

Sarawak Gazette

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Chronology

In the Chronology of the 1960 Almanac an effort was made to include the significant dates of Sarawak history up to 1888; in the Chronology of the 1961 Almanac dates up to 1932 have been added, and these are here published in the hope that events may be amended and further additions made. Many dates of significance are still lacking; when, for instance, were the various constitutions established? The dates of some of the facts are known, but these by no means correspond with the setting up of administrative machinery in those parts, while the sub-stations are more elusive; what definite incident picked on Pusa, for instance, and when? Again, when did electricity and-buses replace existing problems in Government premises? It is to be hoped that administrative officers will be able to make good these omissions. Further, the dates of the more noteworthy mission stations and schools are lacking, though these are of considerable importance, it is to be hoped that they can be supplied by the bodies concerned.

The more that Sarawak records are examined, the more it becomes apparent how pressing is the need for an economic history of the country. It is to be hoped that by now the resources of the record and transport files have been exhausted, and that an end has come to the perambulatory quest; it is time to examine the play of those economic forces which affected the life of the people in large enough measure to affect the insupportable expenditures (many of which were but inflated police controls), which have hitherto loomed so large in the pages of histories. There are ample statistics available from which to reconstruct the trends of trade and movements of prices, and even a casual examination reveals how interesting these are, for Sarawak has suffered from recurrent booms and slumps throughout its history. For instance, the 1880's which

appear to be years of progress and expansion, were in fact a time of dwindling markets and low prices, indeed slight fluctuations of European economy produced drastic repercussions here. Further the vagaries of the Sarawak dollar were disturbing, for it fluctuated with the price of silver, and though about 1876 it was worth 4.25, by 1897 it had dropped with various ups and downs to 1.11. This may have been compensating for Government officers who, joining the service in 1899 when it was worth 2.10, would take their first leave with lightened purse at the latter rate. Only with the introduction of the Straits dollar in 1904 did these uncertainties come to an end.

The cost of living in Sarawak would appear always to have been higher than in Malaya. Until the Japanese occupation the country never produced enough rice to feed itself and imported pork and other elementary necessities on a scale admitting for a supposedly agricultural economy. Conditions in this respect have changed little in eighty years. Equally little have they changed in the incidence of crime; current offences as to the increase of crime would seem unwarranted. It is doubtful if the rate of offences per head of population has increased at all; today thieves address themselves to private property, in the past Government offices would appear to have been the chief sufferers; even the General Post Office was rifled.

Of the dates listed below the first will attract attention, and the many who disbelieve this proposition are referred to the Sarawak Gazette for 1958, page 89. The year 1872 is significant, for the revenue from authority had been the basis of Brooke finance, and in five years this without any, fortunately 1877 saw the beginnings of paper exports, albeit on a minute scale. In 1883 Hasegawa Hase procured three of the first para rubber seeds from the Botanical Gardens in Singapore and planted them in the S.P.G. compound in Kuching. One historic tree was still standing in 1930.

The Great Proxymus Scare of 1894 was one of the most extraordinary features in Sarawak history, for it spread panic throughout the country and brought trade to a standstill in many parts. It is surprising to learn that only in 1945 did rickshaws reach Kuching, previously conveyance had all been by pony trap bollock cart.

The wreck of the S.S. Rajah Brooke on the Acute Rock in 1896 caused a great sensation, for she was the largest vessel in these parts. Fortunately there were no casualties. Between Kuching and Singapore the sea is void of obstacles save for two or perhaps three rocks, yet these seem to possess a weird attraction for steamships. In 1913 the S.S. Rajah of Sarawak, successor to the ill-fated Rajah Brooke, ran into the Crater Rock, and diverse other vessels have done likewise. There is some loss less than venerable landmarks by wholly demolished by assault.

The turn of the century brought several significant developments. In Kuching the jungle of the telegraph was first heard (1900) and the cinema made its appearance (1908). Throughout the country there was much planting of rubber and new estates of Dahan (1902) and Sempu Tengah (1907) were laid out. In

1901 came the opening of the Government Lay School, this latter was a favoured project of the Second Rajah, in which he took an intimate interest; it was a school with three cultural streams, English, Chinese and Malay and was intended to serve as a model for future educational development. Amongst his less blinding comments on the mission schools was the observation that they trained no Chinese boys who could not read Chinese. The new school was intended to remedy this and to teach them English as well. It is interesting to speculate how much heart-burning Sarawak would have been saved had the Second Rajah's educational policies been continued.

In 1909 the Pavilion was opened as headquarters of the Medical Department and (supposedly) clinic. It was not the hospital, for this was in what is now the jail (built 1883). The admiring Editor of the Gazette describes it as "The finest building in Kuching", and so perhaps it was, apart from the Court House. Unfortunately the venerable tradition here it was designed by the Second Rajah himself on the model of a place of resort in Mentone is untrue; there is no doubt that it was designed by a reputable firm of architects still operating in these parts, which today would no doubt willingly meet the total cost of its demolition.

1910 was the *Annus Mirabilis* of Sarawak history: at Mini No. 1 Well was completed and produced oil beyond expectation; from Kuching went the first consignment of rubber sheathing at \$165 per pikul.

In 1917 died the Second Rajah and with him ended an era. Despite celebrated health his all-proceeding activities continued to the day of his departure for England; he had expected to return to Sarawak, but this was frustrated by death and his body was embalmed against the day of removal to Kuching. Unfortunately this was not done, and two years later the instrument took place at Bournemouth.

It retrospect the passing of this very great man considerations other events of these years, but contemporaries viewed affairs in shorter perspective and thought only of the War. Sarawak did well out of the First World War; only occasional obstacles, raised from afar the unpalatable horrors of Flanders, for the sea there was mounting prosperity, which consisted an imposing, but partly patriotic. One highly significant event was the maintenance by the French Government in 1915 that British subjects must never depart in order to pass through France. This effectively marked the end of a century of British hegemony. Sirag Watawain a British subject could go where he would without recourse to any other document, he was amenable only to the laws of God as interpreted by the Foreign Office. Stations in the Far East were incrementally distributed at Marseilles and travel occurred for the last stage of the journey, hence the institutions or passports by the French alleviated them immediately. Many attempted to ignore or minimize an affront to national prestige, and the warlike had to be rewarded with increasing success. In the end the British Government capitulated, and from 1918 all British subjects travelling abroad were required to carry passports. The Victorian Foreign Secretaries must have turned in their graves.

1918 passed out to the recurrent strains of plague and cholera. Few who took part in the European victory celebrations, whether civil or technological can have had any presentiment of what the future held in store. In the last few months of 1918 the influenza epidemic swept through Sarawak as it way to Europe, where it wrought such fearful carnage. In 1919 the rice crop failed throughout the East resulting in dreadful famines in China and elsewhere. As Sarawak depended so largely on imported rice it was gravely affected, and rationing with controls was introduced. The 1920 harvest was little better and only in 1921 was it possible to lift controls. Rubber was shipping steadily and in 1922 touched bottom at \$11 per pikul, meanwhile the Rao Gold works closed and other enterprises were abandoned.

This was the blackest year Sarawak had yet faced, and its whole economy was badly dislocated; fortunately the Malay officials continued to expand and the royalties replenished an otherwise empty chest.

At a distance it is possible to survey the elements of light relief in the grim Years of Victory. In 1915 the Sarawak Government Railway had been opened to the 2nd Mile and was in due course extended to the 13th. In its heyday there were five trains in either direction propelled by three locomotives and observing a speed which precluded any possibility of mishap. There was an early attempt at sabotage in 1917 when some miscreant spread fat on the rails at the 7th Mile incline and nearly brought traffic to a standstill, but in June, 1920 occurred Sarawak's only railway catastrophe, when the 10.30 a.m. passenger train collided head-on with a down buffer train outside the Kuching Central Station. The guard of the buffer train was badly shaken, and the two locomotives were only with difficulty dismantled.

In April, 1921 the observant Mr. Somerset Maugham arrived in Kuching and spent a pleasurable few months touring the country. Diverse people subsequently had occasion to regret their laxity with this engaging visitor, and Mr. Maugham was later bitterly attacked by the Gazette. The veracity of his accounts was not impeached, but the insipidity of his having published them was duly denounced.

From 1922 there was a slow and fascinating recovery of prices so that by the end of the decade Sarawak was once again enjoying a prosperity comparable with that of the great years 1910-1918. With 1930 came the regular air service, first from Karachi to London and then from Bangkok to Amsterdam; the world was shrinking, even Sarawak was shrinking with appreciation of the outward union, but economically the world was shrinking faster still: in September, 1928 the bottom of the New York Stock Exchange had pulverised the world by dropping out, and by late 1930 Sarawak's economy was fast crumbling into ruin. By August, 1931 No. 1 R.S.S. sold for \$8.66 per pikul and other grades of rubber were unmarketable; this time there was not even a victory to justify the disaster. In 1932 the Kuching Civil Mine was abandoned, and the office of Chief Secretary was abolished; all opportunity was done away.

In 1933 the Education Department was abolished and work started on building the Sylvia Cinema, which was opened the following year. This should occasion no surprise, for a century before had not King Ferdinand VII of Spain suppressed the University of Madrid and with a pouring of the funds that served endowed a school for blindlings? In any case an inspection of the Sylvia's programmes shows that it presented cinema performances of a character not to be found elsewhere in the East, and when it was subsequently sold to a private firm there was universal lament.

The present series of dates comes to an end with Sarawak's prosperity at its lowest ebb. In the whole dark period there were but two bright spots: Bas and Mia. The Basco Concern Ltd. had abandoned its gold workings at Bid in 1911 and at Bas in 1921, now with the inflated price of gold a swarm of Chinese prospectors set to work and produced gold in astonishing quantity. When the rest of the country was sunk in depression, Bas displayed an unbridled 49% recovery. In Mia production increased all 1924, after which it fell away sharply, but there was sufficient to ensure prosperity. Had it not been for these two, Sarawak would have been reduced to the pitiable pass in which her neighbours found themselves.

There must be many living today who can recall the dates of developments, innovation and inventions which bear upon the lives of the people of Sarawak, but of which no official records exist. May the publication of this Chronology serve as a jog to memory and an incentive to reminiscence.

Kampong Scenes

(or The Malay Way of Life)

by ABANG YUSUF PETER

Literature Expositions

Basically the Sarawak Malay language is the same as the Riau Malay, but as you might already have observed from my previous article, there are interesting differences within the general framework, which are no more than mere provincial variations; call it dialectal differences, if that sounds better. Such differences, apart from being interesting, might prove discouraging. There has been cases where people (non-Sarawak Malays) who claimed fluency in, or a working knowledge of, Malay (presumably after a year's course in the language) found themselves strangers in the field, or were put to embarrassing practical tests in making themselves understood. They spoke like Mambai Abdullah, but foolish words rarely of ever passed the villagers' mouths.

It is true that a translator requires a vast vocabulary, but that is not enough. Different people have different ways of expressing things, partly due to environmental background. Take for example the word "warm" which means panas in Malay. The people in cold countries adore "warmth" and they are prepared to pay expensive trips to get to warm places. But in the Tropics the people cannot appreciate it and regard as a warm day, so there are two opposite reactions. From this we get such delightful phrases as: "warm hearted", "heart warming" or "warm welcome". But literally, "warm hearted" in Malay is *HEAT PANAS*, and I hope you know what that means! The reverse is true for the word "cold", that is *SEKAM*, in which case the Malay is the more grateful party. As far as that goes, we can blame the environment for the conflicting concepts. But what about this one: *WANJE DIEK*. The literal translation is "Flowy talk", and that does not tell anything as the two words may denote themselves as opposites. Though not very sure myself, I think it results from the bargaining habit. *Serajid diek* means "a little more" or simply "some more". Another tricky example is the formal salutation "Ladies and Gentlemen". Here the English and Malay do not see eye to eye, as the construction is oversimplified in Malay: "*Puan-puan dan Puan-puan*". What explains this structure situation? Just to be different? Your guess is as good as mine, but, however, I shall venture one. The Western people take pride in civility (harmony?) and the magic formula "Ladies First" has always been recognized (and practised) as the basic rule in their social etiquette. But in the Asian countries, particularly among the Malay society, the womenfolk have been denied of such attention, and their rights are not defined, their place being confined to the kitchen. Their emancipation is only beginning to gain strength. It is only until quite recently that we see Malay women attending meetings or gatherings. So it is fair to remark that their inclusion in the salutation is a matter of "second thoughts" (an offence intended). In Malay society the man leaves the way and the woman talk along and one notices the eyes on the road—taking it literally. From this you will agree that it is difficult to know the real language without knowing the people who speak it. As a help to those who are desirous to know Sarawak Malay language more intimately or at least at a closer range, I have made a very short list of the idiomatic expressions peculiar to Sarawak. The literal translations are given in the brackets opposite them.

Blis Lay'	= (When angry). An indirect question asking a person what he intends to get married.
Benci Pasar Ikan	= (Sounds like a Fish Market). Malay
Benci Kerangka	= (Bodily courage). A coward who pretends to appear brave, but who would run to his heels at a mere threat.
Bulu Baki	= (Disordered hair). Refers to a person suffering from impotence all over his body or the greater part of it.
Besar Api	= (Big heart). Ambitious.
Besar Pulu'	= (Big head). Obstinate.
Berak Siku	= (Eyes closed). Laziness. A joking name to the giver: not to ask the gift back.
Bojing Kari'	= (Balding monkey). A boy of 13 or 14 years of age, that is a transitional period between childhood and adolescence.
Dar' Kail Lima'	= (1 + 5). In the same boat; same the better; just as better.
Dalang Lambu	= (Wired all). His love has come to do pilgrimage to Mecca, eventually unexpected.
Dayang Kain	= (Arrival of women). Menstruation.
Dempung Kain	= (Washing face dirty). Frustration efforts; frustrated hope.
Gerak Tangan	= (Jolly hands). Easily disposed to theft.
Gerak	= (Shy). Shy; bashfulness.
Puti Tau Kampong	= (Whimsical behaviour). Unemployed.
Silat Tapak Tangan	= (Kick the palm). Rejected; vain hope; frustrated effort.
Jack Pe' Ani	= (Far, far away). Not a hope!
Kaki Benda	= (Bend's legs). The legs that are swollen at my knee, with special reference to football.
Kalah Bala	= (Defeated hair). Surrender before trial, inferiority complex.
Kembang Awar Lari	= (Dissolve saliva). Mouth water; appetite being aroused.
Kerak' An	= (Small heart). Inhuman; vain exceptions.
Lambak Lambak	= (Scour or later).
Layar Berek	= (Korean lawyer). A lawyer, a thief, unscrupulous talk, normally associated with an intention of deceiving.
Limang Pakang	= (Disarranged; not in order, disorganised; in a mess).
Makan Gaji Baki'	= (Eating blind food). Busy money, the pay which a person does not desire to receive for the work he does or never does—a disproportionate reward for little or no effort.
Mala' Bel	= (Playing football). Not doing the job properly—playing about.
Mala' Kaya Tiga	= (Playing 3 sticks). To carry harvest, tripping.
Malah Malar	= (Make money). Spending time for (unfruitful) business, losing his.
Melanjer Kaki	= (Stretching legs). Going about to see places, taking a walk.

Apur Nya Loh Te' = (This is his way).
Refers to the favourable time (circumstances) a man has in his lifetime (presumably derived from good karmic wisdom).

Baya' Dairat = (Laid crossedly).
A person who lives with anybody—a frustrated soul.

Madam Manik Doman Tempo	-- (Like a chicken roost to look before to a normally talkative person, but who would not utter a word in the presence of another person (before he is afraid of). A hapsood husband is an example.
Main Tar'	-- (Playing with words). Fussing about and not doing the job.
Madam Penimang Kana' Chabot Bala	-- (Like a half dozen off its feather). A chatter-box; to become talkative on slight provocation or irritation.
Nyambong Bala De-nyang	-- (To join the fish trap at the end). To take over and continue one's predecessor's work.
Nyapu Urang Bala	-- (To meet the dead). To attend a funeral.
Nyembang Bala	-- (Hair short). The hair stands on end.
Nyapu Duan	-- (Disturb the cards). To spoil other people's (usually lover's) programme or appointments.
Nyatal Nyabala Nyapu' Ai	-- (To write). (Take leave). This phrase has two rather opposite meanings. Its interpretation depends on the context. It can either mean: (a) to take offence, or (b) to take the heart of the people.
Nyapu Ai Nabala Bala	-- (Irritating). Raising one's fist to hit one's ear or face (usually in recent times).
Nyung Abang	-- (Covering the wound). Brooding over financial difficulty after a heavy expenditure.
Pada Tapak Kala	-- (Where birds). The same meaning as ADUK BUKU .
Pala' Angai	-- (Wind's head). A person who talks nonsense; a liar.
Pala' Nyu	-- (Fate means to put up in marriage). I got it, that's all!
Pala' Melayang	-- (Flying packet). Broken or possible.
Rada' Sarak	-- (One's name). Unfathomable source of information.
Soyam Kanda' or Soyam' Bala	-- (Don't smile). An angry or frowny smile.
Si Ra' Ra'	-- (By coincidence, by chance).
Sembang Tiang	-- (Half-meat). A partial case; a half-hearted person.
S' Korin Gai'	-- (Dance every day). Continuously happening or being caused by some external cause.
Sara' Bala	-- (Loaded money). Advanced stage of progreasy.
Tengah Hari Kala	-- (Cracking mid-day). A very hot noon.
Tengah Malam Bala'	-- (Blind mid-night). Pitch-dark mid-night night.
Tengah Lintang	-- Same as LINTANG MELANG .
Tututut-Kutuk' Bonyang	-- Talking to himself.
Tumbang Kua	-- (Balanced feeling). Reasonable; full of understanding, considerate.
Tuhan' Bala	-- (Can be thrown about). Durable, with resistance to clothes.
Tumbang Lant'	-- (Site of a demolished house). Old times.

As I said the list is by no means exhaustive, and I hope the readers will contribute to lengthen the list.

TERIMA KASIH DAIKIN KEHLADE,
KALAU ADA TAMBAH LAKE.

Editors and Almanac

In nothing is the varying character of the Editor of the Sarawak Gazette better reflected than in the Almanac. In recent years it has sometimes been supposed that the contents of the Almanac were determined by ancient usage; nothing could be more absurd, as a casual perusal of previous Gazettes will show. The contents of the Almanac have lain with the Editor's discretion and have therefore reflected his views and interests. Previous Editors did not view the Almanac as an intimation of events to come, apart from public holidays, but merely as a calendar in which they inserted whatever commemorative dates interested them. Sundays and public holidays being determined, it was merely a question of filling in the blanks between, and here the Editor revealed himself.

Seen through the Almanac, Editors have been of three types. Historiographers, hagiographers and evangelists. Of the historiographers some have been interested on Sarawak history and have filled the blanks with dates of local events, but the majority have been interested in world affairs and recorded events strangely remote from Sarawak. The hagiographer's kind the easy way of filling up with saint days, and some of these so commemorated as to elude that one suspects they were suggested by the Editor himself. Some Editors, being both historiographers and hagiographers in varying degrees, the evangelist Editor sweeps the Almanac clear of all but the Lords Day and public holidays, none of them appear to have had historical interests.

The Almanac for January, 1958 is reproduced below and offers an interesting example of an Editor who combined historical with hagiographical tastes. Two entries are of special interest: who was the St. Canice commemorated on the 19th? Was it he of the wars, or another of the same name? And what of the Commemoration of St. Paul on the 25th. Is this a commemoration of his arrival, or did the Editor anticipate, Abbot Chapman's learned protest on the difference between "conversion" and "commemoration"? Other months of this period contain equally curious entries.

ALMANAC JANUARY, 1888

Sat.	1	Her Majesty proclaimed Empress of India, 1877
Sun.	2	II after Christmas
Mon.	3	octave of St. John
Tue.	4	The American burnt, 1832
Wed.	5	St. Telephorus
Thu.	6	Epiphany
Fri.	7	French land in Mexico, 1862
Sat.	8	Duke of Clarence born, 1844
Sun.	9	I after Epiphany
Mon.	10	Penang Port destroyed, 1840
Tue.	11	Siba hamar destroyed by fire, 1889
Wed.	12	St. Agnes
Thu.	13	The Times began, 1785
Fri.	14	The Duke of Clarence died, 1892
Sat.	15	The British Museum opened
Sun.	16	II after Epiphany
Mon.	17	St. Anthony
Tue.	18	German Empire proclaimed at Versailles, 1871
Wed.	19	St. Canice
Thu.	20	Great fire in Kuching, 1884
Fri.	21	Louis XVI guillotined, 1793
Sat.	22	Chinese New Year commences
Sun.	23	III after Epiphany
Mon.	24	Penang commences

Tue.	25	Constitution of St. Paul
Wed.	26	General Gordon killed, 1885
Thu.	27	Paris captured, 1871
Fri.	28	Battle Alamo, 1846
Sat.	29	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856
Sun.	30	IV after Holstent
Mon.	31	St. Peter Solano

Notice

NO. 411 1961

In consequence of the programme of the news relating to attractions, which appears in the Gazette, occupying in the official monthly reports, I ask that officers will kindly favour the Editor with any scraps of news and notes on incidents of daily occurrence in their districts, accounts of the habits and customs of the various tribes living in the territory and spread over some 400 miles of coast line would be of great interest to readers who are not resident in Sarawak. Such information should be readily picked up by officers during their wanderings and visits to the different places in their districts, and any news, however trivial, will I feel sure be very cheerfully received.

16th May, 1961.

C. BROOKS,
Agent

Characters on Buses

I was waiting for a bus at a "Bus Stop". A man came my way—a distraction away from town. I noticed that he would have saved a lot of time walking if he had gone to the other stop, that is towards the town. Curious, I asked him. First I saw his teeth (some missing and those remaining were encased in rusty gold) and then words followed. "From here or there I have to pay the same. So, you see, from here I get extra-words of my money—costs me a few words extra!" "I see . . ." I gaped my mouth almost to my navel, and I nodded unwittingly. Did you see?

At the town bus terminus one would notice a different scene. A would-be passenger who comes from the rear of the bus has to make a short run to the front and, on his way, make a short survey, as if to find out whether the driver is in his seat or under it! But, he, and he merely looks for the route number, for the "tail" does not tell which way the "head" will go! Then the poor soul tumbles back to secure a seat. Once on his bottom, he will start asking himself a question which the other passengers are just as impatient to know the answer of. No one, except the driver, really knows when the wheels will turn.

Curiously interesting things do happen on the buses. Let us meet some of the characters. Pay 15 cents and we are off.

Organized bus service is a very recent feature in the local scene. Until only a few years ago "mosquito buses" were in command of the highways and streets, and they were mighty rights. No piece of our shape who had been seen abroad involving or otherwise, must be glad at heart to find the change of appearance. But those souls, who have been used to fiddling with the bells, feel a little offended when told not to press the button more than once! (A question: are the drivers conscious more deaf or insensitive or are they bus users more mischievous or what?)

Next the spot-light focuses on the urban. Kids are great—after all most are above laws. Enjoying fare-concessions, they are the most furious and selective users. They normally invade the buses in battalions;

the scene becomes more thrilling (amazing?) if the attack is made on empty stomachs. They rush like Communists (then spectators of none, as they are virtually above respect) and with selectiveness (greed?), typical of this species, in their eyes they make a lightning survey of the space before settling down. They are very creative about fares; they produce their coins, with understandable reluctance, only when asked. Otherwise they are prepared to forget about it—in fact some manage to kid the other party to forget! Competition to press the bells appears to be their favourite game.

Triples complaints take varied forms, and the following has gained popularity: "The days of chivalry have gone". Come where, readers? The truth seems to be that "Mr. Chivalry" is often insulted and not even given a chance. Try and offer your seat to a charming (at least the self-conscious) lady—and you yourself a young man. The chances are that the offer will not only be snubbed but will be critically or suspiciously queried. The likely result: both of you will be on your feet and the seat vacant. To return to it, I bet, you will feel shy. But, as in all cases, there are exceptions, who will jump at the offer and acknowledge the kindness usually with inaudible gratitude, and never with a smile, but it is interrupted as "kay-kay-kay" or as an initial "inconvenient". Old ladies, however, readily accept the generosity and are always generous with their words. Handsome young ladies are a problem . . . One (male) took no "pity" to let the reader see further—hanging onto the bus here, the chivalry, really? Here is a tip. The corner seat at the rear offers a safe place of refuge (from this lonely woman) where the question of chivalry rarely arises. But it is also the most uncomfortable. What to do? However, admittedly there are some males who do ignore the presence of the gentle sex in favour, and perhaps are to themselves: "To hell", to whom you should refer in a chorus: "Shame on you". Was perhaps they are those "once bitten twice shy" ex-Mr. Chivalry who turn rebellious. If so who can blame them?

Normally people avoid the front long seat (coda like) facing the other passengers and those who are forced there will avoid looking straight on. So they start looking to the left or right or repeatedly fiddling out what his time is. But . . . (if looks are) . . . there are people who like to be conspicuous and be seen (or stared at) by others. Given the opportunity these people will occupy the dreaded "bar" facing the battery of eyes, and they look most at ease. Fortunately most, if not all, who fall under this mysterious category are shaggy-damned. The way they look, poor Mother Nature (I mean dress and painted) arrests attention. They rarely look more at home in a modelling salon than "so-so to work". For some reasons "shades" unknown yet, there are girls who prefer to stand and stretch onto the bars protruding that there are no vacant seats but fully aware that there are. "Self-advertisement" has been suggested and I . . .

Then there are the "Big Mouths" who make blabbering their specialties. They talk and talk . . . (their opinion being). Some even overlook their destinations and, of course, when this happens, blabbering turns to swearing. The subjects range from confused politics to other people's complicated love affairs! Their comments are . . . are . . . the a-b-a-b-a-b-a-b. There are usually the young females, and of course plenty of them, and they are no less annoying. They laugh (or appear to laugh) at the slightest thing, normally at their own jokes. I still cannot understand why young girls like to single—in it just a device to attract attention? But please not in the bus!

There are some of the characters. By no means not all local bus users behave thus; in fact the majority are near perfect, and therefore not interesting!

ALAN THOMP PUTER

Diamond Jubilee

Collectors of curious verse will find a peculiarly valuable example in the *Sarawak Gazette* of 1st July, 1897, wherein it is reported that there was held in the Diocesan Church of St. Thomas in Kuching a service in thanksgiving for Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee of Accession, for which there was a special hymn to be sung to the tune of No. 376 of *Hymns Ancient and Modern* as follows:—

Let all the land with one accord,
In humble adoration,
Unite to bless and praise the Lord,
For services to this Nation.

Long has Thy throne dignified to us,
Our Queen has crown'd us with her;
Thy loving care has shown
In stabilising her throne—

To Thee be praise and glory,
Throughout her long eventful reign
Thou hast combated to send her
Thy grace and solace to sustain
Thy shelter to befriend her:

Thou hast been ever near,
Her lone and lonely path to cheer,
And shield her by Thy power,
In peril's darkest hour—

To Thee be praise and glory,
Savest faith, we pray, Thy mighty hand,
O God of our Salvation,
Still guard our Queen and Fatherland
And prosper Thine this Nation.

Victoria's Staff and Scepter,
O Father, be always
And when this life is o'er
Receive her servants,
Where all is praise and glory. Amen.

S. CHARLES CLEAVE

Alcoholic

Night scales never leave his eyes
Pumpkin pulses mildly nauseating
Crises of his mind a sudden course,
Death breath lies on his life's work,
Furly vibrating hands conform to glass,
The mad morning jumping on the stairs outside,
Pale bleached face distorted all the while
And the empty house a pall around him
Blas't them what never leave a man alone,
There's not a dreamer one among you all,
All married to your settled snug ways,
Friends did you say? That'll be the day
In this shifting scullery senseless swirl,
I'll go down to the wheel to night,
And meet Madeline the Panzer's owner,
Now there's a man that likes his drop of beer.

R. B. S. McCORMICK

Sarawak Chronology

- 1292 Brunei destroyed by earthquake.
- 1311 Spaniards under Pigafetta visit Brunei.
- 1524 Portuguese under Jorge Meneses visit Brunei.
- 1550 Portuguese under Goncalo Ferraz visit Brunei.
- 1578 Francisco de Sanda, Governor of the Philippines, installs Sri Lela as Sultan of Brunei.
- 1589 Brunei defied Spanish, depose of Sri Lela and restore Sultan of Rajah in Sultan.
- 1600 Dutch under Olfert van Noort visit Brunei.
- 1660 Spaniards sack Brunei.
- 1690 Roman Catholic Mission in Brunei.

- 1782 Sir William Douglas releases Sultan Memin from prison in Manila and restores him.
- 1793 Han'ble East India Co. established in Brunei.
- 1796 Rajah Agi returns the Brunei throne.
- 29. 4.1801 James Brooke born.
- 1819 Raffles founds Singapore.
- 1828 Rajah Agi deposed and succeeded by Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin II.
- 3. 4.1819 Charles Brooke born.
- 1817 Sarawak insurrection against Brunei.
- 1818 Sirajah insurgents appeal to Brunei for help.
- 18. 8.1819 James Brooke visits Sarawak.
- 28. 8.1840 James Brooke returns to Sarawak.
- 26.12.1840 Saribak captured.
- 24. 9.1841 Rajah Mohd Hassan hands over the Government of Sarawak to James Brooke.
- 16. 1.1842 First code of laws published by James Brooke.
- 1. 2.1850 James Brooke proclaimed Rajah of Sarawak at Brunei.
- 18. 9.1842 Installation of James Brooke as Rajah in Kuching.
- 11. 6.1843 Taking of Paka.
- 15. 5.1843 Taking of Simban.
- 8. 7.1843 Visit of H.M.S. Samarang to Sarawak.
- 25. 7.1843 Sir Henry Koppel arrives with H.M.S. Dido and H.M.S. Philomene.
- 26. 1.1844 Great fire in Kuching.
- 8. 4.1844 Stamp duty attacked and Postman taken.
- 29. 8.1844 Pengiran Mahkota captured at Lianga.
- 1. 2.1845 James Brooke appointed H.M. confidential agent in Brunei.
- 19. 4.1845 James Brooke visits Sarik in H.M.S. Philomene.
- 14.12.1845 Murder of Rajah Mohd Hassan and Pengiran Sudrabdin in Brunei.
- 8. 3.1846 James Brooke captures Brunei.
- 18. 8.1846 Muntakul taken.
- 22. 8.1846 Sultan Omar Ali submits to James Brooke.
- 23. 8.1846 Territory between the Sintang and Oya Rivers ceded to James Brooke.
- 1847 Population of Kuching reported to be 5,000.
- 18. 1.1847 James Brooke appointed H.M. Commissioner and Consul General for Borneo.
- 1848 Establishment of N.P.G. Mission school in Kuching.
- 21. 9.1848 Sarawak flag first hoisted.
- 22. 2.1850 James Brooke invited by Queen Victoria and knighted K.C.B.
- 21.11.1848 Sir James Brooke appointed Governor of Labuan and its dependencies.
- 31. 7.1850 Battle of Beting Maro.
- 26. 4.1850 Ranting defiles and kills Lee at Sintang.
- 12. 7.1850 Hays's motion of censure on Sir James Brooke.
- 24.10.1850 Recognition of Sarawak by the U.S.A.
- 11. 1.1851 Incorporation of St. Thomas's Church, Kuching.
- 10. 7.1851 Hays moves for commission on Battle of Beting Maro.
- 21. 7.1851 Charles Brooke arrives in Sarawak.
- 4.1854 Dutch Expedition.
- 6.1854 Defeat of Ranting at Sungai Lang.
- 8.1854 Commission of Enquiry on Battle of Beting Maro opens in Singapore.
- 10.1854 Alfred Russel Wallace visits Sarawak.
- 17.10.1855 First meeting of the Japanese Council in Kuching.
- 1848.1855 Dr. McGeough consecrated Bishop of Labuan.
- 4. 1.1856 Sarikul burned by the Sultan Duplein.
- 5.1856 The Borneo Company Limited registered.
- 18. 8.1856 Attack on Iban by Charles Brooke.
- 28. 2.1857 Chinese insurrection in Kuching.
- 7. 4.1857 First Rajah Expedition against Ranting.
- 1858 Fort Lill established at Beting.
- 4.1858 Expedition against Raj.
- 14. 7.1858 Beting Fort captured by Raj.
- 8.1858 Second Rajah Expedition against Ranting.
- 1859 Fort Emma established at Kanowit.
- 3. 4.1859 Kanowit Fort captured by Duplein insurgents.
- 7.1859 Rajah Expedition.

- 3,1856 Sharp Shooter attacked at Seling.
- 13. 4,1858 Sharp Shooter deflected at Igau.
- 14. 7,1858 Charles Brooke's attack on Malak frustrated by Governor Edwards of Labak.
- 1. 7,1861 Sir James Brooke recovers Malak and departs Sharp Shooter.
- 8,1861 Mynling attacked.
- 11. 8,1861 Coast to Sir as Kibung sailed to Sir James Brooke.
- 28.10.1861 Third Bala Expedition and final defeat of Bantag.
 - 1862 Fort Brooke established at Sib.
- 23. 1,1862 Defeat of the Bantag pirates at Biritak.
- 23. 1,1862 The Great Kayan Expedition.
- 17. 9,1863 Sir James Brooke finally leaves Sarawak and appoints Charles Brooke his deputy.
- 1864 Fort Alice built at Semangang.
- 19. 1,1864 Britain annexes Sarawak as an independent state and appoints G. T. Riddell consul.
- 4,1865 First Meeting of the Council Negri.
- 4,1866 Viceroy of the Celebes Beccor.
- 1867 Opening of the Malak rubber estate.
 - 1868 Firm Koppel built at Biritak.
 - 1868 First Kutibas Expedition.
- 3. 8,1868 Charles Brooke proclaimed Rajah.
- 10. 4,1868 Sir James Brooke dies at Barrister, Devon.
 - 7,1868 The Delhi Expedition.
- 28.11.1868 Malak Fort captured by the pirates.
 - 1869 First issue of Sarawak stamps.
- 12. 4,1869 Last Bantag pirate exterminated at Kibung.
 - 18.12.1869 New Canal opened.
- 1870 St. Thomas's School built (on site of present St. Mary's).
- 1870 Government Chinese School opened at Pagan, Sar.
- 13. 1,1870 New Fort attacked by Limbang and Kanowit Dyaks.
 - 4,1870 Second Kutibas Expedition.
- 26. 8,1870 First issue of the Sarawak Gazette.
- 11.10.1870 Installation of Rajah Charles Brooke.
 - 1. 1,1871 Civil Marriage introduced.
 - 7,1871 Third Kutibas Expedition.
- 10.12.1871 First census of Sarawak.
- 20.12.1871 Sarawak Budget balanced for the first time.
 - 1872 Peak year of antimony production (3,287 tons).
- 31. 1,1872 Opening of the Seling coal mine.
- 4,1872 Harvest fall throughout the Rajah.
- 17. 4,1872 Indigo introduced into Semangang.
 - 1,1872 Five Gambier and Pepper Proclamations.
 - 1872 Guala perdis boom.
 - 1872 Lighthouse on Tanjung Pa and Tanjung Katingang.
- 2. 7,1872 The Rajah visits Bala Chating and Latoh Bantah in Sarawak.
- 12. 8,1872 Kuching no longer officially instead of Sarawak.
 - 3. 9, 1872 Sarawak Rangers formed.
- 18. 8,1872 Successor Barabara-Courts sells Quap Estate.
- 11.12.1872 Opening of the Rajah's Arms first heard in Kuching.
- 23. 1,1873 Government Salary Scales published.
 - 1. 5,1873 Sarawak Chamber of Commerce established.
 - 1. 6,1873 Residences of the First, Second and Third Divisions established.
- 1.11.1873 Cholera epidemic in the Rajang.
- 16. 5,1874 Smallpox epidemic in the Rajang.
 - 3. 6,1874 New Court House in Kuching opened.
 - 6,1874 Rajah's insurgents expel the Brnans from the Saraw.
- 26. 9,1874 Charles Vyner Brooke born.
 - 1. 7,1875 Sarawak Security Company formed.
 - 2. 7,1875 Kapiti Fort inaugurated by the Rajah.
 - 10,1875 First Ulu Ai Expedition.
 - 12,1875 Second Ulu Ai Expedition.
 - 3. 1,1876 Second Gambier and Pepper Proclamations.
 - 7,1876 Great measles epidemic in the Saraw.

- 8, 1876 Fourth Kutibas Expedition.
 - 1877 Thirty pounds of pepper exported at 511 per pint.
 - 1877 Antimony output declines to 400 tons.
 - 8,1877 Cholera epidemic.
- 26. 5,1878 Collection of specimens ordered for the Museum.
 - 1878 Beginning of the gambier boom.
 - 1878 Fort Charles established at Kuching.
 - 1879 Sarawak dollar worth two shillings.
- 29. 4,1879 Expedition against Lang Endang.
 - 11. 8,1879 Completion of road from Sanga Semangah to Quap.
 - 1880 Fort Margherita built.
 - 21. 4,1880 Door Tax raised from 80 cents to 11.
 - 25. 8,1880 Para rubber first referred to in the Gazette.
 - 11.11.1880 Chinese Immigration Proclamation.
 - 1881 Bishop Hume plants the first three para rubber trees.
 - 3. 2,1881 First Bukit Batu Expedition.
 - 16. 5,1881 Seal attacked by Dajak raiders.
 - 1881 Borneo Company commences working gold at Bau.
 - 21. 7,1881 Foundation of the Roman Catholic Mission in Kuching.
 - 8, 1881 Second Bala Bala Expedition.
 - 1.11.1881 British North Borneo Company charter granted.
 - 19. 8,1881 Continuation of road from Kibung to Saraw.
 - 19. 7,1882 Foundation of Glenda Town (Mirat).
 - 1. 9,1882 Governor refers to all having been found in Mirat a few years previously.
 - 1.11.1882 Lighthouse on Tanjung Sib.
 - 1.12.1882 Promulgation of Land Ordinance in final form.
 - 1. 1,1883 Precinct road opened to the seventh mile.
 - 21. 5,1883 First Government Malay School opened.
 - 11. 8,1883 Council Negri demands the abolition of slavery to be effective in 1888.
 - 27. 8,1883 Keratans captured.
 - 13. 1,1884 Bridge Fort completed.
 - 20. 1,1884 Most of Kuching Bazaar destroyed by fire.
 - 3. 2,1884 Further oil discovered at Mirat.
 - 3. 9,1884 Intervention in Limbang against Brnans.
 - 1.10.1884 Reported flight of 1,000 Brnans and Tawang to Saraw.
 - 21.10.1884 Mr. Consul Treacher makes peace between Brnans and Limbang.
 - 1885 Present St. Thomas's School built.
 - 3. 1,1887 Census of Trewan.
 - 28. 7,1887 Fourth Division established. (Referring to Saraw and Trewan.)
 - 11,1887 Further intervention in Limbang against Brnans.
 - 1888 Discovery of the Samalung rock carving.
 - 1,1888 Expedition against Kuching.
 - 1887 Fort Florence established at Trewan.
 - 1888 Construction of Kuching General Hospital (new post).
 - 4,1888 Rajah Charles created Knight Grand Cross Order of St. Michael and George.
 - 4,1888 Great Cholera epidemic.
 - 15. 8,1888 Britain guarantees Sarawak protection as an independent state.
 - 27. 8,1888 Peace-making at Labak Area between Kayan and Ulu Ai people.
 - 9,1888 Brnans become a British protectorate.
 - 9,1888 Rajah acquires Brantford Colliery.
 - 11. 1,1889 Sibit bazaar destroyed by fire.
 - 1. 7,1889 Sarawak dollar worth two shillings and ten pence.
 - 9,1889 Smallpox epidemic.

The chronology of the following years is as yet incomplete.

 - 2. 2,1890 The Rajah accepts the cessation of Limbang.
 - 3. 4,1890 B.C.L. gold works at Sib opened.
 - 3.10.1890 First race meeting in Kuching.
 - 3,1891 British Government recognizes annexation of Limbang.
 - 4. 8,1891 The Sarawak Museum opened.
 - 1.11.1891 Consecration of St. Joseph's Church in Kuching.
 - 10. 7,1891 Archbishop Franz Prezbend visits Kuching.

- 25.11.1895 Fort Charles at Kuching washed away by the sea.
 26.11.1895 The Rajah opens the B.C.L. Gold Works at Baa.
 — 1.1896 Kelang River attacks Pusan.
 — 4.1894 The Great Pyrament Stone.
 8. 2.1894 The Government of North Borneo offered to the Rajah.
 15. 6.1894 The Charonia Expedition.
 25. 6.1894 The Yong Expedition.
 — 21.1894 Kayan and Kenyah in Sarawak attack Iban.
 22.12.1894 New building of St. Joseph's School opened.
 Expedition against O.K.T. Lawa in the Limbang.
 — 8.1891 Kuching introduced into Kuching.
 1. 1.1896 Paganan Road reaches Sago.
 24. 7.1896 SS. Rajah Brooke wrecked on Asaia Bank near Vintny Island.
 — 1897 Commencement of estate rubber planting in Malaya.
 1.1897 Government takes overulating coffee estate.
 1.1897 Sarawak dollar worth two shillings and one penny.
 1. 1.1897 Dog farming introduced in Kuching.
 — 12.1897 Sarawak dollar worth one shilling and eleven pence.
 26.12.1897 Proclamation against Devils soldiering in British North Borneo.
 21.12.1897 Sarawak dollar worth two shillings.
 — 3.1897 The Bantia Expedition.
 11. 1.1898 Bantia sails from Dolok.
 4. 2.1898 Marriage Registration Office.
 24. 3.1898 Opening of R.C. school at Baa.
 28. 6.1898 First tin factory in Kuching.
 — 9.1898 First settlement of Malaka at 3rd Mile, Kuching Road.
 — 1.1899 Cambridge Expedition to Torres Straits, via Limbang and Binaan.
 8. 4.1899 Great peace-making in the Borneo.
 8. 6.1899 The inhabitants of Tutong and Belait visit the Sarawak Rajah.
 15.10.1899 Sarawak adopts the penny post (8 pence = 1 penny).
 21.12.1899 Sarawak dollar worth two shillings and one penny.
 — 1900 Establishment of the Methodist Mission in Sibu.
 26. 1.1900 Admiral Keppel visits Kuching.
 5. 3.1900 The Yemas Expedition.
 2. 5.1900 Expedition against Olang in Ulu Yemas.
 1. 7.1900 Kuching telephone service established.
 1. 8.1900 Kring introduced into Kuching.
 1.10.1900 Sarawak silver dollars to be legal tender.
 28. 1.1901 Arrival of the first European immigrants at Sibu.
 1901
 1. 6.1902 The Cholera Expedition, Dolok.
 20. 6.1902 Pending signal station established.
 250. B.
 Nov. 1902 Visit of Colonial Commission of Chicago University.
 4.10.1902 Expedition of Penzance and England.
 8.11.1902 Expedition to Pua, Ulu Ai.
 1903
 1. 7.1903 Opening of Government Lay School.
 1. 8.1903 Straits dollar introduced into Malaya.
 1. 6.1904 Vyse Brooke proclaimed Rajah Muda.
 Sarawak adopts the Straits dollar.
 20.11.1904 The Rajah Muda's expedition against Bantia.
 — 2.1904
 28. 3.1904 The Yong Kay Expedition, Kuching, St. Charles Brooke's last expedition.
 — 4.1904 Buntingford's expedition against Bantia.
 2. 1.1905 The Conion of Lawa.
 — 1.1905 Expedition against Lawa in Ulu Limbang.
 1. 8.1905 Registration of birth/ next cases enforced.
 21. 5.1906 Suppression of the Orangi Society.
 — 11.1906 Kuching Municipal Office established.
 1. 1.1906 Borneo accepts a British Resident.
 20. 5.1907 Opening of the Chinese Institute in Kuching.
 24. 2.1907 Peace-making at Kapit with Bantia.
 1. 8.1907 Masing Waterworks start operating.
 28. 6.1907 Peace-making at Kapit.
 — 1.1907 Sungai Tengah estate started.
 — 1908 Specialist cinema shown in Kuching.
 14. 3.1908 Appointment of a British Agent for Sarawak.
 28. 6.1908 First publication of Sarawak Government Gazette.
 1. 9.1908 Expedition against Dolok.
 20. 1.1909 Separation of S.F.P.C. divisions of Sarawak and Singapore.
 1. 1.1909 Pavilion opened at Medical Headquarters.
 27. 1.1909 Conviction in Malayan Co. at Gherik.
 1. 6.1909 Lunatic asylum opened.
 1910
 First export of para rubber: 200 planks at 1545 per plank.
 21.12.1910 Well No. 1 completed at Miri.
 — 2.1910 Publication of first number of Sarawak Museum Journal.
 — 6.1911 Establishment of Chinese court in Kuching.
 — 1911 Export of para rubber: 300 planks at 1290 per plank.
 1. 7.1911 Bull gold works close.
 1911 Schlingh Lanch factory starts.
 22.12.1911 Second Fort Bantia at Malak inaugurated.
 26. 1.1912 Malakia Free School opens.
 1. 6.1912 First motor bus service along Kuching Road.
 24. 5.1912 Brooke Eucalypt opened.
 1912
 Export of para rubber: 1,453 planks at 1279 per plank.
 1. 7.1912 Opening of new Chinese Court House (now Chamber of Commerce).
 26.11.1912 Constitution of the Sarawak State Advisory Council in England.
 15. 2.1913 SS. Rajah of Sarawak runs on roads of Tanjung Lingsing.
 — 4.1913 First Shipment of oil from Miri.
 — 6.1913 Suan Wun Kio Min Sing Gi Poo, Sarawak's first weekly journal published.
 3.10.1913 Suppression of Suan Wun Kio Min Sing Gi Poo. Suan loading line launched from Tanjung Lingsing, Miri.
 1914
 16. 3.1914 Visit of Japanese cruiser to Kuching.
 8.10.1914 New printing office opened (now K.M.C. office).
 1. 2.1915 Railway opened to 2nd Mile.
 14. 6.1915 British subjects required to carry passports in France.
 1. 7.1915 Malayan concession at Gherik revoked.
 18. 8.1915 Railway opened to 7th Mile.
 1.11.1915 New Committee of Administration inaugurated.
 2.11.1915 Expedition to the Dolok and Rajah.
 22. 2.1915 The First Gun Expedition.
 24. 1.1915 The Majong Expedition.
 9. 6.1916 Railway opened to 10th Mile.
 9. 9.1916 Launching of the Letang sea line Sempot in Ulu Limbang.
 25.10.1916 Morse communication established with Singapore.
 23.12.1916 Morse communication established with Miri and Sibu.
 1. 4.1916 Nanga Pila.
 5. 1.1917 First official message to Singapore by radio.
 1917
 Railway surveyed to 27th Mile.
 17. 5.1917 Death of Rajah Sir Charles Brooke.
 28. 5.1917 Proclamation of Rajah Vyse Brooke.
 1917
 Lanching railway starts operation.
 27. 1.1917 Death of Rajah Sir Charles Brooke.
 24. 5.1917 Proclamation of Rajah Charles Vyse Brooke.
 8.12.1918 Great influenza epidemic.
 22. 6.1918 Marak human nearly destroyed by fire.
 12. 6.1919 Inauguration of second Rajah at Baramat.
 28. 9.1919 Radio communication established with British Borneo.
 1. 4.1919 The Second Gun Expedition.
 1919-1920 Acute rice shortage with rationing.
 18. 3.1920 Two Japanese cruisers visit Kuching.
 — 6.1920 Rubber slump commences.
 8. 6.1920 Railway collision in Kuching.
 4. 6.1920 Tropical peace-making in Sempotting.
 — 2.1921 Discovery of the Limbang Gemstone.

25. 4.1951 General Maughan visits Kuching.
18. 1.1951 Rice demerolised.
26. 7.1951 Incorporation of Sarawak Oilfields Ltd. (see Anglo-Siam).
- 4.1951 Rice paddy works close.
- 11.1951 Establishment of Kuching Territory and Municipal Advisory Council.
24. 1.1952 Visit of submarine skills in Kuching.
26. 1.1952 Experimental broadcasting in Kuching.
1952 Short rubber drops to 500 per acre.
1952 Opening of peeper camp at 15th Mile.
1. 9.1952 St. Columba's Church, Miri commenced.
1. 4.1952 Registration of motor cars and drivers.
15. 4.1952 Electric street lighting in Kuching.
19. 7.1952 The Miri Riot.
1. 1.1954 Peace-making at Senanggang.
18. 1.1954 Inaugural meeting of the Sarawak Turf Club.
- 1.1954 Opening of Lapez Settlement on Lapez Island.
- 4.1954 Sarawak Board of Trade established.
1954 First Lecturers at English School.
1. 7.1954 Government Opium Monopoly established; registration of smokers.
- 14.10.1954 Memorial to Second Rajah unveiled.
- 3.11.1954 Department of Education established.
- 10.1954 Chartered Bank opens in Kuching.
- 7.1954—
- 18.11.1954 Kayak, Koryak and Dayak peace-making at Rajah.
- 7.1952 First Government District appointed.
1952 Extension of railway to 15th Mile.
- 10.1952 Removal of Lapez Camp to 15th Mile, Putrasan Road.
- 2.11.1952 Opening of St. Teresa's new school.
- 12.4.1956 Aerial survey of Kuching Delta.
- 2.1956 Sarawak Standard Times established (7½ hours ahead of G.M.T.).
1956 Re-establishment of Rubber Export Board.
1956 New General Hospital opened.
1956 Senny Hill School opened.
27. 4.1957 Third Rajah unveiled G.C.M.D.
1. 4.1957 New Treasury building opened.
13. 1.1958 Senanggang bazaar destroyed by fire.
7. 1.1958 Miri bazaar again destroyed by fire.
- 4.1958 Beginning of cold storage service in Kuching.
26. 9.1958 Order of the Star of Sarawak instituted.
12. 1.1959 Government replaces Kayak studies at Senanggang.
15. 1.1959 Appointment of Director of Agriculture.
— 4.1959 Old hospital becomes the jail.
1. 4.1959 Appointment of Director of Education.
1959 Peak production of Miri Oilfield.
1959 First appearance of the great African seal.
— 7.1959 Sarikil becomes a district headquarters.
1. 9.1959 Appointment of Secretary for Native Affairs.
14. 4.1959 St. Thomas's boarding house opened.
- 12.10.1959 Opening of the Hillside Free School for Girls.
- 14.11.1959 Commencement of St. Augustine's Church, Betong.
- 11.1959 Native Cambridge Examination first taken.
- 1.12.1959 Appointment of Secretary for Chinese Affairs.
4. 1.1958 Chinese General Chamber of Commerce inaugurated.
- 1.1958 Air Mail Karachi to London commences.
- 9.11.1959 Daylight saving by advancing clock 20 minutes (Hollandish custom).
24. 9.1958 Senanggang Road studies begin.
- 19.10.1958 Weekly air service Bangkok to Amsterdam.
- 10.1958 Opening of new Customs Office in Kuching.
- 10.1958 First candidates for School Certificate Examination (Perak).
- 1959/61 New Year Reports at Kuching cancelled because of slump.
24. 4.1954 Commencement of St. Joseph's Church, Miri.
14. 3.1954 Post of Chief Secretary abolished.
4. 4.1954 Opening of Malacca-Melaka.
1954 Outboard motors in use at Miri.
- 8.1954 No. 1 B.S.S. drops to 100¢, other grades value less.
- 7.1951 First performance of sound films in Kuching.
- 10.1954 New Kuching Police Station opened.
- 8.1954 New General Post Office opened.
12. 2.1952 Unusual Expedition against Anas.
5. 1.1952 Sailing Club House closed.
1952 Oxford Expedition to Borneo in Tinjar.
18. 7.1952 Oxford Expedition arrives.
- 19.12.1951 B.B.C. Empire Service commences.
31. 3.1951 Sarawak Government Building closed.
1. 4.1951 Education Department abolished.
24. 3.1951 Fifth Division incorporated in the Fourth.
21. 4.1954 XXIVth Meeting of the Great Council in Council Nagri.
1. 6.1954 Rubber Restriction introduced.
1954 Evangelical missionaries from M.I.I. start work amongst the Muruts.
- 14.11.1954 Opening of the Selvia Cinema in Kuching.
1954 First Brooker founded at Miri.
26. 5.1954 Opening of old Kuching Airport.
1. 4.1959 First broadcast in Sarawak (Commentary on the radio).
4. 9.1959 Republic broadcast in English, Malay and Chinese commences.
21. 1.1949 Treaty between Great Britain and Sarawak providing for appointment of a British Representative.
24. 9.1941 Enactment of the new constitution.
- 17.11.1941 First meeting of the Council Nagri under the new constitution.
- 7.12.1941 Japanese attack Pearl Harbour.
- 14.12.1941 Japanese occupy Miri.
- 24.12.1941 Japanese occupy Kuching.
14. 8.1941 Japanese surrender.
11. 8.1941 Australian forces liberate Sarawak.
15. 4.1946 Proclamation restoring civil government.
1. 7.1946 Cession of Sarawak to the British Crown.

Sarawak Annual Regatta

First Day Race Results 1st July, 1961

Race No.	Owner	Race Name
1.	1st. Chung Hwa No. 1 (B)	Fast
	2nd. Chung Hwa No. 1 (B)	Fast
	3rd. Chung Hwa No. 1 (F)	Grey
2.	1st. The Asians	Boeing Polished
	2nd. Marine Dept.	Boeing Polished
3.	1st. Sarawak Constabulary	Boeing Polished
	2nd. Sarawak Constabulary	Boeing Polished
4.	1st. E. M. C. I	Blue
	2nd. E. M. C. II	Grey
	3rd. The Asians	Green
5.	1st. Chung Hwa No. 1 (B)	Tiger Shark
	2nd. Chung Hwa No. 1 (B)	Boeing Polished
	3rd. Chung Hwa No. 1 (B)	Boeing Polished
6.	1st. Moharam Miday School	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
7.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Grey
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Yellow
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Red
8.	1st. Moharam Miday School	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
9.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Yellow
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Red
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Blue

Second Day Race Results 2nd July, 1961

1.	1st. E. M. C. I	Red
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Grey
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Blue
2.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
3.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Green
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Green
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Green
4.	1st. E. M. C. I	Boeing Polished
	2nd. E. M. C. II	Boeing Polished
	3rd. Sarawak Constabulary	Boeing Polished
5.	1st. E. M. C. I	Red
	2nd. E. M. C. II	Green
	3rd. E. M. C. I	Green
6.	1st. E. M. C. I	Red
	2nd. E. M. C. II	Green
	3rd. E. M. C. I	Green
7.	1st. E. M. C. I	Red
	2nd. E. M. C. II	Green
	3rd. E. M. C. I	Green
8.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
9.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Yellow
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Red
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Blue
10.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Yellow
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Red
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Blue
11.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Yellow
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Red
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Blue
12.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Yellow
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Red
	3rd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Blue
13.	1st. Sarawak Constabulary	Boeing Polished
	2nd. E. M. C. I	Boeing Polished
	3rd. E. M. C. II	Boeing Polished

Race No.	Owner	Race Name
14.	1st. Chung Hwa Middle School No. 2	Green
	2nd. Chung Hwa Middle School No. 2	Green
	3rd. Chung Hwa Middle School No. 2	Red
15.	1st. Marine Dept.	Boeing Polished
	2nd. Sarawak Constabulary	Boeing Polished

Third Day Race Results 3rd July, 1961

1.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
2.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
3.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
4.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
5.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
6.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
7.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
8.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
9.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
10.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
11.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
12.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
13.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
14.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
15.	1st. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished
	2nd. K. P. H. S. Sport Club	Boeing Polished

Recent Books

(Additions to the Sarawak Library during June and July, 1961)

CRIME AND DETECTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Bendavid, Evelyn	<i>Do you know this colour?</i> 1961
Briggs, Victor	<i>The girl from Belgium</i> 1961
Butter, Eric	<i>A Killing from 1951</i>
Cornishard, Harry	<i>1954</i> 1961
Crosby, John	<i>Follow the Fall</i> 1961
Garro, Andrew	<i>The far sands</i> 1961
Geigley, Val	<i>And died not!</i> 1961
Gilbert, Anthony	<i>The small die</i> 1961
Gunn, Victor	<i>Devil in the maze</i> 1961
Lee, Austin	<i>Wing Stopp and the missing eleven</i> 1961
Minton, Anthony	<i>A branch for the Baron</i> 1961
Moyes, Patricia	<i>The London killer</i> 1961
Quinn, Henry, editor	<i>Elroy Queen's 14th Crime</i> 1961
Rutherford, Douglas	<i>Murder in lockdown</i> 1961
Simmons, George	<i>Murder in Cairo</i> translated from the French by Robert Brink 1961
Simmons, George	<i>The President</i> translated from the French by Douglas Woodward 1961
Steel, Ken	<i>Three at Wolfe's elbow</i> 1961
Waring Clifford	<i>Arson on hill</i> 1961

FICTION

Armstrong, Thomas	<i>Sir Crowder's marriage</i> 1961
Bailey, James	<i>Years of Tired</i> 1961
Bates, H. E.	<i>Now sleep the crimson jewel and other stories</i> 1961
Black, Herman	<i>Love for Francesco</i> 1961
Christie, Kate	<i>Goodbye, America goodbye</i> 1961
Chapin, Edmund, editor	<i>Best SF love stories before dawn</i> 1961
Derry, Mark	<i>Five nights in Singapore</i> 1961
Dubois, Monica	<i>The Waves of London</i> 1961
Durrell, Lawrence	<i>Clara</i> 1960
Fraser, Sir Ronald	<i>City of the Sun</i> 1961
Gary, Roman	<i>The silent assassin</i> translated from the French by John Mackintosh Smith 1961
Gladin, G.M.	<i>The Search of Paradise Love</i> 1961
Goddard, Renee	<i>China Coast</i> 1961
Gordon, Winston	<i>Mandy</i> 1961
Graham, Edward	<i>Dark corners of Glasgow</i> 1961
Hartley, L. P.	<i>Ties for the River</i> 1961
Hawley, Cameron	<i>The Lincoln Lords</i> 1961
Jenkins, Gwyn	<i>The Sun of Arise: the story of David</i> 1961
Kazantseva, Nina	<i>Chairs reversed: a novel</i> English translation by Antonina Dalgina, first English ed. 1961
Lawrence, Margaret	<i>This side Jordan</i> 1961
McCurtain, Philip	<i>Highness and the Devil of Hell</i> 1961
Miller, Robert	<i>The shadow of night</i> 1961
Moyle, Agnes	<i>The song of the Red Ruby</i> , translated by Maurice Wainman 1961
Nabokov, Vladimir	<i>Invitation in the dark</i> 1961
Parsons, R. S.	<i>Christmas</i> 1961
Rajan, Brindharani	<i>Five long in the West</i> 1961
Robins, Conroy	<i>The Crab Inc.</i> 1961
Selwyn, Maudie	<i>Fiddly the honey</i> translated from the Italian by Gerald Gillman 1961
Sim, Katharine	<i>The jungle ends here</i> 1961
Stuffed, Ann	<i>It began in England</i> 1961
Stapton, William	<i>A shooting star</i> 1961
Taylor, Elizabeth	<i>In a summer season</i> 1961
West, Jessamy	<i>Search of the Angels</i> 1961

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Bushman, S. W.	<i>Conversation with Mrs. 1960</i> (S.101)
Burnard, Robin	<i>Way of cricket</i> 1961 (794.139)
Edin, New Testament	<i>The new English Bible: New Testament</i> a new English translation 1961 (221)
Evans, Douglas	<i>The knights of Burma</i> 1961 (914.6)
Evans, Martin C.	<i>How to be a successful company: techniques for success in a commercial career</i> introduction by Mrs. Dale Carnegie 1961 (611.02)
Field, Robin	<i>The inheritance: the story of man and the world he made</i> 1961 (309)
Chipping, Cyril	<i>Acute into the Sun: a survey of some possibilities in solar power</i> 1961 (514)
Clark, Ronald William	<i>The birth of the family: the untold story of Europe's past in the wedding that changed the world</i> profile by Sir George Thomson 1961 (611.421)
Clarke, Michael	<i>Three against the Third Republic: Spain, France and Morocco</i> 1959 (326.1)
Dunborough, James E. and Friedman, Leo E.	<i>Cases and problems in accounts</i> 1960 (159)
De Minter, Douglas	<i>The informal world of Shantung</i> 1958 (S.1844)
Ferguson, Bernard	<i>The victory march: the story of combined operations</i> 1941 (940.541)
Gunn, Ernest K.	<i>Face in the hammer</i> 1961 (S.1245)
Gilbert, Ivan	<i>My uncle in Hell</i> translated from the Swedish by P. H. Lynn (303.22)
Hearsey, John E. W.	<i>The Tower: eight hundred and eighty years of English history</i> (942.1)
Hendry, M. N.	<i>Casper: a brief history and appraisal</i> 1961 (5)
Higgins, Trumbull	<i>Keros and the fall of Manchuism: a genre in limited use</i> 1961 (911.9)
Hilary, Sir Edmund	<i>No latitude for error</i> 1961 (383.3)
Holmes, Peter	<i>Mountain and a monastery</i> 1959 (913.43)
Huton, Clayton	<i>Official secret: the remarkable story of Europe's mid-air nuclear production and the secret</i> (960.640.5473)
Jones, Edwin Oliver	<i>Imperial feast and festival</i> 1961 (171.34)
King, Henry Charles	<i>Astronomy illustrated by Terry Maloney</i> 1960 (529)
Livingstone, A. S.	<i>The greatest student in Britain: with special reference to training systems in social welfare</i> 1961 (371.3)
Maggro-Morris, Pamela	<i>Spencer of the Big Top</i> illustrated with photographs by Ken Colman and David Simpson 1960 (791.1)
Martin, Betty	<i>My son once over there</i> edited by Evelyn Wall 1960 (916.9)
Mills, Anthony R.	<i>Mid-air-missile warning: the recent missile talks to A. E. Smith</i> illustrated by Colin Trueman 1961 (796.6)
Moyes, Jack William	<i>The camp across the river</i> further recollections of an officer in the Malayan Follen Force 1961 (949.5)
Nicholas, Beverly	<i>Call 'A.B.C.'</i> illustrated by Derrick Spurr 1960 (616.9)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
North Borneo Government	Annual Report 1959-1960 (S.G. 1960B)
Noyes, Wilhel	The Alps with descriptive essays by Kurt Lasker, translated from the German by Margaret Humphreys, 1961 (1961D)
Oakley, David	Fragrant flowers: a guide to their design, 1961 (1961I)
Oilhana Press Limited	First stories of tragedy and terror, 1961 (1961B)
Polinberg, Corrado	The Vatican from within, 1961 (1961J)
Prasad, Kernal L.	Radcliffe Award, first President of India, 1960, 18 (1960A)
Prudman, Mable	The journey of Adolf Eriksson, 1961 (1961I)
Rat Kar, Rawan Seng	Cricket assembly and assembly: a handbook, revised in 1961, for assembly and sports and compiled for the Association of Cricket Squads with a foreword by John Arden, 1961 (19612B)
Rendelen, John S.	A remote history of the Commonwealth game of the British Union, 1961 (1961A4)
Ridhill, S. W.	The Navy at war, 1850-1961, 1961 (19614I)
Samson, William	Big girls, brown studies, 1961 (1961)
Sera, George	Surgery holds the door, 1961 (1961A7)
Schapiro, Leonard	The Communist Party of the Soviet Union 1960 (1961A6)
Shaw, Fulton John, Bishop	On to heaven, 1961 (1961)
Stevenson, Aedri Irving	Putting first things first: a Democratic view, 1960 (1961B2)
Taylor, Alan John Percival	The origins of the Second World War, 1961 (19615)
Tomasen, Joseph and McFaul, Denis	Telecasts and political images: a study of the impact of television on the 1957 General Election, 1961 (196147)
Tubb, L. P. J. and Hoel, A. F.	Communist primary, 1960 (1961I)
Young, Elizabeth Gray	Access to Japan, 1961 (1961J)
Wade, E. C. S. and Phillips G. Godfrey	Constitutional law: an outline of the law and practice of the constitution, including central and local government and the constitutional relations of the British Commonwealth, 5th ed. by E.C.S. Wade, 1961 (196142)
Waley, Arthur complete	Bullish and woeily from Farquhar: an anthology, 1961 (1961J)
Walker, Kenneth	Life's long journey, 1960 (1961)
White, John Selwyn	Peace and justice: the Christian doctrine of redemption, 1961 (1961J)
Witmer, Margaret	Flowers: translated from the German by Oliver Cochran, 1961 (1961A2)
Woolthers, David Oakes	All questions answered about the new cinema, 1961, 1960

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Y. Wilton (Mr. Wilton is a newly appointed Chairman, Public Service Commission)	By Royal Brunei Singapore/Kuching on 17.6. On first appointment.
Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Bagby and daughter	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 19.7.61. Returning from leave.
Acad. Mr. Hugh Lampan	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 19.7.61. Returning from course in the United Kingdom.
Sir J. D. Fraser	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Brunei on 17.6.1. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Wrenset and child	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 19.7.61. Returning from leave.
Mrs. A. L. McCordale and 2 children	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 20.7.61. To join Mr. A. L. McCordale.
Mr. & Mrs. Lo Sun Hui	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 20.7.61. Returning from course.
Mrs. E. W. Lawrence and 2 children	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 20.7.61. To join Mr. E. W. Lawrence.

Departures

Mrs. D. B. Lawless	By flight ML 477 Kluang/Singapore on 17.6. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. C. Hunter and 2 children	By Kuantan Kuching/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. S. C. Larkin	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. J. G. B. Austin and 2 children	By Kuching Tanjung Malu/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. H. McClellan	By Kuantan Kuching/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mrs. K. S. Rowden and 2 children	By flight ML 409 Brunei/Singapore on 17.7.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. E. B. McClellan and 1 child	By Brunei Kuching/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. L. W. Kinnon	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Buchheim and 2 children	By flight ML 477 Brunei/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. S. McCordale	By flight ML 477 Brunei/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Williams	By Royal Brunei Kuching/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mrs. E. L. Linnards and son	By Royal Brunei Kuching/Singapore on 19.7.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.

Kuching Market Price List

June, 1961

	Average
RICE—(per gantang)	
Local White Government Milled	1.32
Local White Milled	1.75
Siem "A" 2 1/2	2.80
Siem "B"	—
Siem "C"	—
Siem Broken Rice At Super	1.38
Rangoon	1.40
SUGAR—(per kati)	
White Sugar	25
Brown Sugar	15
High Sugar	15
SALT—(per kati)	
Cassia	30
Flax	30
Nyah	80
FLOUR AND BREAD—	
Wheat Flour per kati	21
Bread per small loaf	21
Bread per large loaf	30
MILK—(per tin)	
(a) Nestle	41
Libby Brand	31
Tin Pot	31
Milk Maid	41
(b) Local Fresh Milk per pint	80
EGGS—(each)	
Fresh	30
Duck, fresh	11
Duck, salted	11
Pork	11
EDIBLE OILS—(per tin)	
Butter per lb.	2.00
Cooking Oil	80
Vegetable Oil	90
Lard No. 1	1.10
Lard No. 2	1.00
Ghee	1.20
Dipping	80
PORK—(per kati)	
Loin No. 1	1.60
Loin with Fat No. 2	1.25
Pie	80
Bals	1.40
SHEEP—(per kati)	
Beef, steak	1.00
Beef, Curry meat	1.00
Buffalo No. 1	1.00
Buffalo curly meat	1.00
Mutton (Kuching)	1.80
Mutton (Local)	1.80
POULTRY—(per kati)	
Capeas	2.40
Chinese Cooks	2.17
Polish	2.40
Chinese Hens	1.38
Duck, Fowl	1.97
Ducks	1.80
Geese	1.80
Cross-Breed	1.80
Guinea	1.60
FISH—(per kati)	
Fresh Fish No. 1	1.17
Fresh Fish No. 2	78
Fresh Fish No. 3	31
Pranai No. 1	1.60
Pranai No. 2	80
Crab (No.)	1.50
Crab No. 2	81
Salted Fish No. 1	2.40
Salted Fish No. 2	1.10
Salted Fish No. 3	80

	Average
VEGETABLES—(per kati)	
Bamboo Shoots (fresh)	40
Banding (Pulak)	19
Bangkong	20
Bayam	30
Beet Sprouts	30
Cabbage	60
Changkak Maize	11
Cucumbers (Tinned)	24
Chilies (Red)	11
Chilies (Green)	41
Daun Bawang	37
Bean Sprouts	48
Bean Sprouts	41
French Beans	58
Garlic, fresh	1.20
Ginger	30
Kangkang Panjang	30
Kangkang Ayam	20
Kangkang Broom	15
Keladi (Sweet)	10
Keladi China	30
Keroh	30
Koykong	15
Koum	25
Laffi	15
Laffi (Dry)	38
Ladies Finger	30
Lentils	30
Luffa, Chinese (Kedidi)	38
Luffa, salted	30
Onions, Bombay	38
Onions, small	30
Peas, Imported	48
Peas (Bitter Green)	48
Peas, Imported	70
Peas, Local	60
Tomatoes (Bhat Assam)	48
Tomatoes	37
Trong (Bintulu)	40
Beans per bottle No. 1	1.18
Beans per bottle No. 2	88
Beans per bottle No. 3	48
TEA—(per tin)	
Yen, Ceylon	4.80
Yen, Chinese	1.80
COPPER—(per kati)	
Raw, best No. 1, Local	2.80
Raw, No. 2	2.80
Purifier	1.80
FRUITS—(each)	
Pineapple (Uniform) per kati	12
Pineapple (Tambak)	18-20
Pineapple	18-20
Small Banak per kati	20
MISCELLANEOUS	
Bean curd per glass	11
Bean curd white per glass	11
Bean curd yellow per glass	11
Blackish per kati	78
Charcoal per piece	8.20
Cocunut, fresh each	15
Cocunut, Beef per tin	1.20
Crab (Fresh) per kati	1.80-1.90
Crucian Oil per tin	4.40
Kerosene Oil per bottle	31
Mashed Local per tin	7
Mashed Imported per tin	7
Soap, washing local per bar	60
Soap, washing imported per bar	81
Saltine per tin	1.20
Sardines per tin	60
Soda Wood, per pantiang	23.00
CIGARETTES—	
Flayer per packet of 10	41
Knock Kibon per packet of 10	11
Crown "K"	41
York Light	11
Main Express	2.80
Capeas per packet of 20	11
Main Express 100 per packet of 20	80
Lucky Strike per packet of 20	80

Sarawak Annual Regatta

First day—Saturday, 1st July, 1961

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 1st No. 1011 £20.00—, 2nd No. 1008 £20.00—, 3rd No. 1020 £20.00—, Starters: 1188, 1174, 1011 £5.00 each. | 5. 1st No. 1009 £200.00—, 2nd No. 1099 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1116 £50.00—, Starters: 1108, 1079, 1020 £10.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1002 £200.00—, 2nd No. 1022 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1012 £50.00—, Starters: 1145, 1034, 1008, 1011, 1040, 1198, 1088, 1100 £5.00— each. | 6. 1st No. 1001 £117.00—, 2nd No. 1080 £117.00—, 3rd No. 1117 £50.00—, Starters: 1147, 1088, 1059, 1109, 1081, 1097 £9.00 each. |
| 3. 1st No. 1013 £217.00—, 2nd No. 1007 £111.00—, 3rd No. 1040 £50.00—, Starters: 1470, 1009, 1042 £10.00 each. | 7. 1st No. 1047 £200.00—, 2nd No. 1011 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1110 £50.00—, Starters: 1111, 1079 £25.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1126 £241.00—, 2nd No. 1110 £111.00—, 3rd No. 1082 £50.00—, Starters: 1198, 1153, 1167, 1040, 1031, 1028, 1128, 1082, 1099 £5.00 each. | 8. 1st No. 1071 £110.00—, 2nd No. 1000 £60.00—, 3rd No. 1110 £40.00—, Starters: 1485, 1175, 1403, 1179 £11.00 each. |
| | 9. 1st No. 1097 £61.00—, 2nd No. 1054 £32.00—, 3rd No. 1150 £15.00—, Starters: 1197, 1090 £8.00 each. |

Second Day—Sunday, 2nd July, 1961

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 1st No. 1074 £130.00—, 2nd No. 1141 £60.00—, 3rd No. 1111 £31.00—, Starters: 1217 £12.00. | 5. 1st No. 1019 £119.00—, 2nd No. 1093 £60.00—, 3rd No. 1030 £40.00—, Starters: 1421 £44.00. |
| 2. No Cash Sweep | 6. 1st No. 1111 £207.00—, 2nd No. 1411 £101.00—, 3rd No. 1128 £50.00—, Starters: 1170, 1281 £28.00 each. |
| 3. 1st No. 1020 £180.00—, 2nd No. 1009 £67.00—, 3rd No. 1289 £31.00—, Starters: 1049, 1108, 1099 £20.00 each. | 7. 1st No. 1040 £200.00—, 2nd No. 1005 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1009 £50.00—, Starters: 1044, 1080, 1078 £17.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1089 £200.00—, 2nd No. 1022 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1079 £50.00—, Starters: 1108, 1089, 1072, 1091, 1092, 1108, 1143, 1211 £8.00 each. | 8. 1st No. 1001 £100.00—, 2nd No. 1028 £50.00—, 3rd No. 1000 £20.00—, Starters: 1044, 1080, 1078 £17.00 each. |
| 5. 1st No. 1023 £187.00—, 2nd (244) Nos. 1119 & 1093 £100.00 each. | 9. 1st No. 1001 £100.00—, 2nd No. 1028 £50.00—, 3rd No. 1000 £20.00—, Starters: 1044, 1080, 1078 £17.00 each. |
| 6. 1st No. 1010 £400.00—, 2nd No. 1028 £200.00—, 3rd No. 1027 £100.00—, Starters: 1412, 1421, 1019, 1171, 1080, 1402, 1100, 1111, 1018 £11.00 each. | 10. 1st No. 1001 £100.00—, 2nd No. 1028 £50.00—, 3rd No. 1000 £20.00—, Starters: 1044, 1080, 1078 £17.00 each. |
| 7. 1st No. 1021 £120.00—, 2nd No. 1071 £51.00—, 3rd No. 1009 £40.00—, Starters: 1103, 1040, 1441 £11.00 each. | 11. No Cash Sweep |
| | 12. 1st No. 1001 £200.00—, 2nd No. 1110 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1070 £71.00—, Starters: 1247 £73.00. |
| | 13. 1st No. 1001 £200.00—, 2nd No. 1000 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1070 £71.00—, Starters: 1247 £73.00. |
| | 14. 1st No. 1007 £107.00—, 2nd No. 1046 £78.00—, 3rd No. 1044 £69.00—, Starters: 1414, 1071, 1089 £20.00 each. |
| | 15. 1st No. 1111 £61.00—, 2nd No. 1100 £31.00—, 3rd No. 1084 £16.00—, Starters: 1175, 1092 £8.00 each. |

Third Day—Monday, 3rd July, 1961

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 1st No. 1007 £195.00—, 2nd No. 1010 £97.00—, 3rd No. 1006 £40.00—, Starters: 1059, 1098, 1047, 1111, 1404, 1170, 1093, 1091, 1208, 1090, 1000 £4.00— each. | 5. 1st No. 1030 £178.00—, 2nd No. 1111 £100.00—, 3rd No. 1010 £60.00—, Starters: 1174, 1041, 1281 £25.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1080 £243.00—, 2nd No. 1128 £111.00—, 3rd No. 1010 £60.00—, Starters: 1448, 1149, 1190, 1071, 1230, 1022, 1014, 1268, 1031, 1008, 1124 £5.00 each. | 6. 1st No. 1040 £107.00—, 2nd No. 1093 £210.00—, 3rd No. 1071 £117.00—, Starters: 1030, 1203, 1446, 1013, 1032 £23.00— each. |
| 3. 1st No. 1002 £207.00—, 2nd No. 1010 £110.00—, 3rd No. 1000 £50.00—, Starters: 1050, 1114, 1441, 1004, 1079, 1000, 1071, 1111, 1208 £10.00 each. | 7. 1st No. 1007 £400.00—, 2nd No. 1094 £200.00—, 3rd No. 1000 £101.00—, Starters: 1198, 1086, 1141 £20.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1081 £273.00—, 2nd No. 1077 £104.00—, 3rd No. 1003 £50.00—, Starters: 1088, 1018, 1231, 1231, 1407, 1148, 1031, 1079 £11.00 each. | 8. 1st No. 1001 £400.00—, 2nd No. 1077 £200.00—, 3rd No. 1000 £101.00—, Starters: 1094, 1090, 1071, 1007, 1162 £11.00 each. |
| 5. 1st No. 1070 £407.00—, 2nd No. 1107 £214.00—, 3rd No. 1136 £100.00—, Starters: 1071, 1050, 1157, 1170, 1085, 1044, 1005, 1471, 1000, 1025, 1094 £11.00 each. | 9. 1st No. 1081 £402.00—, 2nd No. 1081 £211.00—, 3rd No. 1130 £100.00—, Starters: 1061, 1249, 1099, 1150, 1100 £11.00 each. |
| 6. 1st No. 1023 £400.00—, 2nd No. 1100 £200.00—, 3rd No. 1136 £100.00—, Starters: 1032, 1023, 1192, 1242, 1476, 1100, 1490, 1041, 1041, 1060, 1111 £8.00 each. | 10. 1st No. 1001 £207.00—, 2nd No. 1023 £104.00—, 3rd No. 1077 £60.00—, Starters: 1088, 1021, 1007 £11.00 each. |
| 7. 1st No. 1023 £273.00—, 2nd No. 1079 £110.00—, 3rd No. 1080 £60.00—, Starters: 1109, 1249, 1074, 1031, 1080, 1428, 1402, 1118, 1071 £7.00 each. | 11. 1st No. 1070 £123.00—, 2nd No. 1030 £62.00—, 3rd No. 1004 £30.00—, Starters: 1060, 1140 £10.00 each. |
| 8. 1st No. 1102 £140.00—, 2nd No. 1411 £75.00—, 3rd No. 1281 £20.00—, Starters: 1479, 1134, 1111, 1147, 1170, 1068, 1128, 1097 £4.00 each. | |

Results of \$1,000 Unlimited Sweepstakes Drawn on Race No. 3, Monday, 3rd July, 1963

TOTAL POOL		104,000.00
LESS:		
10% Government Tax	21,000.00	
15% Sarawak Regatta Fund	6,200.00	
		POOL AVAILABLE
		76,800.00

	Name of Boat	Tickets No.	Prize
FIRST	Swahong Laut	20449	\$8,000.00
SECOND	Burak Terbang	26490	4,000.00
THIRD	Lutan Sport	31117	1,000.00
STRAGERS:	Bojeng Numpang Raja Bojeng	10719	100.00
	Samang Hani	18059	100.00
	Halimau Alam	21000	100.00
	Tekong Tekong	11798	100.00
	Rusmi Mui	29014	100.00
	Montari Sogga	27831	100.00
	Shilling Sarawak	24408	100.00
	Dayang Putri Sarawak	23021	100.00
	Dayang Mestera	28650	100.00
	Dayang Ceylan	11702	100.00
	Raja Muda	31826	100.00

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES \$100 EACH

11120	12803	26348	17929	15403
24029	12884	10008	10281	24347

LUCKY PROGRAMME NUMBER NO. 12345

SCRUTINERS

Mr. Sui'at Tahir	Mr. Chan Khin Leng
Mr. Shahril	Mr. Ong Ah Bah
Mr. Along Tily	Mr. Tan Kheng Soon
Mr. Abdul Rahim bin Sabar	

The numbers of the winning tickets are those stated in the appropriate results of the Sarawak Regatta. The above are published for information only and while every effort has been made to ensure their accuracy any number or dividend erroneously published herein shall not give rise to any claim against the Sarawak Regatta.

By: Datuk Abu Osman
Chairman,
Sarawak Regatta.

Kuching, 3rd July, 1963.

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Sarawak Gazette



FRIDAY KUCHING, Monday, July 31st, 1961 21.00

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The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Sarawak Government nor does it vouch for the authenticity of facts herein related.

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AUGUST, 1961

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER			
English	Chinese	Miscellaneous	☾ 1st Last Quarter ☀ 1st New Moon	☽ 1st First Quarter ☉ 2nd Full Moon	BECHING	MIRI		
Tue. 1	20	19	Holidays close for London Chamber of Commerce Annual Examination.		0840	0050	0100	1150
Wed. 2	21	20	-----		0925	1130	0102	1400
Th. 3	22	21	-----		1011	1240	0108	1700
Fri. 4	23	22	-----		1101	1350	0110	1900
Sat. 5	24	23	Sarawak Turf Club Race. Entries close for Government Offices Annual Examination.		1157	—	0111	—
SUN. 6	25	24	The Trustees of the Old Law, New Bazaar areas Tenure.		0110	1204	0112	—
Mon. 7	26	25	-----		0219	1254	0110	—
Tue. 8	27	26	-----		0350	1401	0102	—
Wed. 9	28	27	Month later—Day of purification.		0422	1541	0051	—
Th. 10	29	28	-----		0500	1626	0050	—
Fri. 11	1	29	1st day of the Moon (29 days).		0538	1708	1024	—
Sat. 12	2	1	1st day of (Aidilfitri). Sarawak Turf Club Race. Schools close. 2nd Term ends.		0611	1744	1107	—
SUN. 13	3	2	1st Term ends. Tenure, Kuching Boat Club Expedition.		0640	1820	1148	—
Mon. 14	4	3	-----		0713	1856	0054	1217
Tue. 15	5	4	The Anniversary of Our Law.		0746	1931	0050	1300
Wed. 16	6	5	-----		0818	2012	0057	1384
Th. 17	7	6	CIVILIAN WEDDING FESTIVAL.		0840	2051	0058	1412
Fri. 18	8	7	-----		0914	2146	0058	1452
Sat. 19	9	8	-----		0951	2244	0040	1600
SUN. 20	10	9	12th Solar Term Tenure.		1007	—	0038	—
Mon. 21	11	10	-----		0988	1124	0038	—
Tue. 22	12	11	Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.		0124	1241	0031	—
Wed. 23	13	12	The Province Ministers' Seminar, Selangor State Council Meeting (Budget Session).		0208	1352	0141	—
Th. 24	14	13	St. Bartholomew.		0242	1501	0030	—
Fri. 25	15	14	Fu Lu Shou (Chinese All Souls Day).		0303	1602	0030	—
Sat. 26	16	15	-----		0338	1657	0040	—
SUN. 27	17	16	13th Solar Term Tenure. Tenure's Seminar, Chinese Teachers Day.		0381	1749	0037	1043
Mon. 28	18	17	Schools open. 2nd Term commences.		0418	1840	0033	1237
Tue. 29	19	18	-----		0453	1928	0040	1329
Wed. 30	20	19	-----		0504	2002	0044	1421
Th. 31	21	20	Last day for submission of District Council Estimates for 1962.		0547	2118	0041	1522