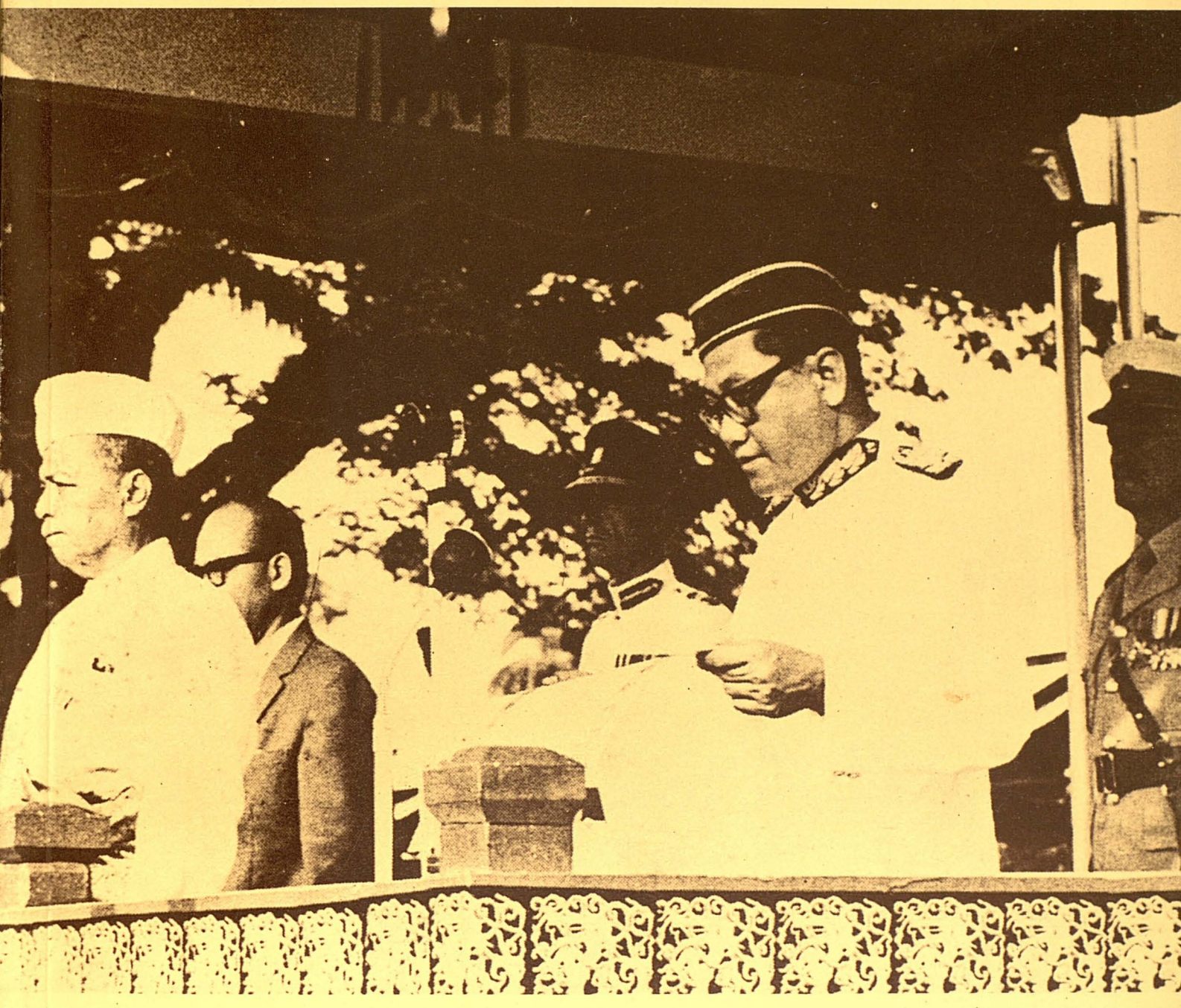

"Sarawak Historical Events" 1963

— Compiled By HO AH CHON —

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

"Sarawak Historical Events" 1963

By Ho Ah Chon

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YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

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Ho Ah Chon

HO AH CHON
BBS, AMN.
16/12/1995

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Sarawak From 1841-1963

After one hundred years of autocrat rule the three Brooke Rajahs, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke in 1941 diverted of his autocrat and granted a constitution to Sarawak.

This constitution granted legislative and financial jurisdiction to the Council Negri and executive authority to the Supreme Council.

The Council Negri was first established in 1867 but was then merely a body of European and Malay Officials who met triennially under the chairmanship of the Rajah to hear a report on the event and progress since the last meeting.

The supreme Council was also a long established body but had a little actual responsibility and authority prior to the authority granted to these bodies in 1941.

The year 1962 was a vitally important and eventful one for Sarawak. It saw rapid progress towards the realisation of the Malaysia concept which brings the country independence in an association of democratic states in South East Asia. Nevertheless, much was achieved and the year may well prove

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to have been one of the most important in the whole of Sarawak history.

The report of the Cobbold Commission was published in July. It reported generally in favour of the proposed Federation of Malaysia but made clear the desirability of certain safeguards to satisfy the reasonable views and co-operation of the people of Sarawak. At the same time the British and Malaya Government announced their decision in principal to establish Malaysia by 31st August 1963. At a meeting in September Council Negri endorsed the decision on the understanding that the special interest of Sarawak would be safeguarded.

Sarawak joins Malaysia

Merdeka! Merintah Diri!

SARAWAK achieved its destiny on Monday, September 16, when the country attained independence within the Federation of Malaysia.

It fulfilled the pledge of self-government made by the Brooke Rajahs who ruled Sarawak for 100 years and it fulfilled a similar promise made by Britain which governed the country for about 17 years.

It owed this momentous achievement largely to the initiative of Malaya, particularly to the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, under whose genius, patient understanding and generosity Malaysia was created.

But the State of Sarawak was born amidst internal difficulties caused by a small minority who still refused to acknowledge the tremendous potentialities offered through this great partnership of 14 South East Asian states and by the communists and their sympathisers who seek revolution.

The State of Sarawak was also born amidst external threats to its existence - violent Indonesian hostility which this week was expressed in ferocious attacks on the Malaysian and British embassies in Jakarta and Medan by hysterical mobs.

The Governor of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg, being sworn in on Malaysia Day.

In spite of this, Sarawak took the decisive final step and became part of Malaysia, backed by a Government dedicated to racial harmony, progress and prosperity and heartened by the news that the United Nations Malaysia Assessment Mission had confirmed that the people of the country "strongly favoured" Malaysia.

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The Governor Sir Alexander shook hand to Datu Abang Haji Openg and wishing him all the best.

HMS Loch Killisport leaving Kuching with Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell on board.

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Sir Alexander shook hands with several and cracked a joke which made the Girl Guides break out in smiles.

The Governor and his wife then began saying their goodbyes - to the Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie: the Speaker of Council Negri, Dr M. Sockalingam, the Chairman of Public Service Commission, Mr R.L. Wilkes; Government leaders; senior government officer; and their wives.

They next moved towards the landing steps accompanied by the Governor-designate, Datu Abang Haji Openg, the Chief Minister, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan, the Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Temenggong Jugah and others.

Last goodbyes were said but just before boarding his barge, Sir Alexander walked over to a group of journalists to shake hands with them saying: "You have been a very nice and co-operative press."

Back in the barge they waved as "Three Cheers" rang out from the big crowd. The Sarawak River was by this time crowded with sampans forming a thick bobbing circle around the Governor's barge.

Berthed alongside Steamship Wharf was the grey Royal Navy frigate, H.M.S. Loch Killisport, ready to receive the Governor and his wife on board and to take them to Singapore.

The barge was paddled half way and remained still while a 17-gun salute was fired in the Governor's honour.

On getting aboard the Governor took another salute from a Royal Navy Guard of Honour. The Band of the Royal Marines played as Sir Alexander inspected the Guard.

Sir Alexander and Lady Waddlell were next seen high above the bridge waving as the frigate slowly moved off. A 17-gun salute boomed from Fort Margherita. The Governor returned the salute. It was a touching moment, made sadder as the frigate sailed past Fort Margherita where the Constabulary Band played "Auld Lang Syne"

As H.M.S. Loch Killisport gathered speed downriver, the crowd lining the river bank seemed conscious, that as the last of the British governors of Sarawak had departed, one chapter of the country's history - 17 years of benevolent British rule - had closed and a new chapter - independence with its great challenges and promises - had opened.

Message from Sir Alexander

As the Governor took his leave, Radio Sarawak broadcast the following farewell message from him:

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.

Throughout the country three-day celebrations, starting from Saturday, September 14, were held to mark the occasion in spite of attempts at disruption made over the week-end by the Clandestine Communist Organisation through such activities as pasting a large number of anti-Malaysia paper strips along the roads of Kuching, nearly all written in Chinese; exploding a hand grenade in the Open Air Market area of the capital; and splashing cars with acid at Miri on Malaysia Day.

The first signal of dawning independence came when the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell and Lady Waddell took leave of the Astana for the last time at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday.
In bright sunshine they were paddled across in their gleaming white and yellow-roofed barge to Pangkalan Batu.

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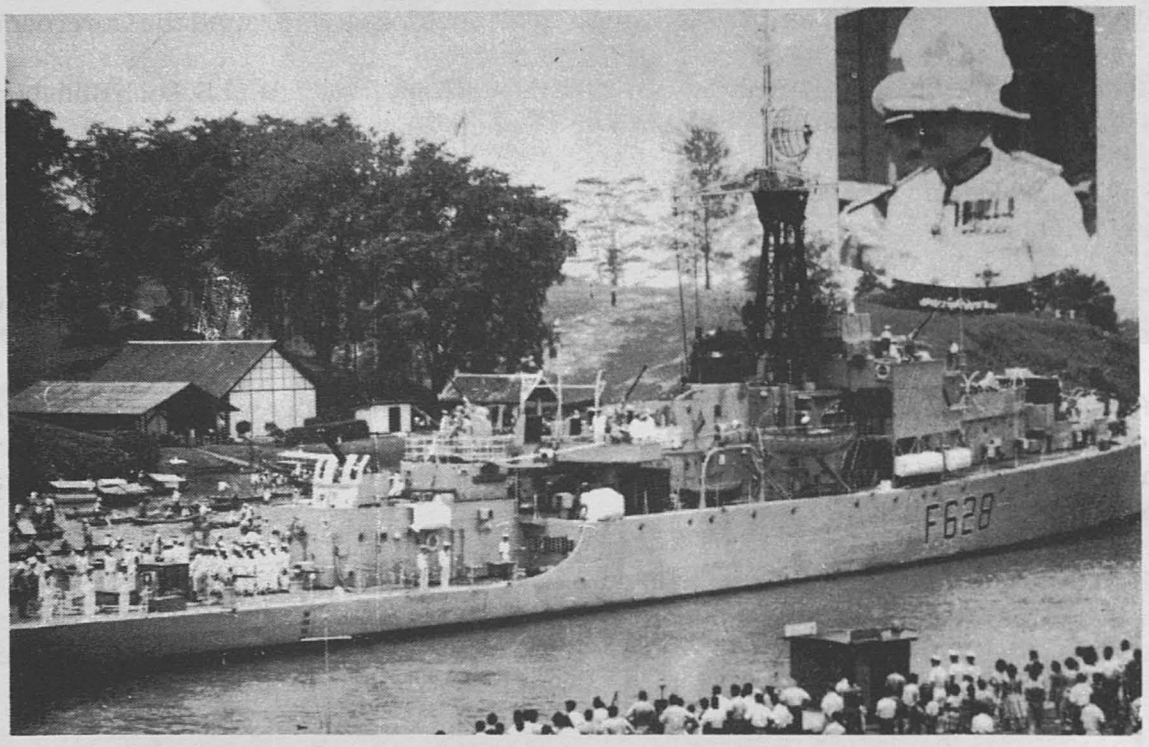
On arrival, Lady Waddell was presented with some beautiful orchids - she is an orchid lover - by a Brownie, Miss Theresa Chung of the 4th Pack, St. Teresa's School, Padungan.

Sir Alexander, resplendent in the ceremonial uniform of a Colonial Governor, moved on to take a salute from the Guard of Honour mounted by the men of the Sarawak Constabulary, the Field Force and the Royal Marine Commandos under the command of Acting Superintendent of Police, Mr Barry Lewis.

The Constabulary Band played as the Governor, accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, Me P.E. Turnbull and Brigadier F.C. Barton, British military commander in West Sarawak, made the inspection. Later he went over to the Band and had a few words of praise for them.

Lady Waddell then joined Sir Alexander to inspect the detachments drawn from the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Red Cross.



HMS Loch Killisport leaving Kuching with Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell on board.

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Governor come and go, and in taking pleasure in the appointment of the first of our own today. We also have to say farewell to one who has for the past five years served Sarawak and her people devotedly and unstintingly.

Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell leave the shores of Sarawak for home. Country wide tributes have already been paid to the Governor and his lady, but it would be appropriate here to add that in their departure, it will also mark the end of a chapter to Sarawak's history which began seventeen years ago when the Act of Cession brought the territory under the direct rule of Her Majesty's Government. These had been much controversy and apprehensive at that, but development since have proved that in spite of colonial rule Sarawak has not fared at all badly.

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On 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.

But as I go there is a kaleidpscope of colour, life, people and events as i look back over the last three and a half eventful years - whether it is the crocodile dance at Long Tengoa, the sprung Murut dancing floor; the floating village at Awat Awat, the walk from Pa Mein, the strong man feats at Bario; the wonderful view from the fort at Long Akah, Temenggong Lawai Jau's fascinating house, the tremendous regatta at Marudi, the sunset over Logan Bunut, Penghulu Gau's stein of borak, the birthday party for No.1 well at Miri, the peace of friendly Bintulu, the sago factories and beautiful weaving at Mukah, the charm of Oya and Dalat and the old Melanau longhouse near Matu.

To these reflections are added the bamboo band at Belaga, travelling with Temenggong Jugah and the Pengarah, the Penghulu's party at Kapit, the thrust and bustle and dynamism of Sibu, the lovely coastal villages Rejang, Jerijeh and Paloh, the great new developments at Sarikei and Binatang, gruelling walks from the ulu Rimbas to the Spak, from Undop to Engkilili, hard hitting brandaus in the Skrang and the Paku, the Malay coastal villages and our own kampong alongside the Astana, the Chinese temple at Muara Tebas, the walk from Lundu to Bau - the gold mines, the turtle Islands; Chinese New Year and Hari Raya with all their colour and friendly concourse. And of course St. Andrew's night.

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 of 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 enjoy tomorrow.

'We will repel any threats'

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.

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 my friend, Datu Openg, your new Governor, 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.

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 may God bless you all.

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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.

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.

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"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 counties will accept your tight 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 counties 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."

Kuching in festive garb.

As Malaysia Day neared, Kuching stood ready, clothed in festive garb. The finishing touches had been made to the triumphal arches spanning the main roads, bunting and flags fluttered and strung along the streets were coloured lights.

But the centre of attraction was the Central Padang where the ceremony marking the advent of Malaysia was to take place. The dais and grandstands stood expectantly for their big function, adorned by elaborately carved and painted designs, of Dayak, Kenyan and Malay origin but blending beautifully with old style Chinese lanterns. A traditional Malay ornamental "gateway" bearing the words "Merdeka Malaysia" stood on the eastern side of the beflagged Padang, giving added charm to the whole scene.

Some business and residential areas, particularly the Malay kampongs, were transformed to give a fairy like appearance at night.

Outside the town itself, Malaysia arches were also standing at the 12th, 15th and 17th Mile, Simanggang Road - areas heavily populated by Chinese.

The arches at the 12th Mile were built by the Javanese community. The others were put up by Chinese and Dayak as a mark of loyalty to Sarawak and co-operation between their communities. The arches were built without any Government assistance.

There were also a Malaysia Rally held by the Sarawak Alliance and addressed by the Chief Minister, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan, and other leaders.

Just before midnight struck, Radio Sarawak played "God Save the Queen" for the last time. This was immediately followed as the new day commenced by the new National anthem - "Negara Ku."

Shortly after midnight the Malay Service linked up with Radio Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur and broadcast a message of greetings from the Chief Minister of Sarawak, Mr Ningkan.

The message, delivered by the Chief Minister in Malay, read: Merdeka Malaysia!

On this auspicious morn, Sarawak salutes its sister States in the Federation of Malaysia - Malaya, Singapore, and Sabah - and sends special greetings to all its peoples.

There is a song in our hearts to-day - the song men and women who had won their freedom had sung through the ages.

Our freedom is all the more remarkable because it had been achieved not through strife and

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revolution, but by evolution and the processes laid down by democratic methods.

Through the Brooke regime, Sarawak and its peoples, for more than a century, had closer relations with those in Singapore and Malaya than with those loving across the border in Indonesia. This relationship was further strengthened during the last 17 years during which Sarawak was ruled by the British Crown.

A stirring call

The formation of Malaysia is therefore a natural culmination of events of the past - social, political and economical.

We have many things in common between us, including the currency, the systems of education and administration and the judiciary, and we feel sure that the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia will be of mutual benefit to us all.

So let us go ahead and build Malaysia on this basis of unity and brotherhood. Let us emerge from the narrow confines of our kampongs and hidebound racial prejudices, and march hand in hand towards that common goal - the building of a Malaysian nation.

As one of the partners in the independent Federation, the people of Sarawak now look forward to the challenging future with enthusiasm. These peoples, who include the Chinese, the Malays, the Indians, the Dayaks and other indigenous races, have helped to shape Sarawak's destiny since those early days when Indian and Chinese traders came here in search of gold and spices.

Now, it will be our common endeavour in the years to come to foster that cosmopolitan spirit which has moulded the different races of Malaya so that Sarawak too can play its own part in the strengthening of the bonds that bind us all in our march towards full nationhood - Hidup Malaysia."

There were other radio relays on Malaysia Day and on Tuesday.

MALAYSIA Day itself dawned bright, but cloudy in Kuching. Early signs of a wet morning were dispelled as the sun began to shine through banks of threatening clouds.

Long before the start of the Padang ceremony and parade, at scheduled to start at 8 a.m., thousands of people had gathered at various vantage points around.

The first unit to arrive on the Padang, with its own Pipe and Drum Band, was a detachment from the 5th Royal Malay Regiment clad in white bajus and palided green sarongs and wearing green and gold songkoks. Then accompanied by the Band of the Sarawak Constabulary came men of 42 Commando, Royal Marines; the Regular Police and Field Force; the Ex-Service Association as well as contingents from the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigade and Red Cross.

People in the grandstands also provided a scene of coloursenior Government officers in neat white uniforms and helmets contrasted with the traditional costume and headgear of the Malayans. There were also the representatives of eight Commonwealth countries and Malaysian States including the British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys.

On the dais

Malaya's Representative, Inche Khir Johari, arrived wearing a Minister's uniform he is Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives - and took his place on the dais.

On the dais too were the Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie, dignified in his scarlet and black robes and wig; the Chief Minister in a neat light blue morning suit; the Commissioner of Police. Mr P.E.

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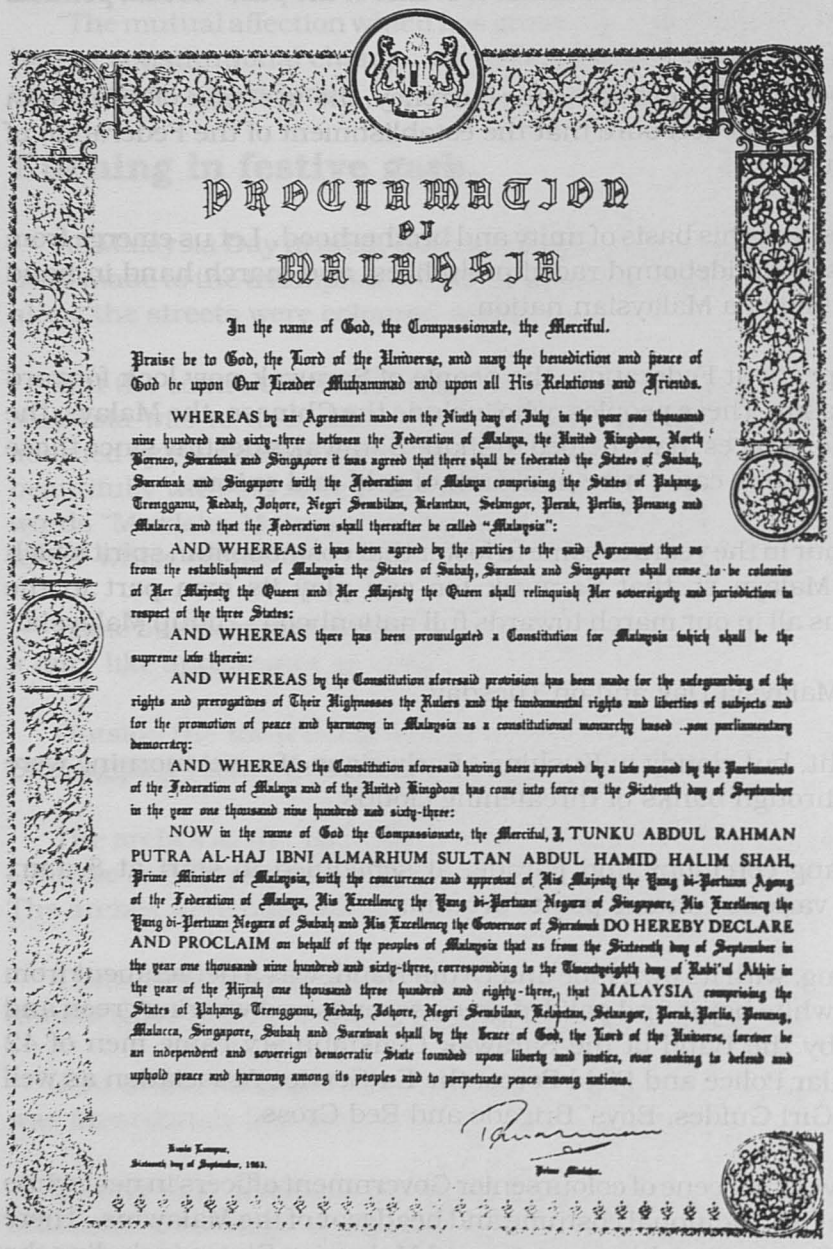
Turnbull in ceremonial uniform and the commander of the British forces West Sarawak, Brigadier F.C. Barton, in full khaki dress.

Last to arrive was the new a Head of State, Datu Abang Haji Openg, in a magnificent Baju "Telok Blangah" - a costume of silk sheathed in a short sarong of gold and maroon (Kain Songkit) wearing a silk covered songkok. A 21-gun salute ended just as he stepped out of his Limousine.

On the dais he took a State salute from the Parade and his Personal Standard was broken at the masthead by a Royal Navy sailor.



PROCLAMATION
OF
MALAYSIA

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Praise be to God, the Lord of the Universe, and may the benediction and peace of God be upon Our Leader Muhammad and upon all His Relations and Friends.

WHEREAS by an Agreement made on the Ninth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three between the Federation of Malaya, the United Kingdom, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore it was agreed that there shall be federated the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore with the Federation of Malaya comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang and Malacca, and that the Federation shall thereafter be called "Malaysia":

AND WHEREAS it has been agreed by the parties to the said Agreement that as from the establishment of Malaysia the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore shall cease to be colonies of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty the Queen shall relinquish Her sovereignty and jurisdiction in respect of the three States:

AND WHEREAS there has been promulgated a Constitution for Malaysia which shall be the supreme law therein:

AND WHEREAS by the Constitution aforesaid provision has been made for the safeguarding of the rights and prerogatives of Their Highnesses the Rulers and the fundamental rights and liberties of subjects and for the promotion of peace and harmony in Malaysia as a constitutional monarchy based upon parliamentary democracy:

AND WHEREAS the Constitution aforesaid having been approved by a law passed by the Parliaments of the Federation of Malaya and of the United Kingdom has come into force on the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three:

NOW in the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful, I, TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIM SHAH, Prime Minister of Malaysia, with the concurrence and approval of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, His Excellency the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Singapore, His Excellency the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Sabah and His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak DO HEREBY DECLARE AND PROCLAIM on behalf of the peoples of Malaysia that as from the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three, corresponding to the Twentyeighth day of Rabi'ul Akhir in the year of the Hijrah one thousand three hundred and eighty-three, that MALAYSIA comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak shall by the Grace of God, the Lord of the Universe, forever be an independent and sovereign democratic State founded upon liberty and justice, ever seeking to defend and uphold peace and harmony among its peoples and to perpetuate peace among nations.

Kuala Lumpur,
Sixteenth day of September, 1963.

Prime Minister.

Incher Khir Johari then read the Proclamation of Malaysia followed by the raising of the Federal flag and paying of "Negara Ku". Next the Chief Minister read a proclamation declaring that "Sarawak has this day attained independence as a state of Malaysia." The State flag was hoisted and the State Anthem was played.

Proclamation read by the Chief Minister

WHEREAS one of the Rule of the english Rajahs was that the goal of self-government shall always be kept in mind and that the people of Sarawak shall be entrusted in due course with the Government of themselves:

AND WHEREAS this principle accords with the policy which Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland have always pursued in the Governance of those territories of the Commonwealth for whose affairs Her Majesty's Government have been responsible:

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of this principle Her Majesty's Government by an agreement entered into on the 9th day of July, 1963, with the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the Government of the State of Singapore and the Governments of the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo it was agreed that the State of Singapore and the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo shall be federated with the Federation of Malaya, and that the said Federation shall be known as Malaysia:

AND WHEREAS Constitutions for Malaysia and for the States of Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore have been promulgated:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation made under Section 2 of the Malaysia act the 16th day of September, 1963 has been proclaimed as Malaysia Days:

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NOW THEREFORE I, Stephen Kalong Ningkan, the Chief Minister of Sarawak, hereby proclaim that Sarawak has this day attained independence as a State salute the Inspection of the Parade took place.

Thrilling sight

The units on parade then began their march past - a truly thrilling sight. But towards the end the Governor suddenly felt faint and had to be seated. Two doctors in the audience, Drs Chong Chung Hian and Daniel Kok, went to attend him and it was later decided to send him to the General Hospital for a precautionary check which fortunately revealed nothing serious.

The Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys, called on the Governor before leaving for Singapore.

Shortly after the Governor returned to the Astana where in the evening he held a huge reception attended by hundreds of people drawn from all walks of life.

A fireworks display took place from the Royal Malaysian Navy K.D. Sri Selangor lying to anchor off Pangkalan Batu.

The First Lady of Sarawak - Datin Masniah, wife of the Governor a keen supporter of the Women's Institutes in the country.

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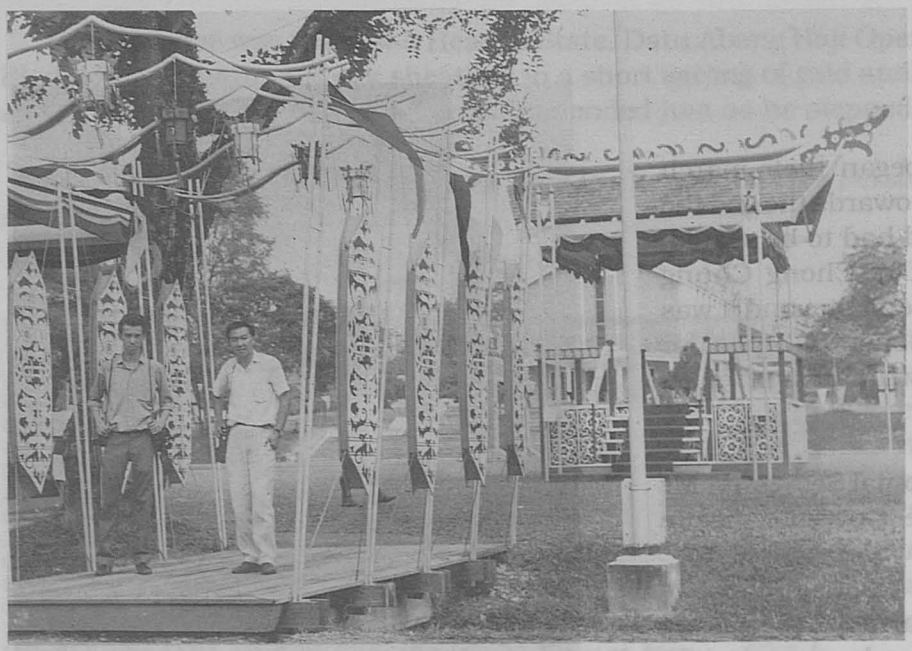
SARAWAK JOIN MALAYSIA



As Malaysia Day neared, Kuching stood ready, clothed in festive garb. The finishing touches had been made to the triumphant arches spanning the main roads, buting and flags fluttered and strung along the streets with coloured lights.

The centre of attraction was the Central padang where the ceremony marking the advent of Malaysia was to take place. The dais and grandstands stook expectantly for their big function, adorned by elaborately carved and painted designs, of Dayak, Kenyan and Malay origin but belending beautifully with old style Chinese lanterns. A traditional Malay ornamental "gateway" bearing the words "Merdeka Malaysia" stood on the eastern side of the beflagged Padang, giving added charm to the

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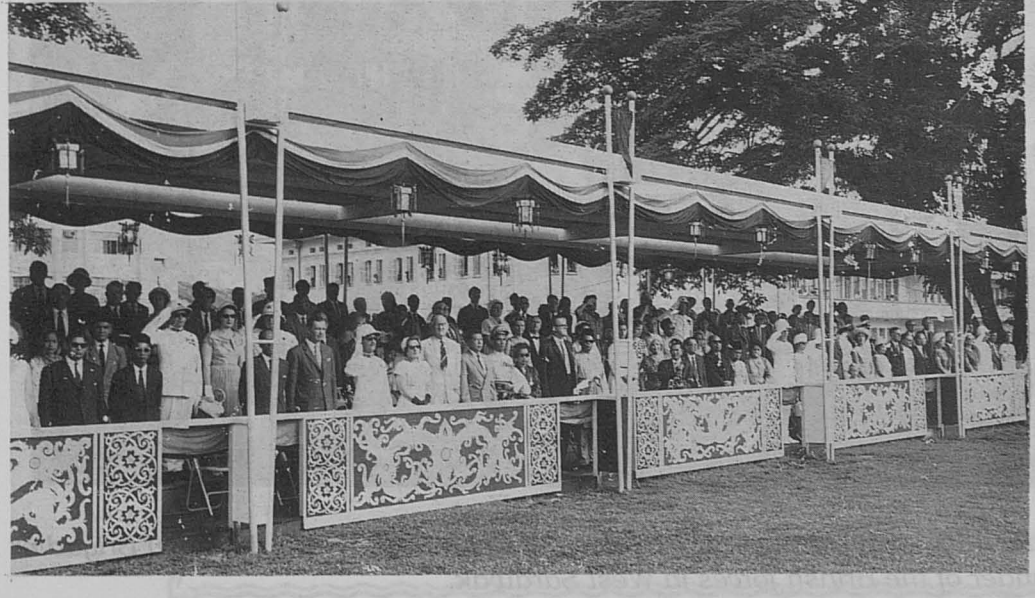
The new Governor of the State of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg is seen being sworn in by the Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie.



All the V.I.P. and invited guests stood in full attention during Inche Khir Johari read the Malaysia proclaimation by the first Prime Minister of Malaysia Tengku Abdul Rahman . The Federation flag was raised and the national anthem 'Negara Ku' was played.

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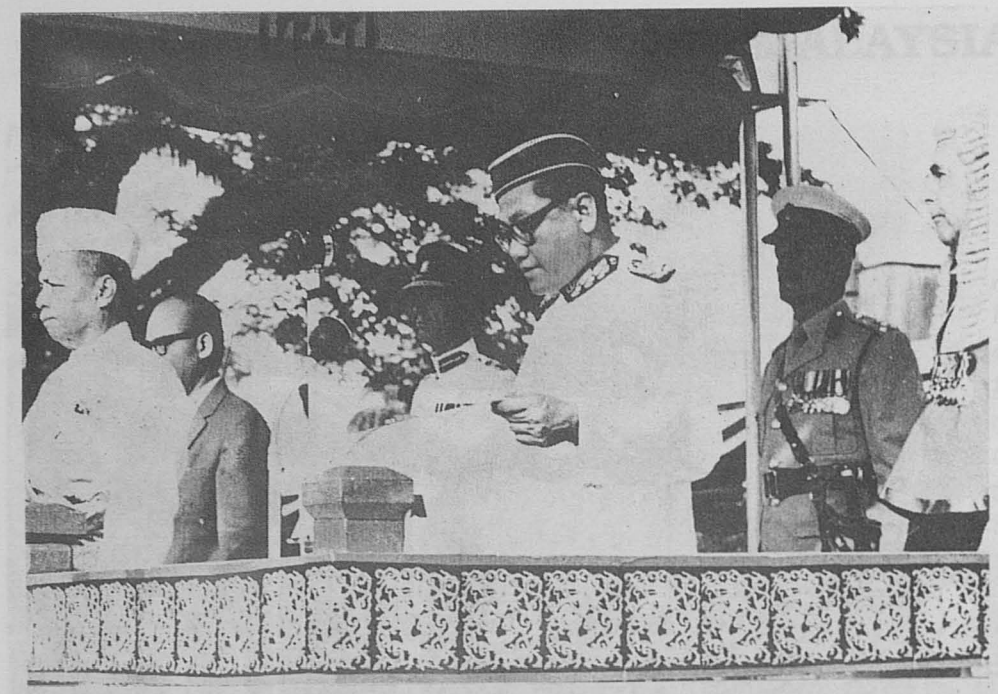

On the dais Malaya Representative Inche Khir Johari wearing a Minister's uniform - he is minister for Agriculture and cooperative - while the reading of the Proclamation still in progress.

Inche Khir Johari read the Proclamation of Malaysia followed by the raising of the Federal flag and the playing of "Negara Ku"

A side general view on the dais too were the Chief Justice, Sir Champbell Wylie, the Chief Brigadier F.C. Barton, the Commander of the British forces in West Sarawak.

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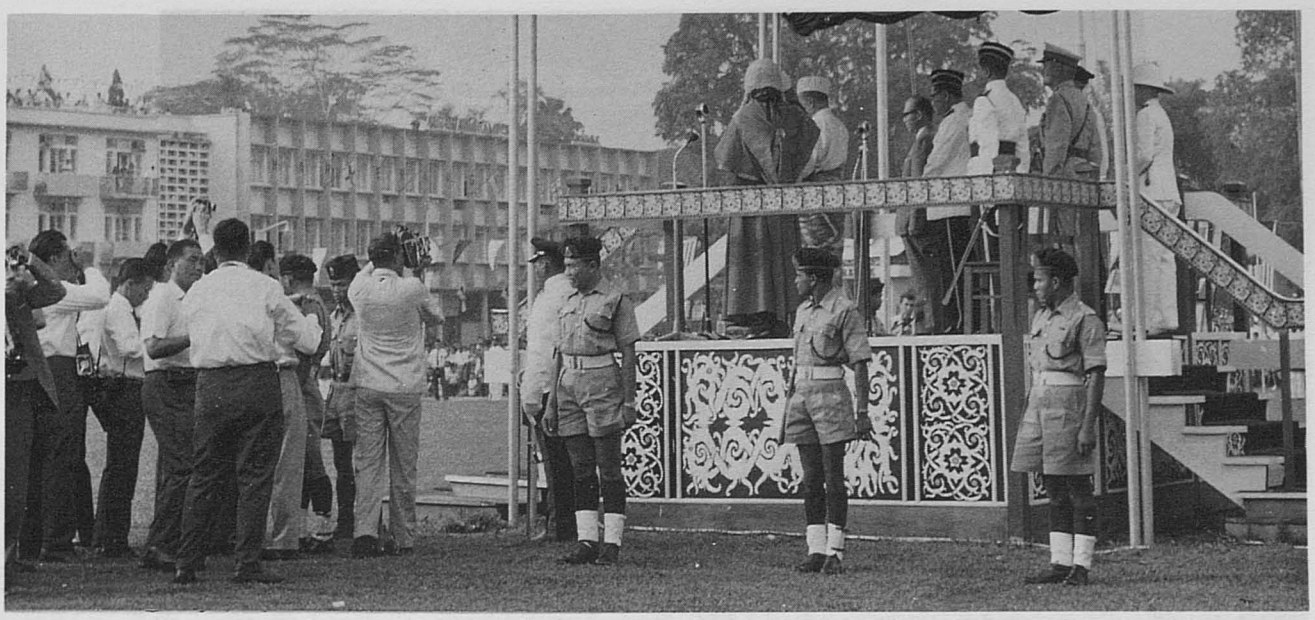

The Chief Minister read a proclamation declaring that "Sarawak has this day attained independence as a state of Malaysia". The State hoisted and the State Anthem was played.

Proclamation

Whereas *one of the nine Cardinal Principles of the Rule of the English Rajahs was that the goal of self-government shall always be kept in mind and that the people of Sarawak shall be entrusted in due course with the Governance of themselves:*

And Whereas *this principle accords with the policy which Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland have always pursued in the Governance of those territories of the Commonwealth for whose affairs Her Majesty's Government have been responsible:*

And Whereas *in pursuance of this principle Her Majesty's Government by an agreement entered into on the 9th day of July, 1963, with the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the Government of the State of Singapore and the Governments of the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo it was agreed that the State of Singapore and the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo shall be federated with the Federation of Malaya, and that the said Federation shall be known as Malaysia:*

And Whereas *Constitutions for Malaysia and for the States of Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore have been promulgated:*

And Whereas *by a Proclamation made under section 2 of the Malaysia Act, the 16th day of September, 1963 has been proclaimed as Malaysia Day:*

Now Therefore *I, STEPHEN KALONG NINGKAN, the Chief Minister of Sarawak, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM that Sarawak has this day attained independence as a State of Malaysia.*

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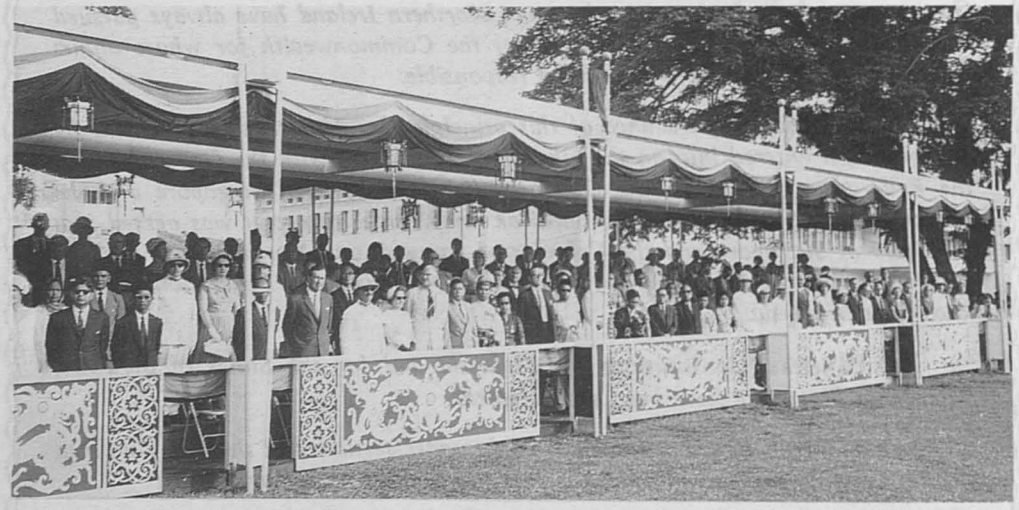
State Salute.

The inspection of the Parade took place.



People in the grandstands also provided a scene of colour - senior Government officers in neat white uniforms and helmets contrasted with the tradition costume and head gear of the Malaysians. There were also the representatives of eight Commonwealth countries and Malaysian State including the British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys.

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The Scouts as seen at the parade.

The Malaysia regiment.

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The Red Cross Society seen at the parade marched past.

The Boy's Brigate of the St. Thomas Church marched past.

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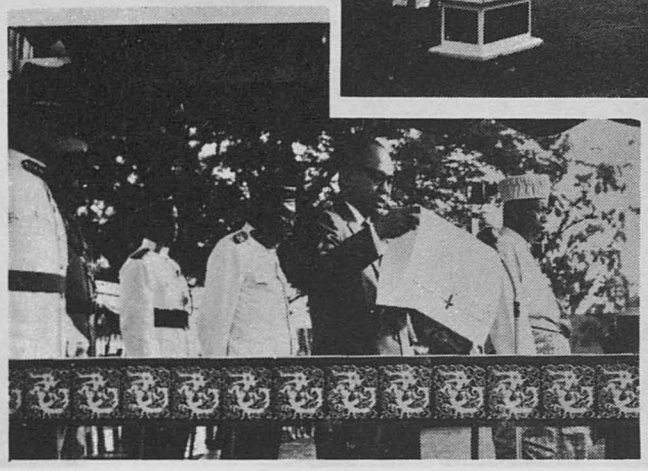
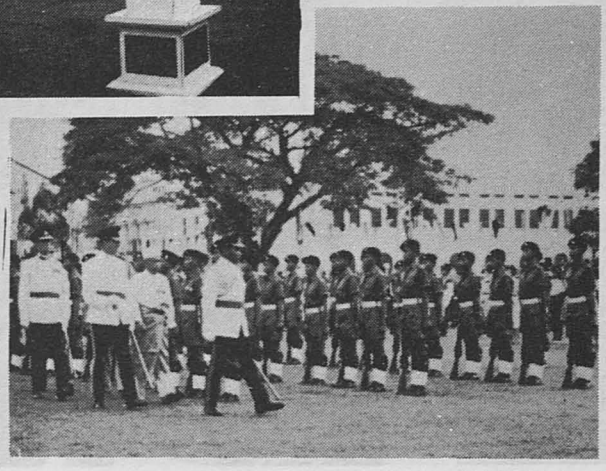
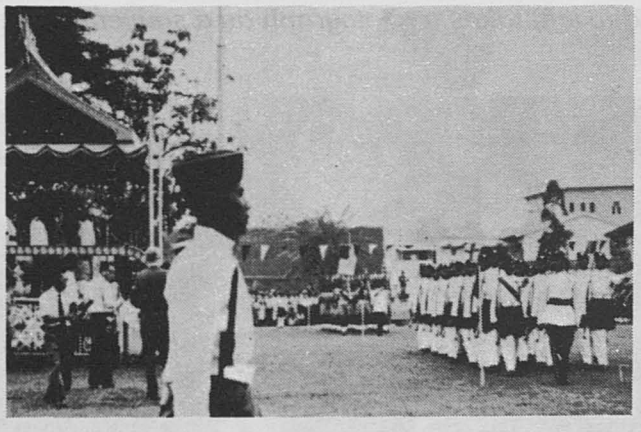
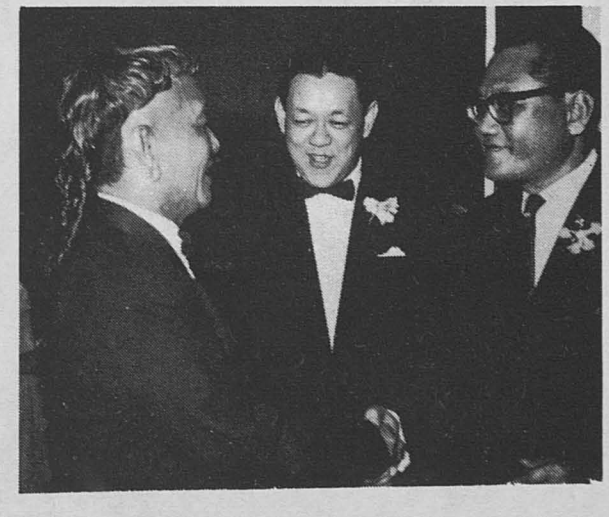
Top picture (below) shows the proclamation being read by the Chief Minister Mr. Ningkan Centre picture The Mach-Past by the 5th Royal Malay Regiment.

Top picture (Below) shows the Governor inspecting the Guard of Honour. Centre Picture: A section of the crowd of spectatore.









Above the Governor meets Obith, a Kadazan from Papar, in Sabah, with her husband, Mr. M. de Vos, a Kuching Company manager.

RIGHT: Temenggong Jugah, the Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, shaking hands with Inche Khir Johari, the Malayan Representative.

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The Federal Secretary Tuan Syed Kassim (second to left) takes a photograph as a souvenir with Mr. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Pike.

The Federal Secretary, Tuan Syed Kassim and Mr. G.A.T. Shaw in their conversation.

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On the left Mr. John Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Abang Haji Usop Puteh.

Mr. P. E. Turnbull in the midst of his conversation with two officers, backing the camera Mrs. Turnbull and his son soon after the cerebration.

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On Tuesday, the Governor, Datu Abang Haji Openg, and the Chief Minister, Mr Ningkan, left Kuching for Kuala Lumpur to attend the reading of a Proclamation at the Merdeka Stadium. They were accompanied by their wives.

The four-day celebrations of the founding of Malaysia began in Kuala Lumpur on Monday.

The first official function was the inauguration of Malaysia, at 8 a.m. local time. The main feature of this was the hoisting for the first time of the new Malaysia Flag, at the spot in the Merdeka (freedom) Stadium, the country's biggest sports ground; where the independence of Malaya was proclaimed on august 31, 1957.

The King was present, and the Prime Minister made a short speech.

The Federation of Malaysia was formally proclaimed in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday. A 101-gun salute was fired to mark the close of the proclamation ceremony - the final act in the formal establishement of Malaysia.

Earlier at the Merdeka Stadium, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong had handed to Tunku Abdul Rahman the Proclamation to be read, "announcing to all the world, to all men of goodwill everywhere that Malaysia today takes place in the comity of nations dedicated to freedom and friendship."

The Tunku began to read the text of the constitutional instrument in a firm, clear voice after which a roar from the crowds repeated "Merdeka" seven times. The ancient music of the nobat orchestra was followed by the National anthem. Then came the first roar of the 101-gun salute from the Federation Artillery guns.

Over 20,000 spectators

Standing beside the Tunku were other Malaysian leaders - the King and Queen, the rulers and their representatives, the heads of states of Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah. Over 20,000 Malayans, including the VIP guests, packed the stadium watching intently undeterred by the drizzling rain.

The King and Queen arrived at the stadium at 6 p.m. There before them were the Singapore leaders - Inche Yusof Ishak, the Yang di-Pertuan Negara and the Premier, Mr Lee Kuan Yew; and the Borneo's leaders - Sarawak's Governor, Datu Abang Haji Openg and the Chief Minister, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan and the Sabah's Datu Mustapha and the Chief Minister, Mr Donald Stephen.

After the Royal inspection of the paraders mounted by the military services, and other organisations, the Yang di Pertuan Agong addressed the crowd. He began by thanking God "through whose benevolence and mercy we can truly welcome Malaysia in peace and harmony."

Joyous Malaysia Day celebrations were also held throughout Malaya, Sabah and in Singapore.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Proclamation of Malaysia

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Praise be to God, the Lord of the Universe, and may the benediction and peace of God be upon Our Leader Muhammad and upon all His Relations and Friends.

Whereas *by an Agreement made on the Ninth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three between the Federation of Malaya, the United Kingdom, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore it was agreed that there shall be federated the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore with the Federation of Malaya comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang and Malacca, and that the Federation shall thereafter be called "Malaysia":*

And Whereas *it has been agreed by the parties to the said Agreement that as from the establishment of Malaysia the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore shall cease to be colonies of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty the Queen shall relinquish Her sovereignty and jurisdiction in respect of the three States:*

And Whereas *there has been promulgated a Constitution for Malaysia which shall be the supreme law therein:*

And Whereas *by the Constitution aforesaid provision has been made for the safeguarding of the rights and prerogatives of Their Highnesses the Rulers and the fundamental rights and liberties of subjects and for the promotion of peace and harmony in Malaysia as a constitutional monarchy based upon parliamentary democracy:*

And Whereas *the Constitution aforesaid having been approved by a law passed by the Parliaments of the Federation of Malaya and of the United Kingdom has come into force on the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three:*

Now *in the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful, I, TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN ABDUL HAMID HALIM SHAH, Prime Minister of Malaysia, with the concurrence and approval of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, His Excellency the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Singapore, His Excellency the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Sabah and His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak DO HEREBY DECLARE AND PROCLAIM on behalf of the peoples of Malaysia that as from the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three, corresponding to the Twenty-eighth day of Rabi'ul Akhir in the year of the Hijrah one thousand three hundred and eighty-three, that MALAYSIA comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak shall by the Grace of God, the Lord of the Universe, forever be an independent and sovereign democratic State founded upon liberty and justice, ever seeking to defend and uphold peace and harmony among its peoples and to perpetuate peace among nations.*

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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MESSAGE BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA, TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ.

MERDEKA Malaysia! The great day we have long awaited has come at last - the birth of Malaysia.

In a warm spirit of joy and hope ten million people of many races in all the States of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah now join hands in freedom and unity.

Firm in our resolve for nationhood the peoples of Malaysia look forward with confidence to a future of peace and prosperity, harmony and happiness.

We do so because we know that we have come together through our own free will and desire in the true spirit of brotherhood and love of freedom.

We have made our decision after much care and thought, finally arriving at mutual consent by debate and discussion, enquiries and elections held over two and a half years.

We can feel proud indeed of the way we have created Malaysia through friendly argument and compromise. The spirit of co-operation and concord is living proof of the desire we share for a common destiny. What better basis for Malaysia can there be, what finer augury for the future?

The road to nationhood has not been an easy journey. Surprises and disappointments, tension and crisis, have marred the way. The peoples of Malaysia, however, have endured all trials and tribulations with confidence and patience, calmness and forbearance, with faith in our final goal - Malaysia.

In the first eighteen months of political and constitutional discussions, beginning from May 1961, things went ahead favourably, because the ideal of Malaysia caught the imagination of all the peoples concerned. We can all recall the remarkable enthusiasm and interest aroused then in the evolution of Malaysia.

Steps taken

Step by step the concept came to life. The activities of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee, the merger talks between the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, the broad agreement reached in London to establish Malaysia, the appointment of the Cobbold Commission and its exhaustive enquiries in the Borneo Territories, and the subsequent establishment of the Inter-Governmental Committee - all these steps were taken in internal harmony and in full public view.

Suddenly towards the end of 1962 the situation changed. Communist China committed unjustifiable aggression against India. I stood up for democracy and condemned China's attack. One immediate reaction was that Communists throughout South East Asia retaliated bny an indirect assault upon me by opposing my idea of Malaysia, and they set about creating every possible difficulty to baulk Malaysia.

Other external complications occurred - the Philippines claim to North Borneo, the sudden and abortive revolt in Brunei, and the startling adoption by Indonesia of a policy of confrontation against Malaya.

All these events projected an international crisis in South East Asia this year, the Climax in June. The successful meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Malaya, Indonesia and Philippines, followed by my own conference with President Soekarno in Tokyo eased tension considerably and brought new hopes for harmony and peace.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Prospects for a Summit Conference were good, confrontation from Indonesia subsided, so we went ahead with arrangements for the final talks in London on Malaysia.

The Malaysian Agreement was duly signed in early July. Unexpectedly Indonesia reacted most strongly, renewing its policy of confrontation with the result that the Summit Conference of leaders of Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines at the end of July began in an atmosphere of doubt.

The Summit Conference ended in an agreement by the three countries to form an Association of States of Malay origin to be known as Maphilindo . It was agreed that in order that the partners in Maphilindo could welcome Malaysia the United Nations Secretary-General should be asked to ascertain anew the wishes of the peoples of Sarawak and Sabah. That request has now been implemented.

Now finally the peoples of Malaysia are celebrating the establishment of Malaysia. This is the time to think earnestly and hopefully on the future of Malaysia as the whole country resounds with joy. So I pray that God may bless the nation of Malaysia with eternal peace and happiness for our people.

'Unity of purpose'

The federation of Malaya now passes into history. Let us always remember that the Malayan nation was formed after many difficulties during a long period of national Emergency, yet its multi-racial society emerged, endured and survived as a successful and progressive nation, a true democracy and an example to the world of harmony and tolerance.

As it was with Malaya, so it can be with Malaysia. With trust in Almighty God, unity of purpose and faith in ourselves, we can make Malaysia a land of prosperity and peace.

In doing so let every Malaysian in all the States of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah ensure that our Malaysia is truly worthy of the aims and hopes we have endured, in working together to achieve our common destiny.

Merdeka Malaysia!

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

MALAYSIA DAY MESSAGE TO SARAWAK FROM THE PRIME MINISTER OF SINGAPORE, MR LEE KUAN YUEW

Great nations are born not because a few individuals have willed it but because mighty historical forces reach fruition in a new direction. So it is with Malaysia, the nation of then million people who can stand on their won feet and claim an honourable place in the family of nations.

However, independence, sovereignty, the strength to defend that sovereignty, economic sinews to give meaning to that sovereignty these are not gifts that fall into the lap of a people at the fruition of historical forces. These must be fought for, won in the throes of struggle and then defended with courage and resolution. So it will be with Malaysia.

We are familiar with the historical forces which made Malaysia inevitable. Foremost among these was the great revolution for independence and a more just society which has swept Asia and Africa for the past half a century.

The territories of Malaysia also had all those historical and cultural antecedents which propelled them towards the formation of a Federal State.

If the new nation is to inspire among its peoples a fierce patriotism, a noble sense of belonging and the capacity for sacrifice, the structure and governance of the State must appear fair, just beneficial to all the varies elements among its citizens.

Given this sense of fair play, the components of a Federal nation should be able to rally round and unite in the resolute defence of the common weal.

For, no nation survives by the sufferance or patronage of other nations. Malaysia has powerful neighbours, some friendly, some not so friendly, some with their own interest which may conflict with those of our dynamic nation.

We will brook no interference

Malaysia is also the focus of attention of world powers who have their own ideas of the balance of power in this part of the world.

We must therefore make it plain, that while we wish to live in amity and peace with the rest of the world, we will brook no interference in our affairs, that we will stand up and fight for our new found independence against all odds.

Sarawak has a vital role to play in Malaysia as she stands on one of the most important frontiers of the nation. She has to contend with the enemy from within and without.

In fact hardly before Malaysia has demonstrated dramatically one of the major reasons that drew the peoples of Malaysia together the need for united action in the face of a common threat.

Sarawak, as much as the rest of Malaysia, can count on the firm support of a dedicated Singapore in the defence of the nation and in the great task of creating a progressive, prosperous and peaceful Malaysia.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Message from the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, to the Workers of Malaysia.

All our people throughout the length and breadth of Malaysia are now celebrating with pride and joy the birth of our new partnership in nationhood.

Most of our ten million people in Malaysia are workers in numerous occupations in either primary or secondary industry, business, trade or commerce, or in Government or public services.

I take the very greatest pleasure, therefore in sending a special message of goodwill to all the workers of Malaysia at this historic time.

It is the workers of Malaysia who tap the rubber, sow the padi, mine the tin, fish the seas, fell the timber, operate the factories, construct the buildings, sell the goods, load and clear the ships, staff schools and hospitals, keep transport moving and communications going, oil the wheels of public and private administration, and generally contribute in a thousand and one ways to the bustling life and activity of Malaysia.

Therefore, I am sure everyone will agree that the future prosperity and economic progress of Malaysia depend basically on the co-operation and efforts of all the people in particular the manifold thousands of workers.

The rapid all-round development of Malaya in her years of independence is the true pointer to the future of the new Malaysia. This dynamic development would not have been possible people, the climate of good relations between workers and employers and the maintenance of industrial peace.

Richer standards of life

I am fully confident that the workers of Malaysia will play a full and willing part in repeating this pattern of peace and progress.

The workers of Malaysia are also the great bulk of the consumers, so it is in your own interests as well as those of the nation to ensure that Malaysia can develop all her resources and expand her markets at home and abroad.

There is a tremendous amount of work to be done in the new Malaysia in every sphere of our economic life if we are to take full advantage of the great opportunities ahead of us, and in so doing to reap the benefits of the fuller and richer standards of life we all desire.

As His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong so rightly said in a broadcast on his last birthday, "Let no one think what he can get from Malaysia but only of what he can give."

With unity of purpose among all our people, with a willing spirit of co-operation, with pride and respect in our daily work and with loyalty and devotion to our nation, we can make Malaysia truly a land of peace, happiness and prosperity.

* *

KING'S MESSAGE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

HIS Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in a Malaysia Day message to school children said that during the six years of Malaya's independence, progress had been achieved in many fields, especially in the field of economy and education.

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YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Students in Malaya he continued, had ample opportunities to study and further their studies to higher levels. Such a progress would now be extended to all other students throughout Malaysia.

He said: "With the country's development now in progress in the Federation of Malaya and that which will be undertaken throughout Malaysia in future, valuable opportunities await you all.

"With the birth of the Federation of Malaysia, the present opportunities for students in this country will be extended to all students of the countries federated to the Federation of Malaysia."

In Malaysia, he said there were seven buildings which acted as reminders of "our stand and of our belief in the principles which direct us to happiness and prosperity."

They were -

* Parliament House - indicating "our strong belief in democracy and a system of government by representatives of the people;

* the Masjid Negara - denoting the National religion, Islam, "but the greatness of the religion depends on the spirit of sympathy and mutual understanding among other religions;"

* the University, colleges and schools -"which show our belief that through proper education we will have responsible and useful citizens;"

* Merdeka Stadium Negara - "indicating strong belief in the importance of health and, thus strengthening friendship through sports;"

* the National Memorial - "reminding us the heroic spirit and of the country's warriors who died in defending peace;

* the Language and Institute - symbolising the richness and sovereignty of the National Language of Malaysia; and

* Museum Negara - preservation of the National culture and arts.

His Majesty added, these would be the principles of the new nation - Malaysia. He concluded by urging the students to practise and uphold their strong belief in the new nation and to prove themselves useful and responsible citizens of the Malaysian nation.

CCO BID TO RUIN MALAYSIA CELEBRATIONS

AN obvious attempt to intimidate the people of Kuching and deter them from taking part in the Malaysia celebrations was made late on the night of Saturday, September 14, when a hand grenade was thrown from a coffee shop into the taxi station area near the Open Air Market.

The grenade landed under a taxi and the explosion injured four people - Mr Wee Kang Li, the taxi driver who had a slight face injury; Mr Si Ah Tong, a rubber tapper from Matang who sustained a fractured left leg; Mr A.L. McCorkindale, a Government Education Officer who was injured in the ear (he was passing by in his car); and Mr Loh ah Siang, a Public Works Department driver, who had a minor cut in his back.

Fragments of the grenade, which were recovered, are similar to those used by Indonesian terrorists. The base plug is marked with a star of the kind often found on Indonesian military equipment.

The incident forced the cancellation of the lantern and float procession scheduled to take place

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on Malaysia Night "in order to safeguard the public and to facilitate stronger security measures."

A Government spokesman said later that "this wanton act of terrorism was undoubtedly carried out by the Clandestine Communist Organisation."

A strong denunciation of the incident was made by the Chief Minister, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan, over the radio.

Mr Ningkan described it as "a cowardly act of terrorism perpetrated by members of the CCO" and said:

"You have heard that innocent civilians have been hurt and that a stationary taxi was damaged beyond repair.

"This incident, the first over perpetrated in our peaceful town by Communist stooges, is nothing but a blatant and brutal act of terrorism.

"The perpetrators of this cowardly crime seem to imagine that they can force the hands of this Government and the Malaysian Government by resorting to terrorist activities in our midst.

"Evidence of the remains of the hand grenade reveal that the lethal weapon came from Indonesia. This type of criminal and cowardly act which causes injury to civilians - but by the Grace of God not death in this case - is the most despicable form of terrorism.

"This reveals a complete and utter disregard for the safety of civilians, some of whom will never be able to understand why they have been injured or maimed.

"While condemning the perpetrators of this crime I wish to refer to those misled Chinese youths from Sarawak who are now reported to be trickling back after undergoing so-called military training across the border in Indonesia.

"The people of Sarawak I am sure will wholeheartedly condemn these misguided youths as traitors whose loyalty is only to international communism,. It is therefore surprising that Indonesia, which boasts of a neutralist system of Government with a guided democracy, could still lend itself to become a hotbed of communism."

"The Indonesian communits, it is clear, are intent on creating trouble in South East Asia, but they will soon find that Sarawak will prove to be a different kettle of fish.

"It is unfortunate that this incident had led to the cancellation of the lantern procession, organised as part of the Malaysia Day celebrations. The rest of the celebrations will take place as planned, and

"I wish to warn the Communists and hooligan elements of this town that their every move is being watched, and this Government and the Government of Malaysia will take stern action."

'Shameful act' - Ong

Condemnation was also expressed by Mr Ong Kee Hui, (President of the Kuching Municipal Council and chairman of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party) who said that the incident was "very sad, shameful and useless act of terrorism."

He said: "I is sad because Kuching has had up to now, an enviable reputation for peace and tranquillity in South East Asia which we value highly.

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"It is shameful that innocent people peacefully dinning in a public place here should be the victims of an unprovoked act of terrorism.

"It is senseless because we cannot see what purpose can be achieved by an act which must be revolting to all decent people.

"I know that many of you, like myself, may not be happy over constitutional changes which are about to take place in Sarawak.

"However keen our sense of disappointment or frustration may be we cannot condone acts of terrorism like that which has taken place.

"I appeal to you all to restrain yourselves and to dissuade others from doing anything that may disrupt the peace and harmony of this country.

"In these difficult times let us keep our heads. Let us settle our differences in the old, traditional Sarawak manner - by peaceful, friendly discussion.

"If these should fail there are still other ways - through legal or constitutional proceedings. Violence can only result in bloodshed and in the end bring disaster, as history has shown over the past, on those who perpetrated it."

Kuching shops closed

Many shops in Kuching remained closed for three days. The anti-Malaysia Sarawak United Peoples' Party had asked its supporters to keep indoors throughout the Malaysia celebrations.

While all political party headquarters - including these of Party Negara Sarawak; the Barisan Ra'ayat Jati Sarawak and the Sarawak Chinese Association - were illuminated, the Supp headquarters at Central Road, remained in darkness. However huge anti-Malaysia banners were prominently displayed around the building.

On Sunday, police discovered anti-Malaysia placards on buildings culverts, and lamp and telegraph posts in town, while anti-Malaysia slogans were also found scribbled on arches, across roads, on buildings and other prominent places.

* *

CARS SPLASHED WITH ACID

Between 9.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. on Malaysia Day, 12 cars parked outside the Dayak Association in Miri were splashed with acid.

There owners of the cars were inside the Association premises where a Malaysia party and Ngajat display were taking place.

There was no one in the cars at the time and no one was hurt. The cars included those of the District Officer, Mr Chris Wilson and Datu Abang Indih.

The Dayak and Melanau Associations in Mire later issued a statement expressing regret over the incident.

The statement said: "We sympathise with the owners whose cars were damaged, and consider that the acid throwing was an act not only against individuals but also against the Dayak and Melanau associations."

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MALAYSIA DAY SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT
March Forward Together
PRIME MINISTER'S CALL

Merdeka Malaysia!

On this happy and glorious day I most warmly welcome all our brothers in Sarawak into the united family of the new Malaysia. Because of your strong belief in Malaysia and through your determination, patience and goodwill you have now at long last won your independence. In this same spirit of hope and faith let us all work in harmony together confident of our common destiny.

Sarawak at the moment is beset with enemy activity form within and without. In order to obtain peace all men who are patriotic towards Sarawak and Malaysia must be united with a common and undivided loyalty both to the State and to the nation, and with a determination to fight and conquer the enemy. Only then can peace and happiness.

May God give you success in this fight. We will all be together we will float or sink together. To us Malaysia means everything, and so we must march forward together. May God give us victory. Merdeka Malaysia!

Y.T.M. Tenku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong-

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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MESSAGE FROM

SIR ALEXANDER WADDELL, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.

FORMER GOVERNOR OF SARAWAK

The rapid political development of Sarawak during the last few years has brought the country to the threshold of a new and promising era. Sarawak has entered Malaysia freely as an independent state and will take its full place in the new, stable and prosperous nation.

Malaysia has evolved naturally as a result of the strong bonds of friendship, commerce and culture that exist between all the states.

Its future is assured as all the countries are bringing with them their individual qualities characteristic of their background and history to share with those of the others and to increase the strength and unity of purpose of them all.

The successful work of the Inter-Governmental Committee alone has shown to the world what an immense fund of friendship, goodwill and co-operation already exists between the states.

The future bodes well for Sarawak but is must ever be borne in mind that independence is no sinecure. Greater effort, endeavour and initiative than ever before will be required from all the people wherever they may be and whatever their work. Heavy responsibilities will lie on the Government. But I believe that both the Government and the people of Sarawak are more than equal to the task ahead.

The future holds great opportunities for Sarawak and Malaysia and I have every confidence that they will make the most of them for the benefit of the people.

After three and a half years of having the privilege of working with you and for you, during momentous but happy and inspiring times, I must now take my leave but I will follow your progress with a keen and personal interest, confident in the qualities and sturdiness of the peoples of Sarawak, than whom there are none better, none more generous and none more determined.

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The Role of the Sarawak Civil Service Under Malaysia

by Mr.F.D. Jakeway, former Chief Secretary, Sarawak.

The Sarawak Civil Service faces a future of vast opportunity and tremendous challenge.

The challenge rests in the many and radical changes which are bound to come with the simultaneous transformation to a ministerial system of Government, a Constitutional Head of State and independence within a complex Federation.

The Service will continue to be the executive instrument of Government, but it will also have the duty of giving professional advice to political ministers.

Control over appointments, promotions and discipline in the Service will be vested in the Public Service Commission.

The opportunity lies in the increase of responsibility which will occur at all levels of the Service, and in the respect of a considerable expansion of Government activity after independence.

Undertakings have been given that development will be stepped up; and the Service may expect a share, perhaps modest to begin with, in Federal posts in other parts of the Federation and abroad. I am confident that the Service will not fail to live up to its increased responsibilities. Over the past few years much time and effort has been spent in training the Service for this eventuality, and in adjusting its organisation to meet the changing conditions.

The many training courses conducted have undoubtedly improved the efficiency of the Service at all levels, and the quality of new entrants has been consistently rising.

Inevitably there is a shortage of specialist skills. For some years to come these will have to continue to be provided by officers from overseas, but in steadily diminishing numbers.

Relationships of local and expatriate officers have been consistently harmonious, thanks to the good sense and understanding displayed by both sections of the Service and it is most important that this should continue.

The Sarawak Civil Service is entitled to take pride in its achievements. I hope, however, that this pride will never deteriorate into arrogance and that at all times officers will remember that they are the servants, not the masters of the public.

In a multi-racial community they have a strong obligation to provide a social and intellectual cement which will help to bind all races together. I wish them an honourable and productive future.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Chief Minister's Message

OUR GREATEST DAY

Today is Malaysia Day and our independence day - the greatest day in our lives. We are now an independent people in the independent state of Sarawak and one of the partners of the Independent Federation of Malaysia. We look forward to the challenging future with enthusiasm.

Today is also one of thanksgiving and our gratitude must first go to the United Kingdom for keeping its promise and guiding us to the self-government. Then our gratitude goes to the Federation of Malaya for making this day possible sooner than we had expected.

Our special thanks must inevitably got to that inspiring architect of Malaysia, Tengku Abdul Rahmab Putra Al-Haj. His foresight, generosity and great sympathy towards Sarawak has seen this happy successful entry of this country into the Federation of Malaysia.

Sarawak's course to Malaysia can be compared to a long travelling through one of our great rivers from far upriver.

The boat travels slowly and uncertainly through the shallow upriver reaches, then after gathering momentum follows the first encounter with difficulties, negotiating the counter with difficulties, negotiating the rapids, dangerous bends and hidden rocks until finally, the calm steady flow in the river broadens and majestically takes the boat on its destination.

We, the people of Sarawak, have taken that course to Malaysia. We have encountered dangerous times in that course but now we arrived safely at our destination, Malaysia.

We are very proud of this day and I fondly hope that with our fellow states and fellow citizens this great adventure will lead us on to even greater progress and prosperity. *Manggai di tuchong rabong menawa* - which in Iban means a place where men will be free from all sorts of danger and be comfortably secure, happy, healthy and prosperous.

But like travellers who arrive and set about their task, so must we recognise that the tasks we face are not going to be easy.

We must first build a new spirit among our people - Dayaks, Malays, Chinese, Kayans, Melanaus, Kedayans, Murut and the others must not feel like races apart but as on people of Sarawak and of Malaysia.

We must tear down the barriers that have kept us and still keep us apart. We must not look on each other as neighbours but as brothers marching forward together.

We must forget our past differences ad we must recognise that each of us has an important part to play, an important contribution to make to the welfare and progress of our dear country.

Only on this basis of unity and a spirit of brotherhood can we build a future. The future is there for us to grasp, a bright future. It is ours only if we are united and we must be united not only for the sake of our State but for the Federation of Malaysia of which we are a part.

In the whole of Malaysia, Sarawak is the largest state with the largest representation in the Federal parliament. We therefore have a special duty to Malaysia - to make our good influence felt, to keep the democratic traditions that we have inherited and develop them and do our very best to ensure that Malaysia does not founder in any storms but passes confidently on and goes one success to another.

The people of Sarawak are not less determined to progress than their fellow citizens in the other states of Malaysia. It is true that the same opportunities have not favoured us in some respects but I am confident that these opportunities will be forthcoming very soon.

You now have a Government of your own choosing the government that is determined to keep this beloved land of our safe from the mischief maker and the evil doer. It is a Government now dedicated to you, the people of Sarawak, to serve you to the best of its ability. The Government looks forward with every confidence to your co-operation.

Hidup Sarawak! - Hidup Malaysia!

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Taxes will Go Up Slowly

Money is an important commodity. It is of interest to all of us and it is bound to be of very special importance for the future of Sarawak as part of Malaysia.

The people of Sarawak want a better way of life and that means expanded and improved services. They want more roads, better water supplies, subsidised planting schemes, more hospitals and doctors, schools, playing fields, and many other things. And all these things have to be paid for. They cannot be produced out of thin air by waving a magic wand.

Money is found to provide these things by imposing taxes mainly on produce, that is on imported and exported goods, on the community and on the profits of business concerns.

Unfortunately, Sarawak suffers from certain handicaps. It does not possess great agriculture or mineral or industrial riches. Therefore, the amount of wealth which can be taxed to provide the service which the public want is limited.

In order to provide more wealth we must provide more taxation. We have to spend money in the first place on various aspects of development.

Sarawak has now reached a point where expenditure has just about out-stripped the country's capacity to provide revenue to pay for the things everybody wants.

Funds Needed

Given increased development and investment in productive enterprises, the capacity will increase but it can only do so slowly. Consequently, Sarawak needs financial help from outside on an ever increasing scale.

In the past Britain has helped Sarawak with cash grants for development. Under Malaysia these grants form the British Treasury will continue.

But in addition to these, and probably one of the most important and favourable aspects of Malaysia, is the fact that Sarawak will get help from the more prosperous and highly developed members of the Malaysian family such as Malaya and Singapore.

This means that the rate of Government expenditure in Sarawak will be able to increase steadily over the next few years while the Government machine is being built up and expanded. In addition there are good hopes for substantial assistance in the development field.

The Malayan Government has given an undertaking to do its best under Malaysia to find for development over the next five years an amount of $300 million. This means development expenditure at double the rate of the past five years.

Of course the people of Sarawak cannot expect always to remain taxed at a lower level than the other members of the Malaysian family as at present.

In some forms of taxation, e.g., personal income tax, the rate in Sarawak are much lower than in Malaya and Singapore and they will probably have to be increased. Other kinds of taxation are on a higher scale in Sarawak.

Gradual

However, it has been agreed that any necessary increases will be introduced gradually and in as painless a manner as possible.

There can be no doubt that from the financial point of view the Malaysia agreement is highly advantageous to Sarawak. Without Malaysia, Sarawak would have to resign itself to a much lower rate of expenditure on services and development.

Those who say that this does not matter would probably think differently if they had to accept the responsibility for reducing expenditure, cutting salaries and generally engaging in retrenchment - actions which would inevitably put a severe brake on the economic development of the country.

Sarawak is lucky in possessing a well developed Government organisations both for collecting taxes and for securing fair and reasonable terms under Malaysia and also to ensure that money is spent wisely and sensibly.

I have every confidence that under Malaysia, Sarawak's position will be financially assured that our able and intelligent public service will see to it that money is used to the best advantage for everybody.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
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Stand Firm and United - Says Sabah's Chief Minister

We have had come a long way since that historic day, the 27th May, 1961, when the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, spoke to foreign correspondents in Singapore about his proposed plan for Malaysia.

We have had volumes written about it in the world press and especially in the Malaysia newspapers, we have had the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee; the Cobbold Commission; the Inter-Governmental Committee, and we have the signing of the Malaysia Agreement in Marlborough House.

All this has meant hard work, the burning of midnight oil worry, and sometimes heartache, but through it all something rises bright, solid and unbreakable, the determination of the peoples of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah, to see Malaysia established.

We have to face confrontation; Sarawak had to see innocent subjects on its border murdered in cold blood; we have had a revolution in Brunei and Sabah had to face a shameless and baseless claim on its territory. The road to Malaysia has not been paved with roses - but the will and determination of the people has brought us through. *Malaysia is here!*

My message is also a prayer that we, the people of Malaysia, of whatever race or creed - whatever our political inclinations may be, will stand firm and united in our faith in Malaysia and that one and all, we will on this historic day, vow that Malaysia is our home, our native land and that we have gladly sacrifice our lives for Malaysia.

I am convinced that our great new nation has a vital part to play in this part of the world and that we will be a force for peace, stability and prosperity in South East Asia.

Hidup Malaysia!

Merdeka selama lama nya.

Donald Stephens

MALAYSIA OFFERS CHINESE ALL THE BEST

When the people of Sarawak, and members of the councils, accepted Malaysia, they did so without any illusions. Malaysia is not going to be any paradise; it does not mean that we will achieve "Nirvana" immediately

There will be difficulties, there will be adjustments, there will be teething troubles, there will be misunderstandings. But we have accepted Malaysia because it is within it that we stand the best chance of preserving our way of life, our democratic traditions, and in fact even our culture, and preserving among other things a place in the sun for our children and our children's children.

Some Chinese have been told that Malaysia means a trap and that they would be forced to wear the Malay songkok. How false this is! It is quite easy for those who have been to Malaya to see for themselves how amicably people of all races are living together there - Chinese, Malays, Indians, in fact every race there is living and prospering together.

They are free to worship, free to do what they like and they are free to do business. There are no Chinese business taxi licences being cancelled - you find a lot of Chinese businessmen.

In fact, Malaysia, offer all the Chinese in Sarawak - as no other place in the South East Asia could offer - all the best to preserve their right to live and to work together with other races in this country.

They would also enjoy the privileges of citizenship which has not probably been realised by the Chinese in Malaysia - they will have rights, which means a right to vote by secret ballots, and this is the greatest advantage the Chinese can have in Sarawak when they enter Malaysia."

-Extract from a speech by Mr. James Wong, Deputy Chief Minister, in Council Negri on Wednesday, September 4.

Mr. James Wong.

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

CONSTITUTION OF SARAWAK

The State of Sarawak is divided into five Divisions and each of these Divisions is further divided into a number of administrative districts. Each administrative district has its own District Council which is responsible for local Government affairs.

The Constitution of the State provides for a Governor, a Supreme Council and a Council Negri. The Supreme Council (Executive Council) consists of a Chief Minister, three ex-officio members and five appointed members.

The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and is chosen from among the members of Council Negri. He is the member who, in the Governor's opinion, is likely to command a majority in the Council Negri.

The three ex-officio members are the State Secretary, State Attorney-General and the State Financial Secretary. The five appointed members are members of Council Negri appointed by the Governor on the advice of Chief Minister.

The Governor may, on the advice of the Chief Minister, entrust to any of these members responsibility for departments of the government, and any member having such responsibility will be known as a Minister.

The Governor is the constitutional head of state and is required to act on the advice of the Supreme Council, or of the Chief Minister or any other Minister acting with the authority of the Supreme Council.

Each local council then elects a specified number of its members to an electoral college for the division in which it is situated. Each or these five electoral colleges, which are known as Divisional Advisory Councils, in turn elect a specified number of members to be members of the Council Negri.

These elections took place shortly before Malaysia Day and the Constitution of the State makes transitional provision for such members to continue as members of the Council Negri on and after Malaysia Day. Similar transitional provision is made in respect of the Chief Minister and other members of the Supreme Council.

The Council Negri consists of a Speaker, 36 elected members, three ex-officio members and not more than three nominated members. The Speaker need not be a member of the council Negri but must be qualified to be a member except during the first two years after Malaysia Day when he need not be so qualified. He is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

The elected members are, as they have been since 1956, elected by means of a three-tier system which commences with the election of councillors to each of the local councils in the administrative districts.

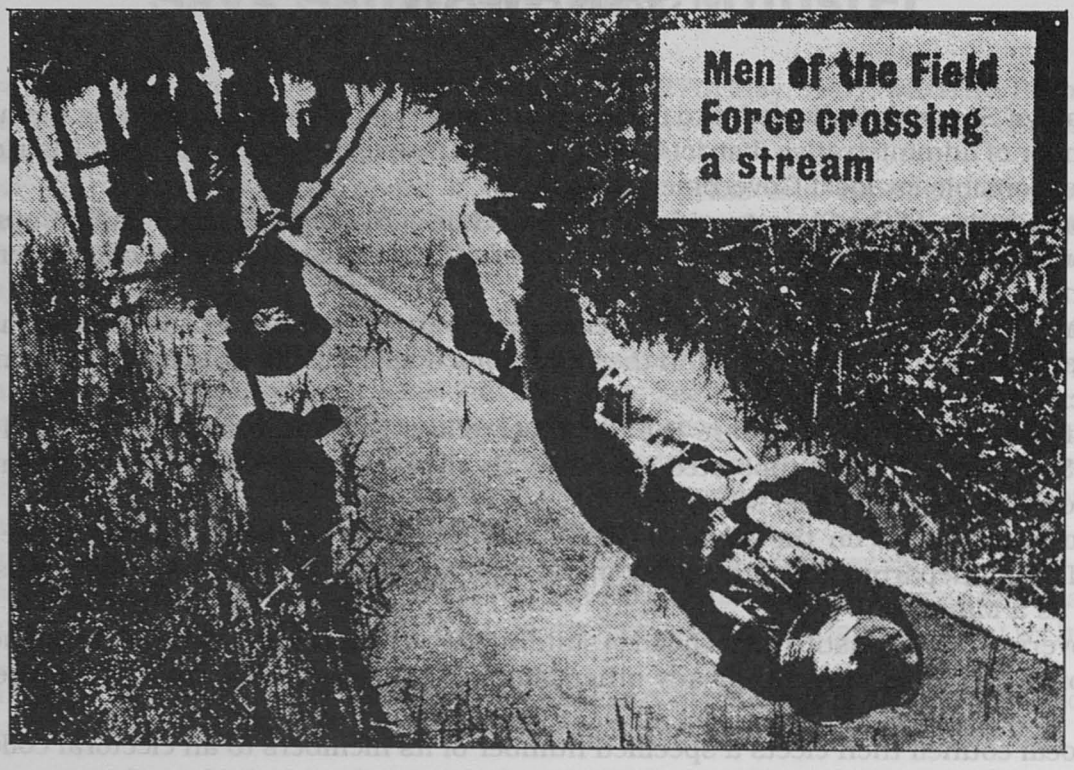
The State of Sarawak will be represented in the Federal Parliament by twenty-four representatives in the Federal House of Representatives and by four members in the Senate - two elected and two nominated. The twenty-four representatives in the House of Representatives will be elected by the Council Negri from among its own members other than those who are ex-officio members, or from outside the Council. The members of the Senate elected by the Council Negri may, but need not, be members of the Council Negri.

Rules for the election of members to the House Representatives will provide that so far as possible, those elected will reflect the political composition of the Council Negri.

Mr. P.E.H. PIKE
Attorney-General

PERDANA LEADERSHIP FOUNDATION
YAYASAN KEPIMPINAN PERDANA

Keeping Sarawak Secure



One of the many benefits Sarawak will derive from the Federation of all the countries in Malaysia will be an efficient unified police service under one central command. By federalising the various Police Force, their combined resources will bring about greater efficiency in training, in equipment and in standards generally.

In a federal police service the Sarawak Constabulary will have available to it the more sophisticated knowledge and vast experience of the police force of Malaya and Singapore; an expertise built up, through many years of dealing with experienced criminals and a militant communist organisation.

Prosperous

If the people of Sarawak are to continue to enjoy a happy and prosperous existence, its police force must be quipped to meet the challenge of subversive forces bent on destroying peace and good order from within and without its frontiers. In a partnership with its older brothers, the Sarawak Constabulary will have behind it an immense store of experience and resources.

Sarawak now has an efficient police force which can carry out the tasks expected of it, but nevertheless it suffers aggression. Sarawak will be contributing its own people to the armed forces of Malaysia. The people of Sarawak have already shown by their work in the operations against the Japanese and in the rebellion in Brunei and Northern Sarawak that they possess high service qualities which will be a great source of strength in Malaysia.

Security

There is no doubt that the Sarawak people possess the sterling qualities needed to maintain peace and security within our borders. These qualities must be backed by a full understanding that this is a co-operative task involving every decent man and short sighted attitude which persists in spite of the good prospects police work offers to those who are prepared to accept discipline and hard work.

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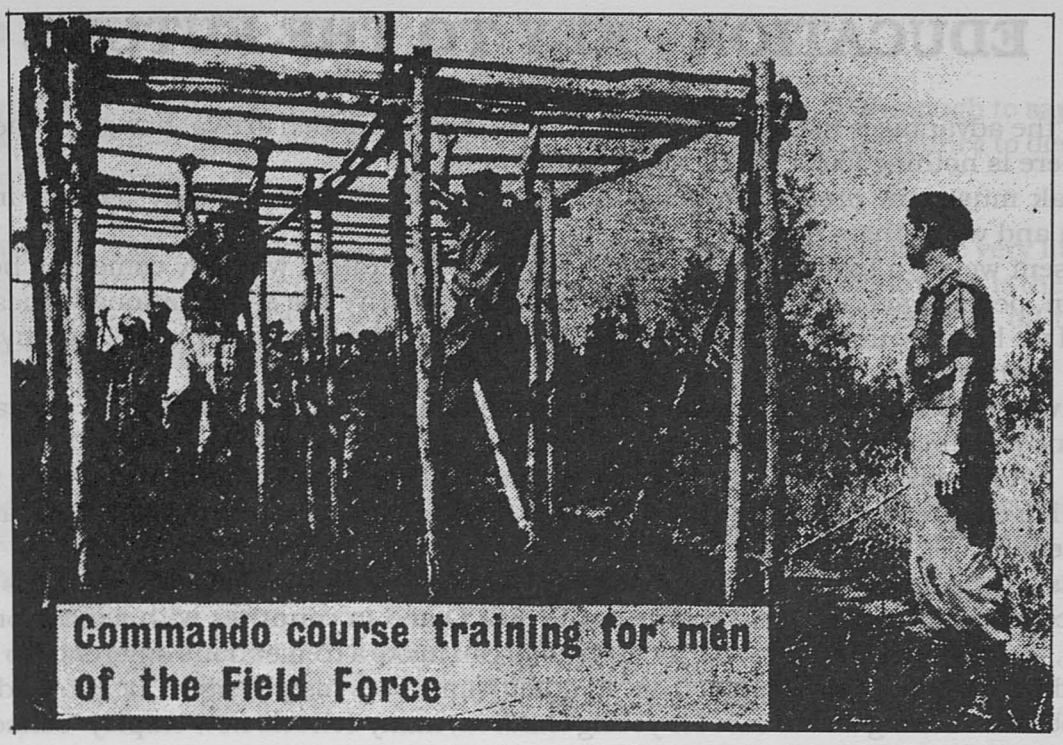

Commando course training for men of the Field Force

As result of this apathy there are very few Chinese policemen except in the higher ranks, and those that do join are sometimes compelled to resign through objections and criticisms of their friends and relations.

Representation

If the police are to carry out their responsibilities efficiently, they must have among their numbers a reasonable representation of all the communities.

In keeping Sarawak secure, strong fighting services are necessary to prevent external from two weaknesses. One is the reluctance of many members of the public to co-operate with the police and to pass on knowledge they have of criminal or subversive activities.

There is an all too general feeling that the maintenance of law and order is a purely police task in which members of the public are not concerned unless personally involved. This is a very wrong attitude; it reduces the ability of the police to do what is expected of them.

Reluctance

The other weakness is the reluctance of the Chinese population to play a full and proper part in providing men for police work. This is a woman as well as the police and fighting services.

Given the loyal unstinted support and co-operation of the people, Sarawak can, through its own efforts, maintain a happy, peaceful and prosperous land.

By P.E. Turnbull
Commissioner, Sarawak Constabulary

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EDUCATION - KEY TO THE FUTURE

One of the advantages to Sarawak of Malaysia is that its sudden arrival has given the country a shock. There is nothing like a shock to get things moving.

Sarawak must now prepare to stand on equal terms with the friendly nations in this new federation and with others outside it.

At present we are a land of many races. A Sarawak generation will only come into being when, as children, people have all been to Sarawak schools to receive the same national education. Only then shall we be truly united, and unless we are united we have no future. That is why education is the key to the future,

If Sarawak is moving fast in the direction of a national education, what sort of education will it be? Evidently a remarkably good one.

It may not be good for people to be given everything they want without working for it, but it is essential that children who go away to school and no longer have their parents with them are properly looked after.

For this reason Sarawak's growing scheme of "school mother" and "school feeding" is of the first importance, and has caused great interest at UNESCO and in countries with similar problems.

Briefly, the payment of $5 a month for each child can make a tremendous difference to the quality of the food he eats, and this improvement in quality improves his physique, health and energy.

To supervise cooking and to care for young children, many schools now employ "school mother". This has already had a most beneficial effort on school attendance.

Secondary education, both Government, Aided and Private, has been provided to such good effect that altogether more than half the children who reach Primary 6 go on to a secondary school. This year the proportion is 52 percent. Not many countries in the less developed regions of the world can rival this.

All children who enter any secondary school from 1964 onwards will be following a national education based on the new syllabuses, whether they are taught in English or Chinese.

These new syllabuses are already attracting attention abroad. The Physical Education Syllabus was the first to receive favourable comment. It was worked out in this country By Mr. Tony Traill and was designed for a tropical climate.

Organisers

It can be put into operation at once with a minimum of expensive equipment. It does not require expert teachers to run it. They act mainly as organisers. It does however test and measures pupils' own performances and all progress is put clearly on record for all to see.

One great advantage of this syllabus is that even out of school hours pupils can continue to train and develop themselves; if in the years to come Sarawak gets a name for producing tough and sturdy people, this syllabus will certainly have helped.

A great step forward has been taken with a music syllabus which includes not only western music but a study of certain aspects of Chinese, Iban and Malay music.

Music is the key to the dance, and it is in dancing that the people of Sarawak can make their most original contribution to the culture of Malaysia.

Science

The study of science has been organised to take full advantage of local conditions so that anyone who has followed it at school will see how scientific principles can be applied when he gets home, whether in tackling tasks and problems on the farm, keeping records or using machines.

Husbandry has also been made a subject of study in the Junior Secondary School, and will perhaps help to develop a new interest in the right use of the land by those who form it and who are not likely to go to the university. Nutrition is another subject of immediate use to young people returning to rural areas.

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Flexible

This is not the place to describe the new syllabuses in greater detail. It is enough to say that they are surprisingly flexible and should give children with a range of abilities the chance to develop their talents to the maximum.

Yet in the end it all comes down to people. Organisations and systems achieve very little unless the people who operate them are of high morale. One of the healthiest sign in Sarawak is the readiness with teachers who have had two years' training in one of our training colleges go off to do their "National Service" for two years in remote and lonely places.

Key

This spirit must be matched by those who will return in ever larger numbers from universities overseas. They have had the best education we can give them. The key is in their hands. It is up to them to open the door and let the peoples pass through.

By M.G. Dickson
Director of Education

SARAWAK MALAYS AND MALAYSIA

Malaysia to the Malays in Sarawak is more of a challenge than a political achievement.

It is a challenge that requires a revolution in their way of life and mental attitude if Malaysia is to bring about peace and prosperity to them and to others.

It is a challenge to their ability to unite among themselves and with others, to their traditional kampong life, to their attitude towards Government and to their rather latent ability to co-operate in the economic development of the country.

The Malays have been well known in their contribution towards stability of Government. This is mainly due to their tactfulness, conservatism and respect for elders and Government officials. They are known for their exasperatingly "easy-going" sort of life.

Malaysia is a responsibility - a responsibility that every one and every race in Sarawak and in Malaysia to proudly share. The "easy-going" attitude has to be limited. The Malays have to work hard and to contribute hard.

The past glorious history of the Malays in wars and public administration are big assets and they should look forward to the future with courage and confidence and above all with determination to succeed.

By Ahmad Zaidi bin Tuanku Adruce

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What Rural women Think About Malaysia

What do the rural women of Sarawak think about Malaysia? We have heard the views of the politicians, businessman. Administrator and even underground communist.

May I perhaps voice the thoughts of some of the rural women because almost without exception when asked what they wanted in the future they replied: "I don't know."

This was not due to shyness nor to apathy but simply because they do not think very much about themselves, not about what they want or do not want.

When they are busy arming, rearing children and looking after their men folk they are so occupied that they literally do not have time to think what would make their lives easier. They know they are busy. They know they are tired. They know they are worried about sickness and about getting food.

It is the old women and young girls who are able think about themselves. The old ones sit and watch their grandchildren to think perhaps about the life they have had, and to hope, that some visitors will bring them news, or tell of queer happenings.

On the other hand, the young women think about their boy friends and the possibilities of new clothes and excitement in the out-side world.

These two extremes have time to think and would probably have been able to give some answers to the original question but they are not the majority of the women.

So, returning to the young married women, I talked with many of them and by degrees was able to find out some of their main worries, and to pinpoint the things which concerned them most.

The uppermost thought in their minds is fear of sickness their own sickness or that of their children or husbands.

This fear is always with them, and knowing that it is frequently many hours journey to a hospital or clinic, they do not think in terms of going to the doctor or going to the hospital in the way that towns people do.

If Malaysia could mean that medical attention was readily available and that it could give them more hospitals and more clinics, then indeed that would be one of the things which they would hope for. But they do not want to have to walk many weary miles and, above all, when they get to the hospital, they would like to meet people there who could understand their language.

Rural development to them is merely an expression. They have not translated it into the amenities that a more sophisticated person understands.

Improved agriculture - yes, they want to have enough rice without the yearly worry as the padi runs short, but they know only too well that more food necessitates more work on their part.

The women are not lazy but work in the fields is hot, tiring and boring. So naturally if they can have enough money from their rubber to buy rice and other foods, this is a thing which they would very much want from the new order.

New roads are mentioned: sometimes they talk about them but usually, unless questioned, they take it for granted that they will have to walk.

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If there could be many more buses and if they could have the money to pay the fares, then indeed roads would be a thing which they would very much want.

Housing was another subject on which I attempted to get the views of the women. They would like better houses but their attitude was rather that the house is a place in which to shelter and to sleep. It is not a "status symbol".

Usually they are not interested in whether it looks pretty but they do like enough room for entertaining visitors.

On the question of whether they would rather live in a longhouse or in a single house, the reply is always that they did not wish to be lonely. They could not understand why people in towns wanted to live in a house built for one or two people.

Many women said that they would like to get away from the close proximity of their neighbours who were perhaps dirty or did not want to make improvements but they always finished up with "But we do not want to be all alone".

Many young married women expressed a desire to start up a home on their own so that they could do their own cooking and manage their own lives without the constant presence of mother-in-laws, aunts, and grandmothers.

The women are not generally interested in ideas and any slogan such as "A better place for women is society" has no meaning to them.

They know that they are important in society. They know that they work hard and are the mainstay of the home.

All they see as a hope for the future is that their men would work harder and would not argue for days, wasting their time and their money in the coffee shops or on the ruai.

No new order can change the men overnight and many of the women realise that they may have to take a more active part in the local politics, not because they are any more interested, but because they are beginning to realise that rural people must take a much firmer line if they are to compete on an equal footing with the people living in the towns.

I tried many times to get some more ideas from the women but without result and in the end I got the very strong feeling that the expression "We do not know" is in itself significant.

They know very well what is hard at the present time but there is, as it were, a blanket round them formed by the tremendous difficulty of language.

They know that people will not understand them: they may be able to communicate with some Europeans who have learnt their language but it is still not the same thing as free and easy "chit chat" among women of all races.

They hope that their children will learn enough in school to be able to be the spokesmen for the family and that the children will understand what is going on.

All agree that if only they had the time and if there were teachers, they would want to be literate, they would want to learn to speak Malay or English, if possible both, and if possible very quickly.

What they really ask for is the "gift of tongues", which would bring common understanding. They hope that Malaysia will bring this understanding but fear that it cannot yet.

By Helen Wallis

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OUR LEGISLATORS HAVE VITAL ROLE TO PLAY

The 36 members of Council Negri were elected on a basis of universal adult suffrage. Their numbers, as unofficial members, have been augmented by the inclusion of three nominated members.

The results are to provide representation which accurately reflects Sarawak's rural nature. Country people - Ibans, Kenyahs, Melanaus and others - are in effective control of the legislature.

Council Negri members will be responsible for the conduct of State affairs. They have also been made responsible (for the time being) for electing Sarawak's representative to the Federal Malaysian Parliament.

The responsibilities of the State include such important subjects as agriculture, land, policy, administration, forests, local government and public works.

Many other subjects are federal subjects, such as defence, external affairs, internal security, law (apart from native custom), trade, commerce and industry, and education. They are not all entirely federal subjects for special safeguards have been devised for the State interests of Sarawak in such matters as education, immigration, and the protection of local industry.

Federal responsibility is closely connected with two points. Firstly there is financial responsibility. Under the terms of the Inter-Governmental Committee agreement the Federal Government will underwrite Sarawak's expenses in many fields and so enable expenditure to be increased steadily to provide for improved services to the public. These important services could not be expanded by Sarawak standing alone.

Secondly there is Sarawak's representation in the Federal Parliament. Because of the acceptance of a high degree of federal responsibility Sarawak representation is considerable. The 24 members of the Federal Legislature representing Sarawak is a substantial and indeed generous number. Coupled with the representation of North Borneo it provides for a solid potentially solid block of no fewer than 40 out of 159 Members of Parliament.

The Sarawak representatives can play a very important role in the Federal Parliament provided they realise their responsibilities and the opportunities which have been offered to them largely through the generosity of the Prime Minister of Malaya, Tengku Abdul Rahman. They will be an effective means of presenting the needs and views of the Sarawak people on the wide range of government activity which will be federal responsibility.

In addition to the 24 elected members to the Federal Parliament Sarawak will have four members in the Senators Upper House. Two of these will be elected by Council Negri and two will be appointed. It does not necessarily follow that there will always be four Sarawak Senators because there is no undertaking to the effect that in future years two Sarawakians will always be appointed but this will apply in the essential first years of Malaysia.

The Senate has important functions in revising and criticising legislation passed by the Lower House. It cannot change the will of the Lower House but it can and does give a second opinion.

The Senate can comment on, delay and recommend changes. This second opinion is an important check in the democratic process and Sarawak will be amply represented in the Upper House which does this.

Obviously there will be changes in the years to come. For instance no-one claims that the three-

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tier system of election is an ideal one though it was considered impossible to proceed any further at present.

Testimony

But, although politics and general elections are new to Sarawak, the public have shown themselves to be extremely quick to learn. The smooth manner in which the general elections were carried out is ample testimony to this.

Instead of a three-tier system of elections, Sarawak is bound to move eventually to a three pronged system of direct elections, to the District Councils, to Council Negri and to the Federal Parliament.

However, the present system has provided Sarawak with effective popularly elected representation. Sarawak's representatives are new at the job and have much to learn. It is clear that they are learning very quickly. They have the personal capacity and the solid support of the electorate to enable them to do the first class job expected of them. Everyone will wish them well.

By A.R.G. Mirrison,
Information Officer

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Big Developments Ahead But We Must Spend Wisely Is Advice From John Pike

Sarawak's Central Statistical Bureau has just produced the first comprehensive attempt at estimating what is called our gross domestic product.

Roughly, this means an estimate of the value of all the goods and services we produce in a year and as such it is a measure of our wealth.

It shows that in 1961 we produced goods and services to a total value of about $460 million, or an average of $600 for each person in the country.

By Asian standards this is not too bad because the figure for Indonesia is about $170 a head, for India about $180, and for Thailand about $330. But by Malaysian standards it is low because Sabah's per capita income is higher than ours - about $700 - while Malaya is $800 and Singapore $1,300.

In other words, we are joining a relatively wealth club: this is always a good thing to do if there is no entrance fee and the annual subscription is low, and all members can take advantage of the services the club provides.

The annual subscription is low because although gradually we shall have to pay a bit more by way of taxes each year, we shall be paying a good deal less than if we had been on our own.

What to Expect

On our own the annual subscription would have been much heavier and the services provided by the little separate Sarawak club would have been pretty sparse.

What services can we expect from joining the Malaysian club? The short answer is about twice as many as we could afford on our own.

During the negotiations to settle our terms of entry into Malaysia the Malayan Government undertook to use its best endeavours to ensure that $300 million was spent on the development of Sarawak during the next five years. This is twice what we have spent in the past five years.

How ought we to spend this sudden extra wealth? Let us make no mistake about it, we have not just won a football pool or become millionaires overnight. We cannot all have a Cadillac or even a Mini-minor - for one thing, we haven't got the roads to run them on.

In the economist's jargon, we should not spend this money on increased consumption - we must first have the necessary infrastructure (the framework underneath).

But this does not mean that we should spend all the money on the economic and social infrastructure - on roads and ports and airfields, on schools and hospitals and community centres.

Certainly a good deal of it should go on this sort of thing. Indeed it is no good producing goods for sale if we cannot get them to market, and people will not produce those goods efficiently if they are not healthy and reasonably well-educated.

Real Measure

But as we said at the beginning the real measure of our wealth is the value of the goods we produce.

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The man whose rubber garden produces 1.400lbs. per acre per year (like the one near Serian we read of in the papers a short while ago) is obviously very much better off than the man whose garden only produces 400 lbs.

If they both have five acres and can get $70 a picul for their rubber the first man will have an average income of just over $10 a day while the second will have less than $3 a day.

Today in Sarawak many people's earnings are much closer to the second man's than to the first's, and when we talk about development we do not just mean more schools and hospitals and roads but trying to get incomes nearer the first man's than the second's. That is where the main effort has got to be.

If the rubber gardener near Serian can do it, so can the rest of us, but most of us cannot do it without help.

The man at Serian had help - he had a subsidy under the Rubber Planting Scheme and it is that kind of help that we must extend on a wider scale. Not merely for planting rubber, but for coconuts, pigs, buffaloes, padi, fruit, freshwater fisheries and general farm improvement and development.

Nation of Farmers

Britain is often called a nation of shopkeepers but Sarawak is a nation of farmers. In 1961 those farmers produced directly nearly half our wealth, and indirectly they were responsible for a god deal more because those of us who earned our living from the provision of services (whether in trade, transportation, banking, insurance, or public administration) did so largely in connection with what our farmers produced.

This is not to disregard the contribution of the miners, the builders, the foresters and the manufacturers, all of whom played a valuable role, but it is to recognise that agriculture is what we primarily depend upon and in which 80 percent of our people are employed.

If we can raise the farmer's standard of living, the rest of us will follow.

Clearly this is a tremendous task and results cannot be achieved quickly. The raising of productivity means basically the application of more capital to the other two factors of production - land and labour.

Plough

A man with a buffalo can plough more padi land than one without. But we have not got enough money to provide every farmer with buffalo and even if we had it would be no good to him unless he had been trained to use it.

So at once we see that development is not simply a matter of giving every farmer a buffalo any more than it is a matter of just having more schools and hospitals.

It is a complicated and intricate process and to ensure that we make the best use of our $300 million we have to plan.

Benefit

Planning means seeing that one thing ties in with another and that we get more benefit from the two together than from the two separately.

Every Department of Government does that anyway - the Medical Department, for instance, plans

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its programme for building new dispensaries so that they are put where they are most needed and not in a place where few people can benefit.

But overall planning means seeing that all the activities of Government departments are tied together to the best advantage of us all.

Ensuring

It means ensuring that if the soils surveyors find good soil in one particular place -

* the land surveyors will concentrate their efforts on alienating the land there to people who want it;

* the Public Works Department will build a road there to provide access;

* the Agricultural Extension teams will work there to help farmers improve their methods;

* the Local Authority will see that there is a school there to serve the new community;

* the Medical Department a treatment centre; and

* Sesco, if possible, an electricity supply.

Concentration of efforts in this way will produce the optimum results. Since even $300 million is not a bottomless pit of money it means that we cannot do this everywhere.

We must choose the most promising areas and put our main efforts into these. Only in this way will the promise of the new development era be fulfilled.

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Life In early Sarawak Days When A Judge Settled Cases In Coffee Shop A Pre-war Officer Looks Back

My first glimpse of Sarawak was when I saw Tanjong Datu from the "Vyner Brooke," as a steep hill covered with tall trees all dripping in the early morning mist and waves beating on the rocks at its foot. As we entered the river, we were shown the likeness of the Rajah in the ridge of Santubong.

Meeting new arrivals presented no difficulty because a gun was fired from the Fort as soon as the mast of a ship was sighted. Guns were also fired at six in the morning to start the day, and at eight in the evening to finish it. The latter gun could set a limit to the time an officer was accesible to the public.

Approachable

Most offices were open and everyone in them was approachable. District Officers were conducted in the same way as the old Malay balai where the ruler held court daily, not only to decide formal cases but to hear complaints, receive requests and to discuss plans in public.

This applied to every court room in the country and, 1946, the official language of the Courts was Malay.

Magistrates wore white. Court peons wore khaki except in the Datu's court in Kuching where the officer wore a blue uniform and carried sword. Court Peons had and still have an honourable status, and so had the Court Writer although his duties and title have changed over the years.

No doubt cases are still brought and heard in odd days. I have been halted in the street with a sort of rugger tackle by an elderly party who wished me to hear her dispute - with her daughter-in law - chairs were brought and the matter dealt with at once. Even a Judge, after a frustrating two days with three languages and a deaf plaintiff, had a case settled to everyone's satisfaction shortly after adjourning to a coffee shop.

In Kuching, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs used to administer oaths upon a slaughtered fowl as it fluttered bleeding across the courtyard. In longhouse cases dress was informal and there are only the rules (stated by Lascelles, J.) that no more than three speak at a time and no drinking till after the decision.

The doors of houses were often left open at night and were never locked. Many houses were so built that they could not be locked anyway, (as some found to their cost when ideas of mine and theirs changed after the last war). Outside Kuching, it was only in the 1920's that houses began to be built separate from the forts. Kapit had none until 1947 (and now Lundu and Lubok Antu have a combined office, court and house again).

Amenities

Before the war there were few refrigerators of other amenities: very few places had electricity of a piped water supply. It was normal to have an icebox, to bathe with a dipper or in the river, and to use kerosene lamps for light.

Without water, the "pull the plug" was useless and the "thunder box," or an outside pit and a supply of ashes, took its place. Near the sea such pits were erected over a tidal creek! At Bintulu a visiting legal officer lost much dignity in hasty flight when he found the red eye of a crocodile looking up at him.

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It was customary to travel with a servant, as penghulus and others of standing still do; and it was also the done thing when you were invited out to a meal to send your man round early to the host's home in order to lend a hand.

At a dinner in Kuching in 1946 the soup went cold while each man servant went the round of the guests to greet them much to the surprise of newcomers.

In these days of improved means of travel it is either impossible or unnecessary to take anyone along, except on river journeys which can still be long. The rivers now appear more dull than they really are because time must be saved rather than spent and fast engines are allowed to deprive passengers of both sight and hearing.

An "express boat" used to mean a boat paddled or rowed. In the fifth Division it could means a boat with fifty paddlers or more, going as fast as a launch. On any scale it used to be the most reliable and rapid way of sending urgent messages or valuable goods, because it stopped no at all. I once had a telegram delivered to me at three in the morning two days' arrival journey from the telegraph station.

Such services, with the clearing of cattle grounds and road mending, or turning out for war, were provided for Government as they had been for the previous Malay rulers.

If they took a long time, the service replaced the tax. Government officers were therefore assisted most in getting about and they received a formal welcome on arrival anywhere.

But the welcome was only a matter of degree. Anybody could travel unarmed and could expect to be fed and housed while on a journey. Even in troubled times, when out-laws were about taking heads, the laws of hospitality were maintained. Once within a house it mattered little which sides host and guest were on.

Everyone now there is talk of preserving the adat lama which, in quickly changing times, can too easily be translated into jargon about standards of education or racial harmony.

It really means a degree of honesty, fair dealing and tolerance or, in a word, good manners which are found among the barefooted probably more ofter than among others, more's the pity!

By Anthony Richards

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Aspirations of the Land Dayaks

The Land Dayaks are an ethnic group numbering about 60,00 in Sarawak. They inhabit the first Division in areas around the Sarawak, Sadong, Samarahan and the Kayan Rivers. They are agricultural people engaging in rice cultivation. They also plant cash crops and about 30,000 acres of rubber are owned by the Land Dayak small holders.

My people know that their rice growing economy guarantees no hope of getting a good education and good living and so today crops such as, rubber and pepper, are their chief cash earners.

During the British Administration we were given the opportunity to be associated with the work of Government through the local councils and so help in shaping our destiny.

Various schemes aimed at giving us better living standards have been introduced by the Government. Schools have been built for us and scholarship have been awarded to us by the Christian Missions, Government and private agencies.

Best Weapon

Today our pattern of living is changing - changing for the better or worse? It depends from what angle one looks at it.

We know that education is the best weapon for getting rid of ignorance, hunger and disease. We aim to live well and live with a purpose but as we lack the necessary knowledge finance our aspirations seem distant.

We have been contented just to work and live our lives but now many of us are inspired to work for profits also.

We are very grateful to the other races apart from the Government and the Christian Missions because their influence, help and success have helped to bring about this change.

Our way of life has been destroyed but as long as the old way is replaced by a new one there is no fatal gap, and in such a case one does not reckon change to be wrecking one's racial entity but rather a blessing.

Peace

We want peace so that we can progress further and we long for the time when we can have enough to eat and when we can sit side by side with other races as brothers in all walked of life.

We are proud that in the task of nation building we can also play a big part and we pray that Sarawak will have peace and prosperity.

We welcome Malaysia in the hope that it will accelerate development for Sarawak. We believe also that it should ensure stability and be a bulwark against communism which is an enemy of freedom.

By Micheal Nissom

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'Ours Is A Living Past'

Sarawak has a most ancient and continuous cultural heritage. It has not been broken and completely altered by any one outside impact, religion, race or political power, so that for literally thousands of years culture has developed inside Borneo without major outside interference or upset.

This is especially true of that part of West Borneo which is Sarawak today. Here an unbroken chain of human heritage goes back for art least 50,000 years, and can be traced out - millenium by millenium - in the Niah Caves.

Prehistoric Caves

Niah is one of the finest prehistoric caves in the world. And the Sarawak Museum excavations at Niah have proved modern-type man, Homo sapiens, went back to beyond 35,000 B.C. in Borneo.

This is the earliest human dates for modern men in the whole of the Far East. There is nothing proved more than 10,00 years old on the adjacent mainland or in surrounding Indonesia!

There is much in the stone-age cultures of Niah which can be shown to have evolved and developed direct into the dynamic native life of Sarawak today. Ours is a living past.

One of the things that gives Sarawak strength and purpose within the pattern of Malaysia is just that sense of continuity and cultural stability which relatively few countries still possess in 1963.

The longhouse is the classic symbol of Sarawak culture. Its origins are stone-age. But it has proved its power and adaptability so well that it has stood the test of many centuries and remains the basis unit of life, love, growth and death for the majority of native Sarawakians.

But this long, deep-rooted culture is not simple or uniform. Much else has been grafted onto the rich growth out of our caveman past. Other peoples and ideas have constantly added to the total without overwhelming any one part or dominating the lot. That is why we have , in Sarawak, a really amazing range of culture variety and local speciality, inside the one overall pattern which is recognizable by everyone as "Sarawak".

Thus we have the Ibans, with their uniquely elaborate festivals of Gawai Antu and Gawai Burong, linked to such a wealth of folklore songs and dirges that it takes many days simply to record the whole on tape.

Gawai Batu

For the Land Dayaks, remarkable is the periodic rite of Gawai Batu; and their beautiful work in bamboo - baskets, hats, pipes, sticks - is unmatched.

In weaving however, the Ibans stand supreme, the pua cloth of entirely native cottons and dyes enjoying a world-wide reputation for skill of craftsmanship (by the ikat method) and imaginative design.

Sarawak Malays make beautiful woven sarongs and other clothing, too, with imported gold thread as the final decoration.

Among the Kenyahs the greatest skill is in wood, all the way from delicate little carvings of weird human-ghost figures to the erection of enormous longhouses like Long Laput on the Baram, miracles of simple yet ingenious architecture.

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The Kenyah and Kayan carving in horn is also lovely. But the Kayans excell all other Borneans as part-singers, just at the Balaus of the Lingga district excel in orchestration by a chorus of varying-sized leather-mouthed long-drums.

Even the nomadic Punans of the far interior up north have a district - indeed a magnificent - speciality, in their intricately woven intimately designed black and white sleeping mats. Connoisseurs from other continents have classed these among outstanding craftwork of the world.

By Tom Harrison
Curator of the Sarawak Museum

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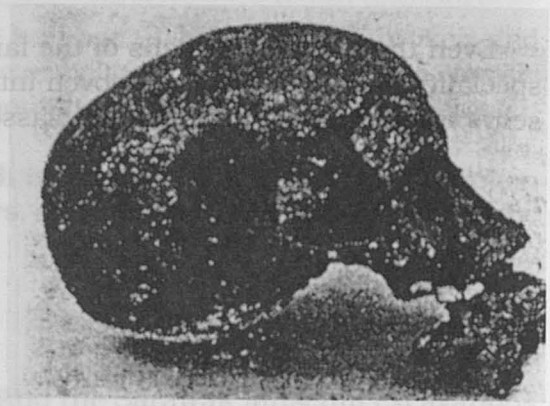
Niah Skull - the Oldest in South East Asia



A fossil human skull cranium discovered by Sarawak Museum excavators in February, 1958 is now considered to be the oldest known skull of Homo Sapiens, "Modern Man", in South East Asia.

The cranium was found at 106-110 inches in the Niah Cave. There is was closely associated with charcoal which was dated by Professors H. de Vries in Holland, as about 40,000 years old.

Rice Irrigation

There are many other special Sarawak contributions to Malaysian culture. I will only add the Kelabit system of rice irrigation as practised at Bario, highest permanent settlement in the island; the delightfully naive yet effective pipe bands of the Murut children in the Trusan and around Lawas; and the intervillage top-spinning contests of the Kedayans along the coast.

Sarawak's identity, as effective force inside Malaysia, depends in submerging our total personality in the wider common interest and at the same time remaining proud to wear our own bead hats and dance our own dances borne from the womb of time; as well as doing Joget Modern and the Twist.

Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau, Paramount Chief of the Kenyahs and a member of Council Ngeri, singing a folksong.

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Wake Up - Says Peter Kedit in a stirring call to the Dayaks

Dayaks be proud, be proud of the country you live in; be proud to be living in this exciting time of nationalism. Live to this spirit of nation-building. For many generations have we lived under tribulations amongst ourselves and subjugation by others.

The time has come for us to rule our own house. At last we are own "tuai rumahs." Gone are the days of the rajah and colonialism.

Therefore awake brothers! Let us not be called the incorrigible jungle dewllers. We must prove this to the people. We are a nation now and shall build a better, properous one which our simple people never knew before.

Since we have inherited our homeland- we are a family with a home and responsiblity. It is our responsibility - and only ours - to see that everything is done to increase its value and turn it to out use as a people. For good or for bad; for prosperity of bankruptcy - we are to decide. There is no more Whitehall of the "Tuans" to help - now it is the Council Negri and the Parliament of Malaysia.

We must prepare to produce more wealth, earn more, for that is the only way to build the high standard ov living. We would like our children fo inherit.

Expand

Economic development is now the responsibility of us all and not of just a few people at the top. The Government is there only to carry out our policy. The right to guide belongs to us. We have put our Gevernment into power. It is now our duty to give our fullest co-operation to them for out benefit.

To expand our economy we have to invest - to invest is to save. That is, we have to limit what we spend now - thrift is the order of the day. Discard all manner of extravagances and wastage. Stop gambling, budget our expenditure, be careful in our purchases - we must not allow our sweet-earned money to flow into the drains.

For every tree that is felled by others we must chop two, for every acre tilled we must till double. Why? Because this is our land, our longhouse, our Sarawak.

We cannot afford to be complacent. We are a growing population, a predominantly young and active populations; impact of modern culture; hot will be the friction of Dayak consercatism against the nation's racial changes. All these will come - suspicions, anger and frustrations; but persevere. Stand firm for Dayak culture, yet give way to nationlism. Delicate will be the path of the pathfinder in this field.

The surest way to adapt ourselves to he changing world is to educate ourselves. Education is not only necessary but vital to our country. Illiteracy means only the disrespect of our foes and sufferings to ourselves. Education is not only necessary but vital to our country. Illiteracy means only the disrespect of our foes and sufferings to ourselves. So if this new enlightened generation cannot make sacrifices - then we shall fail; fail in our atempt at nation-building; and failure will destroy our prestige and prosperity.

In this revolutionary period where the roads will crush down the forest and leap over the hills to bring modernisation to the very doorstep of longhouse - we Dayaks must try to adapt ourselves to this influence. Great will be the parents have the duty to see their children properly educated and

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teaching their students.

Educations is the weapon of strength and the way to success; it is never exhaustible for those who labour to tap from it. This shall be the main spring in our nation building.

Inexhaustible

In this new realm of nations - Malaysia - we as one family in one fold must be together as a strong undivided unit. Together in one voice, together in one idea, we can be more effective and respectable before our brothers in Malaysia.

How strong can we stand if we are divided indto many indigenous tribes? How can we meet the bigger united groups of Malaysia? Shall we see our peoples fuse with others? For the sake of survival we must not be divided.

No more shall we call ourselves Sea Dayaks, Land Dayak, Kayan, Kenyahs, Melanaus, Kedayan, but let us be known as one solid, true race of Sarawak, as Dayaks. In this way and only way we live together with our other Malaysian brothers - all living prosperously in one family - Malaysia.

Finally, no matter what the problems, difficulities and frustrations brought about by this revolution are, we should always counter them, with the spirit of patriotism, nation-building and the pride to serve our people and help our country, "Hidup Malaysia! "Long live Sarawak, the brightest star in the realm of Malaysia."

The Challenge Facing the Youth of Sarawak

Youth work organised in a democratic and accepted way is not only an asset to a community and the country but it is one of the essential ingredients of nation-building. This is particularly so in emergent countries where the youth of today will be the leaders of tommorrow. It is the belief in this concept that led to the formation of the Sarawak Youth Council.

Youth Clubs are formed to meet the needs of yound people who are not attracted to the more regimented form of youth organisations, like the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

This is not to cast any reflection on the uniformed groups. Indeed they are doing an excellent job to achieve the common purpose of youth work. It is to stress that the interests of youth are so diverse and ever-demanding that it is the difficulit task of youth workers to interest continuously youngg people and to develop their potentialities so as to fit them for the task ahead in adult life.

The Club type of organisation starts with the young people and not with a given pattern of activities. The club life should reflect the particular interests and needs of young people in its membership. this interpreting of young people's needs and interests is a very difficult job indeed.

A boy joins the Scout troop knowing what the Scouts do and wishing to join in their activities. If he is not interested in Scouting, the troop does not adjust its whole technique in order to meet the interests of the particular boy.

But the club approach and technique is different because it starts with young people and their interests, which form the basis of the club's activities, under proper guidance and leadership.

Alternatives

The primary object of a youth group is not "getting young people off the streets" as many people

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seem to think so. There is a need to offer young people better alternatives in leisure-time activities than the streest with the ultimate purpose of character building and leadership development in mind.

The activities of a club are the means through which members could express their abilities, interests and potentialities to the fullest extent. Undoubtedly, this calls for the right leadership among youth workers to guide the members through the difficult path of adolescence. On the other hand, the members have a responsibile part to play if they are to take advantage of the club.

It was with the above views in mind that youth clubs are established in Sarawak. Since the inception of the youth club movement in April, 1955 in Sarawak, some progress has been made on these lines.

Handicap

The main handicap in this approach is the lack of trained youth workers and not so much as the lack of young people interested in youth clubs.

Our workers are volunteers and are therefore subject to the demands on their personal occupations. This naturally affects the scope and range of their club activities and is a deterring factor in many cases.

The time has come for the need for fulltime workers if the movement were ever to succedd in the task of developing young people to take up responsibilities now and in their future life.

Another factor is the lack of understanding among young people of the movement and tbe benefits it could offer. The machinery is there for them to take advantage. They can make use of the opportunities of wholesome activities and advice of the club leaders. It is a challenge to them which must not be left unanswered. They can with the heip of the club develop their capabilities and learn to manage themselves.

Scope

The saying "seek an you shall find" can truly apply to them. In a developing country like Sarawak they have a tremendous scope of opportunity if they are prepared to equip themselves morally, physically and mentally through the club's programmes. They should not and must not miss the opportunities now availabe to them through the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides movements and youth Clubs.

The local and central authorities have also a responsibility to see that all encouragement be given to the youth organisations in this country. Moral support is not sufficient if they do not wish to have on their hands a group of undesirable youth led by subversive elements.

Amenities

The authorities must be prepared to help in a concrete way by providing all necessary amenities for these organisations. They should now take an active part since the ground work has been laid by voluntary workers. Indeed they have to do so otherwise the work put in by the volunteers would be in vain or lf little effect.

Let the authorities start the ball rolling and the young people of Sarawak take up the challenge that the youth of today can be the leaders of tomorrow.

By Spencer Ong

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How Two Young Sarawakians Look At Malaysia

Prize Winning Essays

Today, when Communist power is so strong and far-reaching, it is almost impossible for a small country like Sarawak, to stand entirely on her own without being swallowed up by one or other of the more powerful nations around her.

When Malaysia was first proposed by the Malayan Prime Minister, it was met with strong opposition from a considerable proportion of the population.

These people felt rather suspicious at the short space of time in which Malaysia is to be formed. They thought the British Government was up to something.

But since then, through various events which happened during that period, especially the Brunei Revolt, most of them had been won over.

The Revolt proved the existence of unfriendly beighbours who have selfish aims to achieve under the pretext of fighting against colonialism. It also made it quite clear that Sarawak's sole path to safety and prosperity is to join Malaysia.

Perhaps Sarawak is not too well prepared to look after herself - she would like to remain a British colony for another few years to come; but this cannot be because the United Nations had decided to stop the existence of colonies by 1965.

The results of the recent general election is proof enough that the majority of the people are now ready for merger.

The few points that had formerly caused dissatisfaction among the Sarawakians are now fairly settled. These include the question of state religion, national language and immigration from the other Malaysian territories.

Our state will have no stage religion such as the people in this country have always been used to, although Islam will be the national religion of Malaysia.

There will be two national language: English and Malay. It is wise to choose English, for it is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, and it does not belong to any particular race in the Malaysian Federation.

But why choose Malay? In this, Tengku has been somewhat partial. It fair enouth that Malay is enforced on every Malayan. But why force it on us? If Malay can be a national language, why cannot Dayak, Chinese or Kadazan be in the same way? But we would no think too much of this. We are ready to sacrifice a bit for the sake of our country.

The fact that immigration will be under the control of the individual states has greatly releived those who feared Sarawak minght be overwhelmed by Malayans and Singaporeans after Malaysia.

That Brunei should not be signed into the Federation is very puzzling indeed. After what has happened in December in Brunei, everybody expects her to join in.

The report is that her Sultan is not content in being ranked as fourth in line to the sovereignty of the new nation. Obviously, he has reasons other than that!

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Anyway, we suppose he will soon realise that his state will have to join the others or cease to exist as a Sultanate.

At least, under British rule we have had peace. We hope we will not be deprived of this after merger. My only remaining hopes are that Tengku will keep his word - to develop this country, to see that Sarawak, as a member of the Federation, has he due; and that together with Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Brunei (we hope), Sarawak will prosper and emerge better known to other nations.

This can be achieved if all Malaysians look upon themselves as belonging to one single nation - Malaysia - and not to Sarawak, North Borneo or any of the other states.

By Rose Wong
Kanowit School

Her shore washed by the South China Sea, her coast fringed with shady coconut palms whose leaves rustle in the tropical breezes of bordened by clusters of mangrove entanglements, this land upon which dwells many races of people is a new nation - the Nation of Malaysia.

What effect will its creation have on an Iban boy in his longhouse, a young Chinese shopkeeper in his shophouse, a Malay boy in his kampong or a student in school?

Will it be, for an Iban boy, another period of peace in his longhouse, for a Chinese boy, a more prosperous trade or for other young Sarawakians, the like?

It is more than just that. He must realise that the nation will be far bigger than he has ever known, for more populous and far more powerful

He must realise that he will have other brothers and sisters living far across the sea, near mountains, near rivers or deep in the jungle. He must be aware of the many changes that are to come.

It is a nation that will make him taste a higher standard of living and see how economic development helps his country. It is a nation whose creation explains what, "Unity is strenght" means to him.

Though politically the countries forming Malaysia are deprived of their boundaries, geographically they remain as they always are. Sarawak is still that same jungle covered and in most parts swampy and infertile land.

Sarawak, like a flower in a garden whose fences are now removed, sees other flowers in other gardens that are far better nourished than she is.

She sees flowers that are strong enough to withstand the force of the wind, the might of the rain and the heat of the sun.

What would the owner of the plantation thinks when he notices, among other flowers that are so green and healthy, a patch of weak and yellow flowers?

Will he not want them to grow strong and healthy, fruitful and secure against diseases and pests like the rest? We all hope that this garden will be given what it needs.

What better than to hasten economis development, provide means of transport and communications and to improve the health of the people in order to cure Sarawak's disease of backwardness?

Equipped with sufficient money and armed with enough failities, road and highways can be laid out throughout the country.

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With good means or transport and communication, the way is paved for the conquest of th wild jungle to produce crops, the swamps to be drained to add more land for agricultural purposes, the infertile soil to be improved so that they would be of value to our country and the health of the people to be closely looked to.

With the problem of transport and communication sovled, economic development hastened and with the health of the people improved, Sarawak will be on her way to being a modern country. If this is what Malaysia brings, then what more we do we want.

A nation so vast and in parts so widely separated will give the problem of people not knowing each other well in the way of race, language and may be religion.

But the people must get to know and understand each other work together in peace friendliness.

What care we, to what community of people we belong, what tongue we speak and what religion we practise, if we live happily together in peace and hormony.

What greater gift than to unite together and be strong and be ready to defend our country against any threat, if it need be. What a sight would it be to see an Iban, a Chinese, a Malay or an Indian working together and all belonging to one nation.

Malaysia, to young Sarawakians, is a nation in which he must get to know his other brothers and sisters wherever they are, regardless of race, language and creed.

To him it is a nation whose creation adds strength and stability to his country. To him it is a nation in which he hopes to see peace, security and friendliness reigning among the people.

It is a nation in which he himself must play his part in this journey towards peace and prosperity.

By Justin Kirim,
Kanowit School

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ON MALAYSIA DAY - ASTANA GARDEN PARTY

A reception was given by His Excellency the Governor of the State of Sarawak at the Astana ground on Malaysia Day 16th September 1963 from 6.45 pm to 8.00 pm.

The distinguished guests included the Chief Minister, Inche Stephen Kalong Ningkan; the Minister of Sarawak Affairs, Temenggong Jugah; the Federal Secretary, Tuan Syed Hashim; the Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie and Lady Wylie; the Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. P.E. Turnbull and Mrs Turnbull.

And, among other distinguished guests presented were the British and American Consulates, State Ministers, heads of various Government departments and community leaders.

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Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie and Lady Wylie.

The Police Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. P.E. Turnbull & Mrs Turnbull

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The informal conversation of all V.I.P.

His Excellency the Governor, Datu Abang Haji Openg, the Federal Secretary, Tuan Syed Hassim in their midst of their conversation.

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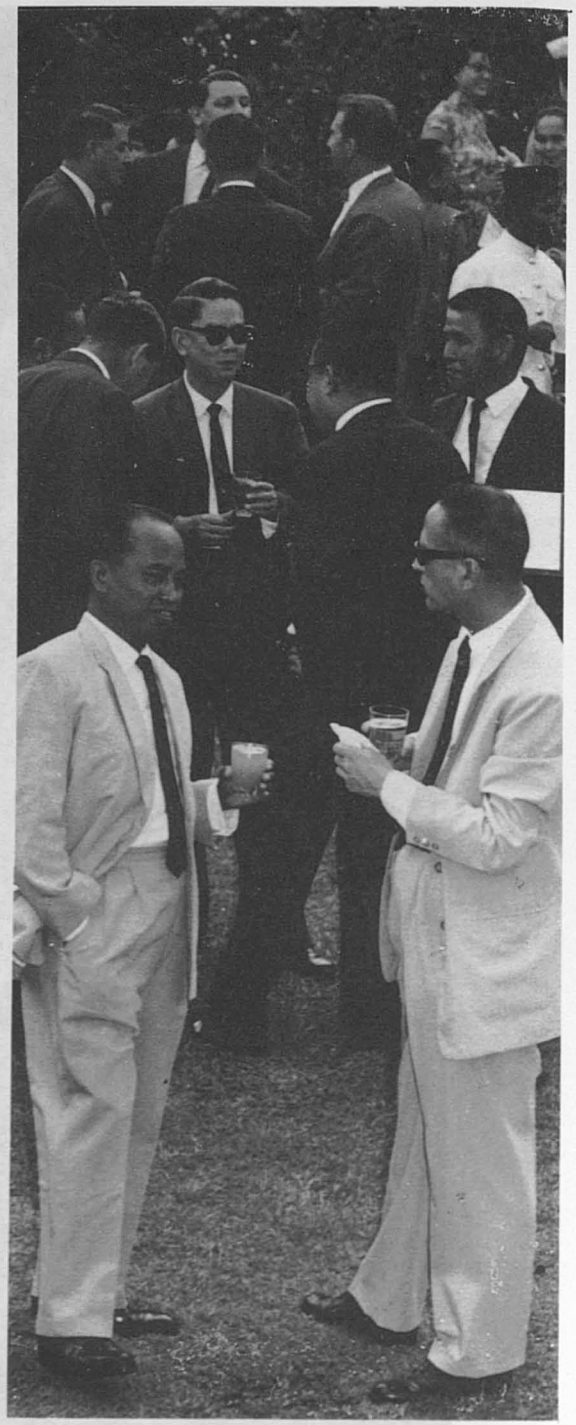
His Excellency the Governor Dato Abang Haji Openg, the Federal Secretary Tuan Syed Hashim in their midst of their conversation.



Inche Dawi Abdul Rahman, Mr. T.Y. Tan and many other distinguished guests at the garden.

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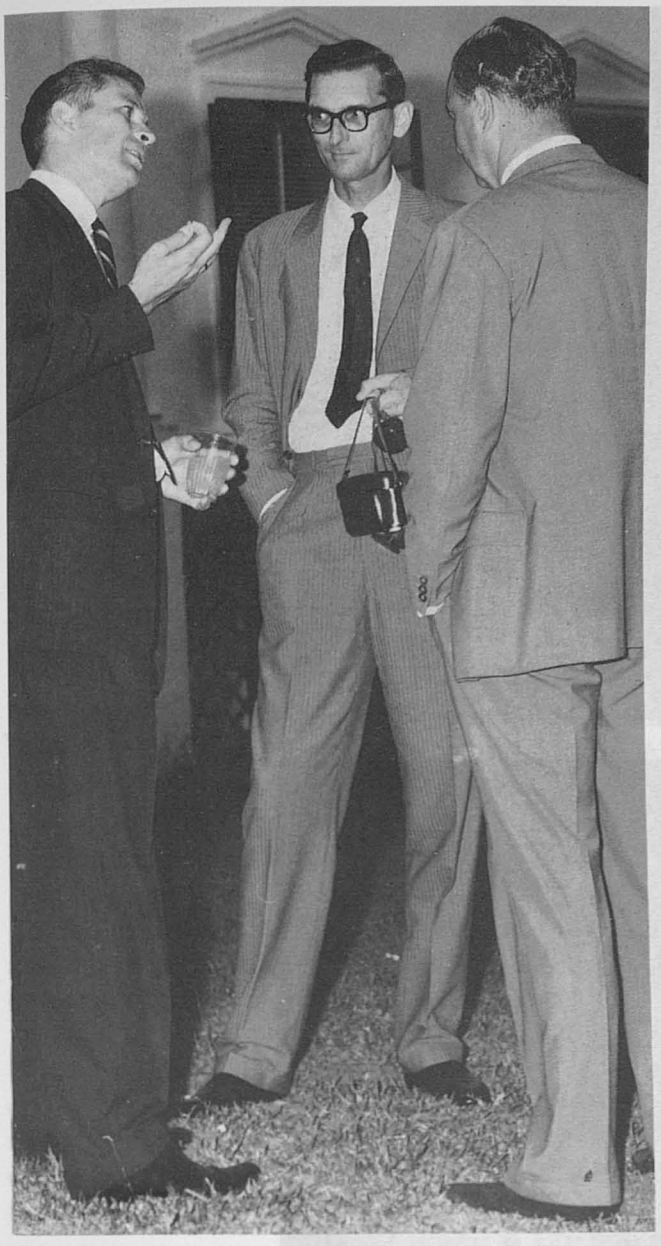
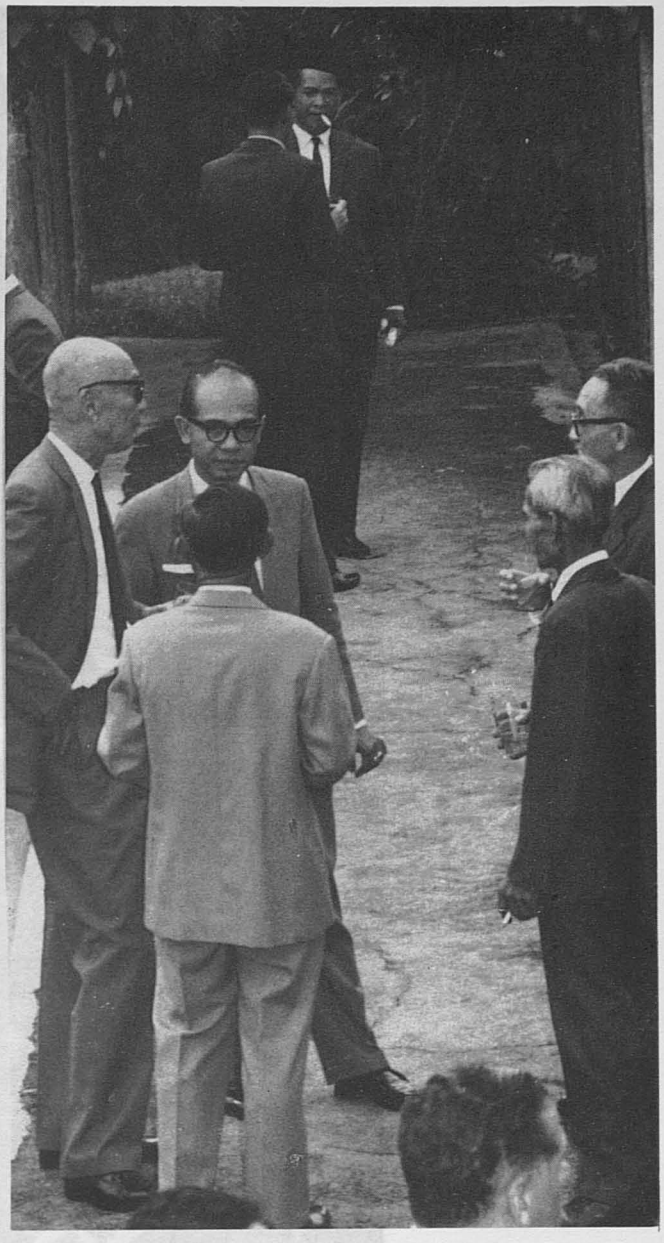


Mr. P.E.H. Pike, Attorney General in the middle, Mr. H.P. Hall, the British High Commissioner East Malaysia (right) and Mr. William Brown American Consul to Sarawak and Sabah (left).



The Chief Minister Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, Mr. Wee Kheng Chiang, Mr Ningkan Anak Igan, Mr. Lee Eng Khai.

A section of the distinguish guest.

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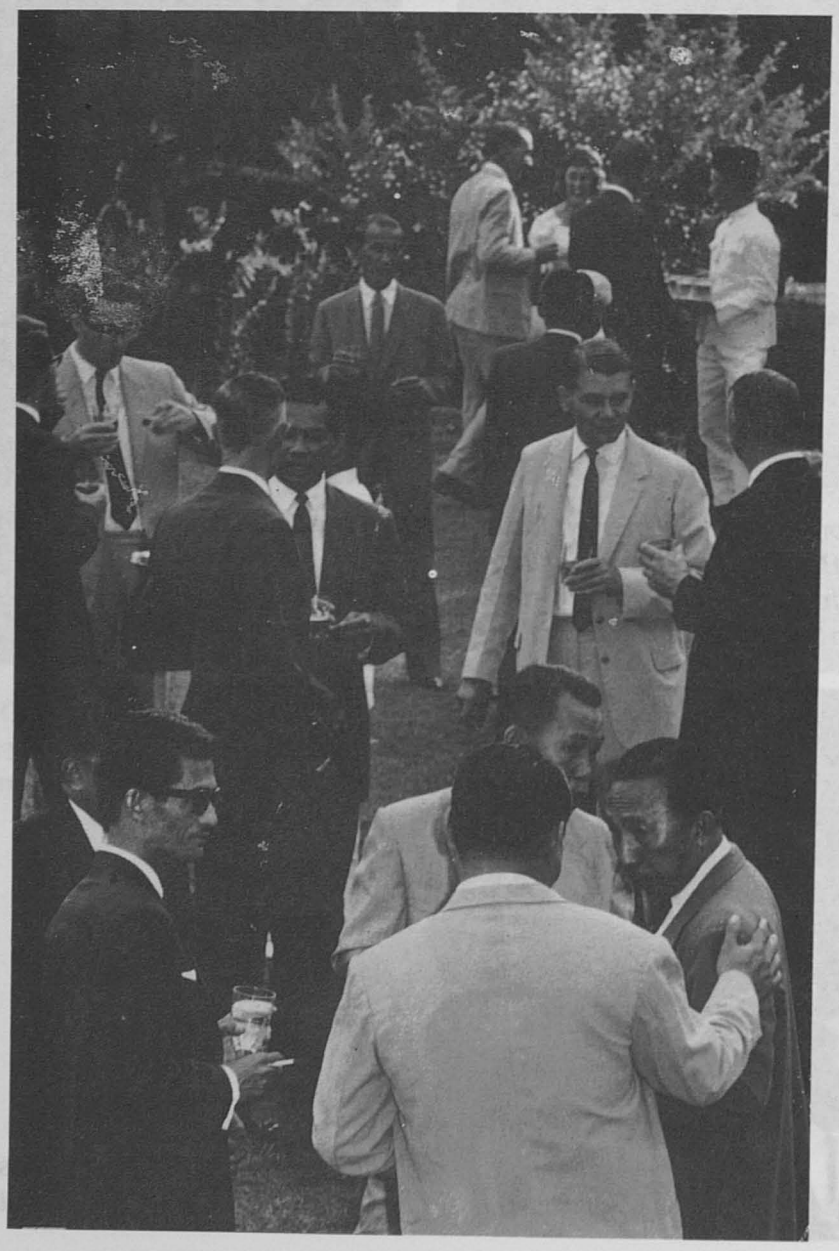

These two pictures show the cross section of the distinguish guest.

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The Story of

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA is a federation of three separate territories, Malaya and the Borneo territories of Sarawak and Sabah (North Borneo). It came into being on September 16th, 1963, but Malaysia Day since then is on August 31st. It has a population of nearly 8,415,488 as at December, 1966. It is a single sovereign and independent nation comprising nine Malay States, two former British settlements of Penang and Malacca and the former British colonies of Sabah and Sarawak

The architect of Malaysia is Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of malaysia. An Anglo-Malayan Commission headed by Lord Cobbod, a former Governor of the Bank of England, submitted a report after "gathering view" for and against Malaysia from the people of the Borneo territories.

Sabah, formerly controlled by a chartered company, and Sarawak, once the domain of the Brooke family, became Crown Colonies in 1946. Sabah's population was 506, 628 and Sarawak 799,246 in 1965.

Malaya comprises eleven States; Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Kedah, Trengganu, Kelantan, Perlis, Penang, Negri Sembilan, Malacca and Johore. All the 13 States of Malaysia have a common system of law, administration and commerce. The national language of the Federation of Malaysia, while Enclish continues to be used as a medium of instruction. Islam is the State religion with full freedom to all other religions.

Geographically all the States are close to one another and their climate is the same. They have a multi-racial population. In the States, the Malays form the majority. While English is the language of law and commerce, Malay is the lingua franca of Malaysia.

The Supreme Head of the Federation of Malaysia is the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, who unlike any otber Monarch in the world, is elected to the throne. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected from among the nine Malay Rulers once every five years by the Conference of Rulers which comprises the Rulers of the nine Malay States, the Head of State of Sabah and the Governors of Penang, Malacca and Sarawak.

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is a constitutional ruler and must act on the advice of his Ministers. A Deputy Supreme Head of State, the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong, also elected by the Conference of Rulers, exercises the functions and has the privilges of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong when the latter's office vacant or when the latter is ill or absent from the country.

The original nine Malay States have constitutional rulers; three, Penang, Malacca and Sarawak have Governors appointed by the Federation Government, and Sabah has a Head of State (Yang di-Pertua Negara) appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Ministers of the States concerned. The Constitution of the Federation of Malaysia provides for a strong Central Government with some autonomy for the States.

Malaya is the largest with an area of 50,690 square miles and a population of 8,297,849 June, 1966. Malays 4,168,003 including Indonesians and oborigines; Chinese 3,033,836; Indians 919,616 and others 176,394. In Malaysia althouth the men out-number the women by 184,957, among the Malays there are 13,409 more women than men. Perak with 1,508,014 people, has the biggest population among the Malayan states. Selangor comes second with 1,276,198 and Johore third with 1,179,175. The country is about 456 miles long and 200 miles across at it widest. Her main imports total $1,700 million and her exports $2,500 million. The capital of Malaysia is Kuala Lumpur, which is the seat of the central government and Parliament.

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The Constitution of the Federation of Malaysia came into force in 1963. It provides for a bicameral legislature the Lower House of Parliament (Dewan Ra'ayat) has 159 elected members and the Upper House (Dewan Negara) has 50 members, two from each of the 13 States (elected by the States Legislative Assemblies) and 22 appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The present Yang di-Pertuan Agong is His Majesty Tuanku Ismail Nasiruddin Shah Ibni Al-marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, who is also the Sultan of Trengganu.

Malaya became a member of the United Nations in September, 1957, and Malaysia automatically replaced Malaya in the U.N. in 1963. The first General Election in Malaysia was held on April 25, 1964. The alliance Party 2, the Peoples Action Party 1, the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party 9 the Socialist Front 2, and the United Democratic Party 1. In the State Elections the Alliance won 240, the P.P.P. 5, the P.M.I.P. 25, Socialist Front 8 and U.D.P. 4.

The main political parties are United Malay National Organisation, Malayan Chinese Association and Malayan Indian Congress (these three parties together constitute the Alliance Party), The Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, Peoples Progressive Party, Democratic Action Party, United Democratic Party, Labour Party and Party-Rakyat (Socialist Front).

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MALAYSIA FLASH BACK

May: When the Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, on May 27, 1961, made public his idea of Malaysia, the people of Sarawak showed little immediate response as they were then entertaining a more limited proposal for a closer association of their country and North Borneo.

June: The first political reaction came a few days after when the Party Negara Sarawak welcomed the Tengku's statement and called on him to use his influence to bring about this closer association in preparation for federation with Malaya.

Shortly after, the Sarawak United People's Party said that any step towards merger should come "when we have attained a large measure of self-government and independence" and that Sarawak should first work for a federation with North Borneo before seeking confederation with Malaya and other countries.

A joint statement issued in Singapore by the Governors of Sarawak and North Borneo and the High Commissioner in Brunei indicated that the three Borneo Territories should come closer together before they made any move to join the Federation of Malaya as they were still backward compared with Malaya and Singapore.

The Governor of North Borneo, Sir William Goode, answering questions said that there were tremendous difficulties and complications to be solved before such a plan as put forward by Tengku Abdul Rahman could be worked out. But, he added, the general response of the people in North Borneo to the Malaysia idea had been that it was a good one.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, said the problems facing Sarawak were similar to those of North Borneo and that the response of the people there to the Malaysia idea had also been favourable.

In London, the British Prime Minister described the Tengku's plan as "striking" and said that it had already stimulated discussion in the Borneo Teritories.

July: The Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, speaking at the July 1 celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the operation of the colombo Plan said: "It has been encouraging to note that the proposal has evoked a thoughtful and constructive response and while, as in 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."

At the same time, Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng, paramount chief of the Sea Dayaks on the Third Division, sent a letter to the Informations Officers describing the Malaysia idea as "an excellent one."

New impetus was given the idea when Tengku Abdul Rahman paid a four-day visit to Sarawak in July and at a press conference elaborated on his proposal and emphasised the following:

* that it would be difficult for the Borneo Territories to be independent on their own without having the necessary resources to meet the costs involved and to develop their countries

* that in coming in as states of Malaya, they would "enjoy absolute equality" with the other autonomous states

* that they would also enjoy the same privileges and benefits as the other states and that money would be made available for their development

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* that there was no need for the Borneo Territories to form a federation and achieve independence before joining in with Malaya.

He disclosed that he had sent a memorandum to Britain suggesting the appointment of a commission to examine and work out a proper constitution under which the Borneo Territories would federate with Malaya.

While the Tengku himself declared that the people were "very receptive on the whole", to his plan, strong views were expressed by political leaders.

The first reaction in Borneo to the plan came from the Sarawak United People's Party which, in a statement issued in Kuching on Saturday, July 8, said that any question of federation with Malays by Sarawak should be postponed until after independence had been achieved.

The Party went on to say that it would welcome any assistance from Malaya of from any other country in its fight for independence and that it would be prepared to take part in any meeting, such as that recently suggested by the Socialist Front of Malaya to examine the implications of the Plan.

The Chairman, Mr. Ong Kee Hui, associated himself with other political leaders from Brunei (A.M. Azahari) and North Borneo (Mr. Donald Stephens) who were against the proposals, while Party Negara Sarawak, announced its support and welcomed the suggestion of a commission. (Not long after Mr. Stephens expressed support for the Plan.

Then followed a significant decision by the North Borneo and Sarawak delegates attending the Singapore conference of the Malaya/Borneo Group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association to form a Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee consisting of legislators from all the five territories. The Sarawak delegates were Mr. Yeo Cheng Hoe, Inche Ainnie bin Dhoby and Me. William Geikie.

They would explore and discuss the idea of Malaysia in the conviction "that Malaysia can become a reality and a popular movement if the concept can be translated into a concrete plan for the mutual benefit of all the parties concerned."

The Sarawak National Party, in a statement issued by its secretary-general, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, expressed opposition to the Malaysia Plan.

August: Views on the Malaysia Plan were aired by Council Negri for the first time at its meeting held early in the month, as well as by the Sarawak Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

At the Council meeting, the then Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, Mr. G.A.T. Shaw, said"While no formal plan has been presented for the consideration of Government, the Government has noted with the greatest interest the various pronouncements which have been made in the press and in broacasts on the subjects of Greater Malaysia.

"Government has welcomed the public discussion which has ensued and is continuing, and believes that further exchanges of views would be valuable in elucidating the form such an association might take and also in determining the wishes of the people."

The first of the many delegations invited to visit Malaya to observe developments there - that of Party Negara Sarawak - left for Kuala Lumpur in August. The delegation returned impressed.

The first meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held in Jesselton towards the end of August. It discussed fully and frankly a number of matters relating to the status and rights of the individual territories within the Malaysian framework, as well as such subjects as language rights, freedom of religion, education policy, land rights, immigration problems and

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economic relations.

September: The question of Malaysia "as a further political development in this part of the world" was also kept in mind during a meeting of the Borneo Territories' Inter-Territorial Conference held in Kuching under the chairmanship of the then Commissioner-General, Lord Selkirk.

Proposals for electoral and constitutional advance were published by Government in a White paper. They included the extension of the franchise to all persons over the age of 21, the reconstitution of the membership of Council Negri to consist of 24 elected members, 15 nominated members, three ex-officio members and a Speaker. A Membership system of Government, leading towards a Ministerial form was envisaged.

The Malaysia Plan continued to agitate councils and assemblies in Malaya and the Borneo Territories: the Sarawak United Peoples' Party issued a challenge to Party Negara Sarawak to take the issue of Malaysia to the people.

October: Tengku Abdul Rahman, speaking on a motion that the Malayan House of Representatives agree in principle with the Malaysia concept and endorse the Government's initiative in taking action for its realisation, dealth with some of the major points that had raised controvesy in the Borneo Territories in relation to the Malaysia Plan.

They ranged from the fear that the concept was an attempt to colonise the Borneo Territories and the impostion of one language only to Borneanisation the civil services and the question of whether there should be a federation of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei first before merger.

The Sarawak National Party issued a statement reiterating its opposition to the Malaysia Plan saying that the country would become "just a state of Malaya". The Kuching Municipal and Sibu Urban District Councils, together with the SUPP, criticised the electoral and constitutional proposals for Sarawak.

November: Council Negri on November 1 endorsed the White Paper proposals for electoral and constitutional advance which were described as "a very considerable step forward on the constitutional road to self-government."

A delegation of five Malayan socialist politicans and trade unionists visited Sarawak on a fact-finding tour and expressed support of the stand taken by the SUPP.

Talks were held in London between representatives of the British and Malayan governments, and resulted in an agreement to set up a commission to ascertain the views of the peoples of Sarawak and North Borneo and to make recommendations on the proposals to create a Federation of Malaysia.

December: The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in his annual address to Council Negri called on the people to give their fullest co-operation to the Commission "in putting forward constructive suggestion for an acceptable plan" and to prepare for responsibility.

The second meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative committee was held in Kuching and and reiterated acceptance of and support for the Malaysia Plan. Many important subjects, including representation in the Federal Parliament, civil service staffing and economic development, were discussed.

In a broadcast delivered in Kuching the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, said that the Borneo Territories could ensure that when they joined Malaysia their legitimate local interest would be protected and that they would have control over their own local destiny.

The Sarawak National Party called for more details of the Malaysia Plan to be released. This seemed to the views of newspapers and various organisations and individuals as well.

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January, 1962: The Sarawak Government issued a paper explaining in simple terms the meaning of Malaysia in order to assist the people in making up their minds what views they should present to the Commission when it arrived.

The Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee met again - this time in Kuala Lumpur and discussed among other subjects - transfer of sovereignty: citizenship; aid to Islam and other religion; the special position of the indigenous peoples; and constitutional safeguards.

In his opening address Tengku Abdul Rahman said that one of the principal objectives in forming Malaysia was to further the economic development of the Borneo Territories so that their standard of living and technical skills might be raised and a firm basis provided for accelerated economic growth.

The names of the members of the Enquiry Commission were announced Lord Cobbold (Chairman); Nominated by the British Government; Sir Anthony Abell and Sir David Watherston: Dato Wong Pow Nee and Inche Muhammad Ghazalie Shafie.

The Sarawak Government announced that, with the agreement of the political parties, there would be no demontrations, rallies, processions and large scale public meeting held for or against the Malaysia concept during the visit of the Cobbold Commission.

February: The fourth meeting of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee was held in Singapore and all delegations agreed to a blurprint containing recommendations providing the basis on which the peoples of the three Borneo Territories could accept the Malaysia Plan.

They included a number of assurances, ranging from religious freedom and representation in Parliament to the use of English as a medium of instruction in schools and the allocation of development funds and scholarships; and safeguards, ranging from control of immigration and the civil service to the position of the indigenous peoples. The citizenship proposals for the peoples of the Borneo Territories were described at length.

The memorandum was presented to the Cobbold Commission and played a vital part in providing a basis of understanding of the Malaysia Plan and for the expression of views. Mr. Ong Kee Hui, chairman of the SUPP who played an active part in the meetings of the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee, was one of the signatories of the memorandum.

Radio Sarawak began the first of a series of questions and answers on Malaysia designed to promote greater understandings of the proposal.

The Sarawak United People's Party, which attacked the Malaysia Solidarity Consultative Committee memorandum, launched an anti-Malaysia campaign highlighted by the collection of 'protest signatures'.

Members of the Cobbold Commission arrived in Kuching on February, 19n to begin their two-month tour of Sarawak and North Borneo, beginning with Kuching. The same day the SUPP held a protest rally.

The Sarawak National Party came out in support of the Malaysia Plan, and released a memorandum submitted to the Cobbold Commission, listing its 19 stipulation, ranging from the appointment of the Head of State to the States's contribution to the armed forces.

Roman Catholic bishops in Sarawak and North Borneo issued a joint pastoral letter stressing their stand on religious education in any political development affecting the territories and the Anglican Bishop of Borneo made reference to the Malaysia Plan, in a letter to parishioners saying: "What we must make sure is that there is complete freedom in the country to worship, and to teach and to preach the Christian faith."

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March: The month was marked by the intense given by the people in the tour of the Cobbold Commission which by the end of the month had visited 19 centres in the country and travelled as estimated 2,000 miles by land, sea and air.

April: Lord Cobbold in a statement at theconclusions of the Commission's tour of the Borneo Territories, said that ie would start work on the report in May. He expressed satisfaction at the arrangements made for a successful tour, adding: "Everywhere we have been impressed by the readiness of the public to come forward and give their views, also by the interest taken in the subject throughout the territories."

May: Tengku Abdul Rahman in his Hari Raya broadcast said that "last thing" the Malayan Government would do would be to impose its will on other - merger must take place peacefully and with the free will of hte peoples themselves.

The British Government renewed its pledge to give support for the Malaysia Plan after talks were held between the Singapore Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew and top Cabinet ministers.

June: The SUPP reiterated its opposition towards Malaysia at its Third Delegates' Conference held in Kuching. The conference, followed by a large mass rally was attended by representatives from the anti-Malaysia parties in Singapore, Malaya and North Borneo.

The Malayan Prime Minister said that the majority of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo were in favour of Malaysia and wanted it "very quickly."

Speaking at a press conference he said that the support had been expressed to the Cobbold Commission whose report he had just received.

The Prime Minister said that according to the Commission less then 20 percent of the people interviewed were opposed to the Malaysia Plan.

July: Early in the month the Cobbold Commission report, which also laid the basis on which Sarawak and North Borneo should enter Malaysia, was studied by the Malayan Cabinet Ministers. Later top-level talks were held in London between the Prime Minister of Britain and Malaya and their delegations on the findings and recommendations of the report. The Governor of Sarawak attended the talks as an adviser to the British delegation.

On July 21, it was formally announced that the British and Malayan Governments had agreed in principle that the proposed Federation of Malaysia should be brought into being by August 31, 1963.

It was also agreed that an Inter-Governmental Committee would be set up under the chairmanship of Lord Lansdowne, Minister of State for the Colonies, to draw up the constitutional arrangements and safeguards after holding discussions in the two Borneo Territories.

The Cobbold Commission Report was released for publication and welcomed by all the pro-Malaysia political parties but criticised by the Sarawak United Peoples' Party and supporting organisations which launched a series of protest meetings.

August: Lord Landsdowne and Tun Abdul Razak, Malaya's Deputy Prime Minister and vice-chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee, arrived in Kuching with their officials to hear local views as to what constitutional arrangements and safeguards should be included of Sarawak and North Borneo.

In the Malayan House of Representatives, the Prime Minister extended to the people of the Borneo Territories "our warmest welcome" and impressed the joy that they would soon be members of the same family as the people of Malaya.

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Reassurances about Malaysia and a strong appeal to the people of Sarawak not to harbour any fears and anxiety about it were made by Tun Abdul Razak in a broadcast made in Kuching.

The Inter-Governmental Committee got down to work on August 18 in Kuching and began touring the main towns and villages.

Later the Committee held a successful preparatory meeting in Jesselton. It agreed to set up sub-committees for the following subjects - Constitutional; Fiscal; Public Service; Legal and Judicial; and Departmental Organisation.

The Sarawak United Peoples' Party lauched a fund-raising appeal among members to enable it to send a delegation to the United Nations to "expose the Cobbold Report, to make representations against the Malaysia Plan and to tour Afro-Asian countries.

September: The Malayan Prime Minister in an address in Penang pledged Malaya and himself to strive for the welfare and progress of the people of the Borneo Territories.

The President of Party Ra'ayat Brunei, A.M. Azahari, said in Brunei Town that agreement had been reached by the three political parties in the Borneo Territories, including one from Sarawak, to fight for the formation of an independent Federation of Borneo with the Sultan of Brunei as its constitutional head.

The Sarawak United Peoples' Party in association with Party Ra'ayat Brunei and Pasok Momugun Organisation (North Borneo) sent a joint memorandum to the United Nations apposing the Malaysia Plan.

Council Negri unanimously resolved to welcome the decision to establish Malaysia by August, 31, 1963 and gave a team of eight Supreme Councillors a mandate to negotiate the terms on behalf of the country as members of the Inter-Governmental Committee. Earlier the Divisional Advisory Councils had approved the creation of Malaysia in principle.

October: Representatives from all the five pro-Malaysia political parties met in Kuching to form a National United Front, which later became the Sarawak Alliance. One of the strongest supporters of the Alliance was Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, secretary-general of the Sarawak Alliance.

November: The Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, paid a successful five-day visit to North Borneo and Sarawak and announced his decision to give a total of 40 seats to the two territories in the Malaysian parliament.

The Inter-Governmental Committee issued a comminique stating that provisional agreement had been reached on a wider range of proposals for constitutional arrangements and safeguards for Sarawak and North Borneo on the establishment of Malaysia.

A rally, organised by the Kuching Employees' and Labourers' Union to mark the union's 13th anniversary was told that the anti-colonial struggle and labour movement in Sarawak would face greater suppression should the Malaysia Plan be implemented.

December: The Sarawak United Peoples' Party announced that it had "put off for the time being" the departure of its four-man anti-Malaysia delegation to the United Nations.

This followed the armed revolt in Brunei organised by Azahari, one of the signatories of the joint memorandum to the United Nations protesting against the Malaysia Plan.

The prospect of peace, prosperity and unity that 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 five

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Kuching.

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."

The Chief Secretary and leader of the Sarawak delegation to the Inter-Governmental Committee meetings (Mr. F.D. Jakeway) stated that Sarawak would have 24 seats in the Malaysia House of Representatives.

The Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, said in Kuala Lumpur that Malaysia would come into being on August 31, next year even though there might be an Emergency in the Borneo Territories and he warned that he would "go all out to smash" any elements trying to create unrest and chaos when Malaysia awa formed.

The chairman of the Sarawak Chinese Association, Mr. Ling Beng Siew, said on his return from an Inter-Governmental Committee meeting in Kuala Lumpur that he wished to tell all Sarawak Chinese that they would be given citizenship and the qualifications for it would be very simple.

January, 1963: The year will be an historic one for Sarawak when he joined in a new independent Federation of Malaysia as an equal partner with Malaya, Sabah and with Singapore, said the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in a New Year message broadcast to the people.

The Sarawak United Peoples' Party issued a statement saying that it had decided to send a fresh anti-Malaysia memorandum to the United Nations. (Pasok Momugum withdrew from the memorandum when it decided to support Malaysia).

Reuter News Agency, quoting realiable sources in Brunei Town, said that the rebels of the outlawed North Borneo National Army had planned to liquidate all pro-Malaysia political leaders iin the Borneo Territories.

February: The Sarawak Alliance launched itself into the International arena to clarify its stand on the Malaysia issus by

* appealing to President Soekarno not to intervene in Sarawak's progress towards independ ence through Malaysia;

* informaing the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, that it wished to represent its case against the Sarawak United Peoples' Party on the Malaysia issue.

The Sarawak Alliance disclosed dthe contents of a memorandum it had sent to the United Nations challenging the SUPP criticisms levelled against the Malaysia Plan and alleged that the policies of the SUPP were communist dominated.

The Sarawak Chinese Association released for publication its manifesto which expressed support for Malaysia.

A group of 16 religous leaders from Sarawak and North Borneo who toured the Federation of Malaya said on their return that "a spirit of brotherhood and tolerance" pervaded life in Malaya.

Representatives of the pro-Malaysia political parties in the territories reaffirmed their strong support for federation at the conclusion of two-day conference held in Jesselton.

The conference was called by Mr. Donald Stephens of the Sabah Alliance in view of the opposition by the Philippines and Indonesia towards the creation of the Malaysian Federation.

The SUPP's memorandum to the United nations was published. It contended that the country

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was made to join the proposed Federation of Malaysia in an "undemocratic manner." The Party also stated that it would agree to a United Nations enquiry to establish whether the claims and allagations made by the Sarawak Alliance's memorandum to the United Nations were true.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, in his Hari Raya message, stressed that the people would have to bear heavier responsibilities when the country gained its independence in Malaysia.

The Inter-Governmental Committee Report was published in Sarawak. Thousands of copies of the summarised version of the Report were distributed throughout the country in various languages. The Report contained generous terms and safeguards for Sarawak.

March; Council Negri took the vital decision to "sail in convoy with the Good Ship Malaysia" when it approved, without dissent, the Inter-Governmental Committee Report. All the Divisional Advisory Councils signified their acceptance of the Report as well.

Council Negri also resolved, subject to the approval of Her Majesty Council, that Sarawak should have an almost fully elected legislature to Supreme Council headed by a Chief Minister before Malaysia Day.

A petition of religious freedom in the proposed Federation of Malaysia signed by representatives of five Christian churches in Sarawak was presented to Council Negri.

The flag and anthem of the Rajahs were adopted as the State Flag and State Anthem of Sarawak. The Sarawak Alliance issued its manifesto covering subjects from freedom and security to land. A two-day meeting of the Grand Alliance pro-Malaysia parties opened in Kuala Lumpur on March 30. A delegation from the Sarawak Alliance attended it.

April; Professor Jacques Rueff, Chief of the World Bank Malaysia Economic Mission and his team of experts paid a visit to Kuching in the course of their investigations into the economic implications of Malaysia.

Professor Rueff said later that the proposed Federation of Malaysia would be a strong economic unit. (The report was issued inJuly).

Party Negara Sarawak decided to withdraw from membership of the Sarawak Alliance.

The United nations Under-Secretary and Chief of Cabinet, Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, said at a Kuching press conference that no one had yet expressed opposition to the Malaysia concept - they were all striving to reach the same target but by different routes.

He said this at the conclusions of his Sarawak visit which was made in the course of a fact-finding tour of the Malaysian Territories.

Election broadcast talks were made by six of the political parties contesting in Sarawak and five of the parties expressed full support for Malaysia.

May: An Order-in-Council amending the Constition of Sarawak so as to make Sarawak a new State within the Federation of Malaysia was signed by the Queen and published.

The changes provided a fully democratic legislature to be set up before Malaysia Day.

Three Labour Members of Parliament visited Kuching in the course of a fact-finding tour of Malaysia.

At a press conference held in Kuching, the leader, Mr. Arthur Bottomley, said he personally did

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not favour plebiscites and that he preferred national issues to be settled through the democratic process of elections.

Two of the parliamentarians said that the elections in Sarawak would be an indication of what the people felt about Malaysia.

The report issued by Council Negri's Public Petitions Committee after considering the petitions of the five Christian churches on religious freedom in Malaysia, said there was no reason to anticipate that after Malaysia was established there would be any interference in Sarawak with "freedom to worship, practise, observe and teach and propagate, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 18 and 19)."

June: The Sarawak elections held during May and this month resulted in a victory for the pro-Malaysia political parties.

The Sarawak Alliance capture 138 seats; Party Negara Sarawak 59 seats; the Independents 116 seats; and the Sarawak United Peoples' Party 116 seats.

July: In a surprise announcement the anti-Malaysia Sarawak United Peoples' party and the pro-Malaysia Party Negara Sarawak agreed to form a coalition in opposition to the Sarawak Alliance.

The district councils elected their representatives to the five Divisional Advisory Councils.

Representatives of Britain, Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak signed an agreement in London just after midnight on July 9, creating the Federation of Malaysia. Brunei at the last moment decided to stay out.

Sarawak signatories to the agreement were: the Attorney-General, Mr. P.E.H. Pike; Temenggong Jugah andk Barieng; the Datu Bandar, Abang Haji Mustapha; Mr. Ling Beng Siew; and Datu Abang Haji Openg.

The Divisional Advisory Council met on July 15 to elect members to Council Negri. The elections resulted in triumph for the Alliance which had 23 of its members and supporting councillors returned out of a total of 36.

This opened the way for the Sarawak Alliance to form the Government and it was announced a few days later that Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, the Alliance secretary-general, had been designated Chief Minister.

Mr Ningkan was later appointed to be the first Chief Minister of Sarawak by the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, who also nominated three people to the Council Negri and established a new Supreme Council.

The Supreme Council met fot the first time on Friday, July 26, under the chairmanship of the Governor.

August: The ministries allocated to the members of the Supreme Council and approved by the Governor were officially announced on August 2.

They were: Minister for natural Resources - Mr Teo Kui Seng; Minister for Communications and works - Inche Abdul Taib bin Mahmud; Minister for Local Government - Mr. Dunstan Endawi anak Enchana; and Minister of State - Awang Hipni bin Pengiran Annu and Mr. James Wong Kim Ming.

It was also announced that Mr. James Wong would be Deputy Chief Minister in charge of certain special duties.

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At a meeting held in Manila among the laders of Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia from July 30 to August 5, it was agreed that the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, or his representatives should ascertain, prior to the establishment of Malaysia, whether the people of Sabah and Sarawak wished to join the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

It was agreed that U Thant would be requested to send teams to carry out the task of verification based on the recent general elections in both territories.

The elected governments of Sarawak and Sabah Alliance party made it clear that they were determined to become independent states of Malaysia on August 31 but added that they were not opposed to the agreement reached at Manila that there should be a UN assessment.

During the Manila conference, the Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalon Ningkan, sent a telegram to U Thant stating that it was unnecassary to hold a referendum in Sarawak because the elections showed that the mojarity of the people supported Malaysia and that the Sarawak Alliance had already formed the Government.

A nine-man United Nations team led by Mr. Laurence Michelmore, arrived in Kuching on August 16 to ascertain the views of the people of Sabah and Sarawak on Malaysia.

The arrival was 'greeted' by an anti-Malaysia demonstration staged mostly by young Chinese.

The Sarawak Alliance issued a statement expressing regret at the decision to send the UN team to Sarawak and stated that it was confident that the findings would show once again that the majority of the people supported Malaysia.

The Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, said that he had given in to Indonesian demands at Manila for the sake of peace and for that reason he had agreed to postpone the foundation date of Malaysia past the scheduled August 31.

Indonesia provoked another crisis over Malaysia by refusing to send the stupulated four observers to wath the UN assessment team at work in Sabah and Sarawak. At the same time it stepped up acts of border terrorism in an effort to create more confusion.

These actions only serve to stiffen the determination of the people of Sarawak to achieve independence (through Malaysia if possible) on August 31.

It was announced on Friday, August 23, that on August 31 a de facto self government in Sta e affairs would exist in Sarawak whether or not there was a delay in the formation of Malaysia.

The Sarawak Alliance in a cable to U Thant urged that the UN team should begin work as scheduled or be withdrawn.

The inauguration of the State Government was marked on August 31 by a midnight broadcast made by the Chief Minister, the sounding of ships' sirens and the playing of the State Anthem followed by a 21-gun salute from Fort Margherita in Kuching.

The Chief Minister said in his broadcast: "Sarawak is entering a new ara in its history. As an independent self-governing state it stands on the threshold of a promising future - a future that needs the full loyal co-operation of everyone of its loyal citizens."

The UN team began its tour of the country on August 26. The tour was marred by anti-Malaysia riots at Sibu, Miri and Bau. Hearings ended on September 4.

Following talkd in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore between the leaders of the governments in the

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Malaysian territories and the Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys, it was agreed that Malaysia should come into being on Monday, September16.

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Malaysia Day - September 16

NEW ERA DAWNS

SARAWAK ACHIEVES SELF - GOVERNMENT

MALAYSIA will come into being on Monday, September 16, 1963, it was officially announced on Thursday after high level talks in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak and the British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys.

The announcement was received with great satisfaction in Sarawak and Sabah which on Saturday, August 31, became internally self-governing states.

In Sarawak the inauguration of the State Government was not marked by large-scale celebrations which have been reserved for Malaysia Day, though its great significance was not lost on the country. The Chief Minister, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan, made a nation-wide broadcast just after Friday midnight.

The event had reinforced the determination of the Sarawak Alliance Government and the people to move firmly on of Malaysia Day - and complete independence through the new Federation. This week also saw the United nations Malaysia Assessment Mission carry out most of it programme of verifying the views of the people towards Malaysia.

The tour was marred by two brief but ugly riots staged at Sibu and Miri by communist-inspired Chinese youths and members of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party in protest against Malaysia.

Effort to soften crisis

The UN Mission was accompanied by observers from Britain and Malaya but not from Indonesia and the Phillipines which apparently have decided not to send any.

The date for the creation of Malaysia was announced as Malaysia made another attempt to soften the present crisis provoked by Indonesia by sending its top External Affairs official, Inche Ghazali bin Shafie, to Jakarta for talks with the Indonesia Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio.

The statement then said that to give effect to this decision the two governments intended to conclude within six months a formal agreement which, among other things, would provide for:

* the transfer of sovereignty in North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore by August31, 1963

* provisions governing the relationship between Singapore and the new Federation as agreed between the governments of Malaya and Singapore.

* defence arrangements as set out in the joint statement by the British and Malayan governments date November 22, 1961

* detailed constitutional arrangements including safeguards for the special interests of North Borneo and Sarawak to be drawn after consultation with the legislatures to the two territories.

These safeguards, says the statements, would cover such matters as religious freedom, education, representation in the Federal Parliament, the position of the indigenous races, control of immigration, citizenship and the State constitutions.

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The statement added: " In order that the introduction of the new Federal system may be effected as smoosthly as possible and with the least disturbance or existing administrative arrangements there will be, after the transfer of sovereignty, a transition period during shiwh a number of Federal constitutional powers will be delegated temporarily to the State governments."

It disclosed that an Inter-Governmental Committee would be established as soon as possible on which the British, Malayan, North Borneo and Sarawak governments would be represented. Its task would be to work out the future of the constitutional arrangements and the form of the necessary safeguards.

Lord Lansdowne would head the committee and both he and the Malayan Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak, would go shortly to Sarawak and North Borneo to hold discussions.

The statement continued: "In order to maintain efficiency of the administration, the British and Malayan governments are agreed on the importance of retaining the services of as many of the expatriate officials as possible. The Minister of State will discuss the governments of the territories and with staff associations how this can be best done."

Brunei welcomed

Finally, the statement said: "The British and Malayan Governments have informed the Sultan of Brunei of the agreement they have reached and have made it clear that they would welcome the inclusions of the State of Brunei in the new Federation."

Earlier in the statement both governments praised the Cobbold Report and said that they had accepted almost all the recommendations on which the Commission was unanimous, adding:

"The two governments have noted in particular that the Commission was unanimously agreed that a Federation of Malaysia is in the best interest of North Borneo and Sarawak and that an early decision in principle should be reached."

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*Members of the Cobbold Commission**

* *From left: Inche Mohammed Ghazali, Dato Wong Pow Nee, Lord Cobbold, Sir David Watherston and Sir Anthony Abell.*

THE REPORT
Chapter I
SARAWAK

THE first chapter of the resort deals witht the enquiry in Sarawak. A brief description of the country is given. The Commission states that it was much impressed with the efforts made ny Residents and Districts Officers to ensure that the implications of the Malaysia proposals were understood despite the problems of communitions and illiteracy.

It notes the increasing strain on race relations arising from the possibility of early withdrawal of British authority. The Malaysia proposal had accentuated this development.

It states that there is confusion between the functions of a constitutional Head of State and an executive Governor. The Head of State has become a symbol of the transfer of power. Native races insist that the Head of State should be a Native. Immigrant races want anyone born in Sarawak to be eligible. all races however realise that the administration must continue to depend on British officials.

The Commission records that non-Malay natives fear the return of Malaya domination under Malaysia. The suggested name Malaysia, the use of Malay as the national language and Islam as the national religion emphasised these misgivings.

The Commission notes the high esteem of all communities for the colonial administration, its impartiality and the progress which has been made under it. It notes the hope that present officials would remain.

The Commission was often reminded of the nine Cardinal Principles of the Rule of the English Rajahs, now enshrined in the Constitution. Some natives however would not wish these principles to stand in the way of Malaysia.

Many people were influenced by their admiration of the Malayan Prime Minister and progress in Malaya. Unfortunate repercussions may follow if hopes of similar progress in Sarawak were not fulfilled.

Many people were aware of the threat of Communist subversion but the Commission considered that the anti-communist position of present Federation leaders was also an important factor in opposition to Malaysia. a large section of the Chinese business community and many of the native races dislike change and fear the unknown.

A major strand in opposition to Malaysia lies in the demand for independence first, arising from a genuine fear of discrimination against the Chinese, and against native customary law and practice. Concern was also felt about migration from other territories in the proposed Federation. The Commission felt that if assurances were given on safeguards, many in opposition might come round to support Malaysia.

Those for Malaysia generally want speedy inplementation and a strong Central Government to deal with external relations, defence, internal security and economic development. All native groups wanted special privileges for the natives and the acceleration of development and native education. They also insisted that land, forestry and agriculture should be controlled by the State and that customary rights should be safeguarded.

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Groups from other races, other than outright opponents, expressed a desire for the retention of British officers, the control of imigration by the State, and nor rapid change in administration or taxation.

Natives felt that only a native should be eligible for Head of State; others, that anyone born in Sarawak should be eligible.

Other general diferrences of opinion were over eligibility for Head of Federation, Islam as a national religion, Malay as a national language and the powers of the Federal and State Governments.

The next section of the chapter deal with the views of the various races and political parties.

Chapter II
NORTH BORNEO

THE second chapter deals with the enquiry in North Borneo. The opening paragraphs give a general description of the country, its history and its progress. It refers to the exhilarating atmosphere in North Borneo with its rapid development, improving finances and bright and prosperous future.

Reference is then made to the arrangements made for the Commission and Government's efforts to provide every facility for the Commission.

The Commission was impressed by the background of friendly race religions but notes the conflict of opinions which arose over the Malaysia proposals. It refers to a growing awareness that present conditions must change, and records the assurances and safeguards which people of all races had asked for. These cover subjects such as the Head of State, Head of the Federation, Immigration, Religion, Language, special priviliges for Natives, the status of North Borneo in the Federation, Federal subjects, amendments to the Constitution, the possibility of secession and citizenship.

The Commission notes that many of the fears expressed in Sarawak were enchoed in North Borneo, and there was the same desire that British officers should be encouraged to remain and that there should be no rapid changes in administrative arrangements.

The report then refers to the representations made by the various political parties in North Borneo.

Chapter III
ASSESSMENT OF EVIDENCE

Chapter III of the report deals with the assessment of evidence. It records the views of the Chairman and the general concensus of opinion of the members that

* about one-third of the population in both North Borneo and Sarawak strongly favours early realisation of Malaysia without too much concern about terms and conditions

* another third are in favour of Malaysia with safeguards which vary in nature and extent

* the remaining third either wish for independence before Malaysia or the continuance of British rule for some years to come.

The Commission considers that if the reservations of the group demanding safeguards were substantially met this group would generally support the proposals, and once a firm decision was

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made some of the anti-Malaysia group would likely to abandon their opposition.

There would probably remain a hard core of about 20 per cent. Of the population in Sarawak and perhaps less in North Borneo which would remain opposed to Malaysia on any terms unless preceeded by independence and self- government.

The Commission records that it could not guarantee that opinion might not change one way or the other in the future.

Chapter IV
RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter IV of the report gives the recommendations. It records a fundamental divergence of opinion among the members of the Commission on the question of phasing, as to whether the Federation should be formed in one or two stages.

The recommendations are therefore in four separated categories:-

First - recommendations on certain general matters which are unanimous except where otherwise stated

Second - recommendatios by the United Kingdom members

Third - recommendations by the Malayan members

Fourth - a summary by the Chairman and his recommendations.

General Recommendations

The general recommendations are as follows:-

Decision. Governments should take a decision of principle as soon as possible.

Constitution: The present Federal Constitution should be adapted. The Federation of Malaya would cease to exist and would become the Federation of Malaysia with a strong Central Government.

The Borneo states should have extra autonomy and safeguards and some guarantee that these should not be modified without the concurrence of the State.

Head of Federation: The Commission sees no way of meeting the demand that the Heads of State of North Borneo and Sarawak should be eligible for appointment as Head of the Federation.

The Name "Malaysia": The Commission sees no alternative to the "Malaysia" for the proposed new Federation.

Religion: There is divergence of opinion on religion. The Chairman and the British members recom- mend that there should be complete religious freedom in the Borneo territories and that the Federal provisions on Islam should not be extended to the Borneo territories. Later when they have a fully elected legislature they can decide for themselves.

The Malayan members recommend that Islam should be the national religion of the Federation.

Languages:
National Language: The Chairman and the Malayan members consider that Malay can be the

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national language. The British members consider that this should be decided by the Borneo people theselves when they have fully elected representation.

Official Language: The Chairman and the British members recommend provision for Malay and English in Borneo without time limit. The Malayan members recommend English for 10 years and thereafter subject to agreement between the Central and State Governments.

Other Languages: The Commission recommends that other local languages at present in use in the Legislature should continue for 10 nyears.

The Malayan members recommend continuance only if the Central Government approves. The Chairman and the British members consider that this should be a matter for the State to decide.

Immigration: The Commission recommends that immigration from outside Malaysia into any part of it should rest with the Federal Government, and that the Federal Government should guarantee unrestricted entry for employment of persons recruited by a State Government, except on security grounds.

States should control immigration within Malaysia into North Borneo and Sarawak with guarantee of free entry of Federal officials. Entry from Borneo into Malaya should not be restricted.

Right to secede: The Commission recommends that there should not be a right to secede.

Borneanisation: The Commission recommends that Borneanisation of the Public Service should proceed as quickly as long possible.

British officers: The Commission recommends that every effort should be made to encourage them to remain as long as needed.

Citizenship: The Commission's recommendations are lengthy. The main one are:-

* a citizen of the U.K. and Colonies born or naturalised in North Borneo or Sarawak before Malaysia should become a Malaysian citizen provided he has been a permanent resident for a continous period of 5 years beforehand.

* that 8 out of 12 years' residence shall qualify for registration as a citizen, subject to certain conditions.

* that otherwise present Malayan citizenship laws should apply. This will mean that persons born in Borneo after Malaysia will be citizens if one of their parents is a citizen of is permanently resident in the Federation.

* The citizenship provisions should be written into the Constitution.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE BRITISH MEMBERS

The next series of recommendations are made by the British members.

They consider that Malaysia is an attractive and workable proposal and offers the best solution for the future of the Borneo territories and that a decision of principle should be taken as soon as possible by the British and Malayan Governments subject to debate and support by a majority of unofficials in the Borneo legislatures.

They consider that the first step should be the crestion of a Federation of Malaysia within 12 months. After that they recommend a transitional period because of their strong conviction on the following points.

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* They consider that Her Majesty's Government has clear obligations to carry political development in the Borneo territories to the stage wehere people are able to play their full part in their own Government.

  They do not consider that this stage has yet been reached in North Borneo or Sarawak where unofficials have not yet been given even semi-ministerial responsibilities.

* They consider that the appointment of a Chief Minister and the introduction of a ministerial system should takeplace as soon as possible.

  But they strongly believe that for this advance to take place at the same time as the appointment of a constitutional Head of State and all the changes and adjustments, both emotional and political, involved in the transfer of soverignty and the transfer of many of North Borneo's and Sarawak's present powers to a Federal Government in Kuala Lumpur would seriously overtax the administration and create a sense of bewilderment and a feeling of insucurity.

* They note that the idea of a popularly elected Goverment is still strange to a large section of population, and so also is the concept of a constitutional Head of State. People are accustomed to a Governor who governs.

The British members consider that any weakening in authority in Jesselton or Kuching in the next few years would involve serious security risks.

They refer tot he regrettable growth of racial discord and believe that until this has been given time to subside it would be difficult for local Heads of State to be selected who would command loyalty and respect, and who would be capable of discharging a delicate and invidious task.

The British members attach overriding importance tothe maintenance of efficient administration and law and order in the years immediately ahead.

They consider, and state that this is common ground among all members of the Commission, and among an overwhelming majority of withnesses, that it is absolutely essential that the services of expatriate officers should be retained for a number of years.

They emphasise that the departure of a substantial proportion of expatriate officers would almost certainly mean a breakdown of normal administration.

They consider that any solution which does not lead to the retention of a large proportion of expatriate officers would be doomed to failure.

They consider that, once Malaysia is a going concern and that officers are aware of the progress in the Federation of Malaya since independence, many of them may be willing to serve the new Federation.

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TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Thus, during the transitional period they consider that the pattern should be:-

* Defence, external affairs and anti-subversive aspects of internal security should be trans ferred at once to the Federal Government.

* North Borneo and Sarawak legislatures should elect representatives to the Federal Parliament from their own unofficial members, the two territories having a smaller quota of seats in the Federal Parliament during the transitional period.

* Sarawak and North Borneo Heads of State should continue to be called Governors and have similar executive poweres to those exercised by the Governors at present.

* The Governors should be advised by Executive Councils at which they would take the chair. Chief Ministers and a ministerial system shold be introduced as soon as possible for State subjects, Federal subjects remaining the responsibility of officials.

  In particular the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary should remain ex-officio members of the Executive Councils and the Legislatures during the transitional period.

* In North Borneo there should be an early electoral system for the legislature. Unoffical members should be increased in both territories and Speakers should be appointed at an early date.

* As soon as possible after a decision to create a Federation is taken, a Joint Committee with Federal, Sarawak and North Borneo representatives under an agreed independent Chairman should be appointed.

  Senior Officials and Unofficials should sit on this committee. It would make recommendations as to the timing and manner of intergration, and the safeguards which should be incorporated into the Constitution.

  Working parties should work under the Joint Committee to consider the judicial, economic and educational fields and the public service, and other matters.

* There should be close co-operation between the Federal and State Governments during the transitional period.

* The basis of employment of expatriate staff should remain unchanged. A generous compensation scheme should be introduced at the end of the transitional period to encourage them to stay.

* The transitional period should be for five years adjustable to a minimum of three and a maximum of seven.

  During the period the States should make appropriate financial contributions for services transferred to the Federal Government. Expatriate staffs should however remain a State responsibility.

The British members recommend that ont he creation of Malaysia, the United Kingdom should surrender sovereignty and agreement would be reached as to the ultimate division of State and Federal powers.

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The Federal Government would at once take over responsibility for Defence, External Affairs and aspects of Internal Security.

Powers and Functions in respect of all other maters ultimately to be allocated to the Federal or Concurrent Lists shuld be delegated to State for a period of three to seven years.

The States would be administered during this period by a Governor appointed by the Agong on the jont nomination of the Agong and the Queen. At the end of the period Sarawak and North Borneo would have permanent consititutions on the lines of Penang and Malacca.

For the long term arrangements there should be a balance between ensuring a strong Federation and separate identities of the Borneo States. Racial and other problems in Borneo are quite different to those in Malaya and distances are so great as to make day to day administration from Kuala Lumpur impracticable and undesirable.

The British members recomend that the Joint Committee should consider the desirability of regionalising the more important of the Federal subjects in Sarawak and North Borneo.

The quota of seats in the Federal Parliament should take account of the size of the Borneo territories as well as the population.

They recommend that the Head of State should be appointed by the Head of the Federation after consultation with the Chief Minister of State, with a consititutional position the same as that of the Governors of Penang and Malacca. They consider that the first Governor after the transitional period should be a Native.

Separate High Court

In view of the distances involved, Sarawak and North Borneo should maintain a separate High Court with its own Chief Justice, with appeals to the Federal Supreme Court.

One British member is not in favour of consititutional provisions for special privileges for indigenous races. the other British member considers that they should be given not less favourable treatment than the Malays in Malaya, subject to review after 10 years.

They consider that the allocation of functions between Federal, State and Concurrent Lists should generally follow the existing provisions in the Constitution of the Federation of Malaya, but make the following reservations:-

* For land, agriculture, forestry, local customs and usage, power should clearly rest with the States.

* Education needs special consideration. The aim should be Federal policy and local administation. English should be retained as the medium of instruction in shcools.

* Finance should be Federal in the long term, but it will be necessary to proceed gradually. They suggest that States might retain their own borrowing powers.

* Tariffs should eventually be aligned but this shoud be done gradually.

* Large port and harbour works should be Federal but smaller installations ont he Concurrent List.

* Fisheries should be on the Concurrent List with day to day administration a State matter.

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* Some degree of concurrence may be appropriate for Labour and Social Security.

* The welfare of aborigines in Borneo should not be a Federal matter.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

ON the Public services the British members recommend that offcers in federalised departments should not be transferred to other parts of the Federation without their consent, nor should federal terms of service be applied to them unless they opt. Promotion prospects of officers in federalised departments within North Borneo and Sarawak should not be prejudiced.

Officers in Federal and Joint Services should come under the appropriate Federal Service Commission. There should be close liaison between the Federal Service Commission and the State one.

A Public Service Commision should either be established in North Borneo or preferably there should be a single one for the Borneo territories which should be given executive powers from the end of te transitional period.

An Advisory Board should consider whether the Malayan quota system for recruitment should operate in Borneo. Persons recruited to Federal services after Malaysia should be liable to serve anywhere int he Federation. Federal services in Borneo should as far as possible be staffed by local recruitment.

A Working Party should be set up to consider staff matters. Uniformity in salaries, conditions and qualifications should be the objective.

The British members stress again the need to retain British officers and recommend determined efforts to fill existing staff vacancies, if necessary on contract.

They consider that one of the main attractions of the Malaysia proposals is the rural development programme in Malaya and agree with the Malayan members on this, and recommend a Development Board in Sarawak and North Borneo as soon as possible with Federal and State representatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY MALAYAN MEMBERS

The next section of the report deals with the recommendations of the Malayan members.

They say that the desire for special provisions and safeguards requested relate mainly to the privileges of natives and the protection of legitimate interests of others, on matters such as citizenship, religious freedom, representation, languages, immigration and development.

All people who requested these safeguards wanted British officers to be retained until the Borneo people could undertake the responsibilities of administration themselves -this reflected their trust in the present British officials whose advocacy of any plan for Malaysia would help to instil confidence in the future.

They then record the various parties and organisations wihich supported Malaysia and refer to the unanimous support of the Malaysia Solidarity Consulstative Committee, the opinions of which, they consider, demand serious consideration.

They state that opposition to Malaysia came mainly from those who demanded independence first, after which they were ready to consider the possibility of closer association between Malaya and other Borneo territories.

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The Pasok Momogun was the only predominantly native organisation of any consequence which opposed Malaysia, and the Malayan members believe that the party would be more receptive if fears of domination by the Federation of Malaya could be set at rest.

The fear of Malay domination and swamping from Malaya and Singapore is the dominating factor among many groups and individuals who are satisfied witht the present colonial administration and have hopes of more progress in the future.

Positive assurances needed

The Malayan members were deeply impressed by the trust in the present colonial administration. People were not categorically opposed to Malaysia, only puzzled and afraid.

Positive assurances, explanation, and tangible demonstration were needed. any lingering misgivings would be removed if the colonial administration could unequivocally dommend Malaysia to the people.

The Malayan members state that there is therefore left a body of resistance to Malaysia which, though small in number, is extremely vociferous and active. It springs from either ideological identification with the communist cause, or an emotional identification with Chinese chauvinism, or an ardent belief in independence on their own on the basis of ultra nationalism in the narrowest sense.

Different elements of opposition require different responses. It would be a grave error to treat other forms of opposition in the same way as Communist opposition.

The Malayan members do not agree with submissions made that Malaysia is premature and would be more acceptable if delayed until the development of a complete electoral and ministerial system.

They were impressed by the quality of leadership in North Borneo and Sarawak, the emergence of political leaders of high calibre, and consider relative inexperience is not insurmountable.

They are convinced that present leadership is in a position to guide the people, not only towards self-government, but also self-government within Malaysia.

They state that both natives and non natives supporting Malaysia stressed that it should come quickly to avoid racial conflict.

The Malayan members shared this view and feel strongly that the transfer of sovereignty must take place within the next 12 months. They consider that the admission of North Borneo and Sarawak as constitutional states of the new Federation would serve as a major political advancement.

They will then be constituent parts of a sovereign nation which derives its independence from the status of its constituent parts.

They then state that their views on the name of the Federation, the Head of the Federation, Ntional and Official Language, National Religion, Citizenship, and the right to seced are recorded in the joint recommendations.

On the question of representation in the Federal Parliament, they stronly recommend that this should take account not only of the population of the Borneo territories, but also their size and potentialities. The existing Election Commission increased by the addition of a Borneo member should decide this.

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If people from Malaya and Singapore are not to have unfettered entry into Borneo, only people normally resident in the Borneo territories should be allowed to stand and vote in Federal and State elections in Borneo and should be prevented from voting or standing in elections outside their State.

Initially election to the Federal House should be by State Legislatures from among their own unofficial members. Unofficials in State Legislatures should be increased.

Borneo representation in the Senate should also take account of other factor than population.

SPECIAL POSITION OF INDIGENOUS RACES

THE Malayan members recommend that the Native races in Borneo should be put in a analogous position to the Malaya under the present Malayan Constitution, and this should be written into the Constitution, and not subject to review separately from any review of the position of the Malays as a whole.

The position is complicated. A balance must be held not only between natives and non-natives but also between various native races and they recommend that an Advisory Board should consider the problem.

The definition of 'Native' should follow existing law. Sarawak and North Borneo law on the matter should be brought into line and perhaps slightly widened.

The provisions regarding the special position of natives should apply to Federal subjects only unless the States, decide to adopt similar provisions for State subjects.

The Malayan members' views on Constitutional safeguards are set out in the joint recommendation earlier in the report.

They recommend that executive authority in each State should be the Head of State appointed by the Agong after consultation with the Chief Minister.

He would act in accordance with the advice of a Council of Ministers, Executive Council or Supreme Council answerable to the State Legislature. He should be independent of any control from the Central authority and have a status similar to that of the present State Rulers and Governors in the Federation.

They do not think that he should be elected. It would be sufficient for him to owe his appointment indirectly to election. He could be appointed for a period of years but removeable by a two-thirds majority in the State Legislature. With reservations they consider his title should be 'Governor.'

The first Head of State should be appointed by the Agong on the jont nomination of the Queen for not less then two years, after which the State Constitution would apply. Since the Head of State is a constitutional post, it should be possible for others natives to be eligible for it.

Each State would also have a Chief Minister. He would be appointed by the Head of State from among members of the Legislature and would be a person who commands the confidence of the House.

The present electoral college system in Sarawak should be maintanined, and introduced in North Borneo to ensure a smooth transition.

Until there is a fully elected legislature, the State Secretary (Chief Secretary), the State Legal Adviser (Attorney General) and the State Financial Officer (Financial Secretary) should be ex officio members of the State Legislatures and the State Executive of Supreme Council.

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POWERS OF STATE

The States would have their own Constitution and have autonomy as provided in the current State List and in each other matters as may be specially retained. While specific powers will be exercised by the Federation, residual powers will remain with the State.

The Federal Government should exercose the powers in the current Federal List subject to :-

Immigration: The Malayan members' view on this were included in the joint recommendations.

Shipping and Navigations: There is a case for distinguishing between large and small installations. The latter would be appropriate to the Concurrent List and this should be examined by a Working Party.

Fisheries: Fisheries should be on the Federal List but nothing should be done to prejudice the present exclusive rights of Borneo fishermen.

Education: This should be a Federal matter but a Working Party should examine the integration of systems and policies.

The Malayan members consider that Sarawak and North Borneo should be admitted as States as soon as possible. They state that a blue print to be put into effect at a later date woud provide opportunities for disruption. The Central Government could not assume responsibility for any matter until sovereignty has been transferred.

Legislative and Executive authority in Federal matters must be transferred at the same time as sovereignty. a graduated constitutional and legal transfer of powers would be a cause od delays, would impede the creation of a strong central authority and allow the creation of friction between the Central Government and the States.

It would be extraordinarily cumbersome if both State and Federal Legislatures had to be consulted each time a transfer of responsibility was to be effected. In any case matters of everyday concern to people would remain on the State List.

The Central Government must be responsible from the outset for progressive economic development, rural development and increased attention to education if peoples' expectations are not be to disappointed.

This would also avoid difficulities over keeping financial problems and representation in step with progressive transfers of power.

They think this is the only scheme which will meet peoples' wishes.

Aware of dangers

They are aware of the dangers of a complete breakdown of administration. A transitional period during which transfer of functions should be worked out carefully and gradually is important.

They recommend that when the Federal Government is legally and constitutionally vested with Federal powers on the transfer of sovereignty, there should be immediate delegation to the State Chief Minister of as many executive functions as may be necessary for the maintenance of good administration.

Provision should also be made for State authorities to execute certain functions for the administration of specific Federal laws.

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They urge the general continuance of existing State laws on Federal matters, which would become Federal laws until amended repealed by Federal Parliament, but External Affairs, Defence and Internal Security must be excluded from this arrangement. Otherwise, nothing would change during the transitional period fo the purposes of ordinary business.

These transitional arrangements would continue as long as necessary to avoid a breakdown in administration.

A Working Party should be formed of equal numbers of State and Central Government officials to advise on the integration of laws into the Federal system

This Working Party should not concern itself with financial, fiscal, economic subjects, educational policies or judicial and legal matters, which merit separate attention.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

IN view of distances from Kuala Lumpur, Federal posts and services in Borneo should be regionalise, with a regional head in Borneo with sufficient authority to deal with local problems.

Titles of Heads of Departments should not be changes immediately and suitable titles for regional heads should be coined. Control of Federal services should remain with the appropriate Federal Commission, but some arrangement should be made for its functions to be carried out in Borneo by a Borneo Federal officer or by a Board with some Borneo representation.

An officer in a Federalised department should not be transferable to the Federal servise, nor should his terms of service be altered without his consent. Promotion prospects in his original area should not be prejudiced.

The ultimate aim should be uniformity of service condidions but present practice should continue subject to review by an Advisor Board.

Nothing should be done for suitable period, and then only if absolutely necessary to standardize uniforms of uniformed services, especially the police.

There should be a convention of consultation on confidential reports on Federal officers transferred between any State in Malaysia.

The Borneo States should not find it too difficult to co-operate in sharing State officers.

THE JUDICIARY

ON the question of the Judiciary the Malayan members consider that there should be one Supreme Court for Malaysia with unlimited jurisdiction throughout the Federation and between the Federal Government and States, and States themselves.

There should be a High Court in Borneo with unlimited original jurisdiction in all matters arising in the area except those reserved for the Supreme Court. The High Court should also be a Court of Appeal. The aim should be to establish a uniform system of Magistrates Courts.

Legal and Judicial services should be under a Commission with the Chief Justice of Malaysia as Chairman, but Judges should be appointed as provided in the Malayan constitution.

Postings of Judicial officers should be made by the Chief Justice of Malaysia, and of legal officers

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by the Federal Attorney General.

A Joint Working Party should examine the integration of legal and judicial services into the Federal system.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

ON Financial matters, North Borneo and Sarawak must be subject to same arrangement applicable to present States in Malaya but certain unequivocal safeguards must be given.

A formula must be worked out whereby North Borneo and Sarawak would be assured of an annual grant such that the total revenue of the States after addition of this grant would generally meet its total expenditure.

This formula should be flexible to allow for a changing situation and future development.

State Govenments should be able to borrow with the approval of the Central Government, but there should be co-ordination of borrowing plans. During the transitional period existing Federal laws and practices relating to taxation, trade and tariffs should not apply in States.

The functions could be delegated to the Chief Minister, and changes towards a common structure should be gradually worked out.

A Joint Working Party (Economic) should be set up for each new State to consider integration of these matters into the Federal system.

Great expectations have been raised by the publicity given to rural development in Malaya and Malaysia will be judged on its results in this field.

It is essential that from its inception Malaysia should offer, and be seen to offer, definite advances in rural improvements, school and medical and other social services. Training schemes must also be stepped up.

The Malayan members recognise that Districts, Residencies and Divisions, and the States themselves should have power to decide at the initial level the aims and best methods of development in accordance with local needs within the framework of the national good.

The Central authority should formulate and implement an overall and integrated development plan but should not have a completely free hand in this as this might give rise to friction.

They do not envisage, at least in the early stages, centralised planning for the Borneo territories. Much of the present organisation pattern should continue, but they should be co-ordinated in a development plan for Malaysia to avoid inconsistency and a waste of resources.

There should be increased opportunities for industrial development and joint consultation on industrial locations.

They note the valuable help being given in Borneo by Commonwealth Governments, Colonial Development Corporation, Colombo Plan and United Nations agencies and hope that this will continue.

They hope that Malaysia will result in more external aid and that the Central Government would see that this was channelled in the direction of the Borneo territories. They recommend that the Joint Working Party (Economic) should examine the matter.

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The Malayan members stress the importance of British contributions to the territories and the necessity for continuance of such financial and technical assistance.

They consider that Education should be a Federal matter. Special attention should be given to Federal scholarships and other educational training schemes.

Indigenous dialects should be preserved. Due heed must be paid, however, to the wishes of the people of the territories regarding the policies to be adopted.

A Joint Working Party (Educational) should work out the problems of integration of educational systems and policies.

The Malayan members then refer to the position of expatriate officials. They note the high regard in which these officers are held and the unanimous view that they should be encouraged to stay until they can be replaced by the local people.

While they see no objection to recruitment from overseas to fill vacancies arising before local officers are availabe, they are reluctant to advocate the secondment of officers from Malaya or Singapore unless definitely requested by the State Government.

They have been encourages by the responsible and reasonable attitude which expatriate officers have taken towards the Malaysia proposals and note with satisfaction their willingness to consider serving on, provided satisfactory terms can be agreed on, irrespective of constitutional arrangements.

They strongly urge that Her Majesty's Government and the Federation Government direct their attention to the problem of how to encourage officers to remain.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS, AND COMMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN

THE next section of the Report is a summary by the Chairman of recommendations made by the other members, and his own comments.

He states that in the section on joint recommendations, recommendations have been made on certain general matters. On some of them there is unanimity, and on others divergence which can only be resloved by Governments.

As regards the sections which deals with the separate recommendations of the British and Malayan members, many of the proposals are seen by the British members as objectives to be gradually worked towards and introduced during the transitional period, whereas the Malayan members see them as recommendations which should start to take effect immediately.

Subject to this there is unanimity or near unanimity on most of the matters which are summarised as follows:-

* On five matters to which great importance was attached in the bulk of evidence, recommendations were drafted and agreed by the Commission as a whole, subject to qualifications stated earlier in the Report. These are:-

  Representation in Federal Parliament:

  Representation in the Federal Parliament should take account not only of the population

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of the Borneo territories, but also their size and potentialities.

Special Position of Indigenous Races:

The native races should be places in a position analogous to the Malays in Malaya. The Malayan members say that this should not be subject to review separately from the position of Malaya as a whole. The British members, with whom the chairman agrees, think the provisions should be reviewed after 10 years. One British member is opposed to any constitutional provision in this matter.

Development:

Special and urgent attention should be given to rural development, education and training. The Malayan members see the proposal as an integral part of their whole approach. The British members concur generally and suggest that Development Boards should be set up during the transitional period which they recommend.

Land, Agriculture and Forestry, Native Customs and Usage:

These should be under the sole control of the State Government.
At least in the early years there should be no change in **administrative arrangements in so far as they affect the ordinary lives of the people.**

* On a number of other matters there was general agreement subject only to method of approach and certain minor divergencies. These are:-

Judiciary: Specific recommendations are made by the Malayan members. The British members prefer to leave most ot the details to a Working Party.

Head or State: Somewhat divergent recommendations are made reflecting the different approach by the British and Malayan members on phasing. It is unanimously recommended however that in the first instance the appointment should be made by the Agong on the joint nomination of th Queen and the Agong.

Public Service: There is near unanimity, with some divergences reflecting the difference on phasing.

Federal Constitution: The division of Federal, State and Concurrent List should broadly follow the lines of the existing Constitution of the Federation of Malaya. Amendments should be made in the case ot Shipping and Navigation and Fisheries. The British members, with whom the Chairman agrees, advocates special consideration being given to the question of Labour and Social Security, and that the provisions regarding the Welfare of Aborigines should not apply to the Borneo territories.

Finance, Tariffs and Trade: These should be on the Federal List but integration should take place gradully after study by a Working Party. The British members generally concur with the detailed views of the Malayan members.

Education: This should be on the Federal List but integration should take place after carefully study by a Working Party.

The British members, with whom the Chairman agrees, stress the importance of maintanining existing policies regarding the use of English as a medium of instruction.

Regionalisation: Federal services in Borneo should be regionalised and officers ap pointed with sufficient authority to deal with local matters.

The Chairman adds a personal recommendation that when expatriate officers are no longer needed for these posts they should normally be filled by officers from the Bornean territories.

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The British and Malayan members have both concluded, on the lines of their respective approaches, that Malaysia is an attractive and workable proposal.

The Chairman, on the assumption that Singapore also joins in, strongly endorses this, adding that the inclusion of the Borneo territories would also be to the advantage of the other participants.

From the outset Malaysia must be regarded by all concerned as an association of partners. If any idea were to take root that Malaysia would involve a 'take over' of the Borneo territories by the Federation of Malaya, and the submersion of the individualities of North Borneo and Sarawak, Malaysia would not, in the Chairman's judgement, be generally acceptable or successful.

> He recommends that in negotiations Government should pay close attention to this point, both in its psychological and practical aspects.

The principal difference of approach between the British and Malayan members of the Commission relates to the phasing of arrangements for the new Federation.

The Chairman considers a transitional period most desirable, and agrees generally with the arguments and recommendations made by the British members on this matter.

He feels that full precise constitutional and governmental arrangements for the transitional period, and in particular for Internal Security, must be matters for discussion between Governments.

He strongly urges that any arrangements made for the early years after Federation should provide for continuity of administration in the Borneo territories and should not result in any weakening, real or apparent, of authority in Kuching and Jesselton.

The Chairman considers it vital that Governments should reach an early decision of principle on Malaysia, subject to debate in, and approval by, the legislative chambers in North Borneo and Sarawak.

He strongly endorses the setting up of consultative machinery and Working Parties as soon as possible after the decision is taken to proceed with the Malaysia project, in order to work out the details of integration of the Borneo territories into a new Federation.

Finally he underlines what has been recorded in earlier chapters about the gratifying way in which people came forward to make their views known to the Commission.

Apart from a few groups in Sarawak which took a somewhat aggressive attitude, and were, as could be clearly recognised, under communist influence, groups of all races and of every shade of opinion, expressed their support, their opposition, or other doubts in a reasoned, thoughtful and constructive way.

Chapter V
OTHER MATTERS

CHAPTER V of the report deals with other matters. The Commission states that it does not regard the merger of wich would offer prospects as attractive as Malaysia, but there iw every advantage in closer association within Malaysia. Efforts to explain Malaysia will need to be redoubled after the Report is published and a decision of principle taken.

The Commission concludes with an appeal to leaders of public and political life in North Borneo and Sarawak to join in a determination to arrest tendencies to division and conflicts which have arisen over the Malaysia proposals, and to restore the racial harmony which has distinguished North Norneo and Sarawak for so long.

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QUOTES FROM THE COBBOLD REPORT

"WE received some 2,200 letters and memoranda (nearly 600 in Borth Borneo and over 1,600 in Sarawak) from town boards, district councils, associations of many kinds, political parties, chambers of commerce, trade unions, religious leaders, members of executive and legislative councils, native chiefs and community leaders and large numbers of individual members of the public."

"We held 50 hearings at 35 different centres (20 centres in Sarawak and 15 in Borth Borneo).

"Over 4,000 persons appeared before us in some 690 groups which aried in size from 1 to over 50. Most groups appointed one or more of their number to act as spokesman, and we took pains to ensure as far as possible that anyone else who wished to state a different view, or to contribute additional points, was given full opportunity to do so."

"THE Supp's platform on the subject of the Malaysia proposals, as presented by the delegation from the party's headquarters, was such as to deserve careful and sympathetic examination.

"Many members of the party delegation throughout the country were responsible persons, presenting serious views to which he have given due weight.

"But at a very early stage we had evidence that a large section of the party's supporters had other motives for its opposition to Malaysia.

"It is clear to us that, although the origin and leadership of the party are in no way communist, there has recently been a high degree of Communist infiltration and influence in the party.

"It was equally clear that the Communist elements have worked on two other elements which form the main components of the party - those Chinese who are fearful that Malaysia would reduce their status in Sarawak in comparison with other races, and the younger Chinese who are educated, nationalistic, and suffer from a sense of frustration.

"Some of the party's delegations were aggressive; in other delegations the spokeman was sometimes unable to answer the Commission's questions and sometimes unwilling or afraid to do so. On such occasions it was usually possible to pick out another member of the delegation who ws watching carefully what the spokesman said.

"In a number of instances, delegations consisting almost entirely of Chinese were headed by a spokesman of another race and we could only assume that this was done to convey the impression that the delegation was multi-racial.

"One argument which some of the more aggressive delegations advanced was that conditions in Malaya were thoroughly bad; that there was much unemployment; and that daily wages were far below those current in Sarawak. They said that they had read this information in the Chinese newspapers."

"We were presented at the headquarters' delegation and by the party's branch delegations, at nearly every place we visited, with one or more volumes of signatures and thumbprints of persons who, it was claimed, were opposed to the Malaysia Plan and supported the party's stand.

"The thumbprints vastly outnumbered the signatures and the total number of both from the whole of Sarawak amounted to over 112,000..."

"...The vary numbers of thumbprints and signatures alone when considered in relation to the population of Sarwak, led us to be very doubtful of their value in view of the weight of opinion in favour of the Malaysia proposals.".

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"TO avoid any possible misapprehension, we should make it clear that we do not in any way question the sincerity of very many thinking people, both Chinese and others, who opposed Malaysia Plan when appearing before us as members of Supp delegations.

"It would be quite wrong to describe all these people as Communistos or as being knowingly under Communist influence, and we had much sympathy with those who took exception to being so described."

* *

"The indigenous peoples and the Chinese are both an intergral part of the population of Sarawal; both have played their part in the past and both have their part to play in the future; it is essential that they should live and work in harmony. If these things can be achieved, the intensification of political consciousness arising out of the Malaysia proposals will in the long run prove beneficial."

* *

PANAS WELCOMES LONDON AGREEMENT

PARTY Negara Sarawak, in a statement issued in Kuching on Wednesday by the chairman, the Datu Bandar, Abang Haji Mustapha, welcomed "with jubilation" the London agreement on the establishment of Malaysia and offered its congratulations to the Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman.

The statement said that Panas strongly believed in the benefits Malaysia promised and went on to pay tribute to the British Government in establishing in Sarawak a "just and orderly administration" under which the country had rapidly developed.

The statement then called upon all loyal people in Sarawak to realise their responsibilities and obligations towards the future welfare and destiny of their country.

It appealed for the co-operation of all to ensure "a good and just" administration in accordance with democratic principles so as to secure and raise the standard of living, education and economy.

The statement ended: "The time is ripe now, since we are in the process of entering into an independent status, to set aside and sink all personal or racial differences, but to place only those things which are of national interest above all others."

At "Santosa", the chairman's residence, a toast in champange "to Malaysia" was drunk by party officials and members.

REACTIONS FROM OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES

THE Barisan Ra'ayat Jati Sarwak this week sent a telegram to the Malayan Prime Minister congratulating him on his successful negotiations in London.

The message, which called the Tengku, "Father Malaysia", ends with the words: "All loyal Sarawakinas offer thanks to God Almighty, Merdeka!"

The secretary-generalof Barjasa, Mr Alfred Mason, said that his Party was glad the Cobbold Report had agreed with about 90 per cent of the contents of the memoranda submitted by the pro-Malaysia parties.

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However, he added: "At the very beginning we foresaw the difficulty of selecting a constitutional head of state which could command the respect of all races in Sarawak. Whoever he may be, Barjasa maintains the view that he must be a Dayak."

When approached for comment on the London agreement, the president-elect of the Party Pesaka anak Sarawak, Temenggong Jugah anak Barieng, said that he would not at his stage say anything as he would like to consult his party members first.

The chairman of the Sarawak United Peoples' Party, Mr Ong Kee Hui, when contacted, stated that the agreement was only in principle and that he could not at this moment make any comment.

Mr William Tan, the president of the Sarawak Chinese Association, said that a meeting would be called to discuss the agreement on Malaysia and a press statement would be issued later.

The leader of the Sarawak National Party, Mr J.S. Tinker who resides in Betong (Second Division) was not available for comment this week.

Tengku is pleased

IN London, the Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman expressed happiness at the success of the London talks and satisfaction with the term of the agreement.

He said he was particularly pleased that August 31, 1963 had been chosen as the date for the transfer of soverignty of North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore adding: "There is tremendous significance in this date." (Malaya became independent on August 31, 1957).

The Tengku went on: "When you consider that Britain has to answer for the well-being of the people of these territories you will realise that the British Government went a long way to meet our wished. I had to impress them on our position.

"We did not want to be branded as agents of the British. Therefore wwe had to have terms that would raise no doubts that this merger was being brought about by two governments to give the peoples of thse territories their right to be independent."

He felt the terms wee sufficient for this objective and no one except the communist would object to them Although the discussions were longer than any he had ever had with the British Government, he had found a spirit of goodwill throughout."

IN a special interview gfiven to the Straits Times in London on Wednesday, the Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, addressed a message to the people of Sarawak and North Borneo.

Amid cables of congratulations from all parts of the proposed Malaysian territories he said: "I would like to tell the people of the Borneo territories that the Federation of Malaya welcomes them into the new Federation of Malaysia and they can rest assured that what is enjoyed by the people of the Federation will be enjoyed by them.

"They should have no fear that they would be treated as strangers or as unwelcome guests. We will treat them as our family in the truest sense."

AT a London press conference held on Wednesday, the Malayan Prime Minister said that the new nation of Malaysia would stand with the West and not with the Communist bloc.

Malaysia, he added, would follow "the same line of political thinking as Malaya". (Malaya is anti-communist and has a defence pact with Britain. It does not however belong to any Western defence pact such as Seato.)

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LATER at a BBC interview on Thursday, the Tengku said that communists would have to be kept out of Malaysia.

On of the main ideas behind Malaysia, he pointed out, was to "resist communist influence and infiltration" in North Borneo and Sarawak.

The Tengku said: "Communists are very active in Singapore but I think it can be turthfully said they are not very strong in Borneo and in Malaya they exist but have not been very active. But to prevent as situation in Singapore particularly from deteriorating as a result of communist activities we felt there is a great reason to have a merger between Singapore and Malaya early."

He said that the communists had always been against any form of merger in that part of South East Asia because if the territories were isolated the communist could make strong headway.

He added: "But they know that Malaya is anti-communist and if these territories joined the new Federation of Malaysia one of the things we have to do is to keep the communist out from there."

Red link-up

Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, who was also interviewed, said that "a small, militant, but highly organised and fanatival communist party exists in Malaya and it co-ordinates Singapore, Malaya and Sarawak, and now there are signs of close liaison between the Malayan Communist Party and the Indonesian Communist Party."

He said the Malayan Communist Party wanted to stop Malaysia if it could because it meant "they are going to be cribbed, cabined and confined."

"In the House of Commons....

ON Wednesday, the British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys, told the House of Commons that the British Government intended the Malaysian Federation should take place.

Naturally if they failed, which he said was extremely unlikely, to reach agreement on what the treaty should contain, it would break down.

But he thought in view of the wide measure of agreement already reached that was a most unlikely event.

Mr Sandy said the Sultan of Brunei had declared publicly he was in favour of the new federation, and provided "adequate safeguards werw secured", the majority of the people in North Borneo and Sarawak were in favour of the Malaysia Plan.

Sir John Barlow (Conservative), said the idea of Malaysia was a good thing, but did Mr Sandys realise that the people of North Borneo and Sarawak were not uninversally in favour of it?

Sir John then asked: "Will Mr Sandys take great care to see there are proper safeguards for these two peoples who are not so advanced as Singapore and Malaya?"

Mr Sandys replied: "Yes. The Cobbold Commission in its report came to the conclusion that provided adequate safeguards were secured, the majority of the people of these two territories are in favour of the proposed federation.

"We recognise that the securing of proper safeguards to meet their special interests is of cardinal importance. That has been a major topic we have been discussing in London and we shall continue to discuss the matter in further detail through the medium of the Inter-Governmental Committee.

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Question on date

Mr Jo Grimond, leader of the Liberal Party, asked whether all the unanimous recommendations fo the Cobbold Commission were accepted and whether August 31, 1963 was a firm date.

Mr Sandys: "I do not think it would be a good thing to try to summarise the points on which the Commission are not agree. That can be found in the report.

"Regarding the date, we had agreed in principle that the new federation would be brought into being by August 31. That is to say a date not later than August 31.

Sir Kenneth Pickthorn (Conservative) asked if the Minister could give an assurance that any hopes based on continued employment by expatriates would not be endangered by them having any reason to lose confidence in their careers and treatment.

Mr Sandys: "That of course will be our intention in the talks we propose to have with the staff associations in the two territories."

Mr Arthur Creech Jones, a former Labour Colonial Secretary, said that "having had some responsibility for the separation in Singapore from Malaya and the inclusion of Sarawak in the Commonwealth" he congratulated the Tengku and Mr Sandys on the outcome of their talks.

"This", he added, "is a stage in the consummation of a policy which some of us ardently desired in the early days after the war."

Mr Colin Turner (Conservative) asked if Mr Sandys could give an assurance that in the consultations that would take place in Borth Borneo and Sarawak other outside bodies would be consulted about these safeguards.

Mr Sandys: "I have no doubt that the Inter-Governmental Committee will exercise wide discretion in deciding with whom it is advisable to have concerned."

Religious freedom

Mr George Thomson (Labour) asked if Mr Sandys would say whether the Inter-Governmental discussions on religious freedom in Sarawak would ultimately come to the House of Commons in view of the deep anxiety expressed by Christian communities in Sarawak at the prospect of an Islamic state.

Mr Sandys: "My belief is that when this matter is fully discussed with the peoples concerned they will be satisfied - and certainly

We want to be absolutely sure on that point - that there will be complete religious freedom in the two territories after the creation of the new federatoin."

Sir Cyril Osborne (Conservative) asked if there would be an apportunity to discuss the whole matter in the House of Commons before a final decision was taken.

What degree of immigration control wuld be exercised and who asked for it - the Malayan Government of the British Government?

Mr Sandys replied that control of immigration was one of the safeguards which was very much wanted by the peoples of the two territories.

"I think", he added, "they want much greater control of immigration perhaps than would have

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been approved in the discussion of a Bill earlier in this session (in the House of Commons).

"I thind they are afraid in particular of large-scale immigration and land settlement which might affect the character and balance of the country."

"I think they are afraid in particular of large-scale immigration and land settlement which might affect the character and balance of the country."

Mr Sandys said so far as a debate in the House of Commons was concerned legislation would be required before the process could be completed.

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'Borneo States Favour Malaysia' - U Thant

THE United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, on Saturday, September 14 1963 released the report of the UN Malaysia Assessemnet Mission which found that the great majority of the people of Sabah and Sarawak "strongly supported" Malaysia.

The nine-man Mission was sent by U Thant, with the agreement of Britain, to satisfy Indonesia and the Philippines as to the wishes of the people.

Reporting on what it called a "grass roots" survey, the Mission said it had found "a high degree of unity" among political leaders, chiefs and headmen, and representatives of civil, religious and trade groups that the territories should link up with Malaya and Singapore in the larger South East Asia grouping.

It had found "little evidence of articulate and organised opposition to the Federation."

The Mission, headed by Mr Laurence Michelmore, a US national, and composed entirely of UN Secretariat members, said it was "satisfied that through its hearings it was able to reach a cross-section of the population in all walks of life, and that the expressions of opinion that it heard represent the view of a sizeable majority of the population."

Principal findings

The principal findings of the Malaysia Mission are that:

* Both Sarawak and North Borneo have reached a stage of self-government that would enable their people to make a responsible choice of their future.

* Their decision to join Malaysia was the result of the freely expressed wishes of their peoples.

* The "great majority" of the people of North Borneo have strongly supported the Malaysia proposals from the time of the elections to the present.

* An analysis of Sarawak election returns showed 634,208, or 61 per cent. in favour of Malaysia; 48,983 or 22.2 per cent. opposed, and 37,136, or 16.8 per cent., neutral

* Of the 183,191 Sarawak citizens who took a definite stand on Malaysia, 73.3 per cent. were in favour and 26.7 per cent. opposed.

* Sarawak's elected representatives stood in favour of Malaysia, 284 to 123, or 66.2 per cent. to 28.7 per cent. The other 22, or 5.1 per cent., could not be classified in either group.

* In North Borneo, doubts and reservations appeared to be limited to groups, largely in the Interior and may be attributed to "satisfaction with the status quo, lack of information or lack of clear understanding of the proposal or suspicion of unfamiliar ideas."

* Popular support for Malaysia in North Borneo has increased since the elections.

* Questioning of Sarawak's non-political groups, including commercial, trade union, ethnic, religious and social organisations,showed that the Malaysia question was widely discussed among the people and that the majority favoured the merger.

* Malaysia was a major issue in recent elections in both territories and the "vast majority" of the electorate understood the proposal to join Malaysia.

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* Electoral registers were in good order "even by standards of countires with largeer experience with the procedures and technical problems of voters' registration."

* The elections were freely and impartially conducted with active and vigorous campaigning by groups advocating devergent course of action.

* In North Borneo, almost no complaints of election irregularities were heard.

* In Sarawak, there were complaints of coercion and unfair election practices, but the Mission was satisfied that nothing occurred that could have reversed the election result.

* Votes wee properly polled and counted.

* An estimated 800 persons in Sarawak fled to Indonesia but this number was insufficient to affect the election outcome.

* The number of persons detained in Sarawak under the Security Regulations was 62 at the end of May and 103 at the end of June. Of these, 75 to 80 per cent. were of voting age (21) and all opposed the Malaysia Plan, but the number involved was not sufficient to have affected the total result.

* The actions of Sarawak's Council Negri, or legislative body, in welcoming the establishment of Malaysia "may be regarded as the expression of the wish of the people through the established legislative institutions."

The Mission devoted a large section of its report to complaints received from groups in Sarawak, particularly the anti-Malaysia, Saraawak United Peoples' Party. The report said:

"The Mission expresses its considered opinion that though it is satisfied that there have been several instances of unwarranted (and in some ceses illegal) manisfestations of over-enthusiasm by local government officials to further the interests of the political party supporting the Malaysia Plan, such instances cannot be regarded as indicative of any calculated or sustained plan on the part of the Central Government.

"These instances are regrettable and can only be explained as being inevitable in the working of all human institutions, beig due no doubt to the personal factor.

"The Mission is further of the opinion that the overall picture it has gained throughout its travels in the territories is such as to justify its conclusion that the election was conducted as fairly and as freely as is reasonably possible in human affairs.

"The Mission, therefore sees no reason to find that the wishes of the people wee not properly ascertained through normal democratic processes at the elections held in June in Sarawak.

Non-political reactions

The report went on: "In addition to hearing the views of political parties, the Mission made use of every opportunity to find out the opinions and reactions of non-political groups and organisations on the proposed Malaysia Federation.

"By questioning the representatives of the seceral commercial, trade union, ehtnic, religious and social organisations which submitted written memoranda and also appeared before the Mission at its hearings, the Mission concluded that the question of Malaysia was widely discussed among the people and that the majority of the population understood and were in favour of the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

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"The Mission found that the great majority of the people of North Borneo have strongly supported the proposed Federation of Malaysia from the time of the elections down to the present.

"The Mission noted the high degree of unity reflected by national leaders of political parites, members of political parites, chiefs and headmen, representatives of civic, religious, commercial, labour and ethnic groups and other persons who appeared before it...

"There exists and expectation that federation will be conducive to harmony among ethinc groups, and that it will offer better opportunities for educational, social and economic advancement in rural areas."

Having considered the constitutional, electoral and legislative arrangements in Sarawak and Sabah, the Mission said it believed the territories had "attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political insititutions," so that its peoples had possessed the capacity to make "a responsible choice through informed and democratic processes."

U Thant said he had concluded that the majority of te peoples of North Borneo and Sarawak wanted to join Malaysia.

In a separate statement he said: "I have come to the conclusion that the majority of the peoples of Sabah and of Sarawak have given serious and thoughtful consideratin to their future and to the implications for them of participation in a Federation of Malaysia."

While regretting that the work of the UN Mission had to "be accomplised within certain deadlines" U Thant said that "while more time might have enabled the Mission to obtain more copious documentation and other evidencee, it would not have affected the conclusion to any significant extent."

U Thant said he had been observing "the rising tention in South East Asia on account of the difference of opinion among the countries most directly interested in the Malaysia issue" since the beginning of the year.

He added: "It was in the hope that some form of United Nations involvement might help to reduce tension that I agreed to respond positively to the request made by three Manila powers. I would hope that the exercive in which my colleagues and I have been involved in this regard will have this effect and that thecoming into being of Malaysia will not prove to be a continuing source of friction and tension in the area."

Final conclusions

The Secretary-General's "final conclusions" on the survey mission said he believed that the majority of the people of North Borneo and Sarawak "have concluded that they wish to bring their dependent status to amend and to realise their independence through freely chosen association with other peoples in their region with whom they feel ties of ethnic association, heritage, language, religon, culture, economic relationship and ideals and objectives.

"Not all of these considerations are present in equal weight in all minds but it is my conclusion that the majority of the peoples of the two territories have taken them into account and wish to engage with the peoples of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore in an enlarged Fedration of Malaysia through which they can strive togerher to realise the fulfilment of their destiny," he declared.

In making his conclusions U Thant said he had given consideration to the circumstances in which the proposals for the Federation of Malaysia had been disclosed and he had also been aware that the people of the territories "are still striving a more adequate level of educational development."

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He said: "Whatever the origins of the proposals of Malaysia may have been it seems to me in the light of actual events including the present exercise that we have withnessed in Sarawak and North Borneo the same process leading to self-government.

"I fervently hope that the people of these territories will achieve progress and prosperity and find their fulfilment as component states of Malaysia."

The announcement during the inquiry of the September 16 date for the formation of the federtion had led "to misunderstanding and confusion and even resentment among other parties to the Manila agreement which could have been avoided if the date could have been fixed after my conclusions had been reached and made known."

U Thant expressed his gratitude to the Governments of Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia for the confidence they had placed in him and to the British Government for the full co-operation they had given to the UN Mission as well as to the authorities of the two territories.

He also paid tribute to Mr Michelmore and his staff who, he said, "accomplished a sensitive and difficult task in a relatively short period but at the same time in a thorough and wholly adequate manner."

* * *

'BRITAIN IS PLEASED' -SANDYS

MR Funcan Sandys. the British Commonwealth Secretary, commenting on the Secretary-General's report said this week in Kuching that the British Government had noted with satisfaction the result of the independent enquiry by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

He added: "We are glad to see that this provides final confirmation that the majority of the people of Sabah and Sarawak desire to join Malaysia. Before this enquiry, the wishes of the inhabitants had already been conclusively established by various democratic processes extending over a period of two years.

"The investigation of the Cobbold Commission, the studies and negotiations of the Inter-Governmental Committee, on which the peoples of both territories were represented, and finally free elections held on the basis of adult suffrage all produced the same answer, namely, a clear majority in favour of Malaysia."

Mr Sandys said that the British Government hoped that the Secretary-General's findings would put an end to the doubts that had been expressed in neighbouring countries about the true wishes of Sabah and Sarawak and that the peoples of those territories would not be left in peace to follow the path they had freely chosen for themselves.

Continued Mr Sandys: "On September 16, Malaysia Day, British rule in Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore will come to an end and their peoples will achieve independence within the wider ambit of Malaysia.

"If Malaysia should be threatened by outside interference, and her Government should feel it necessary to call on Britian for support, the British Government will, of course, honour their treaty obligations and give Malaysia all the help they can to maintain her independence and integrity,"

Mr Sandys ended by saying he was confident that Malaysia would offer her inhabitant widening opportunities for economic and political advancement and would make a positive contribution to stability and progress in South East Asia. Her leader had made it clear that it would be Malaysia's foremost desire to live in peace and friendship with all her neighbours. It was to be hoped that they

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would welcome her in this same friendly spirit.

The Malayan Prime Minister, Tuanku Abdul Rahman, said in Kuala Lumpur on Saturday, September 14, 1963 that it was now up to Indonesia and the Philippines to view Malaysia in real perspective.

He was commenting on the report of the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant.

The Tunku said: "This is a true and accurate picture of the desires of the people in these territories. I have confidence in our partners in Maphilindo (the proposed confederation of Malaya, the Philippines and Indonesia). I hope they will accept the result. Malaysia can do no harm to anyone.

"I compliment tha UN teams who gone to so much trouble to examine the situation in the two territories."

The Tunku said he belived their report "shows considerable wisdom, which will ensure the maintenance of peace in this part of the world."

"It helps pave the way for all of us in this region to be friends. There is nothing more we can do. It is up to our friends to look at things in real perspective over Malaysia," he added.

Indonesia hostility flares up

Following the rejection by Indonesia and the Philippines of U Thant judgement on the question of Sarawak and Sabah entering the Federation of Malaysia, open hostility flared up this week.

In Jakarta mobs incited by leftwing organisations attacked the British and Malaysian embassis, smashed the windows, looted the buildings and burned the British Embassy building to the ground.

There were retaliatory counter-demonstrations in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday when more than 1,000 demonstrators stoned the Indonesian Embassy; burned a huge picture of President Soekarno at the Embassy gates; hoisted the new Malaysia flag on the flag-staff in the grounds; ripped off the Garuda (eagle) crest and dragged it to the Residency where they made Tunku Abdul Rahman to stand on it.

The Prime Minister told the demonstrators: "I am moved by your patriotism, but I hope you will leave things to me, and the Government to handle."

After diplomatic relations were severed with Indonesia and the Philippines, the Malaysian Government decided to put the entire new nation in a "state of preparedness", and set up a Malaysian Defence Council."

In Manila on Wednesday, Indonesia Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio expressed the hope that the diplomatic crisis could be settled "through peaceful consultations."

It was reported from London on Thursday that Lord Home, the British Foreign Secretary, demanded from Jakarta a prompt assurance twice within seven hours that Indonesia would ensure the safety of British lives and property. (Details follow).

ON Saturday, the Malayan Government issued a statement in Kuala Lumpur asking Indonesia and the Phillippines to welcome Malaysia. It also warned the Indonesian Government it will be held responsible, should the live or property of Malayans in Indonesia suffer as the result of hostile demonstrations.

A statement issued by the Ministry of External Affairs said the Permanent Secretary at the

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Ministry, Mr Ghazalie Shafie, had delivered identical notes to the Indonesian and Phillipines Government through their ambassadors in Kuala Lumpur.

These called on both Governments to "welcome the establishment of Malaysia on Monday, September 16, in keeping with the Manila Agreement."

The statement said: "Mr Ghazalie told the Indonesian Ambassador (Lieutenant-General G.O.H. Djatikusumo) that the Malayan Government expected the Indonesian Government to fulfil her side of the obligations now that the ascertainment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations had been completed."

On Sunday, following a meetint in Jakarta of senior cabinet ministers and armed forces chiefs with President Soekarno, it was decided not to recognise Malaysia.

After the meeting the Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio, announced that Indonesia believed the formation of Malaysia was illegal because the UN Malaysia opinion assessment in Sarawak and North Borneo had not been carried out inccordance with last month's Manila summit agreement.

Indonesia would raise objections in the United Nations and try to gain a "correction to flaws" in the UN assessment, he said.

After this was done "we can change out stand" the Minister added.

Anti-Malaysia mass rally

Meanwhile, in the centre of the city, about 1,000 teenage boys and girls listened to speakers attack Malaysia and the UN survey at a mass rally in the hall of the leftwing youth front organisations.

Battle police, with submachine guns and teargas rifles, were posted around the hall during the two-hour meeting but there were no incidents.

Speakers, including the Deputy Secretary General of the National Front Political Confederation and the Jakarta representative of the "Unitary State of Northern Borneo", Achmad Fadillah, accused Malaysia of being a "neo-colonialist English project" and said it should not be allowed to come into being.

They said the UN was "controlled by American imperialism" and had been biased in favour of Malaysia during its opinion assessment in Sarawak and North Borneo.

On Monday in Jakarta thousands of screaming anti-Malaysia demonstrators stormed the Malaysian and British embassies.

The buffet dinner party which the Malaysian Embassy was to have held to celebrate the birth of the new nation was cancelled.

Embassy officials said they could not allow guests to run the risk of injury or embarrassment.

Leaders of the National Front Political Confederation were reported to have planned to wreck the party and to burn the cars of any foreign diplomat attending.

The Malaysian and British consulates at Medan, North Sumatra, were also attacked, according to US Embassy officials in Jakarta.

A message from the US Consulate in the city said demonstrators entered the first floor of the British Consulate and destroyed furnishings and fittings.

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In the Malaysian Consulate officials vacated their rooms before crowds broke in, and the Consul was given refuge in the US Consulate.

In Jakarta, thousands of demonstrators shouting "Crush Malaysia" hurled stones and rotten eggs at the Malaysian Embassy. Police clubbed several who tried to break in.

Some tried to see the Ambassador, Dato Haji Kamaruddin. The First Secretary, Inche Abdullah Ali, told them he was with the Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio, at the Minister's office trying to clarify his status.

Embassy staff gathered in a kitchen at the back of the building to avoid glas splinters and stones.

Windows smashed

The demonstrators continued their protest for an hour before marching half-a-mile down Jakarta's broadest street, Jalan Tharim, to the British Embassy.

For 90 minutes they hurled stones and pieces of concrete, smashing almost every window in the three-storey "glasshouse" building.

Police with riffles and sub-machine guns were brushed aside as the demonstrators, including teenage girls, ripped down sections of the embassy's steel picket fence and rushed into the compound.

As heavy rock rained on the buildings and grounds, Major Rory Walker, 31, Assistant Military Attache, strolled round in full view of the demonstrators playing the bagpipes.

The chief of the police guard and a leader of the demonstrators pleaded unsuccessfully with him to stop.

Major Walker, wearing his brown beret and uniform of the Special Air Services Regiment, resisted when a policeman tried to drag him behind a pillar. He broke free to resume playing.

Police began firing tear gas into the demonstrators 15 minutes after they began their protest when it appeared they were getting out of hand.

Several demonstrators scaled the fence and lowered the Union Jack.

Police grappled with them but more poured over the fence. They seized the flag and passed it back to the crowd, which ripped it to pieces and flung it into a nearby canal.

Three sections of the steel picket fencing were torn down and youths surged into the embassy grounds.

Police swung their rifles to keep them back but some reached the official car of the Ambassador, Mr Andrew Gilchrist, which was parked in front of the main entrance.

They daubed it with white slogans and pushed it out of the compound into Friendship Square. They smashed in the hood, turned it over and set it alight.

At the same time a delegation of leaders of the left-wing Youth Front led by Mr Unwar Nasution, tried to see Mr Gilchrist.

They were allowed in and after arguments with embassy officials on the ground floor, were taken to Mr Gilchrist's top floor office.

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Broken glass and stones lay all over the floor as Mr Gilchrist listened while one of the leaders reads a protest statement on behalf of Indonesian student organisations.

'Hidup U Thant"

The protest said the UN report on its Sarawak and North Borneo survey favouring Malaysia was not true.

Indonesia students would "always fight for the people of Northern Borneo to help them gain freedom from imperialism."

Mr Gilchrist replied in Indonesian, "Hidup U Thant." He tole the delegation that the UN had given its endorsement to the Malaysia survey.

Mr. Nasution said: "We condemn any decision to prolong imperialism and suppress the North Borneo people."

As they talked, the Ambassador's car burned beside a huge sign illustrated with a javelin thrower and a shot putter to publicise the Games of the New Emerging Forces.

Opposite the Embassy, on the other side of Frienship Square, tourists gathered at their windows in the luxury 14 storey Hotel Indonesia, watching the destruction.

Protesting against the delay the delegaton suffered in getting into the Embassy, Mr Nasution asked: "Why do you receive us like this?"

Mr Gilchrist, indicating the battered, glass-strewn furnishings of is office, replied "Receive you in your own mess?"

After the delegation left, Mr Gilchrist said he had writtten a note to Dr Subandrio three days ago saying a serious demonstration would occur and asking for adequate protection.

"Within the limits of their instructions, the police behaved very well today," he said.

Afterwards, speaking to his staff, he said: "How do I greet Soekarno and Subandrio when I see them again - with a handshake?"

Britons sang as demonstrators screamed

On Tuesday British couples stood around a piano in the home of their ambassador, Mr Andrew Gilchrist, and sang popular English songs as several hundred demonstrator outside screamed "British imperialists" and "Crush Malaysia."

Helmeted police guarded Mr Gilchrist's residence as Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio, who lives nearby personally appealed to the crowd to "break it up."

Inside, about 40 British residents of Jakarta had gathered at an informal party following Monday's violent demonstration at the British Embassy.

Demonstrtors outside apparently thought the party was to celebrte the formation of Malaysia and began shouting for the Malayan Ambassador, Dato Haji Kamaruddin, thinking that he was among the guests.

However, Dato Kamaruddin, whose status as Malaysian Ambassador is not recognised by Indonesia, was spending the hight at the home of the Indian Ambassador, Mr. A.B. Pant.

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Protests by Britain

It was reported from London on Tuesday that Britain has protested in Jakarta and London to the Indonesian Government about the attack on the British Embassy in Jakarta by anti-Malaysia demonstrators.

In Tokyo, about 80 students described by a British Embassy official as "Singapore Chinese" on Monday protested to the British and Malayan Embassies against the inauguration of Malaysia.

The students, belonging to the Association of Malaysia in Japan, handed embassy officials a note saying that Malaysia had been forced upon the people "by suppressing their consent."

Anti-Malaysia attacks have also been made in Moscow and Hanoi.

Moscow Radio said on Monday that Malaysia had been set up "despite the opposition of the people of Sarawak and North Borneo" and "nobody consulted the people of Malaya and Singapore either."

The North Vietnamese Vice-Chairman of the country's national assembly, Dr Nguyen Van Huong, said his country sympathised with Indonesia's protest against Malaysia.

In Kuala Lumpur, Inche Ghazali Shafie, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of external Affairs, said: "We have warned the Indonesian Government it will be held responsible for the safety of the lives and property of Malaysian in Indonesia."

The Malaysian Cousul reported to have taken refuge in the US Consulate in Medan is Inche Ali bin Abdullah, 36.

He was formerly in New Delhi as Second Secretary in the Malayan High Commission. He is married. His family are with him in Medan. He is from Perlis.

On Monday the Indonesian Government announced in Jakarta that it "extremely deplores" the attack on British and Malayan embassies by anti-Malaysia demonstrators.

The Government announcement, as quoted by Antara, said that measures would be taken against "those guilty."

The announcement however added that it "appreciates the militant attitude of various groups of our society and the fact that our prople has shown their indignation about the formation of Malaysia which is not in accordance with the Manila summit conference.

"Every demonstration, big as it may be, can still be staged in orderly manner."

Filipino senators back Malaysia

Meanwhile, in Manila two Philippines senators - one belongging to President Macapagal's party and the other to the opposition party - had indicated open disagreement with the President's decision not to recognise Malaysia immediately.

Senator Lorenzo Sumulong, member of the Opposition Nacionalista Party and chairman of hte Senate Committee on foreign Affairs, told reporters that the Philippines would do well to extend diplomatic recognition to Malaysia.

He pointed out that the Philippines, along with Malaya and Indonesia had undertaken under the Maphilindo agreements in Manila to recognise Malaysia once a neutral party shall have ascertained that the Sarawak and Borneo people favour merger with the new federation.

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"How we are going to appear before the world and our free world allies in particulat, if we renege on our treaty obligaions?" Mr Sumulong said.

Meanwhile diplomatic observers in Manila felt that President Macapagal would formulate a plan with Foreign Secretary Salvador Lopez, now still in New York, which would lead to an eventual recognition of the new nation.

In Canberra, the Australian Government welcomed the coming into being of Malaysia in a formal statement issued on Sunday by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies.

He said that in a message to Tunku Abdul Rahman, the Malayan Prime Minister, he had expressed Australia's clear and continuing conviction that the establishment of Malaysia would be welcome and would contribute to progressive development in South East Asian history.

Sir Robert Menzies said he told the Tunku "events of this magnitude do not take place without frictions and hazard. You and other representative leaders of the constituent elements of Malaysia have maintained your dedication and belief in what you believe best for your peoples.

"Now Malaysia has been brought into existence, as a threat to none and a positive factor for stability and progress."

Sir Robert said he was satisfied that the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, confirmed in unmistakable terms what Australia believed to be ture - that a substantial majority of the peoples of Sabah and Sarawak favoured Malaysia.

Sir Robert Menzies said the Malayan Government as well as those of Britain and the Borneo territories had done everything that might reasonably be expected to gain the acceptance of Malaysia by its neighbours. Australia regarded U Thant's findings as "deciding this question beyond further arguments."

The External Affairs Minister, Sir Garfield Barwick had made abundantly clear to Indonesian leaders during the past few days Australia's position on these matters, the Prime Minister added.

Military arrangements to continue

It was reported from Canberra on Monday that the arrangement under which Australian troops were now stationed in Malaya would continue in respect of Malaysia.

Sir Robert Menzies, told the House of Representatives, "Our arrangement - instead of directing itself to Malaya - will now direct itself to Malaysia, the enlarged unit."

He made the statement in reply to a question by a Labour member who asked for details of Australian's commitments to Malaysia following the visit to South East Asia of Australian External affairs Minister, Sir Garfield Barwick.

Sir Robert said the British-Malaysia defence agreement established in 1957 made "provision for the maintenance of Austalian forces in the Malayan Federation within the Commonwealth Strategic Reserve."

MALAYSIAN DEMONSTRATORS ATTACK INDONESIAN EMBASSY

ON Tuesday, a screaming crowd of more than 1,000 Malaysians smashed through a police cordon, stoned the Indonesian embassy and set part of it on fire.

They broke through a back gate, smashed into and set fire to the wooden consular office adjoining

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the embassy.

Stones and a hail of fire crackers rained down on the embassy proper, smashing windows and tiles.

As the consular officers went up in flames at one end, rioters, led by men stripped to the waits, broke into the other.

With chairs and pieces of broken furniture they flailed at tables and cabinets, scattering files which blew out over the garden bars. Others set fire to the hedge and women grabbed up plants from the garden, or gathered and smashed bricks for the men to throw.

One part formally set fire to large photographs of President Soekarno, while others shouted "Malaysia forever"; "Soekarno the Communist bastard"; "Come on out Djatikusomo and the rest of you."

Lieutenant General G.P.H Djatikusumo, the Indonesian ambassador, has been recalled to Jakarta for talks as Indonesia had decided not to recognise Malaysia.

The back of the demonstration was broken after about one hour, when a fresh crowd broke through the front gate, and stones began to whistle about the ears of the police.

The riot squad advanced, and the demonstrators were pushed on to the main road, leaving behind them posters abusing President Soekarno and his Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio.

The rioters tore the Garuda (screaming-eagle) crest of the Republic of Indonesia dragged it through the streets, roaring approval as grinning motor cycle police drove their machines over it.

Four hundred of the hard core demonstrators dragged it to the gates of the Residency where the Tunku, clad in sport shirt, walked down the steps to meet them, and the approaching crowd shouted "Long live the Tunku."

The Prime Minister went to meet them, and their spokesman called "We support the Tunku, and Malaysia. We are ready to die on this ground for Malaysia."

The Prime Minister, who was visibly moved, was then made to place his foot on the crest.

MALAYSIAN GOVT. SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Malaysia Government has decided to sever diplomatic relations with Indonesia and the Philippines, it was announced in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday.

Following an emergemncy cabinet meeting the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, issued a statement saying: "In view of the fact that the Indonesian Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Malaysia without any apparent reason, we have no choice but to do likewise and to recall our ambassador and the embassy staff, and at the same time to close down the consulate in Medan.

"The fact that the Federation had admitted new states does not in any way change the status and identity of the naiton, and therefore no fresh recognition is necessary, nor is it necessary to ask for fresh accreditation of diplomatic representatives in ths country."

"The Government of the Philippines has asked that the status of its embassy in Kuala Lumpur be reduced to that of a consulate.

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"This proposal is not acceptable to the Malaysian Government. There is therefore no choice for this Government but to recall its ambassador.

"THe Thai Government has been approached to take charge of Malaysian affairs in Indonesia and the Philippines.

Singapore supports

The Minister for Culture, Mr S. Rajaratnam, issued this statement on Wednesday: "Insofar as the Indonesians are taking steps to break up Malaysia, or oppose Malaysia, then we welcome any steps by the Central Government to show that the people of Singapore will not accept, supinely, hostile acts against Malaysia, such as the burning down of the Malaysia Embassy.

"The PAP Government calls upon all true Malaysians to show to foreign anti-Malaysia elements that they stand united in the defence of the integrity and independence of Malaysia."

Chinese urged to give "undivided loyalty"

THE Malayan Finance Minister, Mr Tan Siew Sin, has called upon the Chines of Malaysia to give undivided loyalty to the new State.

Chinese make up the biggest single racial bloc in Malaysia, and Mr Tan, who is also president of the conservative Malayan Chinese Association, one of the Government parties, said the Chinese in Malaysia would number 4.3 million out of 10 million.

Said Mr Tan: "If we can give convincing proof, by word and deed, that we owe undivided allegiance to this country, there is little doubt that the part we play in the future evolution of history will be worthy of our members, and of the contribution which we have made to the economic well-being of this young nation.

"Any other course will be fraught with danger, because it will bring upon us the suspicion of other races making up this multi-racial society.

"The consequences of such a development can eventually only bring disaster to the Chinese Community,"

Manila papers urge: 'Solve differences'

Manila newspaper editorials on Monday urged the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia to solve their differences on the formation of the new Malaysia Federation.

The Manila Times said the expressions of anti-Malaysian sentiment in Manila were: "Of course not directed at the peoples of the Federation themselves."

The Manila Times was referring to the Philippine Government's decision to defer recognition of the new nation and a peaceful demonstration held on Tuesday to protest the formation of Malaysia.

Said the Manila Times : "No political differences among governments can destroy the racial affinities and the basic cultural unity of the people of this region."

The Chronicle said the deferment of recognition by the Philippines and Indonesia threatened the "Very existence of Maphilindo, which is the answer of the three South East Asian nations to the economic and political challenge they face."

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Washington welcomes Malaysia

The State Department in Washington has welcomed Malaysia and said i t looked forward to close and cordial relations between the new Federation and the United States.

In an official statement, the Department spokewman Mr Richard Phillips, expressed the belief that, with the United Nations survey completed, all concerned should direct their efforts towards "mutually beneficial goals."

TENGKU ANNOUNCES 'STATES OF DEFENCE PREPAREDNESS'

THE Malayan Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, announced on Thursday he had put the country in a state of defence preparedness.

The Prime Minister told a press conference that the break-off of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and Indonesia and the Philippines had forced the Government to prepare for any eventuality.

The Prime Minister, reading statement, said the Government would not be doing its duty to the country if it did not anticipate eventualities.

The cabinet had therefore decided to put the country in a state of preparedness.

The Prime Minister said that at a meeting on Wednesday morning the cabinet and Service Chiefs had decided to establish a Malaysia Defence Council and that initial steps be taken to sall up the reserves; increase the strength of the armed forces, in particular the Territorial Army, and extend these forces to Sarawak and Sabah; increase the strength of the police force by reviving the special constabulary, and also put civil defence and auxiliary organisations on a proper footing.

The Tengku said these auxiliary organisations would include the Red Cross and Ambulance units.

Asked what he thought President Soekarno's reaction would be to this move, the Tengku said, Really I have ceased to care. I do not worry about Soekarno's reaction.

"I have made myself very small in the eyed of the world by going begging for peace.

"I did all I could to appease them (Indonesians), I cannot do anymore.

'Sink or swim together'

The Tengku also said that Malaysia and Britain will "sink or swim together".

THE British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr Duncan Sandys, said that Britain was ready to help defend the independence and integrity of Malaysia.

Mr Sandys was presenting to the Malaysian Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman, a sliver-gilt table centre piece as a gift from Britain to mark the establishment of the new Federation of Malaysia.

He said in a speech: "For a number of years Britain and Malaya have worked constructively for peace and progress, and when necessary we have stood firmly together in the defence of freedom."

"As it was with Malaya, so it will be with the enlarged Federation of Malaysia, "Mr Sandys said.

"Insofar as you need it, Britain will be ready to help in any way she can to defend Malaysia's

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independence and integrity."

He told the Tengku: "In your person we salute the man who conceived the inspiring idea of Malaysia and who possessed the skill and determination to bring it to fruition."

Mr Sandys said Britain was transferring sovereignty over Singapore and the Borneo States to Malaysia in the knowledge that this was the clear wish of their peoples. I am sure they have chosen wisely.

In Singapore, the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, said the question now was how far Indonesia was prepared to go against Malaysia.

Mr Lee. was returning to Singapore after taking part in Malaysia Celebrations.

BRITISH EMBASSY SET ON FIRE

THOUSANDS of screaming Indonesians on Wednesday wrecked and burned the British Embassy, stoned the Ambassador and his staff, and rampaged through the capital.

Earlier in the day, as the Embassy went up in smoke, the Indonesian crowds, hurling stones and bottles, pressed even closer to th group of 22 British men and women huddled near a wall, while a dozen police with fixed bayonets and tommyguns endeavoured to keep them back.

Two stones hit Me Andrew Gilchrist, the goatee-bearded Ambassador, as he stood with folded arms, Several stones grazes women Embassy secretaries.

Late on Wednesday night about 50 Britons were rescure fron the rioters. Two men and one young woman suffered minot injuries but no Briton or white foreigner was reported seriously hurt.

The 119-year0old British Cricket Club was destroyed and the pitch dug up.

A group of British children, including two of Mr Gilchrist's arrived by air in Singapore on Wednesday night from Jakarta on their way to London.

The Embassy staff was terrorised for two hours. Reports reaching Jakarta said the labour union had seized control of the Shell Oil office and installations at Pladju, Southern Sumatra.

Mobile police on Wednesday were still picking up families of Britons from homes in Jakarta and the satellite diplomatic town of Kabejoran, five miles awaya, as crowds moved from street to street finding out where "Ingg" (English) lived.

Thousands still surrounded the ruined British Embassy on Friendship Square, opposite the newly built Hotel Indonesia. Rioting broke out at 2.45 p.m. when several truck loads of youths drove to the Embassy.

They alighted and ran past the skeleton police guard and through the main doors. Once inside, they ran from office to office, smashing windows, tables and anything breakable.

Police forced jeeps through the yelling crowd to pick up th Britons, with armed policemen on the running board.

Later, from the police headquarters Mr Gilchrist dictated a message to the United States Embassy to pass on to the Foreign Office in London. It is believed to have suggested that the Embassy should withdraw from Indonesia leaving British affairs in Jakarta in the hands of the Americans.

The United States Ambassador, Mr Howard Jones, was trying to see President Soekarno to try to persuade him to take through measures against the rioters.

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Reports reaching Jakarta said the labour union has seized control of the Shell Oil Company Office and installations at Pladju, Southern Sumatra.

In Bangkok, Dr Subandrio the Indonesian Foreign Minister tole newsmen on Thrusday that there was no plan for Indonesia to nationalise British commercial companies.

Dr Subandiro confirmed reports that Indonesia would recognise Malaysia if certain corrections were made in the United Nations Malaysia Assessment report, which said a majority of the people there favoured Malaysia.

"We object to the United Nations findings because the procedure had not been fulfilled. The outcome is immaterial, but the procedure had not been carried out," he added.

In Washington, the State Department yesterday described the burning of the British Embassy in Jakarta as an "outrage" and said the United States would reiterate its concern to Indonesia and would continue to urge moderation on all Governments.

MALAYSIA ACTION "UNJUSTIFIED", SAYS MANILA

MEANWHILE, in Manila the Acting Philippines Foreign Secretary Mr Librado Catco, said he was withdrawing all Philippines consular representatives from Malaya.

In a press statement he described the action by the new Federation of Malaysia in diplomatic relations with the Philippines as "unjustified".

He added that his Government had made no decision yet on the question of recognition of the new Federation.

Mr Catco also said the Philippines did not accept the view that Malaya was the same as Malaysia. "The very name prove the Philippines position", he added.

SUBANDRIO LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

INDONESIA'S Foreign Minister, Dr Subandrio left Jakarta for New York on Wednesday to attend the United Nations General Assembly Session.

At Jakarta Airport, he told reporters that the Malaysia federation would be discussed at the current General Assembly Session.

INDONESIA PROTESTS AT U.N

Meanwhile, it was reported from New York that Indonesia has protested against the "fait accompli" of designating the General Assembly Delegation of the former Federation of Malaya as delegates of Malaysia.

There was no comment from other delegates and the assembly proceeded to vote on the election of a new President for the 18th session.

BRITAIN DEMANDS ASSURANCE FROM INDONESIA

ON Thursday, Lord Home, British Fooreign Secretary, said in London whether Britain maintains diplomatic relations Indonesian Government.

Lord Home added in a telivision interview that he hoped "we might be able to maintain relation" and breaking of relations was the last thing Britain wanted to do.

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On Wednesday, within seven hours Britain twice demanded a promp assurance from Indonesia that the Jakarta Government would ensure the safety of British lives and property in the country.

The Jakarta Garrison was reported to have assumed control over the civilian Government to restore order as soon as possible.

Intermittent explosions could be heard throughout Jakarta on Thursday night and smoke drifted over two suburbs where many British diplomats live.

Four Britons - one of them Mrs Audrey Graham who is expecting a baby - were injured by the rioters at the Embassy. Her husband, James Anderson Graham, the Embassy's Third Secretary was also injured.

British Embassy staff had been terrorised for two hours as the ransacked building burned, the crowd pressed close to a group of 23 Britons huddled near the wall, and began hurling stones, bottles and bricks, while a dozen police with fixed bayonets and tommyguns tried to keep them back.

THAILAND UNDERTAKES MALAYSIA'S DIPLOMATIC AFFAIRS

IT was reported from Kuala Lumpur that Thailand had officially accepted Malaysia's request to undertake her diplomatic affairs with Indonesia and the Philippines.

This was stated on Thursday by Mr Thanat Khoman, the Thai Foreign Minister, at a press conference before he left for Bangkok after attending the Malaysia Celebrations.

MALAYSIAN DEMONSTRATIORS OCCUPY RI AMBASSADOR'S HOME

MALAYSIAN demonstrators in Kuala Lumpur had occupied the home of the former Indonesian Ambassador there and were holding an official and two local employees as prisoners, it was reported on Thursday.

They treatened to set the building with themselves on fire if police tried to get them out.

They said they would stay there until all Malaysian officials had returned from Jakarta safely.

However, the Tunku stepped in an spoke to the demonstrators at the residence.

The last of the officials of the Malaysia Embassy to Indonesia arrived back in Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday, and told reporters how they had hidden in a small building near the Jakarta Airfield while rioting crowds wrecked the chancery, and burnt down the house of the Charge D'Affaires, Inche Abdulah Ali.

Inche Ali said he and his staff "barely escaped with our lives."

To Defend Malaysia At UN Bar

Later the Tunku said in an interview he was considering defending Malaysia personally before the Bar of the United Nations.

He might go to the General assembly if Indonesia or the Philippines raised the question of Malaysia there, he said.

He also said he wuld consider the holding of a further summit conference in Kuala Lumpur if the Philippines or Indonesia proposed it. It is believed that the Philippines is thinking along these lines.

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INDONESIA GUARANTEES SAFETY OF BRITISH NATIONALS

ON Thursday, in Jakarta, the Indonesian Government announced it would guarantee the safety of British Nationals and said it would not condone any more violence.

In a statement from the presidential palace the Government said it "deplored Wednesday's unjustified happenings."

The announcement followed a meeting this mornign between President Soekarno and the United States Ambassador, Mr Howard Jones.

It said that although the Government deplored the ransacking of the British Embassy and British property it also "fully understood the flaming anger of the people towards the action carried out by the side which became the mastermind of Malaysia."

The announcement added that the burning of the Indonesian Embassy in Kuala Lumpur and the trampling of the Indonesian Eagle Coat of arms was an "insult to the Head of State of the Republic of Indonesia."

The announcement asked the Indonesian people to "head this appeal: and to "hand over the implementation of the struggle against Malaysia to the State leadership."

BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED

THE evacuation of British women and children from Jakarta began on Thursday when Royal Air Force Transport planes flew from Singapore.

Wives and children of Australian Embassy staff in Jakarta were also being evacuated to Singapore, according to informed sources in Jakarta. The British Ambassador, Mr Andrew Gilchrist was staying at his American colleagues' home.

Mr Duncan Sandys, British Colonial and commonwealth Secretary before flying home from Kuala Lumpur, said he considered the present troubles between Malaysia and her neighbours to be a "temporary phase."

Mr Sandys added: "The futile burning of the British Embassy in Jakarta cannot influence the destiny of the people of Malaysia."

In Washington, on thursday, Mr Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State, called on Mr Zairin Zain, Indonesia's ambassador to express U.S. concern over the sacking of the British Embassy in Jakarta by anti-Malaysian mobs.

In Penang, on Thursday Malaysians attacked the Residence of the Indonesian consul in Penang, tearing down the Indonesian crest and hoisting the Malaysian Flag.

'WE WILL PAY COMPENSATION' - INDONESIA

THE Governor of Jakarta, Mr Sumarno, said in a published statement that the boycott imposed by the Hotel and Restaurant workers association on service to British and Malaysian subjects was "unjustified", and contradictory to the Government's anti-Malaysia policy.

ON advice of the Indonesia Foreign Ministr, Dr Subandrio, the Indonesian Student's Association of Japan called off its planned demonstration in Tokyo against the formation of Malaysia.

TOWARDS the end of the week Indonesian hostility seemed to quieten. The Indonesia ambassador to Britain said that he was "sure" his country would return property which had been taken, and would pay compensation for property destroyed, during this week's anti-Malaysia riots.

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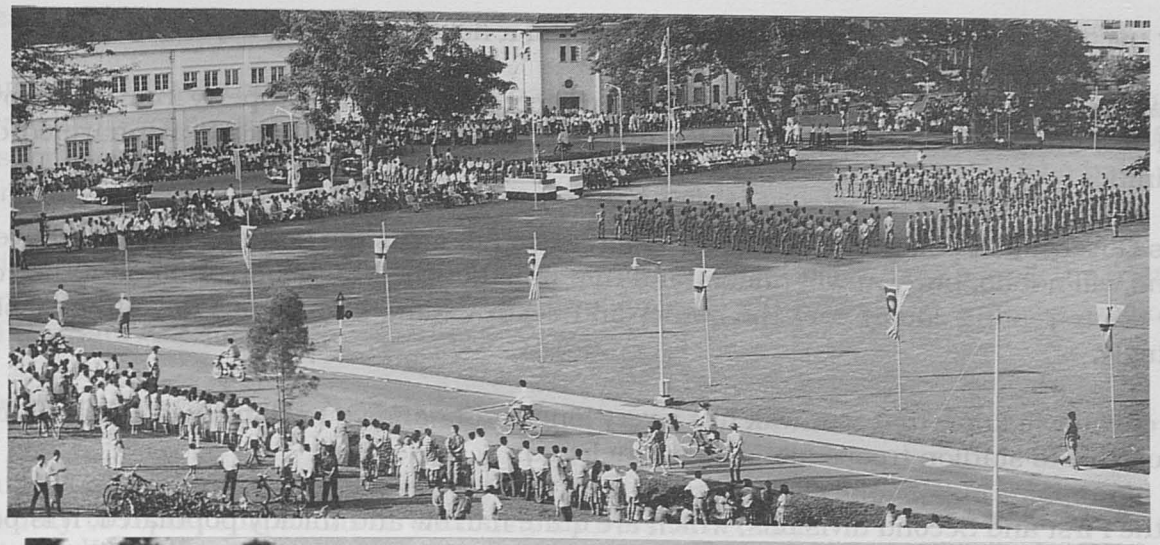

Scenes at the Central Padang in Kuching on Saturday, November 9, 1963, when the Chief Minister, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan, and community leaders welcomed the Malaysian Armed Forces to Sarawak.

Two Big Threats

CHIEF MINISTER EXPLAINS STATE OF PREPAREDNESS

The Chief Minister of Sarwak, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan, said in a nation-wide broadcast on Sunday that Sarawak's most urgent task was to remove the two threats aimed at the State's existence - Indonesian 'confrontation' and the Clandestine Communist Organisation.

In his broadcast, the Chief Minister described the state of preparedness in the First and Second Divisions and explained what he knew of the defensive arrangements made for Sarawak generally. He said that it was important that the people "should clearly understand the real nature of the present threats to our country, see them in their proper perspective, and realise that we have adequate forces to meet them."

Said the Chief Minister: "There are two principal threats to the peace and prosperity of our State. The first is what the Indonesians like to call `confrontatiion.' We call it agression, for that is the word

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usually used for deliberate attacks over the border of a neighboring country.

"The primary object of the security forces is to protect your lives and property from these cowardly hit-and-run attacks from Indonesia which are now being generally directed at unarmed civilian communities.

"It is Government policy that our security forces do not cross the border. This they have never done and will not do, but you will understand that it makes their task more difficult if they cannot pursue the retreating enemy over the border and destroy him. Our tactics have to be fashioned accordingly.

"All of you will know that Sarawak has a very long border and you will understand that it would be impossible to statiion troops along its entire length.

"in the First and Second divisions, which are quite narrow and thickly populated, it is possible to poise our security forces close to the border in such a way that the Indonesians will run into their fire and be killed as soon as they cross our border. This, in fact, is exactly what has happened in every agressive Indonesian attack in these two Divisions.

"The problem in the other Divisions, particularly the Third and Fourth, is different, for these are very wide and, in the border areas, sparsely populated. In these areas we rely much upon our `eyes and ears' in the form of spotter planes and Border Scouts.

Up to a point, the further the Indonesian terrorists penetrate the better, for the bulk of our forces is deliberately held back and, because we have many helicopters, our forces can be quickly moved behind the incoming enemy to seal him off and prevent his getting back to Indonesia.

Harried and disrupted

"The penetration of about 60 Indonesians into Sungei Bangkit, near Song, was of this type: this gang was harried and disrupted until half was destroyed. The rest is somewhere in the jungle, starving and confused; regretting their wicked adventure and angry with those who had encouraged them to their destruction. This was again the pattern at Long Jawi, whose story you now know."

Turning to the second threat to Sarawak Clandestine Communist Organisation - Mr Ningkan said it was "really nothing more than an unlawful group of would-be territorists and thugs."

He said: "Do not be in any doubt regarding the sole object of this organisation. It has only one programme to offer you: strife and confusion, and bitterness and hate - until it can so disrupt the harmony of traditional Sarawak life that he resulting turmoil can be twisted into a communist state.

'Now, it is my fervent conviction that the overwhelming majority of people in Sarawak, of all races, are law-abiding and abhor the practices which communism tries to teach, but we would be foolish not to recognise a hard core within our community which is determined to persevere with this evil and contaminate the rest of the community if it can.

"The persons among us bent on such mischief operate mainly at night-time when all is quiet and most of us are in our beds. If we are to root out those among us who are trying to destroy us, we must meet them on their own ground.

"If they operate in darkness, then so must we and, in this process, we have to rely upon the curfew. For law-abiding people curfew restriction is not pleasant or popular and, in some cases, causes hardship.

"Nevertheless, I hope you will understand that curfews are imposed in your interest so that we

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can deal with those who leave their homes during the night to pursue their deadly aims.

"I am afraid that all the evidence we have points to the root of the communist trouble being located in a very small section of the Chinese comunity and I want to make a speacial appeal to my Chinese friends for their co-operation in dealing with this collection of misguided people who have nothing to offer but the destruction of the peace, harmony and prosperity which you now enjoy.

"It is no good your saying, "This is not our concern; it is the Government's job.' the traitoruous group which is prepared to collaborate with our enemies is a threat to you and your way of life as part of the Sarawak community.

Duty of parents and headmen

"Parents have a duty to discipline their sons and daughters. Headmen and community leaders have a duty to report suspicious or obviously subversive activity.

"Do not think that I am unaware of your difficulties in areas where bulling and intimidation have been rife. Surely you know you may approach your District Officer or a police officer with confidence, and there is always available to you the strict secutiry of P.O. Box 5000."

The Chief Minister then said that there were two weapons which the communists had used lately with some success the starting of completely unfounded rumours and the launching of slanderous smear campaigns against" those who are steadfast and loyal, or against our friends in the security forces who have come to help us."

He said: "In particular you may have heard remarks made against the Malaysian Forces. These are completely unfounded and are an example of the underhand tactics which the communists employ.

"Let us rather look at the excellent and very helpful record of the multi-racial Malaysian forces now stationed in the Bau area. I can say without fear of contradiction that they and their doctor have already proved that they are good friends of the people of Sarawak of all races.

"And the same goes for all the British forces who have shown clearly that they are not only your good friends but that they are also very good at dealing with the Indonesian and other terrorists who are obviously afraid of them.

"To all of you I say, do not indulge in rumour and unfounded gossip, which might undermine the effort of the Government and the security forces.

"If you hear of slander directed against the forces of law and order, or wild allegations of dishonesty, unfairness or harsh treatment directed against the agents of the Government, then report the matter so that it can be investigated.

"I will undertake to see that you are properly informed of what is going on in our State. If you sometimes wonder why there is delay in releasing news, I am sure you will understand what we are doing until the particular operation to disrupt their plans or destroy them has been successfully completed.

The Chief Minister went on to state that he was determined "that we shall deal ruthlessly with the two threats that are facing us."

"I am quite staisfied, from what I have seen, that we have seen, that we have adequate forces to do this," he added.

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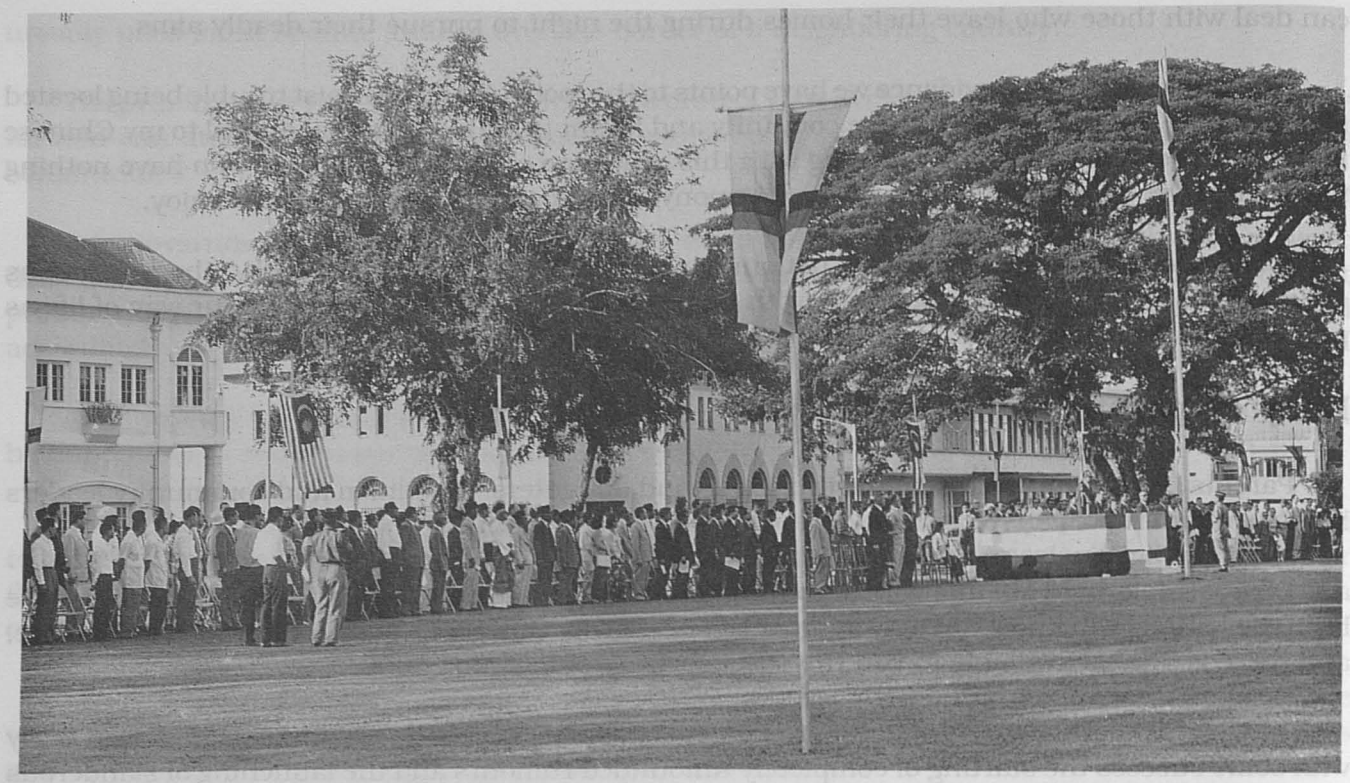
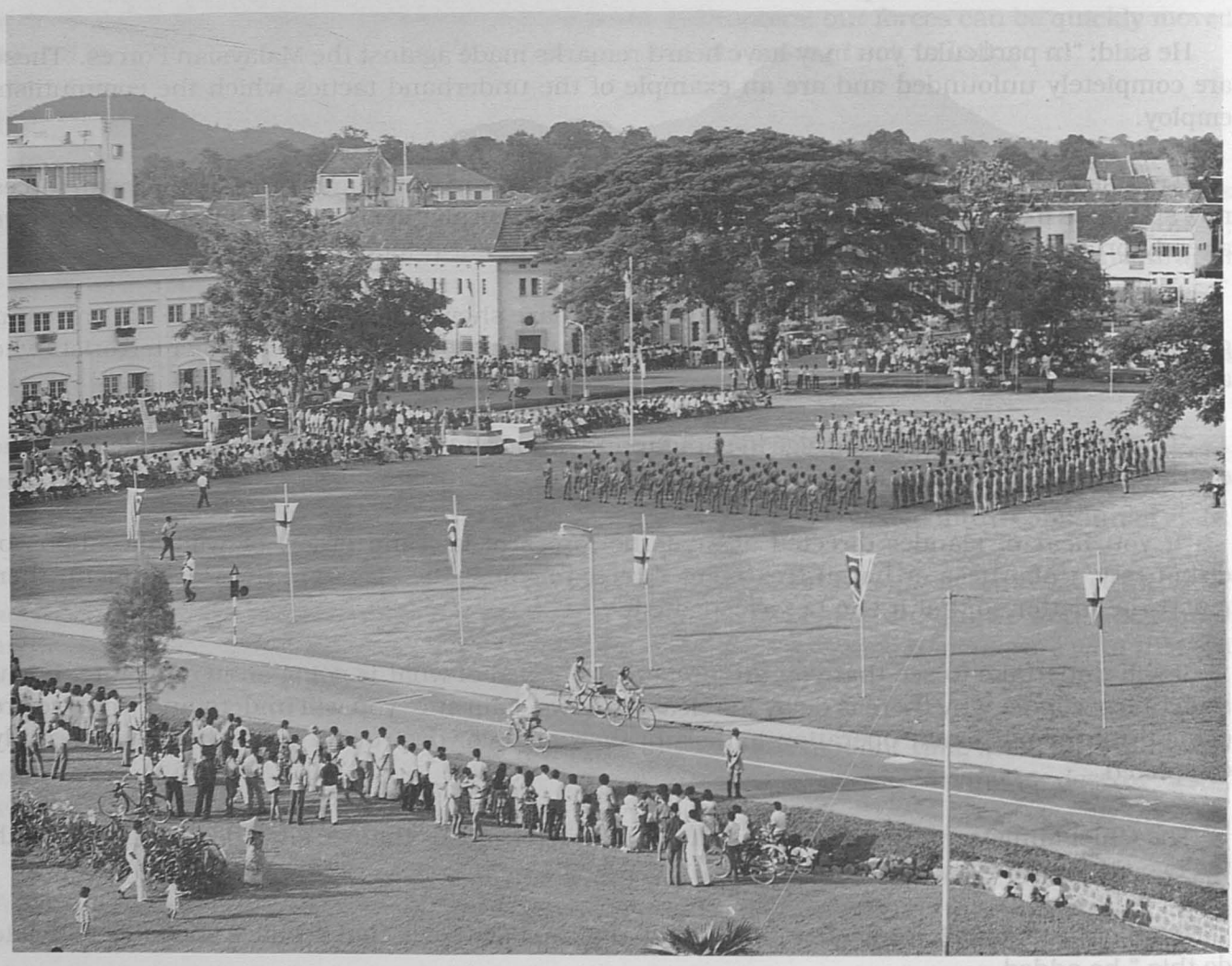


All the various V.I.P presented at the parade.



Scene at the Central Padang on 9, November 1963 various V.I.P and community leaders welcome the Malaysian Armed Forces to Sarawak.

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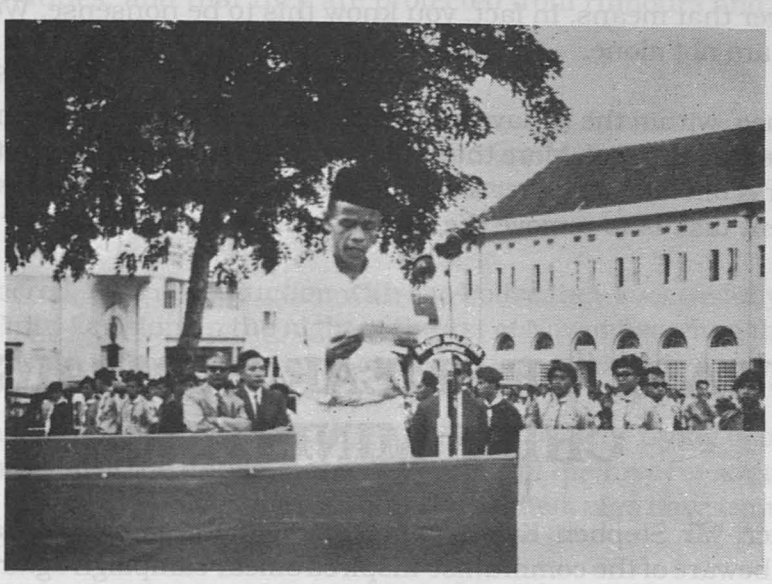
The Chief Minister, Mr. Ningkan, being introduced to the officers on parade.



Inche Kadir Hassan, a Kuching Malay leader, speaking at the rally.

Temenggonh Jugah, who spoke in behalf of the Ibans, chatting with Malaysian troops.

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Mr Ningkan continued: "If you will help by doing yourduty as citizens of the State in the way I have mentioned, the security forces will do the rest.

"Our two enemies want us to dissipate all our money and effort in dealing with them; we want to harness our resources as quickly as possible to the building of a better life, for which we have provided in our five-years Development Plan.

'We control our destiny'

"I do not pretend that his will solve all our problems. I am only too well aware of the magnitude of our task, and deeply conscious in particular of the needs of rural people. All the more reason why we must divest ourselves of wasteful and distruptive elements so as to be the better able to tackle our development needs with determination.

"I have appealed particularly to my Chinese friends, but, in fact, it will require the dedicated and wholehearted co-operation of all races if we are to aspire to our ambitions.

"Among the silly parrot talk the pours from Indonesia we are labelled `stooges' and `neo-colonialists' - whatever that means. In fact, you know this to be nonsense. We are in control of our own destiny and we are not alone.

"Brothers in Borneo, within the Malaysian family, we can look to the strength of our Federation to support us in achieving our goal. More than this, we have won wide international acceptance and can look far afield' for economic and other aid from our friends throughout the world. To achieve our ideals our most urgent task is to remove the threats which are aimed at our very existence."

BEWARE OF SMEAR COMPAIGN - CHIEF MINISTER

The Chief Minister, Mr Stephen Kalong Ningkan, told the people of Sarawak on Saturday, November 9, 1963 to beware of the communist-inspired smear campaign against the security forces, particularly against the Malaysian Armed Forces.

"It is well known that the communists will try every dirty, underhand trick to further their aims. They have already started a smear compaign in the Third Division against the 5th Battalion, the Royal Malay Regiment," he said at a parade on the Central Padang to welcome the Malaysian Armed Forces from Malaya to Sarawak.

The parade, at which leaders of the major races in Sarawak made stirring speeches of welcome and strongly attacked Indonesia'c confornation against Malaysia, was attended by a huge crowd including may representatives of the Chinese clans and trade asociations.

Later a reception was held in the Sarawak Union Club in honour of the Malaysian Armed Forces at which the Governor of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg, was present.

The Chief Minister, Mr Ningkan, heading the list of speaker on the Central Padang, began by formaly welcoming the Malaysian Armed Forces to Sarawak.

He said: "The troops are now setting down to their tasks in helping to maintain law and order. They have also come here to help defend our land, if the need arises, from out side forces which seem to be creating an undeteanable situation in the hope of precipitating a clash.

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"At present in Sarawak the Malaysian Armed Forces consist fo the 5th Battalion the Royal Malay Regiment; 'B' Squadron Federatioin Reconnaissance Regiment; Troop Federation Engineers; The Armed Forces Maintenance Corps; and the various logistic elements. Except fot the Malay Regiment, the rest are multi-racial units.

"Thus, in the M.A.F. there are not only Malays, but Chinese, Indians, Eurasians and others all of whom now consider themselves Malaysians.

"Members of the Malaysian Armed Forces are, therefore, no strangers to us. They are, in fact, our brothers and comrades-in-arms, as are the British and Gurkha units stationed in different parts of Sarawak - and I earnestly hope, and appeal to the people of all races in Sarawak to give them all a warn welcome and look upon them all as brothers, not strangers.

"They are prepared to sacrifice their own lives in protecting your own families and property, your bazaars, kampongs and farms and everything else that you possess, and they are here to maintain law and order.

"As good citizens, it is your bounden duty, therefore, to see to it that they get all the help they need in the course of their duties, and that they are protected from rumours and scandals.

'Communists will try to blacken name'

The Chief Minster then said: It is well known that the Communist will try every dirty, underhand trick to further their aims. They have already started a smear campaign in the Third Division against the 5th Royal Malay Regiment.

"It will be remembered, that in conjuction with the Police they successfully dealt with a group of Communists in the Third Division on the night of the 1st of November when they returned their fire, killing one, and rounding up four others, one of whom was wounded.

"We can expect the Communists to try and get their own back by trying to blacken the characters of these soldiers in the eyed of the public, not only because of their recent success against them, but as a matter of policy, in order to create distrust of these soldiers who have come to Sarawak to assist us in dealing with our enemies.

"The Communists have started a whispering campaign and rumour are being spread that these soldiers have carried out acts of voilence against innocent people in the Third Division.

"Smear campaigns, lies , distortion of the truth are the weapons which the Communists use - they will try every dirty trick to sow the seeds of distrust between the various peoples of Malaysia.

"There is no truth whatsoever in their whispers and rumours; the conduct of these soldiers has been impeccable. I want to say here and now that if you hear slanderous and malicious stories about members of the Security Force it is the work of the Communists."

Mr. Ningkan went on: "They call those who copoperate with the Government running dogs' and 'imperalist stooges.'

"It is a pity they do not seem to know what they are talking about. They forget that they have themselves descended to the level of crawling vipers.

"I warn those who are still engaged in the smear campaign against our security forces to immediately cease their attempts, and turn over a new leaf. There is still hope for them if they repent, but if they let their hearts become hardened then they will be wiped out and crushed, like vipers, by the warth of the people.

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"Finally, on behalf of the people and the Government of Sarawak, I wish to say that the presence of the security forces in our midst has given us new heart. We not only welcome them wholeheartedly in our midst, but pledge our full co-operation and support in their efforts to defend our freedom.

'Hearty welcome' by Ibans

Next to speak on behalf of the Iban community was Temonggong Jugah anak Barieng (Minister for Sarawak Affairs) whose speech was read out in English.

After "heartily endorsing" what the Chief Minister had said, the Temenggong said: "On behalf of the Malaysian Ibans I would like to extend a hearty welcome to the Malaysian Armed Forces.

"Make no mistake about their presence here in Sarawak. They have not come to dominate the people of suppress anyone. They have come to help to protect our country, to make this beloved land of ours safe from the communists who want to seize power within the country, and from the terrorists from across the border who are being used to destroy our independence and our hope of peace, progress and prosperity.

"It was not long ago when we Ibans volunteered in hundreds to serve in Malaya against the communists who were then trying to seize the country by force of arms.

"As members of the Sarawak Ranger, the Ibans, I would say, played a distinguished part in smashing Malaya's communist terrorist. And Malaya is now a peaceful, progressive and prosperous country.

"Having failed in Malaya, the communists have now turned to violence. Now it is the turn of our Malaysian brothers in Malaya to help us. And so we have today in Sarawak the Malaysian Armed Forces. They have already proved their worth by killing and capturing their first communists in Sarawak.

"The Malaysian Armed Forces will work with us in the task of destroying the communists. They will work with the Sarawak Constabulary and our Border Scouts. This partnership must lead to victory.

"But to ensure that victory, the people must also help. Wherever and whenever possible they must not only extend the hand of friendship and welcome to our Malaysia brothers but do all they can to assist them. This is most important and I would like to make this appeal clear to all the Iban people.

"Hand in hand with them and our other friends in the Commonwealth, we shall also not only defeat the communists but the terrorists."

Turning to Indonesia, the Temenggong said: "Your all know that Indonesia wants to destroy Malaysia: it is jealous of us and of our plans for prosperity.
"

Whenever Indonesian military leaders met local chiefs in Kalimantan, it is reported that they present them with guns and ammunition and then make speeches to try to arouse them into the same pitch of hysteria against Malaysia as that reached in Jakarta. These tactics are not new. These are old colonialist tricks.

"Only a fool cannot see what is obvious in this: the indigenous people across the border are not hostile towards us, so the chiefs are being bribed into showing hostility. The aim is to use these people as cannon fodder.

"This is no the promise of peace, progress and prosperity: only guns and death. It is shotguns before rice. It is interesting to note that the chiefs themselves, unlike our own, obviously were not

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allowed to possess shotguns before. Now they are being given them not to hunt for food and for agricultural protection, but to kill poeple of the same stock in Sarawak. Here thousands of us own shotguns for peaceful purposes.

' Must prevent distruction of Malaysia'

"Let me be clear. The destruction of Malaysia will mean our destruction, and our hope for peace and propserity. We must prevent that. And the best way of preventing that is by standing firm together with the other races in Sarawak - the loyal Chinese, Malays and others.

"If we stand firm our enemies will never be able to split us and destroy us. They will disappear. But they will always threaten us if we do not show our determination to meet this challenge. So this is my message to the Iban people.

"Once more on their behalf I will say how grateful we are to the Malaysian Government in sending to Sarawak this fine body of fighting men. May they have every success in their endeavours."

INCHE Abdul Kadir Hassan, prominent Kuching Malay leader, then spoke on behalf of his community. He said: "The coming of the Malaysian Armed Forces to this newly infependent territory of ours is a timely help to struggling to preserve our independence and national honour.

"It is 17 years since we first struggled to attain independence. Now that we have got that independence by merging with another territory of similar racial composition and background, we are determined to preserve that long-sought independence, even though it means fighting to the last man.

"It is in the light of this long struggle to achieve independence that we can clearly see what ture friends the people from the Mainland are, and how ready and quick they are to merge with us to form that one racial entity now known as Malaysia.

"We axpect to enjoy our independence by merging in Malaysia because we had the co-operation of Britain, since Britain was the colonial power, but we met with trouble from unexpected quarters.

"The Soekarno Government, in its ambition and jealousy, ties to dampen our national movement by its confrontation. While the real basis of `confrontation' is known only to the top Indonesian officials what they say bears no relation to what actually happens in our territory.

"Soekarno and his gang claim they want to `free' us and yet know that we are an independent state within independent Malaysia. Indonesia is forcing us to pour out millions of dollars in defence of our national honour against Indonesian agreession.

"The Indonesian people should know that have we no desire to have an unfriendly relationship with them. The Indonesian people should also know that we want to regard them as a brother nation and that we are trying to take our rightful place as equals with them in the World Forum.

"Like the real patriots in Indonesia, we, too, believe in democracy in the fullest concept of the world, and in the uplifting of our people to enable them to enjoy the real dignity of a human being - free from hunger and oppression.

Radio ban attacked

"If only the Indonesian people knew this aim of ours, I am sure they would support us with their whole hearts, but unfortunately Soekarno finds it necessary to keep the Indonesian people ignorant of this noble and true aim of ours.

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"In fact Soekarno has gone so far as to issue an edict imposing very heavy penalties on any Indoneian who dares to listen to Radio Malaysia.

"Thus, we are forced to defend our territory and our national ideal, and, as long as there is any self-respect in us, we can never yield to Indoneisan bullying.

"We should thank our Malaysian forces for defending our territory. we will certainly do our part to defend our national ideal by pledging our loyalty to our nation and our people."

Next to speak was Mr Tan Han Boon (secretary of the Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce) on behalf of the Chinese. Said Mr Tan: "As you all know, Sarawak has always been peaceful until Indonesia launched its confrontation and started launching attacks on our border villages.

"These border attacks, in the past months, have adversely affected our economy. Our merchants in villages and towns along the border in many cases had to leave their trading posts for fear of attacks by Indonesian bandits.

"Our farmers in the affected areas have not been able to carry on their agricultural pursuits in full.

"We, as loyal citizens of this country, are grateful to the Federal Government for sending their Armed Forces to help defend our country.

"The multi-racial people of Sarawak, be they in the ulus or in towns, have long been known for their traditional hospitality and co-operation with the Government of the day.

"I am sure that our Malaysian Armed Forces will not find us lacking in hospitality and co-operation. With the co-operation between our armed forces the Government and the people, we believe that conditions will soon return to normal, and that Sarawak and Malaysia will progress in peace and prosperity.

"We, the Sarawak Chinese, fully appreciate the friendship and fair treatment we enjoy in this country. We also aware of the ill fate that befalls the Chinese and other minority races in Indonesia. "We pray to God that Indonesia will soon put an end to its senseless confrontation policy so that we can live as peaceful neighbours again."

'Vengeful challenge'

Finally, Mr V.M.Jahan (secretary of the Indian Chamber of Commerce) spoke on behalf of the Indian community.

He said: "No words of ours can adequately express the depth and sincerity of our welcome to our Malaysian forces who are here today at our invitation ready to sacrifice their lives for our cause. Need we tell you how happy we are today to see you who are here to help defend our newly-won freedom and peace.

"It is most unfortunate for us Malaysians to face the vengefgul challenge of our unfriendly neighbours. If it was not for the wish, co-operation and understanding of the peoples of the component states of Malaysia the now nation could never have emerged.

"It is not for an outsider to chart out the destiny of this nation and dictate terms. Just as we are convinced, the whole world, except the Philippines, Indonesia and the communist countries, has also been convinced that the Federation of Malaysia is in the best interest of the people of this region in particular, and the free world in genneral.

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Sarawak, after a brief spell of colonial rule, attained independence through Malaysia on the 16th September, 1963. We have chosen this type of independence through merger, for two reasons. Firstly Sarawak, as a small country cannot remain alone independently, especially when we have powerful and agressive neighbours like Indonesia on the other side of the border.

"Secondly, Malaya has proved, since Merdeka in 1957, that a multi-racial country could give happiness and prosperity to all its citizens, irrespective of race, region, culture and language.

"And the harmonious living of various communities in Malaysia, has been praised by all statesmen and politicians of th world. We, the Indians, know very well that this is true.

"This type of happiness and harmony is unknown in any other part of Asia. Naturally, we believe that Sarawak, being a multi-racial country, should join Malaya and form a `Happier Malaysia.'

"Although the Indians in the State of Sarawak are only a minority, they are well represented in all sections of the public services in the government, trade, education and indeed in all walks of life.

"We now see the real danger that threatens our lives, properties, peace and in fact everyting that mankind cherishes under the sun. Unfortunately, canditions have been further aggravated by the subversive elements from within the State.

An assurance

"When viewed in the wider context of Malaysia, we are proud to say that we are an important section forming the third major racial group. Our contribution to Malaysia has not been small and never will be.

"The composition of the armed forces today shows and bears an eloquent testimony tot he cosmopolitan nature of the armed forces in which Indians are intimately integrated playing a very active and important part, of which every Indian in Malaysia should be very proud of.

"A minority group, though we are, we had been enjoying fair and reasonable treatment from the former Federation of Malaya and the other member states of present Malaysia and we have no reason to doubt that the minority interests of ours and other racial groups will be afforded equally fair and reasonable treatment.

"We, on our part, assure every Malaysian that we will do our duty, paying our devotion, loyalty and homage to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the country, to fulfil the sacred cause of freedom.

"We are, indeed, very grateful to the Central Government for the speedy despatch of the armed forces to Sarawak to help us tide over the crisis.

"To our brethren serving in the Malaysian armed forces we say thank you for coming to rescue us at the risk of your lives. You can be rest assured of the co-operation and unstinted support of everyone of us, so as to make your operations a great success. For your success will bring us a new era of happiness."

The parade ended with "three cheers" for the Malaysian Armed forces after which the Band of the Sarawak Constabulary which was in attendance, Beat the Retreat.

Those present at the parade included Temenggong Oyong Lawai Jau, a Senator and paramount chief of the Kenyas and two Municipal Councillors headed by the chairman, Mr. Ong Kee Hui; the chairman of the Kuching Rural District Council, the Datu Bandar, Abang Haji Mustapha, and several of his councillors; the Deputy British High Commissioner, Mr. H.P. Hall; and Brigadier F.C. Barton, military commander in West Sarawak.

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Governor's Call To People

'Unite-Or We Shall Fail'

The Governor, Datu abang Haji Openg, addressing Council Negeri.

More and yet more co-operation and effort on the part of all the peoples of Sarawak was strongly urged by the Governor, Datu Abang Haji Openg, in his first address to Council Negeri in Kuching.

He said: "We cannot afford the dangers which will inevitably fall upon us if we allow ourselves to be set against each other and that goes for all the races in this country.

"The extremists may remain and continue in their traitorous ways but let them be isolated and they will then wither away. for the rest of us, united we shall stand and prosper, divided we shall fall."

The Governor's address, which outlined the policy and development plans of their first independent government of the State, came at the ceremonial opening of the Budget meeting of the Council. Earlier Datu Abang Haji Openg inspected a smart turn-out of a Sarawak Constabulary Guard of Honour.

'Stand solidly behind State Government'

In his address, the governor referred to the threats Sarawak was facing, both internally and externally, and called upon the people to stand "solidly behind the State Government as the State Government is backing the Federal Government."

He said that the implementation of the Development Plan must be given the highest priority "everywhere by everyone" and added: "In our progress we must be prepared to acknowledge and draw upon the experience of others. We have not only the resources of Malaysia behind us but we have freinds throughout the world on whose good-will and aid we may continue, gratefully, to rely."

Governor's address

He said that Government was confident and fully determined that the extensive and ambitious Development Plan must be fulfilled, and pointed out: "Should unforeseen delays occur or should there be a danger that the Plan's progress may be retarded, it might be necessary, on a temporary basis, to seek outside assistance in the for of skilled and semi-skilled workmen and, possibly, even contractors. However, the Government will make the fullest use of Sarawak resources."

On the subject of the responsibilities of the State government, the Governor stressed that the impartiality and integrity of the Public Service Commission must be preserved.

Referring to the Borneanisation of the public service - "a major objective of policy" aimed to ensure that opportunities open to the local people would not be jeopardised and that "where it is necessary

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to provide for a will be done on a temporary or contract basis or by the promotion of a serving officer to fill in the gap until such time as a qualified local man is available."

He emphasised that opportunities for young men and women and for officers already in the public service for sholarships and training overseas would be increased and pointed out that as the secondary schools turned out more candidates for higher education" an element of competition" must result.

Turning tot he electoral system, Datu look towards a direct system of electing its Members of the House of Representatives and as well as to a different system for electing Council Negeri members.

It was intended to make a start towards this as soon as possible and the Election Commission would consider and make recommendations on the division of Sarawak into constituencies.

It was also hoped that the commission, as well as the State Government, would consider whether the administrative boundaries of divisions and District required variation in view of the development of communications and other relevant matters.

The Budget

Following the Governor's addrress, the Council sat down to its main task - consideration of the State's 1964 Budget involving an estimated revenue of about $46,700,000 and estimated expenditure of about $56,833,000, including a contribution of $10½ million to the Development Fund. No increases in State taxation were proposed.

The Budget was passed with a number of amendments on Wednesday - after 15 Members had spoken on it.

It was described by the Financial Secretary, Mr B.A. Hepburn, as one of expansion in almost every field. Recurrent expenditure on State services is estimated at over $36 million and that on Federal services - $60½ million, making a total of $96½ million. this is about $14 million more than what would be spent in 1963 and is a record for Sarawak.

State and Federal development and other capital expenditure in 1964 is put at $68 million which, when added to recurrent expenditure, totals $164½ million - a sum which, the financial Secretary said, should help the economy considerably at a time when export prices were low.

Mr Hepburn's budget speech was the last he had delivered as he is shortly retiring to take up a two-year appointment as Deputy Chairman of the Malaysian Tariff Advisory Board.

He ended his speech by commending the new development programme to the people of Sarawak, saying that it provided them with "a wondeful opportunity."

He urged the people to "grasp this opportunity with both hands" recalling the words of the Chief Minister, Mr Ningkan, that "the future that lies before us is a challenging and exciting one" and that "we have much to do."

Said Mr Hepburn: "We are going through difficult times at present. There are people across our border and within Sarawak who do not wish us well. Their aim is to destroy, not to assist.

"The creation of confusion and disunity are their weapons. a developed country with a high standard of living does not serve their purposes.

"If the people in Sarawak who wish Sarawak well, no matter to what political party they belong, will work together for the welfare of Sarawak we can beat them.

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"It is commonly said that the Colonial powers' policy is to 'divide and rule'. I am sure the policy of our enemies is to disunite and spread hatred among us.

"We must counter this; we must stick together, as the Governor said this morning. The development of Sarawak and the welfare of its peope are of anitoinal interst and above party politics. It is the duty of everybody to foster this development.

One Government

"Finally, I would say that although functions are divided between Federal and State we are one Government.

"Our aim must be the maximum amount of co-operation between the Central Government and the State for the common good.

"By all means criticise, but let us make it constructive - otherwise we play into the hands of our enemies.

"It is particularly gratifying to me that this, my last Budget, is one of considerable expansion. I am sure in my own mind that Malaysia will bring continued expansion.

"We shall be asked from time to time to contribute towards this expansion. It is only right and proper that we should do so."

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

In his address to Council Negeri, the Governor, Datu Abang Haji Openg, said: "The year 1963 can without doubt be regarded as the most important in the history of Sarawak. It has not, unfortunately, been a peaceful year and it began with our being beset by repercussions of the Brunei Rebellion, the tragic consequences of which are still with us.

"Nevertheless the objective for which we were all striving came about on September 16, namely Malaysia. There were dark forces working against Malaysia and through no fault of ours the date on which our new Fedration ws to come into existence had to be postponed. However for the future it will be August 31 which will be celebrated as Malaysia Day."

The Governor went on: "From the beginning we have had difficulties to face which would have undone a less well established stated than Sarawak and we are fortunate that the murderous activities of terrorists and bandits from Indonesia have not impaired our determination not only to bring Malaysia about but to ensure that our enemies who oppose Malaysia and who work insidiously against our prosperity, peace and orderly development will not succeed.

"In our fight against subversive forces both inside and outside Sarawak must be as solidly behind the State Government as the State Government is backing the Federal Government."

The Governor then expressed "the very sincere thanks" of all the people of Sarawak ("anyway from all except the Communists and their friends") to the Security Forces, the Sarawak constabulary, the Malaysian forces and the British forces "for their devotion to their duty and their unremitting and dangerous task in preserving the peace and independence of this State."

'Our positive role'

He said: "The forces which are engaged in the battle against our enemy are largely under the control of our Federal Government. By this I mean the Police and armed forces and all that go with them and for which we are truly grateful.

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"But we ourselves have a positive role to perform showing what the benefits of Malaysia will be and these are to be found principally in our Development Plan, the implementation of which must be given the highest priority everywhere by everyone.

"In our progresws we must be prepared to acknowledge and draw upon the experience of others. We have not only the resources of Malaysia behind us but we ave friends throughout the world on whose goodwill and aid we may continue, gratefully, to rely."

Turning to the responsibilities of the State Government, the Governor recalled that since September 16 the powers of the Public Service Commission had become executive. With one or two exceptions it was entirely responsibilities for appointments and promotions to the State service in Sarawak.

He added: "It will be appreciated, therefore, that the high regard in which the Chairman and Members of the Commission are held must be preserved as must also the impartiality and integrity of the Commission.

"This is also very important in terms of Borneanisation and the need to put into effect the intentions in this respect of the Malaysia Agreement."

It had been accepted in the Agreement, the Governor stated, that Borneonisation of the public service in the Borneo States was a major objective of policy.

It was also the policy of the Government of Sarawak to ensure that opportunities open to Sarawakians would not be jeopardised and that where it was necessary to provide for a post being filled from outside Sarawak, this would be done on a temporary or contract basis or by the promotion of a serving officer to fill in the gap until such time as a qualified local man was available.

There had, since Malaysia Day, been a number of promotions of Sarawak officers to Division II posts and it was intended that this process would be accelerated as suitably qualified officers came forward.

Datu Abang Haji Openg continued: "Opportunities for young men and women and for officers already in public service for scholarships and training overseas will be increased.

"Our needs are greater than before and all efforts will be made to provide more and greater opportunities than has been the case hitherto. There should, for example, be greater scope for higher education within Malaysia itself.

"We are, however, dependent to some extent on the generosity of the Colombo Plan donor countries but there is no reason to believe that this generosity will be less than it has been in years gone by.

Competition for places

"We are indeed grateful to the Colombo Plan donor countries for the very real assistance that they have given us in their universities and other training establishments.

"However, it must be remembered that as time goes on more and more our secondary schools sufficiently well qualified to enter universities and there will come a time when the number of candidates will be greater than the number of free places available for higher education. It is then that an element of competition must come in."

Touching on the electoral system, the Governor pointed out that the Malaysia Agreement clearly indicated "that we must in the future, look towards a direst system in electing our Members of the

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House of Representatives."

This, in turn, might lead to a different system for the election of members of this Council.

He said: "The work involved in varying the system of election and in fact providing for a new one is highly complicated and will take time but it is intended to make a start as soon as this can be done.

"The Election Commission will need to begin operations by considering and making recommendations on the division of Sarawak into constituencies for the purpose of election to the House of Representatives and this Council.

"It is hoped that the Commission will, as will the State Government, consider whether the administrative boundaries of Divisions and Districts in Sarawak require variation in the light of the development of communications and other relevant matters."

The governor next stated that consideration would be given to creating "a suitable and dignified means of recognising outstanding service to the State by all persons, whether official or unofficial." Consideration would also be given to the provision of ceremonial uniforms for the state.

Datu Abang Haji Openg then went on to refer to the government programme of development, referring first to the Ministry of Communications and Works, which, he said, faced a full programme ahead with its responsibilities for public works, drainage and irrigation, land transport, ports, electricity and water supplies.

He said: "The Public Works Department continues to expand its activities in the discharge of its vital role in the development of Sarawak.

"During the year, approximately 42 miles of road formation were completed in spite of severe floods and the emergency in addition to the survey and design activities of the Department. The Department's Mechanical Road construction units are operating in every Division of the Sate.

Road programme

"Fund have been set aside in the 1964 - 1968 Development Plan for the completion of the entire Miri/Bintulu Road which embraces the Bintulu-Sibiew road and the Lambir/Subis Road, and this project will be given the highest priority for construction during the coming year.

"In addition, 1964 will witness the commencement of the Feeder Road Development Programme which emphasises rural development and lays great stress on the opening up of land suitable for agricultural development.

"A number of permanent bridges on the Serian/Simanggang Road have been completed this year,and the bridges on this road, 15 in all, are now substantially completed. In 1964, it is planned to start construction of the bridges over the Sungei Sarawak Kiri at Batu Kitang which will eliminate the ferry there.

"Progress continues in the establishment of treated water supplies. It is expected that the purification works at Bintulu and Limbang will be commissioned by the end of this year and a considerable amount of work at the Simanggang and Miri water supplies as well as on institutional supplsies at Bau, Saratok and Kanowit has been undertaken.

"The programme for 1964 wuill include, among other items, the completion of the purification works at Lawas, the improvement to Kapit intake works and major water mains extension in Miri to complete the distribution systemin Krokop Estate."

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Here the Governor pointed out that because of the emergency, a considerable amount of additional building works, such as the construction of Army and Field Force camps, had been superimposed on the architectural design programme and some projects had consequently been delayed.

There were indications that the public workd to be carried out, both State and Federal, might prove to be more than the local contracting and building organisations could cope with, if inflationary prices were not to results and if projects were to be completed on time.

Government, he added, was confident and fully determined that the extensive and ambitious Development Plan must be fulfilled. Should unforeseen delays occur of should there be a danger that the Plan's progress may be retarded, it mihgt be necessary, on a temporary basis, to seek outside assistance in the form of skilled and semi-skilled workmen and, possibly, even contrators. However, the government would make the fullest use of Sarawak's resources.

Touching on Government building projects, Datu Abang Haji Oopeng said that the current secondary schools; programme which included new secondary school at Bintulu, Marudi and Kuching, was nearing completion. Ten new post offices were being built throughout the State, also a Trade Scholl and a new Transmitting Station forRadio Sarawak, as well as many emergency works such as Army and Field Force camps.

Works now on the drawing boards included a local hospital for Lundu and another for Marudi, three more secondary schools for the Third Division and also three for the First Division new Government offices in Sibu Miri and Limbang, a new Secretariat for Kuchig and what would be the largest single building ever undertaken in the State - the new Sarawak Hospital. It was expected that building work on the Hospistal would begin towards the end of 1964, he added.

Data on water resources

The Governor went on: "Steady progress has continued in the field of hydrological survey. This programme provides for the systematic compilation of data on the country's water resources. All records are collated by the Public Works Department and annual summaries will be published. The first Sarawak Hydrological Year Book is now being drafted.

"During the year drainage and irrigation schemes were designed for 12,000 acres of the Kabong-Grigat peninsula and preliminary surveys undertaken on other areas. A scheme for the improvement of Sungei Maong, to alleviate flooding in the vicinity of the third mile of Rock Road, was also designed.

"In March, 1963, the Land Transport Department was fully Borneanised and the post of Land Transport Officer is now currently held by a locally domiciled officer."

On the subject of ports, the Governor said: "Port operation at Kuching New Port has become an integral part of the State communications system, and is operating efficiently and successfully. The port is administered by a statutory Authority on which the interests of all users of the port are represented.

"Cargo operation at other ports throughout the State may, however, require reorganisation, in particular at Sibu, and a study of this will soon be undertaken by the Government's Ports Manager.

"Further examination of the need for and practicability of an alternative satisfactory port to Miri, to service the northern Districts of the State, will also be undertaken. Port development, however, must be considered in the context of overall development.

Turning to local government, the Governor said: "The steady progress of our local government system - the envy of our neighbours - continues to give cause for satisfaction on the basis of the

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voluntary service of local Councillors, which had been the hall-mark of successful local government development in other parts of the Commonwealth.

'General election - the conduct of which received favourable United Nations comment - are now safely behind us and new blood bas been brought to our District Councils. As incoming Councillors settle to their responsibilities, it is to be hoped they will maintain those high standards of service and integrity set by their predecessors.

"Most Councils wil complete their three year school building programmes by the end of the year and this, together with comparable development in the field of maternity and child welfare are providing tangible evidence of rate payers of the benefits they may expect from their Local Authorities.

Framing development proposals

"Councils are now in process of framing more ambitious five-year development proposals, with the aid of generous State Capital grant and loans assistance, which it is intended should provide a vital complement to the Development Plan.

"In addition to expansion of primary school and Maternity and Child Health services, it is anticipated that greater emphasis will be given by Councils to the development of libraries and recreational facilities.

"The system of matching rate-grants has been extended for a further year, but it is hoped to replace this in 1965 with some alternative system of equalisation grant designed to correct the present imbalance between the relatively wealthy urban atuhorities and their less fortunate rural cousins.

"Other problems to which urgent attention will be given in the early months of 1964 are the question of uniform valuation on an independent basis, revision of outdated Terms of Service regulations and improvement of training facilities for technical staff.

"The stage has now been reached when it has proved possible to run-down specific Community Development schemes of the traditional Sarawak type and integrate their resident in the Local Authorities structure."

Preference was then made to the current projects and development plans of the Ministry of Natural Resources which is concerned with Agriculture, Forestry, Lands and Surveys, and certain aspect of Mining.

It was stated under the subject of land: "TRHe emphasis on rural development and in particular agriculturre in the new Development Plan stresses the need for settlement of problems arising from the use of land for traditional methods of agriculture and also of problems arising from the present system of land tenure.

"Most of the recommendations made by the Land Committee in their report published last year were accepted by Government in February. Translation of the main parts of the report were published in March and the Chairman of the Working party then set up has recently concluded a seried of visits to District Councils to explain the proposals more fully.

"It is intended now to submit the draft bills during the coming year for consideration by Government with a recommendation that they be published for general information. By Department will be in a position to put the new legislation into effect.

"More attention will be paid to the need for land use planning and the preparation of land inventory plans to assist in the preparation of programmes for land development and to give the

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Divisional Development Committees the information they require in planning and co-ordinating rural development."

Surveys: "Topographical Surveys will continue to be undertaken on as large a scale as staff will permit for the basic mapping programme. The Department has been able to undertake more air photography for mapping and for use of other departments concerned in carrying out soil, geological and forestry surveys.

"The Joint Sarawak/Sabah Survey School which was established early this year for the training of surveyors from Sarawak and Sabah has made a good start and already the benefit of Colombo Plan aid in the form of supplying instructors both for this school and an instructor in cartograpic drafting section of the Department is proving most valuable.

"Progress continued to be made in the training of selected personnel of the Department to enable them to obtain full professional qualifications. A total of 10 officers of the Land and Survey Department are at present under training overseas."

Forestry: "This is essentially a matter of long-term sound forest management in which we must think in terms of continuity. The basic essentials of Government policy are:

To manage the productive forests of the Permanent Forest Estate with the object of obtaining the highest possible revenue compatible with the principle of sustained yield;

To promote, as far as may be practicable, the thorough and economical utilisation of forest products on land not included in the Permanent Forest Estate, prior to the alienation of such land.

"It is the desire of Government that the Natives in this country shall have a greater share than hitherto in the bebefits to be derived from the exploitation of our hill forests.

"Steps will be taken by this Government to see that some share of the wealth derived from our forests is directly applied for the benefit of Natives in rural areas.

"The Department will continue its research activities aimed at the improvement of the quality of timber for local use and for export and the placing of as many kinds of timber as possible on world markets.

"I would mention specifically the Timber Research and training Centre which is now being constructed on a site near Kuching Airport. This Centre will, in addition to reserch, also undertake the training of many categories of sawmill techinicians.

Agriculture: "The Department is ready and well equipped to undertake the challenge of the new Development Plan which concentrates on Rural Economic Development.

"A large proportion of the funds for Agriculture are designed to give the farmer a sound economic foundation and opportunities to raise his standard of living through schemes concerned with rubber, coconut and padi plantin, livestock improvement and veterinary services, fruit tree production and the development of inland and brackish water fisheries.

"Although the targets set by the plan are high there is confidence that they can be reached because many of the schemes are similar to those int he 1959-1963 Development Plan and experienced staff are therefore available to make an early start.

Crash training courses

"Although a large number of additional assistants will require training, the facilities are already

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in existence and crash training courses have been arranged. The experience gained over the last five years will be invaluable for the future and the confidence expressed is based on achievements to date.

"It is the policy of this Government that the next five years shall see a greatly increased tempo of agricultural development. The largest individual scheme will be that aimed at planting 100,000 acres of high yielding rubber during the period 1964-1968.

"It is also the policy of this Government that the development programme shall be backed by a strong research branch and it is fortunate that three Soil Surveyors are available to prove the areas where intensive agricultural settlement in Development areas are proposed.

"The agronomists are showing ways in which the production and yields of pepper, padi and other crops can be increased at reduced cost by the use of balanced fertilisers imported varieties and better cultivation and planting techniques.

"New crops are being studied on Experimental Stations and the most promising of these are undoubtedly oil palms and manila hemp. Cocoa, tobacco, coffee and fodder crops also show promise.

"The Reserch Branch also has specialists working on problems of plant pests and diseases and a well equipped chemistry labouratory undertakes fundamental work to back up the work of the scientists.

"The recently introduced concept of Extension Teams will continue to play a vital role. A total of 23 Teams each comprising specially trained male and female staff are currently stationed in selected of First, Second and Third Divisions.

"The training of further teams continues and it is the policy of this Government to require that the Agricultural Department maintains a steady spread of this service throughout the territory.

"The efficiency of Extension Services is increased when there is some form of organisation amongst the people with whom they are working. This aspect has not been neglected. Spectacular progress has been made in the development of a Women's Instituted Movement while on the side of Youth, the 4H Clubs of Sarawak show steady progress."

The Governor ended by saying: "With our new responsibilities and our new independence we have necessarily greater tasks to accomplish but I am confident that we can achieve what we are now setting out to do."

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The distinguished guests enjoyed the concert as staged by te boys in the home.

GOVERNOR ATTENDS SARAWAK BOY'S HOME CRISTMAS CONCERT

The Kuching Boy's Home started in the year 1949 at Sungei Priok for the conversion of building formerly used by the Government Dairy Farm into dormitories and work shops for the Home.

The general policy of the Home is not to inflict vindictive punishment upon youthful offenders, but by means of sympathetic training and guidance so to rehabilitate them that they leave as responsible citizens.

Analysis of the record of boys shows that the great majority come from homes that are unhappy or disordered, and the first task which confronts the Warden is to replace this vital and stabilising influence of a happy home which has hitherto been lacking, by some such sympathetic treatment as will enable a boy to feel that, far from being an out caste amongst his fellows, he can be a useful and valued member of society.

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The Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. E. Brandah with the Governor and Datin Masniah.

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The three children of the Governor of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg and Datin Masniah at the tea party.

Datin Masniah giving away the prizes.

On arrival at the Boy's Home, the Governor and his wife were welcomed by the Superintendant of Prison Mr. E. Brandah and the Warden, Mr. Wee Jun Kiong and conducted a tour of the premises.

During the tour the visitors inspected a sale of work, saw a concert presented by the Boy's and later Datin Masniah distributed the gifts.

The Governor of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg, Datin Masniah and their children, Abang Johari, Dayang Mordiah, Dayang Madinah, attended the Sarawak Boy's Home annual sale of work and Christmas concert on Saturday, December 14, 1963 when Datin Masniah also presented Christmas gifts to the boys.

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Datin Masniah giving away the prizes.

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The highlight of the party was the arrival of Santa Claus with lots of present to all children that attended the function.

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Showing here a section of happy children with the escort of their parents.

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Datin Masniah gave away present in parcel for the children attended the Children's Christmas Party in 1964.

Children's Christmas Party at Sarawak Union Club.

Christmas is the merry rejoicing at Christ's birth inspired in all parts of the world.

According to Proverbs "A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance". The aim at any rate is to make the heart merry and thus to add to the merriment of Christmas.

Once again, a Christmas party organised by the Kuching Jaycees was another complete success and over several hundred of boys and girls from all races and creed to meet each other to renew friendship as well as making new ones. Earlier the Chairman of the Organising Committees welcoming Datin Masniah for her kind presence in the morning to give away presents to all children attended to receive their present.

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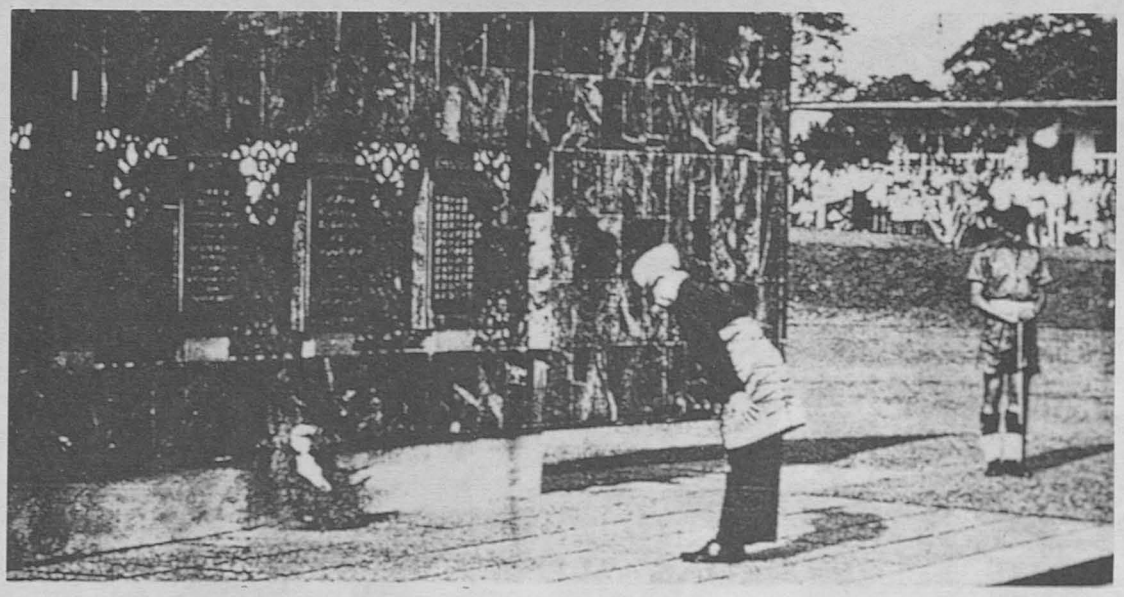
SARAWAK REMEMBERS WAR DEAD 1963



The Governor of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg, laying a wreath at the War Memorial.

Sarawak remembered the dead of the two Worlds Wars and those who had given their lives in the present Emergency at a Service which took place at the War Memorial, in Kuching, on Sunday morning.

The Remembrance Day Service was attended by the Governor of Sarawak, Datu Abang Haji Openg. Prayers wre said by the Very Rev. Provost Robert Anthony Perry and the Mufti, Tuan Haji Yusof, Shebli. A Sung Votive Mass was celebrated at Joseph Church (Catholic).

Detachments fromt he Sarawak Constabulary, armed Services, Ex-Services' Association, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, the Salvation Army and the Red Cross Society (Men's and Women's Detachments) were on parade.

Wreaths were laid by the following: H.E. the Governor; the Chief Minister, on behalf of the Government of Sarawak; Brigadier F.C. Barton, on behalf of the British Military Forces; Lt. Col. Sha'ari bin Daud, on behalf of the Malaysian Military Forces; Mr Chong Ah Onn, on behalf of the Ex-Services' Association; the State Secretary, on behalf of the Civil Service, the President of Kuching Municipal Council, Mr Ong Kee Hui, on behalf of the Council; Datu Abang Haji Morni, for the Malay community; Mr Edward Jerah, for the Iban community; the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tan Chui Kiaw, for the Chinese community; and the Chairman of the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce, Mr I.H. MacGregor, on behalf of the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce.

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'Prepare For Worst But Hope For Best' - Tunku

THE Malaysian Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, said on Wednesday that faced with the challenge of Indonesian confrontation, Malaysia had "no alternative but to prepare for the worst while hoping for the best.

He described Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia as "nothing less than a deliberate bare-faced aggressiion" not possibly consider" resumption of relations while "acts of blatant violence and brigandry exist."

Tunku Abdul Rahman was giving the central Parliament of Malaysia a revies of relations with Indonesia and the Philippines and a resume of events since Malaysia was formed on September 16. He began his 6,5000-word statement by telling the Parliament that the Malaysian Government had made "many efforts" to get Indonesian and Philippines acceptance of Malaysia.

Tunku Abdul Rahman said that after it was announced that Malaysia would be formed on September 16, Indonesia immediately refused to recognise it, "stating that his new nation is a British plan to encircle the people of Indonesia and that this is in fact neo-colonialism and Indonesia is out to oppose it at all costs and is determined to crush it."

The main argument lay in the existence of an Anglo-Malaysian Defence Agreement, which allowed the British Government to occupy certain bases on Malaysian territory.

This Agreement had been entered into in 1957, with the knowledge of Indonesia and since then it had not been shown that the bases had threatened the secutiry of Indonesia, the Tunku said.

He added that the presence of large American bases on the Philippines had not provoked Indonesia. It was obvious to all that the "threat" of the British bases: is just an idea which they felt could be used against us," the Tunku said.

"The Indonesian Government committed aggression against the Borneo States in fulfilment of the threats first uttered by Dr Subandrio when he referred to the likelihood of `act of physical violence' occurring on the Indonesian-Malaysian border." Tunku Abdul Rahman said.

Since April 12 this year frequent border clashes had taken place, he said. Identity cards, weapons, clothing and equipment taken from killed or captured enemy guerillas showed that these guerillas belonged to regular units of the Indonesian Armed Forces.

He said the threat from confrontation could be divided into three main categoris: armed attacks across the border from Indonesia; the despatch of secret agents and trouble-makers into Malaysia from Indonesia; subversion among Indonesian communities within Malaysia.

He said that security forces killed 66 terrotists and captured 31 and a quantity of arms, much of which was Indonesia. Since Malaysia there had been 48 border incursions and five violations of air space, besides attacks on Malaysian fishermen. "the most inhuman part of confrontation".

Manila claim

The Tunku said that the Philippines Government "in arriving at its decision to defer recognition, as they put it, of Malaysia, appears to have been prompted by the fact that she must support the existence of Maphilindo allied to Indonesia and the persuance of the Philippines' supposed claim to North Borneo."

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On the Philippines claim on North Borneo, he said that the constitution of the Philippines defined its territory as all that ceded to the United States by Spain in the Treaty of Paris of 1898, "and nothing is clearer than the fact that the treaty of Paris excludes the whole of the island of Borneo."

He added: "Confrontation has been a blessing in disguise for it has united our nation. I am proud of the spirit of the people here. They have given their pledges in rallies not only to support the Government in its dispute with Indonesia, but also to lay down their live in defence of their Motherland.

"Let this confrontation then be a challenge to us, to wich we can respond positively in a manner that is mature and commensurate with the dignity and pride we have in our sovereignty."

THE Tunku's statement in Parliament followd further acts of agression in the Borneo States and threats. On the morning of Friday, December 6, an Indonesian Air Force bomber, a Russian built TU-16, crossed the border at an altitude of 8,000 feet in the direction of Kuching. It circled the town at a height of 4,000 feet and then recrossed the border in the Gumbang area (First Division)

On Saturday, December 7, an Indonesian TU-16 made two low runs over the town of Tawau, in Sabah, apparantely on a photographic mission.

On Sunday, December, 8, 1963 two Indonesian helocopters circled several times over the Lubok Antu area, in the Second Division, before making their way back to the border.

The first anniversary of the outbreak of the abortive Brunei rebellion, which occurred on December 8, 1962, provided Indonesia with an opportunity to 'resuscitate' the Azahari clique and to stage in Jakarta another 'celebration', strongly supported by the communists.

However, December 8 passed quitely in Malaysian Borneo and Brunei where troops were placed on a full-scale alert. It was learned in Kuala Lumpur this week that another battalion - the newly formed 8th Battalion, Royal Malay Regiment, would be sent to the Borneo States as reinforcements.

And the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister, has announced that the Territorial (Citizen) Army is to be increased to 20,000 men. This is about present strength.

Thousands answer call

THOUSANDS of Malayan youths - their ages between 21 and 28 - have answered the national - wide call-up for registration for national service to meet any eventuality, resulting from Indonesia's aggression against Malaysia.

Since the break of dawn on Monday when the 164 registration centres, spread through out, opened thousands of youths lined-up for registration.

The registration will last until January 11, in an effort by the Central Government to assess Malaya's man-powr potential. Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak are not affected for the present.

Picture at left shows youths registering at the Chinese Assembly Hall, Kuala Lumpur.

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