

RAAF SCHOOL PENANG



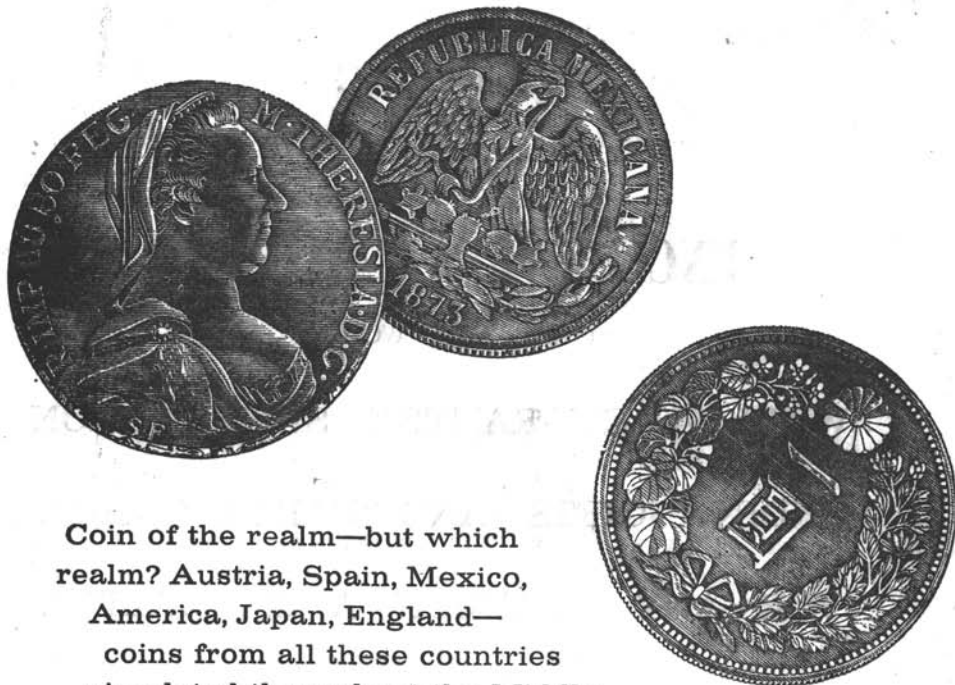
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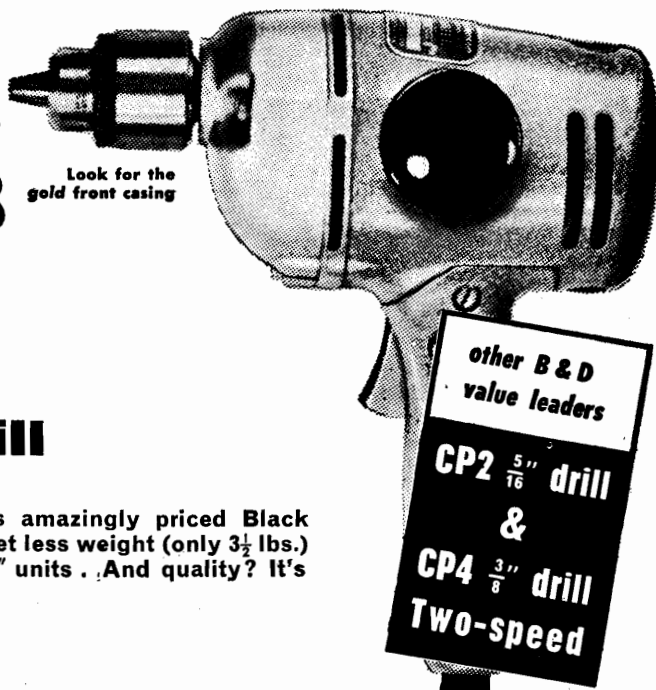
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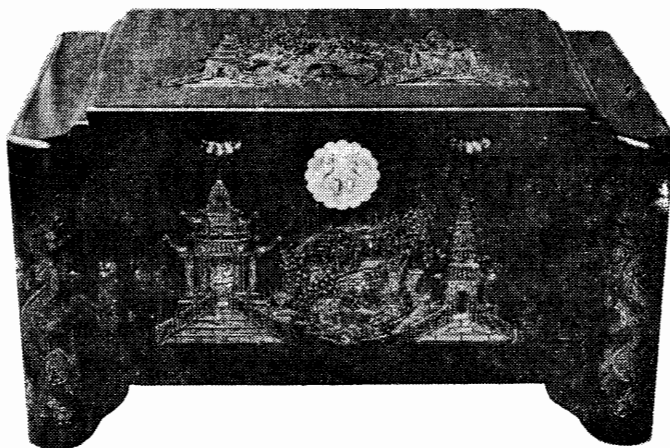
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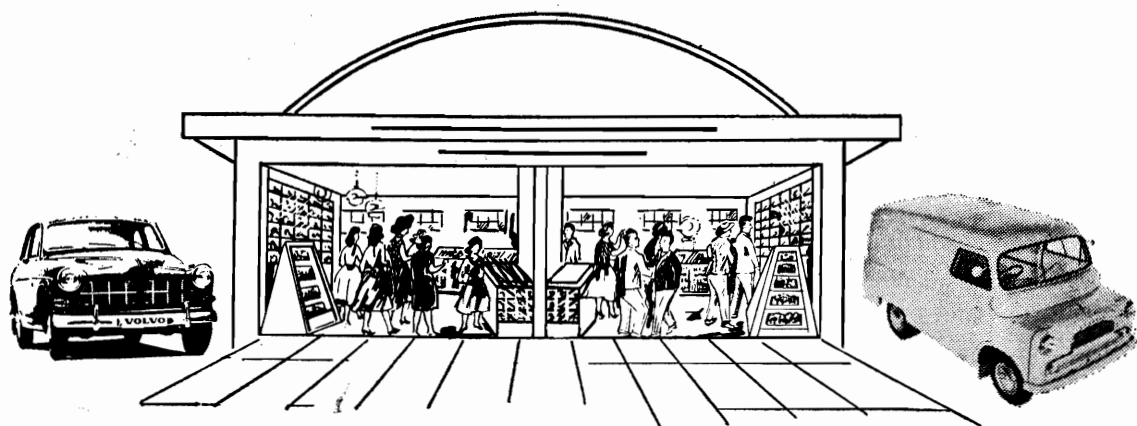
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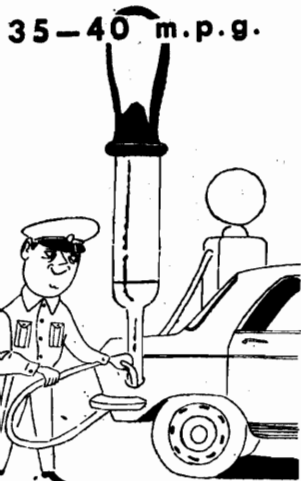


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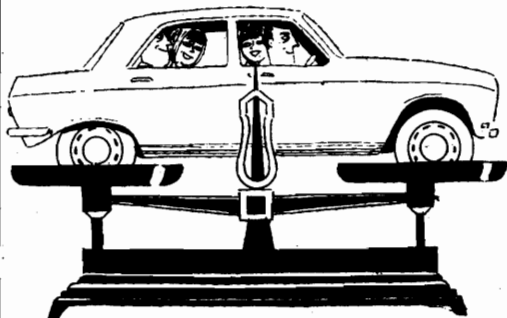
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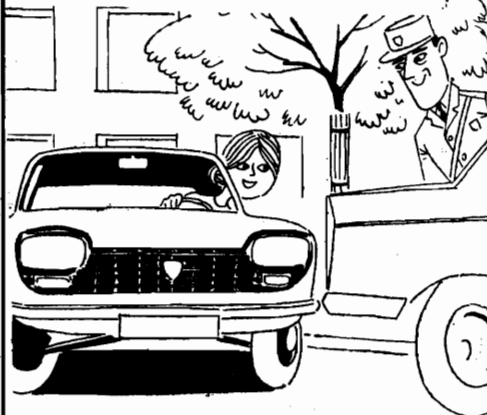
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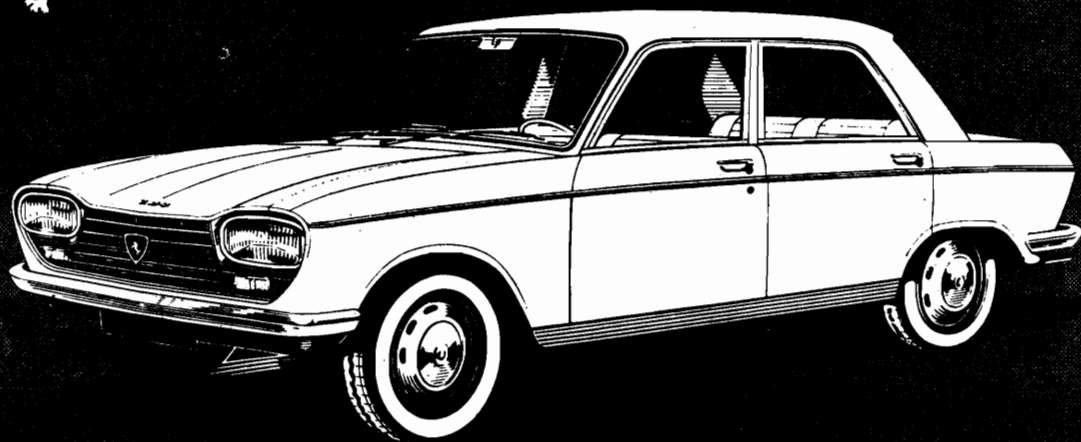
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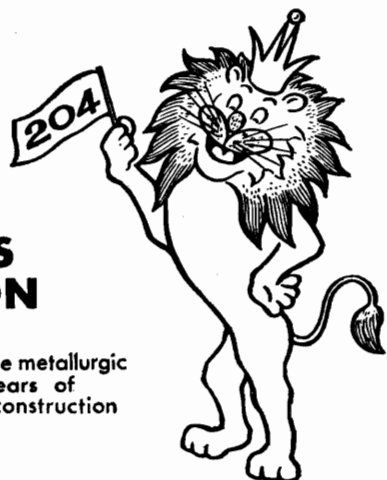
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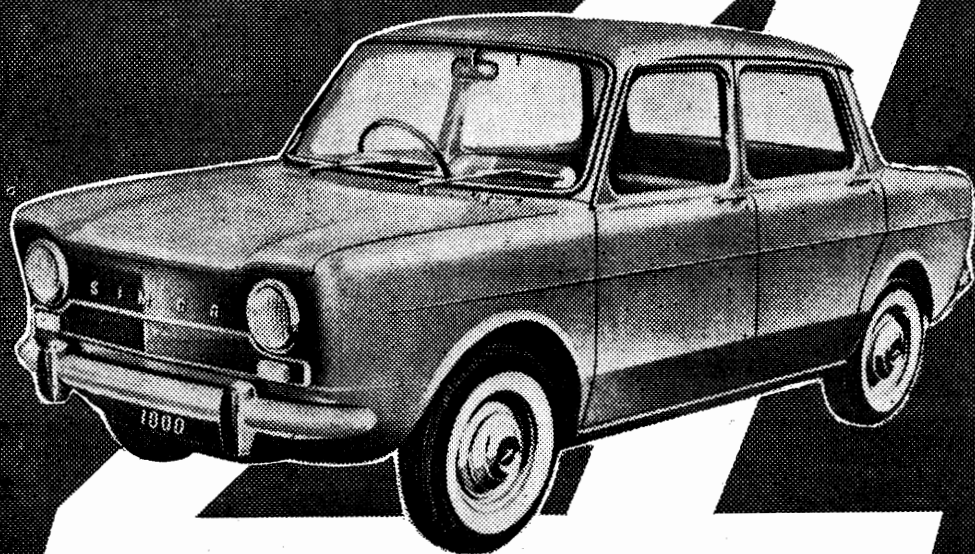
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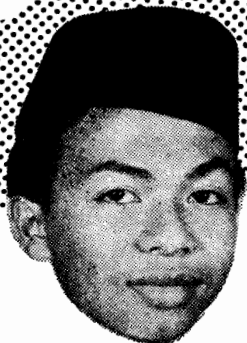
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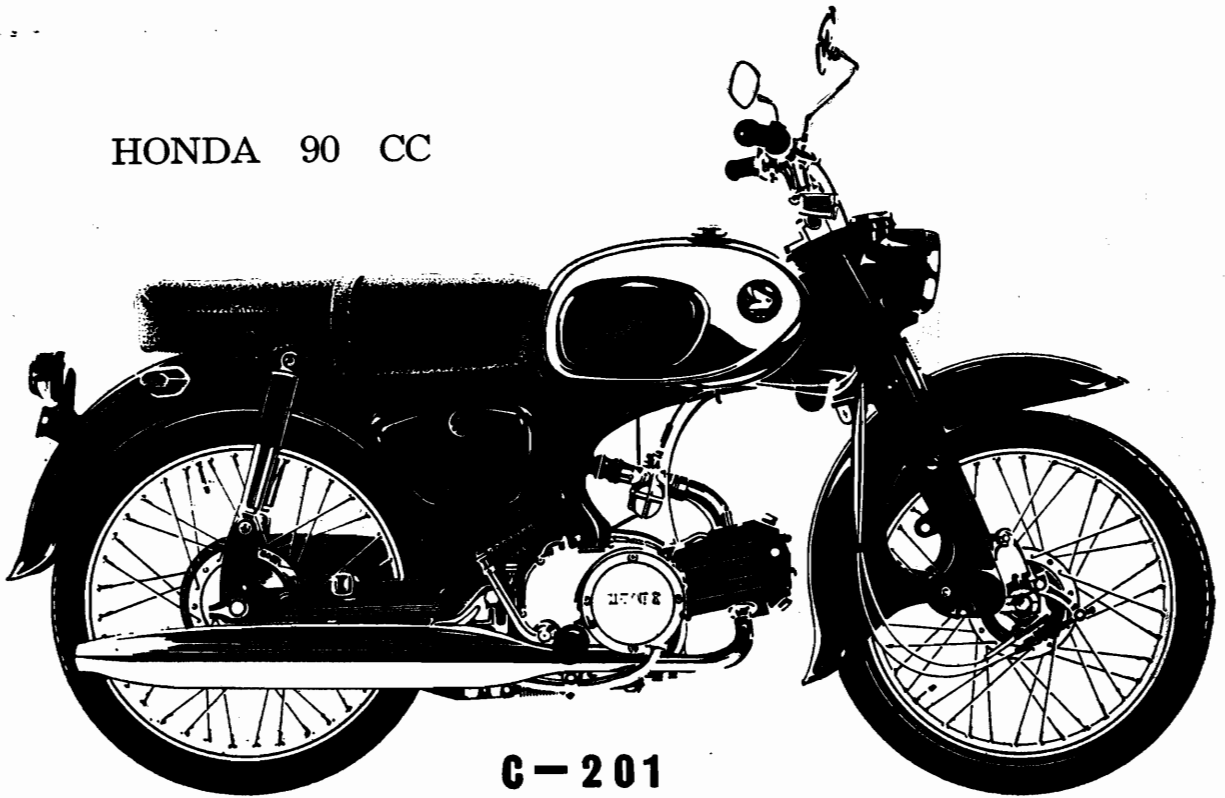
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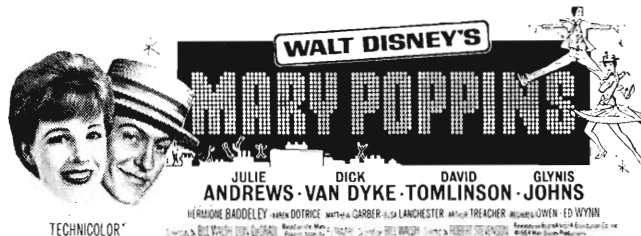
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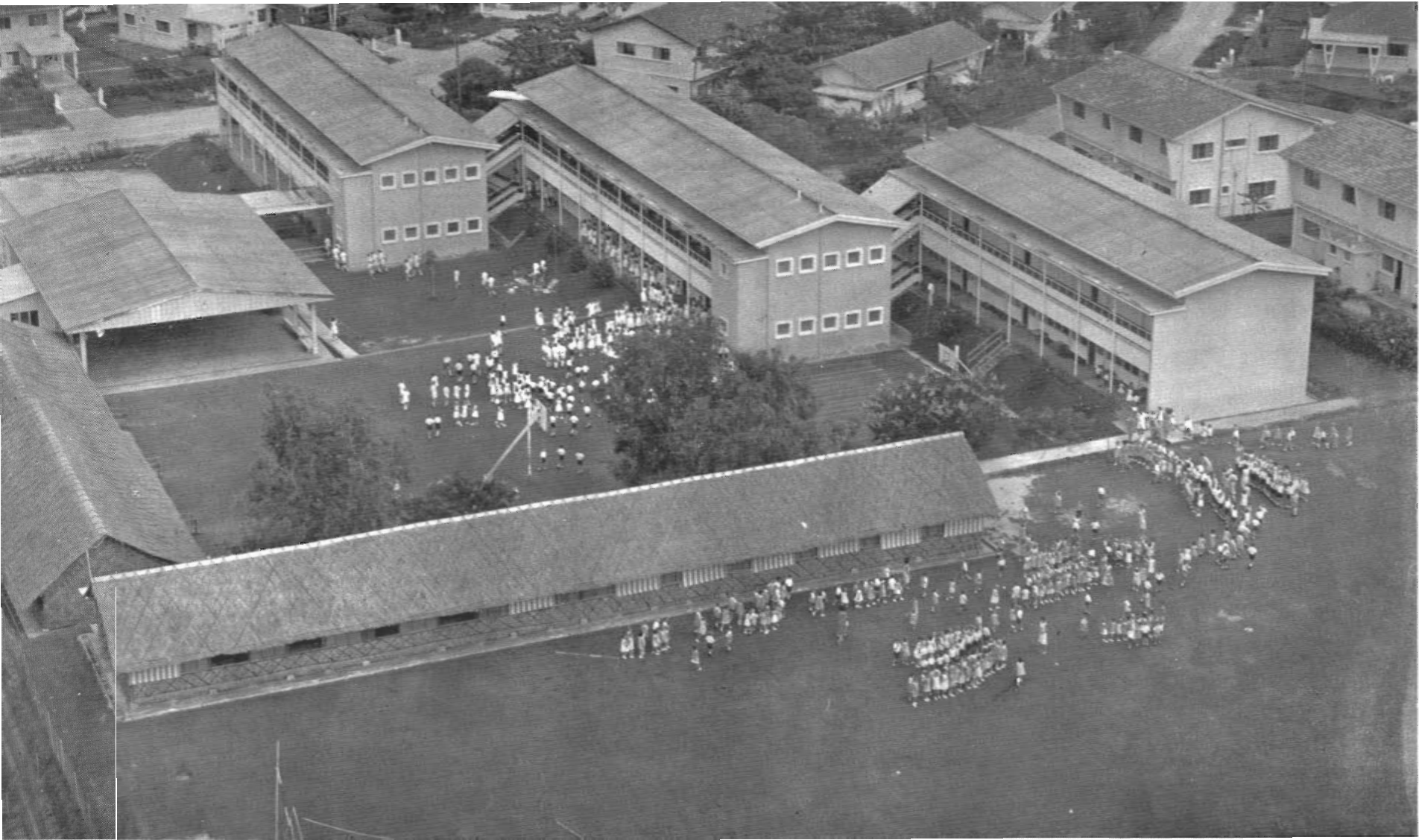
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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RAAF SCHOOL PENANG.

AUSTRAL'66

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the headmaster writes...

There are many problems associated with this school which are not encountered in other schools. Children come from any of our six Australian educational systems to a school using a curriculum based on the work done in several states; there is an unparalleled turnover of students; because of the distance from supply sources, there are often long delays in obtaining essential materials. Teachers from different states have to fit into the school pattern; those teachers concerned with administrative matters have to adapt themselves to Service methods.

The school continues to cope with these unusual situations because of the growth of co-operation and understanding among all those people associated with it. This pattern of growth was seen throughout the three years of Mr. Jenkin's administration. I am confident that the enthusiasm of the teaching staff combined with the good relations existing between School and Service will provide a continuation of this pattern in the coming years.

If, as Mr. Murray believes, this year's magazine is even better than the earlier issues, it is a fitting climax to his three years as editor. I must congratulate him and his committee on the production of a magazine which can serve as a reference book on Penang, as well as being a record of school activities.

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**message from the
officer commanding...**



If you are to be prepared for the demands of the future, it is essential that each of you receive the best possible education. It is with some pride that we can claim that the RAAF School, Penang, with its well equipped classrooms, its excellent teachers and sound traditions, offers you an education which will enable you to meet these demands.

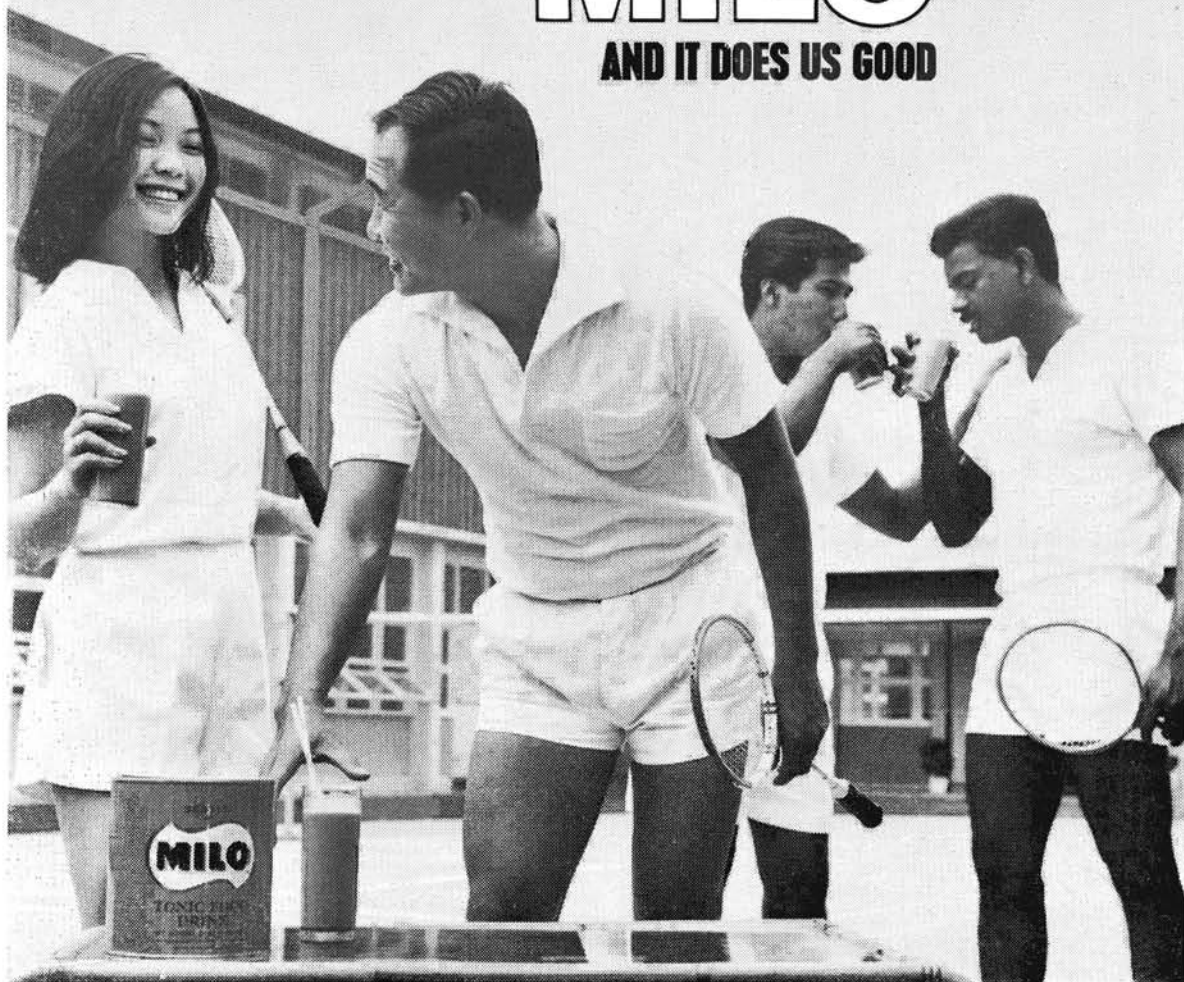
Indeed, our school offers more than most: it offers you a unique opportunity to gain a broader education than is available in any other Australian school. Drawing as it does on all states for its pupils and using a combined curriculum, our school can claim to be more truly Australian than any in Australia; being established as it is in South East Asia and in an area with a wide spectrum of peoples, religions and customs, it must also be more international in outlook than any other Australian school.

Thus, you are presented with a double challenge: to gain the utmost from the Australian education offered to you and at the same time to acquire a broader and deeper understanding of our friends and neighbours in South East Asia. By meeting this challenge you can prepare yourselves for the future in a world which is everyday becoming smaller and which is everyday more in need of people who are educated in the true sense of the word.

I am confident that you will accept this challenge and that you will show by your efforts and conduct while you are here and when you return to Australia that you value the unique opportunity which you have been given.


W. E. TOWNSEND, C.B.E.,
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Foreword

As soon as you pick up and glance through AUSTRAL '66, your first impressions will probably centre on the increased length of the magazine and the introduction of colour plates.

This year's magazine section, "Penang—Past and Present", is approximately 50 pages long compared with 19 pages in a similar section last year. This increase reflects the tremendous amount of work that has gone into the preparation of this particular section. The purpose was to present a detailed and comprehensive study of life in Penang—now and in the past. RAAF School, by virtue of its tropical setting, provides an opportunity which the Magazine Committee felt was too important to be by-passed. To compile the information, an aspect of Penang's society was assigned to each Primary and Secondary class. To add depth and interest to the survey, it was suggested that interviews and excursions be arranged. This written information was then supplemented by topical photographs. The Committee was fortunate to obtain a set of excellent historical photographs which add authenticity and realism to any account of Penang's heritage. Also, during August, some members of the Committee, accompanied by a RAAF photographer from Base, spent quite a few hours exploring the alleyways of Georgetown. This effort was well-rewarded by a selection of photographs which appear in the magazine under such headings as: "People", "Shopping" and "People at Work".

We hope that our study of Penang has proved of permanent value especially to those people, student and teacher alike, who have had some association with RAAF School.

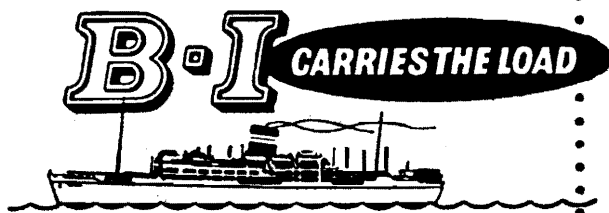
Perhaps the most novel feature of AUSTRAL '66 is the inclusion of colour plates highlighting some of the art work that has been done throughout the school. This was an expensive innovation and we hope that the standard of reproduction has justified its inclusion.

In other sections of the magazine, colour has been used to achieve a more effective presentation.

As in 1965, much of the initial preparation has been done by a committee formed from Form III pupils. Each pupil was assigned a certain section of the magazine. It was then his job to collect material for that particular part and add certain material himself. Teachers were only responsible for co-ordinating work from various departments in the school and collecting advertisements.

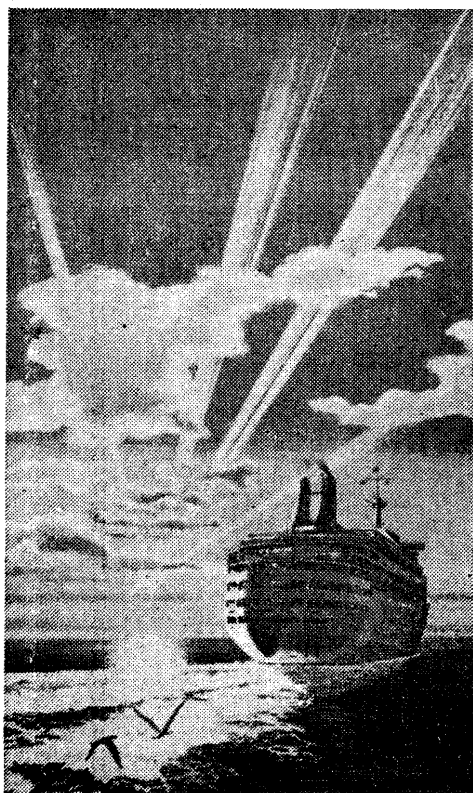
Finally, the majority of the photographs appearing in the magazine were the work of RAAF base photographers and the Public Relations Office at Butterworth.

Team work therefore has been the motive force behind AUSTRAL '66 and responsible, we hope, for another successful RAAF School publication.



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AT THE END OF A PERFECT DAY

N.S.W. INSPECTOR'S MESSAGE

To all outward appearances your school is complete—and yet a school is never complete! Every time I have visited you in Penang I have noticed changes, intangible maybe, which take place as you develop and build up the tradition of your school. Every student that passes through adds to that tradition according to his or her means. In fact it can only be evolved by sustained and cumulative individual endeavour.

Of paramount importance is the willingness and desire of each pupil to make some real and worthwhile contribution.

A wise educator once said that the main aim of education is for man to know himself and the world. By endeavouring to follow this aim you may add to your own individual worth and thereby foster the co-operation and respect of others.

These are the basic ingredients of true tradition.

A. W. McKIBBIN,
Director of Education,
North Sydney.

VICTORIAN INSPECTOR'S MESSAGE

Back in wintry Melbourne my thoughts often turn to you and I see you again at work and at play. When I visited your very attractive school I thought how fortunate I was: now I think how fortunate you are.

You are courteous and friendly, young and happy and so full of the zest for living. You work and play so well together, yet you are from so many different parts of Australia. You see and mingle with other people from other places and you will grow up with a knowledge of how others live and work. This, in itself, is a vital part of your education and you will be more tolerant in your thinking.

Your teachers are keen and kindly: they want you to succeed at school and in the years that follow. They want you to remain proud of your school and so do I. Your school song, your school uniform and your school badge are treasures and should be treasured in your hearts.

When your school days are over you will have much to remember and much to be thankful for. Just now, you are truly fortunate but remember—and this is my message—that your success in this world finally depends upon yourselves. Study earnestly and work fairly for it.

I wish you every success and to you and your teachers I send you greetings from Mr. McLellan who still has happy memories of his visits to your school.

J. B. Prictor,
Staff Inspector,
Education Department,
Victoria.

MAGAZINE



Mr. Torpey—Assistant Editor



Mr. Murray—Editor



Miss Burne—Infants' Rep.

the teachers . . .



Mr. Doyle—Advertising



Mr. Millett—Advertising

COMMITTEE



Bill Wright—Sports Editor



Sue Thiele—Art Editor



Christabelle Soos—Messages



Bev. Beer—Survey on Penang

the pupils . . .



Rhonda Gocher—School Activities



D. Pritchard—Lit. Contributions

RAAF SCHOOL CANTEEN

It is with pleasure that I submit the Annual Report of the RAAF School Canteen.

During the Canteen's four years of operation a considerable amount of money has been raised to assist the School. Over the past year, grants totalling \$3,527.95 were made to the School; of this, \$2,392.80 was made available for the purchase of books for the School library. This has only been possible through the voluntary help of the mothers, and in particular, the retiring committee who were :

President	-	-	Mrs. A. Grover
Secretary	-	-	Mrs. R. Latimer
Ass. Secretary	-	-	Mrs. M. Levien
Treasurer	-	-	Mrs. B. Stuckey

Mesdames N. Mosler, M. Tankard, E. Feudeloff, J. Coombs, G. Slight, G. Dawson.

In September last it was decided to provide lunches on Wednesdays also; the children are now able to purchase lunch each day except Friday. Also in September, the Canteen provided drinks, free of charge, to all children attending the Annual Swimming Carnival.



Some of the Canteen ladies at work

The usual policy of providing drinks at cost was continued at the Infants' Sports Meeting in August 1965, and again at the Primary and Secondary Sports Meeting in May this year. Full credit must be given to those ladies who worked so willingly to ensure the success of the Meeting.

The ladies of the new Committee, elected on the 11th June, 1966, and who will appreciate the continued support of all mothers, are :

President	-	-	Mrs. B. Bignell
Secretary	-	-	Mrs. N. Bolden
Ass. Secretary	-	-	Mrs. M. Levien
Treasurer	-	-	Mrs. L. Lawrance
Committee	-	-	Mesdames M. Worral, K. Townley, R. Cook, M. Tankard, E. Feudeloff, N. Alexander

In closing, may I express sincere thanks to Mr. Boyle, Miss Davis, the Staff and the children for their support and co-operation, and also to the ladies whose willingness to assist makes the operation of the Canteen possible.

Many thanks to you all,

Betty Bignell, President.



RAAF SCHOOL MOTHERS' CLUB

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the RAAF SCHOOL MOTHER'S CLUB. In November, 1965, the following members were elected to office :

President	-	-	-	Mrs. Betty Cosgrove
Vice President	-	-	-	Mrs. Margo Tankard
Secretary	-	-	-	Mrs. Anne Talbot
Assistant Secretary	-	-	-	Mrs. Pat Mallon
Treasurer	-	-	-	Mrs. Dorothy Tuck

Our members number 43 with an average monthly attendance of 18 per meeting. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month at the RAAF CLUB in the KANGAROO DEN. These meetings open at 9.30 a.m. and all new members are welcome. The joining fee is \$2.

During the past year the Club has provided many activities for the Infants', Primary and Secondary Departments, including break-up parties, fancy dress parties and a social for the Senior Pupils.

Money for these activities has been provided by the Monthly Contribution Scheme, introduced by Mr. Boyle. Tombola mornings have been held at members' homes and I would like to thank the Wives' Club of Butterworth for their donation to our Club. Our Melbourne Cup Sweep and morning tea also proved very successful.

During the year the Mothers' Club has given a total of \$520 to the School for the purchase of books, vases, pictures and mathematical aids.

Our bank balance now stands at \$1,137. We are very pleased with this total and hope to have it increased considerably by the end of the year.

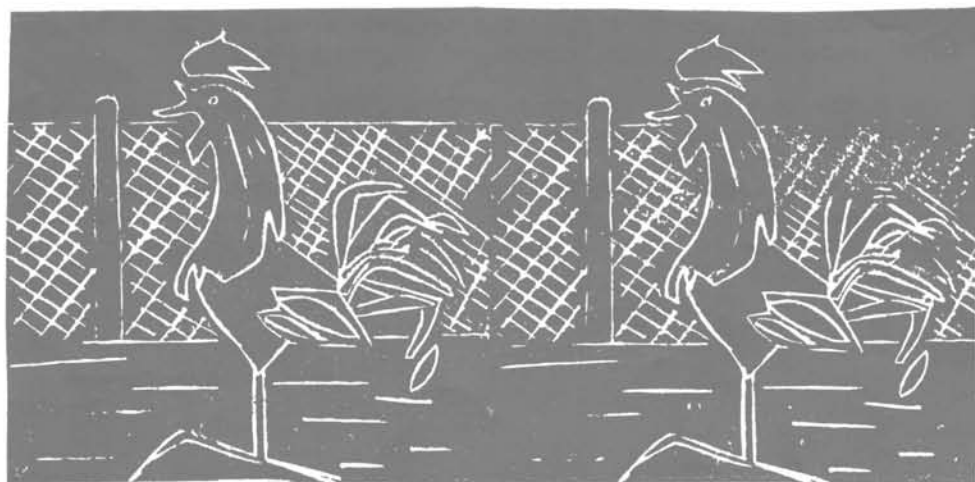
I wish to thank sincerely the Committee members for their assistance to myself and for their untiring work throughout the year and the sub-committees and prefects for the organizing of the Socials. Many thanks to Miss Davis and Mr. Boyle and special thanks to our auditor, Mr. Seach.

My sincere thanks to all,

**Betty Cosgrove,
President.**



This year saw the arrival of our new headmaster, Mr. B. J. Boyle. Here, he is welcomed by Air Commodore Townsend, Officer Commanding RAAF Base, Butterworth, Mr. Tye, Deputy Headmaster, and Sqn. Ldr. Tom Johnston, former Senior Education Officer at Butterworth.





school



activities



RAAF SCHOOL SONG

The words for our new School Song were written by Sergeant Bruce Dawe, who was the RAAF Education Assistant at the school. Sgt. Dawe's published volumes of poetry have won high praise from literary critics. When he was asked to write the words for a song which would show the differences as well as the similarities between our school and schools in Australia, he produced the following poem in one night :—

The ocean's at our doorstep
The mountains too, are near
We still can see the Southern Cross
At night, when skies are clear.....
The seasons, too, are different,
The monsoon and the 'dry',
And though our lessons are the same
Beyond our class-rooms lie
A world of many languages, so rich in history,
A world of different people, like us both proud and free.

Our RAAF School's like Malaysia,
Made up of many strands
Of interwoven loyalties
To states, instead of lands.
From all points of the compass
We've travelled here to find
A country to be learning from
Like that we left behind.....
Our school book is the whole wide world, may RAAF
School be one page

We will remember gladly when we are come of age !

Jimmy Boyle wrote the music for our song. Mr. Boyle, who is a school teacher in Penang, is a most accomplished man. He teaches English, his art work is noted for the use of unusual media, and he is one of Malaysia's outstanding musicians. He is an excellent pianist, appearing often as soloist or as the leader of his small instrumental group, at concerts or on Television. Many of his compositions have been recorded and published: his latest production was the music for a ballet performed on Television Malaysia. He is at present completing a survey of the early music of the Malaysian and neighbouring people.

SECONDARY ASSEMBLIES

MARCH :

The band of the first Green Jackets Regiment gave an outstanding performance in the school hall. The band was accompanied by Major Radcliffe and Bandmaster Tonks. Pupils in the audience were nominated to conduct the band through various numbers, and this was highly appreciated by everyone.

* * *

Air Commodore Townsend, C.B.E. was present at the investiture of the prefects in early March. His speech in connection with the presentation imparted much valuable information to all those present.

* * *

APRIL :

Mr. Peter Wolcott, the officer-in-charge of the Penang Branch of the United States Information Service, gave a very informative lecture on the work and accomplishments of the Service. The talk included points on offices throughout the world apart from those in Malaysia.

* * *

A fire display was put on by the Safety Officer from Base Squadron. The demonstration included information on the use and composition of an everyday fire extinguisher and the various types available.

* * *

MAY :

Mr. Leutchford of the R.S.P.C.A., Penang Branch, gave an interesting talk on the history of the association and its accomplishments throughout the years. The audience asked questions on the care and treatment of pets, and benefited greatly from the answers received.

Mr. McEwan, secretary of the Eastern Smelting Company, lectured the students on tin-mining in Malaya. He described in detail the mining and smelting processes and then passed around several samples of processed tin oxide which greatly interested the audience.

* * *

JUNE :

Dr. Ooi Kee Wan, P.J.K., a member of the Penang Branch of the Malaysian Red Cross, told of the history of the association. It was begun in 1863 in Switzerland. Representatives from seventeen different countries were present and between them they decided that the Swiss flag reversed would serve as the International flag for the association. During World War I, operations on the battlefields were directed from the headquarters in Geneva.

The Malaysian Red Cross was formed through an act of Parliament and its headquarters are now in Kuala Lumpur, the capital city. Each state runs its own beneficial activities to raise money for the organisation's funds.

* * *

JULY :

Mr. Peter Barand, an Australian who has recently travelled overland from England to Malaya, told the senior school of his experiences during the journey. The whole trip was made in a Land Rover as this was the best way to see the country. Every night was spent under tents as he and his friends were unable to find hotel accommodation.

After crossing Europe and Turkey and travelling around the Mediterranean, the party began to cross Asia. One night out in the open, a member of the party was awakened by a hand down his sleeping bag. It turned out to be a native trying to steal his watch and any other valuables within reach. After travelling further into Asia, the party was awakened one night by bayonets being dug into their ribs. The newcomers were the local police, telling them to sleep inside the boundaries as they would no doubt be robbed if they stayed out in the open.

* * *

AUGUST :

A special assembly was called on Monday, 8th August, to hear a talk on meteorology given by Sqn. Ldr. Nicholas, the Meteorological Officer at Butterworth.

He discussed the history of meteorology and emphasized that it was a rapidly expanding science.

The W.M.O. (World Meteorological Organization) informs various countries of approaching weather conditions. The speaker also pointed out that radar is now in common use for tracking weather while computers are employed to analyse information on weather conditions.

It was an extremely interesting talk given before an attentive audience.

Information compiled by Rhonda Gocher, Form III.



PREFECTS

At the beginning of the first term, 12 pupils from Correspondence and Form III were elected as Prefects by the students. Those elected were :

Diane Barnes	-	-	Girls' Captain
Mandy Beer	-	-	Vice-Captain

Cheryl Mason, Sonja Cosgrove, Carol Lee and Judith Radford.

Tom Fehily	-	-	Boys' Captain
Rodney Tanswell	-	-	Vice-Captain

John Horner, John Hargreaves, John Gould and Ray Williamson.

During the year, Mandy left to attend Commercial College while Tom returned to Australia. We wish both Mandy and Tom all the very best.

At the Prefects' Investiture held in March, the Prefects took the Pledge and were presented with their badges by Air Cdr. Townsend.

This year, for the first time, the school has two captains and two Vice-Captains. Also this year, a new Prefect's badge was designed by the staff for the pupils.



Back row, left to right: Rodney Tanswell, Tom Fehily, John Gould, John Hornar, Raymond Williamson, John Hargreaves.

Front row, left to right: Judy Radford, Sonja Cosgrove, Diane Barnes, Carol Lee, Cheryl Mason, Mandy Beer.

The Prefects, with the co-operation of the Mothers' Club, have arranged a Secondary School Social for the 19th August. We hope that this Social will prove to be a great success.

On behalf of the Prefects, I would like to thank the staff and students for their co-operation during the year. Without the full support of both staff and students it would not have been possible to achieve very much.

I would especially like to thank Mr. Boyle and Mrs. Rose for their advice and help throughout the year.

Diane Barnes, Girls' Captain.

STAFF NEWS

This year saw a great number of changes in staff, with the Principal, Mr. Boyle and the Infants' Mistress, Miss Davis, replacing Mr. Jenkins and Miss Martin, both of whom returned to appointments in Victoria. Mr. Smeaton, who had finished a four-year term at the school, and Mr. Rudd returned to N.S.W. while Mrs. McAuliffe and Miss Robinson took up appointments as Deputy-Mistresses in N.S.W. Infants' Schools. Miss Hudson, Mrs. Lynam and Mrs. Hurley (N.S.W.), Miss Treloar, Miss George and Miss Barber (Victoria) and Mrs. Bruhl (Queensland) completed the high number of transfers.

The following were appointed as replacements:

Secondary: Mr. Greenup and Mrs. Pearce.

Primary: Miss Morgan, Miss Emerton, Mr. Gilligan and Mr. Millett.

Infants: Miss Burne, Miss Smith, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Batchelor, Miss Charlesworth, Mrs. Stonestreet.



Back Row (L. to R.) :—Mr. Clark, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Mill, Mr. Millett, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Gilligan, Mr. Torpey, Mr. Greenup.

Centre Row :—Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Doyle, Miss Emerton, Mrs. Picton, Mrs. Stonestreet, Mrs. McKern, Mrs. Geissmann, Miss Wise, Miss Smith, Miss Morgan, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Gilligan.

Front Row :—Mrs. Batchelor, Miss Charlesworth, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Mason, Mr. Tye, Mr. Boyle, Miss Davis, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Hector, Miss Phillips, Miss Burne.

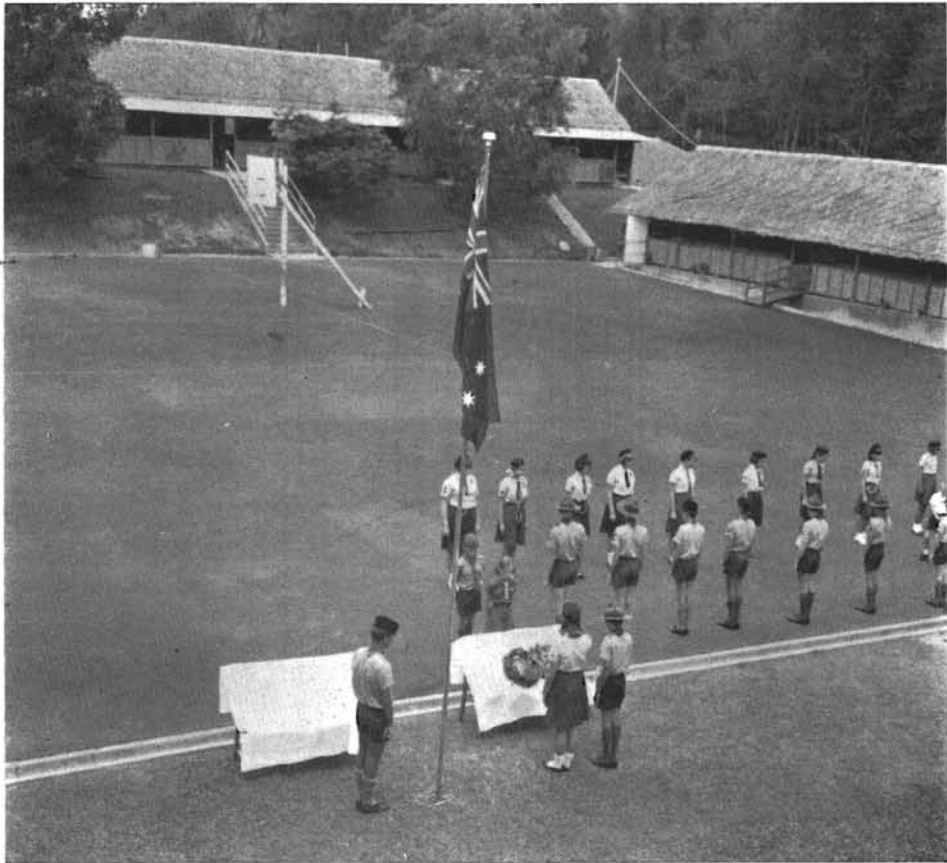
As usually has occurred at RAAF School, temporary teachers were appointed to cater for increased enrolments and the following teachers were members of staff for all or part of the year :

Mrs. Hector, Mrs. Picton, Mrs. Burt, Mrs. Garland, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Geissman, Mrs. Gilligan, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. McKern.

A number of teachers will be returning to Australia at the end of the year but at the time of writing, only Mr. Mill (Gardiner Central School—Victoria) and Mr. Raleigh (Kew East—Victoria) have been notified of their new schools. Miss Wise, Mr. Doyle, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Tye will also be transferred at the end of this year.

At the time of publication, Miss Wise has been notified of her transfer to Ballarat, Victoria, while Mr. Tye is going as Principal to Tooleybuc, N.S.W.

ANZAC DAY SERVICE



Laying of the wreaths at the Anzac Day Ceremony—pupils belonging to the Scouts and Girl Guides formed the Guard of Honour.

VISITORS

Visitors to the school in 1966 included: Air Vice Marshall W. L. Hely, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Air Commodore W. E. Townsend, C.B.E.; Group Captain H. C. Plenty, D.F.C.

COMMUNITY SERVICE LEAGUE

Although the Community Service League was late forming this year, we have already raised \$334.54 through functions at school.



Back Row, left to right : Rhonda Gocher, Rosemary Milligan, Christabelle Soos, Sonja Cosgrove, Anne Lowe.

Centre : Bruce Litchfield, Lydia Mosler, Elizabeth McLean, Richard Talbot, Denise Lowe, David Latto, Diane Layton.

Front row : Mark Horner, Carol Holyoake, Cheryl Branchi, Catherine Kirkby, Jarna Wicking.

Last year we presented a total of \$800 to various associations in Penang such as the St. Nicholas' School for the Blind and the Salvation Army.

With the money raised at our sweet and toffee stall in July, we anticipate donating a bed and training equipment to the local Red Cross.

This year, the committee consists of pupils from each form, class and grade throughout the school. In the case of some of the infant classes, our representative is a member of the staff.

Rhonda Gocher, Form III.

1965 EXTERNAL EXAMINATIONS

VICTORIAN INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATE

Patricia McLean	Passed Geography, English Literature, History of Australia and Pacific, Art, Approved Craft.
Gillian Davies	Passed English Expression, English Literature, Arithmetic, Art, Domestic Science, Approved Craft.
Erica Cromack	Passed English Expression, Arithmetic, Art, Domestic Science, Approved Craft.
Len Mezzina	Passed English Expression.
Elizabeth Williamson	Passed English Expression, Arithmetic, Geography, Science, English Literature, French, History of Australia and Pacific.
Inez Soos	Passed English Expression, English Literature, German, French, History of Australia and the Pacific.
Paula Bagnall	Passed Maths A, Geography, English Literature, Domestic Science.
Cheryl Mason	Passed English Literature.
Arthur Winterton	Passed Science, English Literature, History of Australia and the Pacific.
Richard Bailey	Passed Maths A, Science, Mechanical Drawing.
Barbara Plenty	Passed English Expression, English Literature, Art.

VICTORIAN LEAVING CERTIFICATE

Trevor Box	Passed Commercial Principles, British History.
Margaret Cameron	Passed English, Commercial Principles, Geography, Modern European History, Economics.
Alan Aitken	Passed Geography, British History, Modern European History, Art.
Ann Gledhill	Passed Domestic Science, Approved Craft.
Suellen Aulich	Passed British History, Modern European History, Art.
Sandra Sullivan	Passed English, Maths I, Geography, French, Latin, British History.

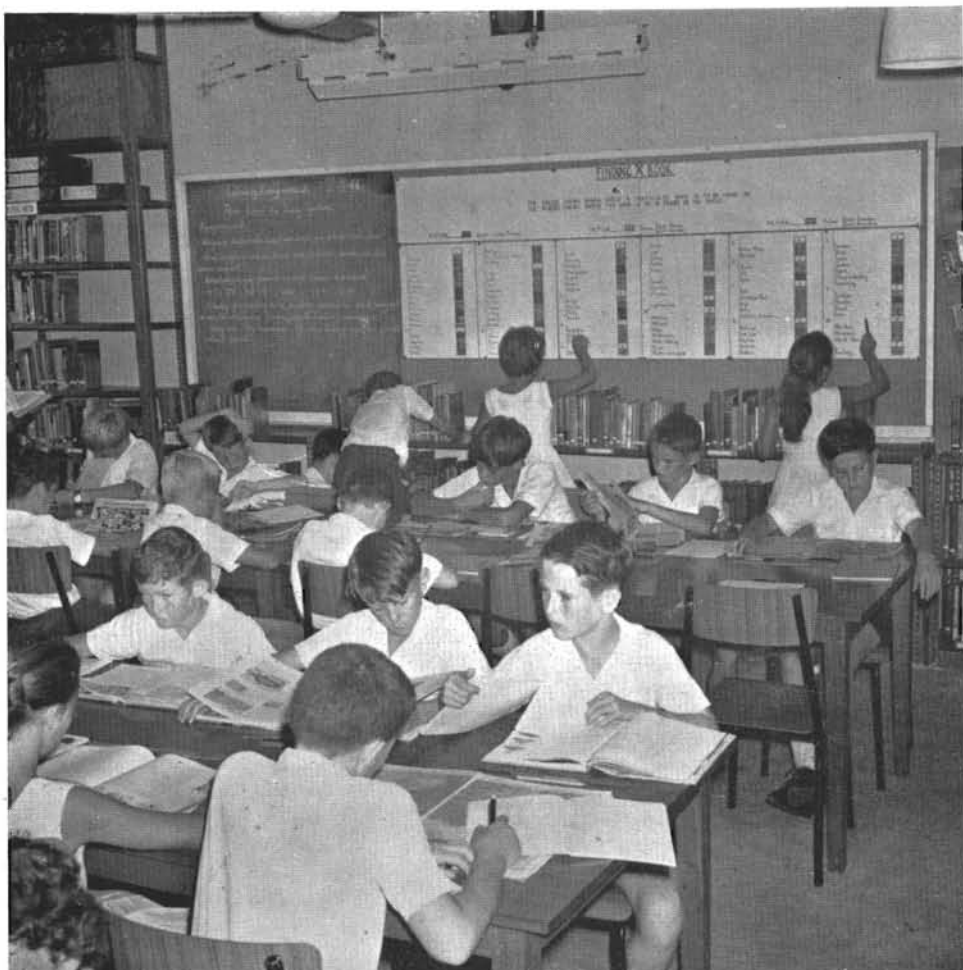
Other examination results were, unfortunately, unavailable.

LIBRARY REPORT

1966 has been an important year as far as the School Library is concerned. Mr. B. Millett, the first librarian to be appointed to the school since its inception, arrived in February and set to work organizing a suitable system for the actual operation of the library on accepted lines. Prior to his arrival, the library had been operated by teachers in their all too infrequent spare periods, by the R.A.A.F. Education Clerk and by a small band of lady volunteers. Consequently, the new librarian found that the library, although it had ample stocks of excellent books, could not be operated at all smoothly until he had properly catalogued and accessioned every book in it. This huge task took many weeks to complete, but with the help of John Cahir, was finished before the end of first term.



John Cahir.



Pupils at work in the "new look" library. A perfect haven for silence, conscientiousness and Mr. Millett.

Next, new furniture was badly needed so that children could use the Library comfortably. When this arrived classes in the primary and secondary departments began to take Library lessons twice weekly. Every child in these sections is encouraged to use the library freely and to borrow books from it frequently.

The books are catalogued on the Dewey System combined with a special colour classification to make the selection of books easier for the younger children. The various parents' organizations continue to support the library freely and this year have provided new books to the value of \$1400.

At present there are 2,500 books in the library and approximately 1,200 books are borrowed each week. Recently, a set of Encyclopedia Britannica was purchased and this should prove a valuable asset.



PRIMARY DEPARTMENT REPORT

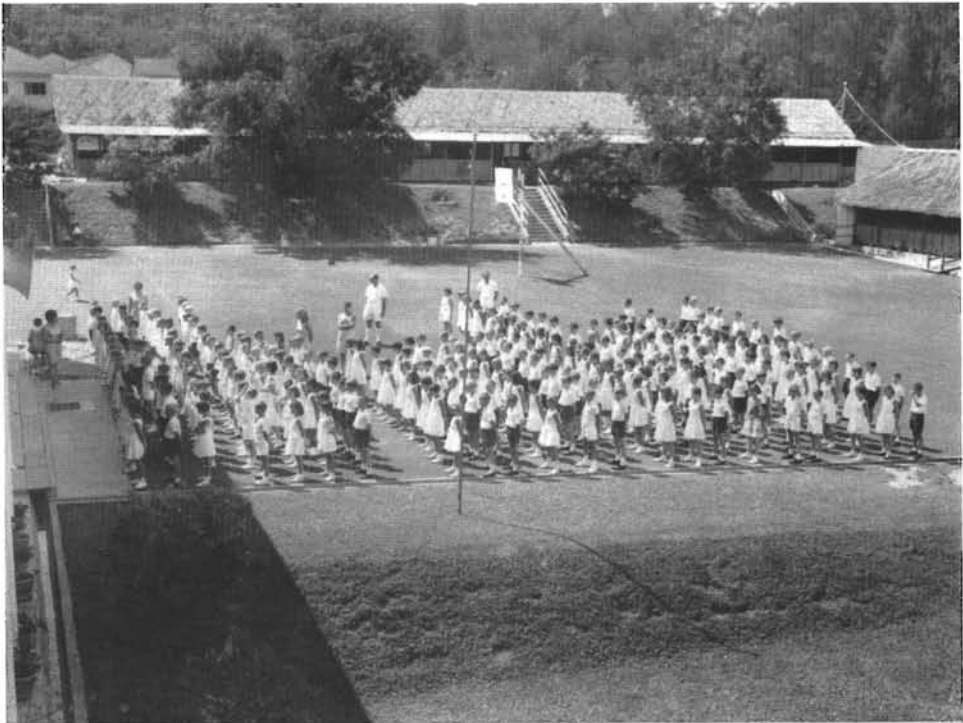
The Primary section of the school reached an enrolment record of 284 children during 1966 and the 8 classes found their accommodation strained to the limit. We were most fortunate this year in having the services of Mr. Millett, our librarian, and the continued needlework instruction of Mrs. Clark who had commenced this important section of the syllabus last year and so was able to continue the work into this year.

Monday morning assemblies featured class items, community singing, lecturettes, and a most entertaining inter-class quiz organized by Mr. Torpey and won by Miss Emerton's 4th Grade. A talk given by Mr. Leutchford of the R.S.P.C.A. was very well received by all children and the questions asked at the conclusion of the talk showed that most of our people were interested and aware of the need to look after all animals.

As mentioned elsewhere, we took part in all combined sports organized by the local schools' committees, as well as venturing to Minden Barracks School for a series of games. Under the guidance of Mr. Torpey and Mr. Raleigh, many boys took part in the after-school cricket competition and from the enthusiasm shown, all agree that this is a most pleasant activity.

We were able to make excellent use of tape-recorded broadcasts this year and, particularly in the senior grades, the various schemes of individual work in Reading and Arithmetic which were obtained by the school.

At the end of the year, Mr. Raleigh and Mr. Tye will be returning to Australia, as will quite a number of our children who will be finishing their tour in Malaya. To all of them we say, "Good bye, and good luck."



PRIMARY MORNING ASSEMBLY



THE INFANTS AT PLAY

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT REPORT

The enrolment for the Infant Department has been approximately 360 throughout the year. We had a further intake of Kindergarten children at the beginning of second term. Two of our teachers, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Thomas resigned during the First term and Mrs. Gilligan and Mrs. McKern joined the staff. Mrs. Wilson became the twelfth staff member at the beginning of Second term.

We are gradually forming a Central Library in the Infant Section of the school and we are very grateful to the mothers who have so generously given their time to cataloguing and grading all the books for the children's use.

A comprehensive Record Card is now in use stating the achievements of each child while they are in the Infant Department. This record of the child's progress at school will be sent to Australia when each child returns.

Excursions are planned for all sections of the Infant Department to observe the various occupations and industries of Penang Island as part of their Social Studies course. These excursions will include a visit to the Trades Industries Fair, a local Fishing Village and a Rubber Plantation.



SECONDARY DEPARTMENT REPORT

The Secondary Department began the year with 142 pupils and at the present time this has been reduced to 111.

At the outset it was found necessary to divide Form 1 into 2 classes. Form 1A is comprised of those pupils returning to Australia during the year and those who have recently arrived.

Forms 1, 2 and 3 are under class tuition whilst Forms 4 and 5 rely on correspondence tuition.

During the year Forms 4 and 5 have consisted of pupils engaged in correspondence work as follows :

4th Form

Victorian Intermediate Certificate	—	14
N.S.W. School Certificate	—	4
Q'Land Junior Certificate	—	1

5th Form

Victorian Leaving Certificate	—	5
N.S.W. 5th year	—	3

Forms 1, 2 and 3 follow a course of study balanced between N.S.W. and Victorian Curricula and subject staffing is as follows :

Mr. Mill	English, Social Studies, Art.
Mrs. Rose	French, Mathematics.
Mr. Clark	Geography, Science.
Mr. Murray	English, History.
Mr. Doyle	Manual Arts.
Mrs. Pearce	Domestic Science.
Mr. Greenup	Science, Maths.

New equipment purchased for the school will prove beneficial during the remainder of the year.

These items include :

1. Overhead projector
2. Literature Sampler (Encyclopaedia Britannica)
3. Individual Mathematics Program, A.C.E.R.

In addition, the new public address system has proved an asset to school administration generally.



Handwriting





Reading

Opposite page, top : Drawing Snails. Andrew Gilligan, Rachael Cresswell, KX.

Opposite page, bottom : Handwriting, 1B.

Above : A Rain Pattern, KT.

Right : Pre-reading. Jigsaw Puzzles, Jacqueline Moore, Judith Albury, KX.

Below Right : Reading with a difference. Using the Tachisto trainer, 1S.

Below Left : Pre Reading Activity Word and Picture Matching, KG.

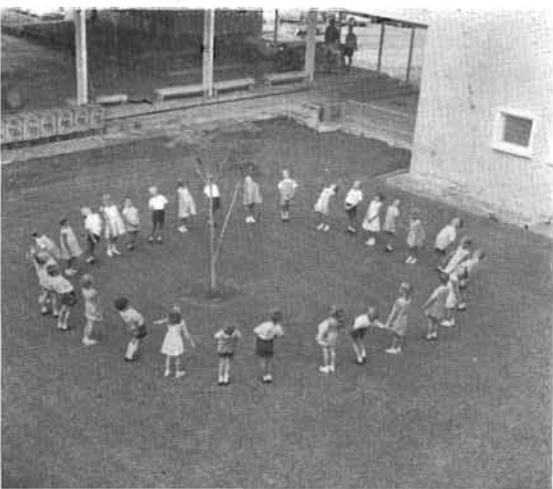


Right : Pre-reading activity.
Colour and group matching,
KS.

Below : Using SRA material,
2C.

Bottom left : Singing games,
2P.

Below Right : " Watch my
beat please.....Thank you "
Conductor: Dale Richardson,
2M.





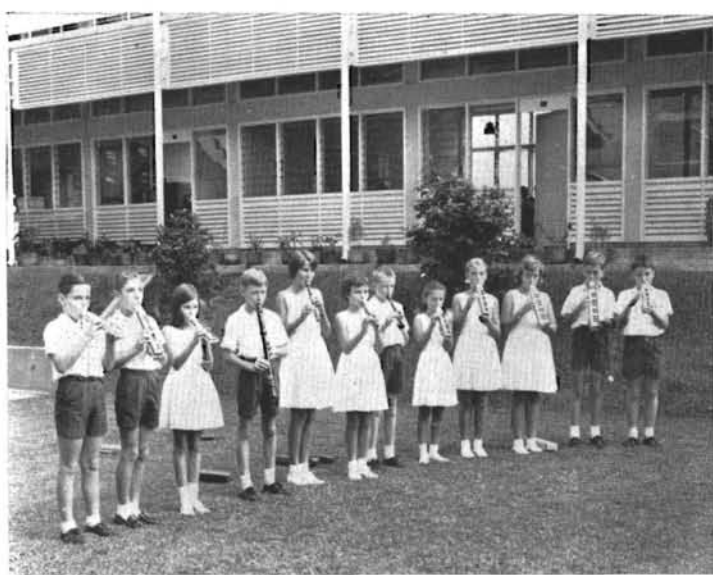
Left : Movement through Music. "Skipping is fun," KS.

Below : Verse Speaking. "Bad Sir Brian Botamy" 4/5G.



Above : Music Time in 3M with conductor, Sandra Bourbon.

Right : Members of the School Orchestra. **L. to R.:** John Hunt, Brian O'Connell, Deborah Ginman, Graham Smith, Jane Nicholson, Robyn Carswell, Jeffrey Compton, Leonie Jones, Karen Sayer, Dianna Hardy, Alan Judson, Colin Hansen.



Creative Activities



Top Right: Basket work. Doug Wass, Gary Paine, Manus McFadyen, Peter Richardson 4E.

Above Left: Rhythmic Poetry. Christopher Robin, 1-B.

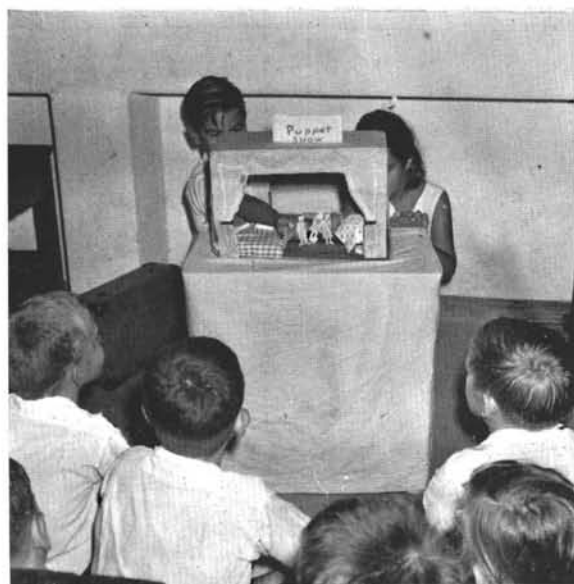
Above: Painting Time. Toni Stonestreet, Suzanne Garcia, Karen Darr, Georgina Gilligan, 1-D.

Left: "We are Indians," 1-S.

Opposite page, top: Building a high tower. Lincoln Stonestreet, Debra Hill, KW.

Far Right: Secondary Art class at work.

Right: Puppetry. David Page, Catriona Hamilton, 3P.





Top Left : Capacity. "How much do we need?" Roger Cassell, Kim Mitchell, Julie Matthey, KM.

Top Right : Making Patterns, 1B.

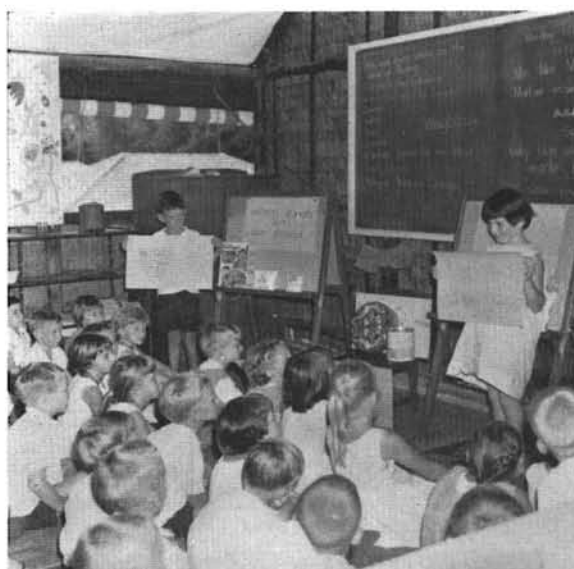
Bottom Left : Cuisenaire. Ordinal and Cardinal Number; doubling plus number facts about 8. 2C.

Bottom Right : Weight is the problem! Neil Carswell, Maureen Townley, 2M.

Opposite page, top right : Diagrammatic representations of intersections of sets with Form III.

Opposite page, top left : Geometry constructions. Marilyn Throup, 5T.

Mathematics



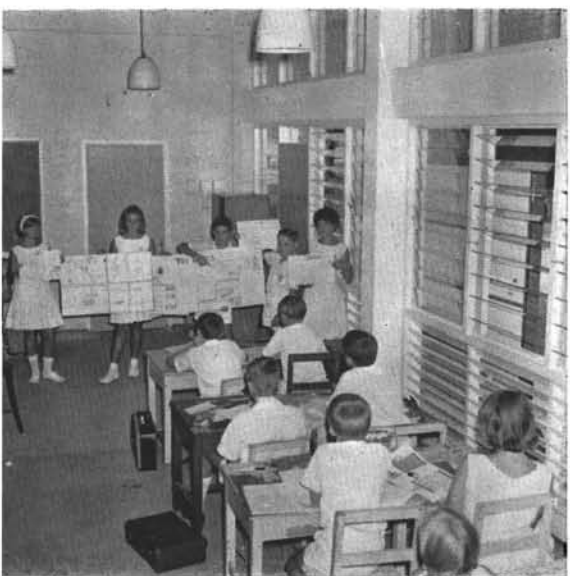
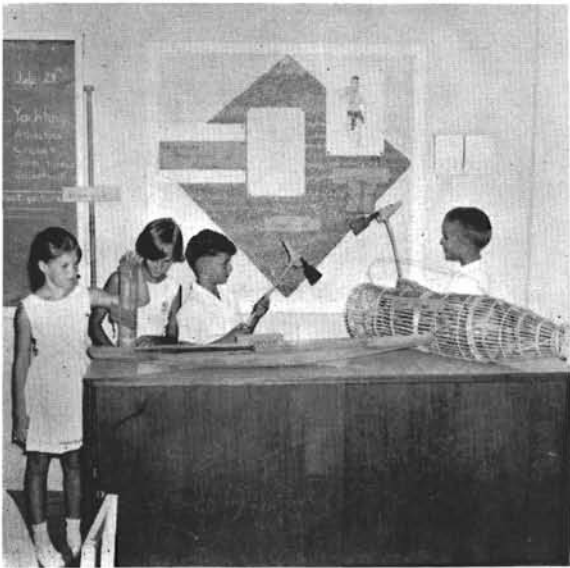


Right : "Our Shop". 4H.

Below : "Our Aquarium." Gary Albury, Janet Johnstone, Brian Kells, Carol-Anne Holyoake, 4E.



**Social
Studies**



Top Left : Malaysian Social Studies. The Aborigines, 4H.

Above : Social Studies Group, 5T.

Left : Social Studies report, Form I.

Below Left : Form II Geography project on Penang's fishing industry.

Below : Map making, Form II.

Opposite page :

Top Right : "Pinning the tail on the monkey", Debra McCallum.

Top Left : "Happy Birthday to You" Birthday Assembly.

Centre : Correspondence Sewing Class.

Below Right : Constructing Triangles. Form 1-A.

Below Left : In the Woodwork room, Form III.



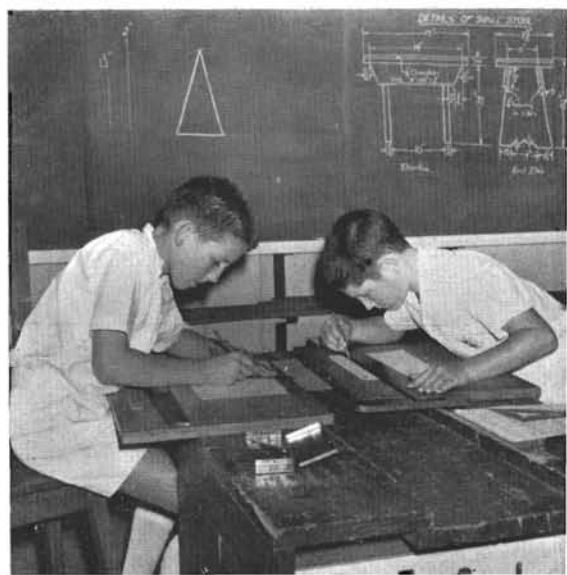


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Manual Arts





Form III Woodwork. John Horner hitting the (finger) nail on the head.

sport



SECONDARY SPORT

CRICKET

During 1966, the school entered a team, for the first time, in a B Grade league competition. Matches were to be played on a single-round basis with the team scoring the highest number of points being the winner. The school team recorded only 2 first innings wins for a total of 12 points but the standard of play was sufficiently good that a number of games were not decided until the last ball.

Because we were to play against adult teams, the Penang Cricket Association allowed the school team to field three teachers. The inclusion of these teachers was also necessary owing to the lack of numbers amongst the senior boys.

Before the competition began, friendly matches were arranged between the school and the Penang Sports Club, The Australian Army and the City Council. We were not successful in any of these matches but we gained the practice necessary to form a team suitable for entry into the competition.

Two boys were outstanding in their respective departments. Richard Pickering bowled consistently throughout the season capturing 35 wickets for an average of 8.1. His ability was recognized by the local schools and he was selected, along with John Horner, to play for the Penang Combined Schools' team in two state matches.

John Horner proved himself to be an excellent wicket keeper and he was selected by the combined schools to keep wickets in the inter-state matches. John was also effective in front of the wickets and showed himself the best batsman amongst the boys, hitting a total of 137 runs for the season.

Special thanks must go to the parents of the boys who attended the matches. Mr. Litchfield and Mr. Mason were very regular attenders and, with other fathers, acted in the official capacity of umpires. This assistance made it such that the school team was one of the only teams to have regular non-playing umpires each week.



AVERAGES

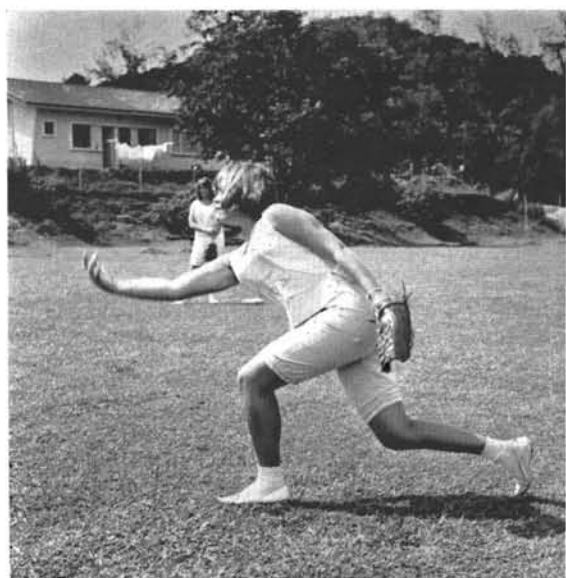
BATTING	Innings	Runs	Highest Score	Not Out	Total Average
R. Raleigh	7	145	74	1	20.8
M. Torpey	15	195	31	—	13.0
J. Horner	15	137	26	—	9.1
D. Mason	6	7	2 N.O.	5	7
B. Litchfield	11	48	16	4	6.9
D. Clark	15	94	18	1	6.7
J. Hargreaves	13	58	16	1	4.8
T. Fehily	16	60	9	1	4.0
L. Mezzina	13	42	11	—	3.2
R. Tanswell	8	22	10 N.O.	1	3.2
W. Wright	5	15	6	—	3.0
R. Pickering	15	43	12	—	2.9
J. Gould	10	20	9	3	2.9
D. Thwaites	12	25	6	3	2.8



Officials at School Athletics Carnival. From left to right : Mr. Mill, Mr. Greenup, Mr. Torpey, Mr. Raleigh.



Above : The "Tigers" in action. Anne Lowe, Sonja Cosgrove.



Pitcher : Maxine Wheaton.

Below : The Cricket team practising.
Wicket keeper, John Horner.



Batting : Bruce Litchfield



BOWLING	Wickets	Runs	Average
1. R. Pickering	35	283	8.1
2. D. Clark	40	388	9.7
3. M. Torpey	4	40	10.0
4. J. Horner	2	26	13.0
5. L. Mezzina	1	13	13.0
6. R. Raleigh	7	92	13.1
7. J. Hargreaves	6	141	23.5



SOFTBALL

We have now commenced the third comp. of this year's softball season and are progressing well. The team consists of Carol Lee, Karin Cosgrove, Anne Lowe, Maxine Wheaton, Susan Wass, Judy Radford, Anne Ellis, Lydia Mosler, Jan Paterson, Julie Cooke and Sonja Cosgrove. Our opposing teams are the Rovers, Zaharians and Aces.

In the first comp. of the season we did well, making the preliminary finals, but the Grand Final was left to the Rovers and the Aces. Rovers won in a very exciting match.

In the second comp. we were well on our way to the top, but missed out on winning the Grand Final by one run, giving the Aces a well-deserved win.

Anne Lowe, Carol Lee and Maxine Wheaton won "Best and Fairest" shields for excellent displays of softball throughout both competitions.

The team as it now stands has a promising future, thanks to Les Armstrong who has volunteered to coach us. Here, I would like to extend to him, on behalf of the team, a sincere "thank you" for his help.

In closing, I would like to add my personal thanks to the members of the team for their co-operation.

Sonja Cosgrove,
Captain of the 'Tigers'.



PRESENT RECORD HOLDERS AND RECORDS — 1966

ATHLETICS

EVENT	HOLDER	YEAR	RECORD
U.13 100m.	S. Wass (G)	1966	15.3
	W. Hansen (B)	1964	13.0
U.14 100m.	M. Wheeler (G)	1965	14.6
	W. Wright (B)	1965	13.5
Open 100m.	M. Foley (G)	1964	13.9
	I. Alcock (B)	1963	12.8
U.14 200m.	C. Stuart (G)	1965	32.4
	W. Wright (B)	1965	27.5
Open 200m.	C. Pitman (G)	1963	30.0
	I. Alcock (B)	1963	25.8

Under 14 High Jump	J. Arnold (G)	1966	4ft. 4 ins.
	N. Kinninmont (B)	1964	4ft. 7 ins.
Open High Jump	J. Gocher (G)	1966	4ft. 8 ins.
	J. Hargreaves (B)	1966	5ft. 1½ ins.
Under 14 Long Jump	N. Sutton (G)	1965	13ft. 8 ins.
	W. Hansen (B)	1964	16ft. 1 in.
Open Long Jump	J. Gocher (G)	1965	13ft. 8½ ins.
	T. Fehily (B)	1966	17ft. 8 ins.
Open Discus	E. Cromack (G)	1964	65ft. 4 ins.
Open Shot Putt	P. Murphy (B)	1964	35ft. 9 ins.
Open 1500m.	R. Pickering (B)	1966	4 mins. 56.4
Open Triple Jump	J. Hargreaves (B)	1966	34ft. 11½ ins.
U.13, 4 x 100m. Relay	Sabre (G)	1966	65.4
	Meteor (B)	1966	58.7
U.14, 4 x 100m. Relay	Sabre (G)	1966	64.4
	Sabre (B)	1965	55.5
Open 4 x 100m. Relay	Meteor (G)	1966	61.0
	Meteor (B)	1965	51.7

SWIMMING

U.14 50m. F/S	C. Stuart (G)	1965	33.4
	N. Kinninmont (B)	1963	31.0
U.14 100m. F/S	C. Stuart (G)	1965	1m.16.4
	N. Kinninmont (B)	1963	1m.13.7
U.14 50m. Br/S.	K. Foley (G)	1963	49.5
	R. Williamson (B)	1965	45.6
U.14 50m. Bk/S	K. Foley (G)	1964	44.0
	R. Williamson (B)	1965	40.0
U.14, 4 x 50m. Relay	Meteor (G)	1966	2m.18.2
	Meteor(B)	1965	2m.28.0
Open 50m. F/S	C. Soos (G)	1966	36.7
	P. Stuart (B)	1965	31.2
Open 100m. F/S	C. Soos (G)	1966	1m.21.5
	P. Stuart (B)	1965	1m.13.0
Open 50m. Br/S	P. Bagnall (G)	1965	49.1
	R. Williamson (B)	1966	43.2
Open 50m. Bk/S	M. Foley (G)	1964	46.3
	T. Fehily (B)	1965	37.8
Open 400m. F/S	P. East (B)	1962	5m.58.0
Open 4 x 50m. Relay	Meteor (G)	1966	2m.55.0
	Canberra (B)	1965	2m.17.1

PRIMARY SPORT

ATHLETICS :

Following our own Athletics Carnival came the Penang Primary Sports Fifth Athletics Carnival at the City Stadium on Monday, 17th June. 27 Primary Schools competed in heats on Tuesday, 31st May and Thursday, 22nd June at Wellesley Primary School and on Monday, 6th June at Westlands Primary School.

In order to save time on the day of the Finals, many field events were finalised at the preliminary heats.

Although our competitors all turned in better performances than at our own carnival, we managed only two places. They were :

Deborah Rees	-	Second place, Class II, Girls High Jump.
Karen Sayer	-	Third place, Class I, Girls High Jump.

At the conclusion of the track event heats we failed to have any competitor qualify for the semi-finals and finals at the City Stadium.

Invitation Events at our own carnival :

Primary Girls Invitation Relay, 4 x 100m :

1. Residency Road Girls School.
2. Northam Road Girls School.
3. RAAF School.

Primary Boys Invitation Relay, 4 x 100m :

1. Westlands School.
2. Pykett Methodist School.
3. St. Xavier's Branch School.

Because of our lack of success against other schools, we did not participate in their Invitation events when invited. However, we were able to end the season on a high note of success at Minden Barracks on Saturday, 9th July.

Competitors were : Paul Darr, Roger Cook, Peter Harding, David Harris, Kerry Maher, Karen Sayer, Pam Chapman.

We managed to win both the Boys and Girls, 4 x 100m. Invitation Relays while Roger Cook and Kerry Maher both finished first in their Invitation 100m. races.

SWIMMING :

The competitive swimming season began with an invitation to Minden Barracks School on the 26th March.

Competitors were : Kim Murphy, Greg Bunton, Barry Bunton, Edward Heyting, Jane Nicholson, Maree Meyn, Anne Clifford, Linda Clifford.

RAAF School boys and girls gained first places in the Invitation Relays while Kim Murphy gained first place, Barry Bunton, a second and Maree Meyn gained a third place in the Invitation races.

Many of our swimmers achieved numerous successes at the Penang Junior Swimming Championships on the 19th and 20th March.

Results were :

First places—Kim Murphy (2), Barry Bunton (2).

Second places—Sarah Turnidge (2), Zelda Hardy, Bill Talbot, Kim Murphy (2), Barry Bunton, Richard Talbot.

Third places—Jennifer King, Bill Talbot, Edward Heyting (2), Anne Clifford, Jane Nicholson, Kim Murphy.



Karen Sayer, winner of a medal in Class I, Girls High Jump.

RAAF School was also successful in the Under 12, Boys and Girls Relays.

Teams were: M. Meyn, A. McAleer, J. Nicholson, R. West (Second place) and Kim Murphy, Barry Bunton, Rudy Heyting, Bill Talbot (First place).

Some of these swimmers went on to achieve further successes at the Malaysian Junior Swimming Championships at Ipoh over Easter.

Medals won included:

Kim Murphy	-	3 gold, 1 silver.
Barry Bunton	-	2 gold, 1 silver.
Edward Heyting	-	1 gold.
Bill Talbot	-	1 silver, 1 bronze.
Richard Talbot	-	1 bronze.
Zelda Hardy	-	1 gold.
Anne Clifford	-	1 gold.
Sarah Turnnidge	-	1 silver.

Following our own swimming carnival will be the next major swimming event, the Fourth Annual P.S.S.C. Primary Swimming Carnival to be held in October. We wish all our swimmers the best of luck at this carnival.



PRIMARY CRICKET

Towards the end of Term 2, an after-school cricket competition was started for boys in the upper primary grades. Four teams of interested boys were formed and after one initial practice session, the competition got under way. At the time of writing, several notable performances have been produced: The first century of the competition was completed by Roger Cook (100 n.o.) while Paul Darr has a 65 n.o. to his credit. Amongst the bowlers, Peter Harding in two matches has taken 8 wickets for 14, Wayne Cooke has 7 for 26 including 5 for 0 in his first game. The teams taking part in the competition are known as the 'Cubs', 'Knights', 'Tigers' and 'Bulldogs'. The games are supervised by two primary Staff Members, Mr. Torpey and Mr. Raleigh and the immediate aim of the competition is to provide the boys taking part with an interest in the sport and to coach those who show a need for it. Already, several boys have shown indications of fine cricket ability both with bat and ball and in the field.

Batting: R. Cook, P. Darr, P. Jackson, R. Webb, D. Latta, L. Mott, P. Richardson, D. Chaplin.

Bowling: D. Harris, P. Harding, W. Cooke, D. Chaplin, G. Paine, Glenn Thompson.

Fielding: W. Talbot, J. Nicholson, G. Tye, S. Dickinson.



ATHLETICS CARNIVAL

Under 12 Girls Shot Putt: 1. K. Sayer, 2. K. McCrae, 3. D. Lowe.
17' 4".

Under 12 Boys Shot Putt : 1. P. Bennett, 2. M. Fehily, 3. G. Challenger.
21' 0" (Record).

Open Boys Shot Putt : 1. R. Tanswell, 2. T. Fehily, 3. C. Kirkby. 31' 5".

Open Girls Discus : 1. C. Lee, 2. S. Cosgrove, 3. B. Heinrich. 63' 10".

Under 11 Boys High Jump : 1. D. Latto, 2. A. Perry, 3. P. Darr. 3' 10"
(Record).

Under 11 Girls Long Jump : 1. J. Nicholson, 2. C. Bishop, 3. A. Hunt.
10' 6".

Boys Under 11 Long Jump : 1. P. Darr, 2. P. Ridgers, 3. A. Perry.
11' 4" (Record).

Under 11 Boys Triple Jump : 1. T. Hartley, 2. D. Power, 3. G. Smith.
23' 0½".

Under 10 Boys High Jump : 1. G. Tye, 2. J. Nicholson, 3. W. Talbot.
3' 5" (Record).

Marching : 1. Sabre, 2. Canberra, 3. Meteor.

Under 8 Girls 40M. : 1. K. Stuckey, 2. D. Zingleman, 3. G. Dickinson.
7.7.

Under 8 Boys 40M.: 1. G. Greenup, 2. R. Dawson, 3. D. Harrison. 7.9.

Under 9 Girls 60M.: 1. J. Randall, 2. L. Clifford, 3. L. Poustie. No
time.

Under 9 Boys 60M.: 1. P. Richardson, 2. B. Talbot, 3. D. Page. 10.3.

Under 10 Girls 60M.: 1. S. Turnnidge, 2. L. Maher, 3. R. Miller. 10.2
(Record).

Under 10 Boys 80M.: 1. G. Tye, 2. J. Lewis, 3. M. Thomas. 13.1.

Under 11 Girls 80M.: 1. M. Tankard, 2. D. Rees, 3. J. Nicholson. 13.0.

Under 11 Boys 80M.: 1. P. Darr, 2. R. Kells, 3. D. Latto. 12.6.

Under 12 Girls 80M.: 1. J. Wong, 2. K. Maher, 3. K. McCrae. 13.0.

Under 12 Boys 100M.: 1. G. Challenger, 2. R. Cook, 3. D. Harris. 15.3.

Under 13 Girls 100M.: 1. S. Wass, 2. S. Tunny, 3. L. Mosler. 15.3
(Record).

Under 14 Girls 100M.: 1. J. Arnold, 2. R. Gocher, 3. C. Plenty. 15.4.

Under 14 Boys 100M.: 1. K. Levien, 2. D. Hansen, 3. C. Bagnall. 14.7.



Above : A test of strength—The Tug-o-War at the School Athletics Carnival.

Below : The end of the School Athletics Carnival held at the Free School Oval.



Open Girls 100M.: 1. J. Gocher, 2. E. Foster, 3. Z. McMillan. 14.7.
 12.9.

Open Boys 100M.: 1. W. Wright, 2. L. Mezzina, 3. J. Hargreaves.

Under 14 Girls 200M.: 1. J. Arnold, 2. S. Tunny, 3. S. Wass. 34.5.
 32.2.

Under 14 Boys 200M.: 1. D. Hansen, 2. J. Challenger, 3. J. Watson.

Open Girls 200M.: 1. J. Gocher, 2. A. Lowe, 3. C. Lee. 35.7.

Open Boys 200M.: 1. W. Wright, 2. T. Fehily, 3. L. Mezzina. 27.8.

Under 12 Girls Long Jump : 1. L. Crowther, 2. K. Sayer, 3. K. McCrae.
 11' 8".

Under 14 Girls Long Jump : 1. L. Mosler, 2. S. Wass, 3. G. Lawrence.
 12' 2".

Open Girls Long Jump : 1. J. Gocher, 2. Z. McMillan, 3. E. Foster.
 13' 1".

Under 12 Boys High Jump : 1. W. Cook, 2. G. Challenger, 3. M. Latto.
 3' 10½".

Under 14 Boys High Jump : 1. C. Peterson, 2. M. Tunny, 3. G. Read.
 4' 2".

Open Boys High Jump : 1. J. Hargreaves, 2. L. Mezzina, 3. T. Fehily.
 5' 1¼. (Record).

Under 12 Girls High Jump : 1. J. Wong, 2. K. Sayer, 3. K. McCrae.
 3' 11¼".

Under 14 Girls High Jump : 1. J. Arnold, 2. S. Wass, 3. C. Black.
 4' 4" (Record).

Open Girls High Jump : 1. J. Gocher, 2. J. Arnold, 3. P. Bagnall.
 4' 8" (Record).

Under 12 Boys Long Jump : 1. G. Challenger, 2. D. Harris, 3. P. Bennett. 12' 6".

Under 14 Boys Long Jump : 1. C. Peterson, 2. G. Read, 3. M. Hansen, C. Bagnall. 13' 10½".

Open Boys Long Jump : 1. T. Fehily, 2. W. Wright, 3. M. Bray.
 17' 8" (Rec).

Under 12 Boys Triple Jump : 1. G. Challenger, 2. R. Cook, 3. C. Frost.
 26' 2½".

Open Boys Triple Jump : 1. J. Hargreaves, 2. T. Fehily, 3. W. Wright.
 34' 11½" (Rec).



Above : Changing of the Baton—School Athletics Carnival.

Below : Captains, John Horner and Sonja Cosgrove of the winning house, Sabre, being presented with the cup at the School Athletics Carnival.



Secondary Boys Invitation Relay 4 x 100M.: 1. Free School, 2. St. Xaviers, 3. Georgetown. 47.0.

Primary Girls Circle Ball: 1. Meteor, 2. Sabre, 3. Canberra. 1.17.3 (Rec).

Primary Boys Circle Ball: 1. Canberra, 2. Sabre, 3. Meteor. 1.11 (Rec).

Primary Girls Skipball: 1. Canberra, 2. Meteor, 3. Sabre. 1.20 (Rec).

Primary Boys Tunnel Ball: 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre. 1.9 (Rec).

Primary Girls Cross Ball: 1. Meteor, 2. Sabre, 3. Canberra. 2.57.

Primary Boys Football Exchange: 1. Canberra, 2. Sabre, 3. Meteor. 1 min. 46.8.

Under 8 Girls 4 x 50M. Relay: 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre. 42.1.

Under 9 Girls 4 x 60M. Relay: 1. Sabre, 2. Canberra, 3. Meteor. 46.6.

Under 9 Boys 4 x 60M. Relay: 1. Canberra, 2. Sabre, 3. Meteor. 42.6.

Under 10 Girls 4 x 60M. Relay: 1. Sabre, 2. Canberra, 3. Meteor. 43.2.

Under 10 Boys 4 x 60M. Relay: 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre. 41.1.

Under 11 Girls 4 x 80M. Relay: 1. Sabre, 2. Meteor, 3. Canberra. 55.3.

Under 11 Boys 4 x 80M. Relay: 1. Canberra, 2. Meteor, 3. Sabre. 52.8.

Under 12 Girls 4 x 100M. Relay: 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre. 65.8 (Rec).

Under 12 Boys 4 x 100M. Relay: 1. Canberra, 2. Sabre.

Under 13 Girls 4 x 100M. Relay: 1. Sabre, 2. Meteor, 3. Canberra. 65.4 (Rec).

Under 13 Boys 4 x 100M. Relay: 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre. 58.7 (Rec).

Under 14 Girls 4 x 100M. Relay: 1. Sabre, 2. Canberra, 3. Meteor. 63.9 (Rec).

Under 14 Boys 4 x 100M. Relay: 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre. 60.6.

Open Girls 4 x 100M. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre. 61.0 (Rec).

Open Boys 4 x 100M. Relay : 1. Sabre, 2. Canberra, 3. Meteor. 52.7.

Secondary Girls Cross Ball : 1. Meteor, 2. Sabre, 3. Canberra.

Secondary Boys Tug-o-war : Outright winner : Canberra.

Open Boys 1500M. : 1. R. Pickering, 2. J. Horner, 3. R. Williamson. 4 min. 56.4 (Rec).

SWIMMING CARNIVAL



Meteor captain, Graham Murphy, receiving the Swimming Cup from Mrs. Townsend, after Meteor had won the carnival.

This year, the Carnival was held at the Penang Swimming Club on Tuesday, 23rd August. The carnival progressed very smoothly and at the end of the day, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Air Cdre. W. E. Townsend, presented the major prizes and trophies.

Outstanding swimmers of the day included :

Anna Clifford in the Primary Girls' Section.

Bill Talbot in the Primary Boys' Section.

Christabelle Soos in the Secondary Girls' Section.

Raymond Williamson in the Secondary Boys' Section.

The final results were :—

Meteor	-	200
Sabre	-	160
Canberra	-	140

Below is a full list of results: (S—Sabre, M—Metcor, C—Canberra).

Open Boys 400m. Freestyle : 1. M. Paterson (M), 2. R. Williamson (M), 3. P. Clifford (C).

Under 10 Diving (Combined Boys and Girls) : 1. W. Talbot (C), 2. L. Barnes (M), 3. G. Tye & L. Williamson (S).

Under 12 Diving (Combined Boys and Girls) : 1. A. Clifford (C), 2. D. Hardy (M), 3. K. Maher & D. Lowe (S).

Under 14 Diving (Combined Boys and Girls) : 1. J. Hargreaves (S), 2. G. Jones (C), 3. R. Heyting (M).

Open Diving (Combined Boys and Girls) : 1. R. Williamson (M), 2. G. Turnnidge (M), 3. C. Soos (S).

Under 12 100m. Freestyle (Combined Boys & Girls) : 1. C. Hansen (S), 2. R. Bartlett (C), 3. P. Bennett (M).

Under 14 Girls 100m. Freestyle : 1. J. Paterson (S), 2. D. Pritchard (C), 3. R. West (S).

Under 14 Boys 100m. Freestyle : 1. D. Hansen (M), 2. R. Heyting (M), 3. J. Watson (C).

Open Girls 100m. Freestyle : 1. C. Soos (S), 2. S. Thiele (M), 3. D. Barnes (C). Record (1.21.5).

Open Boys 100m. Freestyle : 1. J. Gould (M), 2. R. Newton (C), 3. J. Horner (S).

Under 8 Boys 25m. Freestyle : 1. G. Greenup (S), 2. W. Clooney (C), 3. R. Dawson (S).

Under 9 Girls 25m. Freestyle : 1. Z. Hardy (C), 2. L. Clifford (M), 3. S. Feudoloff (S).

Under 9 Boys 25m. Freestyle : 1. W. Talbot (C), 2. J. Tuckwell (M), 3. B. Owens (M). Record (12.1).

Under 10 Girls 25m. Freestyle : 1. S. Turnnidge (C), 2. L. Barnes (M), 3. L. Maher (S). Record (12.8).

Under 10 Boys 25m. Freestyle : 1. E. Heyting (S), 2. J. Nicholson (M), 3. G. Tye (M).

Under 11 Girls 50m. Freestyle : 1. A. Clifford (C), 2. M. Meyn (M), 3. J. Nicholson (S). Record (40.6).

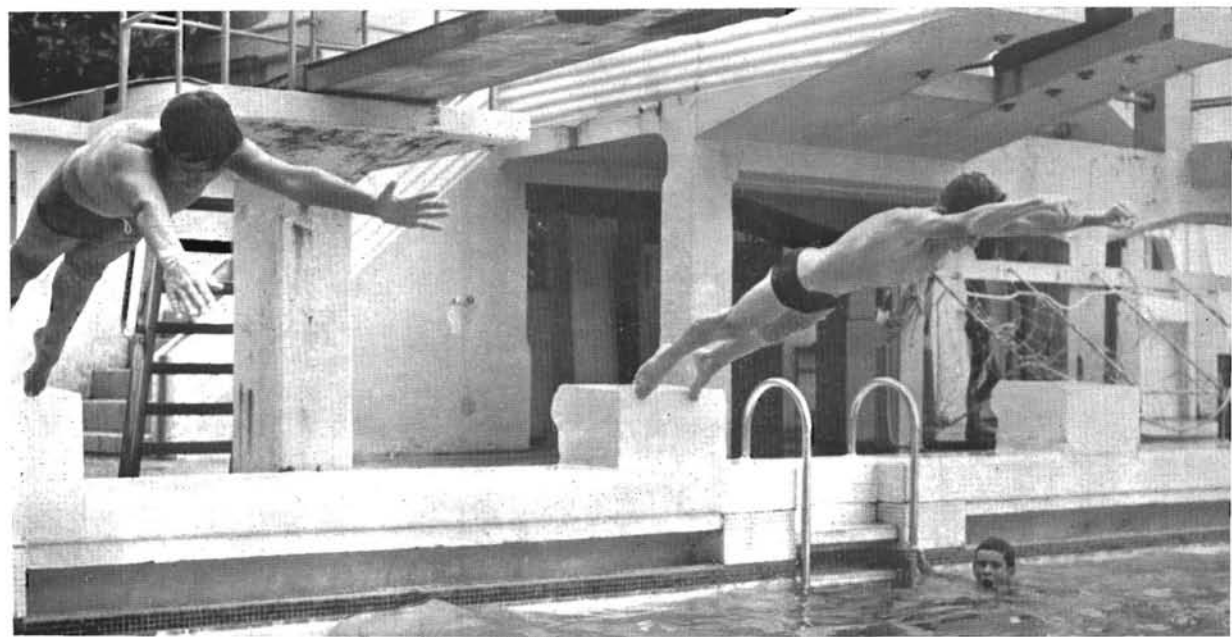
Under 11 Boys 50m. Freestyle : 1. C. Hansen (S), 2. M. Whitely (M), 3. P. Darr (C).



Top : The Divers—L. to R. Jim Hargreaves, Ray Williamson, Georgia Turnidge. All won places in their respective diving events.

Centre : After the race—Mark Paterson.

Below : The racing start—Mark Paterson, Ray Williamson.



Under 12 Girls 50m. Freestyle : 1. D. Lowe (S), 2. D. Hardy (C), 3. K. Maher (S). Record (37.6).

Under 12 Boys 50m. Freestyle : 1. W. Cook (S), 2. P. Bennett (M), 3. K. Hornby (C) & R. Bartlett (C).

Under 14 Girls 50m. Freestyle : 1. J. Paterson (S), 2. G. Turnnidge (M), 3. D. Barnes (C).

Under 14 Boys 50 m. Freestyle : 1. D. Hansen (M), 2. R. Heyting (M), 3. P. Clifford (C).

Open Girls 50m. Freestyle : 1. C. Soos (S), 2. S. Thiele (M), 3. D. Pritchard (C). Record (36.7).

Open Boys 50m. Freestyle : 1. R. Williamson (M), 2. J. Gould (M), 3. G. Adams (C).

Under 9 Girls 25m. Breaststroke : 1. Z. Hardy (C), 2. L. Clifford (M), 3. S. Feudoloff (S).

Under 9 Boys 25m. Breaststroke : 1. W. Talbot (C), 2. G. Wilson (M), 3. P. Richardson (S). Record (16.0).

Under 10 Girls 25m. Breaststroke : 1. S. Turnnidge (C), 2. L. Barnes (M), 3. R. Neeves (C). Record (17.6).

Under 10 Boys 25m. Breaststroke : 1. E. Heyting (S), 2. G. Wilson (C), 3. G. Lowe (S).

Under 11 Girls 25m. Breaststroke : 1. J. Nicholson (S), 2. M. Meyn (M), 3. A. Clifford (C). Record (16.1).

Under 12 Girls 25m. Breaststroke : 1. D. Hardy (C), 2. K. Maher (S), 3. D. Lowe (S).

Under 11 Boys 50m. Breaststroke : 1. C. Hansen (S), 2. M. Whitely (M), 3. B. O'Connell (M). Record (51.8).

Under 12 Boys 50m. Breaststroke : 1. R. Talbot (S), 2. P. Bennett (M), 3. R. Bartlett (C). Record (47.0).

Under 14 Girls 50m. Breaststroke : 1. G. Turnnidge (M), 2. S. Wass (M), 3. J. Arnold (S).

Under 14 Boys 50m. Breaststroke : 1. P. Clifford (C), 2. M. Cahir (S), 3. D. Mason (M).

Open Girls 50m. Breaststroke : 1. R. Gocher (M), 2. S. Wass (M), 3. E. Foster (S).

Open Boys 50m. Breaststroke : 1. R. Williamson (M), 2. L. Mezzina (M), 3. D. Mason (M). Record (43.2).

Under 9 Girls 25m. Backstroke : 1. Z. Hardy (C), 2. L. Clifford (M), 3. S. Feudoloff (S). Record (17.9).

Under 9 Boys 25m. Backstroke : 1. W. Talbot (C), 2. J. Tuckwell (M), 3. G. Greenup (S). Record (15.4).



Above : All set to go ! At the far end our life saver stands ready for any emergency.

Below : Gail Lawrance launching herself into the water during one of the relays.
Coolie hats were " in " that day.



Under 10 Girls 25m. Backstroke : 1. L. Barnes (M), 2. S. Turnnidge (C),
3. C. Holyoake (C). Record (16.0).

Under 10 Boys 25m. Backstroke : 1. E. Heyting (S), 2. J. Nicholson (M),
3. G. Tye (M). Record (15.1).

Under 11 Girls 25m. Backstroke : 1. A. Clifford (C), 2. A. McIntosh (M),
3. M. Meyn (M).

Under 12 Girls 25m. Backstroke : 1. D. Lowe (S), 2. K. Maher (S), 3. D.
Hardy (C).

Under 11 Boys 50m. Backstroke : 1. C. Hansen (S), 2. A. Norton (M),
3. M. Whitely (M).

Under 12 Boys 50m. Backstroke : 1. R. Bartlett (C), 2. P. Bennett (M),
3. W. Cook (S).

Under 14 Girls 50m. Backstroke : 1. J. Paterson (S), 2. G. Turnnidge (M),
3. K. Mill (M).



Winning team, Sabre, in the House Water Polo Competition. From left to right :
J. Hargreaves, J. Horner, B. Litchfield, P. Bennett, L. Mezzina, M. Cahir, W. Wright.

Under 14 Boys 50m. Backstroke : 1. D. Hansen (M), 2. R. Heyting (M), 3. P. Clifford (C).

Open Girls 50m. Backstroke : 1. C. Soos (S), 2. S. Thiele (M), 3. E. Foster (S).

Open Boys 50m. Backstroke : 1. R. Newton (C), 2. R. Williamson (M), 3. M. Patterson (M) & P. Bennett (S).

Primary Underwater Race : 1. E. Heyting (S), 2. M. Meyn (M), 3. D. Lowe (S).

Secondary Underwater Race : 1. M. Cahir (S), 2. E. Curtis (S), 3. D. Barnes (C).

Under 9 Girls 4 x 25m. Relay : 1. Meteor (By default).

Under 9 Boys 4 x 25m. Relay : 1. Canberra, 2. Sabre, 3. Meteor.



Swimming Champions for the day. From left to right : Anne Clifford, Christabelle Soos, Ray Williamson, Bill Talbot.

Under 10 Girls 4 x 25m. Relay : 1. Sabre, 2. Meteor, 3. Canberra.

Under 10 Boys 4 x 25m. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Sabre, 3. Canberra.

Under 12 Girls 3 x 50m. Relay : 1. Sabre, 2. Canberra, 3. Meteor.

Under 14 Girls 3 x 50m. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Sabre, 3. Canberra.

Under 11 Girls 4 x 50m. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre.
Record (2.18.2).

Under 11 Boys 4 x 50m. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Sabre, 3. Canberra.

Under 12 Boys 4 x 50m. Relay : 1. Canberra, 2. Sabre, 3. M. disqualified.

Under 14 Boys 4 x 50m. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre.

Open Girls 4 x 50m. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Canberra, 3. Sabre.
Record (2.55.0).

Open Boys 4 x 50m. Relay : 1. Meteor, 2. Sabre, 3. Canberra.



stop press

RESULTS OF P.S.S.C. (PRIMARY) COMBINED SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Altogether there were 14 new records and two records were equalled at the Penang Schools' fourth annual swimming meet staged at the Chinese Swimming Club, Tanjong Tokong, Wednesday, 26th October.

There were nine schools competing and most of the honours went to the R.A.A.F. School whose swimmers broke ten old records and equalled two.

The champion boy swimmer was Colin Hansen (RAAF) who personally broke three records and the champion girl swimmer was Amy Goon of the Residency Road Girls' School who broke two records.

RESULTS (BOYS EVEN 5)

Class 1, 100m. Breaststroke: 1. Richard Talbot (RAAF), 2. Kooi Chooi Beng (WPS), 3. Richard Bartlett (RAAF). Time: *1min. 44.3 secs. (Previous time: 1:47.6)

Class 2, 50m. Breaststroke: 1. Colin Hansen (RAAF), 2. Khoo Fook Sin (WPS). Time: *48 secs. (Previous time: 50.0).

Class 3, 30m. Breaststroke: 1. Bill Talbot (RAAF), 2. Andrew Wynne (BACS), 3. Greg Lowe (RAAF). Time: 26.8 (Previous time: 26.8).

Class 1, 50m. Breaststroke: 1. Richard Talbot (RAAF), 2. Kooi Chooi Beng (WPS), 3. Cheong Laong Sin (WPS). Time: 47.0 (Previous time: 45.8).

Class 2, 50m. Backstroke: 1. Colin Hansen (RAAF), 2. Mark Whiteley (RAAF), 3. Alan Norton (RAAF). Time: *48.8 (Previous time: 50.1).

Class 3, 30m. Backstroke: 1. Bill Talbot (RAAF), 2. Edward Heyting (RAAF), 3. John Nicholson (RAAF). Time: *24.3 (Previous time: 25.7).

Class 2, 30m. Breaststroke: 1. Nigel Taylor (BACS), 2. Brian O'Connell (RAAF), 3. Mark Whiteley (RAAF). Time: 28.3.

Class 3, 30m. Freestyle: 1. Bill Talbot (RAAF), 2. Andrew Wynne (BACS), 3. Edward Heyting (RAAF). Time: *19.8 (Previous time: 19.9).

Class 1, 50m. Freestyle: 1. Philip Bennett (RAAF), 2. Kooi Chooi Beng (WPS), 3. Richard Bartlett (RAAF). Time: 41.2 (Previous time: 36.2).

Class 2, 50m. Freestyle: 1. Colin Hansen (RAAF), 2. Michael Rimmer (BACS), 3. Mark Whiteley (RAAF). Time: *39.3 (Previous time: 40.3).

Class 3, 4 x 30m. Freestyle Relay: 1. RAAF (i), 2. BACS (i), 3. RAAF (ii). Time: *1 min. 24.6 secs. (Previous time: 1:25.0).

Class 2, 4 x 50m. Freestyle Relay: 1. RAAF, 2. BACS. Time: 2 min. sec. (Previous time: 2:51.6).

Class 1, 4 x 50m. Freestyle Relay: 1. RAAF, 2. WPS. Time: 3 min. 1.4 sec. (Previous time: 2:41.0).

RESULTS (GIRLS' EVENTS)

Class 2, 50m. Breaststroke: 1.

Amy Goon (RRGS), 2. Jane Nicholson (RAAF), 3. Tan Joo Ai (IGS). Time:

*49.5 (Previous time: 51.0)

Class 3, 30m. Breaststroke: 1.

Chin Po Yoke (RRGS), 2. Sarah Turnidge (RAAF), 3. Ho Mei (IGS). Time: 29.5

(Previous time: 27.4)

Class 1, 50m. Breaststroke: 1.

Tay Seow Leng (MGS), 2. Doreen Tan (CGLS), 3. See Cheng Kim (RRGS). Time:

49.9 (Previous time: 46.8)

Class 2, 30m. Butterfly: 1.

Maree Meyn (RAAF), 2. Jane Nicholson (RAAF). Time: 26.85

Class 3, 30m. Backstroke: 1. J.

A. de Bruyne (MGS), 2. Linda Barnes (RAAF), 3. Sarah Turnidge (RAAF). Time:

*25.5 (Previous time: 29.6)

Class 2, 30m. Breaststroke: 1.

Amy Goon (RRGS), 2. Jane Nicholson (RAAF), 3. Alison Cook (BACS) Tan Joo Ai (IGS). Time: *25.9 (Previous time:

28.1)

Class 1, 50m. Freestyle: 1.

Michael (RAAF), 2. Mark Whitely (RAAF). Time:

*39.3 (Previous time: 40.3)

Class 3, 4 x 50m. Freestyle Relay:

1. RAAF (i), 2. BACS (ii), 3. RAAF (iii). Time: 1 min 24.6 sec. (Previous time:

1:23.0)

Class 2, 4 x 50m. Freestyle Relay:

1. RAAF, 2. BACS. Time: 2 min. 1 sec. (Previous time: 2:21.6)

Class 1, 4 x 50m. Freestyle Relay:

1. RAAF, 2. BACS. Time: 3 min. 14 sec. (Previous time: 3:41.0)

Class 3, 30m. Freestyle: 1. Sarah

Turnidge (RAAF), 2. Jean de Bruyne (MGS), 3. Cathy Royle (RAAF) Zelda

Hardy (RAAF). Time: 21.9 (Previous time: 21.9)

Class 2, 30m. Breaststroke: 1.

Jean A. de Bruyne (MGS), 2. Zelda Hardy (RAAF), 3. Tan Cheng Chee (MGS). Time: *25.3 (Previous time:

29.5)

Class 1, 50m. Freestyle: 1. Denise

Lowe (RAAF), 2. Tan Seow Leng (MGS), 3. Kerry Maher (RAAF). Time: *36.5

(Previous time: 37.7)

Class 2, 50m. Freestyle: 1.

Anne Clifford (RAAF), 2. Amy Goon (RRGS), 3. Maree Meyn (RAAF). Time: *40.55

(Previous time: 41.6)

Class 3, 4 x 30m. Freestyle Relay:

1. RAAF (i), 2. BACS, 3. RAAF (ii). Time: 1 min 40.3 sec.

Class 2, 4 x 30m. Freestyle Relay:

1. RAAF, 2. BACS, 3. NRGS. Time: *1 min 34.6 sec. (Previous time: 1:35.0)

New records:

Class 1, 50m. Breaststroke: 1.

Michael (RAAF), 2. Mark Whitely (RAAF). Time:

*39.3 (Previous time: 40.3)

Class 3, 50m. Backstroke: 1.

Michael (RAAF), 2. Mark Whitely (RAAF). Time: *48.8

(Previous time: 50.7)

Class 3, 30m. Backstroke: 1.

Tan Joo Ai (RAAF), 2. Sarah Turnidge (RAAF). Time: *24.3

(Previous time: 25.7)

writers' corner

secondary

primary

infants



FRIENDS

One Saturday we went to see our Indian friends have their ears pierced.

Michelle, Ely, 1B.

PENANG HILL

One day we went up Penang Hill in a little train. On top there was a big cloud and we felt cold.

Wendy Greenup, 1B.

MY BALL

Every day I play with my ball. I throw it over the clothes line then run to catch it.

Avryl Tucker, 1B.

A NEW BROTHER

At hospital I have a little brother named Pierce and his fat legs are curled up. My mother has some beautiful purple slippers beside her bed. Her bed is on wheels.

Dana Collits, 1B.

A NEW AMAH

During the holidays we got a new amah. Her name is Ah Yock. She came into my bedroom to say "hello".

Julie-Ann Bournes, 1B.

A VISIT TO PENANG MUSEUM

When we went to the museum we saw starfish and butterflies. We saw statues and tables too.

Sharyn Simmich, 1B.

CHURCH

At church there were fourteen baptisms and only one baby cried.

Heather Alexander, 1B.

HAPPINESS

When I am happy I play with my toy tiger.

Ricky McIntyre, 1B.

I am happy when I have toys.

Derek Jensen, 1B.

I am happy when I giggle.

Judy Russell, 1B.

I am happy when I am good.

Stacey Brodie, 1B.

I am happy when I am in my bed cuddling my teddy bear.

Terrence Luestner, 1B.

A BUSY DAY FOR A TRAIN

Suddenly the vicious, powerful little train was puffing. He was so mad about being stopped by the big trains. "All Aboard", said the platform man, and off they went through the hill and out into the country. The little train was exhausted.

Steven Tye, 2C.

It was a lovely day. A little train stood in the station feeling very happy. His engine was a bright-coloured blue. He stopped still as he watched the milk cans being lifted into the guard's van. Soon, lots of people were getting into the carriages and away went the train. Swish across the bridges, swoosh around the curves. The little train was having fun. "Puff, puff, puff! Choo, choo, choo, toot, toot, toot!! The driver saw a level crossing, so he slowed the train to a stop. He waited awhile for the cars to pass. After that he was puffing happily through the countryside. He came back as happy as can be.

Peter Russell, 2C.

MY NAME IS NICKI

One day Nicki, the dog, went for a walk along the road. He saw a cat; the cat saw Nicki. The cat ran and Nicki ran after it. The cat jumped up on the fence and Nicki ran over the road. He barked and barked. Nicki could not get the cat.

David Lowe, 2P.

ELVES AND GNOMES

Elves and gnomes are funny things. They are so very small and everytime I kiss them they always hear my call. But mummy said, "You must go to Fairyland to see some little gnomes". As I walked, I sank into the sand and that was the end of me.

Robyn Tuck, 2P.

JACK AND JILL

In the old fashioned days there were two children and their names were Jack and Jill. Mother called to Jack and Jill, "It is time for you to go up the hill to get some water to wash up". Jack and Jill went at once. When they were at the top they filled the bucket with water from the well. When they started home, Jack tripped over a log and tumbled down, down, down. Jill managed to get home safely.

Bronwyn Olliver, 2P.

SCHOOL IN THE MONSOON

One day at school it was raining. It was pouring. We usually have the fans on but we did not have the fans on this day. The lights were on. We had to run to the buses. When we were home I put on my cardigan.

Christine Bennett, 2P.

One very stormy day at school I was freezing cold because the blinds were blowing in. We were getting cold and the fans were turned off. When it was home time we nearly missed the buses.

Wendy Page, 2P.

THE BIGGEST FLEA

The biggest flea on the dog's back was the general flea and his name was Jeffrey. There was an ant fight. 8,000 ants were killed and 6 fleas were killed.

Wayne Stevenson, 2P.

INDIA

India is a hot country and many people sleep on porches.

Ken Caines, 1S.

TRAVELS

One day I went to the mainland with a man in a car, and saw lots of rubber trees.

David Rust, 1S.

I went to the museum in Penang Road and saw the beautiful pictures of pythons and a picture of an old grand-pa!

Julia Park, 1S.

One day I went to my friend's house and they gave me a present. When I opened the present I saw a gigantic box of chocolates.

Simon Lawler, 1S.

Once upon a time I went to Western Hill with my family. We went in a slanting train.

Scott Williams, 1S.

I went to the zoo one day in K.L. I saw the bears, the monkeys, the snakes, the lions and the tigers. Then I went to see the tortoise. We had such a good day.

Jennifer Doyle, 1S.

I LIKE

I like Penang because I am allowed to go to the beach with Mummy and Daddy and my brother called Larry.

Cheryle Lowe, 1S.

I like Penang best at the Museum. When I went there I saw the Kingfishers.

Trilby Bush, 1S.

I like to ride in a trisha. The birds fly high above us in the sky.

Gregory Anderson, 1S.

I have a baby bird with crimson and white wings. Also I have 3 monkeys.

Maureen Matthey, 1S.

I like the houses in Penang because you can go upstairs.

Trilby Bush, 1S.

A LETTER HOME TO AUSTRALIA

Dear Grandma,

I want to tell you about my school. We have a grass playground and a tar playground too. We work in an attap and other classes work in brick buildings. We have three fans in our attap and the roof is made of dry grass. We have a very big assembly hall with three bins in it at lunchtime. The amahs help to bring the milk to our room and sixteen buses take the children home each day.

Keith Hill, 2M.

WHEN I GROW UP

When I grow up I'm going to buy necklaces till I get married.

Jacqui Judson, KM.

When I grow up I'm going to get a lot of money for my stamps.

Douglas Hedley, KM.

When I grow up I'm going to get married and be a nurse.

Faith Worrall, KM.

When I grow up I'm going to be a teacher and give a stamp to the children when they do what I tell them.

Janette Lepp, KM.

I'm going to be in the Air Force and write letters.

Sean Kelly, KM.

When I came home from the dentist I went fishing and caught a shark and a whale. It was only a baby whale so I threw it back.

Allan Germon, KM.

I would like to be a fireman to put out fires when planes crash.

David Feudoloff, KT.

MY FAMILY

My baby brother thinks he's an ant because he plays with them.

Michael Handley, KT.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO DRIVE A CAR?

No, because I might crash.

Christopher Latimer, KT.

Yes, because the car might get a flat tyre and I could pump it up.

Kevin Dougall, KT.

Yes, so I could blow the horn and make people jump.

Michael Handley, KT.

I would like to drive a racing car so I could crash.

David Underwood, KT.

Yes, a mini because they go so fast.

John Webb, KT.

I AM

I am a boy and a boy likes sun. I like to go shopping.

Robert Johnstone, 1D.

I am a fox. I would like to catch the princess and I would like to take her home and eat her up.

Russell Deecke, 1D.

I am a doctor. I cut peoples' tummies open with my knife.

Graham Bradshaw, 1D

I am a kangaroo with my baby in my pouch. I can jump and hop. I run from the hunters.

Norman Woodard, 1D.

I am a zebra and I live in the zoo. I like to eat grass. I am locked in a yard. I don't like being in the zoo.

Georgina Gilligan, 1D.

THE SNAKE AND THE CAT

There was once a cat going to find his dinner. He saw a fish, in a bin; he went to get it. Then she heard a 'Ssssss;' it wasn't a fish at all. "What is it?" she said but that was her last word. As fast as anything, something bit her. She didn't see what it was.

"I think it was a dog," said his mistress and took him to the doctor. It was a snake. The lady got the cat his food instead of him getting his own.

Leslie Tindall, 2C.

MY FRIEND

One day I met a boy called David Knight at school and he was my best friend. We decided that we would make a canoe. So we went out to get some wood and I went to get my nails and two hammers and a sword and David went home for some paint. Then we set to work. Soon the canoe was finished. We picked up the oars and pushed it in the sea. Quickly, we jumped in and sailed away out to sea. Suddenly, we hit a rock and David and I put on our underwater suits and dived down to the bottom of the sea. We found some pearls. We brought a piece of wood and the pearls to the top of the water. There we found the canoe upside down on the rock. We dived down again to find something to glue the piece of wood onto the canoe. At last we found some sticky mud. We took it up to the canoe and pasted the stick on. Then we paddled back to shore.

Angus Larard, 2P.

I AM A BIRD

One day when I was flying through the sky I saw a magician's van. The magician was just getting out when he saw me. He took out his sling shot and before you could say "Go" he had me in his hands. Then I was taken into the circus. The magician's performance was on and all the children clapped and laughed. I was taken into the ring. The children shouted out and sang "An Owl" Then I was let go for ever and ever.

Bronwyn Kirkby, 2P.

SCHOOL IN THE MONSOON

Last Friday there was a terrible storm. Big, black clouds hung over and big flashes of lightning came down. The drains were rising very fast. Little puddles were getting bigger and the drains were getting higher. We all nearly missed the bus.

David Knight, 2P.

THE POLAR BEAR AND THE PENGUIN

Suddenly, two little friends were getting fish for a large supper this cloudy night by the sharp, rocky place. Before they said goodbye they ate their beautiful supper of fish. Tommy waved to Tessie then she went away to her own home to sleep.

Patricia Cook, 2C.

A TRISHA RIDE

Yesterday, Mum and I went for a ride in a trisha. We saw some girls and boys with towels under their thin arms. Suddenly, we saw two cars crash and one was blue and the other red. We had the large hood over us because the sun was so bright and shiny. We looked out and saw the Ayer Itam Temple. It was very huge. At five o'clock we went into the paper shop to buy the paper for dad. Then by half-past five we were eating tea.

Peter Hill, 2C.

CAUGHT IN A STORM

It was a tropical monsoon storm. The rain was pelting hard. The wind was blowing the trees. All the children stayed inside their classrooms. The drains were running fast when the water dashed down on to the wet bank. It was very cold in the rain. All of the school buses got wet. The children could not get down to the buses to go home. When the rain stopped we ran to the buses. There were Mothers down in the Assembly shed to take their children home in their cars. We had rain coats on in the hard, wet rain. I had a jumper on to keep me warm.

Kathleen Tindall, 2M.

Last Friday when we were in class a flash of lightning suddenly shot across the sky. When two of the blackest, big clouds bumped together, it started to spit. Then it started to come pelting down. When we were coming out of our attap we all saw that the monsoon drains were overflowing and the assembly hall was flooded.

Dale Richardson, 2M.

MY HOME IS A KAMPONG

I live in a thatched attap hut. The hut is made of grass. The hut stands up on stilts. Outside the grass hut there are geese and ducks and cows. I give animals the food to eat. Before we go inside we wash our feet to keep the attap clean and nice.

We sit on a mat for our meals. We have a bath in a tub of cold water. We have ladders to get up top. We sleep on mattresses at night. We watch T.V. upstairs. Outside there is mud

Kathleen Tindall, 2M.

I live in a thatched hut. It has a dining room and a television. Every night lots of friends come to watch it. They mind geese and ducks. They have mattresses to sleep on and eat their food on mats. They have a bath in a big tub of cold water. When we do our washing we hang it on trees to dry. We throw the scraps out to the ducks and geese.

Susan Hill, 2M.

SCHOOLS OF PENANG

Our school is the RAAF school but there are many other schools in Penang. The Australian school starts at half past eight and finishes at half past two.

St. Nicholas school for the blind came to our Sunday School on Sunday. They played a band for us. Minden Barracks is for English children. The boys wear brown shorts, the girls wear green dresses.

Deborah Adams, 2M.

Our school is the RAAF school but there are many other schools in Penang. I am going to tell you about a Chinese school. They go to school at 8 o'clock in the morning, another session in the afternoon and more at night. The girls wear blue dresses and the boys wear grey shorts and white shirts.

Michael Tuckwell, 2M.

PLACES WE HAVE VISITED

At the Sleeping Buddha Temple there's a buddha lying down on a big wall. The priests are men with orange robes and shaven heads. People pray to them and they sit on chairs. Outside, there is a big cement buddha.

Neil Carswell, 2M.

When we went to the reservoir we found a big hole full of water. It is for the houses so everyone can drink.

Deborah Whitely, 2M.

When I went to Maxwell Hill I saw Taiping Zoo and the gardens. In the Gardens there was a bridge across the lake and in the lake there were fish. On the top of Maxwell Hill there was a Hotel. On the way down the jeep went slowly.

Mark Thompson, 2M.

When we go along the road I see rubber plantations. There are little cups with milk tied around the trees. The milk comes from a cut in the tree. I had lunch there and sat on a tree trunk.

Deidre West, 2M.

GOING FISHING

I like to go fishing far out to sea. I go in a Chinese junk. My father casts a net to catch fish. I stop at a lot of islands. We pull the net up out of the sea. I see some little fish. I see a great whale in the blue sea and light houses near port. I see other boats but the fish don't see the net. It is made of strong rope. After we catch our fish we ride into shore. When it is in shore, trucks take it to market. There they sell the fish to people. I get paid for catching the fish.

Keith Hill, 2M.

the infant poets...

THE ROMANS

I have a sword
With a shield like a board.
I have a dagger
Which I call a stabber;
I can fight
With arrows like a kite,
The Greeks try to fight me.
I'm too clever for them, He! He!
If I see you,
I'll fight you.

Angus Larard, 2P.

I AM A HOUSE

I am a house
Who had a mouse
Running from room to room.
I bought a cat
Who sat on the mat
And chased the mouse to his doom.

Janet Latham, 2P.

I AM

I am a duck.
I like to swim
I like my babies.
I have two babies.
I swim in a pond.
The pond is big.

Stephen Knight, 1D.

THE ZOO

I went to the zoo,
I did, I did!
On a Saturday afternoon.
I saw an elephant
And he was grey
Oh, what a good day
We had, we had
At the zoo.
I saw some bears too!

Mary Cahir, 1S.

THE LEOPARD

Once a leopard saw his spots,
Lots and lots and lots and lots.
Oh my! Oh me!
Oh me! Oh my!
Who did this to me and why?

Linden Chapman, 2C.

THE CAT

I have a cat
Who sits on a mat!
on a hat!
on a bat!
on a rat!
How's that!

Class, KM.

I AM A CAT

I am a cat.
I live in a hat,
I chase all the bats,
I eat all the rats,
I sing in the night,
I have terrible fights.

David Knight, 2P.

TIM, MY DOG

I had a dog,
And called him Tim.
He went for a walk.
He fell in a bin.
So I went to the bin
And pulled him out.
He wanted a drink
from the tea pot spout.

William Hamilton, 2C.

THE CLOWN AT THE CIRCUS

A clown won a pound!
What to do with the pound?
He bought a crown!
What to do with the crown?
He traded the crown,
For a dressing gown.
The gown was too big
He gave it to a pig!
What was the use of that?

Leslie Tindall, 2C.

MUDDLED THOUGHTS

Strine :

"There are three different sechens, infres, prime and senkre."

* * *

"The roods ar derde."

* * *

"You can tell a fish by its 'grills' "".

* * *

A statement in the Infants' Dept :

"You are going to have a test very soon."

"Will it hurt?"

* * *

"What does RAAF mean?

"The Royal Australian Air Farce."

* * *

"Why can a cat see in the dark?"

"Because it lights up its eyes".

* * *

"I didn't have a sense of humour until I came up here".

* * *

"The rain falls mainly during the wet season."

* * *

King Louis and his "flame" (family) were hiding in his palace.

* * *

An electric fan is a winnowing machine.....

* * *

Paris became a centre of "leering" and trade.

* * *

Joan of Arc was burnt to a steak.

* * *

Louis XIV acquired "mush" territory overseas.

* * *

Karl Marx, a well-known Nineteenth Century philosopher and
"aligator" (agitator) . . .

EXAMS

In June when the exams come I always think that they are hard. Some of the Mathematics is hard and some is not so hard. When it comes to Social Studies, it is easy. When it comes to English, it is too hard and somewhere about the middle of the exam paper I am just too tired to do the rest of it but I just have to do the rest whether I like it or not. Reading with Mr. Tye is easy because you don't have to write anything. Spelling and Dictation is easy for me because I learn my spelling words and I do my homework.

Michael Beggs, 3M.

A DREAM I REMEMBER

One night I had a dream about a match. He lived in a box near the wall. Every night he went for a walk in the field. Overnight, he saw it was going to rain, so he ran as fast as he could to his home. Not long before he reached home it started to rain and he got all wet. When he got home he dried himself by sitting near the fire. When he leant over he caught fire. So that was the end of him. After the dream I felt unhappy.

Monica Robertson, 3M.

FLICKA'S FOAL

It was about 6 o'clock in the morning. All was quiet. Then all of a sudden there was a shrill neigh from the stables of the Goose-Bar Ranch. Tim woke up and dressed. Then he went into the stable. There sat his beloved horse, Flicka. Beside her sat the sweetest foal Tim had ever seen. As soon as he saw it, he shouted: "Mum! Dad! Gramps! Flicka's had a foal!" They were in the stable in five minutes.

Tim's mother said, "He's pitch black, just like his father, Black Thunder."

Tim's father said, "What'll we call him, Tim?"

Tim frowned. He thought for a moment and said, "Let's call him Stardust."

"Why, that's a perfect name," said Gramps.

One year later, Stardust was the fame and glory of the Goose-Bar Ranch. Three years later, he was the finest horse in the land. Now, Tim, quite grown up, thinks about the horse which won victory for his family.

Leonnie MacLean, 4E

COMMONWEALTH DAY

Crackers give you quite a scarr
Especially when you're unaware,
Sparklers glitter in your hand,
And 'Tom Thumbs' sound just like a band,
Mischievous 'Jumping Jacks' circle round,
Landing safely on the ground,
While bonfires burn with fiery light
and 'Bungers' give a sudden fright.

Jarna Wicking, 4H

THE FROG'S PRAYER

As I was sitting on a log,
I saw a lizard and a frog,
The frog looked up into the sky
And prayed for rain or he would die.
The next fine day as sure as can be,
The rains came down and it was a wet day.
The bulging rivers had flooded the land;
In I stepped to lend a hand
To move my friends to drier land.

Catherine Kirkby, 4H.

OUR HELP

Chaw Hsin Ai is the name of our Chinese amah. She is five feet one inch tall and weighs about eight stone five. Ai has light brown skin colouring and short, lustrous black hair. In her family she has a husband and seven children, aged between fourteen years and one year.

Our amah is very clean and tidy. She is very neat in her dressing. While she is washing, she wears a samfu. On her feet, while washing and working outside, she wears wooden shoes. Inside our house she goes barefoot. After she finishes work and it's time to go home, she bathes and then dresses.

As soon as Ai comes to work she soaks the clothes to be washed. After that she washes the breakfast dishes and tidies the kitchen. Then she squats down on the cement and begins to scrub the clothes. While the clothes are drying she hangs the sheets and pyjamas out of the window to air and then sweeps and mops the floor. After the beds are made and the house has been made spotlessly clean, she begins the ironing. Ai's day is over by almost four p.m. when she goes home.

Rhonda Black, 4/5G.

THE EASTER STORY

Yesterday, something terrible happened. One of the nicest men I know was crucified. It all happened like this.

When Jesus rode into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday, all the people laid palm leaves on the ground and cheered him. One week later, on Friday, he was sent to the king. He was taken to gaol and the two guards crowned him with a crown of thorns. They whipped him and then put on him a red cloak which stuck to his torn and bleeding body. Then they struck him and mocked him.

When they were ready to leave, they ripped the cloak from him. As he was walking along with the big heavy cross upon his stooped back, Veronica ran out and wiped his face with a cloth. When they arrived at the top of the hill, he was crucified. Three hours later he died.

Susan Wheaton, 5T.

AN EVENTFUL NIGHT

It was a dark, cold night. Everybody had gone out and I was alone in my bedroom. I snuggled cosily down under the blankets and happily went to sleep. I had only been asleep for about two hours when suddenly the door squeaked open and I could hear somebody on the stairs. Sitting up in my bed, I wondered who it was. Was it a burglar? Then I heard our glass cabinet being opened; that was where all the expensive ornaments were kept. What could I do? Being brave,

I got up and crept into my parents' room where the telephone was. I dialled 999 and told the police about what was happening. They promised to come straightaway. Then I crept to the stairs and I looked down. A scary sight met my eyes: A dark figure with a mask on! Although the police were coming, I had to do something because he was just about to leave. I crept down the stairs and was almost down, when I tripped. Dizzily, I got up and there he was looking angrily at me. I was given a good shaking and then tied to a chair. He was about to step out of the doorway when a screech of brakes was heard. Four policemen jumped out of their wagon and without waiting for a minute, two of them grabbed him and the other two came in and untied me. Once more a car pulled up and out jumped my parents who rushed in asking what had happened. I told them my story and the police gave me a reward which was a transistor. It was all over but I was rather glad although it had been so exciting.

Julie Litchfield, 5T.

AN UNDERSEA ADVENTURE

Scientists believe that a certain type of sea-weed, found in the blue waters of the Pacific Ocean quite close to a particular island, will one day be of help to the human race. I was a member of a skin-diving group which had been asked to gather samples of the weed for a scientist to examine. A helicopter was hired to take us to the island where we unloaded our equipment.

Early the next morning, two of us, Jim and I, set off to find the best place to take the samples from. You would be surprised to see such beautiful fish and corals in the ocean's depths. As I swam behind, Jim and I saw a large patch of what I thought was the weed we were looking for but when I took a closer look, the weed suddenly seemed to burst into life. It grabbed on to my legs—I was trapped.

When Jim found I was not following, he doubled back to find me struggling to fight off this deadly sea-weed. Taking hold of my arms, he pulled and pulled until I was free. Exhausted, we rose to the surface. My legs had been badly bruised so when the others went down for samples I was unable to go.

On the next day, the helicopter took us back to the laboratory where we found our mission had been successful.

Leonie Jones, 6T.

I WAS THERE — THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES I

This was it. The day that Charles I was to be executed. I myself had never been one of his followers because I did not like his greedy want of power over Parliament.

I pushed my way through the crowd, eager to obtain a better view. The square was jammed with people but still more pushed their way in. I overheard another person speaking with some of his friends. He said, "I'm not sure that it is right for 'im to be executed, because I 'ear that at the trial Cromwell put guards at the door and anybody that was sympathetic to the King was not allowed at the trial. 'E even picked the jury, I 'ear".

Suddenly there was a loud, long rolling of drums and everybody was silent except for a slight murmur here and there. Then just as suddenly, everybody started shouting and screaming.

I looked up at the scaffold to see Charles I, escorted by four guards and a priest, mounting it. Charles was dressed in a violet-coloured coat and his leggings were yellow. On his face was a defeated look. He turned and talked to the priest for a few minutes and then turned to face the block. As he did so, trumpets sounded and drums rolled.

I saw Cromwell in the background with some guards and friends. He had a broad, pleased smile on his face. Charles stepped forward and lay his head on the block. The executioner reached for the axe. I could tell by the uneasy way he moved that he was not pleased with what he was about to do.

He raised the axe high above his head and as he did so, the roll of drums was heard again. He hesitated for a moment, then the axe fell.

Christopher Pritchard, 6T.

FISHING AT NIGHT

The fish leapt from the water causing splashes and sending ripples to the shore. The waves lapped gently on to the sand and covered in a thin layer of water several strands of sea-weed. The moon shone dully through thick, black cloud and the sky was starless. The only light was the water shot through with phosphorescence.

Suddenly, I was startled by a sharp jerk on my line so I snatched it back and started to wind in and not without excitement. The reel screamed in the still air. The fish on the end of the line was heavy and was giving a good fight until the line snapped close to the shore. I grasped at it wildly and hauled it in, cutting my hands. The fish fell into the net then on to shore where it gave a sharp flick with its tail and lay still, its mouth gaping and eyes agog and slowly fading.

Ian Pearson, Form 1B.

THE LONE RIDER

There is a windswept plain, far to the north, by the Gulf. Its endless waste seems to vanish into the horizon which can barely be distinguished from the hazy, dust-filled sky. The relentless sun beats down on the lifeless, barren space. This empty, open land is broken only by grey streams, which glide into the great gulf. Languidly, they slide over the flat, grey stones, winding their way over the waste land. The only greenery to be seen are the water-weeds, rustling in the wind and bending into the water.

In the distance a rider could be discerned as a cloud of dust rising from the orange-red soil. The horse-rider's dust-covered clothes and the faltering steps of his mount, showed the distance he had travelled.

Already the lack of food and the extreme heat were evident in the unsteadiness of the horse's gait and the listlessness of its master. As the hours wore on, the horse faltered even more, and with a faint whinny, sank to the ground knocking the weary starved horse-man from his mount. Picking himself up, he staggered forward, stumbling with the effort and trying to overcome his hunger. It was only a matter of time before he collapsed and died, adding to the many nameless graves the wild land had claimed. He died so near, yet so far from his destination—the grey gulf waters.

Gail Lawrance, Form 1B.

THOUGHTS ON CLIMBING MT. KAMET

The view was breathtaking when we looked down upon the small specks of snow caught up on the cliffs below us. The shadows blurred in and out amongst the many rocks spread out below us. I felt as if I were the ruler of the world looking down on the toy villages. There was a great expanse of trees dotted amongst the many roads stretching over the horizon. Looking down, one gets a feeling of awe and leadership over the world. We could see the many other peaks trying to break through the infinite stretch of pink, puffy cloud. The icicles clung to the cliffs like spear heads ready to be thrown at an intruder to this wonderland of fantasy. The many caverns in the towering cliffs looked like tunnels leading to nowhere.

Lydia Mosler, Form 1A.

THE BUSH FIRE

Summer had been hard, cloudless, brassy. The long autumn was much the same. All grasses were burnt to the brown of bread and were like tinsel underfoot. Eucalyptus leaves hung limply and edge-on to sunlight to protect their sap. Bark fell away from their trunks. Ground creatures such as wallabies and blue tongued-lizards lay exhausted in what shade they could find. Waterholes dried into cracking mud.

We knew the signs. We had had them before. It was time to keep all eyes alert. It was a warning.

From the lookout from where we had been watching, we could smell something unusual. Smoke! Harsh nostril-biting smoke filled with the green sap of many a bush leaf.

In less than no time we were fighting a fire with all we had time to find, sacks, water, sand; scarcely any worked but it was worth a try.

Koalas stumbled down trees and ran in the same direction as the wind was blowing. They were not good runners. Soon, they were passed by leaping wallabies. Parakeets went shrieking across the smoke-dim trees like coloured lightning. Lizards and creepy-crawly insects slithered through the bush in panic. Instinct told all these creatures that danger lay in smoke. For many animals there was no greater dread than a bushfire.

We were soon separated. It was the first really big fire we'd had yet. I battled on through the forest scrub, moving at a fast pace, my scorched, strongly-clad feet treading down sticks and roots and dried grass.

All afternoon I struggled until I was ready to drop. The forest was denser than before, hot and parching and filled with ever-thickening white smoke which was being blown onward by the strong wind. I could hardly breathe. I fell to the ground.

My ears picked up a new sound behind me, a frightening crackle. Yes, it was the flame of the bushfire roaring on behind me, gradually taking control.

Full of agony, I turned my black, scorched face from the flames. Only four or five lengths away, the fire was leaping from branch to branch or running along the ground, making fountains of orange and yellow flame. I could not see a soul. Either they had been engulfed by smoke or were able to escape.

With a mighty roar the front of the flame swirled on, on and into and over the blackwood tree. The foliage was a mass of golden writhing banners, spitting and popping, dropping oil and blazing leaves to the ground. In only a few seconds the fire was past, seeking new swathes of scrubby forest to swallow up in its merciless red jaws.

Only the rocky cleft at the base of the bloodwood tree saved me. Just as the flames swept on at me I noticed the cleft and in an instant decided to take a chance. From the trunk I let myself drop straight down between two flanks of rock.

Here, in the gap I was protected from the raging heat. For long I lay in a swoon. The hair on my head, arms and legs was singed to powder, my face as dry as bark, my eyes were running water from the sharp smoke.

When towards dusk I crawled out of the crevice, it was to find the forest looking terribly strange. It was undressed, stripped naked of all its usual green colouring and swaying live movement. Black harsh trunks, steaming and smoking and

leafless, rose around me. The ground was bare of grass and shrubs. Rather, it was sprinkled with white grey and dead black ash. A strong odour of burnt foliage and tree oil filled my nostrils making them smart. There was no sound of bird or animal.

As I walked through this death trap I realized that this was to be what I'd live with for the rest of my life.

Kristine Parker, Form II.

THE CASTLE OF DOOM

"We're lost and what a night for it!" exclaimed Rex Barton.

"And what a place for it!" added his friend, Austin, with a cold shiver up his spine.

The windscreen wipers on Rex's car were fighting a losing battle with the lashing rain. A howling gale threatened to blow them off the road. A sudden blinding flash of lightning showed wildly, storm-tossed trees. "We're almost out of petrol," Rex bellowed, to make himself heard above the nerve-racking din.

Austin shuddered again. "I have the oddest feeling," he said "as if we have strayed back into the past to some time and place where the motor car hasn't yet been invented."

Austin was a man of strong nerve for in his job he had to be while Rex Barton specialised in eerie and unknown happenings. But there was something—the wildness of night, the uneasiness of being lost.

The two men were travelling through a remote part of Europe which in times past, had been one of many tiny kingdoms into which the country had been once divided. It was a place of sinister forest, cruel mountains, swirling rivers and crumbling castles, with a blood stained history of violence, intrigue and evil deeds which had given rise to chilling legends of vampires, werewolves and black magic. Rex screeched the brakes and said, "Look! A telephone box." He pushed the door open against the blinding rain. As he did so, strange thing happened; an orange light bobbed about in front of his face. It took several moments before he realised that what he saw through a curtain of rain was a lantern held by a gaunt man hunched in wet oil skins, like some gigantic bedraggled rat.

"It's no use," screamed the stranger with the lantern, "you can't use the telephone; it's out of action."

Through the gap storm-tossed trees he glimpsed distant lights. "What house is that—the one with the lighted windows?" he asked. The stranger looked at him in astonishment.

Rex called Austin from the car and said, "Can you see any lights?"

"Yes sir, they look very inviting too. This fellow says he can't see them," Rex exclaimed, impatiently.

"Only chance travellers who have lost their way ever see the Phantom Lights of Zarmstein Castle. The lights have remained unlit for these past hundred years. Those who follow them are lured to their doom. They disappear into the forest and are never seen again."

Susan Wass, Form II.

JOURNEY INTO SPACE

By Bill Lizard,
(Gardener to Mr. Rabbit)

I am Bill Lizard, gardener to Mr. Rabbit, Esq., an' a good day's work I do, too. Mr. Rabbit is a fair-enough chap, pays good wages an' provides a decent 'ibernating house in winter for us lizards. But after one incident last week I up and gave notice quick as a wink.

Now this incident I mentioned awhile back: it's not a thing I'd tell my grandkids—but, as yer wantin' a story—well—here's 'ow it 'appened. I was in Rabbit's garden digging for apples. Don't ask me 'ow come. I was digging, but the cook, a mole, slightly irregular in 'is way of speech, told me, "Go get some apples, do you dig?"

I said "No". 'E tried again, and so as not to get 'is temper up I replied, "Yes". So that's 'ow I was diggin' fer apples. Anyway, Mr. Rabbit suddenly comes runnin' to me an' points to the house. 'E was jumpin' up an' down an' jabberin' in some strange language. 'E looked at the 'ouse once more, turned blue an' fell down flat. Now as this was a rather unusual thing for Mr. Rabbit to do I was a mite puzzled. Anyway, I looked at the house, and strike me down pink, there was an arm hangin' out of the window of the upstairs drawing room. It was a mighty strange arm; it was so big it almost touched the ground. By now Mr. Rabbit 'ad revived 'imself an' was 'oppin round makin' a nuisance of 'imself. The other gardeners and 'anydmens of the district 'ad collected now, an' were givin' advice on 'ow to remove the arm. William Rat was elected to climb up a ladder an' take the arm out of the window an' away. But Mole, Mr. Rabbit's cook, said there might be a person attached to the arm. Well, this set Will Rat back a bit an' 'e said 'e 'ad an important appointment with 'is stockbroker. Mr. Rabbit said it didn't matter; 'e could go when 'e 'ad investigated the arm. The arm suddenly withdrew itself, as much as it could, into the house. Will Rat, 'oo was halfway up the ladder, stopped. Suddenly, the arm came down an' flicked 'im away. With a little shriek from 'im an' a loud "OH"! from us, Will Rat descended gracefully into a cucumber frame with a loud "crash"!

Mr. Rabbit was really riled by now. One of his best cucumber frames had been smashed. 'E ran an' mounted the ladder as quick as a wink. 'E said, "Arm, I'm coming to get you!"

Arm replied, "If you do I'll flick you away!"

But it was too late fer Mr. Rabbit. 'E was flicked away an' landed in 'is second best cucumber frame. As soon as 'e was out 'e looked at me.

"Bill Lizard", 'e said, "you are going down the chimney and you are going to get that arm out!"

I was flabbergasted, stupified. Mr. Rabbit 'a never said anythin' like it before. I got up the ladder an' my knees felt like rubber. Nobody said anything, except Mr. Rabbit.

"Go on, get going. I want that arm out by dinner time!"

I climbed onto the roof. A tile slipped an' everyone said, "Oh!"

This was it! I climbed onto the chimney. Lookin' down, I could see a big, black knob. If it 'adn't bin so big I'd 'ave thought it was the toe of a girl's shoe. Suddenly, it disappeared. Then it came at me as quick as a wink. It hit me on my tail an' I went flyin'; I flew through the air an' I landed in the middle of a gorse bush. Everything went black as I yelled, "Owww!"

Next thing I remember was having brandy poured down my throat. Everybody was askin' questions when a little girl ran out of the house. Her shoes were exactly like the "thing" that kicked me.

Well, since I didn't like being kicked I up an' gave notice. Mr. Rabbit said e'd raise my wages, but I 'ad enough, so I left. I now 'ave a job with me brother as gardener to the March Hare.

Marilyn Philip, Form II.

FEAR

The sun had dropped half way down behind the hills and on the horizon in the opposite direction, big, black storm clouds were ominously gathering.

The girl was hurrying along the macadam road, her heart pounding with the sustained effort. She was aware that when night fell, her mother would be worried about her whereabouts, and she herself was aware that very soon she would have to leave the comparative safety of the highway. Whilst these thoughts were formulating in her mind and she was calculating the length of time it would take her to traverse the woods, she was startled by a flash of lightning, followed almost immediately by a loud snap of thunder and she realized that the sun had now vanished and it was going to be a very dark, moonless night. The first heavy drops of rain began to fall and the girl, clad in a scanty cotton frock, shivered; she didn't know if it was from the chill of rain or with fear, but she renewed her efforts and started again at a trot. In the pitch dark that had descended so suddenly she almost missed the turn into the woods and so she decided to make the remainder of the journey a little more slowly so that she wouldn't miss the way.

She started into the dense woods with a quickening of her pulse; for some reason she had a feeling of dread on this black, noisy night. It had no logical reason and she told herself she was being foolish. Then she realised that the rain was not torrential although the lightning wasn't so obvious down below the wet, grotesquely-shaped branches but the thunder echoed and reverberated around her, making her heart pound and her pulse leap and she wished she had taken leave of her friends an hour earlier so that now she could have been comfortably seated in front of the friendly fire with her mother, safe and dry.

She was startled to hear a loud crack behind her and she leapt around, peering into the dense blackness of the night in the direction she thought the sound had originated but there was only silence and she laughed a small nervous sound in the night convinced that she was being fanciful. Turning, she made off as quickly as was practicable along the overgrown path. Then she heard it, a low cunning chuckle; this time she didn't pause but quickened her pace keeping pace with the pounding in her ears. Then she heard the noise of a large body crashing through the undergrowth behind her, accompanied by another gruesome laugh; it sounded to the petrified girl like someone insane. Then she remembered hearing someone in the village having mentioned an escape from the asylum by one of the dangerous homicidal patients.

She moaned quietly to herself and running as fast as her legs would carry her, she began to sob in gasping, choking breaths. The noise of the man behind her seemed to be gaining ground; the maniacal laughter became deafening, and she realised that her legs, arms and face were cut and bleeding from the vicious slash of the tree branches. She could taste the blood and her fear tasted bitter in her mouth. She knew he was gaining on her but she dared not look around. She could hear his laboured breathing while the laughter had diminished to animal-like grunts. She knew she couldn't escape him. She suddenly became aware of dancing lights and whistles blowing a short distance off through the trees. The men converged on the threshing, screaming maniac and subdued him with drugs. The doctor then turned his attention to the half-fainting girl and after giving her a sedative, he escorted her home and explained to the girl's mother the ordeal that her daughter had just undergone. Before he had finished relating the story, the girl was sleeping peacefully.

Zita McMillan, Form III.

some
more
poetry

IMAGINATION

I lie on the ground and look at my feet;
I am a giant, a million miles long,
And against the sky my feet make a pattern,
A Grecian vase, graceful and delicate.
See where the heels touch the ground?
And that narrow space between?
That is the neck, slim and strong.
Where my arches spring outwards;
Now look! that wide, curved space
That is the cup of the vase, elegantly carved
With figures in long, flowing robes,
Simple and subtle. And in my imagination
I see the lid with a silver knob on top.

Stephanie Hicks, Form III.

NIGHT

Sitting in my old, cobwebbed chair,
I heard the sounds
Of whining winds,
Crying cats,
Howling dogs
And the rustle of dead leaves.
I saw
The pitted ceiling,
Cracked windows,
Hanging hinges of the doors,
The shattered light, blue windows,
The weathered walls,
And the moon shining on the table.
How eerie it is here
Sitting in my chair with Fear.

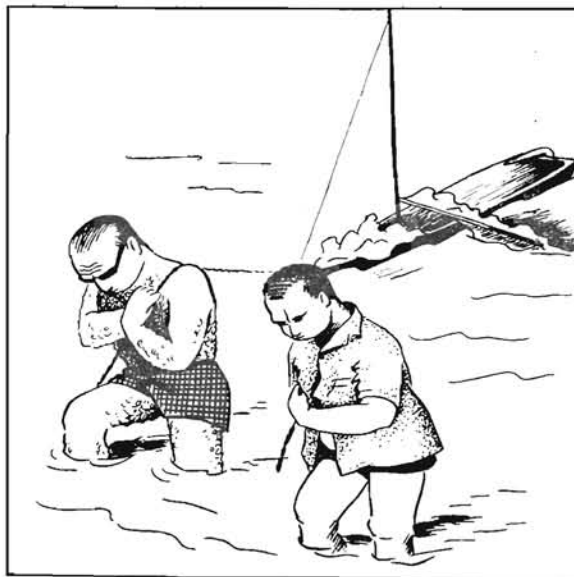
Jean Arnold, Form III.

HAPPINESS

All the world was laughter;
The trees waltzed with the light
Of the gay young sun,
Dipping and swaying to the music of the wind.
Even the stern mountains unbent a little,
Wrapped in writhing mists, they smiled,
And I smiled too, for happiness was in me;
I danced with the trees and the mountains
On a carpet of springy grass;
We danced together to the wind music
With the light of the laughing sun about.

Stephanie Hicks, Form III.

the staff
in
trouble...



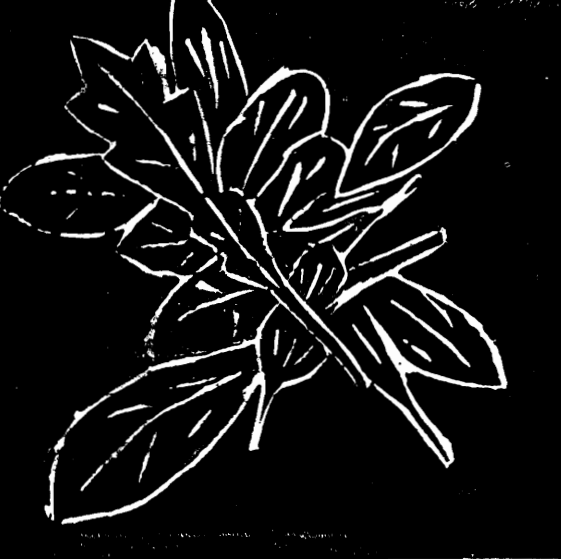
They went to sea in a craft, they did,
They went to sea in a craft;
They forgot about their aft, they did,
They forgot about their aft;
On foot, they came to shore they did,
To sail the seas no more, for sure,
To sail the seas no more.



BALLOONS POP — MAN EXPLODES

Pulau Tikus, Saturday : Vast crowds at Pulau Tikus witnessed a disastrous accident. A man, loaded with balloons, was seen to disappear suddenly into a monsoon drain. This was followed by dozens of popping balloons. The victim will not forget this incident, nor will his " friends " let it be forgotten.





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"Autumn" — Michele McIntyre, 1B.

"Rainy Day" — Peter Matthey, 1B.

"Teardrops" — Gail Lawrance, 1B.



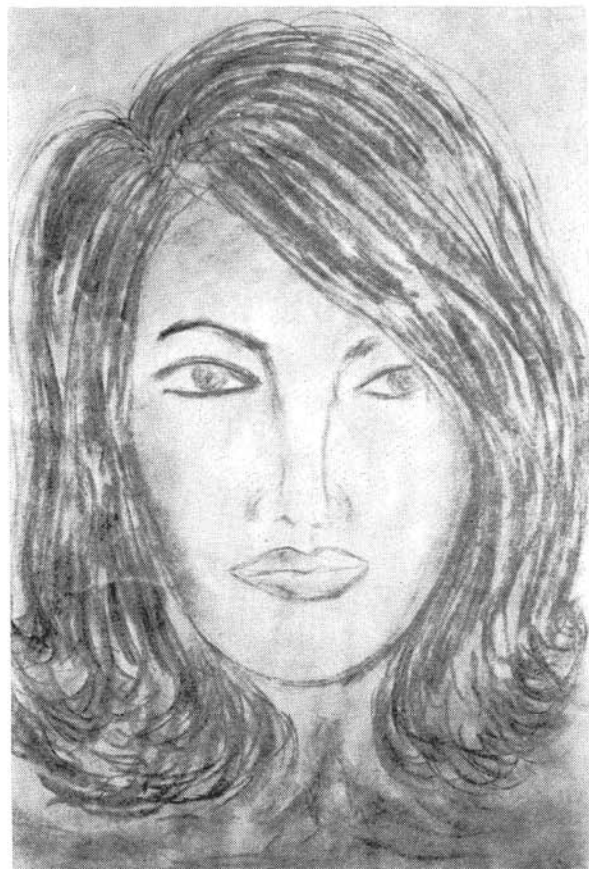


"Fanny Hill Bay, Darwin"

Raymond Williamson, Form II.

secondary art

"Gai"—Karen Chapman, Form II.



"Dream Face"—Karen Chapman, Form II.

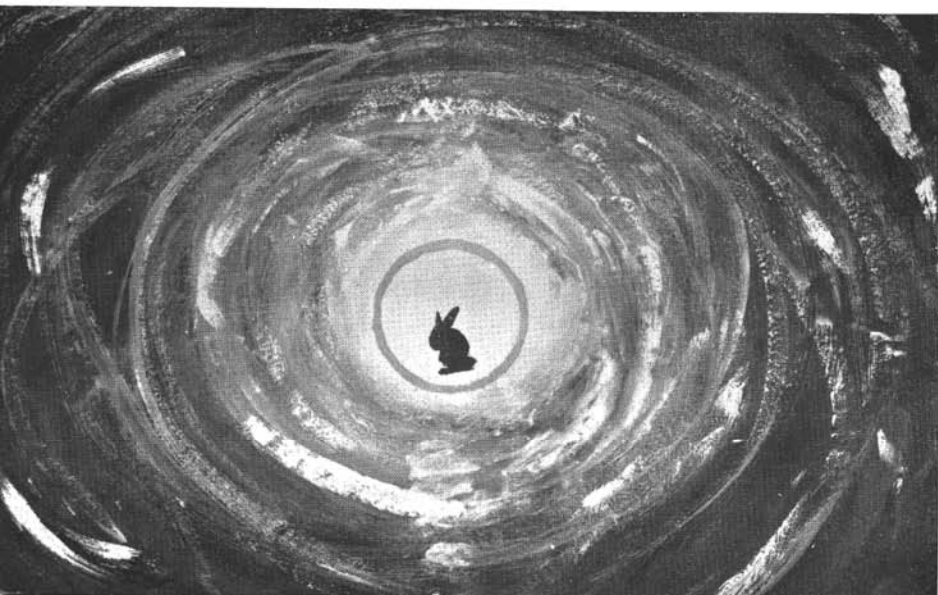




"Sunset at Sea" —
Ron Smith, Form II.

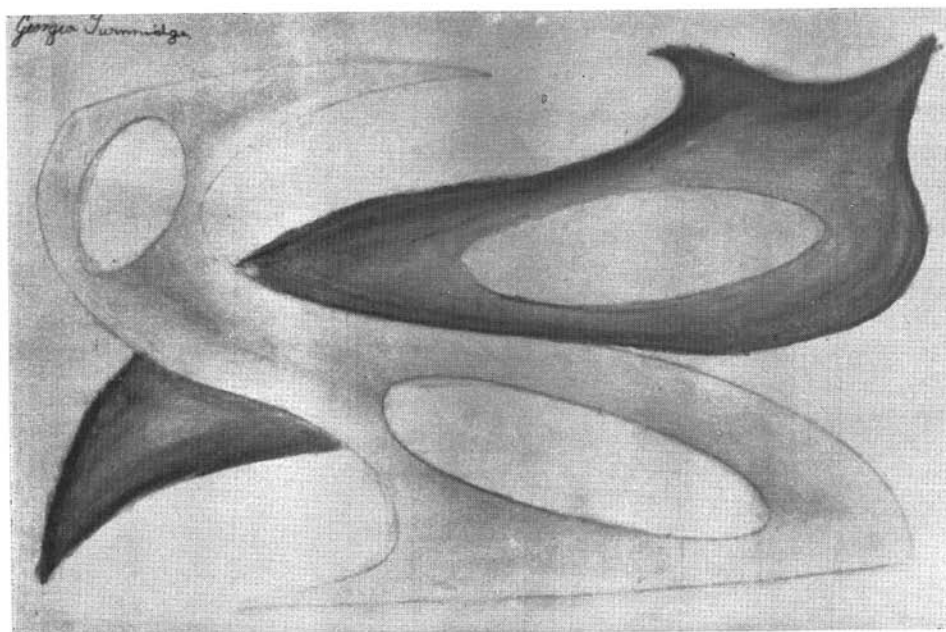


"Cat" —
Stephanie Hicks, Form III.



"Rabbit through a gun
barrel" —
Rhonda Gocher, Form III.

Above : " Windswept
Island " — Janette Pros-
ser, Form III.



" Heartbreak " —
Georgia Turnnidge, 1B.

" Road to Nowhere " —
John Horner, Form III.





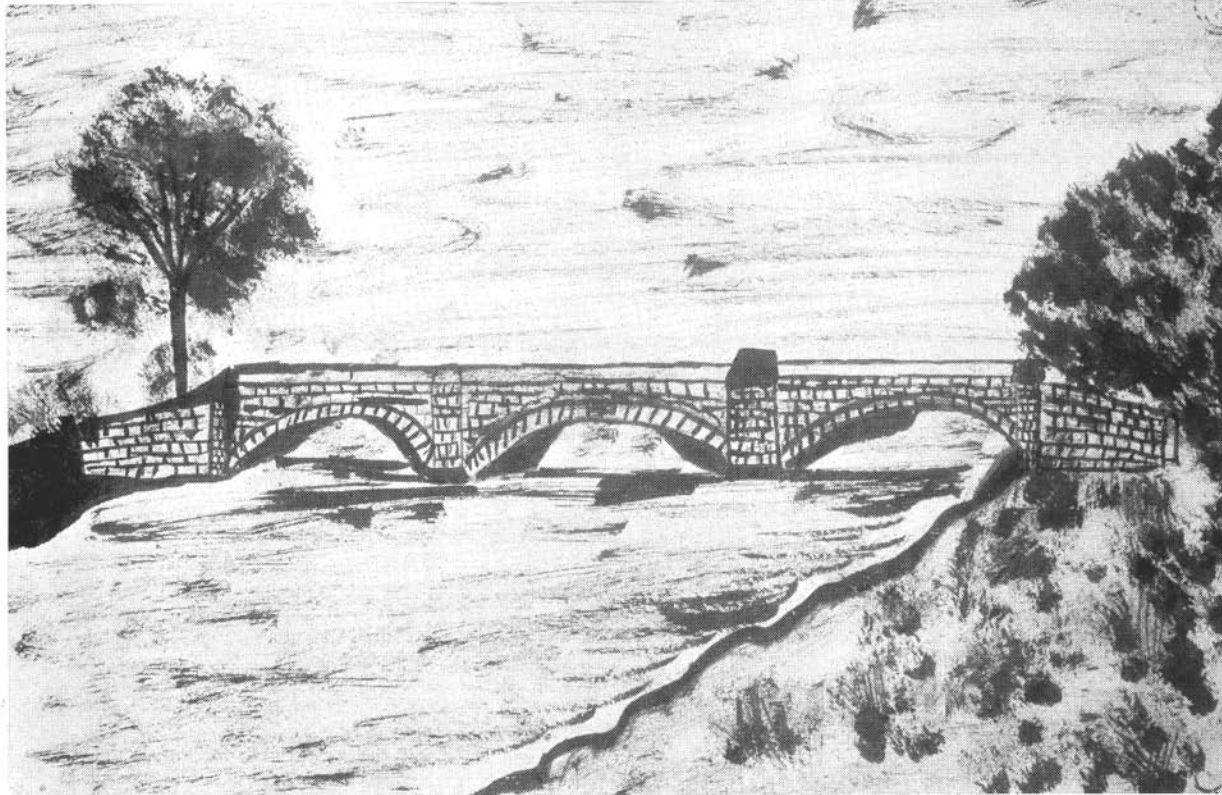
"Dinosaur" — Kerrie Whitehead, 1B.

"Drunkard's Death" — Rhonda Gocher,
Christabelle Soos, Form III.



"Housework" — Debby Pritchard, Bev. Beer,
Janette Prosser, Form III.

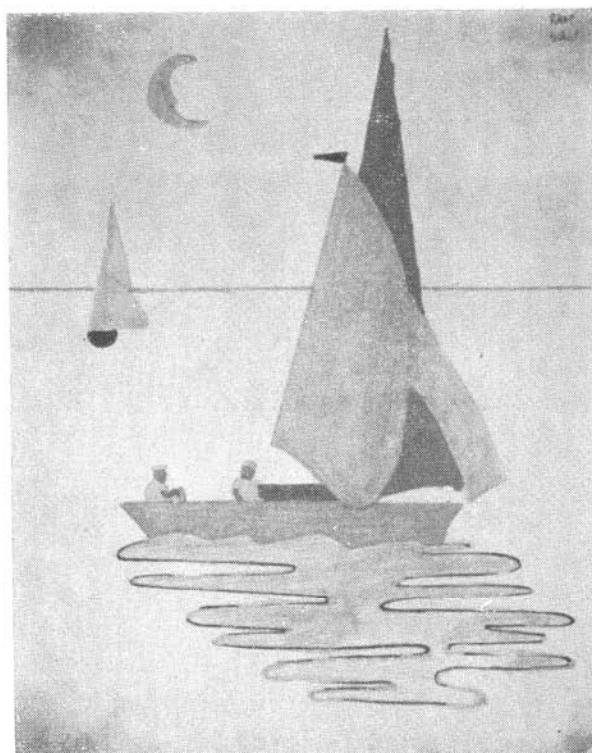




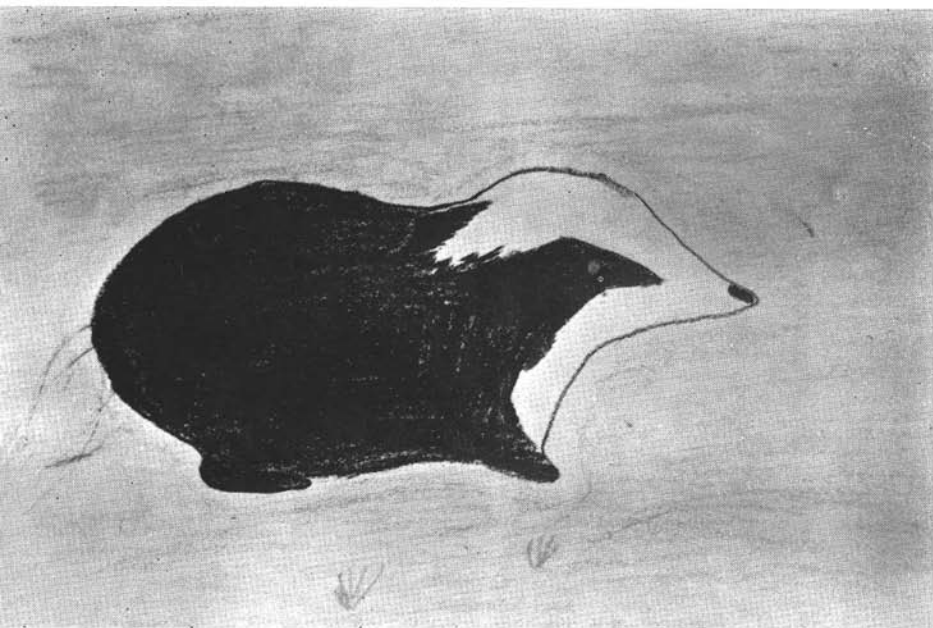
"A Bridge" — Sandra Tunny, Form 1A.

Right: "Golden Cockerel," Karen Chapman, Form II.

Below: "Sailing Boats" — Anonymous.



"Autumn Leaves"—
R. Talbot, 5T.



"Badger"—
Michele Arnett, 5/6R.

"Hands"—
Linda Atherley, 4E.



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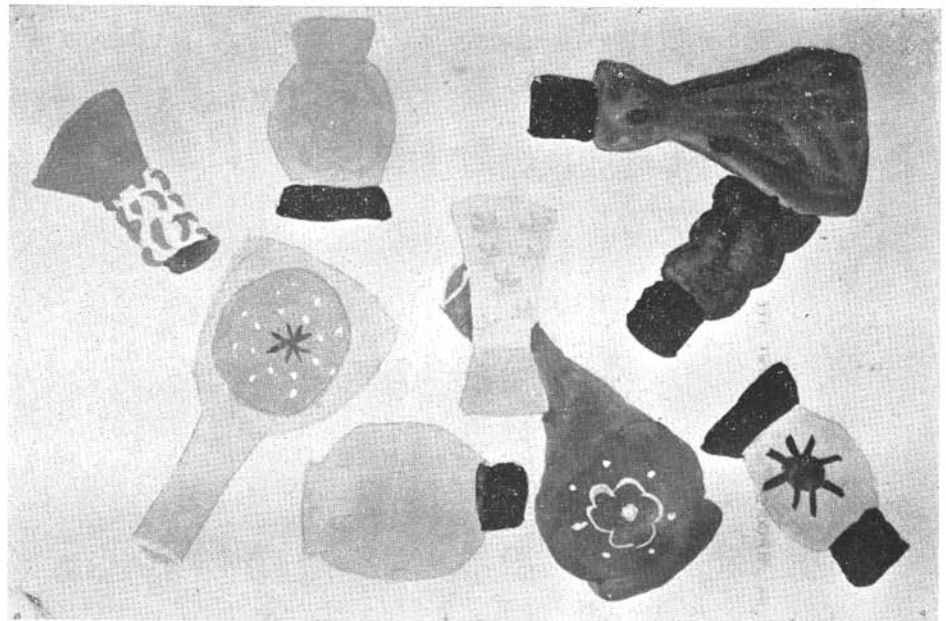


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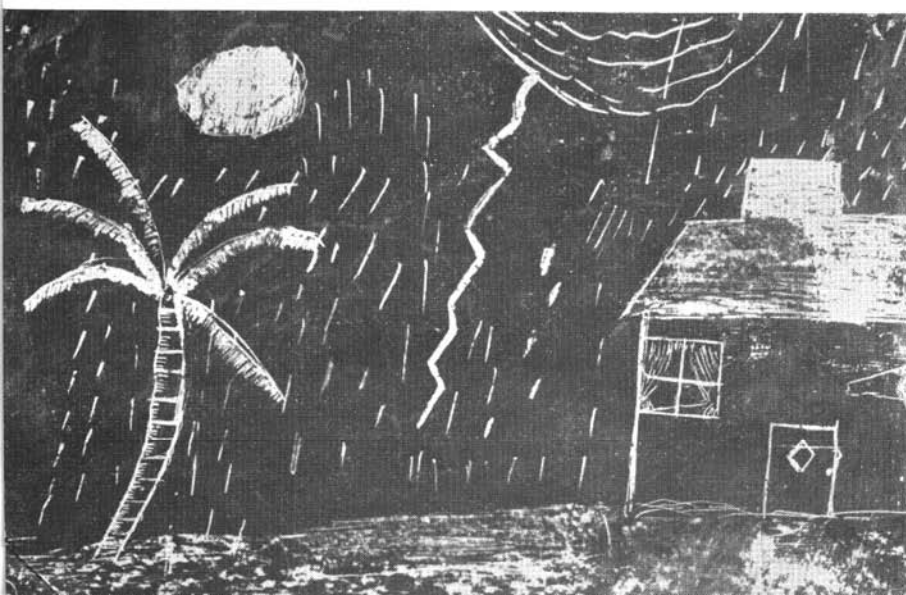
Meryl
Tankard, 5T.



"The Fruit Trees" —
Chris Townley, 6T.

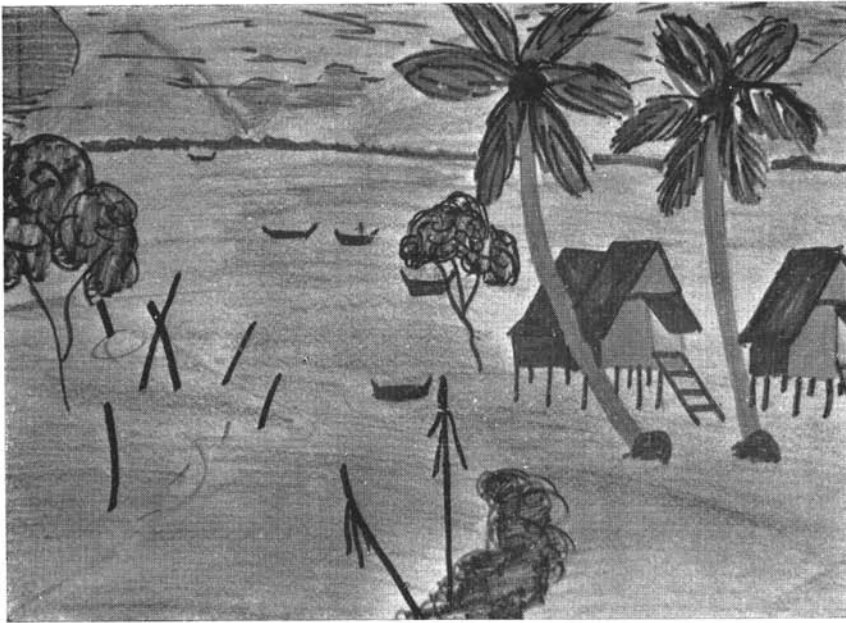
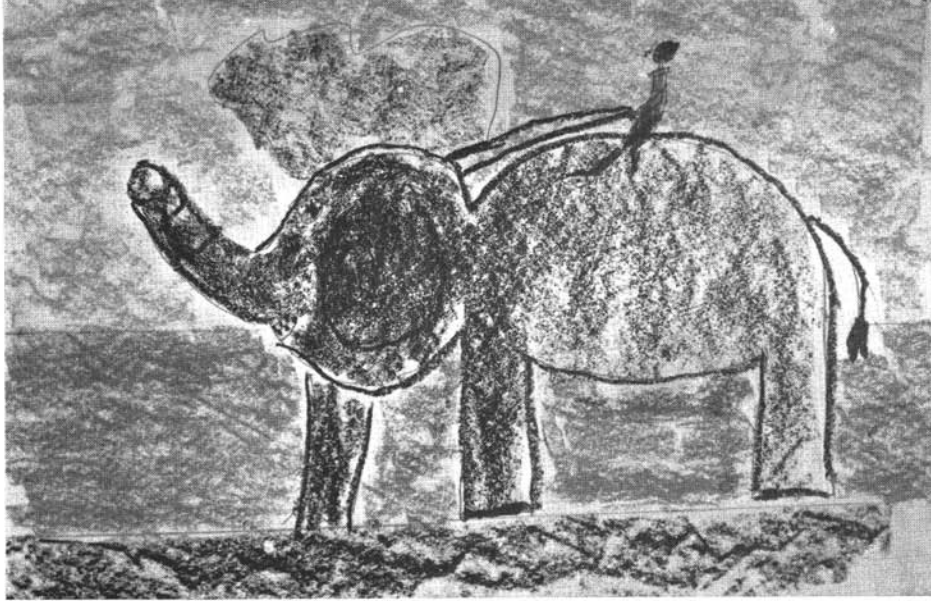


"Ladies' Cosmetic
bottles" — Robyn
Neeves, 5T.



"Rain in Malaya" —
Paul Waters, 4H.

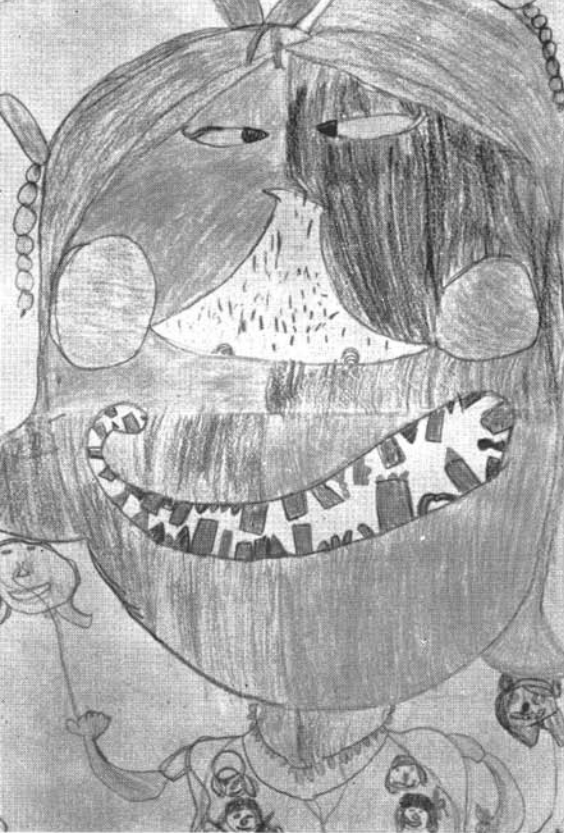
Malayan Mammal —
William Park, 3P.



"A Tropical Scene" —
Meryl Tankard, 5T.

"The Race" —
Gary Paine, 4E.



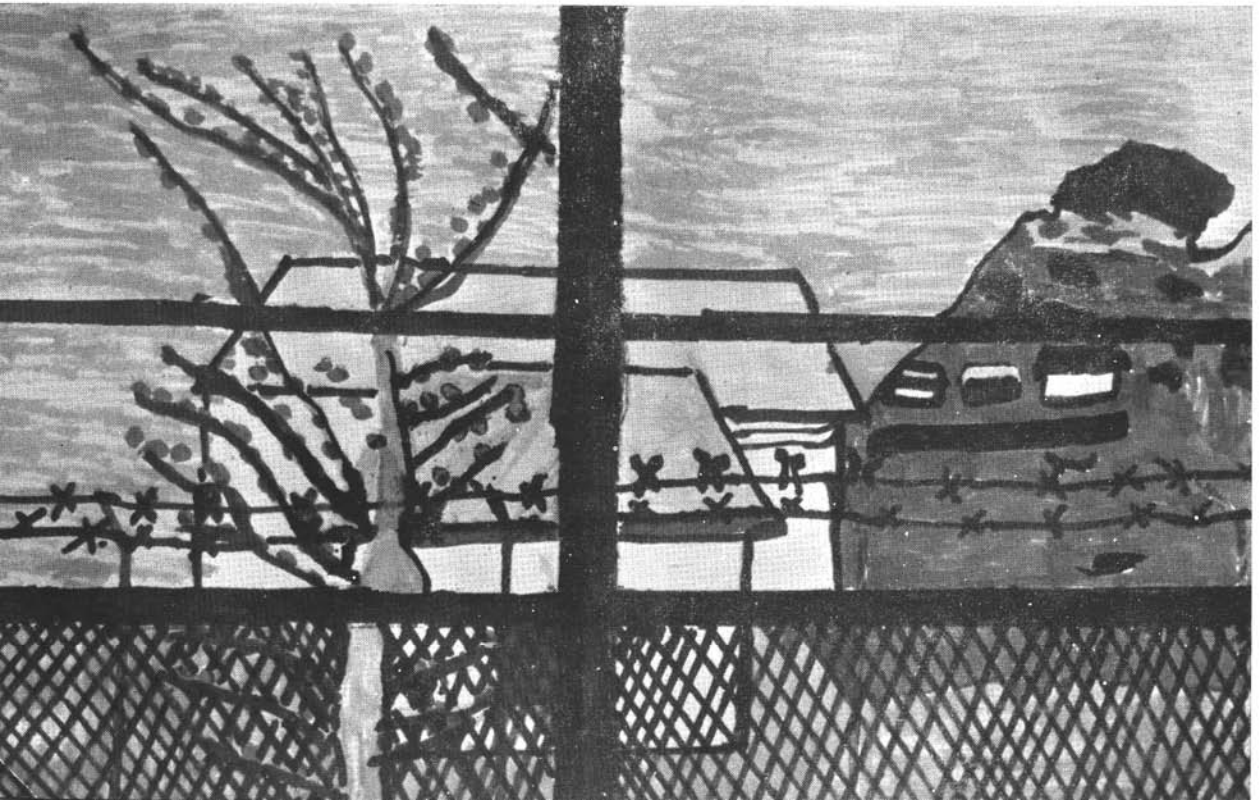


"A Malayan Mask" — Janet Compton, 3P.



"Vincent Van Gogh" — Alan Judson, 6T.

"From the Window" — Raymond Simmich, 4/5G.





"Polly Parrot" — Class Work, K.M.



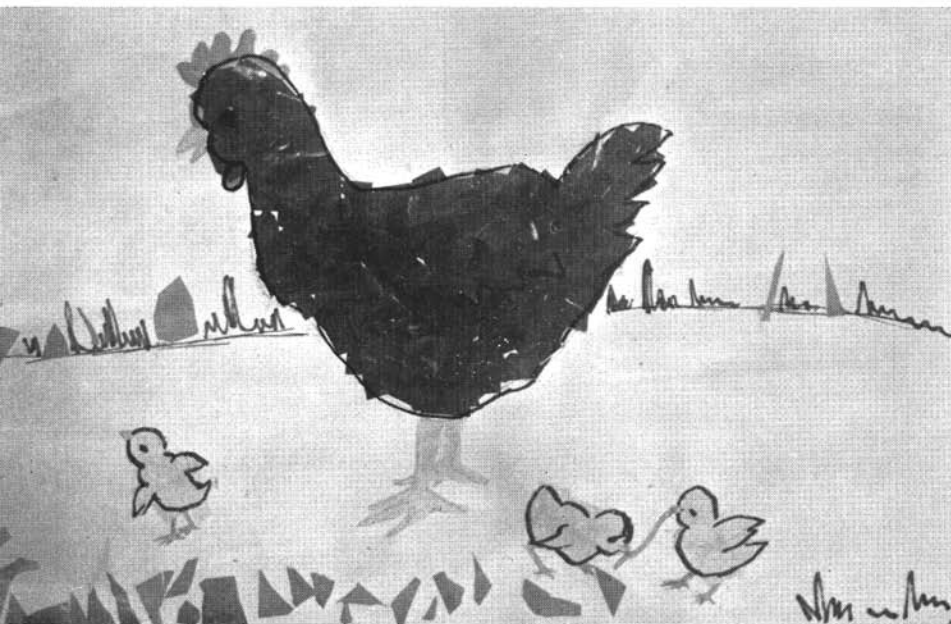
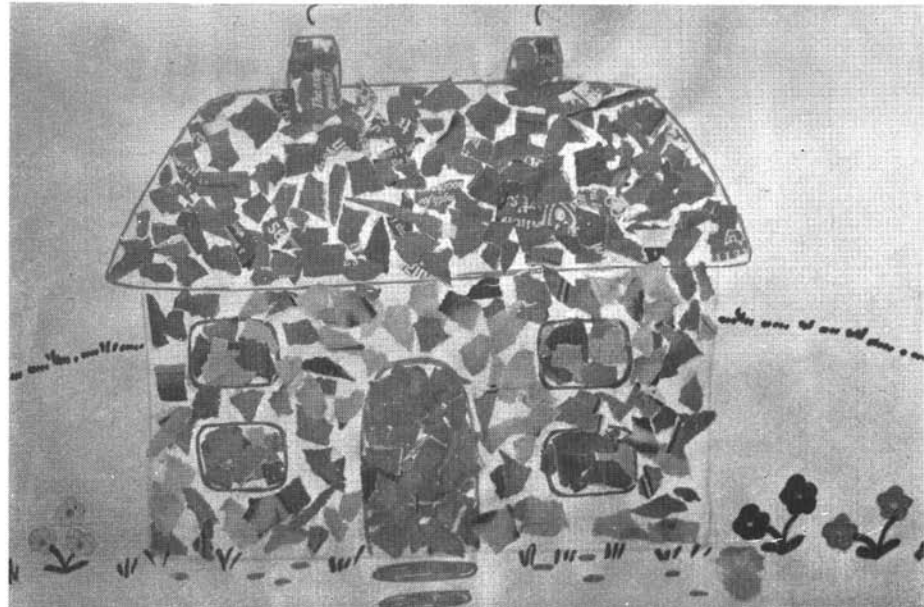
"A vase of flowers" — Angus Larard, 2P.

infants' art

"Washing Day," K.M.



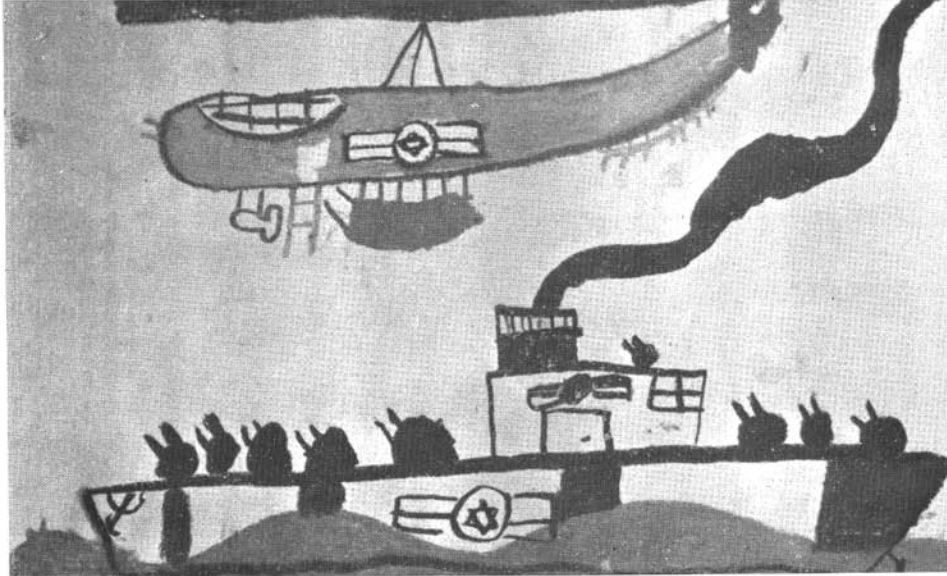
"My Home" —
Classwork, KS.



"The Little Red Hen" —
Classwork, KS.

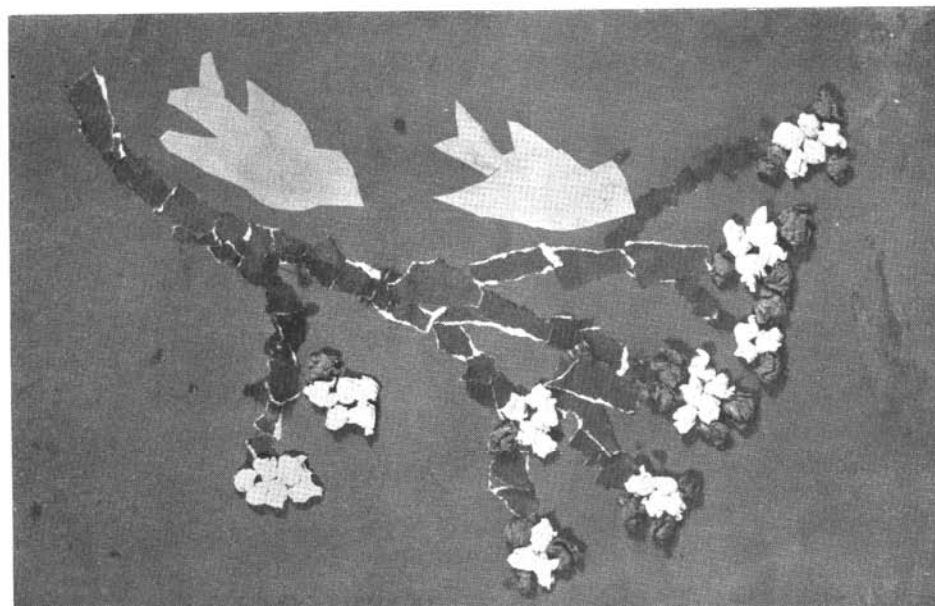
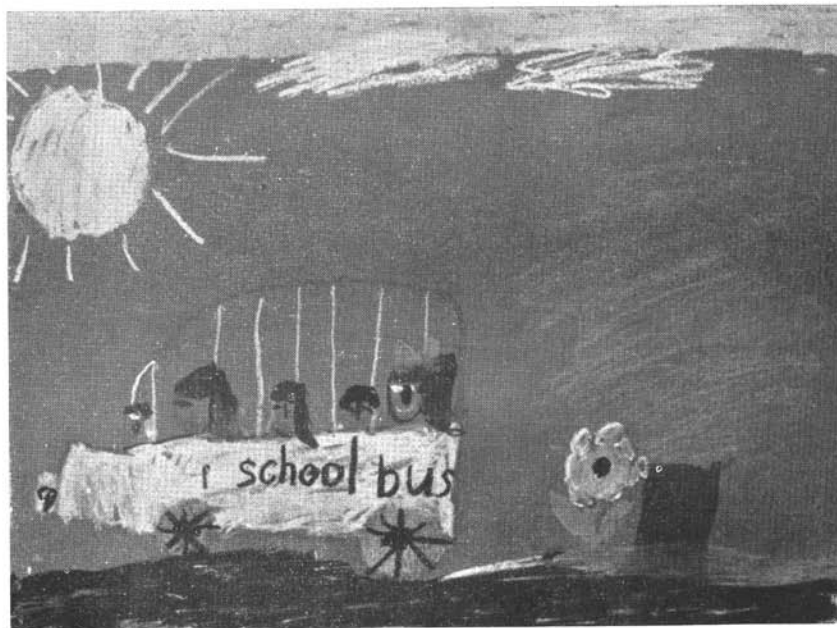


"We are playing giants" —
Classwork, KW.



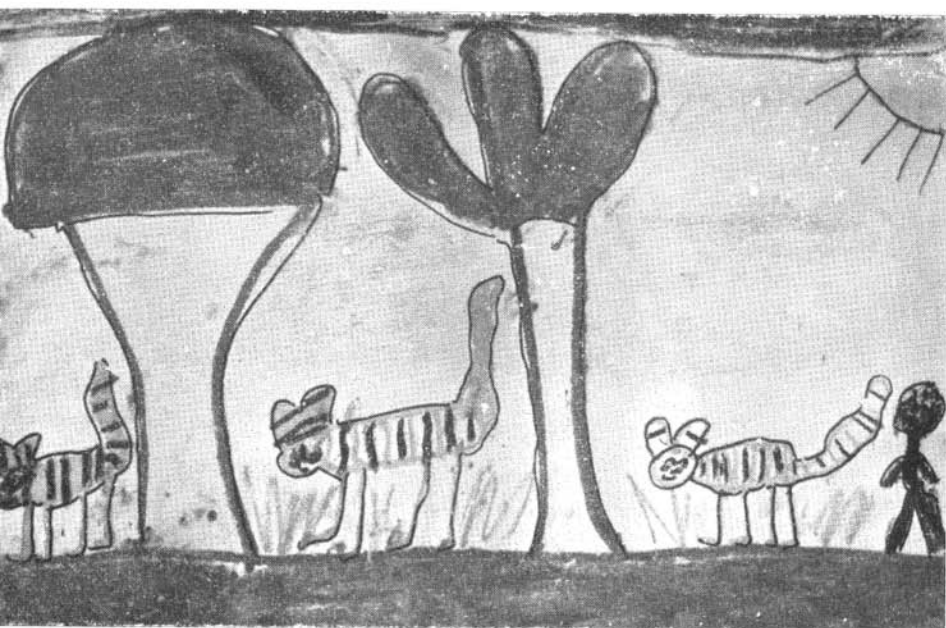
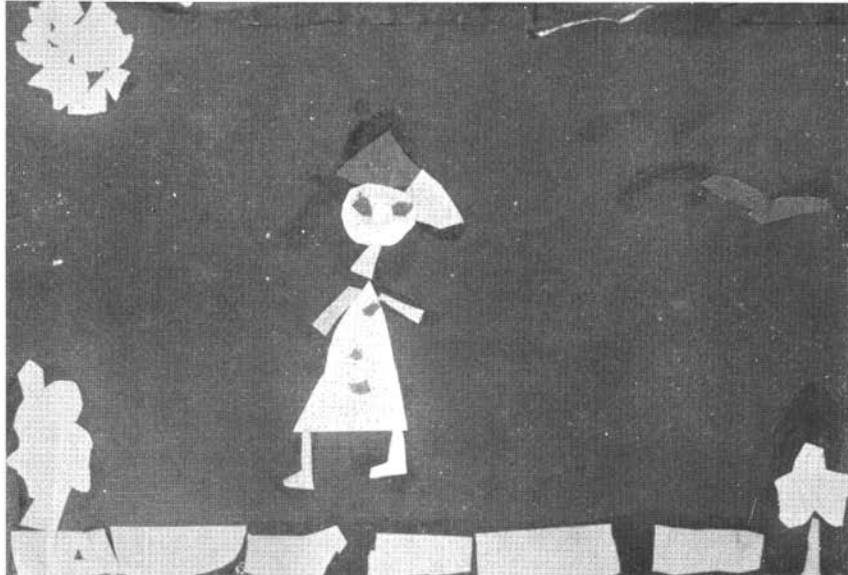
"This helicopter is
minding the ship"—
Michael Dalglish, 15.

"School Bus"—
Mary Cahir, 15.



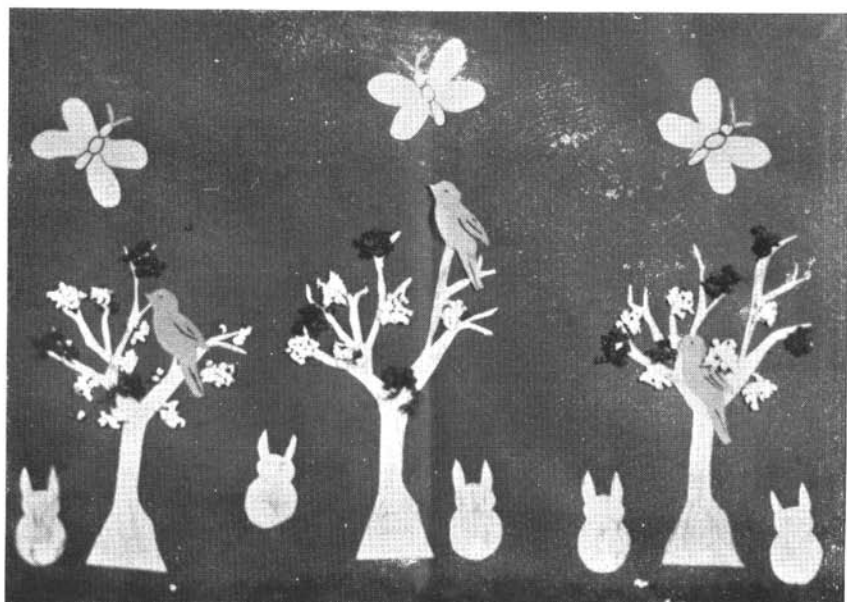
"Blue Birds"—
Tania Goleby, 1D.

"I am walking in the woods" —
Jennifer Doyle, 15.



"Black Sambo and
the tigers"
Sharyn Simmich, 18.

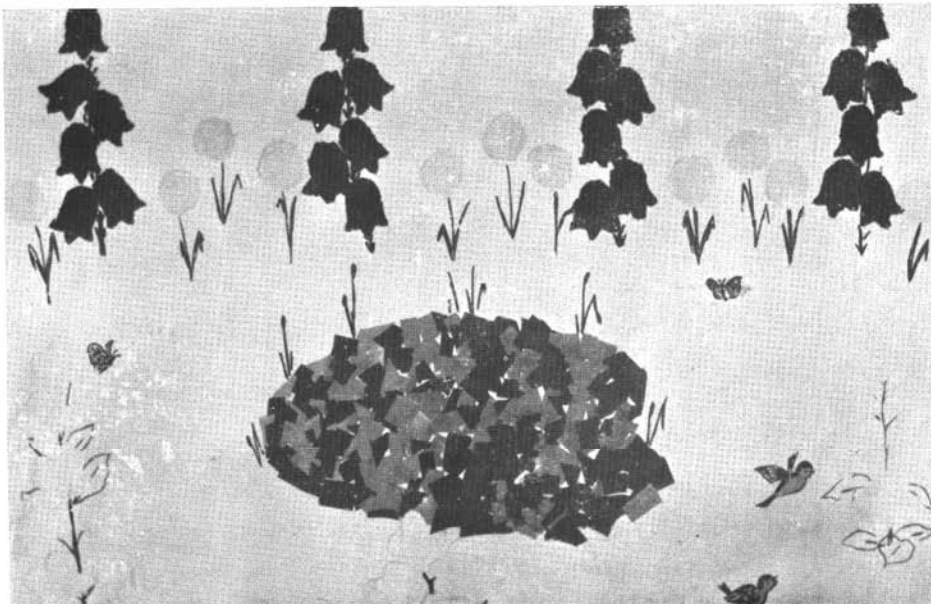
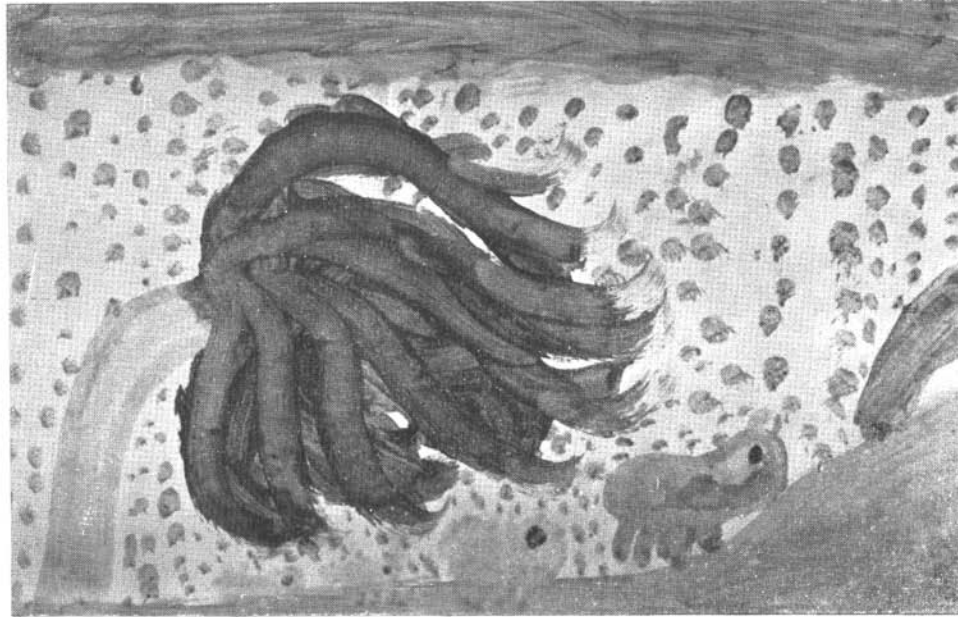
"Spring Scene" —KT.





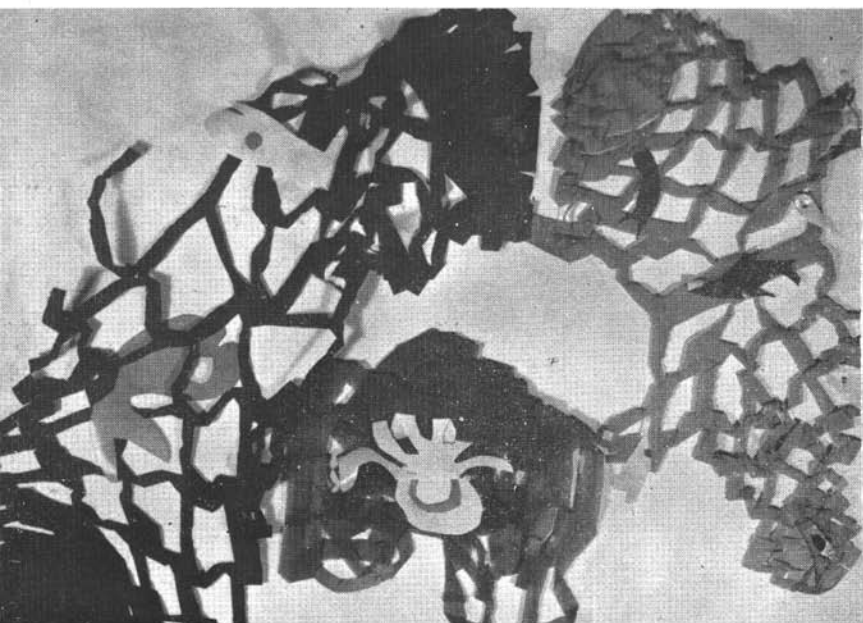
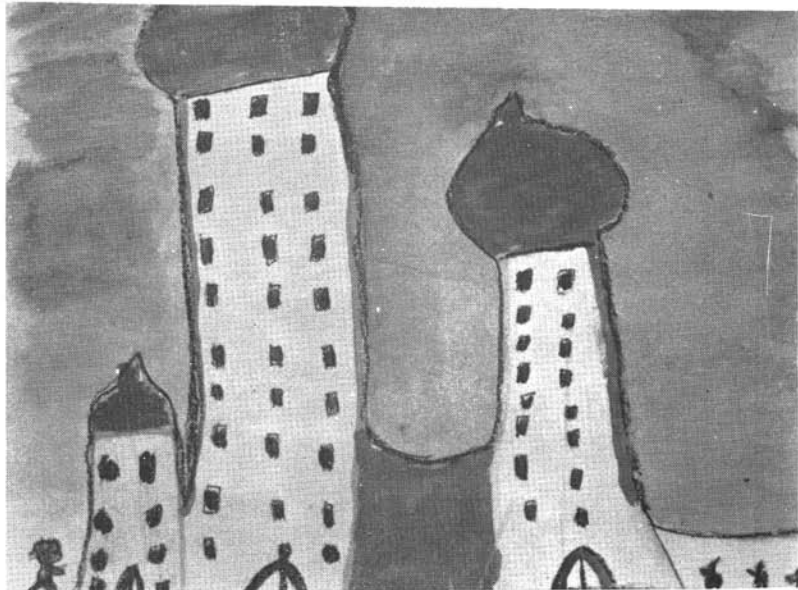
"Hands"—
Mark Mosler, 1B.

"A sheepdog takes a
sheep and her lambs
to a cave out of the
snow"—
Fiona Macintosh, 2C.



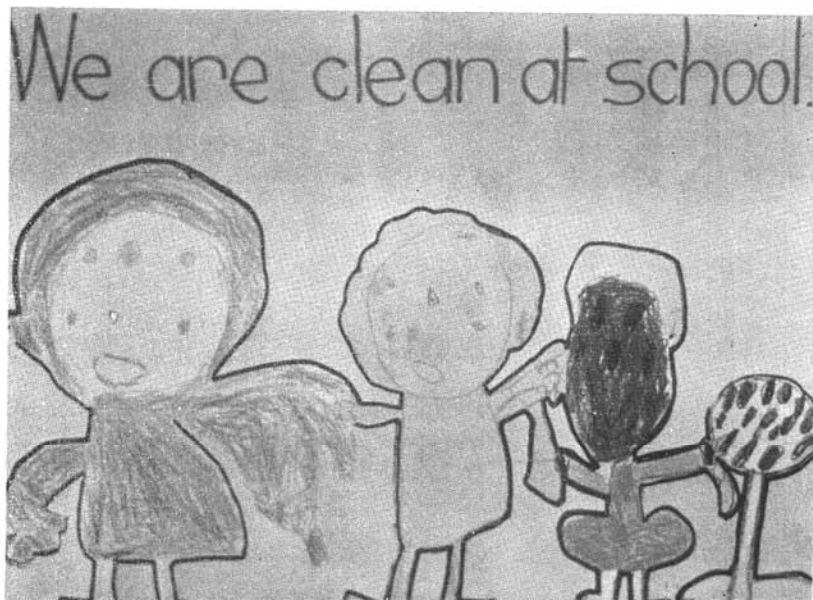
"By the Pond"—KS.

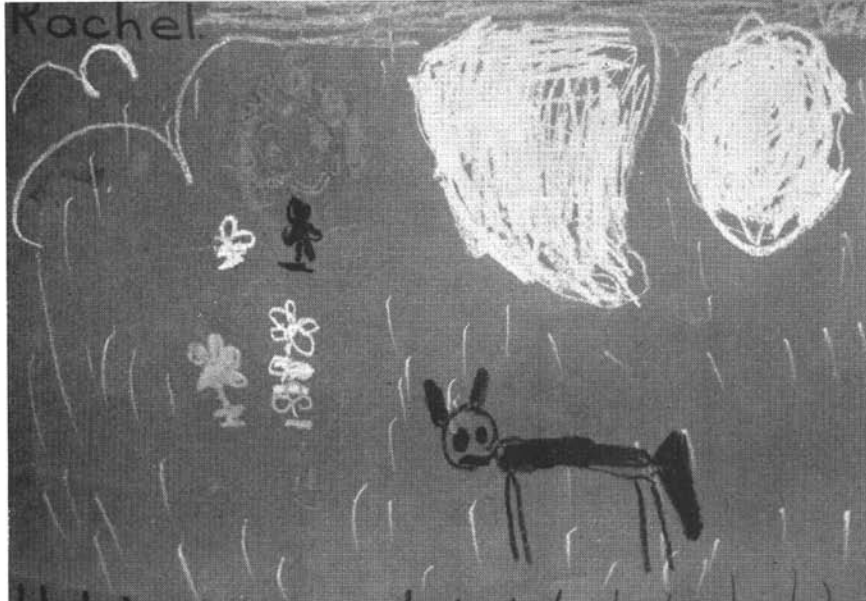
"A Mosque" —
Peter Bull, 1B.



"Fishing Nets" —2C.

"We are clean at school" — KW.





"Little Bo Peep"
Rachel Cresswell, KX.



"Playing" —Anne Mill, KT.

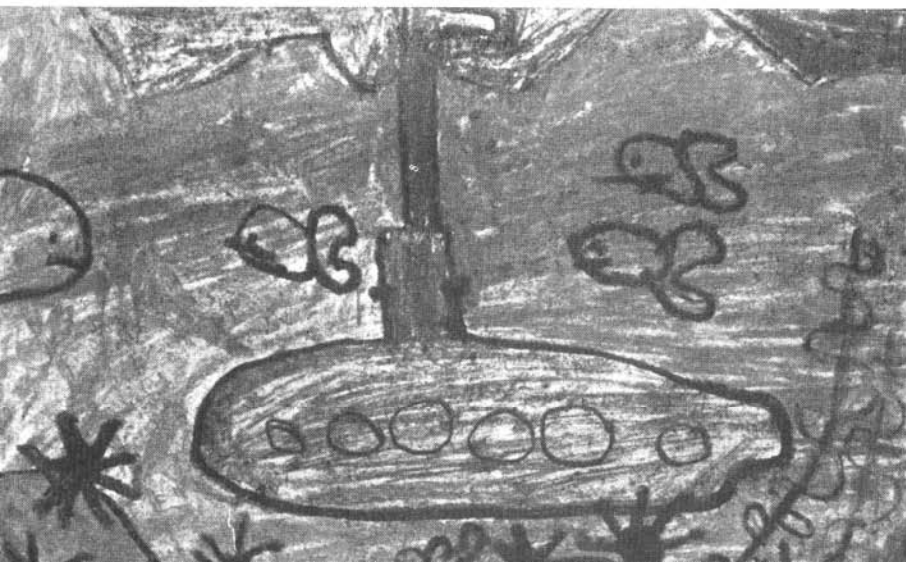
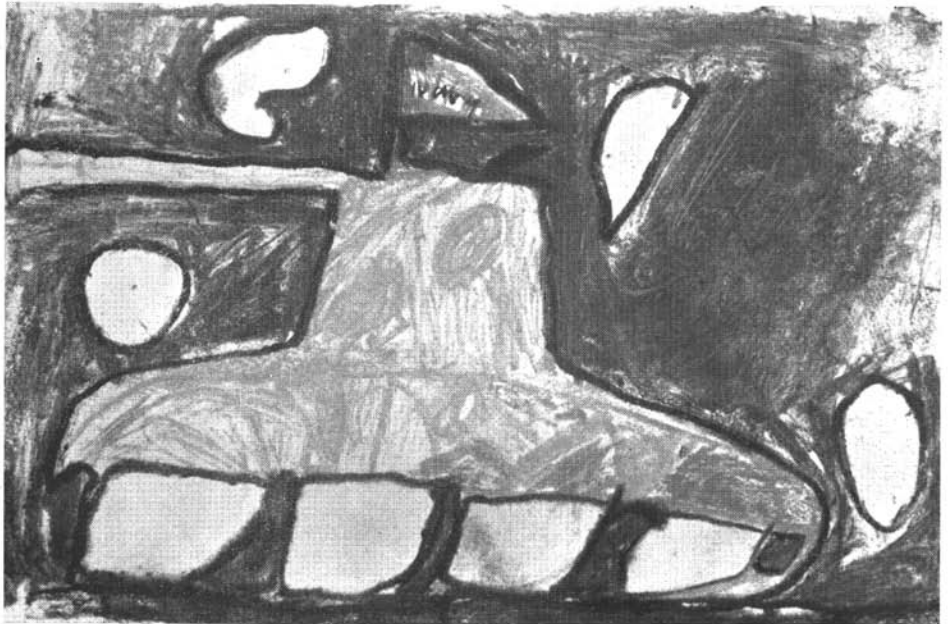


"Fishing Kampong" —
Deidre West, 2M.



"A Monsoon Shower"
— Bill Davies, 2M.

"Tiger Tank"—
Wayne Stevenson, 2P.

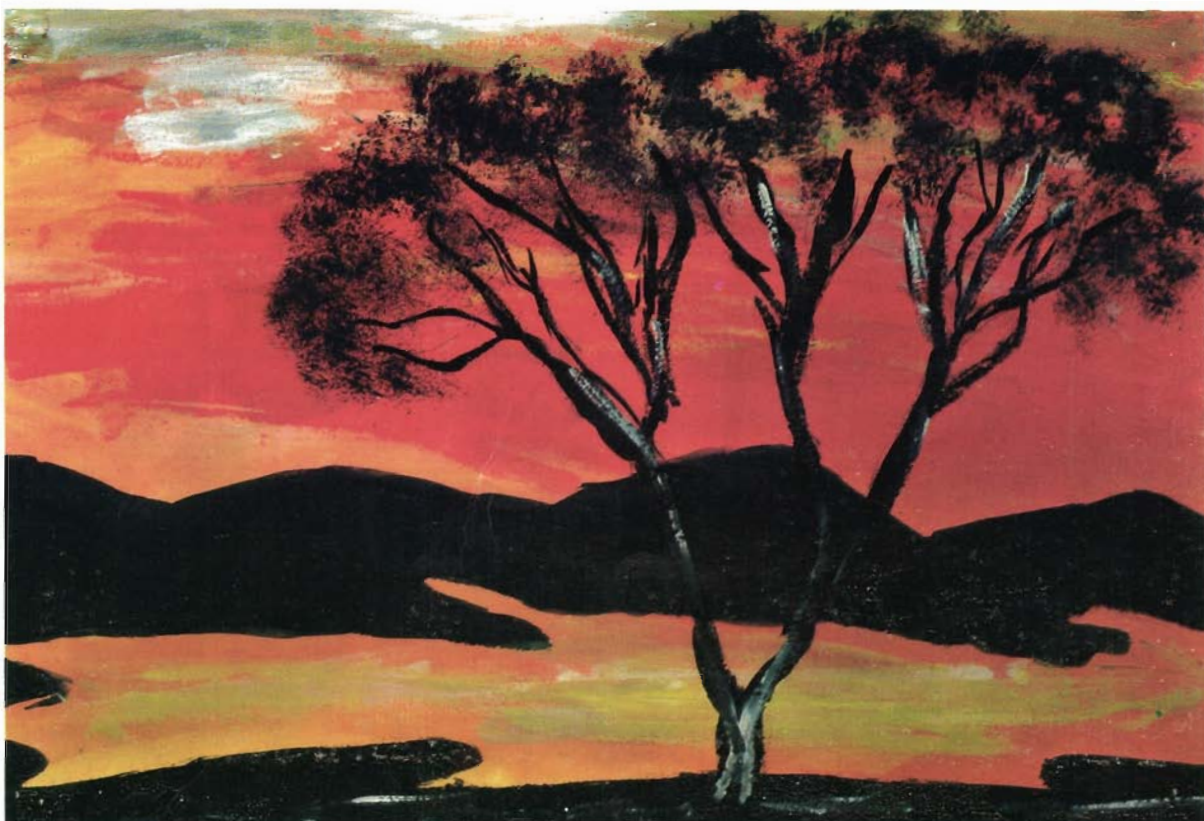


"The Submarine"—
Ashley Foster, 2P.



"Tropical Sunset" Fay Power, Form III.

"Daybreak" P. Cook, Form II.





Grade 2c. Group Work.



"The Ruins" Walter Mosler, Form III.

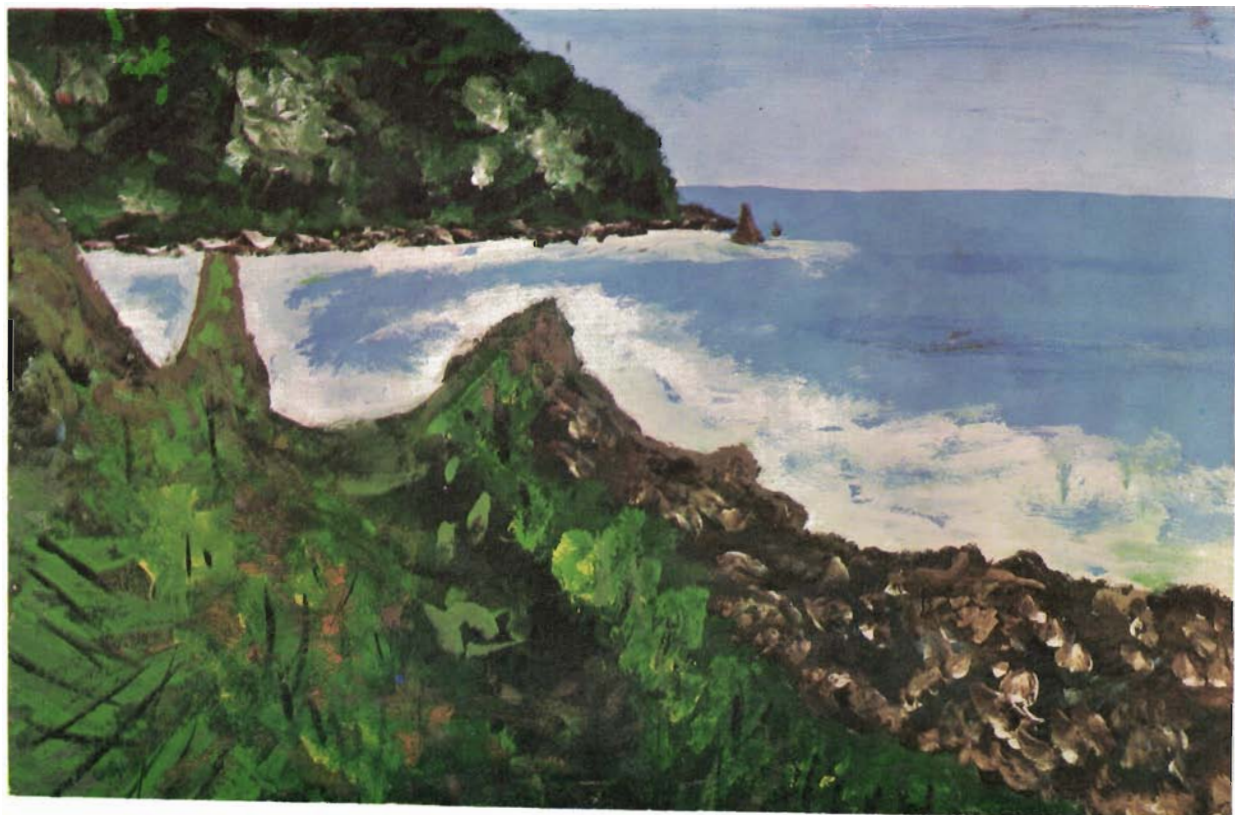


"Man In The Sea" Karen Chapman, Form II.



"Palms At Sunset" Graham Murphy, Form III.

"Headland" Fay Power, Form III.





"The Fruit Stall" Free & Directed Cutting Paper Tearing. Class. K.S.

"Mother And Baby Bear" Class Work, K.W.

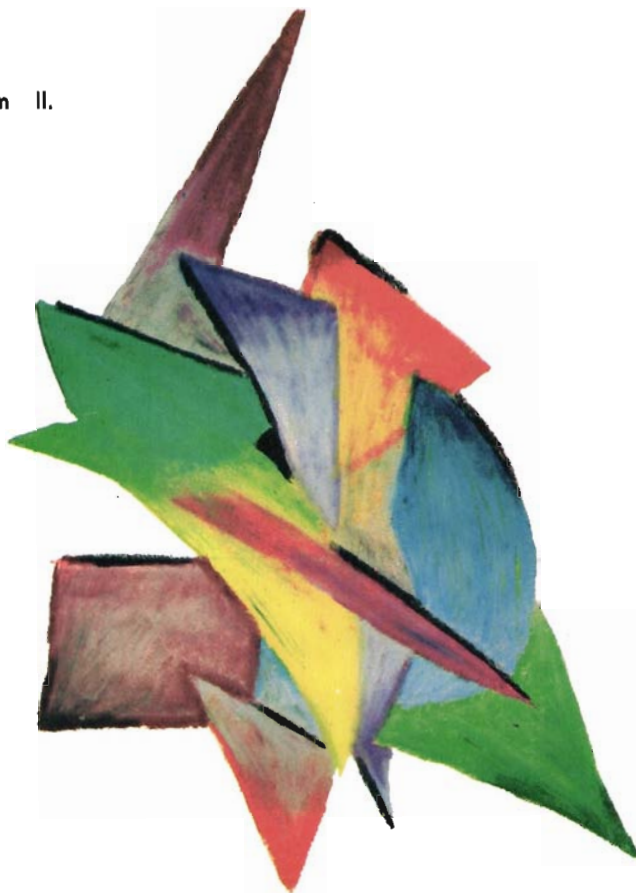




"Easter Bunny" Paper Cutting And Pasting Class KM.

"Shapes"

Mc Lean Elizabeth Form II.



"Leaf Motif"

Karen Chapman, Form II.





penang . . . past and present



The research.....

This year's magazine section is an attempt to collect together a comprehensive survey of life in Penang, now and in the past. Each class was assigned a certain aspect of life in Penang. The aim has been to dig beneath the surface of Penang and uncover interesting facts which will make Penang a place of lasting interest for those pupils at RAAF School.

Acknowledgements.....

The Editor and his Committee would like to acknowledge the co-operation of Mr. Donald Davies whose historical articles provided a valuable source of information to Form III students. The Penang Library and Muscum also provided useful material. Finally, Bev. Beer of Form III deserves mention for her organisation of research groups in Form III.

Frontispiece : An aerial photograph showing the heart of Georgetown looking down Penang Road from Magazine Circus.

SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF THE STATE OF PENANG

- 1786 : Founding of settlement of Prince of Wales of East India by Capt. Francis Light through treaty with Sultan Abdullah of Kedah, great-grandfather of Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra.
- 1800 : Aquisition of Province Wellesley through further treaty between the Sultan of Kedah and Sir George Leith.
- 1805 : Elevation of Penang to status of Presidency under Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1808 : Charter granted for establishment of court of Judicature.
- 1808 : Freedom proclaimed for all Government slaves.
- 1821 : Siamese invasion of Kedah; populated Balik Pulau and Telok Pahang with Malay refugees.
- 1826 : Charter of incorporation whereby Penang, Singapore and Malacca together formed the "Fourth Presidency of India."
- 1830 : The Presidency became a Residency.
- 1833 : "The Straits Chronicle" and "Pinang Gazette" in operation.
- 1857 : Georgetown granted a Charter of Municipality.
- 1858 : East India Company handed over control of the Straits Settlements to the India office.
- 1867 : Penang riots.
- 1867 : Administration of Straits Settlements passed to Colonial Office with status of Crown Colony.
- 1875 : Treaty of Pangkor opened up trade for Penang with Malaya.
- 1914 : Sinking of the Russian cruiser by German cruiser, "Emden."
- 1941 : Japanese took Penang.
- 1945 : British liberated Penang.
- 1946 : Penang became part of Malayan Union.
- 1948 : Penang became part of "Federation of Malaya."
- 1957 : Georgetown elevated to status of city by H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1957 : Penang became part of Independent Kingdom of Malaya.

THE FOUNDATION OF PENANG

The Negotiations :

Before 1786, the island of Penang was part of the territories extending to Phuket and Ligor and to Kuan in the South, ruled by the Sultans of Kedah.

For many years, Kedah had been harassed by enemies. In the north, Phia Tek, "Tyrant of Siam," had recently beheaded the son of the Raja and had occupied Phuket capturing large numbers of the island's population, the majority of whom were Malays and Portuguese, tying them together and having them trampled to death by elephants. In the south, marauders who had captured the throne of Selangor were raiding the southern parts of Kedah. The Sultan was in desperate need of military assistance and was well prepared to afford trade facilities to any country who could help him.

In 1770, somewhere between Kuala Kedah and Alor Star, the Sultan first met Francis Light. Light, a ship's captain and a representative of a European commercial firm, was looking for a base for trade on the northern shores of the Malacca straits. In exchange for assistance, the Sultan was willing to offer Light's firm all the coast down to Penang as well as the port of Kuala Kedah itself. The river-mouth town had been for years a port of call for ships from India, Sumatra and western Malaya and was the centre of commercial and political life of Kedah in the Eighteenth Century. The export trade consisted mainly of tin, timber, ivory, elephants, rattans and pepper. The import trade was in Indian cloth, metal ware, glass ware, drugs and spices.

Francis Light became aware of the East India Company's interest in obtaining a foothold in the region. In a report Light pointed out the advantages of Penang Island: the safe harbour, facilities for watering and refitting vessels bound for China and the opportunities it would provide for local commerce. At this stage, the East India Company was not interested and twelve years passed without progress being made in the Penang proposal.

In 1784, Francis Light again visited Penang from his headquarters in Phuket and met the young Sultan Abdullah, at Kuala Kedah, after which he once more put the case for Penang to the East India Company.

By now the Company was very interested as the French, once more at war with Britain, had already made treaties with Burma and had acquired port facilities in Northern Sumatra while the Dutch were consolidating their own position in the Malacca Strait.

In Spring, 1786, Sultan Abdullah through Francis Light offered to The East India Company the Islands of Penang and Phuket. On the 2nd March, 1786, Penang was accepted by the Governor-General-in-Chief at Calcutta, the Honourable John Macpherson. Only one was taken as the occupation of two would be too expensive to maintain.

Penang had been populated beforehand by 8 villages but it now had only 3 villages of fugitives from Kedah living in the foothills at Batu Gantong, Bukit Dumar and Bayan Lepas and an old shrine at Tanjong Tokong which was visited and sometimes occupied by Chinese fishermen. Except for these few settlements, Penang was all jungle.

Under Francis Light an expeditionary force of 3 ships set out. Light was now a Captain and later became Superintendent of Penang. On the 8th of July, Light received a Letter of Concurrence from the Sultan of Kedah at Kuala Kedah. The force anchored off Penang on the 15th July and on the 11th of August, 1786 Light took possession of Penang.

John Jackson, Walter Mosler, Fay Power, Form III.

Form III's research into Penang's history led them to Penang Museum. There, they found copies of treaties which played an important part in Penang's early history. Below, are some interesting extracts from these documents.

Article 1

Condition. That the Honourable East India Company shall be guardian of the seas and whatever enemy may come to attack the King, shall be enemy to the Honourable Company, and the expense shall be borne by the Honourable Company.

Reply. This Government will always keep an armed vessel stationed to guard the Island of Penang, and coast adjacent, belonging to the King of Quedah.

Article 2

Condition. All vessels, junks, prows small and large, coming from either east or west and bound to the port of Quedah, shall not be stopped or hindered by the Honourable Company's Agent but left to their own wills, either to buy and sell with us, or with the company at Pulo Pinang, as they shall think proper.

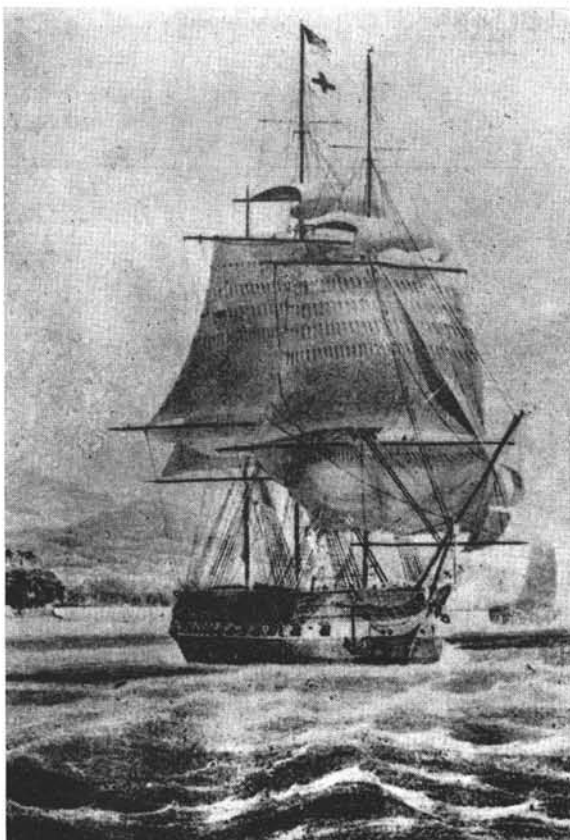
Reply. All vessels, under enemy denomination, bound to the port of Quedah, shall not be interrupted by the Honourable Company's agent, or any persons acting for the company or under their authority, but left to their own free will, either to trade with King of Quedah, or with the agents or subjects of the Honourable Company.

Article 3

Condition. The articles opium, tin and cotton, being part of our revenue, are prohibited, and Qualla Mooda, places where these articles are produced, being so near to Penang, that when the Honourable Company's Resident remains there, this prohibition will be constantly broken through therefore it should end, and the Governor-General allow us our profits on these articles, viz 30,000 Spanish Dollars every year.

Reply. The Governor-General in council on the part of the English East India Company, will take care that the King of Quedah shall not be a sufferer by an English settlement being formed on the Island of Penang.

A ship of the East India Company anchored off Penang



Article 5

Condition. Any man in this country, shall then without exception be it our son or brother, who shall become an enemy to us shall then become an enemy to the Honourable Company, nor shall the Honourable company's agent protect them, without breach of this treaty, which is to remain while Sun and Moon endure.

Reply. All persons residing in the country belonging to the King of Quedah, who shall become his enemies, commit capital offences against the state, shall not be protected by the English.



An early view of the Settlement of Penang

TREATY WITH THE KING OF QUEDAH, 1791 — SOME EXCERPTS

Article I.

The English Company will give to his Highness the lang de per Tuan of Quedah six thousand dollars every year as long as the English shall continue in possession of Pulo Penang.

Article III

All Slaves running from Quedah to Pulo Penang or from Pulo Penang to Quedah shall be returned to their owners.

Article V

The lang de per Tuan will not allow Europeans or any other nations to settle in any part of his country.

Article VI

The Company shall not receive any persons committing high treason or Rebellions against the lang de per Tuan.

Signed, sealed and executed in Fort Cornwallis on Prince of Wales Island the 1st May, 1791.

Signed by F. Light

SIR FRANCIS LIGHT — FIRST BRITISH PIONEER IN MALAYA

Light was born in Suffolk near Woodbridge in December, 1740. His father was an aristocrat and bore the name of Negus. He was a Colonel of the Foot Guards, Master of Royal Bloodhounds to King George I and a member of Parliament. Light joined the Navy in 1759 and two years later joined the East India Company where he became Master of a ship.

Sue Thiele, Form III.



A junk and a merchant ship symbolising the trade link between East and West.

THE TREATY AND THE 100 MUSKETS

For a number of years prior to the founding of Penang, Captain Francis Light had made his headquarters on the tin-producing island of Ujong Salang, now known as Phuket, north of Penang. On the same island was James Scott, a Scottish trader and Light's business associate. When Light took over the island of Penang for the East India Company in 1786, Scott joined shortly afterwards in a business partnership.

Light, a man of superior education and vision, realised advantages of an English trading post in Malayan waters. There was no place to refit a ship between Calcutta and Canton except for Bencoolen in Western Sumatra. Then, the East India Company had a complete tea and opium monopoly with China. Trade was good and of paramount importance and a stopping-off point between India and China, logically on the Malayan Peninsula, was often necessary. Light earlier suggested to the Governor General of British India, the idea of securing Penang "as a convenient magazine for Eastern Trade" but did not get much encouragement.

Light continued to press the matter and in 1780 went to see Warren Hastings personally with a proposal, alternative to an English settlement on Ujong Salang. Further negotiations were interrupted by war with France. The East India Company, however, soon realised that Dutch and Portuguese competition made a midway station necessary. Negotiations with northern Sumatra had been unsuccessful.

THE WILL
OF
FRANCIS LIGHT
FOUNDER
OF
PENANG.

Tested 20 October 1794

I give and bequeath unto Niece Rozells Daughter
of James Rozells the sum of five hundred dollars
to be paid from the produce of my Brick house
and ^{on her marriage} ~~affairs~~ Done in George Town Prince of Wales
Island this twentieth day of October one thousand
even hundred and ninety four -

Signed sealed and declared in
the presence of

Nath Bacon
Nath Bacon

Wm Lindsay
Wm Lindsay

Registered by J. B. of the
Superintendent this day of
March 1795

*Will of
Francis Light*

1794

Ob

1794

1794

I Francis Light of the Parish of Dellington in the County of Suffolk
Great Britain and now residing on Prince of Wales Island
in the East Indies do hereby make this my last will and
testament and do by these presents revoke all other wills and
Testaments by me heretofore made.

Imprimis I give and bequeath the Caddy Field sit-
uated in Katoonplain and containing one hundred or-
longs of land or thereabouts together with the houses Plan-
tations Implements of husbandry and Forty Buffaloes unto
Martina Rozells who has cohabited with me since the year
1772 to be by her possessed during ~~her~~ ^{her} natural life and at
her death to be divided equally among her children, if no
person born of her Body remains at her death it shall be
disposed of according to her will

I give and bequeath likewise unto the aforesaid
Martina Rozells, the pepper gardens with my garden house
plantations and all the Land by me cleared in that part
of this Island called Suffolk, as also the pepper garden and
Plantation forming by the Hong in Orange valley subject
to such limitations as by articles is agreed upon between
me and the Hong in Orange valley subject to such and
at her death to be divided equally among the children born
of her Body before or within nine months after my decease

I give and bequeath unto the said Martina Rozells
my Quongah in George Town with the house and thereunto be-
longing with one sett of Mahogany Tables, two Card Tables, two
Couches, two Bedsteads large and two small with Bedding
a dressing table and 16 Chairs, two Silver Candlesticks,

me

~~My~~ Silver Teapots two sugar dishes twelve table spoons, twelve tea spoons, one soup spoon (Silver) and all the Utensils not under the Stewards charge to be by her disposed of as she thinks proper without any limitation. I give also unto the said Martina Azells four of my best bows and one Bull—

I will that all other of my effects with the Brick House and outhouses and Ground thereunto belonging, be sold an to the amount sale disposed of as hereafter directed—

I will that all my Malay Bonds be delivered to my Executors to be by them recovered and the money given to Martina but I request the Debtors may not be distressed for payment if their circumstances are bad—

From the money arising from the sale of my Brick house cattle effects &c. I give unto Ennat a Female whom I have liberated the sum of two hundred dollars and unto Enai another female slave I give one hundred dollars with her freedom—

I give and bequeath all my Batta Slaves unto Martina Azells—

I have all my Batta Slaves the following choice either to remain with Martina during her life she being willing to maintain them or each man to pay her fifty dollars and be free—

I release the following people from all further Bondage or servitude and bequeath each of them ten dollars say I Boon and his wife I Boon small and Echan his wife and Children, I Long, Long Dam and his wife and his Daughter Ton Ekan and her Brother, but Enai she remains with Martina. Long Pao and Essi are not Slaves they may go where they please—

My Gold Bugglet and Bason I bequeath to William Fairlie Esqr as a token of friendship, My Silver Bugglett and Bason I bequeath to James Scott as a remembrance. My Watch I bequeath to Tho. Cigue also the choice of any of my Books.

I give

I give and bequeath all monies remitted to England unto William Light Son of Martina Azells now under the care of George Daughty Esqr of Suffolk, and in case of the death of the said William Light I give and bequeath this money if it does not exceed two thousand pounds Sterling unto the said George Daughty and his heirs, what may be over and above two thousand pounds I will that it be equally divided among my surviving children—

All the rest and residue of my estate whatsoever after my just debts are paid I give and bequeath unto my Executors in trust for the use and benefit of the Children of Martina Azells with whom I have long cohabited whose names are Sarah Light William Light, Mary Light, Lanson Light Luke Light and any other child the said Martina Azells may have within nine months from the day of my death or the Survivor or Survivors of them share and share alike, to be distributed by my Executors on their severally attesting the age of sixteen years and previous to that period such part of the principal and interest of this Bequest to be applied towards their mainenance and education as my Executors may see necessary—

I appoint William Fairlie Esqr of Bakueta James Scott and Thomas Cigue my Executors to this my last will and testament. Done in George Town Prince of Wales's Island this twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety four—

Signed Sealed and declared to be my last will and testament in the presence of—

Wm. Fairlie

Wm. Fairlie

Wm. Fairlie

Registered by Order of the Superior Court this 2 day of March 1795 Nathl Bacon Junr



A view of the coast of Penang from what is now the E & O Hotel.

Again Light turned towards Kedah and the ceding of Penang Island to the Company.

Light described the Rajah of Kedah as a weak man fond of money and lax on laws. The East India Company voted 30,000 rupees to equip an expedition with a force of a hundred mariners, 30 Lascars, 15 artillery and 5 officers. Three ships were commissioned; these were the "Eliza," "Prince Henry" and Light's vessel, the "Speedwell."



A general view of the coast of Penang in the early nineteenth century

The fleet left Calcutta in May, 1786, for Kedah to obtain final consent to the draft treaty for possession of Penang from the Rajah. Light brought presents to the Rajah from the Governor General of the Company.

The presents were blunderbusses, brass-barrelled, and gold and silver brocades. The Rajah's chief merchant said that this was not enough so Light added a hundred muskets. This clinched the deal as the weapons were needed against the forceful Siamese.

Light then sailed to Penang and at noon on August 11, 1786, the act of possession was read under the flagstaff.

John Jackson, Form III.

WILLIAM LIGHT, FOUNDER OF ADELAIDE

One of Capt. Francis Light's oldest and trusted friends, Capt. Wall, skipper of an Indiaman was given the job of looking after Francis Light's son—William.

William was the oldest of five children and he was going to travel to England to finish his schooling. Then disaster struck and two years after William left, his father died of malaria.

As a young man, William Light had exceptional talents: he spoke French and Spanish fluently and was also an accomplished musician. Following in his father's footsteps, he joined the Navy.

It was on one of these voyages that he "founded" Adelaide. In 1824, he returned to England and there married "beautiful and monied" Mary Bennett. After a very unsuccessful marriage, he died at the age of 54. There were no descendants.



**Beverley Beer,
Form III.**

some dates.....	
29th June, 1786	Light anchored off shores of Kuala Kedah.
8th and 9th July	A provisional agreement was drawn up by the Sultan of Kedah.
14th July	Light's expedition left Kuala Kedah and anchored at Pulau Tikus on the 15th.
4th August	Captain Light read Governor General's Act of Possession christening the Island, "Prince of Wales Island," in honour of the British Heir Apparent (later George IV).



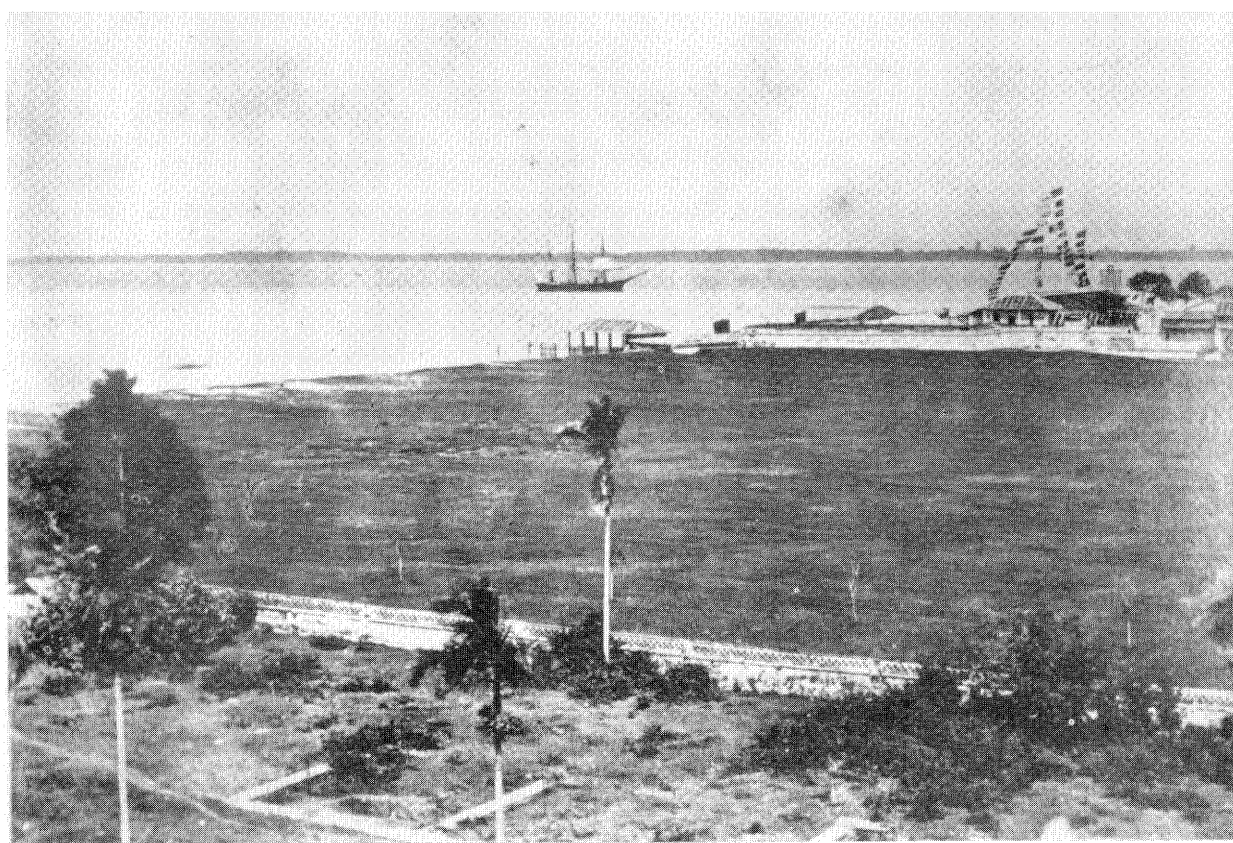
Francis Light reading the Act of Possession under the Flagstaff in August, 1786.

FRANCIS LIGHT'S BUDGET BALANCING AND THE UNSUITABLE CITIZENS

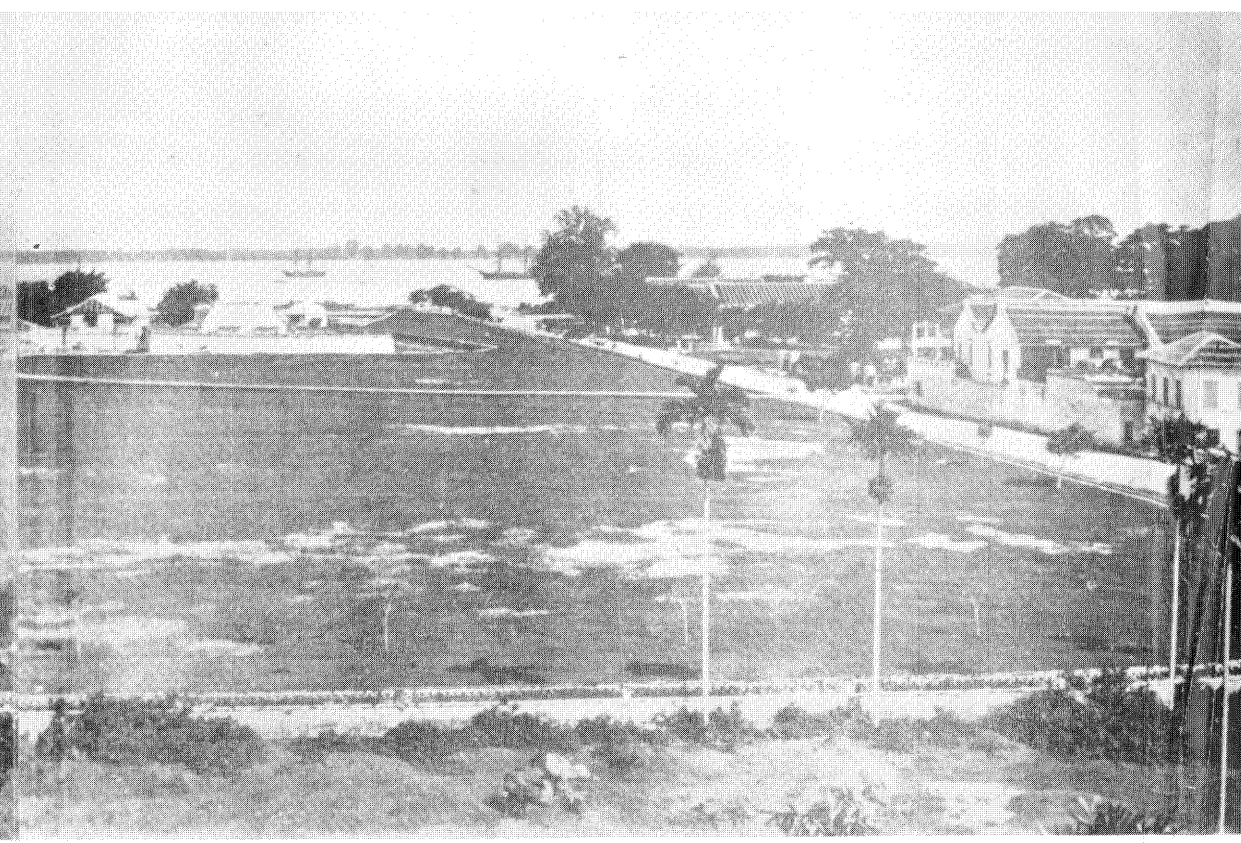
In the year 1792, forty-six slaves were sold at approximately \$40 a head. Opium (483 chests) valued at \$14,583 and gold-dust worth \$38,422 were some of the larger items which helped to swell the revenue in those early days. Nevertheless, it was in no way sufficient to balance the budget and Superintendent Light was a mile out in his estimation of \$25,637 required to run Penang in 1793. Revenue totalled \$25,637 but there was an astronomical miscalculation of \$94,861. In answer to the deficit, Francis Light wrote to the Governor-General in India saying that he contemplated farming out articles of consumption in the hope of raising the revenue of 1793—94 to \$30,000. The main source of income and practically the only profit-making ones were the farming-out to individuals or kongsis the right to sell opium or spirits and to run gambling establishments.

Francis Light also began to have trouble with the type of people attracted to the new English Settlement. In 1792 he wrote, "Our number of inhabitants increases very fast. Of people from the Celebes, from Malacca, Sumatra and Selangor, no fewer than one thousand and five hundred men, women and children are now on their passage hither from different parts of the Eastern country. The number of strangers belonging to ships and perahus are, one month within another, from 1500 to 2000. The inhabitants number 7000, the company's servants being about a 1000. To maintain 10,000 people on an island not six years inhabited is a proof of the goodness of the soil and that the port is convenient for commerce." To regulate and adjust the disputes and complaints of so many people of various descriptions, commented Light, is a work of laborious anxiety. Light was undoubtedly a man who abhorred violence and unpleasantness of any kind. It must have gone against his nature to report that, "We have been much infested by thieves, house breakers and other disorderly persons lately. Whipping and confining them to public works or sending them off the island is the punishment I have inflicted."

John Horner, Form III.

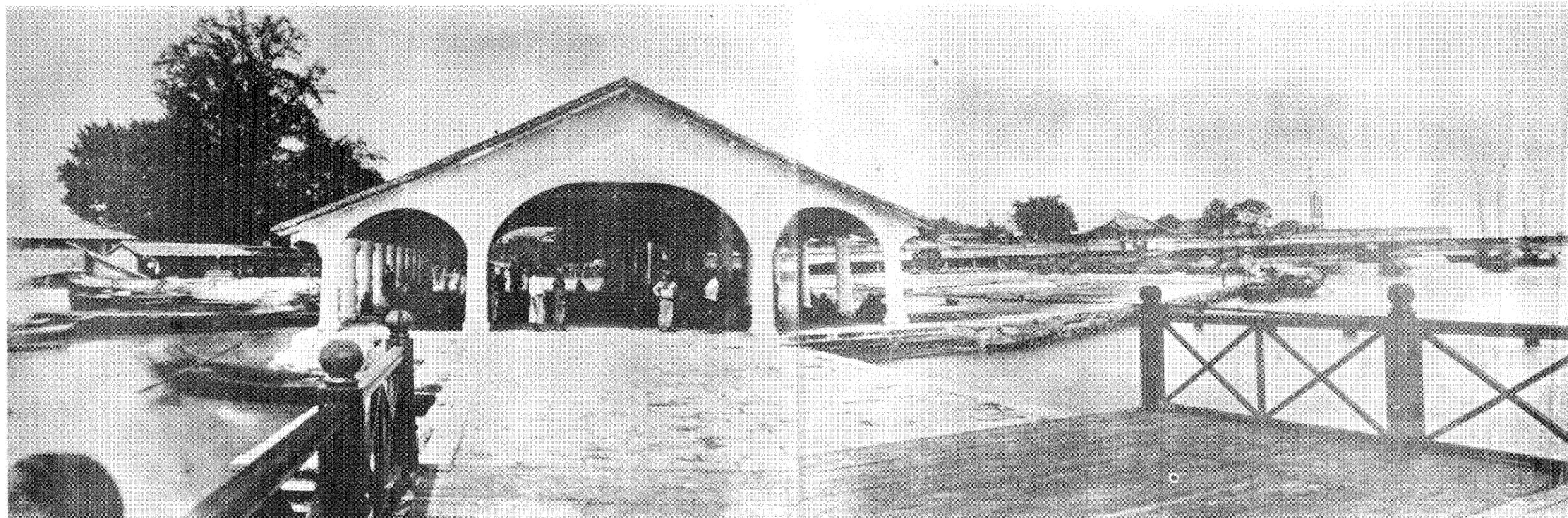


An early photograph of Fort Cornwallis. The esplanade in the picture above had no sea wall at that time; also; the Town Hall had not been built. Note the old shutter-type signal in the Fort. This signalled the approach of shipping to Bel Retiro, the Governor's hill-top residence on Penang Hill.



The adjoining (above) picture shows the lower end of Light Street and the former Magistrates' Court. The moat around Fort Cornwallis was filled in. During the Occupation, a post office was built by the Japanese on the site of the Fort facing the present Assembly Hall.

The composite photograph below shows the old ferry terminal during the 1880's. At that time the ferries were all "side loaders". In the background is Fort Cornwallis which shows the shutter-type signal more clearly.



FORT CORNWALLIS

The first Fort Cornwallis was a wooden affair which Francis Light built in 1786 when he first founded the settlement and it was named after Charles Cornwallis, the Governor-General of India. Captain Light made frequent appeals to the Government at Bengal to repair the fort but in the end at the outbreak of the war, Light repaired it himself at the cost of \$5,700. The fort as it now stands was built by Mr. Farquhar in 1804 at the cost of \$80,000. The wood work was rather shabby and at one time the brickwork fell into the sea. The fort was very formidable to look at but in actual fact a bit of off-shore gun fire would have put it out of action. The Japanese turned the fort into a few other buildings and up until recently it was used as the Post Office. There are 12 cannons in the fort at the present time. The City Council is installing a fountain within the walls.

Walter Mosler, Form III.

ENTERTAINMENT IN EARLY PENANG

Sometime late in 1806 the Prince of Wales Island Gazette (a distant blood brother of the present day Sunday paper) reported a "very elegant entertainment," given by Tuan Syed Hussain, a rich Penang merchant. Guests included upwards of sixty ladies and gentlemen of the settlement.

All of the Syed's large premises and the streets and avenues around were brilliantly lighted, and persons were stationed to prevent access being obstructed. A large crowd of spectators had gathered to watch the novel entertainment. The company started to assemble a little before 6 p.m. and were conducted by the Managers of the Entertainment to a Pavilion, brilliantly lit and decorated in the eastern style, with ornaments and rich carpets, where Tuan Syed Hussain received and complimented his guests.

The company then moved off to the hall for dinner. It also was splendidly decorated and lit. The meal contained every luxury and delicacy that the most expensive hospitality could procure. The wines were excellent and abundant and an air of "harmony and conviviality presided."

They left the table at half-past nine and proceeded to the Pavilion where they watched dances performed by young beautiful Malaysians. The dances of the Malayan girls contrasted strongly with those performed by girls from the Malabar coast. Dancing stopped at 2 a.m., and the guests retired by degrees, all highly gratified by the hospitality and politeness of their host.

Mr. Robinson "entertained a selected party" of friends at his North Beach home. The Governor, along with the beauty and fashion of Penang, assembled at an early hour. Dancing commenced and the elegant gowns provided a delightful contrast against the lighting of the room.

The supper-room doors were opened at precisely 12 o'clock and the tables were covered with "every delicacy India could produce." Wines were of the most superb quality. A small group of ladies and gentlemen entertained the company with songs that provided both laughter and gaiety to the party.

After supper, dancing recommenced and continued on until early morning. Captain Harris allowed his band to play and the selected tunes "were of superior style."

Residents of Penang enjoyed drinking and formal dinner parties and it is said that Penang residents succeeded in "living as one big family." Around 1818, the women of Penang were very fashion-conscious and followed English fashions very closely, even though they were almost a year behind. The majority of the women wore high-waisted gowns which fell straight to the ground and had low, plunging necklines. The hair was piled high in coiffures under decorative bonnets. Their feet were generally clad in crosslaced slippers.

Men dressed slightly more demurely, usually in tailcoats, short waistcoats, pantaloons and pumps.

**Debby Pritchard,
Rhonda Gocher, Form III.**

THE MAN CALLED BUTTERWORTH

Butterworth takes its name from Colonel W. J. Butterworth, Governor of the Straits Settlement from 1843—1854, a period also of great expansionist activity in the Peninsula.

Trade made a very substantial increase during Butterworth's 12 years of office. He was himself handsome and impressive in appearance. He was not popular at first, mainly because he was a stickler for correct procedure.

Butterworth has been described as pompous because in those days standards of behaviour were important. Butterworth's greatest love was the love of his profession. He divided all mankind into Colonels, Captains, Ensigns, Sergeants, Corporals and Privates.

John Turnbull Thomson, early Government surveyor of Singapore, had little love for Butterworth, because he worked in the East India Company.

Butterworth had his problems and social irritations too. A Scottish merchant, "who believed all men to be equal" refused to call on Butterworth at Government House. As a result they never spoke to each other when ever they met, until one evening Butterworth raised his hat to the vain and obdurate merchant thus securing the long-coveted friendship.

Butterworth was also a good sport, for when he was at a dinner party the men proposed a toast to his health, and gave a cheer. His reply was a lecture telling them that "sincerity was not proved by loud applause." The men didn't like this so they sought revenge in this way; when the general dismissed his troops in front of Butterworth, the general exclaimed in response to their loud acclamation, "Silence is not proved by hip, hip, hurrying" Butterworth looked furious but suddenly he burst out laughing and applauded heartily.

Elizabeth Foster, Form III.

NUTMEG GROWING IN GLUGOR

One of the earliest planters to cultivate successfully the beautiful and highly commercial nutmeg tree in the Malayan Peninsula was Scotsman, David Brown, Proprietor of Glugor Estate, Penang.

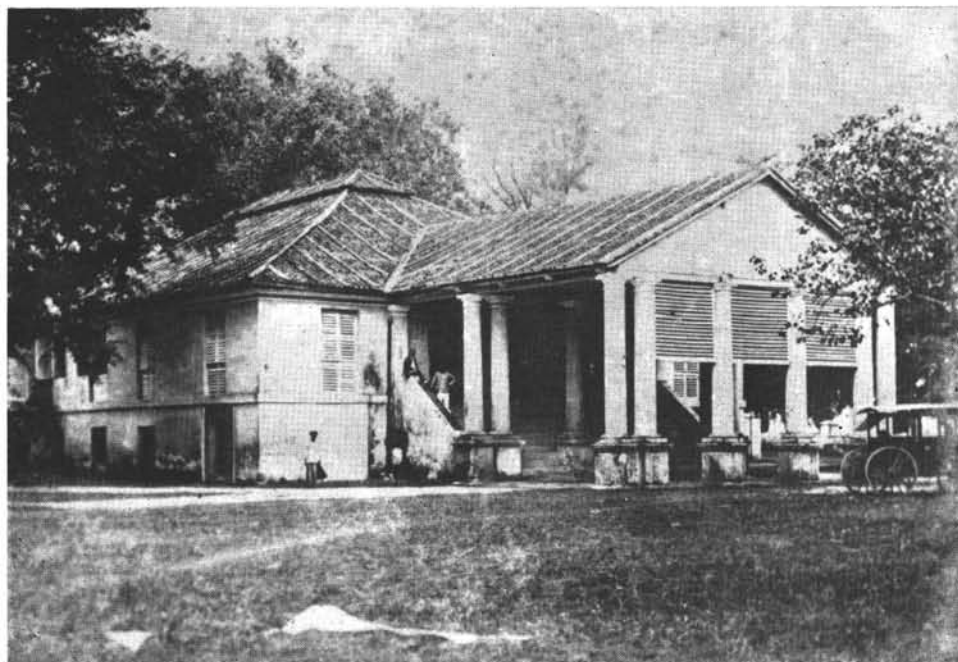
To this day nutmeg is grown on the estate, apparently having overcome the difficulties in cultivation which proved disastrous in the early days.

The nutmeg commerce was first cultivated and brought to perfection on the Molucca Islands of the Celebes by the Portuguese over three hundred years ago.

During their first year the plants flourished and were so promising that it was decided to extend their cultivation to Penang as well. In 1800 five thousand nutmeg seedlings were obtained from the Moluccas and in 1802 another twenty-five thousand were also obtained from the same source.

In Penang the plants were less fortunate than at Bencoolen, and many died in the second and third years. Half of the survivors were male trees which do not bear. This must be also when agriculturist, David Brown, came onto the scene. When the nutmeg tree came into full bearing, David Brown's heir and son found himself in possession of £10,000 per year. He later returned to Scotland and never came back to Penang.

Beverley Beer, Form III.



The Supreme Court as it stood in the latter half of the last century. It is now situated next to the Penang Library.

ANNA OF SIAM HAD CONNECTIONS WITH PENANG

Tradition says that Major Thomas Louis Leonowens died in Singapore. It is also said that he died at his wife's feet after a tiger-hunt. Although the latter is true, his body is buried in Penang. His headstone reads :

**"To the memory of THOMAS LEONOWENS
who parted this life on 7th May, 1859,
aged 31 years 5 days.
LORD HAVE MERCY."**

It seems that he was posted to Fort Cornwallis and died at his wife's feet in Penang.

It was in Singapore that Anna first took steps to become Governess to the children of King Mongkut.

She was born in Carnarvon, Wales in 1834 and her father was killed in active service when she was very young. When she was 15 she travelled to India with her mother who soon remarried. Anna disliked her stepfather and married Thomas Leonowens in 1851.

They had their first child when Anna was 17 and Louis, their second child, travelled with his mother to Siam, although he returned to Penang many years later.

Leonowens was posted to the Straits Settlement, where they learnt of the death of friends in the Indian Mutiny. Banks failed all over the country; they lost all their money, and above all, the husband died.

Not waiting to return to her stepfather, Anna started a small school but this failed. At the same time, the King of Siam wrote to Singapore asking for an English Governess. Anna was the obvious choice and although reluctant at first, she soon accepted.

Being an individualist, Anna often amazed and annoyed the King when she interfered with things which didn't concern her.

The film, "The King and I" was not terribly popular with Thai people as they felt it insulted their King by representing a fun-loving, somewhat foolish image.

Rhonda Gocher, Form III.



Beach Street in the 1880's

EARLY PENANG MANSIONS

Penang was once known for its elegant mansions and liveried servants. Affluent merchants, princes, planters and Government officials lived in these mansions through the luxury of trade. Kelso House, Greenhall House, Scotland and Byrons House are no longer in existence and even the three remaining homes are unrecognisable.



Suffolk House — The Centre of Society

Suffolk House :

Suffolk House built in 1809 is now part of the Penang Convent. It is of Indian and British architecture and was the private property of W. E. Phillips. Suffolk House was built on land owned by Captain Light where he was professed to have only a garden house, an attap house of Malay design. The entire social life of Penang revolved around Suffolk House as it was so ideally situated. It was surrounded by parks and a stream flowed through the gardens and wild life was abundant. The present-day front of the house is actually the back part of the original. A solid porch has been built onto the new front, the sides have been completely removed and wings built out, while the 14 twin-pillared old front has been reduced to 10. Also, the original parapet has been removed and the verandah roof angled down to the top of the pillars.



Glugor House :

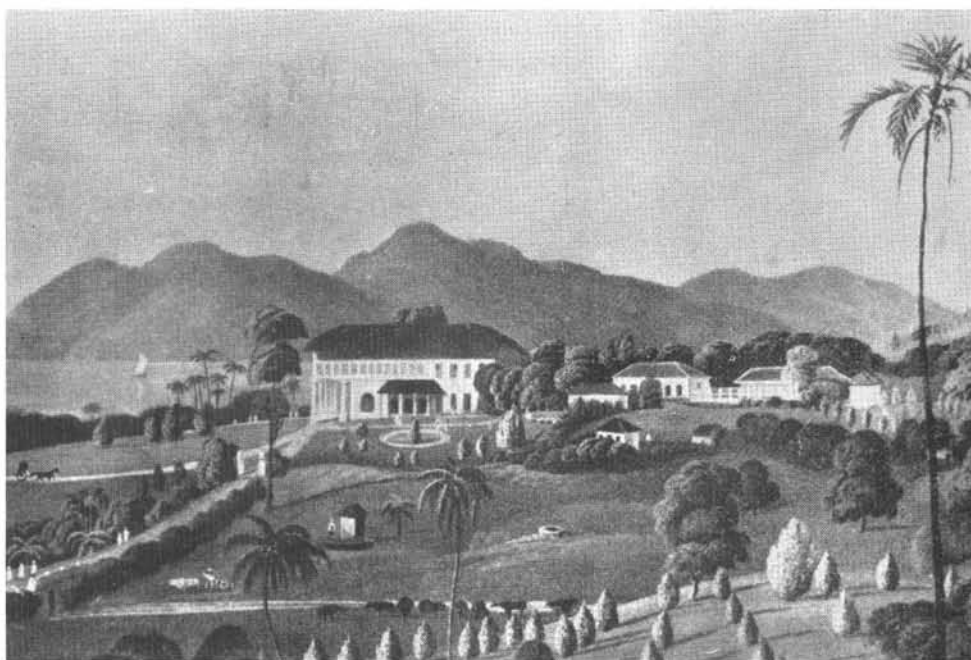
This survived until quite recently when it was turned into racing stables but it is still surrounded by flowers from the original garden. The main feature was the 80 foot drawing room with its high ceiling and the roof-to-floor type windows that caught the evening breezes. The only remaining relic is the Italian marble bath.



Ayer Raja House :

This house has been altered a great deal. It once had a high attap roof, supported by a long slim bamboo pole. Little else is known about the house except that it was owned by James Scott who died bankrupt in 1808. His son inherited the house when he was 79.

Anne Ellis, Form III.



Glugor House near the present site of the Malayan Teachers' College

THE FREE SCHOOL — ONE OF PENANG'S EARLIEST

With the declaration of Penang as a Presidency in 1805, a schoolmaster, Mr. Thomas Callum arrived to teach the children of Government officials. It was soon found that a school was needed for the fast-growing local people.



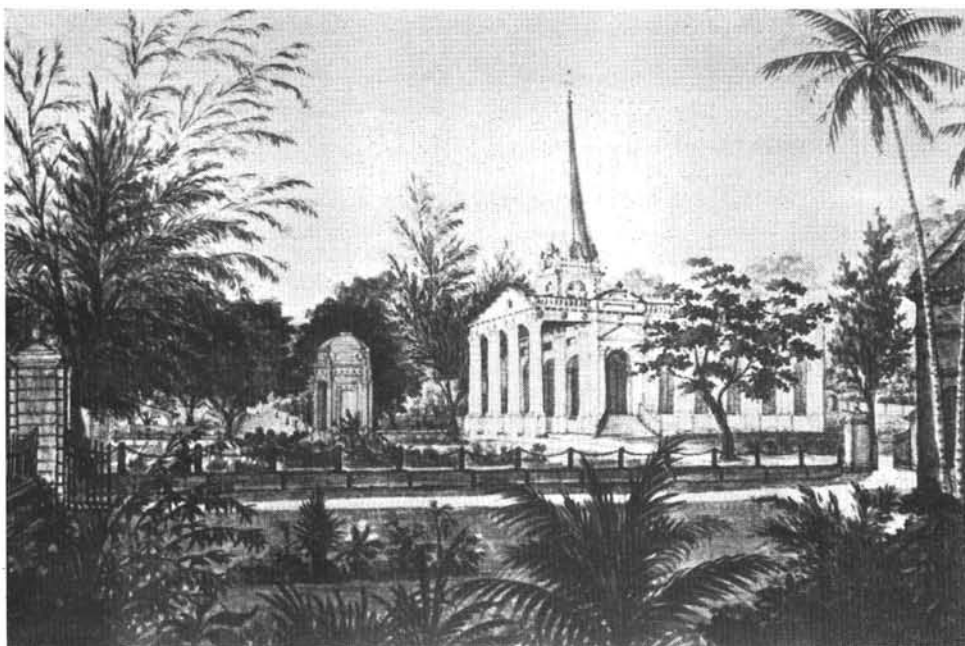
The Old Free School Building

In 1816 an influential committee was established which duly published an address to the public asking for subscriptions and support for an educational establishment. The Penang citizens responded with a total sum of \$9,937. Following this, the Government gave a grant of \$2,400 annually.

The name FREE SCHOOL was intended for children of all classes; it opened its doors on October 21, 1816 in a rented house in Church Street. The fees were fixed at \$3, \$2 and \$1 per year. Children who were unable to pay were exempted from fees, but every child had to be nominated before entrance to the school could be obtained. At the first General Meeting held in October 1817, it was announced that the Government had granted a piece of land to the school, adjoining St. George's Church. One hundred and eleven years after its founding (1927) the Free School moved to a new site at Green Lane.

The Penang Museum and Art Gallery is today housed in what is left of the central administrative building.

John Horner, Form III.



St. George's Church situated opposite the Penang Library

PENANG RIOTS OF 1867

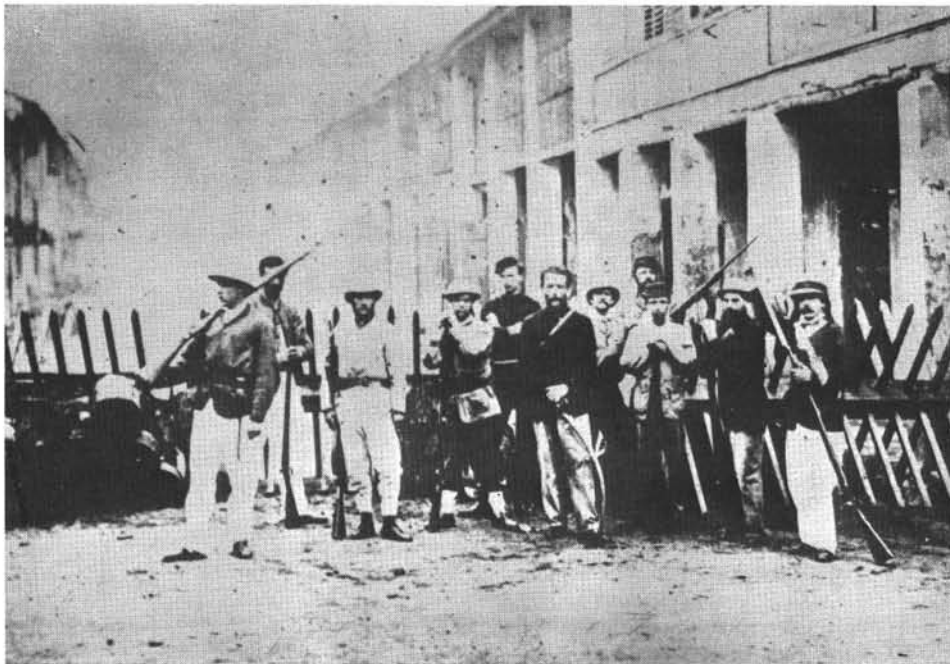
It was early August when an Indian Muslim businessman living in Pitt Street, was surprised to hear the loud thunder of a cannon near by. On closer inspection he discovered that the cannon had been fired from the top of the minaret of the Acheen Street Mosque.

This cannon was the opening phase of the Great Penang Riots which disrupted the peace of Penang for ten days during August, 1867. These riots were so violent that

they forced the lazy government and Straits Settlements to check on secret society activities. Two sets of rioters took part in the battle, although both belonged to the Triad Society of China which was reputed to be one of the most feared organizations in the world at this time. Racial prejudice caused these two rivals to rebel and the result was drastic! A man by the name of Chee Hin led the Cantonese into battle against Tua Peh Kong who led the Hokiens and Hakkas. Most of the fighting took place around Beach Street where Tua Peh had set up his headquarters. The newspapers at that time were making headlines out of trivial matters and this caused ill-feelings among the Chinese demonstrators and the newspaper printers who were predominantly Malays. Many assaults and counter-assaults led to the killing of a Malay diamond merchant. This, naturally enough, caused the Malays to start quarrelling with the Chinese.

The actual fighting took ten days and Chee Hin with his 30,000 men fought against Tua Peh and his 8,000 men. The riots spread rapidly and Jelutong was attacked two days running and there attackers used spears, knives, swords and 25 muskets. Many barricades were erected in strategic positions and many said that the riots could have gone on for weeks had it not been for the action taken by the public authorities.

Beverley Beer, Form III.



A street barricade set up by Europeans during the Penang riots.

EARLY ROAD TO PENANG HILL

The early road to Penang Hill came into being when the residents of Georgetown, in the latter part of the Eighteenth century, wanted a change of climate, which they thought would be found on Great (Penang) Hill. Convicts were put to work building the track-cum-roadway and on the half-way mark a convict camp was established. Dr. T. H. Ward, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the 35th Regiment in Madras, said that the road was "always kept in good repair and easily ascended on hardy ponies in about an hour. Another way of ascending the hill was by sedan-chair, very popular with the women. At the foot of the hill, the Alexander Bath Hotel was built



The Post Office as it was in the 1880's.



As it is today



An early painting showing the Waterfall at the Botanical Gardens

to refresh those going up or coming down. This was the only hotel in Penang where one could bathe and change. Colonel Anson, Lieutenant-Governor of Penang (1869—1883), stayed at the "Bel Retiro" on the top, but after a while found the journey tiring so he went back to Georgetown. This hotel is much the same today as it was then except for two new wings that have been added recently.

Penang Hill was considered a very good health resort and medical attendants



Up Penang Hill by sedan chair

lived nearby to minister to those who needed it. "Strawberry Hill" and "Belle Vue" were two famous houses situated at the foot of the hill, along with James Scott's house. The famed Browns of "Glugor" lived in "Strawberry Hill." James Scott, kinsman of Sir Walter Scott, was partner to Francis Light, the founder of Penang. He bought all the low-lying land opposite Georgetown and called it Jamestown, but the venture petered out and Scott died a bankrupt on July 20th, 1808.

Stephanie Hicks, Form III.

THE EMDEN IN PENANG

Early on the 28th October, 1914, a pair of torpedoes and a few broadsides from the German cruiser "Emden" sank a smaller Russian cruiser.

The "Emden" had been in the Indian Ocean terrorizing Allied shipping and had about 20 freighters to its credit in the Indian Ocean. She was commanded by Captain Von Mueller, had a speed of 24 knots and 12 four-inch guns. Many reports had reached Penang especially from India about the Emden's deeds.

On the morning of the 28th, the "Emden," disguised with a dummy funnel to resemble the British cruiser "Yarmouth" crept into Penang Harbour. When challenged by the Russian cruiser, it replied, "Yarmouth, coming to anchor." Before the guard aroused any suspicions, the "Emden" had launched two torpedoes which caused a huge explosion in the magazine. Then the "Emden" opened up with broadsides which increased the panic among the 356 men on board the cruiser. When the smoke cleared the masts were above water and the 80 or 90 survivors were hanging to rubble in the water.

The 'Emden' left some French torpedo boats, which would have been easy targets, fired a few warning shots and headed off up the North Channel. A French torpedo-destroyer got up steam and gave chase but was sunk off Muka Head and the survivors were landed by the 'Emden' at Sumatra.

Walter Mosler, Form III.

EARLY OCCUPATION OF SINGAPORE

Colombo Sept. 3. 1945

The Royal Navy is back in Singapore again after three and a half years.

The agreement for the occupation of Penang was signed on board H.M.S. Nelson on Saturday, and Royal Marines are formally taking over Penang to-day.

From : " Straits Times "
Stephanie Hicks, Form III.

voices from the past.....an interview with Mr. Lim

The interview with Mr. Lim was carried out by Beverley Beer and Elizabeth Foster (Form III). They both wish to record their thanks to Mr. Lim whose interest and co-operation in our project has helped to make this historical survey of Penang complete. Below, are some of his impressions of life in Penang earlier this century.

In 1935, Mr. Lim became a clerk at St. Xavier's School and while working there, he met the form teacher who used to teach him in Junior A. This teacher encouraged an interest Mr. Lim had for Latin and not long after, he began to coach a group of 5 boys, all of whom were above average. Mr. Lim also taught part-time Mathematics and Religious Knowledge.

On being asked if there was much difference in the traffic these days Mr. Lim stated that a motor cycle in the early days was a rarity and considered a form of prestige. Now, there are thousands.

There has been a great change in Education since the Proclamation of Independence. The number of schools has increased rapidly, but there is still a severe shortage of teachers. Before the Malayan Teachers' College was opened in Penang, anyone wishing to become a teacher had to travel to Singapore to receive training. As this was an expensive way of gaining knowledge, many people gave up their ambition to teach and turned to something else. All Schools during the Occupation were made to take Japanese as an extra subject.

The Japanese Occupation is always a controversial subject and Mr. Lim told us some interesting stories about this. An officer was placed in charge of a certain number of houses. Regularly, this officer made trips to all houses, just to check that everything was in order—if it was not, action had to be taken.

Coupons for rice and other foods were rationed very carefully and life in various ways was restricted.

Finally, Mr. Lim added that all ferries were "side loaders" and left from the Esplanade and docked at Mitchell Pier.

Proclamation of Independence

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, Praise be to God, The Lord of the Universe and may the blessings and peace of God be in his messengers.

WHEREAS the time has now arrived when the people at the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu will assume the status of a free independent and sovereign nation among the nations of the world.

AND WHEREAS by an agreement styled the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1957, between Her Majesty the Queen, and their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States it was agreed that the Malay States of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perak, and the former settlements of Malacca and Penang should, from the 1st day of August, 1957, be formed into a new federation of states by the name of Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

AND WHEREAS it was further agreed between the parties to the said agreement that the Settlements of Malacca and Penang aforesaid should as from the said date cease to form part of Her Majesty's dominions and that Her Majesty should cease to exercise any sovereignty over them.

And WHEREAS it was further agreed by the parties aforesaid that the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1948, and all other agreements subsisting between Her Majesty the Queen and Their Highnesses the rulers or any one of them immediately before the said date should be revoked as from that date and that all powers and jurisdiction of Her Majesty or of the Parliament of the United Kingdom in or in respect of the Settlements aforesaid or the Malay States or the Federation as a whole should come to an end.

And WHEREAS effect has been given to the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1957 by Her Majesty the Queen, Their Highnesses the Rulers, The Parliament of the United Kingdom and the Legislatures of the Federation and of the Malay States.

And WHEREAS as a constitution for the Government of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu has been established as the supreme law thereof.

Now in the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful, I Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra ibni Al-Marham Sultan Abdul Hamid Halimshah, Prime Minister of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, with the concurrence and approval of their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States, do hereby proclaim and declare on behalf of the people of the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, that as from the thirty first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fifty seven, the Persekutuan Tanah Melayu comprising the states of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perak, Malacca and Penang is and with God's blessing shall be ever a sovereign, democratic and independent State founded upon the principles of liberty and justice and ever seeking the welfare and happiness of its people, and the maintenance of a just peace among all nations.

Kuala Lumpur
first day of August, 1957.

Submitted by,
Christabelle Soos,
Janette Prosser,
Debby Pritchard, Form III.

Sacred to the memory of
"The Hon'ble William Petrie"

Who after serving the East India Company
For more than Fifty-one years
In the course of which he filled
The Highest public Employment
On the establishment of Fort St. George.
Having for eighteen years
Been a member of the council
And twice provisionally administered
The Government of that Presidency, Died
Governor of Prince of Wales Island
and its dependencies on the 27th October 1816
At 69

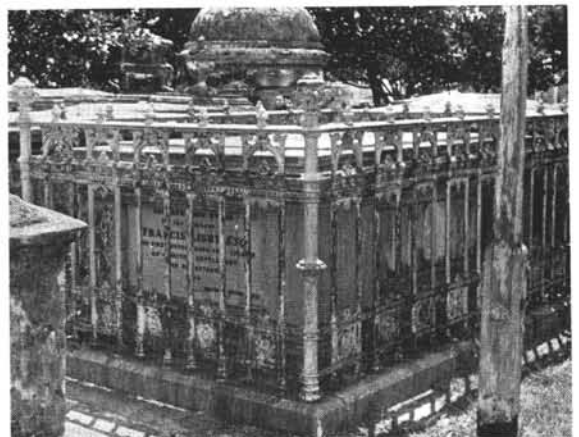
This monument is erected as a tribute
of respect by a few of his friends who most
intimately knew the worth and desire to
commemorate

The distinguished character of Mr. Petrie.

epitaphs from the past.....

Near the centre of George-
town is a small cemetery,
silent with history. Its graves,
shaded by groves of frangi-
pani trees, date back to the
first days of Penang's history.
Here, are two epitaphs, high-
lighting two facets of Penang's
past: its founding and its link
with the East India Company.
Anne Ellis and Ellanaha Cluff
(Form III) chose these epi-
taphs for inclusion in this
section of the magazine.

Beneath this stone
Lies the remains of
Francis Light Esq.
Who first Established this Island
As a British Settlement.
Died 21st October, 1794.



THE RACES — INDIANS

The approximate percentage of Indians in Malaysia is about 9 per cent. They are mostly Hindus but some are Christians. Common jobs that Indians have are: gardening and rubber-tapping while the women work as amahs.

During the year, many interesting and colourful festivals take place: Thaipusam, Deepavali, fire-walking and many more.

Indian girls in their teens and subteens usually wear European dress or long skirts and blouses, but if they are married, Saris must be worn. If a married Indian woman walks to a shop in sarong and blouse she must wear a towel or sheeting of some description draped over her shoulder. Working clothes include sarong and blouse also.

Various curries are eaten. Because curry is so popular Indians have made it their favourite food. The main course is curry with rice, fish and prawns, but no pig or cow is eaten because they are considered sacred animals.

When an Indian dies, he is put in a coffin and cremated. The burial or death ceremony continues for three to ten days.

Thaipusam: When an Indian child in a family is born and receives a terrible sickness, the mother of the child takes it to the temple and prays to her god to spare her child's life. If the child lives it has to reward the god by carrying a kavadi at the age of ten. If the child is very sick, when he is at least 15 he has to wear spears and fish hooks and carry gloriously-coloured head-dresses.

Deepavali: Deepavali, better known as the "Festival of Lights", is celebrated in the early morning by taking the traditional oil-bath. Then, dressed in new clothes, they go to various temples to pray that righteousness will triumph over evil. A holiday is given and holiday-spirited children let off fire-crackers to usher in Deepavali.

On this day many Indians invite friends and relations from various communities to lunch where special dishes are prepared and shared. Deepavali cakes are also distributed. The significance of Deepavali involves the triumph of righteousness over evil. Legend has it that Naragasura, a demon born of the earth, once terrorised the people. To relieve the world of his tyranny, Lord Krishna killed him in fierce combat. It is to rejoice over his death that the Deepavali festival is observed. At night lanterns are lit and hung around houses to frighten away evil spirits.

Fire Walking is done for very much the same reason as Thaipusam except that only men may walk on boiling hot ashes left from a blazing fire. The men must be about twenty. Sometimes they carry tiny babies with them but they must hurry for the heat is tremendous. At the end of the walk they step into a bowl of cool, soothing goat's milk. The men do not feel the heat of the ashes because they are put into some kind of trance before they begin their ordeal.

Kaye Webb, Form 1A.

SOME FACTS ABOUT INDIANS

The national dress of India is the sari.

Most Hindu ladies wear a red dot on the forehead while some men do the same thing. A red spot denotes that a girl is married and the husband is alive while a black spot indicates that a girl is single or has been married and her husband is dead. Before going to a temple, the Hindu must have a bath: at the temple, he must take off his shoes before entering. Yearly, they have a feast, "Deepavali". On this day they have an oil bath and wear new clothes. They also visit relations and friends.

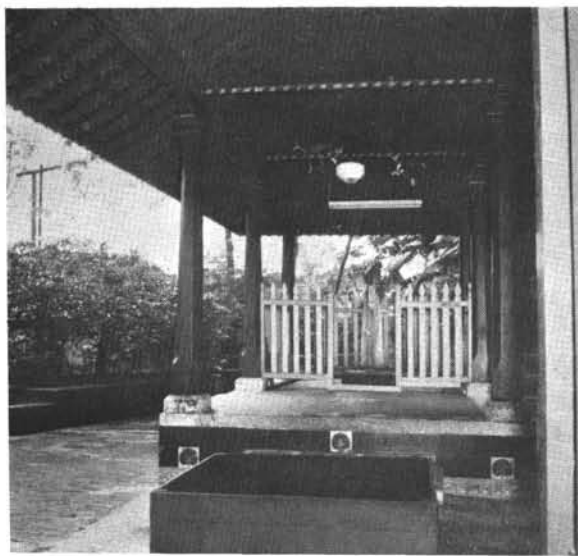
races and religions



Top: The main mosque in Penang situated in Pitt Street. Its chief characteristics are its number of large domes and the tower from which five times a day, the meuzzin man calls Muslims to prayer. To Malays, who are all Muslims, Friday is the holy day when people from outlying districts in Penang flock to the mosques:



Centre: Inside a Chinese temple during a festival day. The air is thick with incense from burning joss sticks, some of which can be very large.



Bottom: An Indian shrine inside an Indian temple in Waterfall Road. The shrine is in the form of a large spear-head. In front of this is a box into which are broken coconuts, a common ritual during Indian ceremonies. This temple is the focus of festivity during Thaipusam when many kavadi carriers crowd into the temple to give thanks to Lord Subramaniam.

Hindu brides do not wear white on their wedding day, but usually orange saris. After the wedding, the feast includes vegetables and nothing else. Among the Tamil people, the reception is usually held at the bridegroom's house while other Indians hold the wedding feast at either the bride's or the groom's.

Most Indians have photographs of gods in their houses in a special room. This means that they don't have to go to the temple each day.

The naming ceremonies for babies occur on the 7th or 28th day after birth.

Lorraine Bassett, Form IA.

THE MALAYS

The Malays, a very independent race, are Mohammedans who strictly adhere to certain customs of their religion. Liquor is forbidden and it is very rarely indeed that the law is broken. However, some men and women are fond of a smoke.

Our Friday is their "Sunday" and is observed much the same way as in Australia except that a greater percentage of Malays attend a Mosque than white people attend church.

One month of the year is set aside as a fasting month and this is almost universally observed. A system of fines is imposed for those who neglect this duty. The fast is broken each day only after sundown.

It is against their religion to touch pig or eat pork because, to the Muslim, the pig is unclean.

Most Malays own small blocks of land, growing rubber, coconuts and fruit. The rubber and copra are sold to local dealers, usually Chinese while the fruit is sold in the nearest market or at small wayside kiosks.

Michael Cahir, Form IB.

THE CHINESE

A large proportion of some of the coastal towns is Chinese while large gangs of Chinese labourers are employed in mines and plantations in Malaya.

They are a progressive people, many of whom have become quite wealthy. Many started their careers as labourers.

As with most Asiatic races, rice is the staple diet of the Chinese. They are fond of pork and pig breeding is a profitable sideline on many Chinese holdings.

Some Chinese who can afford it are fond of a drink, particularly Brandy but very little intoxication is ever seen among this race.

Michael Cahir, Form IB.

THE MAKAN CARRIER WOMAN

With her baggy pants around her ankles, she squats and serves out a plate of makan (food) to the local residents who eat it with relish while she waits and talks.

Her apparel consists of a pair of loosely hanging black pants, a white overblouse and a coolie hat around her neck.

She carries two baskets made of woven straw, hanging from a pole across her shoulder.

She is an elderly lady and, as most of the old Chinese women do, wears her hair in a tight bun which is situated on the back of her head.

Kerrie Whitehead, Form IB.

THE CART-PULLER

The small man strained every muscle in his body pulling the heavy cart which was loaded with twenty sheets of corrugated asbestos. His brown skin was stretched over his protruding ribs as he toiled under the blazing sun. He wore long, black, baggy trousers and a piece of cloth hung from his shoulder to prevent the rope, which was attached to the shaft, from cutting into his flesh.

A large, straw coolie hat protected his weather-beaten face and his feet were shod with a pair of worn-out sandals.

He was so thin that his shadow appeared to be that of a walking human skeleton.

Kerrie Whitehead, Form IB.

POLICE

Each policeman in Penang looks very clean and tidy. The uniform consists of khaki shirt, shorts and socks, black boots and a hat with a silver band. Around his waist is a black belt from which hangs a holster, a pistol and handcuffs. To protect him from the sun he wears a hat. He is well-armed as danger lurks around every corner.

Most of the policemen I have seen have been riding push-bikes. Each one to whom I have spoken has been very polite and spoke well-mannered English.

One of their jobs is to make sure that everybody has a current Driver's Licence. Another job is to investigate every crime. However, should there be a riot they would silence the crowd and take to the station whoever caused it.

Teresa Chaplin, 4/5G.

CHINESE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The Chinese use, and have used for many years, a variety of musical instruments. They can be divided into groups: percussion instruments, strings, woodwinds and instruments such as gongs, cymbals and tambourines. Most of these are used in wayangs (Chinese operas) and some in funerals and festivals.

Strings and woodwinds play an important part in Chinese music. The biggest stringed instrument is the Pea Kay which is pear-shaped and as big as a guitar. It has four strings, usually plastic now, and a large neck consisting of saw-toothed shaped frets. The bridge on the sounding board and the head where the strings are tuned are both carved with flower patterns. The wood of these instruments has a curious history, according to our shopkeeper. The wood is cut from coffins which have been in the ground for 10 to 20 years and this, apparently, makes the tone good. The name of the ex-occupant is written in gold characters on the back.

Two other slightly more mundane instruments are the Gee Haw and the Sam Hen which come in various sizes. The Gee Haw is a small, wooden drum-

shaped object covered with lizard skins and with a long neck. It has two strings and is played with a short curved bow with horse hair. The bow has to be rubbed with rosin, as with a violin, and the whole instrument is made of redwood grown in China. It is used only at funerals whereas the Pea Kay is used for wayangs.

The other instrument mentioned is the Sam Hen which is similar to the Gee Haw except that it has three strings and is plucked. Sometimes it is made from coconut shells which are polished and carved. All of them have lizard skins.

Another guitar-like instrument is the long-necked Chun Kim which has two strings and a fret on the neck. The body of this instrument is round or sometimes flower-shaped. Like the Pea Kay, it is used in wayangs.

The drums come in all sizes from the huge double bass to the tiny ornamental drums. They are covered at both ends with cow skin and are used in both funerals and wayangs. For the Lion Dance, however, there is a special hollow drum covered at one end with heavy, tough water buffalo skin painted with Chinese characters. It gives out a deep, hollow booming noise.

Bamboo flutes are also very commonly used in funerals and they are carved with bone ends. Having no reed, the musician is forced to whistle into the hole while moving his fingers. Tambourines and gongs are used in wayangs as well. The gong has three metal caps which produce different sounds when beaten with a stick and this is often used to summon people to wayangs.

All these instruments are played without music to read so that Chinese musicians must have good memories as well as be very musically minded.

Stephanie Hicks, Form III.

A THAI TEMPLE

The temple of the Reclining Buddha is guarded by two statues which, according to Thai custom, snatch and eat anyone who is bad to Lord Buddha. The actual reclining buddha is 108 feet long and is housed in the Thai temple in Burmah Lane.

Around the buddha is the life story of Buddhism in wood carving and huge paintings. There is also a great collection of secondary and smaller buddhas which have donations in front of them. Behind and underneath the reclining buddha there are hundreds of small niches containing the ashes of those followers who wish to have their remains preserved in the temple.

According to Thai custom, every male Thai must serve as a monk for a period of one day, one week, one month, one year or for life. This includes the king. During this period, the monks must not come in contact with a woman and as this is such, they have a special hospital served by male nurses to which they go when ill.

Ian Pearson, Form 1B.

trade and industry

FISHING INDUSTRY

Penang is a Island off the West Coast of MALAYSIA. One of the main activities of the Malays and Chinese is fishing. Dotted all around the coastline are fishing villages. Each village has its own particular type of fishing tradition. Some villages net fish while others go deep-sea fishing in boats and on the other hand, some villages rely on shell fish and mussels.

The waters adjacent to Penang comprise the Malacca Straits and the Indian Ocean which provide an even water temperature throughout the year and are ideal as breeding grounds for fish. Although most varieties of fish are generally found in and around Penang some of the more specific types of fish include :

Ikan Kembond, Ikan Billis, Ikan Merah, Ikan Lenggiri, Moon Fish, Sting Rays, Cat Fish, Prawns, Selangin, Sole.

Nearly every family in Penang has sea food once or twice a week.

The main types of fishing are :

Deep Sea fishing, Inshore netting, Trapping, Set Line.

Deep sea fishing is a tiring job for you may go out to sea a distance of twenty miles. Down goes your net that is shaped similar to a wind socket except that one end is closed. It is then drawn along the bottom for approximately two hours. You then bring your net up, clean it of fish and carry out the same process again. This life starts at four o'clock every morning and does not finish until five or six o'clock every evening. On the way back from the fishing grounds, fishermen sort out the fish and place them in baskets with ice mixed in to keep them from going bad. The boat they use is approximately 30 to 40 feet in length. It has a crew of 15 to 20 men. The cost of the boat to buy is approximately \$40,000 to \$60,000 new. Most of the boats are rented to people.

Inshore netting is much harder work than off-shore fishing. The inshore boats are about 20 feet in length and have an in-board motor. They have two, three hundred yard nets. They have a crew of five on this type of boat. First of all they place their marker buoy in the water with the net tied to it and make a large circle with their net. After this is done they then stop and throw out a chute which stops the boat being pulled along by the tide. The chute is like a parachute and is tied to each end of the boat. They then pull in the net by hand, both ends at the same time. The fish caught are taken out of the net which is then placed in a stack so that it will run out easily on the next cast. The net itself has floats on it to keep it buoyant and lead weights on the bottom so that no fish can escape under the net.

The fishermen who use traps are different to the ones who use nets. Fixed traps called Kelongs consisting of rows of stakes driven into the sea bed and projecting from the water are arranged in such a way that the fish swimming into the traps cannot escape. Nets are dropped at night and the fish are attracted into the mouth of the traps by the lights.

There is another type of fisherman who has two bamboo poles. These men wade around in water up to their necks and push their poles along the bottom, catching shrimps, prawns and things of this nature.

Set-line fishing is done by placing a long line up to 500 yards in length with floats attached at 50 yard intervals. Hooks are placed on this line at 5 yard intervals and baited. The line is checked every three to four hours.

When the fish have been caught, the fishermen return home with their catch, loading it on to a truck and hurriedly taking it to the markets. Here they are weighed, sorted, and placed in ice again. While this is being done, the fish buyers buy the fish which are then kept at the markets until early morning when they are taken to the community markets and sold to public.

John Peel, Form II.



Top left : A siesta. This is a common sight in Penang both day and night. At night, many Indians, including whole families, sleep on the pavements. Some have rope beds which are set up outside shop-fronts at night.

Top right : A "jaga" (watchman) outside a bank in Chulia Street. These jagas are usually Sikhs who are noted for their size and obvious strength—hence the job.

Bottom left : Another "jaga" outside the Indian temple in Waterfall Road. His impressive appearance makes him a much photographed personality.

Bottom right : A beggar in Pitt Street. These people are quite numerous in Penang although attempts are being made to reduce their numbers. They gather in crowds around temples on festivals days when many of them take advantage of free meals offered by various temples.





Top: Another beggar in Carnarvon Street. Penang, generally, is very well-off, compared to other parts of South East Asia and most people are reasonably well fed. Extreme poverty is restricted to small isolated areas.

Bottom left: Two Indian children.

Bottom right: An Indian woman. The predominant races in Penang, Chinese, Indian and Malays tend to live in small, separated colonies. In Georgetown, certain areas are almost entirely Indians (shops, houses etc.) while other areas are predominantly Chinese. The Malays tend towards the outlying rural districts where they live in neat, well-kept kampongs.

the faces of penang...

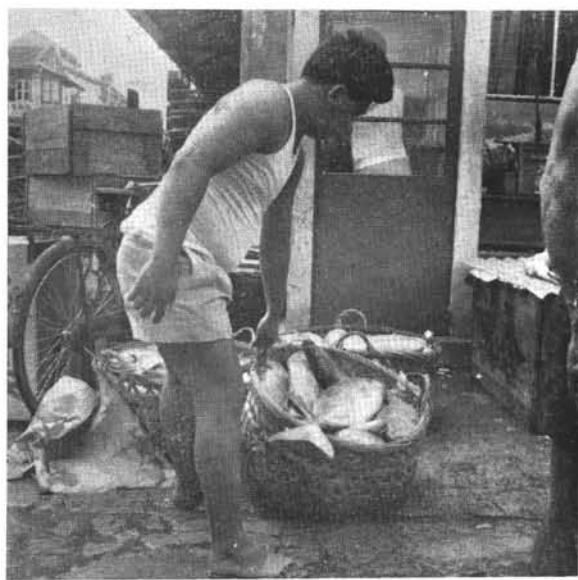


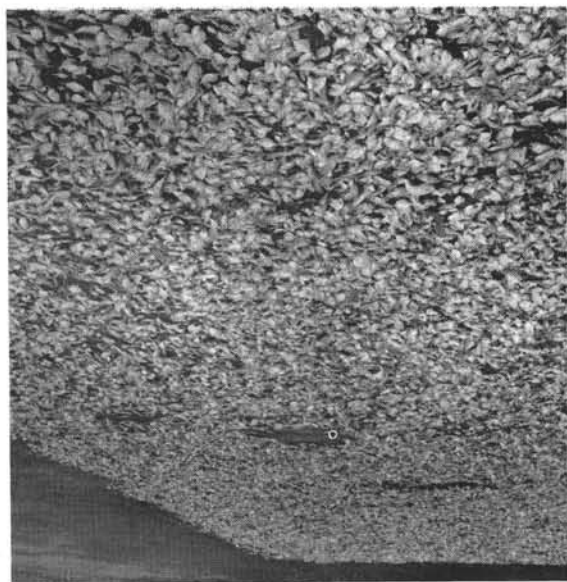
the
fishing
industry
in
penang



The fishing industry in Penang is very extensive. On these pages some facets of this important industry are shown.

Left: Nets hung out to dry.





Opposite page, centre : Fishing boats at Telok Bahang.

Opposite page, bottom left : A fishing village at Weld Quay. The eye painted on the boat in the foreground is for better navigation at sea. It also looks out for evil spirits.

Opposite page, right : The Catch. Most large fish are caught well out to sea as the foreshores of Penang are rather shallow and muddy.

Top : A new fishing village at Telok Bahang. This low cost housing scheme was built by the government. Rent is about \$M15 per month.

Centre left : The fish market—an odorous place to be in.

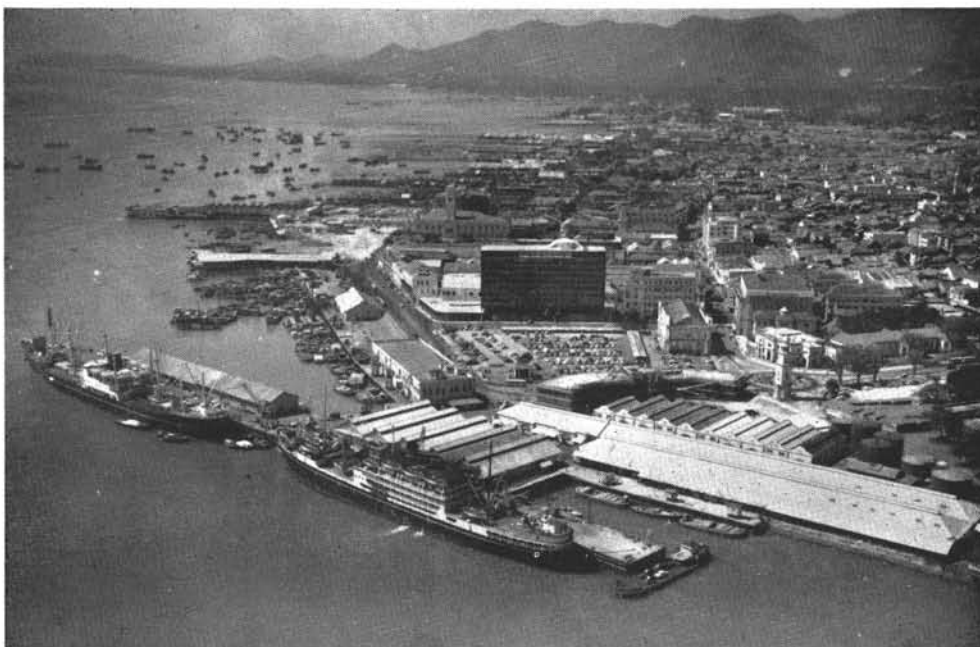
Centre right : Fish drying in the street. These are a very small variety which are commonly used in curries.

THE RICE INDUSTRY — AN EXCURSION

The next place we visited was just along-side the road. It was a large padi field. The rice which is grown is generally known as the long grained rice. The plants are spaced about two feet apart because each plant put in, thickens out considerably and many more grow from the one plant. The plants are kept continually wet. There are only a few types of plant, apart from the water weed that can live in water. Millet can live in water because the roots require oxygen which they get by sending up tubes through the stems of the plants and therefore the roots get their oxygen from the air, not from the ground around them.

The ground is drained only when the rice is ready to be harvested but it is kept wet for the whole of the growing period. This rice of course is not planted here directly by seed; it is planted in nurseries. The farmers keep the field well-covered with water because they also breed fish in the padis.

Michael Bray, Form II.



Penang's port area. The large building is the Post Office. This part of town forms one of the commercial areas in Georgetown

SECONDARY INDUSTRIES

Penang has concentrated mainly on its Primary industries for many years and has not been concerned with Secondary Industries. However, there are a few which have prospered: these are the manufacturing of Batik, the making of furniture and the smelting of tin. These are the most important but there are others that are not as important.

TIN SMELTING AND REFINING

The smelters turn the dressed Tin Concentrates from mines into Straits Tin metal of 99.9 per cent purity.

The process consists of mixing the tin concentrates with limestone and anthracite and smelting them in large furnaces at a high temperature to give crude metal. This metal is then poured into refining kettles where it is treated to remove the last traces of impurity. After this, it is ready for casting into 100 lb ingots, or "pigs."

The smelting and refining of tin to produce consistent high quality, needs careful scientific control. At each stage of the process, samples are taken and tested, and the final metal is subjected to a complete analysis to determine its purity and to ensure that the high quality of Straits Tin is maintained.

Straits Tin is sold on the Straits market itself which is situated in Penang, and on the two other principal world tin markets, London and New York.

Straits Tin is only one particular quality of tin on the market to-day.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BATIK

The Batik Factory on Penang Island is an interesting one and it is situated on the Glugor Road. Inside the factory are very long tables with thin white material tightly pressed onto the tables. The pattern is drawn on copper gauze and the part they don't want to come out is covered in tar. They have several pots of different dyes which are for placing one colour onto the gauze.

This is rubbed back and forward and when removed, leaves a pattern. Then another pattern is placed on the table and another colour is applied and rubbed back and forth down to the end of the table. When the material is fully designed it is removed from the table into a huge tub full of sulphuric acid mixed with water. The material is placed into it and the colour is permanently dyed. The material is then washed to get rid of the acid. Later, it is hung out to dry on large racks. When dried, the material is cut into lengths and packed into bags of certain lengths.

Debra Jones, Sue Wass, Cheryl Atherly, Form II.

KHIAN GUAN BISCUIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

On the 7th April, a party of pupils went on an excursion to the Khian Guan Biscuit Manufacturing Company. At the extreme end of the large building was an area where the dough was being made for the biscuits. When the dough was prepared it was passed through two large rollers which pressed it to about a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thickness.

It was then moved along a conveyor belt through an apparatus which cut the dough into required slices. The belt moved along into an oven taking with it the uncooked biscuits while the scraps moved on a separate belt to be re-rolled and cut.

When the biscuits emerged from the oven, they were allowed to cool, after which they were sorted. Following this process, the biscuits were either sent upstairs to be iced or immediately sealed in tins.

The company itself produces about 4,000 tins of biscuits per day.

PENANG FOR THE VISITOR — THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Reservoirs of Penang.

Reservoirs in Malaya and especially in Penang, unlike those in other countries which are usually hidden away in forest reserves, have been developed into beautiful parks and even into popular places of playgrounds, restaurants, spacious car parks and delightful walks. Guillemard Reservoir, situated on a hillock in Fettes Road and Bukit Dumbar Reservoir situated in Jelutong Road, offer a panoramic view of the channel and mainland. Botanical Gardens Reservoir and Ayer Itam Reservoir are favourite spots for rendezvous.



General
Store
Pulau Tikus



shopping . . .

The photographs on this page represent a cross-section of trading activities in Penang.

Top : An open air hardware store in Chulia Street. One's first thought is the time it must take to lay out all these goods each day.

Top left : A general store in Pulau Tikus.

Centre : An open air butcher off Chulia Street. The meat is freshly killed in the morning and most of it is sold by lunch time. Consequently, most market shopping is done between 6 and 8 a.m.

Bottom left : Vegetables for sale on the roadway. These streets are a confusion of noise and humanity in the morning. This picture tells only half the story.

Ayer Itam Dam.

The mile-long road to the site near the bridge in front of the Ayer Itam temple leads to the Dam, 770 feet high and built in 1915. It is set on the lower ranges near the Ayer Itam temple in a valley bounded by two hills and opening out towards the channel affording an exquisite view of a part of Georgetown and the narrow waterway separating Penang and the mainland.

Botanical Gardens.

The gardens occupy over 75 acres of flowing lawns, flowering shrubs, evergreens and towering tropical trees, surrounded by jungle-clad hills rising to 1,200 feet. In this bowl-like valley children frolic barefooted through the crystal clear waters flowing from the waterfall which divides the gardens. Festivals are often held in the gardens as it has plenty of room for all people who attend them. The greatest attraction is the colony of monkeys which occupy all the trees. Tourists feed them peanuts, bananas and ground-nuts.

Khoo Kongsi.

This clan house, otherwise called a Kongsi belonging to the Khoo Clan, is a purely benevolent association which looks after the welfare and interests of its clansmen. The Kongsi safeguards the principle of family worship. It is situated in Cannon Square, off Pitt Street, half a mile away from King Edward Place.

Snake Temple.

The temple was built in 1850 by a Chinese priest, as a sanctuary for snakes believed to be disciples of the God, Chon Soo Kong. It is on the road to Penang Airport and nine miles away from King Edward Place.

The species of snake in the temple is the pit viper. The venom is highly toxic and although no fatality has been reported owing to bites, handling them is not recommended.

Kek Lok Si Chinese Temple.

The pagoda is a landmark, for it can be seen for many miles. It has seven tiers and has a "Thai" style construction with many concrete steps leading up to it. It is surrounded by a fence and beyond that are shops bordering the steps that lead up to the entrance. It was built in 1890.

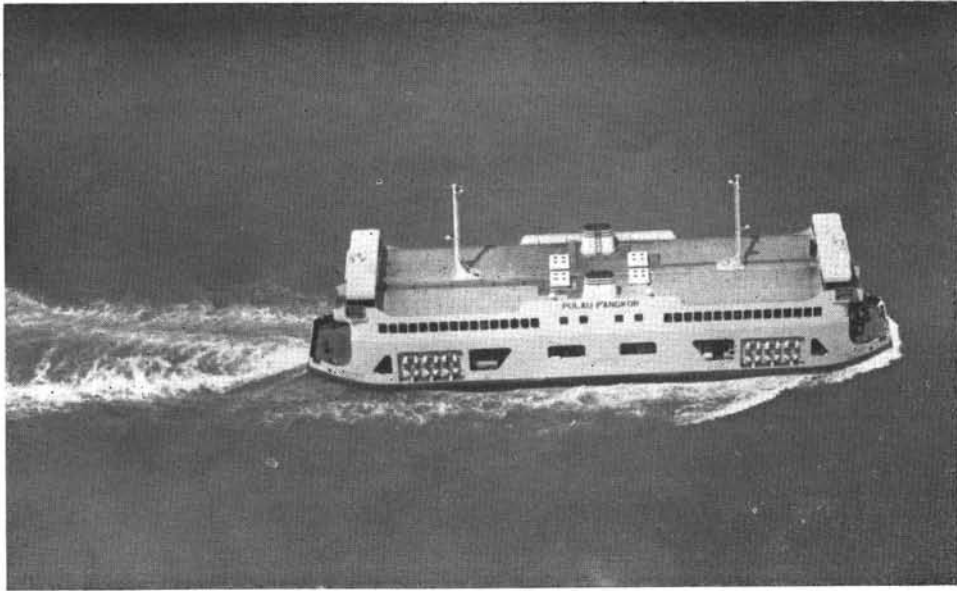
Kristine Parker, Yvonne Wilson, Form II.

TRANSPORT — THE FERRY

Spish! Spish! The droplets racing ahead of the ferry fall and leave golden sparks and streaks in their tread to match the waves which are tinted with gold and are as green as jade.

The foam runs in front of the ferry and over the waves like meringue over green satin while the jellyfish disappear under it like currants in a cake. Little, white, foamy, three-fingered hands reach up searchingly and are immediately crushed into minute specks of white which rush and race ahead then fade into nothing. As the sun in the sky rises, the gold streaks in the water gradually change to silver, then white. Then as the ferry eases to a halt they quickly disappear as if they were never there.

Kerrie Whitehead, Form IB.



One of the car ferries which ply regularly between Penang and the mainland.

PENANG HILL

A ride up to the top of Penang Hill in the funicular railway is a fascinating experience for every visitor. The ascent is 2,270 feet.

The railway is in two sections, change of trains thus being necessary half-way. The capacity of each of the cars, seated and standing, is 40. The temperature on the top is 10° cooler and the change is felt as the train ascends.

Looking westwards from Penang Hill, the eye travels over an expanse of jungle covered slopes and foot hills pierced by narrow cultivated valleys. Northwards lie distant land, islands and the sharply outlined Kedah Peak, while to the south are the lower ranges of some hills in Penang. The temperature ranges from 65° at night to 80° during the day.

After the war in 1914—1918 the Straits Settlement Government wanted to develop Penang Hill. The main problem however remained the difficulty of access to Penang Hill. It was decided that the Government should construct a Railway.

The main gradient is about 1 in 3 and the maximum gradient is 1 in 1.96. The centre of the Upper station is 2,381 feet above sea level. The cars' speed is 1.1 metres/second on the lower station and 1.3 metres/second on the Upper station. The middle of each section includes a crossing place where the ascending and descending cars can pass. Each car has two axles, and the wheels on one side only are grooved so that each car can be correctly guided to follow the proper track at the crossing.

Automatic brakes are provided on each car to halt the car in the event of breakage of the haulage rope. The brakes are held in the off position by the tension in the rope. When the brakes operate, brake shoes are clamped to the sides of the rails at each wheel, the downward motion of the carriage being geared to supply the necessary power for clamping the rails. The brakes on each car are regularly tested every six months to ensure the safety of passengers. These brakes will bring the car to a stop in a distance of 1.0—1.5 metres.

There is also an automatic brake in each winding house which operates after a failure of the electricity supply and arrests the movement of the winding gear. This brake is tested daily.



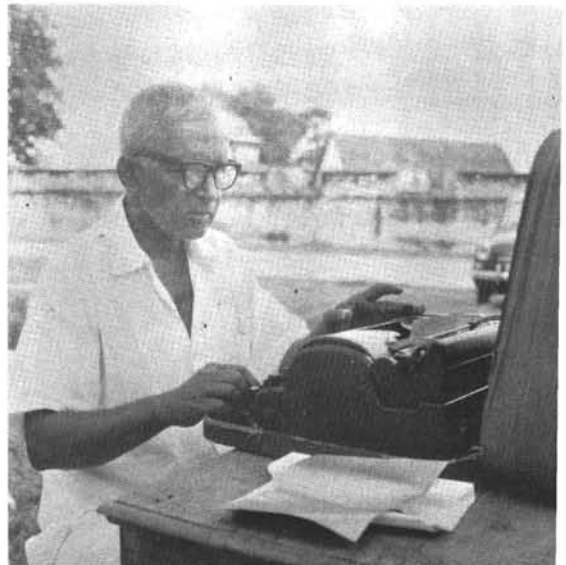
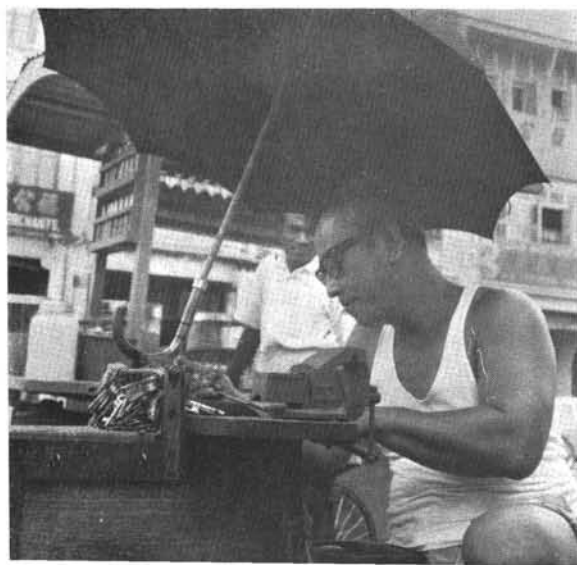
people at work . . .

Top left : Oodles of noodles. This young boy works in his father's noodle factory. After the noodles are formed, they are hung out to dry.....Noodles themselves are as essential to most Chinese meals as Tomato Sauces on Sausages is to us.

Top right : Noodles in use. A makan stall in action. A common practice in Penang is for one cafe or restaurant to be catered for by 4-5 makan stalls. Prices for their meals are cheap.

Bottom left : A key smith at work in Chulia Street. His tools are simple but he knows his work. As you can see, his overhead expenses amount to very little.

Bottom right : A scribe in Light Street. Their income is derived from the typing of letters for people who cannot write.



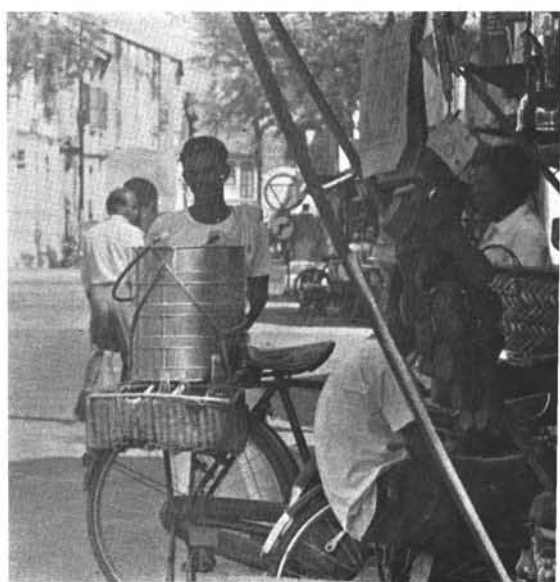
Centre left: A cane worker in Beach Street. Their shops are usually very dim and crowded with bits of cane. It took a long time to convince this fellow that his work was interesting enough to be photographed. He kept running away every time he saw the camera.

Centre right: An expert at work carving on camphorwood chests. These workers are extremely quick but their work is always first class.

Bottom left: A cart puller. His job consists mainly of transporting goods from ships to godowns (warehouses). These men are almost invariably Indians.

Bottom right: Cleaning fowls. Chicken is a very common food in Penang and appears in many Chinese dishes. This man receives about 20 cents for each bird he dresses.





Top left : A bank guard. These men are also employed to protect the goldsmiths in Chulia Street.

Top right : Female construction workers. They work strenuously and for long hours. Most of them wear distinctive working clothes together with an unusually-shaped head-dress.

Bottom left : A doll maker, making dolls for Chinese festivals.

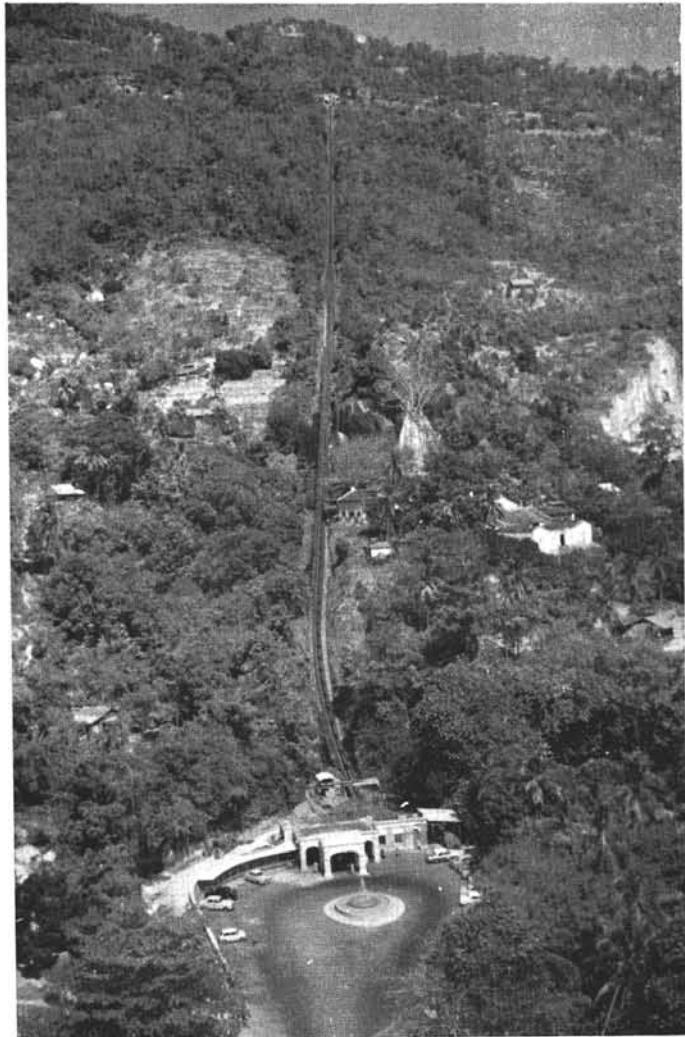
Bottom right : An Indian Milk seller. In Penang there are many herds of cows, not particularly fine specimens. The milk they produce is sold in brass containers. The milk is not favoured by many people owing to the danger of disease.

The winding engines are situated at the upper end of each section of the railway, and have a safe pulling power of 9 tons. Each haulage rope is 3.873 inches in circumference and has a breaking strength of 71.5 tons. The total weight of the Upper station rope is 6.6 tons while the Lower section rope weights $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons. Each car's under-frame weighs 5 tons, the car body $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons while $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons is allowed for passengers, giving a total weight of 10 tons per car.

Passengers carried on the railway in 1963 totalled 398,372.

Penang Hill railway is owned by the Government of the State of Penang.

Ted Curtis,
Don Mason, Form II.



penang hill railway

THE PRAI POWER STATION — AN EXCURSION

After leaving RAAF School, we were driven across to the mainland to Prai Power Station. We waited at the main gate while our passes were checked then drove up a muddy track to the station. The bus stopped near the temporary office buildings by the sea and then we were shown to a room where we were given safety helmets and told not to worry about falling sparks or to stare at the welding torch in operation. For convenience, we were divided into two groups and shown over the main building which contains the furnaces and generator.

The station is built on the shore and has its own tanker a few hundred yards out. The station will burn oil which is brought right to it by tankers and then piped to tanks in the station and fed to the furnaces. As we walked through the buildings we were given a running commentary by our guide who is the Chief Residential Engineer. We walked up steel stairs to the fuses and switches above the furnaces which were at that time under construction. It is planned to have two, 30 megawatt generators, but at present there is only one 15 m.w. generator. It will supply

electricity to areas as far as Ipoh. We were then taken back to the office buildings, given drinks and shown final drawings and plans. I think everybody found it extremely interesting and enjoyable.

Walter Mosler, Form III.

education

EDUCATION IN PENANG

Education in Penang consists of the schooling of many races—Chinese, Malay, Indian, British and Australian.

Our RAAF school is the only one of its type in Penang as the fathers of the pupils have been stationed here to assist Malaysia.

However, other schools are very different from ours. Some are open on Saturdays, others even on Sundays. Their daily timetable is different too. Some children go to school very early in the morning, others early in the afternoon. The local schools have games in the morning for those attending the morning session and those who attend school each afternoon have games later in the day.

Paul Darr, Geoffrey Feudoloff, 4/5G.

Like all progressive nations, Malaysia is placing more and more emphasis upon the need for a good education. The many schools in Penang show just this.

Many of the schools we see here are very long established, and were started by the English when Penang was governed by Britain. Penang Free School, which is 150 years old this year, is an example of this.

There are a number of Church Schools helping to educate the youth of Penang, including St. Xaviers Institution, The Convent Schools and St. George's High School. These schools although originally founded by missionary teachers, have been taken over to a large degree by the Malaysian Government which through its Education Department gives a great deal of aid to them.

Most primary and high schools in Penang have large numbers of pupils: some have 3,000 or more attending them each day. In such schools the day is divided into two sessions. Some pupils attend from early morning till mid-day. The remainder attend the afternoon sessions.

In the outlying parts of the island there are scores of smaller schools, but we rarely see schools as small as our country schools at home.

Children of many races are taught in Penang's Schools. Lessons are given in various languages at the different schools but until recently, English has been the main teaching subject. Since Malaysia has been created more and more emphasis has been placed on learning the National Language, and so all schools are now required to teach Malay and use it in their normal lessons. Other languages employed in some schools are Tamil, Hokkien and Mandarin.

Schooling in Penang, as at home begins in infant classes, progressing to Primary and Secondary schools and can lead the Malaysian pupil to the University of Malaysia or to Universities in Australia, America, Great Britain and other parts of the world. We often read of brilliant Malaysian students winning scholarships and going overseas to learn more.

The country needs these clever people to help it to develop and the schools in Penang are certainly providing them.

Many less fortunate people in Penang are cared for in Special Schools such as St. Nicholas' School for the Blind; the Federation School for the Deaf, The Spastic Centre and the School for Handicapped Orphans, as well as the various orphanages on the island. Every kampong has its school, and it is the aim of the Education Officers to have every Penang child above the age of 6 taught in one or other of the many schools provided for them.

Class Assignment, 5T.

BLIND PEOPLE

Frequently we see blind people, boys and girls, wandering along the road. I feel immensely sorry for these people, but they have been helped a great deal by Helen Keller and Louis Braille. Louis Braille as a little boy was the son of a saddler. One day he grabbed two sharp tools and ran off with them; then he tripped. The awl went through his eye and soon he was totally blind. He devised the "Braille" method of reading for the Blind.

St. Nicholas' School for the Blind was officially opened on the 10th September, 1926. It is the only Blind school in Penang. This school has its own sports, games and schooling exactly the same as ours except for the reading and writing. Braille is universally used.

Cathy Boyle, 5T.

ST. NICHOLAS' BLIND SCHOOL

On the 10th September, 1926, the school was officially opened.

To-day, they have room in the kindergarten for 10 children, in the primary for 72 children, while in the Occupation Centre they have room for 20 people.

In the kindergarten, the children learn about God. In the primary they learn the things that our Third class learn. When they get to Standard III they learn Braille and then go on with harder work.

When it comes to their annual sports the children do things that you would think they wouldn't be able to do such as walk on stilts, throw a discus, high jump, running, bicycle races, sack races, and balancing a bean bag and Kangaroo hopping.

In the Occupation Centre there are only adult people. There they make baskets, mats, lamp-shades and other things.

The "Junior Jets" have the best band of all blind schools in the world. In the band they have three electric guitars, drums and ringers. A boy called Benjamin is the leader.

In the staff there are 36 altogether.

Graham Smith, 5T.

PENANG FREE SCHOOL

One of the main schools in Penang is Penang Free School. This year it is celebrating its 150th anniversary. In the school there are about 3,000 pupils. There are two sessions a day—one starts at 7 a.m. and one starts at 1 p.m.

Penang Free School is in Green Lane and this is where we go for our sports.

It has a large oval which is about 150 yards by 150 yards.

The teachers are Asians and so is the Headmaster whose name is Mr. Tan.

Susan Wheaton, Diane Boundy, 5T.

MY CHINESE FRIEND'S SCHOOL

My special friend, Lee Choong, goes to the Chinese Girls High School in Penang. Lee thinks that it's a very nice school. She goes to morning school because there are so many pupils that they can't fit them in the school all at once. In the morning at about 8 o'clock they do dances of different kinds. Their uniform consists of a plain white top with a pale blue skirt. They learn to speak English, Malay and Mandarin. At ten or quarter past they go out for play. At midday they go home for lunch and the rest of the children come in for afternoon classes.

Robyn Neeves, 5T.

THE RAMAH KRISHNA ORPHANAGE

One of the orphanages The RAAF School helps is the Ramah Krishna Orphanage. At Christmas the money from Fetes and tuck shops is partly used for buying Christmas presents for them. The children mostly Indian, are either not wanted by their parents or their parents are dead. They are cared for by teachers who give them the love that they miss from their parents. They are taught to read and write and when they get older they are taught things that will help them to get jobs.

Julie Litchfield, 5T.

plant life

RUBBER TREES

Malaya has most varieties of tropical plants. Some of them are native to Malaya; others have been brought in from other parts of the world. The best known of the plants that have been brought into Malaya is the rubber tree. The rubber tree is planted in large estates, and Malaya is the world's largest producer of natural rubber.

Also here in Penang many, many years ago were planted nutmeg and pepper trees, smuggled from the Dutch spice islands nearby.

Catriona Hamilton, 3P.

KAPOK

This is a most unusual tree to look at. It is tall and its branches stick out almost at right angles to the trunk. It is grown mainly for the "cotton" or kapok from its fruits. The fruits hang in bunches and split when ripe, showing the kapok and seeds. The kapok is used for stuffing cushions, pillows and mattresses.

Cheryl Branchi, 3M.

FRANGIPANNI

This lovely ever-green tree with its large-smelling, white flowers is a great favourite in Malaya. It came from Mexico and may be found in gardens, villages and near temples. In India, this tree is sacred and that may be the reason why it is often found planted in graveyards.

Cheryl Branchi, 3M.

THE COCONUT PALM

The coconut has a smooth covering. Underneath this covering is a layer of brown hairy fibre. This part is also called the husk. Next comes the shell. Inside the shell is the white fleshy kernel which we eat and the coconut water which we drink. Most of the coconut trees in Malaysia are found on the coast in the sandy soil near the sea.

Kim McIntyre, 3M.

DURIAN

The durian tree bears the fruit which is known as the "King of all fruits." It is famous for its strong and unusual taste. The fruit is large with a thick, spiky shell. Inside are big seeds covered with the creamy flesh which we eat. During the fruiting season, which is twice a year, the strong smell attracts the larger forest animals. The elephant is one of the first to arrive, closely followed by his rival, the tiger and other animals. This tree grows wild in Malaya especially in the lowland forest.

Adam Fish, 3M.

RAMBUTAN

On this tree grows one of the most popular Malayan fruits. It has always grown in Malaya and is a fairly large bushy tree. The fruits grow in bunches and are red with spikes on them. Inside the hairy red covering is the soft juicy white flesh which looks like a large white grape.

You will have seen these gay, red bunches of fruit on stalls and in markets when they are in season.

Kim McIntyre, 3M.

BETEL NUT

The Betel Nut tree is a small palm tree. It has a straight thin trunk. The fruit or nut of this tree is chewed by some Indians. On Penang Island there are large numbers of Betel Nut trees. In fact that is how Penang got its name; you see, the tree is called "Pokok Pinang."

Adam Fish, 3M.

THE ELEPHANT

The largest land animal in the world is the Elephant which is fairly common in Malayan jungles.

Its Malay name is "Gajah," but although we know about this animal we do not often see it near our homes. This is because it stays in the deep jungles where it cannot be hunted by man. The tusks of the Elephant are ivory and man wants ivory for making ornaments and many other things. The Elephant is a huge grey animal with thick skin, big feet and a short tail. Instead of a nose he has a long trunk which he uses for picking up food and for squirting water to wash himself. With his trunk he can also pick up very heavy weights and even people. Elephants move around the jungles in herds and feed on fruits and vegetables only.

Mark Logan, 3M.

WATER-BUFFALO

The Water-buffalo is a common sight in our many padi-fields. He loves mud and water and is very useful for pulling the plough in the rice-fields. He is a large animal with thick, dark grey skin and horns. Being a quiet-natured animal, he moves around slowly and is very patient.

Mark Logan, 3M.

THE GECKO

You will all have sat and watched a house gecko or "Chichak" run up the walls and across the ceiling in your home. Always on the look-out for insects to eat, he is our constant evening companion. We welcome him because he eats our mosquitoes and even big insects like cockroaches. He is an odd little creature, running upside-down on the ceiling and often losing his tail. When he is being chased, he throws off his tail and leaves it behind. The tail continues to move and the enemy thinks he has caught the chichak. In fact he has only caught his tail. They are grey and white or black and white. They are about two inches long. Sometimes, they are even three inches long.

Roslyn Rixon, 3M.

THE SEA SNAKE

In the seas around Malaya is the sea snake.

It is very common. It is about three feet long, and this is about the longest a sea snake can grow. The forked tongue of the snake is not poisonous. It is used to pick up tastes and smells from the air. The main sea snake is either brownish or greyish.

Mathew Shields, 3M.

THE BILIS

The Bilis is a very small fish. Usually, it is no more than three or four inches in length. It is silvery-coloured and has an unusual mouth. The lower part of the mouth turns down. Very large quantities of the Bilis are caught in Malayan waters, as the fish is a favourite food because of its rich taste.

Adam Fish, 3M.

MY TORTOISE

My little tortoise is a funny little fellow. Sometimes, the rascal climbs out of his bowl. He eats worms, steak and celery. His colour is green and yellow. He is 2 inches on the top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the bottom.

Julie Anne Thompson, 3P.

A MYNAH BIRD

One of the most common birds we see around the homes is a Mynah Bird. It is quite an ugly-looking creature with a brown body, yellow beak and feet, with a white tip on the tail. He is a friendly little fellow and seems to spend most of his time hopping around on the ground. He often sits on the fence outside my window and sings for his supper.

Warren Bignell, 3P.

PYTHONS

The Python is the longest snake in the world. Sometimes it grows to twenty-five or thirty feet in length. It is a thick, brown snake with attractive black and yellow markings. The Python does not have a poisonous bite. To kill the animals which it eats, it curls its body round them and crushes their bones. This makes them easier to eat. Pythons lay eggs, usually about thirty at one time. These are laid in hollow trees or other suitable places. Some pythons have been found in Penang, having been washed down from the hillsides in drains after heavy rain.

Michael Hodges, 3M.

BEETLES

Beetles are many different shapes and colours. There are Christmas beetles, summer beetles, pretty beetles and ugly beetles. Beetles that fly at night are green. You can find them around a light, sometimes on the beach where the sand is dry. Some beetles look like bees. Some can sting. There are some beetles that get in animals and then get in the sores and the sores get infected and that part of the body gets itchy and weak.

Jane Horner, 4E.

THE WHITE-BREASTED KINGFISHER

This Kingfisher is the commonest of all birds in Malaya. I have seen these most in rubber estates. You know them well. They are black with bright blue wings and white breasts. The legs and beak are red.

David Harrison, 3P.

sports

SEPAK RAGA

Sepak Raga or Kickball has gained widespread popularity among all peoples of Malaysia and of other South East Asian nations. Under modern Sepak Raga rules, each side consists of three players who must keep the ball (made from strips of rattan) from touching the ground and also return the ball to the other side of the net. The use of arms, shoulders and hands is illegal and the players are required to hit the ball with other parts of the body, chiefly, the feet and the head.

John Nicholson, 4H.

BADMINTON

Badminton is one of the most popular sports in Penang as it is mainly an indoor sport. The Thomas Cup which is the symbol of supremacy in the badminton world, has been held by Malaysia for many succeeding years. Open championships are held in Penang annually. The main venue is the Chinese Girls' High School where there are three courts. Various clubs also hold their own club championships. A local player this year travelled widely to collect many international titles. Many Europeans have begun playing this game since coming to Penang.

Cathy O'Connell, 4H.

GOLF

Golf is played with golf clubs. The course is fairly flat and grassy. There are holes from one up to nine. You can play golf with any amount of people. You might get a person who is called a caddy to wheel your buggy for you. This game is most popular with Chinese and Australians living in Penang. As the balls are so heavy, the game cannot be seriously affected by the weather. Because of this, all games are played outdoors. Every Saturday morning there is a competition held at Butterworth Golf Course. My father went to golf and he won a cup.

Carol Harthey, 4H.

SWIMMING

I like swimming because it is an enjoyable pastime and a healthy sport. Being able to swim may be the means of saving a life. If you can swim you can go sailing without fear of drowning. Swimming in Penang is particularly enjoyable. You can swim 365 days a year and stay in the water for hours at a time. There are many galas and carnivals in Penang open to school children. This means that there is plenty of competition which makes training worthwhile.

There are two main swimming pools: The Penang Swimming Club and the Chinese Swimming Club. Each of these sends representatives to Ipoh at Easter time to compete in the Malaysian Junior Championships. Schools hold their carnivals each year.

When I first came to Malaya I could only swim the width of the Penang pool; now I can swim several lengths.

Bill Talbot, 4H.

SOCCER

I love to play soccer like many boys do,
I once played in Wagga; our team wore blue.
Our shorts were white, our socks the same,
Last year we got into the final game.

At half time we were winning two to one,
And we were really having fun,
But we lost the game by three to two,
And some of us were black and blue.

Peter Richardson, 4E.



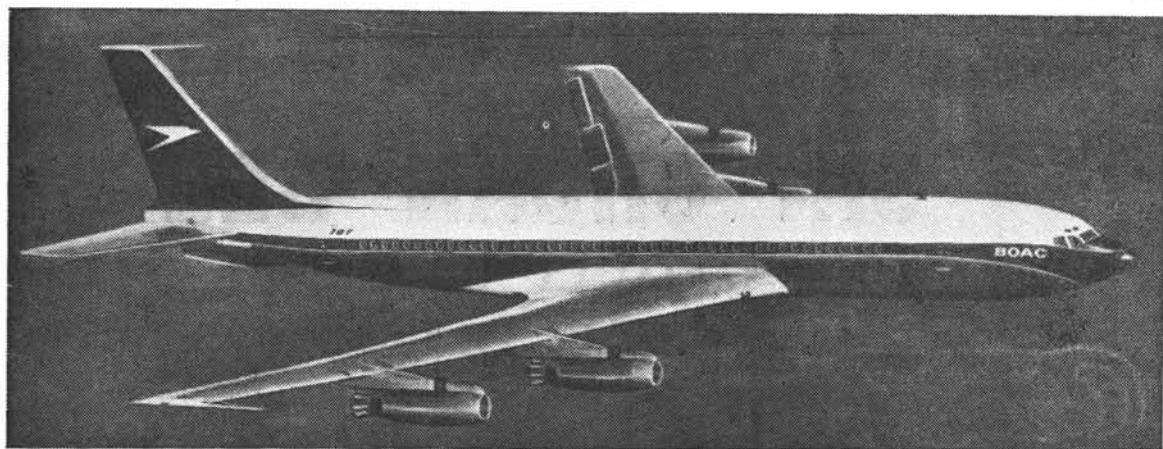
two buildings ...

The Dewan Negri or State Assembly building. Note the fine, clean lines of the building which borders Light Street. At night, this and similar buildings in the same street are flood lit providing an impressive display for tourists coming from ships berthed at the nearby terminal.

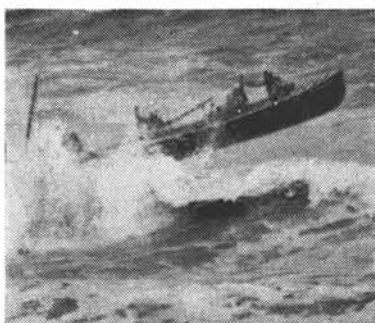
Below is the City Council, another distinctive example of the architecture in Penang. It is directly opposite Fort Cornwallis across a large padang (field).



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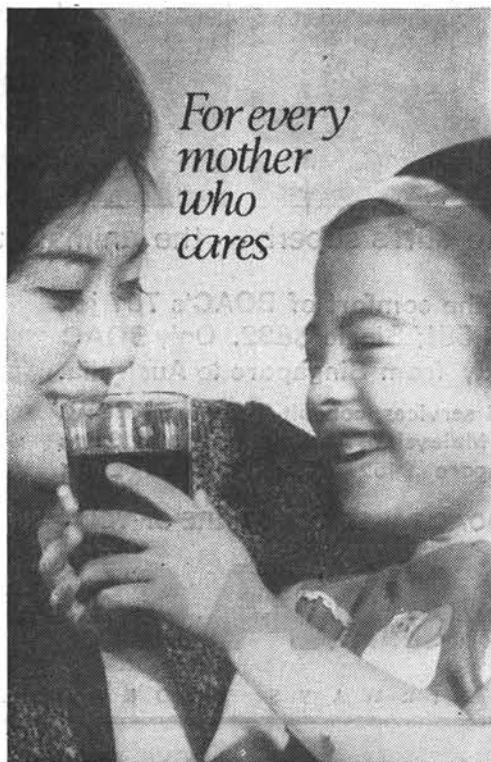
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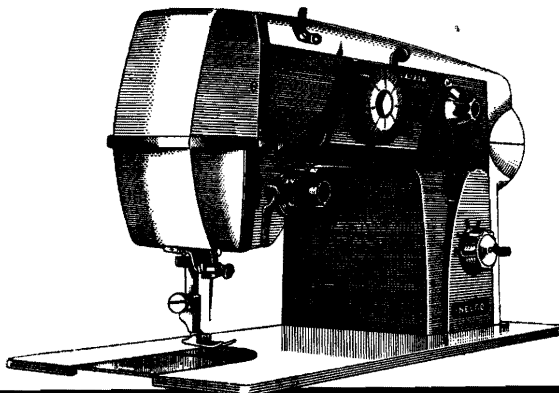


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