, Sir Alexander said it would extend Sarawak's through line of communications from Sematan in the West to the Ulu Oya beyond Sibul, following the route Sematan — Lundu — Bau — Kuching — Simanggang — Engkilil, thence through the ulu passing probably in the vicinity of Betong and Debak to Saratok, thence linking up the Sarikei—Binatang Road and reaching the Rejang at Durin.

He felt confident that this could be completed by the end of 1965, adding: "At the same time roads will also be driven southwards from Miri towards Bekenu and from Bintulu to Tatau.

"Much of this is under way, some of it completed — the Simanggang road already joined will be opened next March — Engkilil should be reached by August.

"The Public Works Department with the additional provision made will be fully geared for this enormous task and has raised its target to the construction of some 80 to 90 miles of new road each year."

He then hoped that Council Negri Members would visit the road projects which were being undertaken in some of the most difficult conditions for road construction in the world.

Turning to the private sector, Sir Alexander said that new industries had been started during the year for the manufacture of

biscuits, rubber shoes, plastic goods, roofing tiles, galvanised ware, and mouldings made from rammin. Three new pioneer industries had been started with authorised capital of \$2¼ million.

Investment in building continued on a substantial scale and the Borneo Housing Development Limited, in which the Government had a financial interest, together with North Borneo and the Colonial Development Corporation, had increased its mortgage asset considerably.

Promising mining developments

Turning to the achievements of the geological surveys and of mining developments he drew attention to the expansion of bauxite production which reached a record tonnage of 280,000.

There were also promising developments in connection with the coking coal deposits at Silantek, he said, adding that mining was of particular importance in providing employment in rural areas, in stimulating and broadening the economy of the country and through royalties and taxation providing funds for accelerated development.

The Governor next referred to the proposed Borneo Free Trade Area comprising Sarawak and North Borneo and said that its objectives were to promote in the area and in the territory of each Government a sustained expansion of economic activity, increased productivity and a continuous improvement of living standards.

The Common Market, he added, should lead to greater diversification in the two territories, to broader economic planning and to greater private investment based on the prospects of a larger market.

In this connection he drew attention to the recent census of population which calculated that the population would be doubled by 1980.

Sir Alexander then said that the detailed report on the Census of Population would be of the greatest value in future planning, not only of education, health and social services but also of local authority projects and of undertakings in the private sector.

He continued: "During the year I issued a specific directive that within our present development plan and indeed in all our undertakings the highest priority should be given to rural development.

"We are more than half way through the present development plan and it is time to start planning for the next. An immense task still lies ahead in the building of roads and bridges, the development of land, the processing and marketing of produce, in rural credit, education and in the health and welfare of the countryside.

"It is proposed that the new plan shall be a combined effort. Honourable Members in their capacities as members of Divisional Advisory Councils and as members of local authorities are invited to participate in the formulation of the Plan.

"It is intended that the public through their councillors should put forward proposals which will be examined technically at the Divisional Development Committee level in the light of the likely availability of resources and general practicability.

Planners should work from rural areas inwards

"The proposals of the five Divisional Development Committees will be then considered by the Development Board together with the country-wide schemes which must be planned centrally. And thereafter the full plan will be for consideration of Council Negri.

"It is my earnest advice that planners should work from the rural areas inwards, and indeed the advancement of the road programme and communications should give increasing opportunity to carry services and amenities to areas which do not enjoy them or have them in a lesser degree than the centrally situated population."

Sir Alexander then went on to a review of activities during the year and projected developments with particular attention to rural development.

He declared that there was an urgent need "to redress the gross imbalance in education between those living in rural areas and those in the towns not only for the improvement of rural life but also to permit all races to take their full and proportionate part in the conduct of affairs of the country and to man the civil service."

He was happy to say that considerable progress had been made during the year.

Continuing, Sir Alexander said: "The extension and improvement of primary education in the rural areas depend very largely

upon the efforts of local authorities, with substantial Government subsidy. Four more Councils, making in all 19 out of 22 rural councils, made provision this year for Schools Affairs Officers.

"Fifty one new primary schools were opened in rural areas under the management of district councils and it is particularly satisfactory to note that the numbers who complete six years of primary education is rising rapidly — indeed native candidates who took the common entrance examination for national secondary schools numbered some 2,800 compared with some 1,600 in 1959.

"Although this still is considerably short of their numerical proportion it is a vast improvement. This expansion would not have been possible without the services of Grade IIA Batu Lintang teachers who now teach for at least two years in rural schools on completion of their training.

"A new development of particular value is the appointment by eight rural councils of 'school mothers' who in addition to cooking meals look after the well-being of the children.

"This, together with improved hostel accommodation and a scheme to assist local authorities to improve the diet at boarding schools, is encouraging more parents to send their children to school.

Priority for rural areas

"I urge that these schemes be extended as quickly as resources permit as boarding facilities in many schools have been and are far from satisfactory, particularly for children now entering school at the correct, and young age.

"While in Kuching, Sibü and Miri there are, or soon will be, places in primary schools for all children of the right age but places in primary schools in rural areas are not so readily available.

"So during the coming years priority in the allocation of staff and funds must go towards the provision of more and better education, including the opening of more higher primary classes, in rural areas where there are still many thousands of children who receive no schooling at all.

"It is, however, a regrettable fact that in some areas where schools do exist parents give them poor support and attendance is deplorably bad. The number of girls

attending school is in many cases far too low, and too often they are removed from school before completing their course."

Sir Alexander then said he was glad to hear that some Iban leaders were considering the possibility of making attendance compulsory for all children living within easy reach of a school and welcomed any move in that direction.

Speaking of pupils in Chinese primary schools, he said they were handicapped by a very low standard of English and that to improve this the Sarawak Teacher Training College at Sibu now ensured that all its students left the College with a good standard of English.

Specialist teachers of English in Chinese primary schools were being trained at Batu Lintang and arrangements had also been made to extend to Chinese primary schools, the School Broadcasting Service which had proved its value in native schools.

Referring to the Church and Missions, Sir Alexander said they continued to carry heavy responsibilities in the field of primary education, educating more than 10,000 children in 129 schools.

He added: "It is no reflection on the work which these voluntary agencies have done in the past and continue to do if I say that the onus for the expansion of rural education must rest on the district councils.

"As I have said, we are about to embark on the preparation of our new development plan and it is apparent that district councils will be able to make their greatest contribution to the general development of the country if they aim for universal primary education by 1968 at the latest.

'Increasingly equipped in experience and staff'

"This is not to say that local authorities will not undertake other development work but primary education is a priority responsibility which they are increasingly equipped, in experience and with staff, to undertake."

In the field of secondary education, Sir Alexander said, two new schools at Simanggang and Mukah had been opened in temporary premises while new buildings to accommodate them were well advanced.

Next year three more secondary schools would open at Bau, Saratok and Limbang while preparations were in hand for the

building of schools at Bintulu and Marudi due to open in 1963.

Funds had also been included in the Estimates for preparatory work to be begun on the construction of a new Government secondary school in Kuching to be built in the Green Road area. A Trade School would also be opened in Kuching early next year.

Turning to the White Paper on National Secondary Education approved by Council Negri last August, Sir Alexander said that 10 out of 16 aided schools had decided to accept the proposals to convert to English as a medium of instruction.

He commented: "I do not wish to rake over old controversy, controversy which indeed is being revived by pressure groups in support of what they call 'the racial education'.

"Such persons in campaigns of wearisome invective seem to have as little regard for the concord of races as they do for the will of the people expressed unanimously in this House, care less for education than for political manoeuvre.

"It is open to anyone to disagree but the peddling of stereotyped resolutions, the concealment of the fact that language and literary studies will be maintained in national schools and the open and concealed pressures on the public and school boards must cause disquiet to all those with the well being of Sarawak at heart."

Sir Alexander then touched on the aid received from outside sources and especially from Commonwealth countries.

Canada, he pointed out, had this year sent two more teacher-trainers, two more Group Headmasters, and three teachers for secondary schools.

New Zealand, while maintaining its present commitments, had sent three experienced teachers to advise on improvements in the curriculum and syllabus for secondary schools.

Australia had continued to give substantial support in teacher training and secondary education. In addition to the supply of staff, these countries had awarded many overseas scholarships and granted other forms of assistance.

Will need aid for many years to come

He then said: "We shall continue to need aid for many years to come. I hope that our friends overseas will not grow weary of well

doing and expect us to stand entirely on our own feet in the near future.

"The expansion of our school system is going to strain our resources severely in the coming years. Indeed at the present time as you will see from the Estimates, Education at \$12¼ million accounts for nearly 18 percent of our recurrent expenditure and this is likely to rise by at least \$1¼ million per annum."

Sir Alexander next drew attention to work of the Borneo Literature Bureau in promoting the distribution of literature in rural areas.

Last year, he pointed out, books were available in only about 11 centres in British Borneo, now they are available in 51 centres. So far this year the Bureau had published 24 books, mostly for schools in English, Chinese, Iban and other Bornean languages and produced numerous posters, pamphlets and other aids for instruction in agriculture, health, education and other subjects.

He went on: "This work is spreading the written word, is also remarkably forwarded by the Sarawak Library greatly assisted by the British Council in the provision and circulation of books through book boxes and otherwise.

"This is a field in which local authorities are taking interest and I have seen a number of reading rooms provided by them. Considerable expansion in library services must be made to match the greater degree of literacy and work in this direction will be pressed forward."

Turning to agriculture, Sir Alexander said that 1961 had illustrated the extent to which Sarawak was affected by climatic conditions and by fluctuation of the world prices of its most important export crop — rubber.

He went on: "While it was perhaps too much to expect the high prices for rubber and pepper prevailing last year to continue indefinitely, the steady and recently sharp decline in the price for rubber gives cause for concern.

"It is precisely the problems which are inherent in the lack of diversification and in present systems of agriculture which Government is tackling.

Intensification of crop production

"In agriculture, two broad lines of action are being followed—the first is intensification of crop production both for export and local consumption.

"This applies to all crops and especially to the rubber industry which must develop along the most economic lines if it is to hold its own against the competition from synthetic rubber.

"The second line of action is diversification of agriculture crops and systems. In both these approaches, research and extension, that is bringing the results of research to the farmers, is of paramount importance.

"In research, the first prerequisite is an intimate knowledge of Sarawak soils and to date some 15,400 square miles of land has been surveyed. Rubber research is effectively undertaken on our behalf by the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya thus permitting research locally to be concentrated on pepper and rice.

"Agronomic investigations have indicated a remedy for retarded growth in pepper and this is being increasingly applied. The keen co-operation of pepper farmers in this investigation is worthy of praise.

"Fertiliser trials in hill padi have shown promising results and although shifting cultivation will remain with us for many years to come success in these experiments allied to the introduction of new crops and methods will result not only in better utilization of land but in an improved return to the farmer.

"Research is not spectacular, often in the nature of things, it must be long term but it is the basis of all agricultural expansion and it is being pursued with all vigour and with all the resources at our command. Meantime, extension and development work to increase productivity and efficiency continues at an increased rate."

Sir Alexander then said that the Rubber Planting Scheme was the basis of a diversified stable system of agriculture which aimed at a rubber/coconut/rice economy to which new crops such as oil palms, on which a pilot scheme was progressing, and animal husbandry, could be added.

About 29,000 farmers had been accepted into the Rubber Planting Scheme since its inception and it was expected that the 64,000 acres would have been planted up to the end of 1961.

A further 15,000 acres of planting in 1962 had been approved and with the continued co-operation of farmers there are every reason to suppose this could be stepped up in 1963 and in future years.

Supply by air drop

Sir Alexander also mentioned the institution of the Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme which, he said, had supplied seedlings and fertilisers to remote areas, including supply by air drop.

He continued: "Together with intensified production must go improvement in quality and thus of financial return. Forty seven demonstration processing centres, each capable of meeting the needs of 20 to 30 smallholders, have been established this year and 70 more are projected for next year.

"The success of this scheme will I hope lead to co-operation between progressive farmers to build their own processing plants, and the means of providing credit for this purpose are being investigated.

"Such has been the demand for training in rubber husbandry, tapping and processing at Semongok Agricultural Station where 292 farmers have been trained in a scheme introduced this year that two new centres at Tanjong Tahap and Senga in the Fourth Division will be opened at the beginning of 1962."

The Coconut Planting Scheme, Sir Alexander next said, continued to expand adding that to date 2,000 farmers had planted up smallholdings while 7,500 families had received seedlings for domestic cultivation.

Increased interest had been shown in freshwater fisheries and 918 new ponds were constructed during the year bringing the total number of 3,000 to stock which 400,000 fish have been distributed free. Distribution of livestock and of fruit trees had also continued at an increasing rate.

The Governor continued: "Sound though the planning may be, if rural development is to reach the standard set, it is essential that those who are to carry out the plans are competent to do so. Thus no opportunity for staff training at any level is lost, and it is the policy to accord such training very high priority.

"Under the Colombo Plan the Department of Agriculture has eight Sarawak-born trainees studying abroad, seven in Australia and one in the Philippines. Four are taking degrees in Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Home Economics while the other four are studying agriculture at diploma level.

"This, however, is far from enough and it is essential for the future of this country that young men and women of degree standard

should find their vocation in agriculture. Too often, I fear, they shy away from the arduous life that an agricultural officer in the field must face.

"I trust that parents and schools will use their influence in bringing forward candidates for this essential and satisfying service. In-service training facilities at a lower than diploma level in rice agronomy, rubber and animal husbandry have also been provided by Malaya and India for 14 members of the Department.

"In Sarawak, plans are being made to provide a further extension of training facilities for junior staff, and at the same time arrange for reciprocal training between North Borneo and Sarawak.

Influence of women in rural development

"Such is the importance of the role in agriculture played by the women of Sarawak that it is not difficult to foresee the tremendous influence they could bring to bear on rural development."

Turning to the work of the Extension teams of the Department, Sir Alexander said that there were 13 operating during 1961, and that this would be increased to 23 in early 1962.

He added: "These teams, comprising a Junior Agricultural Assistant and a Home Demonstrator, are assigned to specific areas, generally a group of four villages or long-houses, and have the responsibility not only of ascertaining the needs of the villagers, but also leading them, preferably on a community basis, to taking action to improve local standards.

"So far the main lines of development have been the construction of fish ponds, vegetable gardens, improved processing of rubber, sewing, cooking and rural hygiene. What is particularly significant and encouraging, is the fact that these activities have been requested by the people themselves.

"Report from the Extension teams are unanimous in drawing attention as to how the women, once they realise Extension is no more nor less than a system of informal education, are keen to organise themselves into groups for joint action in schemes of benefit to themselves, their families and the community.

"This trend has been noted and it is planned that an Organiser will take up duty

here early in 1962, with the express purpose of organising Women's Rural Institutes on lines similar to those shown to be so successful in other countries.

"Among the young rural people a similar situation exists. They undoubtedly are extremely keen to utilise their leisure time to better advantage, but by virtue of geographical isolation are unable to share the interests and advantages of such organisations as youth clubs and Boy Scouts, generally to be found only in urban areas.

"For them a movement similar to the 4-H Club Movement of America or the Youth Farmer's Clubs of the United Kingdom might well be the answer, and consideration is now being given as to how something on these lines can be done for them in the near future.

"The Peace Corps of the United States of America has indicated willingness to furnish technical assistance to Sarawak if asked, and Government hopes to take full advantage of this generous offer, not only in agricultural extension work but in education and possibly other fields as well. Negotiations are at present in progress.

Forest revenue increases

Sir Alexander then said that forests continue to make an important contribution to Sarawak's economy and that revenue from this source was expected to exceed \$5 million in 1962.

During the year the Forest Department had assisted in carrying out explorations of hill forests north and south of the Rejang River in the Kapit district. These areas were under consideration for rural development, especially the area north of the Rejang River, in the Ulu Oya, Mukah and Anap region.

Owing to the unusually high percentage of hollow trees in the areas examined the results were somewhat discouraging, but investigations would continue, in the hope of finding some way of developing these extensive forest areas in the national interest.

Referring next to the 70 sawmills in Sarawak, Sir Alexander pointed out that few of them were planned or constructed under expert advice, and their efficiency could therefore be improved.

A United Nations sawmill expert had arrived to advise sawmillers in Sarawak on modern machinery, which could produce a better finished product at a lower cost, and so

enable Sarawak timber to compete more effectively in world markets. The assignment of this expert, he added, should be of great benefit to the timber industry.

Sir Alexander then said that a ten-year study on the botany and ecology of the peat swamp forests in Sarawak had been completed by Dr J.A.R. Anderson and commented: "This study was an essential preliminary to any serious attempt to grow new crops of trees in areas logged by sawmills."

"Now that this knowledge is available the resources of the Department will be increasingly devoted to the growing of new tree crops in these swamps, which are unsuitable for agricultural purposes."

With the help of a Silviculturist provided under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, he went on to say, considerable progress has been made during the current year.

He added: "I frequently receive requests for individuals or communities for allocations of forest, from which it seems that forest policy is imperfectly understood."

"High forest is a national asset of the State as a whole. It is the duty of Government to administer this natural estate to ensure that the maximum sustained yield is achieved, that is to say, it must be worked in the most scientific way on a carefully controlled plan geared to the rate of regeneration so that it continues in perpetuity to give the maximum return to the country for the benefit of succeeding generations."

Top priority for land and survey expansion

"To permit haphazard or casual exploitation would be to destroy this national asset. This is not to say that, where it is needed for agriculture, land may not be excised for a forest reserve after timber is cleared. But where the land is unsuitable for agriculture it is clearly in the national interest that it should continue to produce a recurrent crop of timber."

Turning next to the Land and Survey Department, Sir Alexander recalled the "top priority" given to the urgent expansion of the department.

However, he pointed out that there was a world wide shortage of professionally qualified surveyors and recruitment was proving difficult and said: "Unless young men of Sarawak are prepared to go in for this kind of

work and to get their hands dirty and their feet wet, the long term prospects for land development will be seriously prejudiced.

Sir Alexander then said that full use was being made of the soil surveys which were being carried out on an increasing scale by the Department of Agriculture and surveys and investigations were now being undertaken in various parts of the country to find, and make available as soon as possible, unencumbered Crown land suitable for agricultural development.

Such land which was reasonably accessible and thought to be suitable, was confined, at present, mainly to the Third and Fourth Divisions.

Detailed investigations were now being made in the Lambir-Subis areas of the Miri District where some 15,000 acres of land under cover of the virgin forest in fairly large blocks were likely to be available. Another likely block of some 12,000 acres was in the Sagan area of the Bintulu District, lying between the Kemena and Tatau Rivers.

Settlement would be subject to the suitability of the soils and to the provision of access roads in these areas, and these had been included in the recently extended road survey and construction programme.

At Birop in the Fourth Division, he continued, 2,000 acres had been planted up under the Rubber Planting Scheme and sub-divisional surveys for medium and small holdings were in progress. At Batu Baleh, 3,500 acres were being investigated for possible agricultural settlement and preliminary road location surveys had been completed.

In the Third Division, several areas of swamp forest, varying in sizes up to blocks of 650 acres, would be made available for agriculture on completion of the extraction of the commercial timber.

Problem in First Division

Sir Alexander then pointed out that little suitable and accessible unencumbered Crown land was left in First Division but just over 2,000 acres of land near Balai Ringin and adjoining the new trunk road was being subdivided for alienation, in conjunction with the detailed soil survey.

Soil surveys would shortly be undertaken in the Ulu Anap but geological indications suggested that the areas likely to be suitable

for cultivation might be much less than was originally hoped for.

The problems of access to this remote area would mean that even if soil conditions were favourable, development was not likely to occur for some time.

Sir Alexander then said: "Although as I have just indicated progress is being made in finding land for alienation the practice of accepting applications for title in widely dispersed areas has resulted in haphazard alienation that is both costly and uneconomic.

"It is clearly desirable that land policy should encourage the development of economic living areas into which improved agricultural practices and social services can more fully play their part in raising the standard of living.

"A progressive land policy is essential and as a first step an investigation into systems of land tenure and customary rights has been made by Mr A.J.N. Richards, in order to establish the facts.

"I propose early next year to appoint a Commission under an expert chairman to consider the problems and taking full account of customary rights to advise Government in what ways it would be possible and practicable to achieve the best possible use of land for advancement of the rural communities and the benefit of the country as a whole."

Turning to the medical and health front, Sir Alexander referred to the recent cholera epidemic, paying tribute to the "efficient, untiring and devoted work of the staff at all levels of the Medical and Health Department with the invaluable assistance and unsparing endeavours of volunteers, social agencies and other departments."

He added: "It was a combined operation of which this country can be humbly proud and I wish to put on record the gratitude of Government and of the country towards all those whose selfless service and quick action saved countless lives, and to express our sympathy with the relatives of the 61 persons who died.

The outbreak was due no doubt to an extraordinary coincidence of climatic and other factors but has reminded us of the unceasing fight against disease and of the need continually to increase health measures.

Expansion of health services

"Honourable Members will be aware that policy is directed primarily to the expansion of

health services, on the entirely logical grounds that the more people who can be kept healthy the fewer will need treatment.

"That is not to say that medical and curative facilities are neglected — far from it. The new hospital at Sarikei has been completed, as has the new hospital at Limbang. New dispensaries are under construction at Simunjan and Bekenu. Modern dispensaries have replaced old ones at Marudi, Belaga and Kapit.

"Provision has been made for new dispensaries at Pusa, Muara Tuang and Daro. Kuching Hospital has been improved and planning work is in progress for the new Kuching General Hospital in which the Australian Government has shown generous interest by providing an eminent architect who has completed a preliminary survey.

"Extension work is in progress at the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital with generous help from the British Leprosy Relief Association."

Referring to the field of preventive medicine Sir Alexander said that the programme for the control and eradication of malaria was having "a tremendous effect particularly in rural areas where malaria is now practically non-existent."

However, he warned: "Let it not be ignored that without unceasing vigilance this scourge could return. This is but one example of the patient and efficient service that goes on day in and day out which we are too much inclined to take for granted."

Turning to tuberculosis control, Sir Alexander said it was now operating in Kuching through a specially trained team under a Colombo Plan Nursing Sister. Recently a Colombo Plan radiographer had joined the team.

Training for extension of the work to Sibu had already started and extension to rural areas would be progressively achieved as training of staff advanced.

The Governor then pointed out that serious difficulty was being experienced in providing medical attention in remote areas where communications were difficult and where the population was small and scattered.

More dispensaries, he said, would be built at strategic places but there were neither the resources nor staff to provide them universally and so a scheme for training voluntary workers known as "Home Helps" was started this year.

Courses of instruction were held in divisional hospitals and a kit of drugs and dressings was supplied to each trainee so that on return to the longhouse or kampong they could treat common ailments and accidents. Already 46 had been trained and an expanded programme was planned for next year.

Major scheme for rural health services

He then said a major scheme was under preparation for a rural health services which would encompass environmental sanitation, hygiene, rural water supplies and nutrition linked to the work already being done through agricultural extension and child welfare.

Such health work, he added, would be of prime interest to local authorities which would, he hoped, assume responsibility for the service in due course after the development stage was concluded.

A word of praise was then given by Sir Alexander to the devoted work in social service being carried out by the Social Welfare Council, the Red Cross, the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Sarawak Society for the Blind, the Salvation Army, the benevolent societies, the old peoples Homes and many other institutions.

He added: "I would hope that in the flurry of everyday life and of political activity our sense of values will not be lost and that those public spirited citizens who seek only the good of humanity will receive the support they deserve."

Continuing, his address, Sir Alexander said: "As I indicated last year the Government service is at full stretch and gladly so. I have visited many parts of the world, I can say with conviction that Sarawak is exceptionally well served by a loyal, hardworking and efficient civil service.

"It is my firm intention that you should have the best possible civil service now and in the future, for constitutional advance is of little avail, as has been proved elsewhere, unless there is a civil service of competence, integrity and strength to carry out the policies of Government.

"It is the policy of the Sarawak Government to localise the public service as rapidly as is compatible with the maintenance of responsible standards and also to ensure an ade-

quate representation of all races at the various levels of the service."

Progress in Borneanisation, he went on to say, had proceeded satisfactorily and there were now 61 officers in the administrative, professional and technical grades in Division II.

The outlook for the future was promising as there were at the present moment 80 students on degree courses abroad, 52 on diploma courses and 36 on practical training.

Here Sir Alexander paid tribute to donor countries of the Colombo Plan, particularly Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Malaya and Japan.

More native students qualify

He then said that a most encouraging factor was that this year 14 native students qualified for and had been awarded scholarships for university degree courses out of a total of 36 awarded.

This compared with 1 in 1958 and 5 in 1960 and he commented: "I would expect this trend to become more pronounced as a direct result of the expansion of primary and secondary education in rural areas. Indeed the number of native pupils obtaining Sarawak Junior Certificate has more than doubled in the last three years."

Sir Alexander continued: "There are, of course, posts for which formal and professional qualifications are not required and every effort is being made to accelerate in-service training both departmentally and at the enlarged Training Centre. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a Staff Training College.

After referring to the constitution of the Public Service Commission, Sir Alexander said: "It is working smoothly and will ensure the best possible methods of selection and at the same time by its quasi judicial and independent status afford the service the circumstances in which it can maintain its essential impartiality."

He next touched on the operation of the Overseas Service Aid Scheme and said it would relieve the Government of the greater part of the additional expense in the employment of overseas officers and at the same time assist the country to retain or obtain the services it required until such time as suitably qualified and experienced local staff were available in the numbers required.

This represented in effect technical assistance by the British Government to the extent of \$2½ million in a full year, he pointed out.

Sir Alexander went on to speak of the Civil Service and said: "The structure of the Civil Service was last reviewed in 1956 when Mr Bain was appointed to conduct such a review in conjunction with an examination of rates of pay.

"His report which covered Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei was largely adopted and has formed the basis for the present organisation of the Civil Service. Inevitably with the lapse of time the need for some changes is becoming increasingly apparent and it is now felt that the time has come for a further review to be undertaken.

"The review, which will be directed at the structure of the service, will not constitute a general salary revision although such matters as entry points and the relationship and evaluation of posts will come within its terms of reference. These are still under consideration with North Borneo and a further statement will be made when they are agreed upon."

Direction of Government

Sir Alexander then said he hoped he had indicated in what direction Government policy was directed and went on: "Put in broader constitutional terms it is to follow with all energy the course laid down in the Nine Cardinal Principles, to assist the people of Sarawak to the governance of their own affairs, to ensure that all races may have a fair share and fair opportunity to the end that they may take their full and proportionate share in the affairs of this country.

"To this end, this House has, without a dissenting voice, approved proposals for electoral and constitutional advance. To this end, every resource is being applied to the improvement of economic conditions, to the expansion and improvement of education, health and social services, to the raising the standard of living, to the building up of a strong local civil service."

He went on to say: "I have stressed in my constitutional proposals the need to link country and town, the need for acceptance of change by some, the need for forbearance on the part of others.

"But I regret to say that the deliberate views and responsible acts of this House are

repeatedly ignored or misrepresented by some who from personal ambition, sectional interest or ideological inclination seek to undo all that Sarawak has stood for, all that successive generations of hardworking citizens have built up.

"Criticism is necessary, constructive criticism in invaluable but campaigns in distortion and bias show neither the respect of the legislature nor the sense of responsibility that the times require.

"There is much talk of the struggle for independence. What struggle? The way is clear—for all to go along together. If struggle there need be, it should be that of humble endeavour to prepare for responsibility.

"Slogans will give no sustenance when the time comes. I am perturbed that in these vital years for Sarawak they (slogans) should be largely presented as a substitute for constructive policy.

A challenge

"The people of Sarawak are entitled to know precisely how those who seek their votes propose to conduct their affairs, what plans they have affecting all the interests of the people, how they propose that these plans should be financed and supported and carried through.

"As I said last year, political growth is natural and necessary. There are many sincere people in politics whose only aim is the good of Sarawak but, too often party membership is still sought by appeals to race, or by specious promises of exemption from tax, or favours in the grant of land by hints of withdrawal of credit, by free treats, or by agents earning a shoddy dollar for each recruit.

"In the long run such methods will rebound but in the short run they are likely to cause mischief.

"There are very many people in Sarawak who think deeply of its welfare but have been deterred from taking their full part in public life by some of the irresponsible manifestations which pass from political activity.

"Sarawak cannot afford to be without their advice and wisdom. I call in all men of responsibility to make their presence felt, to insist that what is shoddy, specious, un-Sarawakian and subversive shall be discarded. I am ready, the Government is ready, at all times to co-operate with all who have constructive and practicable proposals bearing on the welfare

of the people as a whole. Let us get on with that job."

Sir Alexander continued: "An official pamphlet has recently been published revealing the machinations of the secret communist organisation which has the aim and I quote from a communist document, of 'exercising a grip on the farming masses' of Sarawak.

"The masses are described, I quote again, as 'narrow-minded, selfish, conservative, believing in fatalism and entertaining some other ideological concepts'.

"The masses may well feel that such a cold, calculating, insulting doctrine which leads to confiscation of land and property is not perhaps the kindly democratic way of life that the sponsors claim.

"Communism has been denied and denounced on all sides, but until those who act like communists, speak like communists, write in communist jargon and theory, use communist techniques including the subversion of the young and intimidation of the elders are openly and unequivocally repudiated this poison will continue to seep into responsible and respectable national organisations to exterminate them.

"The Government, criticised, on the one side because it has taken powers to curb this, and on the other because it has not taken enough, will continue to take such action as it considers right.

"But massive public opinion brought to bear now would at once avert the threat of communism and ensure the peace and progress which is so deeply desired and ensure the development of a truly national Sarawak way of life."

Greater Malaysia

Turning finally to the question of Greater Malaysia, Sir Alexander said: "Since this imaginative proposal was mooted there has been general acceptance here of the concept of a larger association which in the local sphere can do much to ensure stability and provide wider opportunities for social and economic advance, and in the international sphere can play a full part.

"As I have said before the concept makes sound sense. There are, however, differing views on the form and timing and indeed many people here have found it difficult to reach a judgment without knowing what the full implications are.

"It is precisely for these reasons that a Commission is to be set up, for the Commission's task is not to import a finite plan but to assess the views of the people and in the light of such consultation to recommend a plan which would be acceptable to all participants.

"The country is in fact to be invited, on the concept being agreed, to co-operate in working out means acceptable to all.

"Her Majesty's Government have declared their conviction that Greater Malaysia is a desirable aim — and I have caused to be laid on the table a full text of the communique of the London talks between the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and of the Federation of Malaya.

"You will note as I have said that the duties of the Commission are twofold —

- (a) to ascertain the views of the peoples of North Borneo and Sarawak on this question; and
- (b) in the light of their assessment of these views to make recommendations.

"I believe that with goodwill on all sides, which there is, practicable solutions can be found to the questions which have been raised in public discussion here.

"It is right that on this vitally important matter which I believe to be in the best interests of Sarawak and of great potential, there should be fullest co-operation with the Commission, in putting forward constructive suggestions for an acceptable plan."

A Year Of Rapid Change: Morrison

3/1/1962

"1961 has been a year of rapid change in this country, particularly in the political field," the Information Officer, Mr A.R.G. Morrison said in this New Year message to the Chinese Press of Sarawak.

"Political development and political differences have become accentuated and the press in Sarawak has reflected this was varying degrees of intensity and judgment. The question of the future of this country in a possible State of Malaysia has been raised and is now under consideration. The concept of this important proposal has also been given much publicity and has been well commented upon.

"In such days of rapid political, economic and social developments, the press encounters many new problems, difficulties — and responsibilities.

"There is the need to feed a public hungry for news of these changes and their bewildering variety of implications. The people of Sarawak, like their neighbours in South East Asia, want to know more and more about these developments and to be enlightened as to how they will affect their families, villages, towns and country. This is quite natural.

"And so our newspapers and radio have the role of being the link between the people and the events which are taking place.

"That link becomes more and more important as communications open up and more

people become literate. The Information Service is doing its best, within the available resources, to maintain and strengthen the link in the hope that it will help to forge a friendly, united and well informed people.

"To achieve this aim the Information Service hopes to see editorial expression and other comments moving along the same constructive road.

Newspapers wield considerable influence over public opinion. And it is here that newspapers must show their sense of responsibility. That cannot be supplied by the Information Service.

"An irresponsible newspaper or one that cares little about what most of the people in Sarawak feel and think is heading for its own doom. But it can do a great deal of harm to a people and a country in the process.

"The Sarawak Government lags behind no other government in Asia in its desire to preserve the freedom of the press. But it does find that some Sarawak Chinese newspapers present it with difficult problems.

"The great weakness of the Chinese press in this country at present is the disproportionate amount of material and thinking which has a purely Chinese background and which is of purely Chinese interest. This is undesirable and is a reflection on the ability of the Sarawak Chinese to think and to write for themselves. I hope there will be a very

marked diminution in 1962 in the amount of such material obtained largely through the Hong Kong newspapers and Hong Kong news agencies.

"I want to make it clear that I do not want or expect to see the papers all agreeing with everything the Government does or proposes to do. Criticism is healthy and there is far too little well-informed criticism in Sarawak.

"The Sarawak Government, has nothing to hide from the people and so does not fear criticism, in fact it welcomes well-informed criticism because that can help it do its job better.

"But too much criticism in Sarawak is of a nature that bitterly assails the Government because it is the Government; assails its aims and actions because they are the Government's aims and actions; assails people just because they do not subscribe to the political views of the paper and to a political creed alien to them. This is not healthy to the future of Sarawak as a united nation of united people.

"A good rule of conduct for the Chinese press would be never to publish anything which would be objected to by the non-Chinese reading public if published in the

English or Malay press. My office aims to give the non-Chinese reading public some idea of what is appearing in the Chinese press. Much of this is positive, thoughtful materials of interest to all communities but I will not disguise the fact that some Chinese press items have aroused resentment among members of other communities particularly those bitter tale and poems which directly or indirectly glorify China or seek to ridicule Sarawak's economic, social and political systems and aspirations or which have as their theme that life in Sarawak is harsh, bitter and hateful.

"The danger is that the good and the bad, the reasonable and the unreasonable tend to be lumped together in the mind of the non-Chinese public. The Chinese papers must in multi-racial Sarawak aim to gain acceptance from non-Chinese as well as Chinese. This I hope they will increasingly achieve in 1962.

"My message may not be exactly the kind usually reserved for the New Year but it is done with sincerity and devotion for the press and all the people who work in it.

"It is my fervent wish that the Chinese press in Sarawak will always move along the road that brings peace, unity, happiness and prosperity to this country".

'THE WAY TO TRUE HARMONY' GOVERNOR GIVES STRONG ADVICE TO SARAWAK

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in March 1962 appealed "to men of whatever race or religion to work together and refrain from ill-considered charges and counter charges which hurt and do not help."

He made this appeal during his Hari Raya Message broadcast on Wednesday, the eve of the great Muslim festival.

Sir Alexander said that the people must beware of and be ready to combat the increased disharmony which changing time had brought and profited no one except those of ill-intent.

Sarawak, he also said, must be ready to bear heavier burdens and greater responsibilities and he told his listeners: "I will not be a light task but it will be an easier and safer

one if you and your neighbours of whatever race they may be, are in accord and unity of purpose, as on a ship."

Earlier in his address, Sir Alexander remarked on the month of fasting which Muslims throughout Sarawak, and in many parts of the world, had observed and said: "There is no doubt that fasting, which is also practised in some degree by others, heightens consciousness and fortifies the spirit as many of the great sages and philosophers of the world have shown.

"Not everyone can become a sage or philosopher but all sincere people can profit, as a time of fasting is a time of meditation.

"Meditation does not mean the detached or idle contemplation of events or ideas or a

fatalist acceptance of things but the active search for truth and its application to our lives. And meditation must not end with the end of fasting for there is much in Sarawak at this moment to meditate and ponder upon."

Sir Alexander went on: "Sarawak is developing rapidly, not only in the field of economic and material progress but also in education and political awareness and the spirit of change is moving abroad among us.

"We cannot afford at this time to turn aside from and refuse to face the social and political issues that spring from these developments. In particular we must beware of, and be ready to combat, the increased disharmony which changing times have brought.

"Meditation will have shown that disharmony profits no one except those of ill intent, that it can come about quite easily from the unguarded word, from lack of understanding, from petty squabbles, from excessive self-interest — there are many causes but whether they are the fault of others or of ourselves one thing is certain, that the search for truth, the practice of tolerance, that the judgment of others as one would be judged by them, are the only ways by which true harmony can be attained.

"Some, it is true, may persist in calumny, in self-seeking, and in disruptive practices but in the end their efforts will shrivel against the solid front of truth.

"And so on Hari Raya Puasa which, like other festivals of Christmas and Chinese New Year, typifies so much of the concord and kindly way of life of Sarawak, I would ask all

men of whatever race or religion to work together, and refrain from ill considered charges and counter charges which hurt and do not help."

Sir Alexander said finally: "One last thought — Malays and Melanaus are great seamen and many of us have reason to be thankful for the skill and courage with which you conduct your vessels through the stormy seas off these coasts.

"These are qualities which stand the country in good stead, and the Captain and crew work together and instinctively for the safety of all.

"Sarawak must be ready to bear heavier burdens and greater responsibilities. It will not be a light task but it will be an easier and safer one if you and your neighbours of whatever race they may be are in accord and unity of purpose, as on a ship. Remember your own proverb "Jong pechah, yu yang kenyang" and see that does not happen."

* When the junk is wrecked, the sharks will get their fill.

Tradition of visiting

Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell were among the many people throughout Sarawak who called on their Muslim friends to help them celebrate Hari Raya, Sarawak tradition.

The Governor also sent a message of "warmest good wishes" to the Sultan of Brunei and his family as well as the people of the State on the occasion of Hari Raya.

Merdeka No Magic Wand 'IT MEANS HEAVIER RESPONSIBILITIES' — GOVERNOR

From February 24 to March 2, 1963

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in his Hari Raya message broadcast on Sunday, stressed that the people would have to bear heavier responsibilities when the country gained its independence in Malaysia.

He said: "Independence is no fairy wand which can solve all problems. On the contrary

it means hard work, heavy responsibilities, self-discipline and a regard for the highest standards of personal, national and international conduct. It is an opportunity to not to do less but to do more."

In his message specially addressed to the Muslims of the country, Sir Alexander said:

"We all expect this to be the last Hari Raya before Sarawak gains independence in Malaysia. It is the end of an era; but more important it is the beginning of a new era in which there are exciting prospects, wide opportunities — and heavy responsibilities.

"Let there be no doubt about what independence — or freedom, means. No one is ever, or has ever been or can ever be absolutely independent, that is able to do, or not to do, exactly as he pleases regardless of others.

'Bound by ties'

"In the family you are bound by ties of affection, of duty and of obligation, by the need to care for your children, to respect your parents, by the need to earn a living and to provide a home.

"In the community you are bound by social precepts, by accepted rules of conduct, by the customs of your particular society, by the laws of the State. And in all your doings you strive to abide by the teachings of the Koran.

"For example while you were, as an individual, free to ignore the Puasa and to break the fast when you pleased, in fact, as a Moslem, you could not ignore it, nor did you wish to. And so also political independence does not mean freedom to do as you please, to take the easy way out or to sit back expecting great benefits to come to your door without effort on your part.

"It does not mean that the State's resources can be squandered in a carefree and spend thrift manner. It does not mean that there will be good jobs for everyone whether they have merit or not. It does not mean that there will be no taxes, that you can ignore the laws and that you will have no obligations.

"Independence is no fairy wand which can be waved to solve all problems. On the contrary independence means hard work, heavy responsibility, self-discipline and a regard for the highest standards of personal, national and international conduct. It is an opportunity not to do less but to do more."

Sir Alexander then said: "It is the aim of a democratic state to provide a better way of life not for a few people but for all the people, more food, more money, better use of land, better education, better health, better business and better use of leisure.

"And to do that people get together by democratic processes and we are shortly about to engage in the greatest democratic process of all, the general election.

"Make sure that your representatives reflect your will, that you choose them carefully that you do not squander your votes on the arrogant, the deceitful or the self seeking. For in our form of government the State is the servant of the people, the State is for the good of all people, the State represents the will of the people.

"There are other States, as we know, which, while shouting freedom, impose oppression, where rice and cloth and goods are short because the money has gone into arms, where the State means everything and the people nothing.

"It is this sort of State which Azahari meant to bring to you. Freedom means nothing if it only applies to the State and a few leaders but not to the people, if it is a mere slogan while people get less than they did, less food, fewer clothes, less money and get pushed around as well.

'Don't throw all this for slogans'

"Sarawak has an orderly society, it has its democratic processes, it has food and clothing, it has prospects, it has friends, well tried friends outside, it can get any help it needs.

"The change which is imminent will not, must not, throw these things away for slogans, for slogans do not give much sustenance if the rice bowl is empty. So while independence will bring rejoicing and satisfaction it is not a free-and-easy irresponsible state of affairs, but rather the bearing of heavier responsibility.

"And as you have prepared yourselves for Hari Raya through the self discipline of the fast, fortifying yourselves in spirit and body so you must prepare yourselves with the same sobriety and determination for the great events which lie ahead — for their successful outcome rests on each and every one, on you."

Sir Alexander finally said: "As I have said this is also the end of an era and as we look back over a hundred years or more there is cause for pride and thanksgiving for the qualities that have made Sarawak a nation, for the variety and unity of its cultures for the sturdy individualism and the peace and harmony.

"And people like me who have had the opportunity of serving Sarawak and of sharing in its life and growth will always be abundantly grateful for the unique privilege."

GOVERNOR WARNS OF THOSE 'DOCTRINE OF HATE' PREACHERS

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, warned the Chinese community of those people who were continually preaching a doctrine of hate.

He said that this doctrine not only threatened to destroy all that they (the Chinese), and their hard-working forebears had built up, but also vital relationships forged in the past on which the future must depend.

Sir Alexander added: "Many of you have, no doubt, read in certain organs of the press, the continual promulgation of the communist line and 'Hsueh Hsih', crude little poems, said to be cultural about the alleged pathetic state of the people and glorifying 'the sun from the east shining in their hearts'.

"Their meaning is all too clear. The great majority of you know this is pernicious nonsense but unless you say so it will progressively divide communities and create suspicion where there should be none.

"We hear too continually of the preservation of racial culture, the preservation of racial schools, but surely experience teaches that progress and strength come through sharing, sympathy through understanding, peace through unity.

"The trouble is that the vociferous views of the few come to be taken for the opinions of the many.

"This is the time before it is too late for a clear look at things, for a positive contribution to the common good."

Earlier in his message Sir Alexander urged the Chinese community "to take some quiet time to look back and to look ahead calmly and objectively to see whence we have come and where we are going."

Pointing out that the New Year was the time to take stock and to examine how and where things had gone well or badly, he said that it was also the right time so scrutinize the balance sheet with the greatest care.

Not an unsatisfactory year

The future state of one's business, he stressed, depended on the right interpretation

of the balance sheet, adding, "On the credit side there has been steady progress over the last year — progress in agriculture, roads, education and in new business ventures.

"True, prices have not been as high or business as brisk as we could have wished, but nonetheless it has not been an unsatisfactory year.

"Government, to the limit of its resources, and with much help from outside is pursuing a vigorous policy of improvement in all fields and particularly in rural development.

"You have only to look back some years to appreciate what has been achieved and if you look back much further to the days when immigrants came to Sarawak with nothing but hope and their skill, eventually to found businesses and homes, to give their families a good start in life and to take their place in the community, you will realise on this New Year that there is much to be thankful for.

"But there is a debit side and it would be idle to pretend that everything is fine.

"You know as well as I do that there are people in Sarawak continually preaching a doctrine of hate which not only threatens to destroy all that you and your hardworking forebears have built up but also the vital relationships forged in the past on which the future must depend."

Sir Alexander concluded: "There is only one road; it is that which leads to that common unity and destiny which alone can carry you safely forward to a better future for all. The price of failure to reach true understanding is the erosion and final destruction of all that has been accomplished; the reward of success is the unlimited prospect of shared interests and aspirations of all peoples of Sarawak for which your children will have cause to be grateful.

"Looking again at the balance sheet you cannot afford to fail. It is not someone else's job to put things right but the duty of all and everyone."

Finally, the Governor said that he wished everyone "a year of true unity".



R.G. Aikman, C.M.G.

R.G. Aikman, C.M.G. Sarawak 1926-1955

In the Rajah's service, there were few, if any, who did not have a real affection for the people amongst whom they had decided to spend their working lives and, by the very nature of their work, they were bound to get to know something of the ways of the people of Sarawak; but few, if any, had a greater affection for Sarawak and its peoples than Gordon Aikman, and few have known more of the ways of more of the people and had studied them more closely.

Thus the sad news of his sudden death will come as a shock to the large circle of his friends. Gordon Aikman did not wear his heart on his sleeve, nor did he court popularity; he won it because it was apparent to all that he had dedicated himself to the well-being of the people, rich or poor, old or young, Malays, Melanaus, Dayaks, Chinese or others, to whose service he had been appointed. This very dedication undoubtedly was a factor in his all too early death.

He came back from Australia, before he had fully recovered from the effects of

ill-treatment and almost starvation in the Internment Camp, and was made Resident, Third Division, a post he had also held pre-war. Desperately short of staff and everything else, he worked long hours and travelled widely to make certain for himself what the people needed most. He soon paid the price, for he fell seriously ill while visiting Belaga and developed pneumonia. Thanks to the devoted care of the Dresser there and others, and the supplies of drugs and comforts parachuted in to him by the Royal Air Force, he was eventually well enough to be brought down to Sibü, a fairly strenuous trip even for the fit and well.

Shortly afterwards, he was made Deputy Chief Secretary, and then Chief Secretary, the appointment he held until ill-health forced his all too early retirement, in 1955. In whatever post he had held during his service, he had always made it his rule that he was never too busy to see callers, whether they were just old friends from other days in the outstations, visiting Kuching and anxious to pass the time

of day, or people with grievances or troubles to be ironed out, Government Officers or others; if he was in the office, he gave his time willingly and cheerfully, though it meant returning home in the evening with stacks of files to be dealt with. And so came the heart ailment which cut short his career. He faced it with the same quiet courage that he had faced other crises in his life, and it is significant of the man that with the support of a very happy family life he triumphed over ill-health, settled down in Australia, and recently even passed the examination for Librarians.

Many of us will each treasure our own memories of Gordon Aikman, perhaps of

some kind act, perhaps of some wise advice in a moment of difficulty; many of us too will remember the hospitality of the Aikmans. For myself, I shall never forget his quiet courage as together in the Résidency on Christmas Eve, 1941 with the enemy all round us, he cheered and sustained his extremely apprehensive District Officer.

It will be, I know, a consolation to Sheila Aikman and the children in the great loss they have sustained, that he died suddenly and without suffering, and that Sarawak will remember him as a devoted, wise and just servant of the Raj and the Crown, and mourn his passing too.

D.C. WHITE

NATION-BUILDING: THE TASK AHEAD

SARAWAK DAY MESSAGE BY OAG

May 27 to June 2, 1962

A strong appeal to the people of Sarawak to retain and develop their sense of brotherhood was made by the Officer Administering the Government, Mr F.D. Jakeway, in a message issued on the first occasion of Sarawak Day, which falls on Monday, June 4.

Mr Jakeway said: "Political awakening has unfortunately tended to accentuate superficial racial cleavages and to overcloud the virtues of tolerance and friendliness which you possess in such abundance and which have served you so well in the past.

"It is vital that you should never forget that you are all living together in one land, that you are all dependent on each other for continuing peace and prosperity, that differences of opinion should never be allowed to reach the stage of personal antagonism.

"The national day is a time to reflect on these things and to dedicate ourselves anew to the task of nation-building.

"By this I do not mean to say that the different communities which go to make up the country should not celebrate the day in their own traditional and customary ways. It is natural that they should and I hope they will.

'Visit country friends'

"But community gatherings should not be exclusive; visitors from other races and other walks of life should be encouraged to join in. In particular, I would like to see town dwellers



Mr. Jakeway

make a practice, on this day, of visiting their friends in the countryside.

"Those of us who live in the towns are apt to forget that we are all dependent on the produce of the land for our very existence. Harvest is the time to remember this."

Earlier in his message, Mr Jakeway, said that the first Monday in June had been chosen as Sarawak's National Day and will from now on be a public holiday, replacing Cession Day in the holiday calendar.

The date has been chosen because it coincided closely with the end of the harvest and he went on: "Sarawak is an agricultural country and the harvest is traditionally a time for thanksgiving and celebration. It is appropriate, therefore, that there should be a national holiday to mark the occasion.

"It is my hope that they will be celebrated, this year and in the years to come, in a spirit of unity."

FIRST GOVERNOR OF SARAWAK DIES

Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the first Governor of Sarawak (1946 to 1949) died in England on Sunday, 1962 at the age of 64. The following is an appreciation of his services to Sarawak:

A man of outstanding ability and commanding personality, Sir Charles came to Sarawak from the British High Commission Territories in South Africa. Prior to that he had served in Nigeria having joined the Colonial Service after active service in the first world war.

He became Governor at a difficult time when Sarawak was faced not only with the need to repair the ravages of war and to strengthen and modernise the Government machine but also by the unhappy dispute over cession.

It was his task to create an entirely new pattern of Government on the usual Colonial office lines while at the same time retaining as much as possible of the traditions of the Rajah's Government. There can be no doubt that he performed his task with skill and understanding.

Sir Charles travelled widely in Sarawak and, since he was a poor sailor and all movement was then by launch, his tours imposed an unusual strain on him. He took a particular interest in the

development of Local Government and although many changes have since taken place in the form of District Councils, he was responsible for pioneering the establishment of local authorities in Sarawak.

He was a hard worker and hard taskmaster but with this he combined great charm, the capacity for awakening and retaining the devotion and loyalty of his subordinates and a keen sense of humour. His best memorial is the network of successful and progressive local authorities which today cover the face of Sarawak.

From Sarawak Sir Charles proceeded to Ghana where from 1949 to 1957 he presided over the successful establishment of that country as an independent State, becoming its first Governor General.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Please convey deepest sympathy of myself and people of Sarawak to Lady Arden-Clarke."

The funeral took place in December 19, 1962.

SIR ALEXANDER HITS AT MALAYSIA OPPONENTS

The prospect of peace, prosperity and unity Sarawak would enjoy under Malaysia was one reason why those in opposition feared its formation, said the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in a printed address tabled at the opening of the Budget Meeting of Council Negri in Kuching during December 1962.

In a strong attack on those who abused Malaysia with "filthy words and insinuations" he said: "They hate democracy which is, of course, inconsistent with communism."

He gave an assurance that the Government would continue to take any necessary action to preserve the peace of the country and to ensure the progress desired by the overwhelming majority of the people and to combat subversion "from whatever source."

"In fulfilling this plain duty," the Governor declared "the practical co-operation of all who have the true interest of Sarawak at heart is needed."

"The choice is simple — between communist dictatorship with confiscation of land,

crops, shophouses, businesses, property loss of freedom on one hand and free democratic development on the other.

"To preserve the Sarawak way of life requires individual effort and resolute political action. Make sure you do not fail."

In his address the Governor first referred to the necessity of changing the present formal address to Council Negri since Sarawak was moving to the stage of the introduction of a member or ministerial system of government and with the likelihood of Malaysia.

Head of State

He next dwelt on the constitutional position of the Head of State and indicated that Sarawak should choose such a person carefully when the time came, adding: "For this status will not rest on the fabric of authority but on the degree which in his person and actions he defines and refines all that the people of Sarawak hold dear."

Sir Alexander then touched on Malaysia and said that since his last address to the House great progress had been made towards its formation.

He said that after the "full and patient" enquiry of the Cobbold Commission came the broad agreement in principle in London between the British and Malayan Governments followed by the establishment of the Inter-Governmental Committee with its sub-committees.

Sir Alexander continued: "I am aware that the House has expressed the desire to be informed and consulted from time to time on the issues involved. This has not been easy, as in the nature of things there has to be hard bargaining and bargains hang on one another, some still to be concluded, and all, of course, conditional on the vote of the legislatures."

"And so it has not been practicable to announce progress on individual items. It is not possible yet to make public the progress of the Inter-Governmental Committee and I trust that the House will be patient for a little longer."

He then gave an assurance that Council Negri would be given the opportunity of debating the proposals "just as soon as this is possible" and continued:

"Meantime, I would pay tribute to the Honourable Members engaged in the diplomatic negotiations on our behalf, for the ener-

gies they have expended in careful preparation, arduous travel and keen debate on which they have reflected the views of the people of Sarawak and carried out the mandate of this House — also

"We aim to obtain a strong say in the new Malaysia Parliament — and this has been announced — together with a satisfactory retention by, and devolution of power to, the State, to permit matters of fundamental importance to the State to be dealt with locally and expeditiously and at the same time to accelerate development and economic activity as part of a large, dynamic and viable whole.

"There are those of course who oppose Malaysia — they do so not with reasoned arguments but by abuse, by classifying all these who think differently, which includes, I assume, the legislature as colonialists, imperialists, stooges, running dogs, dead dogs; they say they have stripped the masks from your faces and revealed your sinister, evil intentions; they claim to be socialists and democrats but by their actions and words clearly believe neither in democracy nor socialism.

"The filthy words and insinuations they use were not heard in Sarawak before these past few years — the truth is that these words are not Sarawakian and these people are not Sarawakian even though many have been born here.

"Their abuse is repeated parrot-like straight from communist textbooks; they glorify racial education so much so that they do not take the trouble to learn Iban, Malay or other indigenous Sarawak languages; they disdain to go to the same schools.

Prison of communism

"If that is not communist colonialism and imperialism, which they intend to be permanent, I do not know what it is. They fear Malaysia because of its prospect of peace, prosperity and unity; they hate democracy which is of course inconsistent with communism."

Sir Alexander went on: "As I said last December unless those who act like communists, speak like communists, write in communist jargon and theory, unless subversion and intimidation are openly and unequivocally repudiated this poison will continue to seep into responsible and respectable organisations to destroy them.

"The extent of this infiltration was again publicly exposed in June by the release of captured documents and in the recent disclosure of propaganda material found on members of the Clandestine Communist Organisation deported to China or subject to restriction here.

"This together with the deterrents of security legislation passed by this Council have to some extent interrupted the organisation but it is a matter for regret that while some with commendable moral courage have made a stand others continue to tolerate and to be manipulated by communists masquerading as socialists.

"The Government will continue to take such action as is necessary to preserve the peace of this country and to ensure the progress desired by the overwhelming majority of the people and to combat subversion from

whatever source.

"In fulfilling this plain duty the practical co-operation of all who have the true interests of Sarawak at heart is needed.

"The choice is simple — between communist dictatorship with confiscation of land, crops, shophouses, businesses, property, loss of freedom on the one hand and free democratic development on the other. To preserve the Sarawak way of life requires individual effort and resolute political action. Make sure you do not fail."

The Governor then went on to outline the Government's more important projects and direction of policy, and commented: "The emphasis is on rapid development, particularly rural development."

He added: "1963 will be as historic year, demanding the best that everyone can give and I require this of you."

From December 23 to December 29, 1962

'A Bright 1963 To You Too'



The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, greets Dayang Norsiah, of Sarikei District — a patient at the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital — on Boxing Day during his round of Christmas visits.

In keeping with a good Sarawak tradition, the Government, Sir Alexander Waddell, and Lady Waddell lighted a spark of happiness in the hearts of the country's orphans, sick and handicapped children and adults, old and infirm men and women by doing their round of Christmas visits.

And it was singularly joyous occasion for the children to receive their Christmas presents from Lady Waddell. They responded by singing carols.

Just before Christmas, Lady Waddell attended a party given for handicapped children at the headquarters of the British Red Cross Society (Sarawak Branch).

On Christmas Day, Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell visited the Salvation Army Homes for boys and girls.

At the Boys' Home the Governor was presented with a walking stick while Lady Waddell received a bedside table — products of the carpenter shop.

Lady Waddell then went to the Sarawak Mental Hospital and later they both visited the Kuching General to wish the patients and staff.

On Boxing Day the Governor and his wife went to the Rajah Charles Brooke Memorial Hospital after which Lady Waddell visited the home for the Aged and toured the newly completed buildings for the inmates.



Picture above shows Lady Waddell shaking hands with an inmate of the Home for the Aged.

'NEW COMMONWEALTH BONDS BEING FORGED'—THE QUEEN

In London Her Majesty the Queen's traditional Christmas Day message broadcast to her peoples overseas on December 25 again struck a strong Commonwealth note.

"Year by year," she said, "our families change and grow up. So does our Commonwealth family. This year Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Uganda have joined the circle as full members and we wish them all good fortune."

The Queen said the feeling of a special relationship between the ordinary people of the older commonwealth countries a feeling that would never be weakened — was spreading throughout the newer members and would help in realising the "ideal of human brotherhood".

Of the Christmas family festival the Queen said: "It is like a firm landmark in the stormy seas of modern life."

A new note was struck when the Queen spoke of Telstar, the communications space satellite which she described as "the invisible focus of a million eyes" and added: "The wise men of old followed a star: modern man has built one."

"But unless the message of this new star is the same as theirs our wisdom will count for nought. Now we can all say the world is my neighbour, and it is only in serving one

another that we can reach the stars."

Much of the Queen's message was concerned with the bonds of the Commonwealth. She said:

"In spite of all the changes of the modern world and the many stresses and strains involved, the feeling of a special relationship between the ordinary people of the older Commonwealth countries will never be weakened."

"This feeling is rapidly spreading throughout the newer members and in its turn will help us to realise the ideal of human brotherhood."

"In the ideal of the Commonwealth we have been entrusted with something very special. We have in our hands a most potent force for good and one of the true unifying bonds in this torn world. Let us keep faith with the ideal we know to be right and be ambitious for the good of all men."

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, early this week sent a message of Christmas and New Year greetings to the Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke who lives in London.

The message read: "The people of Sarawak join me in sending Your Highness affectionate greetings and best wishes for Christmas and the New Year."

Challenge To Youth

GOVERNOR CALLS FOR 'VIGOROUS SERVICE' TO SARAWAK

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in an address made in Kuching, December 1962, called upon the rising generation to be prepared to serve anywhere in the country and help build "a robust nation" which could face the challenge of the new era the country was now entering.

Addressing the pupils of St Thomas's School on Tuesday, on the occasion of their annual prize-giving day, Sir Alexander said that if Sarawak was to succeed in the new era it would need to marshal all its abilities and hold its position in an increasingly competitive world.

Sir Alexander, who devoted much of his speech to the qualities needed to meet this challenge, exhorted the pupils to raise their sights beyond the school certificate, a university scholarship, a good job "and make all these things not ends in themselves but the start of new opportunities for vigorous service requiring more courage and more endurance, physical as well as academic."

Earlier in his speech the Governor spoke of the need to have competition adding: "The more severe the better as it helps to set new standards, to induce great determination and to bring higher rewards."

Danger of becoming passive

He went on: "Sarawak is entering a new era and will need to marshal all its abilities if it is not succeed as it should. I have an abundant faith in the innate ability of the people of Sarawak and in their capacity. One cannot but go to an Iban longhouse or Kayan or Kenyah longhouse, without recognizing the dynamic power of the social organisation, and old virtues of discipline and physical courage and endurance.

"I have a feeling that there is a danger among young people so to concentrate on book work and limited targets of school examinations that they tend to lose the dynamism of their forebears.

"Much thought and effort these days goes into the provision of school buildings, syllabuses and text books, to the provision of balanced diets, hygienic surroundings and

scholastic aids of all kinds. These are all very necessary, but, in my view, could lead to a passive state in the younger generation, and to some extent tends to dull natural robustness.

"The path is becoming too well sign-posted, too secure — there are fewer dangers and fewer dragons' around, fewer chances of adventure, fewer opportunities for initiative.

"I do not say that schoolboys and schoolgirls do not work hard — they do, and sometimes indeed too hard.

"In the old days circumstances of life more sufficiently dangerous and unsettled to present a constant challenge to the resourcefulness and courage of our citizens — they called for endurance, physical courage, strenuous effort, they involved facing up to danger and indeed to fear — sometimes, even now, they still do.

"No one wants to return to the old days which were not nearly so idyllic as in retrospect they may appear but the characteristics of those days — courage, endurance, self-reliance — are needed now more than ever so that allied with education and modern advances in the scientific, technical and commercial fields they may produce a robust nation.

"Let us raise our sights beyond the school certificate, beyond a university scholarship, beyond a good job, and make all these things not ends in themselves but the start of new opportunities for vigorous service requiring more courage and more endurance, physical as well as academic."

Abundant energies and talents

Sir Alexander continued: "If I have stressed the value of physical courage, resource and initiative allied to academic training it is not to suggest that we are without such qualities far from it, as the interest in sports, scouting and the Duke of Edinburgh's award. If I stress these matters, it is because I believe that in Sarawak there are abundant energies and talents and we need to make the most of them to hold our position in an increasingly competitive world.

"It is too because I believe that education must penetrate deep down, it must draw strength from the qualities of the people in Sarawak, not merely from textbooks, it must relate itself to the conditions of the people."

* A reference to the sports competition for the MacDonald Cup — St. Thomas's School lost it to Dragon School this year.

"The Prime Minister of India in addressing an important education conference in August last year said:

"What does surprise me is that while education is obviously desirable, inevitable and essential, I do not find educated people always so desirable."

"Whether they act as individuals, as a group, or as a nation, they are in spite of their education rather narrow-minded and throw their weight about when dealing with those whom they consider inferior."

"In some ways the educated person has a rather closed mind. He does not look into other people's minds to try to understand them because he starts with the presumption that he knows all he want to know. That surely cannot be a good result of education. Education should open the mind and enable a person to understand other human beings and be understood by them."

"So you who have had the opportunity of a good education and those who go on to further studies should bear in mind your obligation to your country, to serve where you are needed."

"Too often personal ambition, or an unnecessarily high opinion of themselves, and sometimes plain lack of courage, had led qualified people to forget their obligations to their countrymen; some indeed educated largely at public expense and by the sacrifice of their parents have failed to return to their country at all."

"That is neither fair nor right and I trust all of you will be prepared to uphold the name of St Thomas's and do your duty to Sarawak in whatever part of the country and in whatever capacity you are called to serve."

"If it is by your deeds and your service to the country that the standards of St Thomas's will be maintained and its future secured."

Tribute to Bishop Cornwall

In his address the Governor also paid tribute to the last Bishop of Borneo, the Rt Rev

Nigel Cornwall, who has just been appointed to Winchester as Assistant Bishop.

Sir Alexander said: "I have in my few years here admired the rockline courage of Bishop Cornwall and the devotion and kindness with which he and Mrs Cornwall untiringly applied themselves to the good of the diocese and to the welfare of the people of Sarawak."

"I feel sure that in the years to come we will continue to have their sincere interest in our affairs, as I am certain we will be in their thoughts today."

Before the Governor's address the Vicar-General of Kuching, Canon Peter Howes, made a brief speech of welcome followed by the report of the principal, the Rev L.S. Willington.

In his report Father Willington said he hoped that a large number of Sarawak students would do their further study within Malaysia — at the universities in Singapore or Kuala Lumpur.

He added: "A body of well educated local people who have received their higher education in Malaysia would help a lot towards strengthening the new Federation of Malaysia."

Father Willington also expressed concern over the question of "what to do with the large number of children who will each year be rejected from attending Government or aided secondary schools."

He considered the problem to be a serious one adding that he welcomed constructive action to solve it. He pointed out that this year there were 95 unselected and 45 selected pupils.

He expressed comment on two letters which appeared in the Borneo Bulletin during October and said: "The first letter criticised the Sarawak Government's policy on education and claimed that the Government was ruling with much too heavy a hand and stifling the atmosphere of freedom under which alone there could be true education. This letter stated that the Government was rather grudgingly tolerating non-Government schools for the time being only until such time as it could take over all education itself."

"The second letter is reply to this defended the Government's policy. The Government, according to the second correspondent, had accepted responsibility for education, for it was only by doing so that all children, rich and poor, could be provided for;

and it was only by this way that the whole country could be united politically and socially.

"The points of view of these two correspondents were as completely opposite as they could be and yet both had things to say that were worth saying.

"There was fear on the one hand that an overbearing ogre-like state would completely take to itself functions to which it had no claim: that it would take away from parents their right and privilege to give to their children sound values and a philosophy of life which had been entrusted to them from their past.

Decisive role

"On the other hand there was the realisation that in this modern and very complex world it is governments that are the only agents capable of taking an overall view of their peoples' needs, and that it inevitably follows that in any modern country it is the government which must play a major and decisive role in education.

"Churchmen, and may I dare add, that the same applies to those who have been responsible for Chinese schools, have very well understood the value of the heritage which they have been anxious to pass on, but in many cases they have not been very alert to understand the implications of life in this nuclear age, and because of this it has been inevitable that conflicts should have arisen between them and Government officials whose attitudes must be decided largely on the basis of modern practical political necessities.

"A great deal of honour is due to those who have pioneered educational development in this country, both to Churches and the Chinese associations: but there is no sound reason why these agencies should not accept present political and social realities in the world at large and Sarawak in particular, and realise that in the interests of the country and also of education, the Government must control, to quite a large degree, the methods by which schools are managed, and the details of what is taught in them.

"This control need not necessarily conflict with the rights of either private agencies or parents who claim freedom to pass on a particular heritage.

"In the case of St Thomas's School a lack of

a real appreciation of the other party's viewpoint and approach, on the part both of the Education Department and of the Management, has meant that a burden has been placed on the Principal, which neither party has really intended that he should bear."

In his report on the School Father Willington also touched specially on the following points —

- the improving staff position;
- the good response by the people towards the school's fund-raising programmes;
- the problem of raising money for the expansion or upkeep of the school as expected under the Grant Code;
- consideration of the possibility of the present Board of Governors becoming the official and registered Management of the school;
- the suggestion that the present school grounds be sold for new and cheaper land to be bought on a suitable site for five miles from the centre of Kuching (or even nearby across the river);
- the question of finding places for the children unselected in the Common Entrance examination; and
- the provision of better playing fields.

Prizes presented

The Governor then presented prizes to the first three pupils in each class from Form I to Upper 6. Each of the boys received a book, suitably inscribed.

In the Inter-House Sports competition, the Old Thomians' Shield was won by MacDougall House: the runners-up were Mounsey House, who were presented with the Ang Cheng Ho — Challenge Cup. The Old Boys were presented with the Sarawak Union Challenge Cup.

The function ended with a vote of thanks, proposed by the School Captain, Mr Leonard Martin.

Governor On 'Grab' Bid

'SARAWAK WANTS TO MIND ITS OWN BUSINESS'

February 10 to February 16, 1963

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, made clear the country's attitude towards the so-called movement to "liberate" the Borneo Territories in his address delivered at the opening of the new Batang Lupar District Council offices at Simanggang on Sunday.

He told the gathering of Councillors and guests:

"In recent weeks, we have heard a lot from outside of the need to support the so-called revolution in North Kalimantan and of volunteers being whipped up to liberate these territories — to 'liberate' them; one assumes, for Azahari and his ministers, all self-appointed without the benefit of your vote, without consideration of your wishes, without even being citizens of Sarawak."

He then listed "certain matters of fact which must be restated clearly and without contention" as follows —

- This is Sarawak; not North Kalimantan.
- There is no revolution in this country.
- Although some small pockets in the neighbourhood of Brunei resorted to futile force in support of Azahari they comprised .001 of the population of this country and the majority of them have acknowledged that they were deceived or intimidated.
- All, I repeat all, political parties have disassociated themselves from Azahari and repudiated his claims.
- Sarawak is but a few months off from independence which will be in the manner of her own choosing, and neither requires nor asks for help in this process.
- Sarawak has always lived in peace and harmony with its neighbours and has no ambitions towards them but to continue to do so.

"It has its own leaders natural and elected to whom it looks, and asks no more than to mind its own business, which is not such a bad business with a stable currency, adequacy of goods, and assured prospects. And its business is run in Council Chambers such as this, freely and democratically by and for the good of the ordinary man," the Governor added.

Earlier in his speech, Sir Alexander said: "It is pleasant at a time when we have seen so much destruction caused by the elements, when we have seen the defeat in our land of a small bunch of gangsters whose minds, either from stupidity; or from ambition or for personal gain, were set in destruction; it is pleasant and significant at such a time to come to Simanggang to be present at the inauguration of something which is essentially constructive.

"For this building is not merely a matter of bricks and mortar, it is a positive symbol of sound and lasting progress, a symbol of the efforts of the people and their elected representatives who have given and will continue to give conscientious and unselfish service to the community.

"The contrast could not be stronger — on the one hand wanton and concealed destruction in which, whoever else was meant to benefit, the common man could only suffer; on the other hand, here in Simanggang, constructive effort free from personal ambition, directed solely towards the good of the common man.

"I have elsewhere expressed by conviction that local government is the workshop of democracy — the workshop in which the citizen gains experience of the tools of government, in which he helps to fashion what the community needs, in which the longer he practices it the greater his skill becomes.

"In local government a man's worth is tested by his service to the community he lives in, his promises must be matched by achievement. It requires a true sense of responsibility, it needs a sense of service. And in these days in Sarawak this spirit of service to the community is of paramount importance."

Turning to the coming elections, Sir Alexander said: "There is a tendency for politics to be regarded as a means of personal power, the property of the loud mouthed who seek to impose their will on others, rather than, as it should be, the opportunity to serve — to serve the people, to serve the country.

"I trust then that when the time comes for the general elections you will see to it that you elect men of responsibility, men who are known to you for their character, for their honesty, for their works, men who do not seek to push you around, men who will represent you and serve you.

"You must beware of those who have done nothing for you in the past who have given no public service but now seek your votes by loud talk, extravagant promises, cajolery, intimidation or bribery.

"I started by contrasting the powers of construction and of destruction. A fool can destroy but it needs men of skill, experience and honesty of purpose to build.

"Here in Simanggang you can see, perhaps better than in many places how Central Government and local government are complementary and how they have joined hands to make real progress and if you think back a number of years you will see how much has been done.

"On the side of the Central Government, the road from Kuching has been driven through and now extends to Engkilili and is being pushed on towards Saratok. You have your modern hospital, your water supply and your fine new secondary school.

Other achievements

"Your Councils has undertaken an extensive programme of primary school building and you will no doubt soon be considering the introduction of compulsory education in some areas. You are about to make a start on maternity clinics on which I congratulate you.

"You have made great improvements to Simanggang town, you have erected this fine new building in order to give better service and your swimming pool for the enjoyment of the community. Your Divisional Development team has put up its plans for greater development in the next phase.

"When you look back and see what has been done and I have mentioned only a few of the achievements when you look forward and envisage what you have planned coming into being and the even greater progress and resources which we have assured in Malaysia, there is reason for pride in achievement, for faith in the principles of government you have

followed, and for well founded belief in expansion and progress ahead.

"As I said in my Chinese New Year message there is substance and there is shadow, well tried practice and untried theory. You need only look around you, and to your own experience to know to what direction the future must lie. The past, the present and your future are worth standing up for."

In his speech of welcome the chairman of the Batang Lupar District Council, Penghulu Story, said that all councillors were aware that Sarawak had many enemies within.

He then declared: "I can safely speak for every councillors here present, that we shall be on guard against these enemies. We shall be vigilant and we shall co-operate to the full with the security forces."

Earlier Penghulu Story pointed out that the councillors were approaching the end of their term of office and said:

"What the future will bring, no one can tell. We have, as a Council, always supported the Malaysia proposals subject to certain safeguards.

"We now understand that the Inter-Governmental Committee has reached agreement on these safeguards, and we feel that the District, and indeed the country, can look forward to a happy and peaceful future.

"Our term of office has not been an easy one. It was during our term that door tax was repealed and house rating instituted. This was, at the time, most unpopular among our less educated and poorer constituents.

"However we believe that we have spent the additional revenue so received, together with the generous grants received from Government, to good effect.

"Most of our people now understand the need for higher taxation, as they have seen tangible results. Our total annual expenditure budget has increased from \$437,000 in 1960 to \$834,000 in 1962.

"This remarkable increase in expenditure has been achieved with relatively no increase in staff, and almost entirely without technical assistance. For this we have to thank the energy and drive of our former secretary, Mr Peter Hwang."

Tour of Second Division

The Governor, who was accompanied by Lady Waddell, during his three-day visit to

the Second Division, made a tour of the Government Secondary School on Sunday while Lady Waddell visited the Red Cross Branch.

After the opening of the Council offices, they went to the new Public Swimming Pool which the Governor officially declared open. The inter-school swimming sports followed and the prizes were presented by Lady Waddell.

The next day, Monday, Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell drove to Engkilili, in Lubok Antu District, where they toured the bazaar, called at the Government dispensary, visited the Local Authority Higher Primary School and went to the District Council Office to meet councillors and local headmen and personalities.

They next left by outboard for the Lemanak Community Development Centre at Nanga Ridan. On the way they visited Rumah

Asing where they saw vegetable plots cultivated by trainees of the Centre, called at Rumah Nyambar to see the high yielding rubber gardens and fish ponds, and Rumah Sa, the home of Penghulu Inggol.

At the Centre Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell made a tour and had supper with the trainees and staff. He next visited the carpentry shop while Lady Waddell went to the sewing class. The best work in both places was judged by them. They also visited the adult literacy class and classroom where elementary rubber planting is conducted.

Before leaving the Centre they presented prizes to the best carpenter and seamstress and to the most hardworking trainees — two girls and a boy.

Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell called at Penghulu Ganing's house before returning to Kuching.



ASTANA,
KUCHING, SARAWAK.

This is the first time that the Sarawak Photographic Society has arranged an exhibition of this sort open to photographers all over the world.

In the past, members of the Sarawak Photographic Society have won considerable esteem, as well as prizes, at International Exhibitions in other countries. It is fitting therefore that they should now play the part of host, as it were, in this first Sarawak International Salon of Photography. I am confident that this will do much to promote the art in Sarawak, and I hope that all those interested in photography will avail themselves of this opportunity to see how technical skill has been blended with aesthetic expression to produce this very fine display of pictures.

The Sarawak Photographic Society can feel justly proud of the initiative and organization which has gone into this exhibition. I hope that their first venture in this field will not be their last, and I offer my best wishes to the Society for continuing success in the future.

GOVERNOR

16 September, 1960.

Gold Dayak Shield Goes To Portugal

Sarawak Has Only One 'Honour Certificate'

A gold Dayak Shield has been awarded to a print entitled 'Neblina Matinal' by Joao da Costa Leite of Portugal (see picture), at the first Sarawak International Salon of Photography sponsored by the Sarawak Photographic Society here this week.

Final judging, which was resumed from the adjourned session of Saturday, took place at the Brooke Hall, Batu Lintang College yesterday afternoon, and the judges had great difficulty in deciding on the first six winners.

One thousand five hundred and eighty four prints were submitted by 402 photographers from 42 countries in the world. The number of accepted prints totalled 315.

Two second prizes, each winning a silver Dayak shield, go to Robert F. Downs, of New Jersey, USA for his print entitled 'Vespers' and to G.E. Pearson FRPS; FRSA; of Notts, England for his print entitled 'Where Countless Feet Have Trod'.

Three third prizes, each winning a bronze Dayak shield, go to Ann-Marie Gripman, APSA, ARPS; of Goteberg, Sweden; Kurl Piring, EFIAR; OGPPO; CIP; of Garlnergasse, Austria; and to William Jackson of Hull, England.

Sarawak has only one print among 20 being awarded an Honour. This is

Gold Dayak Shield



"NEBLINA MATINAL" by Joao da Costa Leite, Portugal.

'Eyes of the Night' by Fou-Li of Hong Kong; Dr. Barbara Harrison. K.H. Wu of Hong Kong; Ng

The other Honour Certificates go to Victor M. See Yong of Singapore; Chagas of Portugal; Franz Joseph Szabo of Hungary; Dutzler of Austria (2); P.G. Manilal S. Panchal of India; Chang of Hong Kong; C. Miss G.R. Alison of Scotland; Spitzer of Rumania; and R. Kogler of Austria. Wellington Lee of New York, USA; A. Mihailopol of Rumania K.N. Rastomjee of India; S. Mukerjee of India; Dr. O. Szeto of Hong Kong; Sepp Langhein Rich of Germany; Le Anh Tai of Saigon, Vietnam; Tchan Fou-Li of Hong Kong; Dr. K.H. Wu of Hong Kong; Ng See Yong of Singapore; Joseph Szabo of Hungary; Manilal S. Panchal of India; Miss G.R. Alison of Scotland; and R. Kogler of Austria. The accepted prints will be on display at the Sarawak Museum on October 29, and the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell who has consented to become Patron of the Exhibition, will officially perform the opening ceremony.

First International Salon Of Photography

Bronze Dayak Shield



"YOU THINK SO?"

by Ann-Marie Gripman,
A.R.P.S., A.P.S.A., HON. "FOCUS,"
HON. M.P.S., Sweden.



"PROFILE"

by Karl Piringer, E.F.I.A.P.,
O.G.P.H.O., C.I.P.,
Austria.

Emphasis that the art in Sarawak would only truly flourish if its roots were in Sarawak soil was made by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell when he opened the first International Salon of Photography October 29, 1960, in the Sarawak Museum gallery.

Sir Alexander, accompanied by Lady Waddell, was received on arrival by the President of the Sarawak Photographic Society, Mr. K. F. Wong and the Salon Committee members.

"It may seem suprising to you, as it certainly does to me, that someone as inexpert in the Arts and in particular the Art of Photography as I should not only Patron of the Sarawak Photographic Society but should also be called on to open this first Sarawak International Salon," Sir Alexander told the large gathering of guests present at the opening. "But perhaps it is not so surprising; for if you study the history of patrons from the glorious age of Greek art onwards you will find that although they may have been of

some limited use in other directions patrons were generally no great shakes in the arts themselves.

"Inexpert though I am in their practice I hope that I am not without appreciation of the need to cultivate the arts. There is a tendency in these modern days for artist whether in prose, poetry, painting and perhaps even photography to become, or pretend to become, so detached from human experience that their works, if intelligible at all, are only understood by collaborators in artistic confusion. There are it is true many things, in the world of science for example, which one cannot comprehend but which one accepts; so it may be that much of what I find incomprehensible in modern art is valid. But I firmly believe that unless art springs from life, enriches human experience and permeates our way of living it is no more significant than the gibberings of the deranged or the scrawlings on the wall of a lunatic asylum.



"CARGO LINER"

by W. Jackson, A.R.P.S., England.

FORTUNATE

"We are fortunate in Sarawak in the width and depth of our culture. I have been greatly impressed on my travels by the traditional skills, and arts and crafts whether in the colourful way of life of the kampong or in the ceremonial of the longhouse and I have found in the towns a vigorous pursuit of the arts through concerts and exhibitions such as the one we attend today. But I wish to emphasise that our art will only truly flourish if its roots are in Sarawak soil. An exhibition such as this bringing notable works together from all parts of the world is of immense value and inspiration. Let us study the excellence of the styles and techniques but do not copy them. Instead let us adapt them and evolve our own art forms drawn from the vitality and variety of Sarawak.

"I wonder whether we have enough regard for our own traditional arts and skills. It seems to me we are all too idle about this and are only too content to leave things to the Museum and to a few Societies and individuals. I have for some time been thinking that it would be a great stimulus if we could organise a Sarawak Festival of Arts, Crafts and Sport and I make this suggestion for people to ponder about.

"Finally, let me congratulate the Photographic Society on their initiative in arranging this exhibition for our pleasure and instruction. Let me congratulate too those who have won awards and indeed all exhibitors."



ASTANA,
KUCHING, SARAWAK.

FOREWORD

The First Sarawak International Salon of Photography which attracted over 400 entrants from 40 countries was acclaimed a success by all. The Second Sarawak International Salon has confirmed that success and shown that the Sarawak Photographic Society has earned the esteem of people both in and outside Sarawak. The number of entrants has almost doubled since the last Salon was held, the number of prints submitted has increased by over 900 and now 45 countries are represented.

It gives me great satisfaction to see that the art of photography has become still more popular in Sarawak. The Sarawak Photographic Society deserves full praise for the work that has been done to make this Second International Salon so successful. I hope that it will in the future have even greater successes.

GOVERNOR

16th October, 1962.



The committee members of the Sarawak Photographic Society with their guests (seated) Mr. K.F. Wong (centre) and on his right was the distinguished guest Mr. Kwan Yau Mui, the President of the Sandakan Photographic Society.



The 'Photographic Members Night' at the Aurora Hotel. Mr. Ho Ah Chon welcoming the honourable guests Mr. Kwan Yau Mui and Mr. Kwan Chai Chuan and other distinguished guests whom attended the dinner.

Souvenir were presented to Mr. Kuan Chai Chuan, Mr. Kwan Yau Mui the Hon'ble Judges for the 2nd International Salon of Photograph.



Sarawak's Second International Salon Of Photography

The Sarawak Photographic Society sponsor for the second time an international salon of photography in Kuching with the aim of inspiring and promoting the art of photography in the country. A record number of prints has been submitted.

Judging of the 2,500 prints submitted sometime last month by more than 700 well-known photographers from 45 countries will take place on Saturday and Sunday at the William Tan Auditorium, St. Joseph's School,

Rock Road.

According to a statement by Mr. Ho Ah Chon, Salon Chairman, an exhibition of the photographs will be held 40 days after the judging — November 12 — at the British Council Centre.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell who is Patron of the Society will be invited to declare open the Exhibition on that day.



A feature of this year's Salon is the number of prints submitted by Soviet Russia and it is understood that the photographs are of an extremely high standard.

Besides Russia, entries have been received from several Soviet Bloc countries — Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Mr. Ho remarked that the prints submitted are of exceptionally high standard and would pose a difficult task for judges to select the best prints.

Glancing through the prints he was impressed to see so many good photographs,

added Mr. Ho.

Entries received this year for the Salon have greatly increased compared to 1960's 1,400 prints.

The judging is open to the public but they are asked not to interfere during the judging of the photographs.

Judges comprise the following:— Mr. Kwan Yau Mui, A.R.P.S., Mr. Kwan Chai Chuen, Mr. Henry Jerah, A.R.P.S., Mr. Au Yang Nan Gun, A.R.P.S., Mr. Lee Sing Wah, A.R.P.S., Mr. K.F. Wong, F.R.P.S. Hon. E.F.I.A.P.

Swedish Print Wins Dayak Gold Shield

Gold Shield

"THAT IS ONE FOR THE CLUB"

by Ann-Marie Gripman, A.R.P.S., A.P.S.A.,
Hon. Focus, Hon. M.P.S., Sweden.



Picture shows judges and some of the prize-winning prints.



Silver Shield

"PORK SELLER"

by Loke, Loh-Hong, A.R.P.S., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Kuching: Miss Ann-Marie Gripman of Sweden was awarded the Gold Dayak Shield for her print entitled "That is the one for the club" in the Second Sarawak International Salon of Photography, 1962, from a total of 2,500 prints.

The judging of the photographic competition took place on Saturday last at the William Tan Auditorium.

There were 720 entrants with 2,500 prints from 45 countries including Soviet Russia which had sent over 80 prints.

525 black and white prints and 90 colour prints were accepted by the Salon.

Ten Silver Dayak Shields were awarded to the following:

John L. Bower (U.S.A.) for the "Young Artists" (colour), Ho Fan (Hong Kong) for "A Sail", Beltayah Joan (France), for "Les Marcons", Don Koegan (Australia), for "Nurse", Like Loh-Hong (Malaya) for

"Porkseller", Inzeberg Poeschel (Germany) for "Renata and Drago", Alan Stobbs (Canada) for "Vino" (colour), Chris Telios (Greece) for "Double Profile", Toeao Toyowizu (Japan) for "Snow Storm" and Leo Vrana (Austria) for "Zwiesprache".

Nineteen were awarded with Honour Prints and they are:

Jean Bourdon (Nantes), Ingeman Brooden (Sweden), Chung Man Lork (Hong Kong), Paul C. Clough (U.S.A.), Robert F. Downs (U.S.A.), Moll Gamma (Germany), Roland A. Greene (U.S.A.), Seckler Gerard (France), Erwin Pohl (Austria), G.B. Ryukobura (Russia), Joseph Scheidt (Germany), Robert A. Scholtmiller (U.S.A.), Robert Seid (U.S.A.), Victor Skita (U.S.A.), Werner Sochackmann, Chris G. Tselios (Greece), Wong Pak-Kee (Malaya), Dr. K.H. Wu (Hong Kong), Pmo E. Yumoba (Russia).



Silver Shield

"NURSE"
by Don Keegan, Australia.



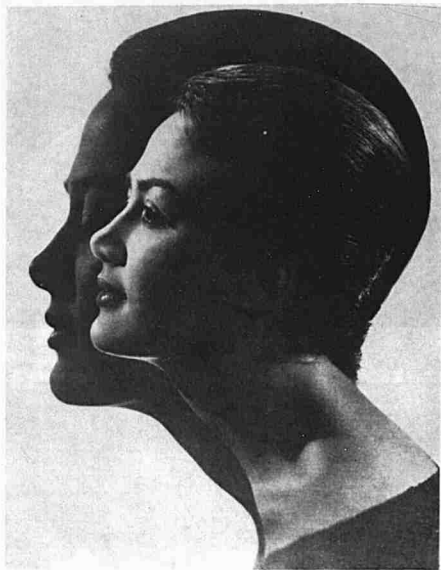
Silver Shield

"ZWIESPRACHE"
by Vrana-Leo, Wien, Austria.



Silver Shield

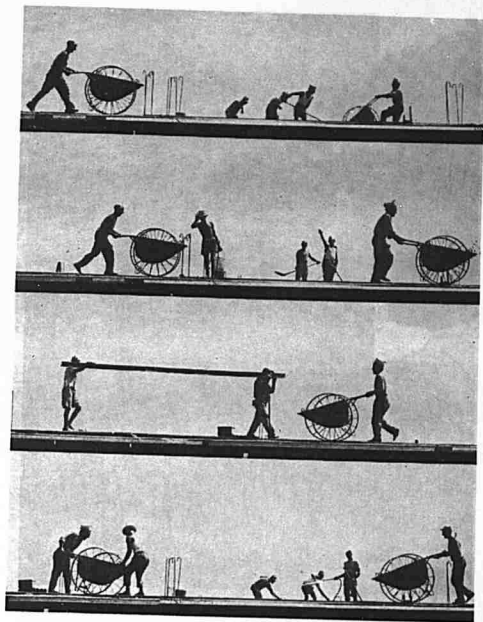
"VINO" (Colour Print)
by Alan Stobbs, Canada, U.S.A.



Silver Shield

"DOUBLE PROFILE"

by Christ Tselios, F.I.A.P., H.P.S., Athens, Greece.



Silver Shield

"LES MAÇONS"
by Jean Baltayan, A.F.I.A.P., France.



Silver Shield

"RENATA UND DRAGO"

by Ingeborg Poeschel, Hamburg, Germany.



Silver Shield

"A SAIL"

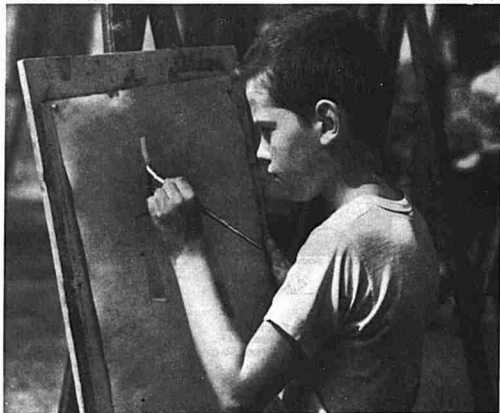
by Ho Fan, F.R.P.S.,
A.P.S.A., Hon. A.M.F.,
Hong Kong.



"SNOW STORM"

by Torso Toyo Misu, Japan.

Silver Shield



"YOUNG ARTIST" (Colour Print) by John W. Bower, A.R.P.S.,
New York, U.S.A.

Silver Shield



The Governor of Sarawak Sir Alexander Waddell delivered a speech, soon afterwards declared the exhibition open.

Second Sarawak International Salon Of Photography Opens 'Arts True Reflection Of People'

The arts are of true reflection of the people, and as the world around us tends to become more and more materialistic and the people more and more involved in the welter of local and world politics, we should pause for a moment and contemplate the arts. This was said by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell when he opened the second Sarawak International Salon of Photography Exhibition at the British Council yesterday.

"When I opened the First Sarawak International Salon of Photography two years ago I suggested that we in this country should pay more attention to our own traditional arts and crafts and not leave their preservation and stimulation to a few devoted individuals," Sir Alexander said. "I then mooted publicly for the first time the idea of a Sarawak Festival. It was only a tentative suggestion in those days; but this year, we have seen the idea turned into a reality which was a great success and a source of pleasure not only to the people of Kuching but also to many others from outside. I would like to take this opportunity of publicly congratulating not only the organizers of the Festival but also all those who took part and those others who worked behind the scenes. Their work in bringing together and

exhibiting the arts and skills of the different people of this country is a tremendous achievement. It has shown what Sarawak can do, the strength of its native art and has, I trust, been a source of pride and of inspiration to all.

"It is most important nowadays, when the world around us tends to become more and more materialistic and the people more and more involved in the welter of local and world politics, that we should pause for a moment, as we did in July and August, and contemplate the arts which are, after all, the true reflection of the mood and soul of the people. We should set aside the cheap and shoddy which so often are passed off as the real thing, go back to the arts and skills which have been handed down to us from our ancestors from generation to generation. With those arts to inspire us we can learn to express ourselves with integrity and individuality.

"Here, in Sarawak, we can draw inspiration from the countryside which is rich in ancient traditions and values. We can adapt all that is good in the past to our modern way of life. There is a tendency amongst the younger generation to despise the old customs and traditions merely because they



Mr. Ho Ah Chon Chairman of the Sarawak Second International Salon of Photography delivered his welcome speech.



Lady Waddell and Mr. J. Hughes Acting Representative British Council stressing a point with Mr. Ho Ah Chon.

are old and to dispose them in favour of the new and flashy. We must, therefore, strive to educate them to an appreciation of the arts, for integrity in art is the source of integrity in the nation.

"Photography is an art which can help in the education of the young as it is modern and can be enjoyed by many irrespective of background. It is obvious from the success and popularity of this Second Sarawak International Salon of Photography that it has a wide appeal not only in the outside world but also particularly here in Sarawak. Long may it

continue, I look forward to hearing of yet great achievement by the people of Sarawak in the field of international photography. Let me end by offering my congratulations to those who have organised this excellent exhibition of photographs, to those who had won awards and to all those who have exhibited their photographs.

"It gives me great pleasure now in declaring the Exhibition of the Second Sarawak International Salon of Photography to be open."



The Sarawak Tribune July 27, 1962

Cup for Photographic Society

Photography in Sarawak has won the world distinction in the winning by the Sarawak Photographic Society, of the Asia Cup in an international photographic competition sponsored by the Federation International del' Art Photographique of Switzerland (FIAP).

This was the first world Cup competition and unlike others is opened to all organisation rather than to individuals. The prints which are sent to the competition are the work of members of the society or organisation taking part.

The competition was open to three sections, viz: Europe, the Americas and Asia. In the last named region, ten countries participated representing India, Pakistan, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Hongkong,



Singapore, Philippines, Malaya and Sarawak, and the Cup has been won by Sarawak. (see picture).

In the European section France won the Cup while in the Americas Argentine took the prize.

The presentation of trophies took place recently at the Congress in Athens and the Sarawak Photography society had been invited to send a delegate as this was found to be not possible the

trophy was handed to the British diplomatic representative in Athens to be forwarded to Sarawak in due course.

In view of the forthcoming Sarawak Festival and the photographic exhibitions forming part of the programme, the President of the Society, Mr. K.F. Wong thought that it would not be a bad idea to have the cup here in Kuching in time for the Festival.

Assistance was sought from the Sarawak Representative of the British Council who in turn communicated with the British Council in Athens as a result of which the Cup has been flown over here. It will therefore be seen at the Sarawak Photographic Exhibitions which open in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Kuching, July 30 in connection with the Sarawak Festival.

Easter Walk Contest Is Getting Good Response

Response to the Easter Walk Contest which is being organised by the Divisional Youth Council, First Division, has, up to date, been very encouraging. The bulk of the entries are for the Seniors event and it is hoped that more entries for the other events will be received before the closing date — that is before April 13.

Qualifying Age

As a result of representation the Organising Committee had decided to amend the age groups for the competition. These will now be as follows:

Juniors — Qualifying age 17-20;

Seniors — Qualifying age 21-39;

Veterans — Qualifying age 40 and above;

Women — Open.

Those entrants who are affected by changes, are requested to return their numbers already issued them by B.R. Adai at the Sarawak Tribune office who would issue new numbers for the appropriate sections.

Trophies

Messrs. William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., have through Messrs. Joseph Travers & Sons Ltd., Kuching, donated a cup to be called "The Sloan Cup". The firm has also intimated that it will give away free sample bottles of "Sloan" liniment to competitors in the race.

The Organising Committee has decided that "The Sloan Cup" shall be completed for in the Seniors' event, while the cup donated by Mr. Edward Brandah shall be completed for in the Veterans' section.

Dr. R. Nelson has donated a cup for the Juniors' section and the Rex Bookstore has kindly agreed to donate a set of medals for the runners-up in the various events of the competition.

A trophy for the Women's section has yet to be obtained and generous donors are kindly requested to contact Mr. Tan Han Boon, care of Tan Sum Guan & Son (Motor Division), telephone 2502, who would be very pleased to acknowledge same.

Walkers must keep to the right of the road.

Competitors will not be allowed to carry refreshments. Refreshment stations will be arranged by the Organisers at several stages along the route.

Walking is defined as progression step by

step so that unbroken contact with the ground is maintained.

A competitor may be cautioned when by his mode of progression, he is in danger of ceasing to comply with the definition of contact, but he is not entitled to a second caution.

When in the opinion of two judges, one being a Chief Judge, or three judges other than a Chief Judge, a competitor's mode of progression fails to comply with the definition during any part of the competition, he shall be disqualified and informed of his disqualification by the Chief Judge.

Disqualification of a competitor will be by word of mouth. In addition a system of signalling "caution" by the WHITE FLAG and "disqualification" by RED FLAG will be used.

A competitor who is disqualified must immediately leave the race and remove his number. He should retire into a van which will follow the competition at the rear.

The race is open to amateurs only. An amateur is one who participates and has always participated in sports solely for pleasure and physical mental and social benefits he derives there from and to whom participation in sports is nothing more than recreation without material gain of any kind, direct or indirect, and in accordance with the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Judges

The following persons whose services are greatly appreciated by the Organisers, have volunteered to act as Judges in the Competition:-

Messrs. J.L. Rochester; Eng Hiong Leng; Augustine Song; Arshad bin Yusuf, Boey Yuen Siew; Hasbollah bin Majid; John Lim; Edmund Law; J. Hawkins; L.S.K. Murthy; Gabriel Lim; Ee Ghim Seng; Teo Soo Han; Song Thian Cheok; Chin Shen Syn; Sim Kheng Lung; Ho Hon Quee; C.C. Chew; Yeo Choon Joo; Lee Teck Guan; Chan Ghim Ann; James Chan and Lee Hian Fun.

The Committee which met again last Wednesday (March 30) has also agreed to adopt with slight variations, the Rules of the Singapore Free Press Walk Competition for the forthcoming competition and these are published herewith for the information of all competitors and interested persons alike:-



Women Open's (Starting)



Veterans Section



Senior's Section



Junior's Section



Winners of the various sections.

Organised here for the first time by the First Divisional Youth Council, the Walk covered a distance of approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Thousands lined up along the route to watch the Contest which commenced at 8 o'clock that morning with the Women's event, followed by the Veterans, the Juniors and the Seniors at ten minutes interval.

Twenty-three entries were received for the Women's event but only 20 competitors turned up to participate. This event was won by Chen Chin Yu, a 14-year old schoolgirl of Garland School at Stapok Road, in one hour 49 mins. 57 seconds. The runner-up for this event was Chua Cheng Hiok, another 14-year old girl of Padungan Road, Kuching. She was only three seconds behind Chen Chin Yu who won outright the First Divisional Youth Council Cup for the event.

The Brandah Challenge Cup, donated by Mr. Edward Brandah, for the Veterans was won by H.G. Raj in one hour 37 mins. 4 secs. Mr. Raj who is the Principal of the School of Agriculture, is 42 years old. Runner-up was Hassan Manan, 43, of the Customs Department.

An 18-year old schoolboy, Lim Ee Chiat, won the Juniors event in one hour and 27 mins. The trophy for the event, "The Dr. Nelson Challenge Cup", was donated by Dr. Bob Nelson. Runner-up in this event was 17-year old Chai Si Lik who covered the distance in one hour 28 mins. 2 secs.

The Seniors event for the Sin Hua Challenge Cup donated by Sin Hua Timber

Co., was won by Corporal Kuda of the Field Force in one hour 27 mins. 35 secs. Runner-up was Lian Labang of the Sarawak Museum.

The Sloan Cup, donated by Messrs. William R. Warner Co. Ltd., for the "Best Performance" was won by 55-year old Ong Chui Geok.

The Chairborne Plate donated by the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, Mr. Tom Harrison, for "the first person to finish who spends his WHOLE working day in an office" was won by Wee Kang Joo, 30, of the Education Department, in the Seniors event.

The Competition was an unqualified success. Co-operation and support of every one concern, especially the judges and Police was great. It was slightly more than three weeks ago that a first meeting was held by Executive Committee of the First Divisional Youth Council to decide on running the competition following a letter by "Sportman" published in the Sarawak Tribune on February 25 this year. As a result of the meeting on March 24, it was decided to organise such a competition in spite of the short period allowed for organisation. It was a challenge well accepted and well achieved.

And true to his word, Mr. Edward Brandah who revealed his identity later (he wrote under "Sportsman" when he suggested about the running of the competition), donated a trophy for the Competition.

The route suggested by Mr. Brandah was adopted and so was the Rules of the Competition of the Singapore Free Press Walk with



Ong Chui Geok the "Best Performance"



Senior Section Insp. Cpl Kuda

slight modifications.

The Chairman of the First Divisional Youth Council, Mr. Tan Han Boon, in his short address to the competitors before the start of the walk, expressed the organisers' gratitude to the support of all competitors, judges and everyone concerned for their voluntary assistance "without which this project would not have been possible."

Mr. Tan also took the opportunity of thanking all donors of trophies; Mr. E. Brandah for The Brandah Challenge Cup (Veterans' section); Mr. Tom Harrison for the Chairborne Plate; Dr. R. Nelson for the Dr. Nelson Challenge Cup (Juniors); Messrs. Sin

Hua Timber Co. Ltd., for "The Sin Hua Challenge Cup (Seniors); Rex Bookstore for Runners-up trophies; B.P. de Silva for all replicas, Joseph Travers & Co., for free Sloan's liniment; Borneo Company Ltd., for arranging free MILO, and the Southern Company for free supply of aerated water.

Mr. Tan also expressed his thanks to members of the Police Traffic Branch, Mr. E.W. Crunden in particular, as well as the British Red Cross for their kind support.

Continuing Mr. Tan said: "We realise that there may have been mistakes made during the course of organising this competition and to those who have been inconvenienced, we



Runner up Chai Si Lik



wish to tender our apology, and at the same time give our assurance that we shall endeavour to rectify and note all the faults so that we can plan a bigger and better competition next year".

He concluded by wishing all competitors "the best of luck and hope you'll enjoy the walk even if you do not win a prize".

Mrs. E. Brandah gave away the prizes at the conclusion of the competition.

And whilst the prizes were being given away, the last and oldest competitor in the competition, G.E. Speldewinde who is 74 years old, walked into the finishing point to the applause of everyone present. For his

wonderful sporting achievement, he was presented with a special consolation award.

Well done, Mr. Speldewinde. You have indeed shown that the glory of sport was not only in winning but in having participated and fought well.

The First Divisional Youth Council Cup (Women's Section)

1. Chen Chin Yu (No. 12); 2. Chua Cheng Hiok (No. 17); 3. Thien Nyuk Moi (No. 11); 4. Linda Ong (No. 18); 5. Caroline Bennett (No. 23); 6. Wee Mei Ling (No. 16); 7. Lentih Angking (No. 2).



The Brandah Challenge Cup (Veterans)

1. H.G. Raj (No. 21); 2. Hassan bin Manan (No. 25); 3. Wang Yong Look (No. 11); 4. Ben Tambik (No. 6); 5. Drahman bin Sahari (No. 5); 6. Jong Kuet Syn (No. 14); 7. Anthony Read (No. 23).

The Dr. Nelson Challenge Cup (Juniors)

1. Lim Ee Chiat (No. 82); 2. Chai Si Lik (No. 26); 3. Sim Hiok Kheng (No. 83); 4. Lo Ting Chung (No. 179); 5. P.C. Sulaiman (No. 247); 6. Richard Kho (No. 258); 7. Yusuf Sulaiman (No. 92); 8. Brahim Bujang (No. 150); 9. Kassim Haji Zaidell (No. 4); 10. Michael John Sanggup (No. 175); 11. Rais (No. 107); 12. Bairy Edwin (No. 254).

The Sin Hua Challenge Cup (Seniors)

1. Cpl. Kuda (No. 98); 2. Lian Labang (No. 85); 3. Rasphal Singh Gill (No. 10); 4. P.C. Weng (No. 113); 5. Manap bin Mat (No. 80); 6. P.C. Jules Mason (No. 12); 7. P.C. Paran (No. 111); 8. Robert Khoo (No. 128); 9. P.C. Tan Ting Kui (No. 157); 10. Ahad Mulok (No. 60); 11. Young Romeo Tho (No. 163); 12. Patrick Eddie (No. 27).

The Sloan Cup

Won by Ong Chui Geok, 55 years old, for "Best Performance".

The Chairborne Cup

Won by Wee Kang Joo, 30, of the Education Department for being "the first person to finish who spends his WHOLE working day in an office".



H.G. Raj (Veteran)

Remembrance Day Observed Largest Crowd Seen At New Memorial



Picture shows the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, about to lay a wreath at the new War Memorial.

Perhaps the largest crowd ever to be seen in Kuching at a Remembrance Day service was witnessed this morning when the service was held for the first time at the new War Memorial at Mosque Road gardens.

Fine weather which was a contributory factor to the presence of the large gathering, prevailed throughout the morning. The new war Memorial, which stands out as simple but very imposing structure was dedicated before the actual Service began.

Members of the Sarawak Ex-Services Association, detachments of the British Red Cross Society, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and the Field Force of the Sarawak Constabulary participated in the Services. The Sarawak Constabulary Band, under the direction of Mr Reubens, was in attendance.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, accompanied by Lady Waddell and attended by the Private Secretary, Mr. O.G. Haydock Wilson and the Hon. Aide-de Camp, Mr. I. Edgerley, arrived at the Memorial just before eight o'clock.

Prayers were said by the Very Rev. the Provost of Kuching and Tuan Haji Yusof Shebli, the Mufti.

A gun-fire signalled the commencement of the two-minutes' silence, after which the Buglers sounded the Last Post.

The Governor then laid a Wreath at the Memorial followed by Mr Tom Harrison on behalf of the Ex-Services Association. On this occasion, he was supported by Mr Chong Ah Onn and Mr Awang (both members of the Association).

A wreath was laid by the Chief Secretary, Mr F.D. Jakeway, on behalf of the Civil Service, followed by Mr J.A.G. Benson, who laid one on behalf of the Rajah.

The President of the Kuching Municipal Council, Mr Ong Kee Hui was next to lay a wreath on behalf of the Kuching Municipal Council. He was followed by the Datu Abang Haji Openg who laid one on behalf of the Malay Community.

Next came Mr Edward Jerah, who represented the Iban community, followed by Mr Tan Kui Choon for the Chinese community. The wreath of the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce was laid by Mr D.A. Forrest.

The Reveille was sounded after the Wreath-Laying ceremony and this was followed by the hymn God Save the Queen.

SARAWAK FESTIVAL: MANY ATTRACTIONS PLANNED

The 15-day Sarawak Festival, which begins in Kuching on Saturday, July 28, 1962, will present a varied programme of events to suit most tastes.

The Festival will open at 7 p.m. with a street procession in which a number of local organisations will be taking part. Schools, in particular, will form a large part of it with various kinds, and groups in fancy dress should form a vivid parade which will be led by the Band of the Sarawak Constabulary.

At 8.30 p.m. the Officer Administering the Government, Mr F.D. Jakeway, will declare the Festival open in an address from the open air stage in the Museum Gardens, which will be followed by a series of items presented by groups representative of all the communities of Sarawak.

Dancers from the Baram, and a pipe band from Lawas will join with Malay, Chinese, and Land Dayak groups from Kuching and the First Division. There will also be some Indian 'doll dancing' and performances almost every night in the Museum Gardens by various communities. The Batu Lintang Training College will have an evening to itself on August 2.

There will be no charges for admission for any of the Museum Gardens performances — including 'The Merchant of Venice' which will be staged in the open on August 10.

Highlights of the Festival period will be the Police Tattoo, which promises to be even more spectacular and novel this year than before, (August 3 and 4) and the river pageant, or carnival of decorated craft, which will take place on Sunday, August 5 at 7 p.m. More than 40 kampongs have entered for the pageant which promises to be an attractive spectacle. The Constabulary Band — moored in mid-river — will provide the music.

The Scouts and Guides will gather together for a rally and campfire on August 8 — this will take place on the Central Padang.

Bishop's House to welcome visitors

The Kuching Municipal and Kuching Rural District Councils will throw open their doors to the public with displays (the latter with a display of some rural crafts), and so will some individuals.

Bishop's House, with its fascinating collection of pictures and relics of the early days of the Diocese will on August 4 welcome visitors, and Mr Tom Harrison's house — with its wealth of Borneana, both animate and inanimate — will also be open (on July 29, 1962).

There will be quite a range of exhibitions, Sarawak and Hong Kong photography, local painting, and some exceedingly modern sculpture and a display of prints, pictures and some documents of early Sarawak will also be on view.

Two leading Australian recitalists (violin and piano) will be presenting two concerts over Radio Sarawak (principally of modern works). There will be two choral and organ recitals in the Cathedral and the Sarawak Music Society Orchestra will also present a concert in Brooke Hall on August 7.

The Sarawak Festival



The Sarawak Festival came to an end on Saturday, 11th August, 1962, after a fortnight of activities in which almost every section of the Kuching community, and many from outside, had taken part. The popular response was spectacular, and interest was maintained throughout the Festival as may be gathered from the record crowds attending the final lantern procession, which was getting on for a mile long. The Museum Gardens were crammed with the biggest crowd yet seen there, variously estimated at 15-18,000, for the final show.

Among the exhibitions special mention must be made of the well-mounted technical display in the Museum Gallery — opened as a part of the Festival but to remain a permanent feature. Also noteworthy was an excellent entry to the Kuching Art Club's annual

exhibition and the large scale display on local government mounted by the Kuching Municipal Council. The Council played a most active role in the Festival, and the display was visited by many hundreds of people. An intriguing glimpse of Sarawak's past was afforded by an exhibition of pictures, prints, maps, etc., on view at the British Council, and this display was well patronised. The Open Days at Bishop's House and Mr. Tom Harrison's house were both very successful.

All in all, it had been a busy fortnight, and space does not permit mention of all items. There is no doubt that the Festival idea has caught the imagination of many people, especially the young, and the willing support of almost all sections of the community made the organisers' task very much easier. There were no doubt some shortcomings but as a



Where or when the next Festival will be is not known, but there is no reason why it should not take place elsewhere than in Kuching, so that other parts of Sarawak may have their turn. The outstation contributions, particularly the Murut bamboo pipe band, were especially successful and appreciated during the Festival and it is only fair that the outstations should have an opportunity of putting on the Festival too.

On the Festival stage a succession of well-performed Chinese and Malay items sustained the Festival spirit — the Chinese Associations with brilliant demonstrations of dancing and acrobatics being particularly colourful. The Hokkien Dramatic Society performance was slightly marred by early rain, but presented a fine spectacle. An especially ambitious production in the open air was "The Merchant of Venice" by pupils of St.

first venture Sarawak can be well pleased with the activities presented, and look forward confidently to the next time, when once again our different communities can combine to present a living picture of their arts and skills.



A play of the "Three Kingdom" an item among the Float.

Thomas's and St. Mary's Schools. Some 3 to 4,000 people attended this most enjoyable show, which was given an additional lustre by specially composed incidental music by eighteen-year old Billy Yapp of St. Thomas's School (played by the Music Society Orchestra). The Batu Lintang Training College Variety Show was well presented in the Gardens and of very high quality, attracting a large attendance.

Music was not neglected during the Festival: two enjoyable organ and choral recitals in the Cathedral, two violin and piano recitals, and an orchestral concert at Brooke Hall (the latter generally agreed to be the best in quality yet), provided a varied range.

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An intriguing glimpse of Sarawak's past

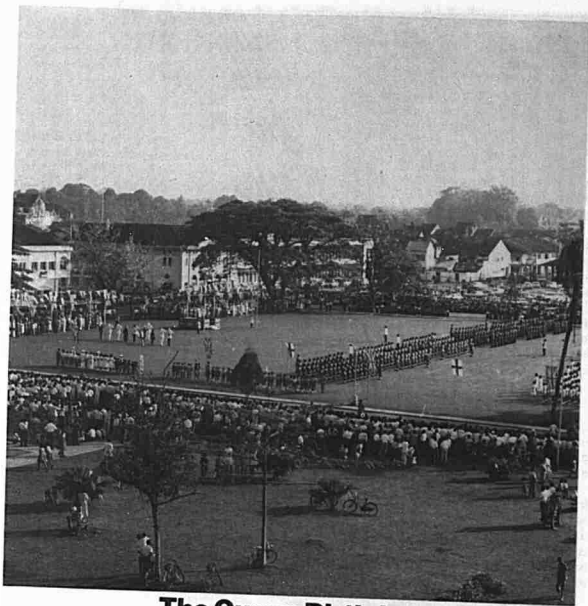
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The Festival was sponsored by the Sarawak Arts Council.

Members of the Council are: Mr Hugh Croke — Chairman; Mr Lucien de Silva — Hon. Treasurer; Mr Ted Corby — Hon. Secretary; Mr Salleh Askor; Mr Chua Siang Cheng; Mr Tom Harrisson; Mr George Jamuh; Mr Gilbert Kuek; Mrs Terry Rozalla; Mr Yu Loon Ching; and Mr John Lim — Administrative Assistant.

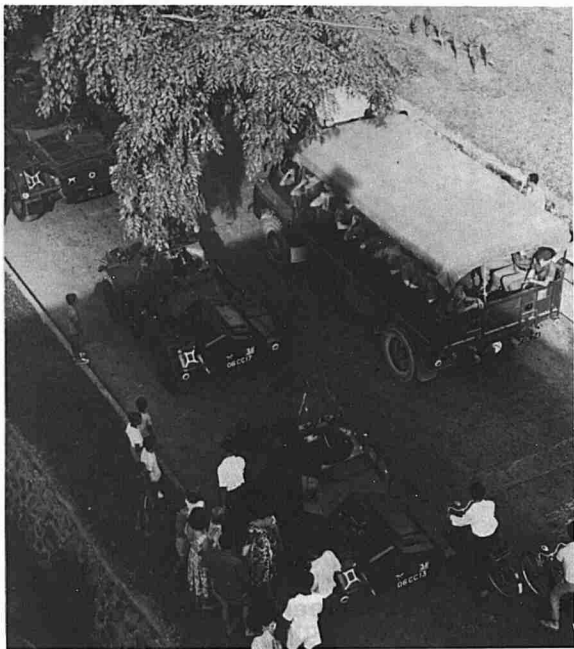


The Queen Birthday Parade on 8th June, 1963 at the Central Padang

The Queen Birthday Parade celebrated in all chief town of Sarawak on Sunday, 8th June, 1963 had more pomp and colours than in previous years. It was chiefly due to the preserve of the Army, Navy, Royal Air Force and Royal Marine units which participated together with the Police, the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and other local detachment in each centre. In Kuching where the Governor Sir Alexander Waddell took the salute there was an impressive march past by three platoons

together with the Royal Marines, two platoon of the Field Force, the Ex-Servicemen's Association and various youth organisation.

The highlight of the celebration in the capital were the drive past of two Queen's Royal Irish Hussairs Saladin armoured cars and two Scout Cars; and the fly past by eight Wessex and Whirlwind Helicopter followed by two Twin Pioneer and one Valetta of the Royal Air Forces.



Irish Hussairs 'C' Squadron

The 'C' Squadron Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, the longest serving troop in Sarawak has been here since January 1962 based first at Police Headquarters in Badruddin Road and then at Semengok Camp.

During the last six months the squadron

has performed many and varied tasks. Apart from keeping one troop at Serian and one in Simanggang the whole time, they have done border patrols on foot and river patrol deep into Third Division in long boats.

Sir Alexander's Parting Advice

5/9/1963

'If Democracy Is To Mean Anything... Give Your Undivided Loyalty...'

"If democracy is to mean anything the people of Sarawak must, whether they have won or lost in the elections, give their undivided loyalty to the Government," the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell said today when he opened the new session of Council Negri.

Sir Alexander said it was usual on the opening of a new session of Council Negri for the Governor to deliver the speech from the throne outlining the policy of Government for the coming year.

This time, however, was a historic occasion when Sarawak had already entered upon internal State Government and a prelude to full independence in Malaysia, and as this was the last occasion on which he would have the honour to appear before the Council he intended to make a personal testimony.

Welcoming to the Council members who were taking their seats for the first time and congratulating them all upon their election, Sir Alexander outlined the components of the House and stressed the fact that for the first time a full ministerial Government responsible to the House and to the people had been established.

"Some four days ago I handed over to the Chief Minister the conduct of State affairs and you will all, I am sure, wish him well in shouldering his great responsibilities. I have the fullest confidence in his ministry and my call to the country is this — if democracy is to mean anything you must, whether you have won or lost in the elections, give your undivided loyalty to the Government," he said.

THE RIGHT

"You may not always agree with it, you have the right, indeed the duty if the need arises, to criticize those who exercise power, but you have no right to deny it or to erode its structure for the Government is not a person or group of persons or political party, it is Sarawak, it is the will of the majority.

"I do not need to remind you that everyone of you is here not for sectional interest, not

personal prestige, not for party advantage but to serve sincerely the people of Sarawak, all the time.

"We have seen in these last days disgraceful, shameful scenes at Sibu and Miri and lesser affrays elsewhere — an indelible blot on our good name for tolerance and amity.

"It is not so long ago that the claim was made that special account be taken of the votes cast in the towns because they were more politically mature and sophisticated. So much for maturity.

"Compare these ugly scenes in which there was no respect for law, no thought of other persons' rights and safety, with the quiet dignity of the rest of the country — the so-called immature.

SPONTANEOUS?

"It has been claimed that this was a spontaneous expression of feeling, as permitted in democratic societies, and that these were mere enthusiasts.

"Is one asked to suppose that cudgels and staves came spontaneously to hand, that containers were quite fortuitously filled with acid, that rationing depots appeared out of thin air, that the throwing of gathered stones, the vicious attacks on the police, are legitimate democratic processes?

"If one points the finger at the hooligans responsible one is accused of causing prejudice. But surely the facts speak for themselves, and so do the photographs of violence published abroad.

"It is inevitable that the irresponsible conduct of the few should gain greater public currency than the restraint and dignity of the vast majority of our citizens.

"The unusual and calamitous is ever, I fear, more notable than the usual and serene but let not these events disguise the soundness and goodness of the people of Sarawak, their law abiding nature, their traditional goodwill and their determination.

"You, honourable members, will no doubt say what you will say but I utterly condemn

the irresponsibility and viciousness of the perpetrators of these stupid riots. At any time their conduct would have been outrageous; at a time of independence for Sarawak I call them downright traitors.

NOTHING: TO HIDE

"We have in our midst, honourable members, representatives of the United Nations and I apologise to them for the conduct of a small minority in their presence — they will know that all Sarawak is not like that.

"I have welcomed this Mission in the spirit in which Tengku Abdul Rahman helped to promote its presence, in the spirit of goodwill, in the hope that it will lead to lasting peace in the region. Moreover, we have nothing to hide, indeed we have much to show.

"The Mission has been given every facility we have to command in pursuing its exhaustive — and I imagine exhausting — research and I for one have the fullest admiration for the manner in which they have tackled the job.

"I am not aware of the extent to which democratic processes of election are current or pursued in other countries in South East Asia but I am confident that the Mission will find that the elections here have been properly conducted in accordance with traditional British practice, on a universal adult franchise, public registers of voters and the secret ballot box in accordance with strict and detailed legislation.

"I have complete confidence in the integrity of the system and its operation and if there be some who have preferred allegations the fact remains that the electoral rolls, procedures and results have been open to scrutiny by the public and by the political parties and to challenge in the Courts of law but apart from two election petitions calling for a recount, where contests were close, no challenge has been made. And of the issues at stake there is, in my mind, no doubt whatsoever having viewed the political scene over these last years.

BORDER INTRUSIONS

"I need not recall to you, honourable members, the intrusions into our land from across the border — you are only too familiar with the despicable force applied against us,

the abusive propaganda to which we have been subjected, the threats, the attempts at intimidation and coercion, and death and destruction which have befallen innocent citizens of this land, people who seek no more than their inalienable right to a future of their own choosing and to live at peace with their neighbours and the enjoyment of their land. But in all this Sarawak is not dismayed and is resolute in its own protection.

"On this whole business of conflict let me state for those who have ears to hear that.

Sarawak is not North Kalimantan, never has been and never will be;

The TNKU is a foreign propaganda, and now exploded, myth;

There is no revolution in Sarawak — only a democratic evolution through universal franchise;

Sarawak has no need for any one to liberate her. She has made her own choice for freedom;

Least of all do we have any need for this foreign Azahari and his comic band of self appointed ministers, military governors and generals. They are a joke — albeit a joke in bad taste.

Sarawak has for generations lived at peace with its neighbours indeed with mutual cordiality and mutual benefit, threatens no one but only desires, and intends, to conduct its affairs in the way of its own choosing.

"If I am wrong in any of these propositions, you, honourable members, of the Government and Opposition will say so.

"All this senseless strife could stop at a given word — that it can be stopped has been shown by the sudden cessation of fresh armed intrusion into Sarawak these last few days. In the name of humanity I call on those who can give the word to do so.

OUTSTANDING PEAKS

"This is not a time for looking back but as I am about to take my leave of you and of the country I cannot but cast my eye back over the plateau of achievement of the last years. In the vista there stand out a number of peaks —

- * the great political advance and in particular the development of indigenous political thought and achievement, and the evolution of a full ministerial Government;
- * the enormous strides in education nurtured to a great extent by the elected district

councils. Much as our educational advance is criticized, it is a fact that we outstrip our near neighbours except for Malaya and indeed the percentage of persons of school age attending school, primary and secondary, is twice as high as in China, and comparable with India;

• next the great advance in rural development in agriculture, in road development and the massive impetus of the people themselves in adopting new methods and pushing forward to a higher standard of living, greatly strengthened by the spectacular control of disease, particularly malaria in recent years.

"We should not, gentlemen, take credit to ourselves. We are on the springboard of development, a springboard created by the skill, care and patience of those who have gone before. It is for you to take the next great leap ahead, and you will not fail. You reach the shore of independence with well known, well tried partners in the team.

"For the future we in Sarawak have lived and worked for partnership with our real and tried friends in Malaysia. We have worked out with them in great detail and care and with great satisfaction the blueprint for the future — a prosperous stable future. We have watched with pride the great progress of Malaya in recent years under the leadership of Tengku Abdul Rahman and we rejoice at the prospect of joining in the new Federation and adding to the commonwealth the strength and particular character of Sarawak while equally drawing with our friends the added strength and prosperity which comes from the corporate whole.

YOKE OF RESPONSIBILITY

"One hears sometime of talk of throwing off the yoke of Colonialism. It all depends how you look at it but I suggest the more accurate picture is that you are assuming the yoke of responsibility. Beware of the catch phrases about Colonialism — they are often used by those who have made a mess of independence by bad management, vanity and idleness to mask economic chaos and the frittering away of carefully built up resources. After all the purpose of all politics should be that the people live better, eat better, think better and enjoy themselves more. Unfortunately, slogans and speeches however long, militant

or anticolonial are not edible. Deeds not words is what the people need.

"I will not deal, Mr Chief Minister, with your Government's policies which you will yourself unfold except to say that vital questions of land use and development will shortly be brought to his House and that a development plan of unprecedented size and scope is in its final stages of compilation by the Government within Malaysia.

"I pay my final tribute to the Civil Service of this country — there is none better, more diligent or more loyal and I gladly acknowledge the unfailing support I have had, none more than when the going has been rough.

"Adjustments to serve the ministerial system have been made. In this transition no doubt problems will arise, none, however, that cannot be determined with proper understanding, on the part of the service, of the nature of a political government on the part of the Government, of the proper functions of the civil service.

"The principles of this relationship are well established, and will I am confident be followed here in order that the Ministers may have the most efficient organ for the preparation and execution of policy as the centuries democratic Government have been able to devise.

"Finally, for me this is the end of the road; for you the way stretches clear and wide ahead. My wife and I are profoundly grateful for the privilege of serving you. We will remember with affection the kindly welcome we have always received in the longhouses, kampongs and bazaars and our many journeys on the coast on the rivers and in the ulu of this wonderful country.

"We take away memories of a rewarding, if sometimes strenuous, sojourn in your midst and will follow your fortune in the future with personal interest and pride. Our doors, albeit small, in England will be open to you as yours have been to us.

"May God guide you in your deliberations."

NINGKAN'S REPLY

Replying to the Governor's address, the Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen K. Ningkan said "It is my sad privilege, as Chief Minister, to say farewell today to Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell and the Chief Secretary and Mrs.

Jakeway — Sir Alexander and Mr. Jakeway, as you know, are attending Sarawak's Council Negri for the last time.

"I thank His Excellency for his advice, and the kind words he had spoken, and can assure him, on behalf of this House and the peoples of Sarawak, that the precepts that he and Lady Waddell had set will always be followed in the conduct of our affairs whether in this House or outside.

"As the last British Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander had occupied the gubernatorial chair for more than three and a half years; he was installed as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Sarawak in this very chamber on February 16, 1960.

"During this comparatively short period, Sir Alexander, by his wise administration, had not only helped this country to become self-reliant in many respects, but has the distinction of seeing it achieve independence through the Federation of Malaysia.

"His experiences, gleaned in other British territories where he had served with distinction, have stood him in good stead here in the task of steering Sarawak through its constitutional changes.

"Posterity will remember Sir Alexander as an able administrator who had played a distinguished part in the country's democratic and economic progress, and his discerning wife, Lady Waddell as a woman of no mean resources who has also played her own part besides her distinguished husband, chiefly in the realm of social welfare.

TRIBUTE

"Everyone in Sarawak, including the honourable members of this House, know all what Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell have both done for this country.

"As Governor, Sir Alexander has encouraged the growth of Sarawak's local government, and the building up of the country's most important social service — education.

"He has also introduced measures for the Borneanisation of the Civil Service, and has, in general injected a new life into the community as a whole.

"The great interest he has evinced in rural development, and the improvement of communications in the country, is already bearing fruit, and the Waddell stamp is clearly imprinted on everything that Sir Alexander and

Lady Waddell have undertaken for the benefit of this country.

"One of the institutions that will be cherished by the people of Sarawak is the Sarawak Centre for the Blind, in the founding of which Lady Waddell has played a conspicuous part as patron of the Sarawak Society for the Blind.

"The Waddells have certainly inscribed their names in letters of gold on the pages of Sarawak's history, and I should say, so have the Jakeways.

"Their great qualities of leadership, their examples of devotion to duty, and their impartiality as administrators of justice, inspire in us all sentiments that we should at all times cherish and admire.

CONGRATULATIONS

"As well as saying goodbye to Mr. Jakeway on behalf of this House and the people of Sarawak, it is also my pleasant duty to congratulate him on his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fiji.

"Mr. Jakeway, who became Chief Secretary of Sarawak in 1958, is one of the most widely experienced officers in the Colonial Service.

"Beginning his career as a cadet in Nigeria in 1937, he rose to be Secretary to the Government of Seychelles in 1946, and was attached to the Colonial Office from 1949 to 1951. He had held the post of Chief Secretary in British Guiana since 1955 before coming to Sarawak.

"As a colonial administrator, Mr. Jakeway has already played a distinguished part in helping two other colonial territories on their way to independence — Nigeria which achieved its goal last year and British Guiana which now enjoys complete internal self-government.

"As Sarawak's Chief Secretary, and Sir Alexander's right-hand man, Mr. Jakeway has played a part unequalled in the history of colonial administration, especially in Sarawak.

"Like Sir Alexander, he has travelled extensively throughout Sarawak and has come into personal contact with all its peoples. He had closely studied Sarawak's problems, political, social and economical, and his assessments have always proved correct.

"I cannot pay a better tribute to Mr. Jakeway than to say that he is a true British

democrat — a democrat in the truest sense of the word.

"Accustomed to hold the helm in steering the ship of state through turbulent political waters towards self-government, Mr. Jakeway, together with Sir Alexander has brought us to the port of freedom.

CONFIDENCE

"There may be uncharted seas before us as we resume responsibility, but we do so with confidence — confidence in the fact that we will sail in company and protection.

"We will carry on the good work begun by the men to whom we are paying tribute today. There are great tasks ahead of us, and I hope that the training and experience our officers have gained under the British administrators, and the sense of fairplay and devotion to duty

that they had all imbibed, will help us all in the years to come.

"It is a pity that the British should still continue to be branded as colonialists. As Mr. Jakeway himself said in a broadcast speech before he went on long leave this year: "The British colonial record is there for all to see.

"Colonialism has become a dirty word in some quarters but in the sense that the British use it, I am proud to be dubbed a colonial administrator."

"There is nothing more eloquent than that Honourable Members. The pledge has been kept, and today it is our duty to thank those who had helped Britain keep her pledge.

"On behalf of this House and on behalf of all the people of Sarawak I wish Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell and Mr. and Mrs. Jakeway many years of continued happiness and prosperity."

Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell Leave Sarawak Sad Departure



Sarawak witnessed the departure from its shores, the last of the British Governors in the territory.

It was indeed a heartbreaking scene at the Pangkalan Batu, 15/9/63, to see both Governor, Sir Anthony Waddell and Lady

Waddell, bidding farewell to their friends and they land they have grown to admire and love.

A seventeen-gun salute marked the last gesture of respect for Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell as the Loch Killisport cruised down the river followed by a flotilla of sampans and local crafts.

On the hillock at Fort Margherita facing Kuching Town, the Band of the Sarawak Constabulary in their resplendent black and white uniform play the Auld Lang Syne as Loch Killisport cruised by.

It was indeed a very touching and unforgettable scene to see Lady Waddell standing on the bridge of the British frigate, waving goodbye with a white handkerchief to crowds lining both banks of the river.

Sarawak on the eve of its independence within the Federation of Malaysia, gave Sir Alexander and his wife a terrific farewell ceremony which will long remain in the minds of all people.

Sir Alexander, who has for the last past three and a half years been Governor of this territory, will on his return to England retire and settle down to quiet and peaceful life.

The Head of State-designate, Datu Abang Haji Openg and the Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, accompanied by Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng saw the Governor off at the steps of the Pangkalan Batu before he stepped into his sampan to board Loch Killisport, anchored at the Steamship Wharf.

Three cheers of "Hip Hip Hurrah" rang through the throats of the crowd as Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell proceeded to the frigate in the Astana sampan manned by six paddlers.

As they approached Loch Killisport, another 17-gun salute was fired from the frigate itself, welcoming Sir Alexander and wife on board the ship.

Sir Alexander inspected a Guard of Honour mounted by the Mariner and later proceeded to the bridge to wave goodbye to the crowd and the many friends who had come to see them off.

Pangkalan Batu was a hive of activity before the Governor arrived in his sampan from the Astana.

At 12.30 sharp, Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. M.J. Christie and the A.D.C., Assist.

Superintendent Ali Kawi left the official Governor's residence and were rowed across by six paddlers dressed in white.

Sir Alexander dressed in his ceremonial uniform was greeted by Police Commissioner, Mr. P.E. Turnbull and Brigadier F.C. Barton on the steps of Pangkalan Batu, as he stepped out of the sampan.

Simultaneously, Lady Waddell was presented with a bouquet of orchids by 10-year-old Theresa Chang of the 4th Pack St. Teresa School Padungan.

He then inspected a Guard of Honour in front of the Supreme Court, mounted by units of the Royal Marine Commandos, Sarawak Constabulary and Field Forces.

The Constabulary Band was in attendance and played the "Flowers of the Forest" as Sir Alexander inspected the Guard of Honour.

Sir Alexander also inspected the Constabulary Band and the whole ceremony lasted about ten minutes.

He later met and had some parting words of advice with Head of Departments, Cabinet Ministers, including the Chief Minister, Temenggong Jugah and the Governor-designate, Datu Abang Haji Openg.

Sir Alexander also bid farewell to the Kuching press and said to Tribune reporter: "Very nice co-operative press".

He was then accompanied by Datu Abang Haji Openg, the Chief Minister and Cabinet Ministers to the steps of Pangkalan Batu, where he took leave and said goodbye to them.

Before Sir Alexander boarded the Astana sampan, he said to Datu Openg: "The Astana is all yours now" with open arms.

As Loch Killisport cruised down the river, carrying Sir Alexander and his wife home, a flotilla of sampans, speed boats and local craft drifted along to wave farewell to them.

Meanwhile, Sir Alexander Waddell in a farewell message to the peoples of Sarawak broadcasted over the air at 1.00 p.m. said:

"To say goodbye is never easy but it is particularly difficult to say goodbye to Sarawak — the more so at a time of historic change and of great events".

"Of these I will not dwell but you can be sure that tomorrow Malaysia Day and in the future our thoughts, our hearts and our prayers will be with you as you step out on the great high road of independence with the star of hope and promise before you."



Sir Alexander recalled the many visits he had into the ulus and of the wonderful time he had experienced in the longhouses with the various chieftains either in the Rejang, Baram or the ulu Paku in the Second Division.

Sir Alexander added: "Those are but a few of the memories that come crowding in — there are millions more and of gay and tragic events none more than in the last crucial year of endeavour.

"But the sum is of a wonderful country with a charm and vigour and tradition that is unequalled in the world, with its peoples of dignity rugged individuality and warmth at heart.

"These things you must not lose for they are Sarawak and you will add immeasurably to the strength of the new nation upon which you enter tomorrow.

"We will withstand and repel any threats from within and from without for our cause is right, based on decent principles and dedicated to the happiness and welfare of all."

The Governor went to say: "It has been my privilege to induct a new Government; it is their lot to shoulder the responsibility I now put down.

"The measure of their statesmanship has been shown in the last weeks, a statesmanship derived from the qualities I have described, a statesmanship which, in the tradition of Sarawak, aims at a happy outcome.

"You will all I know support the new Government to the full in the days that lie ahead when the State flag, of revered origin, is unfurled tomorrow.

"To your new Governor, Datu Openg," Sir Alexander said, "I offer a heartfelt welcome.

"He is a man of wisdom who has been long in your service and he will be supported by your loyalty and by your prayers as he takes up his high office".

He concluded: "It is the regret of my wife and myself that time and circumstances have not allowed us to visit all stations to say goodbye.

"You can be sure that we would have liked nothing better than to see you all again before leaving — but that was not to be.

"We will remember and if we can be of help or service to anyone of you or to your sons and daughters in England we would be most happy.

"Goodbye and God bless you all".



Messages from Mr Sandys

Messages by the British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys, who visited Kuching for the celebrations were also broadcast.

In his message to the Chief Minister, Mr Sandys said: "This brings my personal greetings to you and to the people of Sarawak on the eve of the memorable occasion of Malaysia.

"Those of us in the Colonial Office who in the past years have had the privilege and honour of being associated with Sarawak send to you and to the people of Sarawak our sincere good wishes for the future and our welcome to Malaysia."

In a message to the Public Service of Sarawak, Mr Sandys said: "On the eve of Malaysia Day I send on behalf of the British Government to the whole of the Public Service in Sarawak my sincere thanks for the loyal service you have rendered.

"For some of you the service goes back to the days of the Rajah. All of you have served the Crown and the people with devotion.

"Alike to those of you to whom Sarawak is home and to those of you whose home is elsewhere but who will be staying on to serve in Malaysia I send my warm good wishes for the future."

And to the people of Sarawak, he said: "The moment has come for me to say 'Goodbye'. It is Britain's aim and privilege to lead her colonial territories to independence. In Sarawak, our task is now completed. You have become an independent people in the manner which you have chosen for yourselves — as a free and self-governing State in the new Federation of Malaysia.

"For over 100 years, Britain and Sarawak have been associated with one another; first through your Rajahs and, more recently, through the British colonial administration.

"The last British Governor has just sailed away, down the river from Kuching. That marks the end of an era in the relations between Britain and Sarawak. But it marks also the beginning of a new relationship — the special relationship which exists between members of the Commonwealth.

"As partners in this world-wide fellowship of independent people, Malaysia and Britain will continue to maintain close and intimate contact, and will do all they can to help one another.

"I realise that in the midst of all this rejoicing there is one thought which casts its shadow upon your minds. And that is the strained relations with your neighbour across the border.

"Now that the United Nations' Report has confirmed that the majority of the people of Sarawak and Sabah wish to join Malaysia, I earnestly trust that all other countries will accept your right to decide your own destiny in the way you think best and will not seek to interfere in your internal affairs.

"In good times and in bad, in peace and in war, the people of Britain and the people of Sarawak have got to know each other and trust each other.

"The mutual affection which has grown up over the years between our countries will not be affected by any constitutional change. As before, Britain will continue to be your friend. I bid you farewell and wish you good luck."

Message from the Queen

Later on Sunday, Radio Sarawak broadcast a message from the Queen to the people — a message read by Sir Alexander Waddell.

The Queen said: "On the eve of the memorable and historic occasion of Malaysia Day I send to the people of Sarawak my best wishes for the future.

"You have a unique history in your long administration by the wise and able Rajahs of Sarawak and in your association first through them and more recently direct with Britain.

"During these years you have won the friendship of the people of Britain and have shown in Sarawak how different races can live together in peace and happiness.

"As you go forward on your chosen way of independence within Malaysia the warm and sincere good wishes of the British people go with you.

"May God bless and guide Sarawak and Malaysia in all the years that lie ahead."

