

Sarawak Gazette

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1962

Malaysia

No seriously-minded person can doubt that the fusion of Malaya, Singapore and the British Borneo territories is not merely desirable but inevitable, and it is discussing that at the present time arguments of a wholly irrelevant and irrelevant character should be bandied about in discussing the pros and cons of the Malaysian proposals. The hard fact is, that these three territories are already knit together by three forces so powerful as to ensure their ultimate fusion, namely law, rubber and Chinese.

The most obvious element which the three possess in common is the heritage of British administration. All three have lived under British law and usage and all that goes with it and all have evolved their own institutions within this framework. From the undesirable habit of driving on the left-hand side of the road to the curvy relations which obtain between government servants and the public the whole manner of life in these territories is readily differentiated from that of their neighbours. Western civilization for good or ill has been projected upon this portion of Asia through the British lens, and it has, therefore, acquired the hues and tones characteristic of that peculiar people. Wherever life has been so influenced, a common pattern has appeared, symbolized by the common use of English as a *lingua franca* but permeating the whole structure of society. Thus the inhabitants of Kuching has more in common with the commoners of distant Kuala Lumpur than he has with his Bornean neighbour of Pontianak. The common heritage of law and usage knits together these geographically scattered territories.

In matter of economy the fate of all is unpleasantly tied to rubber, for it is the major item of their export and commerce, a fact which markedly distinguishes them from their neighbours. The future of natural rubber is dark; apart altogether from the menace of the United States of America stockpile, the inevitable development of synthetic rubbers and the rapid advancement of their prices augurs ill for the future of natural rubber; and sober estimates give it little more than a decade of commercial worth before it gives the way of asphalt. Further, there is the ever-present fear of a slump in the market from various other causes, which might remove the painful experience of the '20s and '30s. Thus all these territories have a vital common interest, which now stands menaced, and self-protection impels them to united action if not to union. Scientists in straits afar remote threaten the contents of the rice pot in all.

Lastly, these three territories differ from their neighbours in being multiracial, for all contain large minorities of citizens of Chinese origin, which will within forty years, by the process of natural reproduction, become majorities. There are, of course, other minority groups such as the Tamils in Malaya, but in none of these regions is a single race dominant: in all there is a multiracial society. Hitherto these various racial groups have tended to live in isolation, but now under pressure of modern life may be discarded the loves of amalgamation. It is this multiracial character which most strongly marks off these territories from their neighbours; here is no scope for the tyrannies of racialism, or for suppression of rival cultures; in the unracial states of South-East Asia such courses may be justified, but they must appear grotesque if applied to the amalgam of races, cultures, creeds and languages which constitute Malaya, Singapore and the Borneo territories. Perhaps the greatest contribution which these can make to the life of Asia is to demonstrate that diversity may be combined in harmony and loyalty with unity.

But if powerful, nay irresistible, forces draw together these territories there is such disparity between them in population, wealth and development that the art of statesmen must be taxed to devise a satisfactory combination. There are weighty arguments in favour of combining them in a confederation on the Australian model, for the disparity between Malaya and the Borneo territories in population and resources is no greater than that between Victoria and Western Australia. A closer federal union, however, has been decided upon, but this necessitates various modifications in order to safeguard the more important interests of the components. An obvious example of these is the control of immigration into Borneo. On the face of it, the vast and sparsely populated spaces of Sarawak would seem to provide an outlet for the bursting population of Singapore; the development of the country may in the future require a policy of immigration, but at the present time Sarawak itself is suffering acutely from over-population in its small urban areas, and until this can be rectified it would be the height of folly to invite a flux of newcomers.

Similarly in the field of education the Borneo territories require particular safeguards. One of the major elements in Sarawak's development in recent years has

been the very generous assistance in the form of scholarships, offered by Australia, New Zealand and Canada. This has been on such a scale that most Sarawak boys who qualify for admission to a university have been offered a place by these governments. As a result, Sarawak must have the highest ratio of undergraduates per head of population of any country in Asia, and this production of highly qualified personnel is an essential element in the development now about. If, however, Sarawak boys had to take their chance in competing for the common pool of Malayan scholarships they would obviously obtain very little, and the progress of the country would be accordingly retarded. Hence some special educational provision must be made for these territories if they are not to suffer a severe setback.

But when special provision for the Borneo territories is under discussion, too often we heard arguments of a defeatist character, the beggars cannot be choosers and so forth. This is to label the whole position, for Borneans are in no sense beggars. In population they match Laos, while in resources they far surpass it, by comparison with many of the new African states they constitute a populous and wealthy territory. There is no compulsion upon them to seek union with Malaya, for they are quite capable of standing on their own. Union is sought because it is thought desirable, and hence the terms of the union must be settled by amicable negotiation.

At the other extreme is the tendency to regard the Malayan government as a rich uncle, who will provide all for deserving and impoverished nephews. This again is quite unrealistic. No doubt at the present time Malaya enjoys greater wealth than Borneo, but its economy is fatally fragile: a small fluctuation in the price of tin will produce unemployment, whilst a slump in rubber would produce chaos. My reason of their very backwardness, the Borneans are largely conditioned against market fluctuations: they produce rubber, but as a sideline to other things, did the bottom fall out of the rubber market (as happened in the '50s and '60s) it would bruise them, but it would not ruin the Malaysians. With its small population, the economy of the territories is surprisingly diversified: dipterocarp, pepper, sugar, banana, and now coal, while the Sarawaks of Borneo practically focus upon oil. Meanwhile the harvesting of geologists and the drilling of Shell holds promise for the future; the Borneans may at the moment be poor relations, but they are not paupers; they can and they must stand on their own feet economically, and while Malaya might at the present time be in a position to put some capital in development here, it were folly to envisage a river of gold flowing in; the Utopians are doomed to disappointment.

The need of the moment is for a cool and measured approach to the Malayan proposal. As it stands it is feasible only with safeguards and special provisions for the Borneo territories, which must be hammered out on the anvil of sober argument. The intrusion of fisticuffs or emotional tears is much to be deplored, the hour of the level-headed man has struck.

Obituary

Hermanus Assan fell ill late at night on the 15th of August. He was brought from Sarawak to the Kuching Hospital where he died in the small hours of the next morning, September 3rd. The great suddenness of his going sharpened the grief of all who knew him.

He came of a long line of leaders in the Skrang to which river his forebears had been led by an animal which they some of them have since hunted or killed. His grandfather would have heard first hand accounts, if not himself have remembered, of the days of raids and expeditions associated with Sadok Mountain and his father John knew the troubled times of the beginning of this century. What part they played

in these affairs I do not know but, about fifty years ago there were still small raids and things up and down the countryside. Assan's father and mother came from opposite ends of the Skrang river and this may have had some bearing on his father's decision to avoid war and upset by moving to a place where he could farm in peace.



Hermanus Assan

Accordingly he led a party to Bintulu and up into the Sekong river where they built a new house in quarters. It is a pleasant river and the hills are not very high or steep. The settlement was already a success when Assan was born there in 1917. His father became Penghulu.

Assan was accepted into the Roman Catholic Church at an early age and went to school at St. Joseph's in Kuching. While there he showed signs of no very great academic brilliance. At the age of 20 he started teaching for the Mission and was for a while stationed at Sekong. He then spent a short time with the Borneo Company timber undertaking at Muga Padang near Kuching.

It was at this time I first met his father, Abang Metch and I had come over from Tatan and I shall always remember the jocular meeting between Abang Metch and the Penghulu on the river bank before we were taken up to see the Penghulu's new longhouse then being built. There has been more than one house since then and there are now nearly seventy families.

In 1940 Assan joined the Education Department and was sent to teach at Sumbau below Simanggang. This school had been opened to cater for the children whose parents were flocking in to join the Rijst Padi Scheme.

In December of 1940 the Japanese occupied Sarawak. Assan refused to have anything to do with their government and retired to the Skrang where he remained throughout the occupation. He declined to appear when sent for and half-hearted attempts to find him and gain his assistance had no success. He was never one to be idle and had skill with his hands so that he was able to earn his living during the war years by working as a silver-smith, making and mending personal ornaments in the manner of the Malak people, but besides this work, he also kept a small school going in secret.

As soon as the occupation was over in 1945 he came forward and assisted the Agriculture Department. In September, 1948, he was appointed to the Administration as a Native Officer.

In the next two years he so occupied himself that he was chosen to go to Malaya to help with the team who were then joining Perrier Force for the first time. They were engaged in truckers only to assist in

feeding out and pursuing the terrorists but they were at that time quite unused to the army. It was a difficult beginning, but the men who went over to Malaya then were the predecessors of the present Sarawak Rangers.

Early in 1948 Assan was posted to Sibau where in 1952, he was instrumental in securing agreement among the Third Division *Penghulu* who were engaged in making a fresh record of their customary laws after an interval of nearly twenty years.

In 1955, he was sent to take charge of the Rural Improvement School at Kuching and in October of that year he was promoted Administrative Officer. In 1958 he was appointed to act as District Officer at Kapit.

In February, 1960, he was made a District Officer and appointed to the Saribas. It was there that I saw much more of him and had the pleasure of travelling with him on several occasions. In 1961 he was responsible for bringing another meeting of Dayak leaders to a successful conclusion. This meeting was held at Simanggang.

At the turn of the year he was on leave at home, and busy with his own house and garden. He served in the Secretariat during May, June and July this year and moved to Serian on the 30th of July to take over the affairs of the Upper Sadong District.

Besides being chosen for the work in Malaya, he was one of those selected to represent Sarawak at an important Colombo Plan Conference in Jakarta and, more recently, during a formal visit to Pontianak.

People in the districts where he had served will remember him with gratitude for his understanding, firmness and leadership. Many will credit him with having started them on the path of progress and adaptation to the rapidly changing world we live in by his example and the instruction he was so willing to give. People were the more ready to listen because all his dealings were coloured by a cheerfulness and a rare sense of humour.

Assan's death will be a grievous blow to his father who is now retired and who has not been well for some time. Another son, Abok, is now *Penghulu* in the Sebahi in his stead.

Assan's death will be even more harmful to his wife and to his seven young children who are so suddenly orphans. It may be some consolation to them that all who knew him mourn with them and for him whatever their race, or creed or station in life.

He was one of the best, straight and true, who did his duty without stint and without selfishness. His death is a great loss to his own people and to the country: it is a cause of deep sorrow to his family and to all who had the honour of being his friends.

A.J.N.R.

The Jubilee Museum Journal

The Sarawak Museum Journal was first published in 1911 under the curatorship of J. C. Macdon, who later became Chief Secretary. It continued to grow in local value of contents and in international scientific status until the long break of the Japanese occupation. The Journal was revived under the present Curator in 1948. Since then eighteen issues have been published, giving more than 3,000 pages of original studies and articles on every aspect of Sarawak life and death in particular, and Borneo more generally.

The latest issue, published on 1st September, is typical. It has 338 pages of text and twenty-eight pages of plates (2 in full colour). The thirty-six articles range from history and archaeology to geology (tectonics), ornithology, herpetology (lizards) and mammalogy (the latest on Green Turtles). The main feature of this new issue, however, is a 139-page opening section of fifteen articles, arranged under the title "Pieces from the Brooke Past—New Documents, Old Memories". This fittingly celebrates the Jubilee occasion. There are contributions from old Brooke officers and ancient Sarawakians, including Mr. F. C. B. Newington on Melak and the Melanau in 1911 (he is now a retired planter living in Ipoh); Mr. A. B. Ward on Simanggang Customs and Flax of 1903-1915, when he was Resident there (he now lives in U.K.); Charles Hoad's brother Henry on the discovery of oil and other Mid matters; Sir Suresh Ramdas sends a curious item for the archives; and recent Sarawakian Arthur Mey-Thomas of Shell contributes an enlightening paper showing how wisely and well the Second Rajah "developed" Sarawak economically during his long rule, 1876-1917.

Other historical contributions of wide interest are the diary of the first "tourist" to stay in the Astana (F&H); some previously unpublished Sarawak Gazette printed by the Brooke government in exile in Australia after 1941, contributed by Mr. W. S. R. Buck, until lately Resident, Miri; and some remarkable old letters from the Second Rajah planning the establishment of the Sarawak Museum in 1884-9, which incidentally prove that the first Curator was not Dr. Huxford, as has always been thought and stated, but Mr. J. E. A. Lewis, appointed three years before Huxford came on the scene. In his very first paper on the Museum theme, Sir Charles Brooke declared his intention to establish in Kuching a museum "second to none" in South-east Asia. There is also an important Lord Dayak folklore recorded over fifty years ago and now seen by previous Curator John Huxton (1905-1938)—who is still causing a museum in South Africa now.

In more modern mood the Journal contains a full length study of the great Sen Dayak feast of *Gawai Asau* by Benedict Sandin; a long and strange *Kanyah* death raga compiled by the Curator with Stephen Wan Ulik (who is now at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge); three papers on pottery and porcelain; a miniature story; some amusing pieces about cure and cure-fore; and valuable new linguistic information provided by the first-hand studies of Mr. I. A. N. Uviquhart and from a long-lost document in the handwriting of the Rev. H. Howell, kindly retranscribed by Mr. Desmond Brien. Other contributors include the Hon. Charles Spinks from Washington, Dr. Robert Inger of Chicago, Dr. W. O. Sutherland, Prof. G. H. R. von Konigswald, the Hon. C. F. Macdon, C.M.B., (one time Chief Justice of North Borneo) and Mr. Peter Burgess of the Forestry Department in Seranah.

The Jubilee number thus maintains the usual standard for the *S.M.J.* The list of contents for the next issue sounds exciting, too. Copies cost \$3.50 each, and can be obtained, either one by one or at a regular subscription rate, on application to the Curator (S.M.J. office), Sarawak Museum, Kuching. The Museum is also glad to exchange with other institutions and publications on a free-and-equal basis. It already operates thus with hundreds of museums, universities and research institutions outside Sarawak, to the value of thousands of dollars of reference literature each year for the Museum's rapidly growing Reference Library.

The Warriors

Amogun, confident, head held high,
Horn Blunk waits to die;
Gintahik his legs loosed in Otter's Mail
Drinks with the One-Eyed-One, Lord of All;
Suzon wrack gathers above the field,
Lightning glances on a broken shield;
Die now, Blunk, die for your lord,
The Raven waits and the web is spun.
Suirap to stirrup the horsemen ride,
Dismal with glory and mad with pride,
Trumpets scream wildly and horns mount higher
But a drum taps twice and the square splits fire;
The ranks split open, the eagle falls,
Yet some still charge for glory sake;
Die, culprits, die for your lord,
The Emperor waits and the square still stands.
Civilised, safe and entirely serene,
The scientist watches the radar screen,
Quins unaccounted by becker and sword,
Deep in his concrete lair, calm and bowed;
Red light flicker, the coil draws near,
The little man shifts in his padded chair,
Die, foul earth worm! Down to Hell!
The Raven waits and the web is spun.

S.H.

The Police Tattoo 1962

"What I want," said the very senior policeman in the tones of one doomed to perpetual frustration, "is coppiquity. Something that will imprint itself for all time on the minds of those who see it. I feel—er—certain that you will all be able to lay something on on the lines that I have indicated." He then left us to the accompaniment of the ritual cries of "Sir" which indicate that the order has been understood, but is unlikely to be obeyed.

"Any suggestions?" asked the less senior policeman who had been appointed Chairman of the Tattoo Committee.

We began in turn to explain why it would not be possible for the men under our command to take part. The Special Branch representative explained that his people would be fully occupied in observing the subversive elements who, even now, were probably planning to smock not merely the Tattoo but the entire Festival at Sarawak. The Staff Officer pointed out that he would have to devote all his energies to prosecuting the crabbed kil-joys of the Treasury that public money spent on the Tattoo would not be wasted. The Field Force commander was too busy planning an exercise to explain why his men could not be made available. "If even one of my Uniform Branch men is withdrawn from the streets of Kuching a holocaust of robbery and rapine will burst upon the town as the criminal element take that terrible revenge upon the authorities which can only be averted off by the constant vigilance of the men on the beat," roared the Uniform Branch officer. "That goes for me too," said the CID chief obscurely. "We could put on a Band display," muttered the Director of Music doubtfully, "unless it rains, of course."

Inevitably it fell to the Field Force and the Police Training School to produce most of the items. It is a notorious fact that they never have much to do anyway, and can draw on unlimited supplies of men, money and materials. We went to work enthusiastically.

"Chief Inspector."

"Sir"

"I want you to lay on some items for the Tattoo. Original items. I shan't be able to take much part in rehearsal myself. Overloaded with work and so on. Anyway, make a start with a mounted toy soldier display, an historical tableau representing the first Rajah delivering sermons. And, oh, a Spanish Bull Fight."

"Sir."

As the date of the Tattoo came increasingly closer nerves became strained. Nothing was proceeding according to plan. Some were not enthusiastic enough, others the reverse. The First Child, who had been asked to produce a guest item, fitted into the latter category. "Why not," he urged fanatically, "a real fire? Think of how that office block would burn. Think of the roar of flames, the choking clouds of smoke, the people leaping from the balconies! It wouldn't take long to get a car. Approach, that's what you want." In the end he had to compromise with an strap hat and an incontinent child but his enthusiasm never wavered.

Then there was the trouble with the motor cyclists. Admittedly there were some awkward accidents in the early stages but none of the machines was seriously damaged and the refusal of Cpl. Blunk to ride a motor cycle standing on his head dressed as an ape eating a banana seemed positively chivalrous. "Blunk always was the prima donna type," growled an assistant director as the corporal fell off for the third time in succession during a last night rehearsal.

By the time there was but a week to go Headquarters had ceased to do any work at all. Loudspeakers boomed instructions, trumpets led by with fanfare after fanfare, motor cyclists whistled like devils and senior officers glared from their air-conditioned offices like grappled beasts. High up on the Commissioner's balcony the brooding figure of the Staff Officer could occasionally be seen; the impending financial disaster was now his sole topic of conversation. On one epic occasion, when the bull fighters had at last mastered the intricate manoeuvre known as the *Arasaca*, one of the most senior of all officers emerged from his lair.

"Everything all right?"

"Visually, sir."

"By the way. That bull fight. All that business with the ropes. Too long. Cut it out."

"Sir"

Yet the Tattoo itself was a success. The band of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkhas had already shaken us on their arrival when they said that one quick rehearsal would be enough, and they shook us again during the actual performance by the incredible speed and precision of their movements. Now they advanced in a solid block, now their ranks wheeled outwards, inwards, backwards and forwards with bewildering competence. At one moment they broke into two detachments, at the next they had condensed once more only to break into a circle into the middle of which their Director of Music shot like a thunderbolt and began to conduct almost before one realised that he was there. The Gurkhas both received and deserved the major share of applause.

And what besides? Our own band, of course, with another variation on their intricate fairy light performance. The Field Force fell to the lot with both a rifle exercise display and a sea fight which, by dint of lighting and sound effects, made a splendid climax to the Tattoo; Toy Soldiers fighting with clockwork precision and banging away at each other with blanks and a toy cannon; a bull despatched with traditional grace who came to life again and made his bow together with the musicians whose costume will be the subject of Treasury minutes for many years to come, the motor cyclists safe but dramatic; and a First Fire. Was it really necessary for that woman to stamp on the child in order to extinguish it? Hinchcock himself could hardly have depicted the scene any better.

"An original touch, that," I observed hopefully to the very senior policeman as we watched the crowds disperse.

"Yes. But wait until the next time," he replied in the tones of one who has conceived a terrible design.

One can only hope that he did not go to see the film "Spartacus".

S.H.

Twenty Years After

What difference does twenty years make to a place? To the industrial towns of the North of England, none at all; they are as dull, dark and dismal as when I knew them at the commencement of the war; they would be improved by a restoration of the black-out. But many of the towns of Northern France, which I knew in the early days of the "Phoney War", have been so transformed that I now lose my bearings. As the plane touched down at Cairo airport I wondered what time would have to show in Egypt.

Here indeed the ferment has been working, and many parts of Cairo that I knew as well twenty years ago have been wholly swept away, there has been great re-building and re-casting, the aspect of the city has been transformed by the erection of many towering blocks of flats and offices; hotels of a large and fantastic character have proliferated. Yet perhaps the most striking change was in the movement of traffic. Gone was the intriguing sight of two tram-drivers racing for the same set of points, gone were the inextricable traffic jams, no longer did vehicles crash madly down the wrong side of the street amidst the curses and imprecations of passers-by (Arabic is one of the world's richest languages in expletives). Now was a policeman as a set of traffic lights at every cross-roads, and the traffic showed a discipline that suggested complete automation; even the pedestrians lined the pavement awaiting the signal to cross, at bus-stops there were orderly queues. To anyone familiar with the former colour and hazard of Cairo street life, the change was unbelievable. One welcome survival of the past was seen in the occasional mounted policeman on his beautiful gray Arab, which evoked nostalgic memories of early morning rides in the desert in the fresh, dry, tingling air.

All this, however, counts for little; the sight of blocks of luxury flats is too often marred by the intrusion of squalid poverty, and destitute beggars congregate on the spacious pavements; such buildings are no index of a standard of living, let alone of human happiness. But in the case of Cairo a remarkable transformation has occurred in the people themselves. Formerly over one-third of the children in school had only one completely healthy eye, the other was damaged or sealed by conjunctivitis, and one of the shocks sustained by anybody of sensibility upon first arriving in Egypt was the all-pervading half-sight or blindness. Today, in Cairo at any rate, this is no longer evident. Watching groups of school children, I was astonished to note that the imperfect sight was no more in evidence than in any similar group in England or France. The elimination of this, the most fearful scourge of Egyptian life, is a massive achievement, and the most powerful index of progress which I saw. It may well be that this has been attained to such an extent only in Cairo, and things are little improved in remote villages, but even so, that such a beginning should have been made is a thing of profound significance.

But apart from this were more obvious changes: formerly the Cairenes were for the most part dressed in either silk or rags, today the rags have disappeared, whilst the silk is less in evidence. Gone are the swarms of filthy and diseased beggars which used to haunt the centre of the city, and in the working-class quarters people are immeasurably better clad than formerly. Cricket shirts and slacks have very largely ousted the old dress during the day, but it is pleasing to note that when walking abroad in the evening men revert to traditional garb. With women the halwa veil has at last gone, and though many still wear black, it is a pleasing sight to see the girls now wearing bright cotton dresses; in this one traditional usage it will abandoned.

The cumulative effect upon me of these changes was tremendous. The Cairo community that I had known was sharply divided between Levantines and Egyptians. The Levantines were Greeks, French, Armenians, Syrians and occasional Jews; they were hard, active,

ruthless and busy people, but proved witty and valiant companions. The Egyptians, on the other hand, were pleasant and easy-going people, but incredibly down-at-heel and seemed to suffer from a permanent inferiority complex; they were appallingly inefficient and deplorably venal. Today the Levantine community seems largely to have vanished, but the Egyptians are more or less transformed, for now they affect a smartness heretofore unknown, and the sense of inferiority is replaced by an expression of self-confidence, which can at times be a little overbearing. The change in mood, as revealed in conversation with diverse people after dinner, is truly extraordinary, and suggests a national reformation, which augurs well for the future, despite some extravagance in the present.

One of my objects in visiting Cairo was to see the national museum. During the war its treasures had been stored away in caves, and the building had been closed. I therefore lived some time in Cairo without seeing anything of its wonders. Now, however, all may be seen to advantage, and I spent many happy hours amongst what is one of the world's largest collections. I well remember the thrill of reading in 1912 of the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen; I had seen countless photographs of the wonderful objects found in it, but I had always thought that they were a combination of gold and vulgarity; of archaeological rather than artistic interest. But when one sees them close at hand, one is taken aback by the delicacy and skill of the craftsmanship, here is an exquisite refinement, which could be hard to match at any period of history. It is strange that this mass of treasure should owe its preservation to an elaborate series of measures designed to ensure that the boy, Tutankhamen, who died of tuberculosis at the age of seventeen, should enjoy a comfortable after-life. As I was gazing upon his gold mummy-case a large party of American tourists poured through at high speed, and one determined lady exclaimed loudly, "If only these people had possessed the Bible!" Fortunately they did not, otherwise we should know no more of them than we do of the Pharaohs, and a world of art would never have existed.

Many of the great Egyptologists in the last century were staunch bibliomaniacs, and as they located more and more of the tombs of the Pharaohs, so their apprehension grew that they would become all, and so deprive the book of Genesis. This in the end happened, and Genesis was relegated to a dusty place from which it has only recently been rescued by the Hollywood film magnates. In part compensation, however, the Egyptologists discovered Akhenaten, a Pharaoh who abolished the worship of Amun and the other gods and substituted for it the worship of the sun alone. Here was another Henry VIII, who had purged his realm of superstition and established pure religion. A special hall was built in the museum to accommodate objects connected with Akhenaten, and more books were written upon him, all of a highly laudatory character, than upon any other ruler of Egypt. Alas! The less emotional scholars of the twentieth century have shown that Akhenaten was a disordered religious fanatic who devoted vast resources to the childish pursuit of erasing the name of the god Amun from every building, tomb, or object in which it was to be found, meanwhile the country went to rack and ruin; his reign was but a regrettable aberration from the ordered path of development. Today the hall of Akhenaten excites but trifling interest, yet at Luxor I was told that last October (1961) at party of twenty Americans had requested the Curator to admit them to the great temple of Karnak before dawn; they had come, they said, from California in order to worship the rising sun, for they were followers of Akhenaten.

I made the journey from Cairo to Luxor by train, for although there is an air service of one or more Fiverrons daily, I wished to see what I could of the Nile Valley. In the old days when travelling by the Egyptian State Railways one sat down upon tough Victorian leather upholstery and fought off as best one could the clouds of dust, steam and flies. Today all is different: one travels in fast Hungarian diesel trains, air-conditioned, with lie-back seats and ample cold

here. Oddly enough tourists today fly, and my fellow travellers were all Egyptians save for a group of Russian engineers with their families, who were travelling to Assuan. The rail journey was well worth while; it was comfortable, it was swift, and it was informative.

Going up the valley one is again struck by the transformation in daily life. The appearance of the villages is little changed, but the people are, again the rags and tatters have given way to reasonable garments, the women are no longer veiled, though the great majority still wear black, and for men western dress is common. It is interesting to note that in the large villages and townlets there are now schools and hospitals. These are all new, and explain the diminution of blindness and other diseases; the schools are vastly larger than the old village schools and substantiate the claim that education is now being widely extended in rural areas. Above Assua the tempo of change slackens, the schools and hospitals are fewer and prosperity is less apparent; the old order lingers more tenaciously. This of itself gives veracity to the picture: it is obvious that change is gradually working its way from the capital onwards, and that the improvements I saw lower down the valley were genuine developments and not prestige window-dressing, as my journalist acquaintance would have it.

I met him in Luxor; he had flown north from Khartoum, and had thus flown over some two hundred and fifty miles of Egyptian territory. We fell to talk and I mentioned the contrasts which struck me between life in 1942 and 1962. "Forget it," he said, "it is all eyewash! This country is on the verge of bloody revolution and total bankruptcy. You will see it all within the next month or two." I asked how, having just arrived for the first time in the country (and then by air), he could assert all this with such confidence. "I know," he said, "I know, because in Khartoum I speak to people who know, and I know a situation like this when I see one." No further discussion was possible; he was a disarmingly incoherent person, as are most journalists; what puzzled me was why he should wish to come to Egypt at all, since he knew it all already.

There are three objects of interest which attract the discriminating to Luxor: first the temples, second the *bas-reliefs*, and third the frescoes. The temples are most impressive, though I made myself unpopular when the great temple of Karnak was continually referred to as the largest in the world, by always saying, "No doubt! But it is not as large as Angkor Wat." Which is true. Architecturally they are very fine and deserve the praise lavished upon them. The *bas-reliefs* are far more impressive when seen on the spot than they appear in photographs; they possess a vigour and a strength which is quite unexpected. They are rich in violently erotic themes, and one wonders what the distinguished ladies of Victorian and Edwardian times made of the recurrent scenes of Man, the god of fertility, which dominate the great temple of Karnak. The frescoes are found in the tombs on the left-hand bank of the Nile. The brilliance of their colouring is astonishing; but they possess a special appeal in that they depict scenes from daily life, and in these gay pictures people who died three thousand years ago vividly live once more before our eyes.

The visitor to Luxor is frustrated by the total lack of intelligent books on these treasures of antiquity. Much indeed has been published in London and Paris, but as the spot are only guide books of shallow and superficial character, designed to cater for the *Amateur* tourists, who are all in a few hours, and like to be told something sensational about everything. It was fortunate that I had previously read some authoritative works and knew at least the historical background, nonetheless it was necessary to engage the services of a guide at the fee of £5 for a morning or afternoon. This might seem costly, but the traveller who on his own probes amongst the antiquities will at every turn discover locked doors, which open only upon payment of a fee, light which can be switched on only upon

charges, and imposes no doubt that it is much cheaper to employ a guide and let him make these payments, which he does at a rate slightly less than his per cent of that demanded of the visitor. As sources of information the guides are useless, they have memorised current guide books.

The title "City of the Dead", which is applied to the immense necropolis across river, might apply to Luxor itself, for it is a city of dead Victorians. During the period between the British occupation of Egypt and the First World War it was fashionable for persons of wealth and position to winter in Luxor, thus escaping the horrors of the English weather. To accommodate this distinguished clientele a number of palatial hotels was built, vast structures, which provided a suite of rooms for the guest, and enabled him to enjoy the amenities to which he was accustomed at home.

After the First World War fashion changed; persons of wealth and position went elsewhere and the great establishments in Luxor began to take on the character of antiquities. Recently, however, they have revived owing to the influx of American tourists. These spend only a night, flying in one day and out the next, but they come in great number and once again the hotels are packed. But now the suites are broken up: what was formerly the dressing-room of a gentleman accommodates a husband and wife from Illinois. Unfortunatly the gentleman's bathroom must serve all who have invited his suite, and the bathroom is very small in its lot in the spring of 1914, or perhaps it has deteriorated—in my case the bath did not work. The wraith of Oscar Wilde's society broods over Luxor even today.

Both on arriving and departing, I was surprised at the benevolence of Egyptian customs officials; in the old days it was usual for smugglers to carry suitcases full of hashish or opium through the customs. To compensate for this the officials used to treat harmless tourists with great severity, searching them thoroughly and questioning them sharply. Today the tourist is waved through the barriers, the officials are concerned only with his currency, and even here they are casual. When leaving Singapore I had changed all my dollars into Egyptian pounds. Only upon leaving Cairo Airport did a notice catch my eye: "The import or export of Egyptian currency is a criminal offence."

ROBERT McDONELL

The Story of Hang Tush

The actual staging of this play was at the Muzium Gardens, on 11th July, 1961, at 8 p.m. during the Sarawak Arts Festival Week. The weather was fine. The sound from the public address system was satisfactory. There were no difficulties for the presentation in the open air, for the stage play did not require much decoration and changing of scenes and costumes.

Most of the audience were Malays and there were also some other races, among whom were the young and old of the kampung and there were also some schoolchildren. Although there was no music to accompany the play yet it was highly applauded. It appeared that the play was quite popular among the kampung people.

Those who took part in the play are all young people and some of them are schoolchildren. They are very interested in acting because they usually take part in the annual concert of M.B.H.T. Dramatic Party, and they have shown a lot of improvements in every play they produced. The costumes for this play were provided by M.B.H.T. Dramatic Party. Most of the materials were cheap and only some of them were quite expensive. All the players had to make their costumes themselves and they had to help each other if there was any difficulty in making them. There was no difficulty in getting the right style and correct make.



The scene shows the fighting between Hung Tsui and Hung Irbat.



The scene in the house of Sultan Mahmud Shah.

They had their practice and rehearsals at the M.S.H.T. building itself. The play took only one and a half hours, and it was because they took only the important parts of the story and the scenes had been shortened. For every practice the players had to come by themselves and they were punctual and regular.

Those taking part were:—

1. Kasim Ismail	as Sultan Mansur Shah
2. Mahmud Abdullah	as Paman
3. Kaderi H. Adenan	as Datu Bendahara
4. A. Bakar Ali	as Menteri Kanan
5. Othman Abdullah	as Menteri Kiri
6. Ahmad Kafi	as Hang Tuah
7. Yusoff Boping	as Hang Jhoth
8. Puant Saling	as Hang Karam
9. Johnny Tumbi	as Hang Lahir
10. Sapari Salihi	as Hang Lahir
11. Omar Abdullah	as Taming Sari

Directed by: Kasim Tarsus Daul.

The main story outline is briefly this:

Hang Tuah was a Malay admiral who lived in 15th Century. During the reign of Sultan Mansur Shah of Malaka. Because of jealousy on the part of his friends, he was reported to the Sultan for having committed a very serious offence. He was sentenced to death. But one of the ministers saved and hid him. On hearing the news, Hang Jhoth, a very close friend of his started making trouble by killing many innocent people and also destroying their houses. Nobody could stop him except Hang Tuah. The Sultan felt sorry and very much regretted for all what he had done to Hang Tuah. He was very much surprised when the minister told him that Hang Tuah was still alive and he was pleased with the minister's suggestion that Hang Tuah put down the trouble. So there was serious fighting between Hang Tuah and Hang Jhoth. Although Hang Jhoth had apologised for all he had done but Hang Tuah had to kill him for his disobedience to the Sultan. At last Hang Tuah was made admiral again.

JAMES BROWN

Pottering with Orchids

Eight years ago there were as many fair sized collections of orchids in Kuching as the number of fingers on my hand. Today, there are many large collections of orchids in cultivation and a few orchid plants can be found in almost every garden.

In every Community everywhere, is the "house potter"—the amateur who makes a few dollars from his compound by raising pigeons, goldfish, poultry, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, rabbits, tropical fish, birds, cut flowers, white mice, cactus plants, indoor pot plants, orchids and so on, or several of these things—for fun and for interest: a pot hobby that brings in a plot for Dad or the means to expand his collection whatever it may consist of. Cultivating orchids as a serious pastime now seems to take pride of place as the pot hobby in Kuching. But why orchids? There are of course several and different reasons why orchids have suddenly "brought on".

One of the most important reasons may perhaps be due to the great social change that has taken place over the recent years. Whereas before, the young man arriving at thirty years of age would be expected to continue to live in the family house or who lived in Government or Company quarters by necessity. He now quite rightly wants his own house and compound. To buy his own house he is often financially strained to the limit and cannot afford to go out as much as he did before. He doesn't want to go out now anyway—he has his own plot, and a garden to get going. His wife wants flowers, and without any doubt, orchids are the most suitable flowers to grow in the Borneo climate.

Apart from Vanda longiana and the exception or spider orchids, there were few robust orchids available ten or fifteen years ago excepting to those people who could afford the more expensive kinds. Modern hybridisation has made available strong, free-flowering and beautiful orchid flowers in its almost every phase. Other reasons why orchids have caught on is the fact that they keep well at home and bloom like this. Also they are an investment—their value grows as the plant grows, they can be divided and increased. Lastly, it seems that most of us have to keep up with the Joneses.

Cultivating orchids sometimes becomes more of a disease than a hobby. You buy half a dozen plants, and you say, "That is it, I am not going to have any more". You go back to the same house six months later and see twenty pots, and the bag has bitten.

There are about 24,000 different kinds, or species of orchids growing in nature throughout the world. Hybridisation of orchids, or artificially making a new kind by mating two species, or one species and a hybrid, or even between two hybrids, first started towards the end of the last century. Scientific techniques of propagating orchids in a culture medium of agar-agar and mineral salts in a sterilised flask culture system was successfully devised and first introduced into Singapore in the early 1930's. Three years ago, for the first time, the number of hybrids exceeded the number of species in nature. A large number of the 24,000 named orchids in existence are not suitable to grow in Borneo where there is no cooling period. Some of the kinds that need a rest from watering for a few months, can be managed in Kuching, but only with great difficulty. There are, though, many thousands of orchids in existence that can be grown in Borneo. Although Borneo is one of the richest countries in orchid species, of this wealth only a comparatively small number are sufficiently attractive to keep in cultivation. Since orchids became so popular, a great amount of our more attractive species have become difficult to obtain due to indiscriminate collecting. A few years ago, most of the limestone outcrops south of Kuching contained the lovely slipper orchid, *Paphiopedilum arvense*. It is hardly to be seen any more in nature, and this is only the place in the world that the plant occurs. It is difficult to keep in cultivation, and only the experienced orchid enthusiast can flower the plant. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of this plant have been collected, but only a few remain alive.

Only a very few years ago, the locally orchid *Phaiosiphys oblonga* known locally as *hango law*, was plentiful on embanking trees by the roadside near Landa. Since low has virtually disappeared in nature from Sarawak, and is now brought in to Landa by Devils from Kalimantan. Three years ago *hango law* could be purchased in Landa for 50 cents. It is now being sold by native collectors in Kuching for \$12 a plant.

Prior to 1956 there was an export ban of all orchids from Sarawak. Species or hybrids, the regulations prohibited the export of ALL orchids. I think it would be wrong to re-introduce a total ban on the export of all orchids, yet something quite clearly should be done, AND SOON. The same situation as in Sarawak, existed in the Federation of Malaya a few years ago. Many attractive species in the Langkai group of islands were disappearing from nature by indiscriminate collecting. Collecting from Langkai is now prohibited by law. Our interior nations living at subsistence level are far over and naturally so on the lookout for new cash crops, and they are certainly commercially minded—and why not? If there is a demand for certain orchid species, they cannot be blamed for collecting and selling them. *Hango law* is spread all the trees, half grown at Kuching in a "wildish condition", and perhaps half of them survive. There are a few areas south of Landa where *hango law* still exists in small quantities: surely the garden

way to protect these small areas that are left, is to make collecting there an offence. This is one way to preserve the species. I do not think that many specimens of *hemp* *low* are being exported out of the country. A few, yes, but not in sufficient quantity to worry about. The worrying factor is that this orchid is a new cash crop to the Dupire—the collectors are not experienced in collecting orchids—most of these plants undoubtedly die before they can bloom in our gardens.

There is a potential in Sarawak for an orchid industry in a big way. There are now two people to my knowledge (I am sure) who are creating new orchids in their culture. My specialisation is making two Borneo species to make a new Borneo hybrid or by making a Borneo species to a Malaysian hybrid. It is an interesting hobby once one gets over the initial outlay of possessing stock plants and the required equipment. I collect orchids from the jungle. I would be a liar if I said I did not. But what I do deplore and despise, are the people who go and clear every orchid they find growing in nature. It just is not necessary. If there are say, twenty orchids of the sort you want, take one or at the most two. Although an orchid plant in nature that has a seed pod on it containing a half million seeds, only a few of these seeds will germinate. Start a tree of orchid, and you are helping to exterminate the species. If you want a slipper orchid from the Baa area, take one or two, but not every single one you see.

There will be in existence within the next few weeks I hope, a Sarawak Orchid Society, or a Kuching or Sarawak Branch of the thriving and experienced, Malaysian Orchid Society. One of the first functions of this fraternity should be to assess the disappearance of our attractive orchid species, and as a responsible body of orchid lovers, recommend what should be done to keep our Borneo orchids growing in nature.

As Hon. Comptroller of Plants, Sarawak Museum, I have discussed all this with Mr. Tom Harrison, the Comptroller, within whose schedule lies the great responsibility for these matters. Tom is very concerned as are many more of us who love and admire, high products of Nature. Orchids are the highest form of plant life in nature. We in Borneo are endowed with a great wealth of orchids that is the envy of most countries.

Yours Sinc.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor, The Sarawak Gazette, Kuching, Extension Training Centre, Taram via Serian, 19th September, 1962.

SAMPLE ENGLISH

Dear Sir,

I feel that it is time that you addressed a few stinging words for the benefit of those members of the service who, despite Secretariat Circular No. 14/1962, insist on using obsolescent or manufactured words in official documents. Any word that does not appear in 4th Edition of the Concise Oxford Dictionary is not a generally accepted word and, therefore, it should not be used by government officers.

A word beloved of Treasury officials is "vicarious". If in using this strange word it is wished to imply a change, alteration or variation why not say so in simple English? If it is essential to use a manufactured word, which does not appear in a dictionary, the meaning of which may be open to doubt, then the authors should be compelled to provide a glossary of such obscure terms.

Seldom, if ever, is there any justification for the use of words which do not appear in the dictionary.

When reading in para. 3 of Secretariat Circular No. 14/1962 that "it is pointed out by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs that when a section of the telephone network is automated" one is tempted to send the Post Master-General a telegram pointing out that his Department's telephone system never will be automated and that it is to be presumed, therefore, that the action proposed in Secretariat Circular No. 14/1962 will be held in abeyance until such time as the telephone network is automatic or self-acting. The use of the word "automated" is incorrect, inexact and contrary to the intentions expressed in Secretariat Circular No. 14/1962.

The use of archaic words is also deplorable and in this same Circular No. 14/1962 we read about "telephones strung in stations". The word "strung" might have been used by Chaucer, Defoe, Swift and Pegasus but I suggest that it has been replaced by the word "situated" in everyday English for the past hundred and sixty years or more. I look forward, therefore, to an assault by the Sarawak Gazette against the continued usage of archaic and manufactured words which merely make the document incomprehensible to the average citizen.

A. H. SOVILE

Excerpts from the Fourth Division Annual Report for 1961

Resident—J. C. B. Fisher

Local Government

All District Councils have functioned efficiently and made steady progress in the development of roads, buildings, etc., which reflects great credit on the various Chairmen for the energy and hard work in managing Local Government affairs.

In the sphere of education, District Councils have continued to play an important part in the opening of new schools. The Sarawak District Council now runs thirty-seven schools, Bintulu Council runs fifteen and Selia thirteen. Most of these schools are in rural areas. The Miri District Council has under its charge three big Primary schools which are situated in the town area.

The new Miri District Council Office building was completed and officially opened by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, on the 29th August. This fine building is an asset to Miri Town and has been very well designed.

The new Bintulu District Council Office plans were approved in November, and construction work began in December. This building is expected to be ready in June next year.

Trade

Comparative figures of revenue of imports and exports, etc., for the last three years are as follows:—

	1959	1960	1961
	\$	\$	\$
Imports	1,689,684	2,118,708	1,658,146.23
Exports	323,772	484,710	380,558.56
Excise	246,252	313,334	320,873.93
Burys and Lights	283,280	279,850	344,350.50

Trade was not brisk, although the shops were well stocked. Many mobile shops in Miri have rendered "Cheap Sales" of their goods, with a view to getting a quick turnover and hard cash.

Shipping

The Straits Steamship Company maintained its regular weekly schedules to and from Singapore, and its fortnightly service connecting Kuching and Miri. In spite of improved passenger accommodation, some

difficulty was experienced in obtaining first-class passages on the *Kanak* and *Kanagwa* for the Miri-Kuching run. Such accommodation had to be booked two or three months ahead. It is apparent that the passenger traffic Miri-Kuching and vice versa has increased very considerably during the last year or so.

Chinese coastal launches continued to give excellent transport service for inter-district commerce throughout the year.

Government Launches

The launches stationed in Fourth Division during 1961 were as follows:—

Miri	M.L. <i>Loena Doore</i>	Touring launch
	M.L. <i>Rainbow</i>	Port officials
Bintulu	M.L. <i>Raya</i>	Touring launch
	M.L. <i>Raal</i>	Touring launch

The slipping of launches was continued at six monthly intervals and most of the repairs was carried out at Labuan. No major breakdowns occurred during the year and except for slipping periods the launches were operational.

Agriculture

Rubber Planting Scheme. Continued progress has been made with the planting of high-yielding rubber under this Scheme, especially in the Barom, 23,751.29 acres having been planted in the Division.

The drive to improve the quality of rubber production in the Division has been stepped up. Plans were up for Rubber Training Schools at Sempit Agricultural Station at Bintulu, and Tanjung Teloq Agricultural Station at Marudi.

Cocoa Planting Scheme. Steady progress has been made. Thousands of seed nuts were imported at Miri, Bintulu, Marudi, Sibuti, Belaga, Long Lusa and Tatus.

A total of 43,314 seedlings were planted under the Scheme during the year.

Padi Cultivation. There is increasing interest in the cultivation of wet padi.

No serious pests were reported during the year.

Industry

The timber industry has had a lean time owing to the fall in the prices of sawn timber. Many sawmills only worked for two weeks in a month.

Public Works

The new 1,806-foot airstrip at Bako was passed for operation by Testa Pioneer aircraft in January and a scheduled air service began in July.

A twenty-mile Minor Road between Marudi and Lubok Nilong was built with equipment loaned from the Sarawak Shell Company Limited. This road has been recommended for improvement to Feeder Road standard.

Work began in the Lumbe (Sibiti Trunk Road in July. A system of Feeder Roads which will eventually link up with this road has been approved. Planning for future Feeder Roads has continued.

Further work has been carried out on development in the Kuching area and over 7,000 feet of road has been completed.

The Marudi Water Supply was put into operation in May, which has been much appreciated by the town's people. A first-class supply is now available at all times.

Road works in Kampong China, Marudi, were carried out and linked with the Barar Roads.

Medical and Health

Influenza in the General Hospital have increased tremendously since it was taken over by Government. The Hospital is always packed to full capacity.

Training courses have been held for 'Home Help's. Twenty-four men have been trained in first aid and seven girls trained as shoe makers and sent back to

their homes with medical supplies. Most of these 'Home Help's' have come from the upriver areas of the Baram.

S.M.E.P. Surveillance teams have been active throughout the Division and it has been found possible to discriminate spreading in areas where transmission of malaria has been interrupted.

Gravies has been made of the A.T.A.S. T.R. Longhouse at Marudi and Bintulu by upriver people who, although discharged from the T.R. Hospital at Miri, are not yet fit to return to their homes.

The modification of Miri Hospital and Dispensary during the year has provided better facilities.

There was only one case of Cholera which occurred at Mah. The patient was brought to Miri Hospital for treatment and recovered. This Division was indeed fortunate in that, with the exception of this one isolated case, no Cholera epidemic took place.

Education

The decision of the Miri Chinese Middle School Board to accept the Conversion Scheme was an event of major importance. The decision was announced in September and gave a valuable lead elsewhere.

The Chinese Middle School obtained good results in the Junior and Senior Middle Examinations and of the fourteen pupils sitting for the Sarawak Junior English paper three gained Distinctions, two gained Credits and one a Pass.

Needlework and dressmaking classes for school girls were organised throughout the year at four Miri Schools and an attractive exhibition of work was staged at the Hakka Association in November.

In the Primary Six Examination (Common Entrance Examination) native pupils achieved considerable success, particularly at Bukit Seluan (obtaining sixteen out of thirty-one) and Anchi School, Miri. The Transition Class at Middle School, Miri, also achieved creditable results and this will lead to the opening of a Form I (English) at the school in 1962.

New school buildings opened in 1961 were the Long San School and the Boarding House at Bakoara. The new Catholic School at Long San was an outstanding achievement for a place so far upriver. The new Sabia Chinese Boarding House at Bakoara is a remarkable transformation of a site that was formerly a dark incense-burner rubber garden and swamp.

Results in Primary IV tests were encouraging and in the Barom the increasing number of promising Primary IV pupils of the right age made it necessary to plan two new Upper Primary Schools for 1962—at Bako and Long Aip.

Bintulu, Barom and Sabia Councils made preparations for starting the School Mother Scheme. This involved selecting School Mothers, building dining shelters, and making provision for part of the cost of the food.

Sites were found and surveyed for the Government Junior Secondary Schools to be established at Marudi and Bintulu.

The Library in the Community Hall, Mid, continued to be used by a large number of students.

Land and Surveys

For some six months during the first half of 1961 the Department operated with little more than a skeleton staff. A staff built up in the second half year has enabled the Department to tackle outstanding work and initiate investigations on land development projects in rural areas, etc.

With the re-enforcement of the above new staff, it was found that the existing office accommodation was inadequate. As a result private office accommodation in the Chartered Bank building was rented to house the surveyors. The Organisation and Methods Advisor has gone into the question of office accommodation in Miri, and his report (Assignment No. 25) has been received.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of applications for land received during 1961 when compared with the previous years.

Following a decision to enforce strictly the provision of Section 8 of the Land Code, investigations were made to ascertain the extent of illegal occupation of Crown Land during the year.

Eight shop-lots at Bintulu were sold by auction. Construction on the first block of four is well advanced.

Forests

The construction of two modern electrically operated handmills, one at Kuala Baran and the other near Sungai Beraya, took place. These mills are the first of their kind in the Division and represent an important development in the efficient utilization of timber.

Miscellaneous

Senari and Guides. Mr. G. W. Stevens, Organising Commissioner, visited Miri on 6th and 7th October.

A new troop was opened by Abang Ismail called Fifth Miri Sea Scouts.

Application was made for warrants for two Scoutmaster for a new troop at Manau.

A Scout Committee was formed at Bintulu to work under the Miri Local Association.

Miri Scouts and Guides assisted at Athletic Meetings and at Youth Council activities. As usual, they also took part at the Queen's Birthday Parade and turned out very smartly.

Miri District Amateur Athletic Association. The Annual Athletic Meeting was held at the Gymkhana Club, Miri Padang, on 4th and 5th May.

Mr. F. Goodwin, F. A. Coach, visited Miri from 22nd to 27th May, and held coaching sessions at clubs and schools.

Red Cross. The defunct Miri Club was transferred to the Society for its Headquarters building. The cost of repair, etc., to this club premises was about \$4,000, of which \$1,000 was donated by the Branch at Kuching. It was officially opened on 17th December, the Honorable Mr. D. W. Gellie, M.B.E., O.B.E., performing the ceremony which was followed by a Malayan Kuching and a "Bottle Party".

Widely visits to the General Hospital and Pauper House were carried out, and comforts to the value of \$870 were distributed to inmates of these two institutions.

Royal Navy Visit to Miri. The H.M.N.S. Pollack visited Miri from 7th to 17th September. She was here for a full five days, and arrangements for Football, Hockey, Tennis, Golf, etc., were made for the visitors during their stay. Miri is now so reduced in its numbers of Europeans for sporting and entertaining activities that it can no longer cope with these large ships especially for this length of time.

Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for 1961

SARAWAK DISTRICT

District Officer—Norman Allan

Review

For this district 1961 was not momentous, but nonetheless, it was not uneventful for innovations and ameliorations there were, but the net physical expansion was in no way parallel to or near to that of the human expansion. The provision of the social and welfare services continued to be maintained at a more or less parity level as that of last year's while the trend and tempo of economic activities were considerably slowed down by the economic recession which adversely affected the district's economy, more pronounced in the private sector than in the public sector. Constructional works and all forms of capital investment, either in

stocks or in shares, were less visible, but in compensation for this agrarian expansion, though not production, was generally good plus an optimistic impetus to the consolidation and provision of a national system of education in the tertiary stage.

For the Coast, 1961 was a busier year while the statistics for crimes tip the balance against last year. Racial relationship was good and on the whole the administration enjoyed the quiet success of another year.

Native Affairs

Iban: The Ibans continue the largest single racial group in this district and happily for the administration, 1961 did not witness any obstinacy from them to pay any tax. With them the administration had a smooth year. As usual there was the intra-district migration necessitated by economic pursuits but it is well to record here that in May there was a relatively large batch of Layan and Spak Ibans who made an exodus to Jelutong in the Bintulu District. In all a total of 203 persons from twenty-four domes partook in this great trek in search of new lands to start a new life. The exodus migrated in two groups, and in monetary terms the Federal Government \$6,000 and the emigrants incurred another \$1,700. This is the greatest migration in the recent history of this district.

Nevertheless to mention is the instigation of the Lunanhang Conference in Simanggang in July. This is the time that such a conference was held and the objective, *inter alia*, was to codify the rules of the Second Division Ibans. Among the many participants from other districts and divisions, this district was well represented by its people besides the District Officer and Pengarah Monograi.

Education among the Ibans took a turn for the better and it was beginning to give immunities to the Layan and Spak Communities. The Fakas, economically and educationally the cream of the Saribas Division amongst the Ibans are more of its younger generation going to school and politics but it also witnessed a rural exodus of its more promising young men and women leaving the haphazard and traditional occupations to seek for more congenial posts in the higher urban centres. The value of education in the district is thus challenged.

Cockfighting continued to be as dear a pastime to them as horse racing is to many of the occidental societies. Fakas is becoming more flexible and changeable in changing conditions and ways of life. Layan and Spak still have to have a greater dose before the effects are more visible.

Malay: Numerically the Malay population comes second in the district, but economically their contribution is of far lesser magnitude. They are a maritime people and in this district they clustered at the divide of the Limban and the Saribas forming important farming communities, particularly in coconut planting, sugar and sago palm making. Fishing is another of the main occupational pursuits while a number of the able-bodied men were engaged in lumbering at Pusa.

In Pusa and Bladin it was reported that new buildings were constructed while margins are being expended more and more to develop the Sungai Mabin area.

From the administration point of view, the Malays occupied little of its time. They are a peaceful people. There is nothing of particular interest to report.

Chinese Affairs

As in many South-East Asian societies the Chinese though numerically the least important of the three major racial groups in the Saribas are economically and educationally the most advanced. In this division they are a particularly friendly bunch, a stranger or visitor is rendered the warmth and hospitality innate in them.

Being a commercial and cash crop class, it seemed evident that they did not enjoy an unduly happy year due to the low prices of the main cash crops.

On the educational front, they expressed as much concern over the Government policy of using English as the medium of instruction in secondary schools as the Chinese elsewhere. Amongst the children of the better-off families, some of them sought their avenues by going to (private) English schools in Kuching but a number of the Primary VI learners are virtually lost and unemployed. They might become an economic and social problem to the administration.

So much for Native and Chinese affairs; to sum up it is with pleasure for me to say that the relationship between the races was extremely good. There was no unhappy racial incident during the year.

Agriculture

Agriculture, the mainstay of the district's economy, did not see very appreciable expansion. However, nature had been kinder for the year though prices for the main agricultural products—rubber, pepper, copra, sago, sugar, and sago—were generally lower. The supply of these commodities proved highly elastic to changes in the price-level so that the net result of a lower price-level was a smaller production of the district's main products for the year. This is the cash sector but turning to the subsistence side, padi production, particularly hill-padi, with the exception of sub Spoh, was generally good. No serious damage from either pests or weather was reported. The Agriculture Department rendered valuable assistance to padi-planters in Paga Sabutan where drainage and bunding were undertaken.

In Spoh Ex-paguhda Ulu successful farm ventures led to an influx of applicants for wet land. And under the Rubber Planting Scheme 373 acres of land were either replanted or newly planted with clonal seedlings and under the Coconut Planting Scheme two nurseries were established, one at Tanjung Assau and the other at Semarang. A total of approximately 41,000 nuts were laid down and a total of 143 acres of new coconut land came into existence. The Agriculture Department issued 1,000 seedlings to planters but still the majority of the applicants were non-subsidised.

The Agriculture Department established four fish ponds, two at Beting and two at Spoh, for stocking and breeding fish fry. 122 persons applied for fish fry and in all a total of 3,601 units were distributed.

Good service was rendered by the Department to livestock. Premises of a good crop of illiquants was optimistic but as yet little has come in. Excepting for the lower price-level, 1961 was generally more favourable agriculturally than 1960.

Economics and Trade

For economics and trade, as has been pointed out earlier in the review, 1961 was less favourable. The cash sector was badly hit by lower prices, but the subsistence sector, which is indicative to the price changes, remained to be maintained at its former level.

The prices of the district's main cash crops, particularly rubber, pepper and copra, were low and the economics of this price-mechanism has its direct effect on trade.

Production of these commodities was low and consequently trade with Kuching and Sibu was less brisk. Traders did not have a good year either way, less buying and less selling since in the latter case the demand for consumer goods depends on the purchasing power of the consumers whose incomes vary with the variation of the prices of the basic agricultural commodities.

Construction works were less visible in the private sector, but in the public sector, because of a steady budgetary control, government and local authority programmes were carried out as far as the available personnel could cope with them. Because of the difficult means of transport, over all, the market margins for the primary products were high and a large portion of this had seemingly gone into the dividends of the village shops rather than the shops in the bazaar. Some of the village shops maintained direct link with

the exporters without having to go through the bazaar intermediaries.

In passing it is noteworthy to note that one rubber processing centre had been established at Tanjung and another was due to be established too at Sibu.

Public Works

On the construction side new accretions had been added; these in the main are listed in Beting. The main projects completed are briefly annotated below.

(a) The \$41,860 Beting Primary School was being constructed and by the time this report is written construction has been completed. The contract was undertaken by Mr. Tan Yung Chew and this constitutes the first phase of the school building programme of the Saribas District Council.

(b) The next significant work is the Marine barracks which is a double-family living unit and which also by the time this report is written, completion is at sight. With the completion of this edifice the housing shortage in Beting could be relaxed. This project cost \$29,676.

(c) Finally, but of the greatest pervasiveness and importance, is the construction of the \$71,720 porton wharf which is expected to be ready by June 1962. The contract for this project is undertaken by Messrs. San Builders and with its completion, easy facilities for loading and unloading could be provided. This could satisfy the local demand of shippers.

The three projects enumerated represented nearly the only constructional accretions. Of these, the Marine barracks and the porton wharf were undertaken by the Central Government.

A good proportion of the Public Works Department's energy was expended into the maintenance of the Beting-Likong road while the rest of the Department's time was spent on the maintenance, repair and renovation of Government quarters, Police barracks and the amelioration of some of the bazaar drainage.

Labour

At the outset I must emphasise that I am here only concerned with employed labour. The sawmill at Paga remained the greatest single employer of labour, most of which is Malay. Next came the Tanjung Krup, Sawmill in Spoh.

Other than these, it is difficult to assess the amount of labour absorbed by other sources. The Government maintained a regular labour of ten men strong.

For the year ending December 31st, 1961, seven labour accidents were reported, luckily none fatal. All the seven injured were from the two sawmills. Compensation had been awarded for one, while the others were still in suspension.

However, one concluding remark about labour. There is definitely a lot of labour wastage in either seasonal unemployment or disguised unemployment in this district and the labour productivity is generally low.

Communication

Communications in this district are difficult—their mail, people and goods there are two continents to the outside world; by the Likong-Beting road to Simanggang and by sea. The Likong-Beting road continued to provide regular though rather crude services while coastal vessels are in regular service. But as yet paradoxically in this sparsely populated area there is still the dearth on the communications of this district. The lands not infrequently upset our travelling programme.

Education

Consolidation has been the keynote in this field. There has been no great increase in the number of new schools, rather was there one sudden influx in enrolment. In fact the Council school at Di in the Rimbas had no close due to declining enrolment, whereas the mission surrendered St. John's in Ulu Bagan to the District Council. The people in the area, however, had volunteered to close this school too.

Against these closures a new school was opened in the Upper Layan at Batu Cintang. There are encouraging signs here in this area of the people beginning to realise the value of education and agreeing to have schools. Hitherto, they had viewed the Education Rate with great disfavour and had preferred not to have schools.

Two building schemes of note have been the renovation and rebuilding that were carried out at the former Abang Abdul Kadir School to convert it into the new Beting Upper Primary School to provide increased upper primary places required to cope with the number of pupils in outlying schools wanting to go beyond the lower primary level, and the erection of a new six-classroom block for St. Christopher's at Debak.

The total enrolment in the district primary schools in 1961 was as follows:—

Mission Schools	885
Chinese Schools	569
District Council Schools	1,314
Total	2,779

During the year the Council awarded a total of forty scholarships, each worth £100.

The appointment by the District Council of a School Affairs Officer has been a great asset to school management by the Council.

Recruitment of teachers during the year cannot be said to be completely satisfactory as both the Grade IIA and Grade IIB types were in short supply and most of the Grade IIB type were of low academic standard below Form III. Largely due to this fact, examination results in schools have not been altogether satisfactory.

Medical and Health

Generally, the health of the district was satisfactory though it might be expected that in July and August the cholera epidemic did cause considerable concern among the population but this luckily proved to be transient. As soon as words were received from headquarters that cholera has permeated into the Second Division inoculation was at once applied. The dispensary at Beting had a busy time and it is happy to note that in the district only two fatal casualties were sustained, one at Belud and the other at Debak. By the close of the year the whole district was already declared a white area.

The overall statistics for outpatients treated at the Beting dispensary was higher than last year but the medical patients were much fewer. More patients, however, were referred to the Hospital in Samarang for treatment but this per se did not imply that the health of the district was deteriorating.

The Sarawak Malaria Eradication Project continued its work very steadily, despite the difficult terrain and communications. Three cases of malarial infection were reported but nothing serious happened. Blood tests for suspected cases were carried out sporadically.

May, 1961, saw the opening of the District Council's anti-malarial clinic in the Government dispensary and the number of deliveries was a record of 152. The population of the district was rising steadily due to natural increase. This has been the result of a fall in the infant mortality rate.

Two *ala* dispensaries were established but they proved to be a failure largely due to the isolated nature of such an operating unit which is not so vulnerable in a sparsely populated area coupled with difficult means of communication. As a result travelling *ala* doctors were instituted and this latter method proved highly successful and effective. More patients were treated, a wider area was covered and more convenience accrued to all save the *ala* doctors.

Modern techniques of midwifery were making heavy inroads in the longhouse, thus relegating the *chelele* ones. The Council's midwives did good work during

the year, and to add to the list soon another five are still under training in Kuching. Their expenses were borne by the Council.

Sanitation was satisfactory in the houses but in the tenement areas, particularly in the Spak and Layan Districts hygiene has yet to be introduced. It is primary ignorance which largely accounts for the poor health conditions of the inhabitants there.

Travelling

During the year regular extensive programmes was undertaken both by myself and my Sarawak Administrative Officers. All the dampungs and many longhouses were visited and in the case of the Rumbak and Spak Subdivisions intensive visiting was undertaken.

Court

Compared with last year's, it is disheartening to report that 1961 was a more popular year for the court. The statistics for convictions has risen from 197 to 184. The increase was primarily the result of stricter Police vigilance in enforcing infringements to Local Authority By-laws and for obstruction under the Minor Offences Ordinance. There were no corresponding increase in cases involving land disputes, as a matter of fact this troublesome aspect inherent in the court of this district has been on the decrease.

Capital crimes were none, there was only one unhappy incident and this would be more fully reported in the next column.

Crimes

Excepting for one murder case at Batu Lintang, there was no major case to report. This is heartening.

It could probably be said that the intention for this murder was only a side-line to the real intention of robbery. The final victim was *Sie Ah Sen*, a village-shop proprietor and the alleged attackers were three Boms. Two of them were detained.

This murder caused considerable concern amongst the Chinese community but as human emotion always is, the sensation and fervour slowly died off.

Local Government

The Sarawak District Council has had another successful year. There was no change in its tax system and for the year twenty committees and five full Council meetings were held. The conduct of these meetings was parliamentary and as time progresses and as experience is gained it is only natural that Councilors could mature in Council work which is a relatively new venture for most of them.

The administration of the Council was satisfactory, new projects were undertaken and plans for the future were laid down. It is interesting to note that the school building programme had entered the first phase. The Beting Primary School, a five edifice, was about to be completed while plans for another £2,420 school at Belud were ahead. Total enrolment in Council schools showed a slight increase and the award of forty scholarships to needy pupils is praiseworthy.

The institution of a system of *ala* doctors, the establishment of a maternity and child welfare clinic were other noteworthy projects while the fine work performed by the Council's midwives plus another batch of five in training gave promise and hope of good service to parents.

Constructional plans for the Dayak Rest House, staff quarters and a new market for Beting were laid down and where provisions have already been provided for but the target dates for their erection were unfortunately had to be postponed due to a delay in the Land Office for final allocation of the land for these sites.

Administration

Spak station remained partially closed for the year and a system of fortnightly tour to it by a Sarawak Administrative Officer and a Court Clerk from Beting was instituted. This proved unsatisfactory and advocacy for its reopening has been strongly voiced.

To conclude this report, it is fitting to report that in March the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, had a highly successful tour of all the stations and substations of the district. Enthusiasm and warm welcome were expressed by all communities but this soon quietened down.

There is, however, no place in this district for complacency.

BRITISH DISTRICT District Officer—William Nale

(a) Criminal Cases

High Court	3
District Court	50
Police Court	3
Petty Court	12
Native Officer's Court	1
Comptroller's Court	1
Inquiry under Lunacy Ordinance	7

(b) Civil Cases

High Court	4
District Court	6
Court of Small Causes	5
Petty Court	66

Total 162

(c) Fines and Court Fees

Total fines imposed	\$2,873.84
Total Court Fees collected	\$3,082.04

From the above figures it will be seen 162 cases had been dealt with in British District compared with 149 in 1960. Marked decrease was in Petty Court which in 1960 came to 264 in number. Court fees collected during the year under review shows marked increase compared with \$1,374.39 collected in 1960. The increase was due to more late births and more agreements under Labour Ordinance had been registered in 1961.

Cases

On the night of June the 18th, an old man by name Lee Chik Tien on his way home from his stall in the market was wounded by three unknown boys dressed in mask, and robbed from him \$300.00. The three masked boys ran away leaving him lying on the road in a pool of blood. A few hours later Lee Chik Tien was taken to Sibu Hospital for treatment and was hospitalized for a month. Another serious crime committed was the murder of Wang Nio Chien in his pepper garden at Bising by unknown person. Investigation on the two cases was being carried out but there was still no trace of the culprits yet.

Obituary

Tuan Iman Saib, Effendi of Kampong Selat'as, Matu, died in Sibu Hospital at the age of 83 years after long illness. He served as Tuan Iman at Matu since 1935 and was given a long service decoration in 1956. He left behind three grown-up sons, one daughter and twelve grandchildren one of whom during the year under review was giving a scholarship to take up medical course in a University in Canada.

Police

The number of small but efficient detachments of the Sarawak Constabulary in Bising and Matu was being maintained and frequent visits were being made to the stations by Police Officers-in-Charge, Lower Belaga.

Police shooting range at Mile 11th at foot of Bukit Merbau had been surveyed and pegged and compensation for the land had been paid to the Borneo claiming customary rights over the land. The total area is five acres but has not been cleared due to no vote was being made available for the clearing.

Medical and Health

Cholera epidemic broke out at Bising and Matu in the month of September and resulted in two deaths giving cause for loss of its widespread. Mass inoculation was promptly carried out in the affected areas and soon it was put to stop. Many, many years before then there has been no reported case of cholera in the District. Visits to Local Authority Schools at Bising Kampong and village schools were carried out from time to time by Health Inspector.

The diseases which were most common in the District continue to be common cold, intestinal infections and tuberculosis. Several tuberculosis suspects had been referred to Sibu Hospital for X-ray, etc., and after being diagnosed several were taking regular injections in the Health centre at Bising, Matu and Tulu Clinic. The Malaria Control programme had progressed and so far very few had malaria.

Year 1961 showed a good progress in health as a result of weekly visit being made by the Divisional Medical Officer to Bising and also as a result of new clinic being opened by the Methodist Mission at Tulu. Miss Sophie M. Stomach in charge of the clinic was doing and still doing everything she could to prevent and to cure illness in addition to care for little children and expectant mothers in particular at time of delivery and after childbirth. She has now become well-known Matriarch to all the people in Narau and Tulu area for her untiring effort to help the people not only in clinic but in longhouses and Chinese houses as well. Several mothers in Bising town also frequently visited the clinic to seek her advice and cure.

Agriculture

Interest in the district increased in planting rubber and up to end of 1961, 1,118.75 acres had been planted with high-yielding material in addition to continued planting of ordinary rubber by the natives who could not get planting subsidy because their land was not suitable for the purpose or because of it is not being accessible by road or by boat. It was thought good that acreage newly planted with ordinary rubber in Matu, Daco and Bising as an alternative for planting material is not less than double the area already planted with high-yielding material.

Cocoon planting is a new venture among the people in the district. Up to the end of the year under review 385.25 acres had been planted with cocoon and not less than 390 acres were newly being sown for cocoon planting under the scheme.

Economy

Bising Seling Matu Bus Company Limited operating at Bising had had been successful in its operations and up to end of the year five motor buses and one van were in operation so far at Kelapa Camp. This service will eventually be extended to cater the public along Bising-Selantik Road when further section of the road is completed.

Another venture in the field of economy at Bising is the proposed orange-factory at a site in Bising Factory Zone. The building construction was started in September, 1961 and would be completed in about March, 1962. Shareholders have a high hope of success because all citrus growers in the district have shares in the proposed factory. However, the only doubt was to get an alternative for citrus fruit to keep the factory going all year round because citrus is not all year round crop. The obvious answer to this would be banana, mango, honey pineapple, which is also extensively grown in the District.

Plastic and rubber production manufactured in Binning British Borneo Unique Industrial Company showed significant progress in the first half of the year under review, but as from the second half year the production was dwindling due to strong competition with overseas-made slippers and plastic covers which found their way in the local markets at the same price. The company is now running at a loss.

Forestry

During the year ended 31st December, 1961 the royalties collected at Binning totalled \$6,981.71 cents compared with \$5,206.35 cents collected at Binning in 1960. Most of these were royalties on logs and sawn timbers. These figures do not represent all royalties on logs and timbers in the district because royalties on timbers and logs worked in Mats and Dero were all being collected at Sibu. However, as there were few new logging stations and one new sawmill at Teluk Baku being opened during the year under review it is safe to say that the increased figure indicates the working of timbers has continued its upward trend.

Trade and Customs

From the returns made by Trade and Customs Department, Binning, 1,743.82 tons of rubber were exported during the year compared with 1,948.63 tons exported in 1960 and valued at \$3,135,501 compared with \$3,756,991.03 cents in 1960. These figures do not include that of Mats and Dero which usually exported their rubber through Sibu. The decrease was due to many old rubber had reached their golden age and out of these some had been replanted.

Exports of white pepper were 179.65 tons valued at \$208,905 compared with 222.66 tons valued at \$448,445 in 1960. Whereas exports of black pepper were 435.68 tons valued at \$917,337 in year 1961 compared with 122.51 tons valued at \$208,945 in the preceding year.

From the preceding figures it will be seen that there had been no efforts on the part of the pepper growers and exporters to concentrate more on white pepper in spite of reduction on duty on white pepper. Black pepper showed a wide margin of increase although a much higher rate of duty on black pepper was enforced. The reduction on rate of duty on white pepper was destined to encourage the pepper growers as well as pepper exporters to produce better quality pepper so as to secure its position in the world market.

Imports

Due to difficulty in obtaining an adequate statistical data at the time of writing it was impossible to ascertain the value of imports during the year under review. However, as the decrease on the export earnings has to a certain extent affected the imports, it would safe to say the imports in year 1961 could not be better than that in 1960.

Excise

Revenue on excise was entirely depending on collection from duties levied on rubber slippers manufactured by the British Borneo Unique Industrial Company which was brought to production as from 1st April, 1961. The total duties collected amounted to \$2,623.56 cents. The revenue from this source would have been more had it not been refunded to the company to bring about the reduction of duty from .05 cents to .04 cents per pair.

Customs Revenue

Revenue collected from export and import duties in 1961 amounted to \$531,329.44 cents and \$344,547.61 cents respectively compared with \$374,511.93 cents on exports and \$376,147.39 cents on imports collected in 1960. This shows the decrease on export duties was more marked than that of import. This was due to the decrease in rubber and pepper

prices in 1961. The decrease on export duty was principally due to the result of fluctuation on the general level of prices. The revenue from this source would have been far less had there not been a revision on import tariff which acted as a compensation.

Shipping, Bury and Light Dues

The tonnage of cargoes discharged and loaded during the year under review was 5,514.31 tons compared with 3,303.79 tons in 1960.

Collection derived from Wharf-rent, Bury and Light Dues in 1961 amounted to \$15,211.63 compared with 1960's figure \$9,798.30. This wide margin of increase was brought about by the increase of wharfage rate which was revised during the year.

Post and Telegraphs

There had been a continuous great increase of postage stamp sale and this increase was due to the large number of out-going small packages to China Mainland. This resulted an average sale of postage stamps approximately \$1,000.00 per month.

Counter-delivery tickets rose to a total of thirty-six and it was anticipated to increase this figure in 1962.

There had been increase in deposit in Post Office Savings than that in year 1960. The number of opening new Post Office Savings was also increased.

The issue of Island Money Orders for payment of Motor Vehicle and Driving License fees had been increased sharply since Motor Vehicle License and renewal of Driving License fees had to be paid to Sibu Urban District Council. This was so because most owners and operators of motor vehicles at Binning have no current account in Bank. With the

increase, coupled with renewal of Radio Receiving License, counter delivery tickets and other postal work, clerical works involved were great in particular during the beginning and at second half year, when Post Office was usually well occupied. As Binning Post Office being one-man station it was now brought into practice that individual fee for motor vehicles collected together with appropriate commission of one per cent was being paid in at close of office hour each day to purchase one Money Order supported by a detailed list which gives individual names, addresses, nature of licences, etc. This practice has saved time factor to some extent.

Education

The schools in Binning District provide mainly Primary Education with the exception of one Private Secondary School run by the Methodist Mission. They are divided into Local Authority, Chinese and Mission Schools according to the medium of instruction used. The total number of schools in 1961 was fifty-three compared with forty-six in 1960. Of these thirty-three Local Authority, seventeen Chinese and three Mission Schools. There was also one Adult School being established and managed by the Binning Youth Club which runs evening classes in English to cater for school leavers that could not find places in Secondary School.

During the year Binning District Council's long dream of acquiring a specialist to improve Local Authority Schools came to being when the service of Mr. Bernard Mellon was obtained from Canada under the Colombo Plan. Since his arrival in the district he was trying to make general observations that would assist in the educational development of the Council's schools in addition to his hard work to improve teaching.

His main aims are:—

(i) To work towards the consolidation of the schools so that:

(a) modern teaching aids and facilities can be available to more pupils.

(b) there may be a greater degree of supervision of schools, teachers and pupils.

(iv) the few qualified teachers available may be used for the maximum amount of children. By consolidating the smaller schools into three or more central ones, it would be possible to provide a greater number of services to the pupils at a lower cost per pupil. At present, one of the trained teachers has a class of only seventeen pupils. This is a considerable waste of talent when twice the number of pupils could as easily be accommodated.

(ii) That a system of water-buses be organised. Within twenty minutes travel time from Bintang by water there are more than 150 school children and three schools. Funds allocated for the maintenance of these schools would more than compensate for the cost of transportation. Furthermore the pupils would receive better instructions with closer supervision, modern facilities and equipment.

(iii) That a double stream central school and boarding house be constructed in Bintang to cater to all races. This school should be staffed multi-racially and located in an area where one particular race is not predominant.

(iv) That teachers showing exceptional promise be given encouragement, and assistance if necessary, to improve their educational standard and teaching qualification. More promising teachers will inevitably be attracted due to a demand for higher qualification.

(v) That all teachers with less than Form I qualification be automatically relieved from service at the close of 1962, giving them opportunity for re-employment. In this way they would compete on equal basis with others applying for positions. Teachers thus would be appointed or reappointed by virtue of their qualifications and not because of seniority or other considerations.

(vi) That all Primary IV pupils passing their Common Entrance examinations be given encouragement and assistance, if necessary, to continue to Primary VI. (See Appendix A).

Mata-Dare District Council put up a fine two-storey school building at Dare at a cost of \$20,000.00 with Government Grant. This is the annexation of the Chinese and Malay Schools. It has six classrooms and canteen for Primary I to Primary IV. The Council is fortunate in securing the service of a B.A. teacher Mr. Thomas Chai to take charge of the Combined School. He is hard working and shows a keen interest in running the school.

In the Primary VI Common Examination eight pupils were selected out of sixty-eight who sat for the examination. (See Appendix B).

Land

During the year under review 108 applications for lands had been received at Bintang, thirty-four at Miri, and ninety-three at Daru compared with 185 applications for lands received at Bintang, 127 at Miri and 129 at Daru in preceding year. Most of these are for rubber and few for coconut.

Planting Block "K" comprising of 142 at ten acres per lot was been allocated on 31st January, 1961 to 103 Bising Chinese by carving lots to 115 Chinese applicants who had declared having no land and the land of their own. Following the carving lots, the successful applicants entered their applications to apply a temporary permit for clearing before the issue of individual title to land.

Public Works

Frank Road. Bintang/Sarikel Road work on final formation was completed in May, 1961 and surfacing has started from Kuluva Camp to Sungai Nyalang. Section of this road from Bintang to Kuluva Camp was being opened to traffic since 4th March, 1961

and this has given much pleasure to those living along the road in particular at Bintang, Sarikel Motor Bus Company that provides public service vehicles as means of travel in regular intervals.

Penang Road. In March, 1961 work was started on the Penang Road from Bintang/Sarikel Road at Mile 12th. Before end of September in year under review the road was opened up beyond the district boundary between Bintang and Kuching. Work on this road was progressing.

Miror Road. Bintang District Council has constructed two camps at Tandang Gering and also has provided a ferry boat with the financial help from the Government under the Miror Road Scheme. This opens the land communication between Marak, Tula, Madin and Bintang bazaar. The Government ferry landing to the District Office has been replaced. Its construction was undertaken by the Public Works Department.

Water-Work. The Bintang water-purification plant being constructed in July, 1960 was completed in August, 1961. Since then, the whole Bintang Town and Malay Kempong with the exception of District Officer's Bungalow, were being provided with pipe-water from the main. This has solved the water problem among the people during the long dry spell. However, those living outside the watermain do not benefit from it.

An old watermain by the side of District Office, Bintang, was dismantled in month of September and part of it was taken to Maro and the rest to Sarikel for use as Duro. Thus for Maro was being installed at the side of Maro District Office to hold 6,000 millions of rain water for use during dry spell.

Buildings. Most of the Government buildings in the district have been decorated with technicolour. These add new looks to the buildings and also has given much encouragement to occupants to provide window curtains to match technicolours. With the new looks, occupants at least feel it is worth the house rent they are paying.

Work on two new Class IV quarters for additional Agricultural Staff at Bintang was started in October and were expected to complete in early 1962. With the completion of the new quarters, the Agricultural Department would add the present strength of its staff to meet the growing demands in the district.

Co-operative Societies

According to quarterly reports on the running of the societies, the number of Co-operative societies in the district was standing still with only a few have good progress while the rest have hard going due to lack of support from the members concerned.

Labor

There are three sawmills and one plastic factory being in operation and labourers for the sawmills were being recruited locally, some from Malak and handful of Kanak workers from Kuching. Most of the employees of the plastic factory were also locally engaged, and they comprised mostly young men and women.

A total of 121 accidents were recorded with the year under review. Out of this number 101 cases arose from timber-felling and logging, ten cases arose from saw-milling, one case each from wheel stave-making and transport, and the other eight were miscellaneous cases.

Out of the number of accidents, five cases were permanent partial disabilities and the rest were either total or partial temporary disability. Three of the five cases classified as permanent partial disability arose from timber felling and logging and the other two cases arose from miscellaneous labour. Four workmen sustained loss of fingers and the other one sustained a fifty per cent permanent partial disability. No fatal accident was reported.

Workmen's Compensation

A total of fifty-five cases remained outstanding. This was due to the following reasons:—

(i) the injured workmen left the employers' premises soon after the accidents, and thereafter their whereabouts were untraceable.

(ii) a considerable number of cases was received towards the end of the year.

Compensations awarded during the year could be seen in the table set out below:—

Employment	Cases	Compensation
Sawmilling	7	\$1,125.44
Timber-felling and Logging	51	4,387.68
Wharf Servicing	1	26.00
Transport	1	26.00
Miscellaneous	6	1,328.55
TOTAL	66	\$6,893.67

Native Affairs

General. Nothing of prominent importance took in the field of progress and development was seen throughout the year save the interest in schools, in planting coconut and rubber. More and more children were attending school and more and more coconut and rubber were being planted. The practice of keeping long hair and the use of long clothes is dying out. The racing of fighting cocks and enjoying cock-fighting still remain their favourite game.

Before ill-effects began to tell there was the usual dispute in proposed system of collecting ill-effects. To bring about disputes to minimum, all Penglipatan and Tual? Rawa? were gathered to discuss and explore a common practice applicable to the majority and their agreement was reduced to writing and signed by the Penglipatan concerned. This has a good effect and since then there was no dispute on collecting ill-effects.

Most Iban had a poor padi harvest and about ninety per cent of them were depending upon imported rice. Pest damage was common and could not be brought under control because the people did not sow their padi-seeds at the same time and left several patches close by not being brought under cultivation. These patches became the hiding place for pest birds.

Malays did not seem to rely upon padi farms because most of them were working in logging stations, sawmills and road projects. Some of them earn their living by means of fishing.

Among Melanau at Mata and Daro, rubber tapping is their main occupation in addition to padi planting and as well as catching fish from the sea. During low-tide, however, they could not do their tapping and catching fish from the sea. As an alternative they turned to other jobs such as collecting fire-wood to sell and work in logging stations.

Thirty Melanau from Mata and seven from Daro have registered their names for Micos pig-breeding in 1962. From Beting all, composed with twenty-two applications from Daro and sixteen from Mata in the preceding year.

Chinese Affairs

Most of the Chinese affairs that came to the attention of the Administration was concerning family affairs. There were a handful of disputes involving land. Some of these cases were referred to the Court, and the rest were being dealt with by their respective headmen and sub-headmen.

Benevolent Society

During the year under review sixteen recipients were being given monthly aid in ring and cash from the Society and cost the Society in the region of \$150.00 a month.

The Society consisted of sixteen members including the District Officer and the Rector of the Roman Catholic Mission, raised subscriptions from the public in the town annually. In addition to this annual grant was also been given by the Benevolent Society in Kuching.

A) at the close of financial year, the financial state of the Society stands as follows:—

(a) In the Hong Hua Bank	\$1,000.00
(b) In the Chartered Bank	97.23
(c) Cash in hand	171.62
Total	\$1,268.85

The money deposited in the Hong Hua Bank was being reserved for the proposed new Home-for-the-aged Building.

Local Government

Financing District Council. Councillor Teng Tan Hain and Councillor Bessah anak Ajak were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively.

The post of Secretary/Treasurer was split into two posts: Secretary and Treasurer. This greatly relieves the burden of the Secretary in carrying on the duty of Treasurer and enables him to travel as necessary.

Two officers of the Council are undergoing training as Health Inspector and Technical Assistant. This is a far-sighted policy of the Council to have the necessary staff for the efficient administration of the Council.

Finance. The rates levied remained as in 1960. The reserve fund at the end of 1961 was \$135,000.00 and this shows that the Council is quite healthy in this respect.

Mata (Daro District Council). The Council had been experiencing a difficult time in the office administration owing to insufficient staff which compelled a Secretary and an office room stationing at Mata. The Secretary was very much over-worked and appeared to have lost in weight. In view of its exigencies whereas the Council could hardly afford to employ an additional clerk. The Council's work in Daro was done by the Central Government clerk.

Travelling

Travelling in the whole district was carried out as usual. In order to cover the whole district before the end of the year a heavy programme of travelling was carried out in the months of November and December.

General

Highlights of the year under review was the visit of His Excellency the Governor Sir Alexander Nicol Aron Weddell, K.C.M.G., D.A.C., and Lady Weddell in the company of the Honourable the Resident, Third

Division, Mr. M. J. Forster and Mrs. Forster to Daro and Mahe on November the 5th and 6th.

Kampong, roads and shophouses at the stations were decorated with flags and arches to mark the important visit, as a signifier that all roots in the stations were over so happy to see and meet the distinguished guests.

His Excellency was much impressed with the visit and remarked that Daro is a model of simple fire-fighting facilities which may be suitable for adoption by other small houses similarly placed.

APPENDIX "A"

Belaga District Council	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Schools	4	10	10	14	18	19
Boys Enrolled	505	444	—	540	658	—
Girls Enrolled	117	189	—	306	348	—
Total Enrolment	622	633	637	873	1,006	1,226
Percentage of increase in enrolment over previous year	—	37%	9%	18%	17%	23%
Pupils writing Primary IV Examination	14	48	125	122	109	—
Pupils passing Primary IV Examination	—	27	22	35	49	—
Percentage of pupils passing Primary IV Examinations	6%	56%	17%	28%	45%	—
Pupils writing Primary VI Examination	—	—	—	—	14	29
Pupils selected for Secondary Schools	—	—	—	—	3	9
Percentage of pupils selected	—	—	—	—	10%	48%

APPENDIX "B"

Matang District Council	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Schools	7	10	10	11	13	18
Boys Enrolled	382	497	580	740	842	882
Girls Enrolled	129	189	228	344	413	400
Total Enrolment	511	786	808	1,124	1,255	1,482
Percentage of increase in enrolment over previous year	—	NOT AVAILABLE	—	—	—	—
Pupils writing Primary IV Examination	68	103	147	182	194	—
Pupils passing Primary IV Examination	—	—	—	35	45	—
Percentage of pupils passing Primary IV Examinations	—	NOT AVAILABLE	—	—	—	—
Pupils writing Primary VI Examination	—	—	—	40	47	—
Pupils selected for Secondary Schools	—	—	—	4	8	—
Percentage of pupils selected	—	—	—	11%	12%	—

SARAWAK ANNUAL REGATTA

First Day Saturday, 8th September, 1962

Age No.	Owner	Boat's Name
1. 1st	Ra'ayat Secondary School	Red
2nd	Coaching Modern Secondary School	Green
3rd	Madrasah Malaya	Blue
2. 1st	Wakil P.W.D. Workers Union	Chalapa Chany
2nd	Atenas	Pelambid Mudo
3rd	Kuching Water Board	Amal Dapang
3. 1st	Ra'ayat Secondary School	Blue
2nd	S. Thomas Secondary School	Green
3rd	S. Joseph Secondary School	Red
4. 1st	Mohazam Malay School	Dayang Paman
2nd	Pala District Council	Panglima Negara
3rd	Islamic School	Laksmas Bismillah
5. 1st	Ra'ayat Secondary School	Red
2nd	S. Thomas Secondary School	Yellow
3rd	Madrasah Malaya	Grey
6. 1st	R.M.C. (A)	Samarita
2nd	R.M.C. (B)	Tiger Shark
3rd	R.M.C. (A)	Ator Lar
7. 1st	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Red
2nd	Kali Sin Bojeng	Blue
3rd	R.P.S. Sport Club	Yellow
8. 1st	Mohazam Malay School	Dayang Paman
2nd	Pala District Council	Panglima Negara
3rd	Kampung Teluan District School	Dora English Bar

Second Day Sunday, 9th September, 1962

1. 1st	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Grey
2nd	R.P.S. Sport Club	Yellow
3rd	Kuching Water Board	Red
2. 1st	R.M.C. (A)	Tiger Shark
2nd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
3rd	Raport (A)	Samarita
3. 1st	Madrasah Malaya	Blue
2nd	Mohazam Malay School	Green
3rd	R.P.S. Sport Club	Yellow
4. 1st	Chaman Rantai	Dayang Paman
2nd	Pala Sin Alap & Araya	Red
3rd	Mohazam Malay School	Green
5. 1st	Ra'ayat Secondary School	Green
2nd	S. Thomas Secondary School	Grey
3rd	S. Joseph Secondary School	Red
6. 1st	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
2nd	Raport (B)	Yellow
3rd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
7. 1st	R.P.S. Sport Club	Blue
2nd	Kali Sin Bojeng	Red
3rd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Yellow
8. 1st	Chaman Rantai	Dayang Paman
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Mohazam Malay School	Green
9. 1st	R.M.C. (A)	Tiger Shark
2nd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
3rd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
10. 1st	Pala District Council	Green
2nd	Islamic School	Green
3rd	Kampung Teluan District School	Yellow
11. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
12. 1st	Kampung Teluan District School	Red
2nd	Mohazam Malay School	Blue
3rd	Gamak District Council	Yellow

Age No.	Owner	Boat's Name
1. 1st	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Samarita
2nd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
3rd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
14. 1st	R.P.S. Sport Club	Yellow
2nd	Kali Sin Bojeng	Red
3rd	Raport Social & Recreation Club	Blue
15. No. 15	No. 15	No. 15

Third Day Monday, 10th September, 1962

1. 1st	Chaman Rantai	Dayang Paman
2nd	Pala Sin Alap & Araya	Red
3rd	Mohazam Malay School	Green
2. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
4. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
5. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
6. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
7. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
8. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
9. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
10. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
11. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
12. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
13. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
14. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
15. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
16. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
17. 1st	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
2nd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red
3rd	Araya Mudi Sin Pagan	Red

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. W.C.B. Wilson	By flight ML 461 Singapore/Kuching on 26.9.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. G.T. Barker	By flight ML 471 Singapore/Kuching on 26.9.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. C. Y. Lee	By flight Singapore/Kuching on 26.9.62. Returning from a course in the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. F.W.F. de Ward and 2 daughters	By flight ML 475 Singapore/Kuching on 4.9.62. Returning from leave.
Mrs. J. R. Biscoe	By flight ML 436 Singapore/Kuching on 4.9.62. To join Capt. J. R. Biscoe.
Mr. & Mrs. S. A. Barlow	By flight ML 425/ML 422 Singapore/Sibu on 17.9.62. Returning from leave.
Dr. E. Anandaram	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 24.9.62. On first appointment.
Mr. Anand Raju	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 24.9.62. Returning from a course in the United Kingdom.
Mr. Rosh Kook Tan	By flight ML 479 Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. Returning from a course in the United Kingdom.
Mr. D. W. Gathin	By flight ML 479 Singapore/Kuching on 24.9.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Parr	By Airways Singapore/Miri on 28.9.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. G. H. L. Rothchild & daughter (Ms. Rothchild is a newly appointed Entomologist).	By flight Brunei Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. On first appointment.
Mr. C. B. Marks & daughter	By flight Brunei Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. To join Mr. C. H. Marks.
Mrs. E. E. Schmidt	By flight Brunei Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. To join Dr. E. E. Schmidt.
Mr. P. Ching Ung Yee	By flight Singapore/Sibu on 23.9.62. Returning from a course in the United Kingdom.
Mrs. G. E. Foxmanan	By flight ML 479 Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. On first appointment.
Mr. P. C. Ogden	By flight ML 475 Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. Returning from leave.
Inspector Abu Khatib Raj	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. Returning from a course in the United Kingdom.
Mr. R. T. M. Henry	By Airways Singapore/Kuching on 17.9.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Cunningham-Smith and daughter	By Airways Singapore/Kuching on 17.9.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. H.J. Choudry (Newly appointed Commissioner of Labour)	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 17.9.62. On first appointment.
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. B. Cooper and daughter (Mr. Cooper is a newly appointed Rubber Development Officer).	By flight ML 475 Singapore/Kuching on 18.9.62. On first appointment.
Mr. J. F. Drake-Brockman and two children	By flight Brunei Singapore/Kuching on 24.9.62. To join Mr. J. F. Drake-Brockman.
Mrs. R. E. Chater	By flight Brunei Singapore/Kuching on 24.9.62. To join Mr. R. E. Chater.
Lady M. Ashby	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 23.9.62. To join Mr. John Ashby.
Miss R. G. Blake (Newly appointed Nursing Sister, Medical Dept.)	By flight Singapore/Sibu on 23.9.62. On first appointment.

Departures

Mr. H.M.J. Underlay, Esq.	By Airways Kuching/Singapore on 24.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Dr. & Mrs. M. N. G. Mathender and 2 children	By Airways Kuching/Singapore on 23.9.62. Proceeding on leave to India.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Stirling	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 26.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on pre-retirement leave.
Mrs. Isahail bin Masalleh	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 26.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Mr. & Mrs. G.H. Backhouse and two children	By flight ML 469 Kuching/Singapore on 17.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on pre-retirement leave.
Mrs. A. Martin & 2 children	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 27.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Dr. & Mrs. G. F. Wilford and 2 children	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 17.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. Lee Hoon Woon Mr. Alimudin Fakhri	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 26.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on visiting course.
Mr. Truffel bin Haji Mumpai	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 26.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Mr. & Mrs. M. Whiting 2 children	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 27.9.62. Proceeding on leave to South Africa.
Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Reed & 4 children	By flight ML 469 Kuching/Singapore on 26.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. R. G. Craigie	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 18.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Warren & 3 children	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 17.9.62.
Mr. Nicholas Wong Mr. Szean Jeeffin Mr. Gopala Prasad Mr. Ong Choo Ho Mr. Wang Fui Cheong	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 4.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on training course.
Lady E. M. Fraser and 2 children	By Airways Miri/Singapore on 4.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. Gregory Chong Sze Lee	By flight ML 475 Kuching/Singapore on 1.9.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. P. Edwards	By flight ML 469 Kuching/Singapore on 6.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Miss A. V. Walde	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 1.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Dr. H. G. Raj	By Airways Kuching/Singapore on 28.9.62. Proceeding on leave to India.
Dr. & Mrs. R. M. McVittie and 2 children	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 17.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Wellenden and 2 children	By flight ML 477 Kuching/Singapore on 23.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. H.G. Boyer-Taylor	By Airways Kuching/Singapore on 22.9.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

Recent Books

Addition to the Sarawak Library during August and September, 1962

CRIME & DETECTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Gardner, Eric Stanley	<i>The Case of the Ripturned Spoon</i> . 1961
Waring, Clifford	<i>Fifteenmen Subjects</i> . 1962

FICTION

Barland, Hal	<i>The Day When Came to Stay</i> . 1962
Cadell, Elizabeth	<i>Language of the Heart</i> . 1962
Cadwell, Taylor	<i>A Stranger in Love</i> . 1962
Concept, Martin	<i>The Month in Paris</i> . 1962
Clowerman, Pierre	<i>Les 21 Airborne</i> . 1962
Darwin, Ray	<i>Heart of An. Hilary</i> . 1962
Faithers, Blanche	<i>The Green Poplars</i> . 1962
Glanville, Brian	<i>A Bad Devil and Other Stories</i> . 1961
Gordon, Barbara	<i>The Public in the Pond</i> . 1962
Hoodrich, Marcel	<i>Crack in the Mirror</i> . 1962
Henry, Robert	<i>Crucified</i> . 1962
Hob, Victoria	<i>Enthralled Revolt</i> . 1962
Irvine, Clifford	<i>The Valley</i> . 1962
Johnson, Pamela Harwood	<i>An River of Judgement</i> . 1962
Luperiot, Pier	<i>The Death of Alphonse</i> . 1962
Marshall, Paul	<i>Soul Clay Mandy and King</i> . 1962
Marshall, Iris	<i>An Unfinished Day</i> . 1962
O'Neil, Grandma	<i>An Excursion to Hawaii</i> . 1962
Pearson, Edmund	<i>The Valley</i> . 1962
Prescott, Julian	<i>Case for Ford</i> . 1962
Price, Reynolds	<i>A Long and Happy Life</i> . 1962
Pringle, J. B.	<i>The Slaves of Death</i> . 1962
Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur and the Marston, Douglas	<i>Castle Box</i> . 1962
Raberta, Cecil	<i>Wife in the Streets</i> . 1962
Ross-McDonald, Malcolm	<i>The Big Wave</i> . 1962
Smith, Vian	<i>Genesis Dawn</i> . 1962
Terry, Marshall, A.	<i>Old Liberty</i> . 1962
Torres, Terence	<i>The Only Answer</i> . 1962
Valmond, Robert	<i>Turn of the Wheel</i> . 1962
Wallace, Irving	<i>The Chapman Report</i> . 1962
Warren, Robert Penn	<i>Whirlwind</i> . 1962
Wilbur, John	<i>A Shadow on the Green</i> . 1962
Wopert, Stanley	<i>Six Women to Mama</i> . 1962

NON-FICTION

Asher, Bernard	<i>When P. D. E. Died</i> . 1942. (B.R.O.C.)
Aziz, Sir Herbert R. and Voderwieseler, William	<i>Encyclopedia of Tropical Fishes, with special emphasis on populations of breeding</i> . 1943. (B.R.O.C.)
Bates, Thomas Reginald	<i>Feeding for Community Development: a critical study of method</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)

NON-FICTION

Brown, John William	<i>Occide</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
British Museum	<i>The British Museum: a guide to its public services</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Brompton, Leo Daniel and Vennema, G. F.	<i>To the Mountains of the East: translated from the Dutch by John C. Bruden</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Broske, Van Wyk	<i>From the Shadow of the Mountains: six postcard-like years</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Calcutt, Alec Kirkland	<i>Factors in Economic Development</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Chapman, R. A. L.	<i>Track and Field Athletics</i> edited and introduced by Harold M. Abraham. 1961. (B.R.O.C.)
Christie, Jean	<i>Tropical Squids for Beginners: by Jean Christie in collaboration with Fern Wilkins</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Conrad, Kenneth	<i>Fabula</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Cree, Otto Roman	<i>Camera Close-up: some also and larger than life photography: English translation by L. A. Hancher</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Daniel, Alfred	<i>Painting and Drawing</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Davis, Maxine	<i>Everyman's Book of Health and Medical Problems</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Drown, Frank and Drown, Mable	<i>Wishes to the Wind-blown</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Durant, John	<i>Highlights of the Olympics from Ancient Times to the Present</i> . 1961. (B.R.O.C.)
Earl, Lawrence	<i>Our Foreign Debt</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Fisher, John	<i>The Law of Torts in a Handbook, with specimens of leading cases</i> . 1961. (B.R.O.C.)
Fleming, G. F.	<i>The Cold War and Its Deluge</i> . 1957-1960. 2 vols. 1961. (B.R.O.C.)
Fry, Ross	<i>Illustrated Dictionary of Tropical Fishes</i> . 1961. (B.R.O.C.)
Harrison, Barbara	<i>Crump-Up</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Harold, Jean Christopher	<i>Love in Five Temperaments</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
King, Nelson	<i>Home Home Management</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Kliver, Ulrich	<i>Dogs and Dog Care: translated from the German and adapted by M. E. W. Ashmore and Jean Brudley</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Knight, George Wilson	<i>The Golden Labyrinth: a study of British drama</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
La Borge, Harold	<i>An Omen to America</i> . 1962. (B.R.O.C.)
Lewis, Norman	<i>Canada made Me</i> . 1958. (B.R.O.C.)
Ludwick, L. I.	<i>The World of the Infinitely Death: explorations through the microscope: drawings by Shona Stanley</i> . 1958. (B.R.O.C.)

NON-FICTION		AUTHOR		TITLE	
AUTHOR	TITLE				
Ludowyk, Beatrice Frederick Charles	<i>The Story of Ceylon 1862. (244.8)</i>	Russell, Edward Frederick Langley.		<i>The Trial of Adolf Eichmann.</i> 1962. (241.4)	
Machin, Milton and Woodfield, William Reed	<i>Work Life. 1962. (345.1)</i>	Ted Simon Russell of Liverpool			
Majorian, Ronald Brian, photographer	<i>Oxford and Cambridge: a book of photographs with an introduction by Raymond Propper. 1962. (264.277)</i>	Sampson, Anthony Norey, Theodore Harris		<i>Anatomy of Britain. 1962. (1902)</i> <i>Teach Yourself Zoology. 1962. (1908)</i>	
Marshall, Catherine	<i>Beyond Our Beliefs. 1962. (240)</i>	Stanfield, Margaret		<i>Second Step: a personal biography. 1962. (233.814)</i>	
Melrose, Klaus	<i>Exotic Man and His World: some land from the German by Michael Rotherbaum. 1961. (234.7)</i>	Steady, Ernest		<i>Cast. 1959. (255.53)</i>	
Morris, Gerald	<i>Am I too East? Minutes of an uncompromising. 1962. (26/26002)</i>	Stewart, T. H. editor		<i>Readings in Malayan Economics.</i> 1962. (330.8223)	
Moorhead, Alan	<i>The Blue Nile. 1962. (262)</i>	Spock, Benjamin		<i>Dr. Spock talks with Mothers: growth and guidance. 1962. (249.1)</i>	
Nayak, Wilfred	<i>To the Unknown Mountain: an out of an unexplored mountain thunder in the Katakawa. 1962. (199.22)</i>	Stamp, Lawrence Dudley		<i>Asia: a regional and economic geography. 15th edition. 1962. (211)</i>	
Ormswamy, Francis Dennis	<i>Fragment Malaya: a private view of Hong Kong. 1962. (265.115)</i>	Stanford, John Keith		<i>Latin in the East: the romanization India. (790-1860) edited by J. K. Stanford. 1962. (234)</i>	
Ogden, Frederick	<i>The Arts. 1961. (240.44)</i>	Spurr, I. A.		<i>An Introduction to the Study of Map Projections with a fore- word by F. Debenham. 1962. (258.8)</i>	
Owen, Rodric	<i>Away to Eden. 1958. (213.47)</i>	Sty, Jon Mark		<i>Hong Kong to Shanghai in the East "Kobu": English transla- tion by George Stubb and C. David Lay. 1962. (268.4)</i>	
Papp, Ann	<i>Complex Enquiry for Ladies and Gentlemen: a guide to the ef- fectiveness of good society. 1961. (181)</i>	Tarbell, Colin Macmillan		<i>The Forest People. 1961. (252.985)</i>	
Palmer, Leslie Hugh	<i>Indonesia and the Dutch. 1962. (292)</i>	Wainman, Dorothy		<i>The Making of Burma. 1962. (239.1)</i>	
Phillips, Hubert	<i>Indian Games for Two Players.</i> 1962. (284)				
Proctor, Ida	<i>Masters of British Nineteenth Century Asia: London to Whitby: an introduction to their lives and work. 1961. (199.2)</i>				
Ross, Winton	<i>The Road to Lism. 1962. (214.4)</i>				

SARAWAK
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SARAWAK

Kuching Market Price List

September, 1962

ICE—(per paking)	Average
Local White Government Milled	—
Local White Milled	1.00
Sam "A" 2½	2.10
Sam "B"	—
Sam "C"	1.00
Sam Broken Rice A1 Super	1.00
Kangpon	—

RYE—(per bag)	Average
White Super	20
Brown Super	22
Myah Super	20

SALT—(per bag)	Average
Cosmos	20
Flax	20
Myah	20

FLOUR AND BREAD—	Average
Wheat Flour per bag	20
Bread per small loaf	20
Bread per large loaf	20

MILK—(per gal)	Average
(a) Liberty Brand	21
Tua Put	21
Milk Maid	21
(b) Local Fresh Milk (per pint)	20

EGGS—(each)	Average
Turks	9
Dark, fresh	16
Dark, salted	15
Peri	17

HOUSEHOLD FATS—(per lb.)	Average
Butter per lb.	2.00
Coconut Oil	50
Vegetable Oil	70
Lard No. 1	1.00
Lard No. 2	80
Obor	2.70
Dripping	80

PORK—(per bag)	Average
Loin No. 1	2.00
Loin with Fat No. 2	2.20
Pig	80
Ribs	1.40

SHEEP—(per bag)	Average
Boat, stout	1.00
Boat, Curry meat	1.00
Buttle No. 1	1.00
Buttle Curry meat	1.00
Mutton (Australian)	1.00
Mutton (Local)	1.00

POULTRY—(per bag)	Average
Capon	1.40
Chicken Cooks	1.05
Pullets	1.10
Chinese Hens	1.15
Dayal Poultry	1.00
Ducks	1.00
Musary	1.15
Cross-Bred	1.00
Geese	1.00

FISH—(per bag)	Average
Fresh Fish No. 1	1.10
Fresh Fish No. 2	90
Fresh Fish No. 3	80
Peasants No. 1	1.00
Peasants No. 2	80
Crab No. 1	1.00
Crab No. 2	80
Salted Fish No. 1	2.40
Salted Fish No. 2	1.10
Salted Fish No. 3	80

VEGETABLES—(per bag)	Average
Bamboo Shoots (salted)	10
Bamboo (Thick)	10
Bamboo	15
Bamboo	15
Bam Sprouts	10
Cabbage	10
Changpok Mung	10
Cucumber (Thick)	20
Chilies (Red)	10
Chilies (Green)	10
Daun Bawang	10
Beetle Pith	10
Beetle Root	10
Beetle Sprout	10
French Beans	17
Garlic, fresh	10
Onion	10
Kandong Pajaja	10
Kandong Acor	10
Kandong Baka	10
Kandong Baka	11
Kandong China	10
Kandong	10
Kandong	10
Laba	10
Laba Dori	10
Laba Pajaja	10
Laba	10
Laba (Chinese Baka)	10
Laba, salted	10
Onion, Bombay	10
Onion, small	10
Potatoes, imported	10
Potatoes, local	11
Scorbon, imported	10
Scorbon, local	10
Tamarind (Fresh Assam)	10
Tamarind	10
Trout (Brought)	10
Trout per bottle No. 1	1.10
Trout per bottle No. 2	10
Trout per bottle No. 3	10
TEA—(per lb.)	Average
Tea, Ceylon	4.50
Tea, Chinese	1.20
COFFEE—(per bag)	Average
Raw, Java No. 1 Local	1.10
Raw, No. 2	1.00
Processed	2.00
FRUITS—(each)	Average
Pineapple (Local) per bag	12
Pineapple (Local)	14-20
Pineapple	20-30
Jackfruit per bag	20
SUNDRIES—	Average
Bean curd per piece	11
Bean curd white per piece	11
Bean curd yellow per piece	11
Beetroot per bag	10
Chopped per piece	8.50
Chopped, fresh, each	11
Coriander per lb.	1.20
Dried Peas per bag	1.10-1.11
Karimond Oil per lb.	4.40
Karimond oil per bottle	11
Mutton (Local) per bag	1
Mutton imported per bag	1
Soap, washing local per bar	60
Soap, washing imported per bar	80
Saltwater per lb.	1.50
Saltwater per lb.	60
Salt Water, per paking	15.00
CIGARETTES—	Average
Flavours per packet of 10	40
Flavours per packet of 10	10
Cosmos "A"	40
Flavours	10
Flavours Express per tin	1.00
Cosmos per packet of 10	10
Flavours 100 per packet of 10	10
Local 100 per packet of 10	10

SARAWAK ANNUAL REGATTA

First Day, Saturday, 28th September, 1962

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | Event | Event |
|---|--|
| 1. 1st No. 1073 \$81.00, 2nd No. 1224 \$40.00, 3rd No. 1244 \$20.00.
Starters: 1091, 1084, 1115 \$6.00 each. | 3. 1st No. 1246 \$146.00, 2nd No. 1017 \$73.00, 3rd No. 1244 \$36.00.
Starters: 1040, 1009, 1219 \$12.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1223 \$211.00, 2nd No. 1228 \$105.00, 3rd No. 1403 \$52.00.
Starters: 1079, 1080, 1221, 1211, 1408, 1117, 1244, 1177, 1242, 1475, 1094, 1074, 1202, 1012, 1207 \$5.00 each. | 4. 1st No. 1041 \$178.00, 2nd No. 1168 \$89.00, 3rd No. 1129 \$44.00.
Starters: 1426, 1005, 1008, 1007, 1234, 1199, 1080, 1126, 1129, 1212, 1003, 1205, 1479, 1424, 1234, 1478 \$2.00 each. |
| 3. 1st No. 1249 \$146.00, 2nd No. 1020 \$73.00, 3rd No. 1118 \$36.00.
Starters: 1201, 1067, 1178 \$12.00 each. | 5. 1st No. 1242 \$126.00, 2nd No. 1002 \$63.00, 3rd No. 1021 \$31.00.
Starters: 1061, 1111, 1112 \$10.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1112 \$227.00, 2nd No. 1297 \$113.00, 3rd No. 1130 \$56.00.
Starters: 1480, 1731, 1706, 1478, 1013, 1444, 1509 \$5.00 each. | 6. 1st No. 1206 \$81.00, 2nd No. 1002 \$40.00, 3rd No. 1117 \$20.00.
Starters: 1117, 1004, 1126, 1202, 1124, 1107, 1002 \$2.00 each. |

Second Day, Sunday, 29th September, 1962

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 1st No. 1020 \$48.00, 2nd No. 1017 \$24.00, 3rd No. 1009 \$12.00.
Starters: 1021, 1094, 1018 \$4.00 each. | 7. 1st No. 1129 \$271.00, 2nd No. 1075 \$135.00, 3rd No. 1407 \$67.00.
Starters: 1071, 1202, 1164 \$10.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1171 \$65.00, 2nd No. 1041 \$32.00, 3rd No. 1148 \$16.00.
Starters: 1200, 1191, 1023, 1021, 1118, 1108, 1100, 1006, 1202, 1079, 1005, 1041, 1019, 1080, 1207 \$2.00 each. | 8. 1st No. 1135 \$162.00, 2nd No. 1404 \$81.00, 3rd No. 1479 \$40.00.
Starters: 1420, 1041, 1085, 1172, 1008, 1232, 1272, 1079, 1207, 1116 \$4.00 each. |
| 3. 1st No. 1179 \$31.00, 2nd No. 1206 \$15.00, 3rd No. 1047 \$7.00.
Starters: 1124, 1041, 1149, \$6.00 each. | 9. 1st No. 1246 \$126.00, 2nd No. 1019 \$63.00, 3rd No. 1001 \$31.00.
Starters: 1106, 1200, 1143, 1279 \$8.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1161 \$113.00, 2nd No. 1108 \$56.00, 3rd No. 1116 \$28.00.
Starters: 1076, 1108, 1226, 1278, 1115, 1024, 1033, 1113, 1128, 1021, 1146, 1009 \$2.00 each. | 10. 1st No. 1099 \$126.00, 2nd No. 1240 \$63.00, 3rd No. 1204 \$31.00.
Starters: 1228, 1244, 1038 \$10.00 each. |
| 5. 1st No. 1239 \$178.00, 2nd No. 1473 \$89.00, 3rd No. 1200 \$44.00.
Starters: 1245, 1029 \$22.00 each. | 11. 1st No. 1446 \$162.00, 2nd No. 1218 \$81.00, 3rd No. 1017 \$40.00.
Starters: 1403, 1440, 1004, 1045, 1116, 1041, 1147, 1229, 1105, 1157, 1145, 1476, 1223 \$2.00 each. |
| 6. 1st No. 1062 \$227.00, 2nd No. 1002 \$113.00, 3rd No. 1162 \$56.00.
Starters: 1425, 1455, 1111, 1062, 1016, 1070, 1491, 1002, 1123, 1475, 1111, 1089, 1407, 1021, 1206, 1421 \$3.00 each. | 12. No Cash Sweep. |
| | 13. No Cash Sweep. |
| | 14. 1st No. 1124 \$97.00, 2nd No. 1234 \$48.00, 3rd No. 1136 \$24.00.
Starters: 1271, 1240, 1194 \$8.00 each. |
| | 15. No Cash Sweep. |

Third Day, Monday, 30th September, 1962

RESULTS OF CASH SWEEP

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. 1st No. 1129 \$81.00, 2nd No. 1116 \$40.00, 3rd No. 1006 \$20.00.
Starters: 1168, 1021, 1071, 1036, 1129, 1144, 1210, 1206, 1044, 1440, 1020, 1228 \$1.00 each. | 6. 1st No. 1150 \$206.00, 2nd No. 1261 \$103.00, 3rd No. 1125 \$51.00.
Starters: 1266, 1015, 1799, 1796, 1764, 1078 \$12.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1234 \$162.00, 2nd No. 1006 \$81.00, 3rd No. 1405 \$40.00.
Starters: 1236, 1110, 1204, 1408, 1005, 1035, 1300, 1122, 1074, 1214, 1129, \$5.00 each. | 7. 1st No. 1179 \$278.00, 2nd No. 1201 \$139.00, 3rd No. 1260 \$69.00.
Starters: 1244, 1236, 1606, 1207, 1758, 1402, 1762, 1103, 1027, 1729, 1407, 1460 \$2.00 each. |
| 3. 1st No. 1209 \$227.00, 2nd No. 1086 \$113.00, 3rd No. 1056 \$56.00.
Starters: 1043, 1427, 1091, 1464, 1115, 1045, 1208, 1279, 1146, 1449, 1440, 1120, 1109 \$4.00 each. | 8. 1st No. 1127 \$146.00, 2nd No. 1026 \$73.00, 3rd No. 1173 \$36.00.
Starters: 1240, 1416, 1163, 1074, 1127, 1269, 1031, 1264, 1126, 1166, 1013 \$2.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1134 \$243.00, 2nd No. 1097 \$121.00, 3rd No. 1120 \$60.00.
Starters: 1162, 1064, 1207, 1407, 1308, 1393 \$10.00 each. | 9. 1st No. 1058 \$146.00, 2nd No. 1164 \$73.00, 3rd No. 1273 \$36.00.
Starters: 1004, 1261, 1117, 1040, 1097, 1089, 1456, 1412, 1062, 1083, 1106, 1217 \$1.00 each. |
| 5. 1st No. 1013 \$715.00, 2nd No. 1180 \$357.00, 3rd No. 1201 \$178.00.
Starters: 1670, 1714, 1404, 1294, 1280, 1300 \$11.00 each. | 10. 1st No. 1267 \$146.00, 2nd No. 1223 \$73.00, 3rd No. 1234 \$36.00.
Starters: 1027, 1220, 1447, 1222 \$9.00 each. |

Race	Race
11. 1st No. 1420 \$225.00, 2nd No. 1543 \$195.00, 3rd No. 1425 \$12.00. Starters: 1501, 1479, 1474, 1504, 1480, 1414 \$5.00 each.	14. 1st No. 1239 \$227.00, 2nd No. 1334 \$115.00, 3rd No. 1124 \$28.00. Starters: 1321, 1407, 1040 \$10.00 each.
12. 1st No. 1119 \$225.00, 2nd No. 1039 \$195.00, 3rd No. 1229 \$12.00. Starters: 1121, 1044, 1047, 1241, 1111, 1200 \$5.00 each.	15. 1st No. 1093 \$241.00, 2nd No. 1107 \$121.00, 3rd No. 1411 \$65.00. Starters: 1020, 1234, 1294, 1706, 1025, 1474, 1149, 1718, 1411, 1618, 1289, 1709 \$10.00 each.
13. 1st No. 1469 \$241.00, 2nd No. 1334 \$121.00, 3rd No. 1449 \$65.00. Starters: 1449, 1445, 1748, 1718, 1429, 1495, 1152, 1115, 1149, 1117, 1459, 1609 \$10.00 each.	16. 1st No. 1989 \$260.00, 2nd No. 1406 \$200.00, 3rd No. 1126 \$15.00. Starters: 1494, 1501, 1101, 1164, 1605, 1492, 1184 \$9.00 each.
	17. No Cash Sweep

\$1.00 Unlimited Sweepstakes Drawn on Race No. 9, Monday, 16th September, 1962

TOTAL POOL \$18,000.00

LESS:

10% Government Tax \$1,800.00

2½% Sarawak Bepaga Funds 4,500.00

POOL DIVIDEND \$11,700.00

	Name of Bear	Tickets Won	Prize
FIRST	Kambang Laut	20119	\$2,000.00
SECOND	Kambang Menda	21416	\$1,000.00
THIRD	Hang Tash	19447	\$1,700.00
STARTERS:	Dani Bepaga Sari	20000	\$1.00
	Dayang Peland (Puloh Man)	14009	\$1.00
	Dayang Peland (Bismah)	17704	\$1.00
	Chabayan Marand	17108	\$1.00
	Bintang Perak	11808	\$1.00
	Anjar Laut	14912	\$1.00
	Bekang Lompai	14863	\$1.00
	Bawang Kin	11249	\$1.00
	Pulungan Nagan	29102	\$1.00
	Jauh Bepaga	20000	\$1.00
	Paimah Bepaga	11997	\$1.00
	Raja Wali Laut	15896	\$1.00

IN CONGRATULATION PRIZES \$50.00 EACH

27809 15489 17996 11009 10974
27942 10664 14729 13946 16209

LUCKY PROGRAMME NUMBER ON \$20.00

SCRUTINEERS

Haji Sa'at Tahir Chai' Along bin Taip
Mr. Anthony Reed Along Haji Adnan bin Along Haji Arshad

The numbers of the winning tickets are those stated in the appropriate records of the Sarawak Bepaga. 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 Bepaga.

Kuching, 16th September, 1962.

HAJI DOH BIN OSMAN,
Bepa Secretary,
Sarawak Animal Bepaga.

Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Sunday, September 30th, 1962

11-50

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OCTOBER, 1962

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER	
English	Chinese	Malay	☾ 4th First Quarter 10th Full Moon	☽ 20th Last Quarter 26th New Moon	Evening	Morning
Mon. 1	3	3			0809	0854
Tue. 2	4	4			0858	0930
Wed. 3	5	5	81. DEPARTURE OF THE CROSS TOWN.	0921	0957	1027
Th. 4	6	6	8th Urban District Council Meeting.	0949	1000	1031
Fri. 5	7	7		0959	1042	1043
Sat. 6	8	8	81. TOWN OF LAUREL. Sarawak Turf Club Race.	0998	1046	1051
SUN. 7	9	9	10th Sarawak Sports Tournaments.	0952	—	1048
Mon. 8	10	10		1004	—	1057
Tue. 9	11	11		0958	1050	1050
Wed. 10	12	12	Chinese Double Tenth (JIB).	0921	1050	1050
Th. 11	13	13	10th and 11th District Council Meeting. Sarawak District Council Meeting.	0934	1050	1047
Fri. 12	14	14		0900	1040	1035
Sat. 13	15	15		0840	1031	1023
SUN. 14	16	16	17th Sarawak Sports Tournaments.	0819	1041	1009
Mon. 15	17	17		0817	1030	1018
Tue. 16	18	18		0816	1020	1011
Wed. 17	19	19		0815	1012	1004
Th. 18	20	20	St. Luke.	0817	1000	1000
Fri. 19	21	21		0842	1000	1019
Sat. 20	22	22	Sarawak District Council Meeting.	0818	1000	1042
SUN. 21	23	23	18th Sarawak Sports Tournaments. Kuching Boat Club Expedition—Baba Laut.	0840	—	1012
Mon. 22	24	24		0838	1004	1006
Tue. 23	25	25		0845	1002	1011
Wed. 24	26	26	Quarantine Station Div. Sarawak District Council Meeting.	0840	1042	1008
Th. 25	27	27	Common Entrance Examination. B.M. District Council Meeting.	0854	1034	1009
Fri. 26	28	28		0840	1011	1045
Sat. 27	29	29		0828	1015	1048
SUN. 28	1	30	19th Sarawak Sports Tournaments. Ten Kitchens or Chuan, G. S. S. and J. S. S. (A.C.B.). 1st day of 8th Moon (28 days).	0826	1028	1048
Mon. 29	2	1	1st day of Festival of the Moon.	0823	1030	1050
Tue. 30	3	2	Kuching Municipal Council Meeting. Common Entrance Examination.	0818	1030	1037
Wed. 31	4	3	All Hallowe'en.	0814	1012	1050