

APPENDIX 1

GRAVEL PUMPING AND DREDGING

The gravel pump method, which represents a modernization of the early Chinese open-cast methods, involves digging an open pit, from whose sides the tin-bearing gravels are removed by hand. The gravels are then mixed with water within the pit, and this mixture is pumped to the top of a long sloping sluice which stands on scaffolding high above the ground. As the mixture flows down the incline, the tin is separated out from the gravel. Dredging requires much more costly equipment and did not become widespread until the 1920s. The tin dredges themselves have been likened to Noah's Arks of corrugated iron, (Purcell, p. 88). To use them, a large pit has to be excavated in the tin bearing gravels and it then filled with water to make an artificial lake. In this, the dredge floats, its continuous chain of buckets scooping up the gravels from which the tin is separated on board. Both gravel pumps and dredges use either steam or electric power.

(Quoted from Charles A. Fisher, *A Socio-Economic and Political Geography, South-East Asia*, p. 615).

APPENDIX II

CONTROL OF TIN OUTPUT AND PRICES

Since the end of the First World War, the tin industry has been subjected to a number of controls, most of them organised to safeguard the incomes and investments of tin producers, but not all of them to Malaya's advantage. Control has worked in two ways: the first by setting up agencies to influence the price of metal directly, by buying when the price falls below the lower limit which the agency houses wishes to set, and by selling when it rises above the agency's upper limit, and the second by compulsorily limiting the output of tin mines when the price is considered to be too low, or consumption when it is too high.

(Quoted from Silcock, T.H. The Malayan Economy. p.18)

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NOTA

DOKUMEN ASAL

TIDAK TERANG.

NOTE

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TAMAT

