

# Sarawak Gazette

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## The Sarawak Gazette

SUNDAY, MARCH 31st, 1963

### Epilogue

To most people the activities of the Borneo Literature Bureau are exemplified by the publication of books of an educational or improving character. Great, therefore, is the surprise when, out of the blue as it were, the Bureau produces a work of art, and that of a high order. *Pyralis Ditravach papua—Life in a Longhouse* by Mrs. Harida Morrison is quite the most commanding publication yet to see the light in Sarawak, and one that can well hold its own in artistic circles anywhere. It is far more than a mere collection of photographs; it is the portrayal of a whole way of life, for here is shown the environment of the community, the types of people which constitute it, the daily occupations pursued and the cycle of the year's work; it is indeed the anatomy of a society.

To comment upon the technical perfection of the photography would be superfluous for Mrs. Morrison already enjoys an international reputation in the field, but she is particularly to be commended for the skill with which she has pieced together her mosaic to form a cohesive panorama. Those who have never set foot in a longhouse will be able to savour something of its atmosphere, and will obtain an understanding of the manner of life followed there. Longhouses vary in size and appointment as do houses of any other sort; they may be dams on stilts, which have little more to offer the passing traveller than a night's shelter, or they may be massive constructions, perhaps lit with electric light, which dispense a lavish hospitality. The longhouse, which is the subject of this study, is an average Borneo one, and may be taken as representative of the majority,

the people have plenty of contacts with the world outside, but are not unduly sophisticated; they have cash crops, yet follow traditional agricultural methods; there is throughout an admixture of the old and the new, though the ancient pattern predominates; the outboard drive sears a ribcage, such is dispersed from an aluminium blade.

Superficially it might seem that in the longhouse today a healthy amalgam has developed, whereas old and new are combined together, but this is deceptive; it would be more correct to regard the new as a cancer, developing and unconsciously destroying the old. As Mrs. Morrison emphasises in her preface, longhouse life was devised to meet the needs of peoples still in a state of nomadism; communities would settle in a valley of virgin jungle, burn it off and crop it, and when the yields began to fall, or the land of game to diminish, a move would be made to another similar site. It was an eminently satisfactory mode of life so long as the population remained small, and the available virgin jungle relatively unlimited. The economy was closed and self-sufficient; it demanded little if anything from the world without, and could provide a rich abundance for all. For centuries the inhabitants of Borneo undisturbed existed through the great rain forests pursuing a happy existence in an isolation broken only by occasional forays or trading expeditions. But this could not survive the impact of the great world without, and once the defences of isolation had been carried, it was but a matter of time before the inner citadel of the longhouse was attacked. In so far as Sarawak has any unique history, it is the record of the disintegration of longhouse society, proceeding at first almost imperceptibly and now in these latter days at a galloping tempo.

The first effects of Brooke rule were to increase the prosperity of longhouse people, for with the suppression of head-hunting and inter-tribal wars opportunities were opened up for trade in jungle produce, whereby commodities from without might be procured. But before long the stabilisation of society led to a fall in the standard of living, for as the government restricted the rights of communities to move to new tracts of virgin jungle, so longhouses became stabilised in a way quite alien to their purpose. Shifting cultivation, which in more mobile days had provided ample harvests, now produced diminishing crops, for it was less farming than mining, and the poor soils were soon exhausted, while the accessible supply of game and jungle produce quickly disappeared.

The general introduction of rubber planting in 1939 brought relief, and many longhouse families planted rubber gardens, thus yet further anchoring their communities in already impoverished areas. But if rubber brought dollars it also brought tears, for it was liable to exact fluctuations of price, and held at its mercy those who depended upon it. Today there has been added the pressure of population, for as medical and health services have improved, so the ravages of accident and disease have been much reduced; children, who before would have died, now live on, and the old, who by previous reckoning should have departed, still continue.

\*Borneo Literature Bureau 28.00

Some have thought to see in the longhouse the basis of a co-operative or collective farm, and have argued that it needs but slight effort to transform it into a joint venture pursuing modern agricultural practices. Such expectations are fallacious, for longhouse communities are designed to provide a subsistence of rice by shifting cultivation; law, custom, tradition and belief are all centred upon this one process, and the whole structure of life is so inflexible as to render impossible its adaptation to other purposes. Where, as in the Saribas, longhouse people had planted rubber (and some planted more than they could tap, so that they had to employ labour) it was not unusual during a rubber boom to find the houses themselves deserted, tenanted only by a few craves, who maintained the fire, while the inhabitants had moved away and normally lived in their rubber gardens. Today, when the occasional progressive farmer is found, he will live in his homestead, and fulfil the law's requirements by keeping a relative to occupy his plot.

Save in the one respect of its traditional pursuits, the longhouse community lacks unity of purpose, as those know who have tried to enlist its support in some common project for the good of all, e.g., a school. These are essentially individualists, and on their own are capable of much initiative, but compressed within the archaic fabric of longhouse society their opportunities are blighted.

Inflexibility has staled the doors of the longhouse mode of life. A subsistence economy has no place in the modern world; the mere provision of food is not enough, men have other needs in goods, such as clothes and motorised engines, or services, such as schools and hospitals, and these can be paid for only by a food surplus or cash crops. Now that longhouses have been stabilised they are failing to supply a sufficiency of food, let alone a surplus, while the system of tenure opposes obstacles to the development of such crops. These forces for the last few decades have been eroding the foundation of longhouse life, and over the next decade the process may achieve a headlong speed, one wonders how many longhouses will still remain in ten years' time.

To the traveller their disappearance will be a sad loss. At the end of a hard day's journey there is no more welcome sound than the crowing of cocks and barking of dogs which announces the longhouse, with its open door and hearty welcome. By comparison with this, the new group of prosperous homesteads will afford but chilling hospitality, and wayfarers will look back with regret upon the good old days. But the march of time, though occasionally halting, is ever inexorable, and the longhouse is doomed. Mrs. Morrison's beautiful volume is the epitome to the story of a society which must shortly disappear; much of its value lies in the fact that her steady camera has caught all aspects of a life which within a generation may be but a memory.

### George Jamah, M.B.E. A Personal Tribute

George Jamah was born in 1910, a Batu Dayak, the people most numerous in the Lingga side of the Rajang Lupar River system in the Second Division. His father was the stockkeeper of the old Rajang Coal Mine and he was one in a family of four, all of whom have now passed away; he the last, suddenly in February, 1962.

In the days of George's boyhood, education in Sarawak was more rudimentary. He grew up and on into middle age with a basis of devoted Catholic mission schooling. He was a boarder at St. Joseph's from 1920 to 1927. Upon this he built a superstructure of absorbed experience and the continuing wish to

learn, see, travel, study. Typical of him that in his fifteenth year he went for the first time "to college". There, at the famed Jesuit University, the Ateneo de Manila, ("The Gifted of the Philippines") he spent a year on anthropological and other studies to emerge with distinction and a diploma. But that lay far ahead of boyhood and the long years of service before.

As a very junior assistant, George Jamah joined the Medical Department in 1927, while still a youth. He served ten years, nearly always in the smaller out-stations, and especially in those of the Third and Fourth Divisions. He grew fluent in Iban, Melanau and Malay and presently as well in Manau and other more local dialects. Then he transferred as medical assistant to the Shell Company and spent eight years in and about the State of Brunei. The war caught up with him in Saris. Eventually, in repugnance of the Japanese occupation, he joined the fishermen of Buntal and Bako in the Sarawak River delta. After the liberation he rejoined the Government service as a senior dresser for a further ten years (1945-55).

In this wide-ranging way, and by his patient manner, his quiet devotion to healing the sick as both a duty and a loving care, over the years George won the hearts of an astonishingly wide area of Sarawakians,—hill-farmers from the remote old Limbang and Trusan, District Officers, young newcomers reaching their first Bornean bog. Trained at the more elementary levels of western healing, he studied also—and did not successfully discard, as most do—the roots of native medicine. He recognised the curious powers of psychological healing in so many native ceremonies. In later years, his cerebral initiatives on such subjects as Kroyam witchcraft and Melanau "Salinging" for the sick were to provide material for important and original Sarawak Museum reports written by him, these have been quoted in medical and sociological works world-wide. Similarly, his papers on gummy fishing and a long study of the Rajang delta fishing methods are based on an intimate combination of study and direct experience. Much of his research material is still in manuscript form, awaiting final revision. The Museum hopes to pay its long-term respects to a fine officer by preparing these unfinished reports for publication in the years to come.

When, in an increasingly educated Sarawak, new calls were made on the Sarawak Museum, and the need for a new post as Assistant Curator emerged, George Jamah was the natural—indeed the only—candidate with the necessary wide and wise understanding of the country, its extremely varied peoples and widely varying customs. From 1955 his work grew steadily in stature. This fact was recognised by Her Majesty honouring him as a Member of the Order of the British Empire in the New Year's Honours, for 1962.

As Acting Curator, George specialised in native customs, folk-lore recording and other types of museum field study, involving often long periods in remote places. He also showed a flair for public relations. He was the best possible host and museum guide to V.I.P. and school-party alike. His seemingly self-willed good temper gave him an authority over the staff and over other peoples everywhere. Incidentally, during the past year or so he earned a powerful, steady good influence on Sarawak's emergent politics. Behind the scenes he was one of the principal architects for the Alliance of right-wing parties. Without him, their solidarity may feel a significant loss.

Mr. Jamah married in 1935 Miss Loh Bee Liong, and this lady survives him. Mrs. Jamah was a girl educated at the Sacred Heart Convent, Malak, and the family (seven children) have kept close Malak associations ever since. The eldest son, Edmund, is now Chief Clerk at Balingian. Four other grown-up sons and daughters are in Government service.

Perhaps this is rather a precise record of a far from prosaic person. For George Jamah was a personality, albeit a quiet one, his presence and influence grew in you. In the end, he was known to and respected by the highest in the land. He took part in a wide range of social work, too, such as prison and hospital visiting, and helping youth organisations. He was a former member of the Sarawak Arts Council, and several other influential organisations. Conversely, warmly kind, firm in principle, easy-going in lesser things, he was not only reliable but whole-hearted, devoted to duty and (trust of all) completely sincere. His favourite reply to any question was simple: "So far, so good". Those four words epitomised his outlook on life. He was not too optimistic; he did not just rely on hoping for the best. But he did hope for it—and tried to find one and bring forward the good in others with an outlook less liberal than his. In so doing, quietly, consistently, over the years, he made a major contribution not only to the Sarawak Museum but, in his own special way, to Sarawak.

Had he not been untimely and tragically taken at the age of fifty-two he would without doubt have played a leading part in the new, emergent politics and leadership of Sarawak within a pattern of Malaysia. The absence of his benevolent attentiveness will be missed in the months and years ahead. For myself, also, I count a close personal friend and colleague to whom I was personally and deeply devoted. The Museum and the Government have lost a most loyal servant as a very unfortunate moment. And Sarawak has to go ahead without one of its most far-sighted Dayak citizens.

Tom Harrison

## The Daughter of the Sea Dragon King

Readers of the Sarawak Gazette would have come across a vivid account, and have seen the pictures of the flood at Ben, Sinsuan and Batu Kambis by Messrs S. Cottrill and Des Carbery in the February issue. This flood at its peak period in late January, 1963 was the worst ever experienced before in living memory. Various parts of the First Division of Sarawak were affected, and in other parts of the country flooding also took place. It was generally agreed that never before in the known history of Sarawak had there been such a calamity.

The Chinese devotees of the various temples offered prayers and supplications all over the country for a heavenly release from the afflictions of the prevailing rain and stormy seas. Signs were sought for, and horoscopes were cast, and consulted as to what the bad weather and the trouble in Northern Sarawak and beyond signified for the people. Worshippers and devotees of the various guardian deities who manifested themselves through mediums in trances looked to supplicate for relief and insurance. The assurances obtained were disappointing—more afflictions in the form of floods, or an epidemic of sickness, seemed to be what the gods could passage for the future.

On the 15th day of the 3rd moon (10th March) the Lim Hwa San Temple situated at Tabuan Road was visited by devotees, who went there to pray with incense sticks and burn joss papers and send up supplications for good weather. In the midst of the worship one of the worshippers, who was an old woman, went into a trance. While in her trance, in which one of the several deities resided in the temple manifested itself, the deity proclaimed that yet more terrible floods and forms of mad sickness would take its toll. For months in the Museum at Kuching (so proclaimed the deity) one of the tortoises brought from Muanu Teyan had been held captive, and she was a daughter of the Sea Dragon King. The flood waters would one day rise as high as the Museum Building

to release this daughter and Princess from the wooden tub in which she was being exhibited. On being asked by the devotees present as to what must be done to alleviate the prevalent bad weather resulting from the wrath of the Sea Dragon King—a deity in his own right—and to forestall such a calamity in store, the deity stated that the Princess must be released. According to the deity, an appeal must be made direct to the Curator of the Museum, and this appeal must be through the writer's eldest son, Ong Kee Hai, in his capacity as Mayor of Kuching. On doubts being expressed by the devotees that Mr. Tom Harrison would willingly free the captured tortoise Princess, the deity stated that no matter how difficult the Curator would be, his heart could be made to relent. If and when Ong Kee Hai had released the Princess the Ong family (according to the deity) would be honoured and visited with blessings for this generation and succeeding generations.

The Sarawak Tribune in its issue dated 14th March on the trance stated that it was a medium at the Muanu Teyan Temple. This is not correct. From my knowledge of both temples I know, and this can be confirmed, both do not have mediums. I went to see the senior monk living at the Lim Hwa San Temple to get a first hand account a few days before sitting down to record the above facts. He could not tell me which deity, of which there were several in the temple, had manifested itself through the old woman worshipper. It was generally believed to be one of the Buddhas. The identity of the old woman was not discovered as this might lead to misunderstanding, and personal embarrassment in such a case for her and her family.

A deputation of three ladies—one the wife of a proprietor of a well-known firm in Kuching, another whose husband works with a prominent textile firm, and one the wife of a physician—called on Mrs. Ong Kee Hai on 12th March. Mrs. Ong was told the facts and as Kee Hai was not in, she promised to take up the matter with him. I was consulted, and on the morning of 13th March, 1963, Kee Hai made a request to Mr. Tom Harrison, the Curator of the Sarawak Museum for the release of the tortoise to the Muanu Teyan Temple as it belonged to that area. Mr. Harrison agreed to hand it back through me as one of the trustees of the temple.

On the afternoon of the 13th March at 1.30 p.m. I went down to the Museum accompanied by my wife, Kee Hai and his wife, and my ninth son Ong Kee Pheng, to effect the release of the Princess. The Information Office which acted as "go-between" was there to photograph and record the occasion. Mr. Lo Chi Yin (Museum Archivist) was there to meet us. In recognition and appreciation of Mr. Harrison's courtesy in freeing the Princess, the Buddhist Association which looks after the Muanu Teyan Temple, and of which Ong Kee Hai is the Chairman, presented the Sarawak Museum with three Jade Buddha statues. The "go-between"—the Information Office was promised the gift of parchment scroll, to be suitably inscribed with an invocation to the Three Kong Deity asking for countless blessings to be bestowed on its work in the future. The Princess was left in the Museum for that night.

A search for a launch was without result, but the Hong Hwa fishing folk offered to the use of a Keok. These people had been following the fate of the Princess with deep interest. They had even thought and talked of liberating her by kidnapping, and then to be hostages to be put in jail for this unlawful act. As their livelihood is in the sea, they are as a people extremely anxious to keep on the right side of the Sea Dragon King. Thus they would have preferred to free an erstwhile Curator than the wrath of a deity. Eventually my son Henry Ong succeeded in securing a speedboat from the Kuching Boat Club for \$25.00. This plus fuel and driver charges amounted to \$24.00 for the whole trip the cost of which were subscribed to by some devotees and members of my family.

On the morning of the 19th day of the 2nd moon (Thursday 14th March, 1963) we called at the Museum for the Princess at 8.30 a.m. We then drove up to Pongah and embarked on board the speedboat. This day was the Birthday of Kuan Yin—the Goddess of Mercy, a very stupendous one for Sarawak, the Sea Dragon Princess. The party consisted of my wife, my fifth son Henry, Mrs. Ong Koo Hui, three of the women devotees (including the two who came originally to see Mrs. Ong Koo Hui) and an old monk from the Lim Hin San Temple, who chanted prayers and invocations all the way.

We were met at Pongah by the Tan Kampong Dandi Area of Kampong Sealing, Meura Tebas, who told us that he had heard the story about the Princess over the radio the previous night. He expressed regret that his capture of Her Highness had caused so much trouble. He had found the Princess in the trap he set for catching prawns. When we later arrived back in the afternoon we found him still waiting at Pongah to find if the Princess had been safely released.

On arrival at Meura Tebas at 9.30 a.m. we brought the Princess up to the Temple. The chief man who greeted us found that Her Highness was the same tortoise which had previously been bought by her from a Malay fisherman and liberated in the sea. There was a small hole punched in the shell where she had put stick of incense when, after chanting prayers, she had released her. We uttered incense sticks, joss papers and our prayers to the deities at the Temple. I suggested that after having been reared in fresh water, the Princess should be released on dry land. But the deity Kuan Yin indicated by signs that she must be given back to the sea. That afternoon, on our way home, we took the speedboat right out to the middle of the sea exactly facing the Temple. There, while the old monk chanted prayers and invocations, Her Royal Highness, daughter of the dearest and mightiest Sea Dragon King deity was released. As she went back into her own element she went into and out over the water three times, each time stretching out her royal neck to look hard and long at us. Then she sank away from sight and while we all repeated the "Lam Boe Oh Mee Toh Hood", she disappeared to join the deities of the deep.

We swung our craft to face the river leaving behind the swirling sea and retired home after an uneventful journey at 1.45 p.m.

#### THE MATANG TORTOISE

About one week after the Princess was released at Meura Tebas, the Sarawak Tribune on 23rd March, 1963, published a picture and story of another tortoise (Galapagos *Reinwardi*) found at Matang. According to the Sarawak Tribune this was claimed by some Chinese temple devotees to be the Consort of the released Princess. It was caught by a Malay at Matang area up a tree, and he sold it to a Chinese bus driver, who then took it down to Kuching and handed it over to the Hui Nien Sang Tin Temple of Sekama Road.

The temple deity was consulted as to the steps to be taken. The writer made a suggestion that perhaps this tortoise might be released at Meura Tebas to be with the Princess. This was turned down by the deity who indicated that it had to be released at the foot of Santubong Mountain. Meanwhile the tortoise was to be kept in a tank in the temple until the 2nd day of 2nd moon (Wednesday, 27th March, 1963) the birthday of the deity at the Guan Thien Sang Tin Temple in Carpenter Street. This deity is regarded as the possessor of tortoises and turtles. On that day at 7.00 a.m., this tortoise will be taken down to Santubong and released.

#### Address of the Honourable the Chief Justice at the Opening of the Court of Appeal Session

Before referring to the work of the Courts during 1962 and the new legislation of that year, there are other matters more closely concerned with this Court which I must mention.

First, there is the loss which this Court and the people of the Borneo territories have suffered in the promotion of their former Chief Justice, Sir John Ainsley, to the post of Chief Justice of Kedah. I know from my brother judges and from what I have discovered in the course of my duties in the Chief Justice's Chambers that what you have had to say this morning is more than justified. Sir John Ainsley has set a standard that will give his successor great difficulty in approaching, let alone attaining, and all those concerned with the work of this Court must have regretted his departure from these parts, however much they rejoiced with him in his appointment to the very responsible post he now occupies.

However, like life, the work of the Courts goes on. While there are departures from the bench, there are also arrivals, and it is my great pleasure this morning to join with you, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Yong, in your warm welcome to our newest brother, Mr. Justice McGilligan. As I do so, associated with me are my brothers, Mr. Justice Smith and Mr. Justice Simpson, and also Mr. Justice Harley who is absent today because of his departure on leave last week. In addition to his experience and ability in legal and judicial matters, Mr. Justice McGilligan brings to the bench over ten years of experience of living and working in Sarawak—a background that is obviously going to be of the utmost importance in the years ahead. Like yourselves, I am certain that not only litigants and the members of the Court will benefit from my brother's professional ability, but the people of Sarawak as a whole will benefit from his extensive experience of this country.

My Attorney and Mr. Yong, I am very grateful to you for the kind manner in which you have welcomed my wife and myself to our life and our duties in Sarawak and I thank you on behalf of us both. It is indeed true that this Court has been extremely fortunate in the Chief Justices that it has had throughout its past history. The high standards they have set have had much—perhaps more—so do with the position in the community than the Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei has achieved. Whether the Court will be as fortunate in the near future, remains to be seen. Perhaps the short period of existence remaining to it if the Malaysian proposals are implemented, will be too short for people to feel our too much—which might be as well. In that as it may, I promise that whatever I do, I shall do my very best. No one can promise more than that. It has, however, been very encouraging to be welcomed as I have been this morning. I received a similarly kind welcome in Penang, where my brother judges, through the senior Palace Judge, Mr. Justice Seah, also extended to me an equally warm welcome. With all these encouraging assurances, I shall approach my task with much more confidence than I could otherwise have had.

Mr. Yong, I am particularly happy to have received through you assurances of support from the practicing profession in Sarawak. I know it is usual for such assurances to be given on these occasions, but that does not diminish their importance. For they emphasize the very important part played by the profession in the administration of justice. You often the public have the impression that counsel's duty is to win his client's case at all costs and he often, as a result, becomes associated in the mind of the public, with his client's misdoings. We in the profession know that, far from that being his task, he is concerned with assisting the



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**The Concert Elephant.**

PUSTAKA  
 NEGERI



**The Princess Entertained.**

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The opening of the Court of Appeal was held at the Court House, Kuching, on the 29th March 1963. The Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. S. G. was the Chief Justice in the opening of the Court of Appeal. The Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. S. G. was the Chief Justice in the opening of the Court of Appeal. The Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. S. G. was the Chief Justice in the opening of the Court of Appeal.

Address of the Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. S. G. in the opening of the Court of Appeal. The Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. S. G. was the Chief Justice in the opening of the Court of Appeal. The Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. S. G. was the Chief Justice in the opening of the Court of Appeal. The Hon. Mr. Justice A. G. S. G. was the Chief Justice in the opening of the Court of Appeal.



Opening of the Court of Appeal Session.



Court to administer the truth and administer justice accordingly, albeit, in doing so, it is equally his duty to bring forward for the consideration of the Court to the utmost of his ability all aspects which may assist his client. There by no means incommensurate duties of the profession are going to assume very great importance, when Sarawak leaps forward under the great constitutional advances now being planned. Whatever view one may take of the details of the constitution, the fact is that Sarawak is going to be a part of an independent country. Along with the rest of Malaysia, it will inherit several British institutions, including the principles of the liberty of the subject, the supremacy of the law, and the independence of the courts and their judges, who will be expected to maintain these principles when the necessity arises. Under our system, it inevitably falls to the profession to see that no inroads are made on these principles. For, when inroads are attempted (as they are at some time or another in all countries) it will be in the courts that these attempts will be challenged and the importance of these two duties of the profession will become apparent. I am happy to know, therefore, that the profession is steadily increasing in strength. No one would wish that process to go so fast if had reached a stage when it was embarrassing to the practicing members of the profession, but it is still a fact that, if every post in the judicial and other services of the government that ought to be filled by a member of the profession, was filled by a qualified Bornean, there would be no practitioners left to advise the public. I have endeavored to stress the importance of a strong practicing profession. It is apparent, therefore, that, to be sure of having a strong practicing profession in Sarawak in the years that lie ahead, it is still necessary for the members to invest.

Turning to the work of the courts during 1962, there has been a slight increase in the number of criminal cases heard by the High Court in Sarawak—from 122 to 171. A more marked change is shown in their location for whereas the number heard by the judge stationed in Sibn decreased by some 15 per cent, those heard in the rest of Sarawak increased by fifty per cent. The overall figures are not sufficient to show any definite trend or why there should be this variation between the Third Division and the rest of Sarawak. On the civil side there was a substantial increase from 388 cases to 462—as is to be expected in a country in which substantial economic progress and development is taking place. Just over half of these cases were in the Third Division and those persons present in the distinguished gathering this morning who are concerned with such matters, will no doubt be very pleased to know that the government revenue from this source practically doubled in Sibn in 1962 as compared with 1961 and was three times that of 1960. Similarly, in the Court of Appeal, there was a drop in the number of criminal appeals, but a substantial increase in the number of civil appeals.

In the Magistrates' Courts, this trend of a decrease in the number of criminal cases and an increase in civil cases did not occur. In fact, the number of criminal cases increased slightly and the number of civil cases decreased a little. In the District Court at Sibn, however, the number of civil cases nearly doubled, again no doubt reflecting the increase in economic activity in that part of Sarawak. Our gratitude is due to the Magistrates and the considerable number of administrative officers who by their constant efforts keep the courts, and large flows of proceedings in the subordinate courts in the up-to-date condition in which it is. The high standard of their work is illustrated by the fact that, in addition to dealing with 1,127 civil cases, there were 9,219 criminal proceedings during the year and of that latter number, only 112 appeared to the High Court which in turn, saw fit to allow only thirty-two of those appeals.

My review of the criminal work of the courts would be complete without referring to the excellent work of the Probation Officer at Kuching and the Assistant

Probation Officer at Sibn. In all, these officers were concerned with eighty-four cases during 1962. Nearly all of the offenders were under the age of eighteen and in nearly three-quarters of all the cases, the charge was theft. This aspect was referred to by my predecessor last year and the Deputy Magistrate at Kuching has had occasion to observe recently that there are more offences being committed by gangs of young boys. One must hope that that does not indicate that Sarawak, like a number of other countries today, is entering upon a period whose juvenile delinquency is to become a matter of concern. The proper remedy for that lies well outside the sphere of courts and the forces of law and order, but those concerned might be well advised to take note of the learned magistrate's observation.

Mr. Attorney, the members of the court have listened with interest to your review of the legislation enacted last year. It is hardly appropriate that I should express any view or opinion on any particular detail, for I may well have to do so in different circumstances and after much fuller consideration. It is, however, apparent that a substantial part of that legislation is concerned with some unusual conditions prevailing recently—namely, the influence of subversive organizations and the disturbances in and around Borneo. I should perhaps observe, in view of what you have said, that the court work arising from those disturbances is not included in my review this morning, as the cases have reached the courts only during 1963.

The thanks of the courts are due to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Turnbull, and the officers and members of his force for the assistance and co-operation that have been received from the Constabulary during the past year. It is a pleasure to have the Commissioner here with us this morning and I should like to compliment him, the Director of Mines, the commander of the guard and the guard of honour and the band on the splendid display they gave before this sitting of the Court commenced. In the very busy period through which the hours must at present be passing, it speaks volumes for its adaptability and efficiency that such a fine guard of honour could be assembled, when occasions must be stretched to the limit.

I should like to express the appreciation of all members of the court for the loyal support and efficient service received throughout the year from the Chief Registrar and all members of the staff of the High Court in Sarawak.

I should also refer briefly to the fact, as you have observed, Mr. Attorney, that this will be the last of those annual ceremonies held before this Court, if Malaysia comes into existence when reported, and in the form expected. For the Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei will then have gone out of existence and its place will have been taken, so far as appellate work is concerned, by the Supreme Court in Malaysia and, so far as the day-to-day work is concerned, by the High Court of the Borneo territories. That is not to say that this Court will not be sitting again before Malaysia Day as a Court of Appeal, but it will be certain that this morning's ceremony will not occur again before this Court. This must cause mixed feelings, for even the most ardent supporters of Malaysia will no doubt have some regrets at the passing of a court, which has attained such high standards and must have done much towards bringing together the three states who will soon themselves join with so many other states.

Finally, I thank all members of the distinguished gathering assembled here this morning for having paid this Court the courtesy of attending this ceremony and for the patient hearing they have given. I hope that, before they leave, they will join the members of the court in light refreshment which will be served in the usual place after the court has adjourned.

### Interview with a God

The god Position sat upon his hill and glared at me angrily. He smote the ground with his trident and immediately a minor earthquake occurred. Several buildings collapsed. "Those were due for replacement," he remarked.

Unabashed I presented my petition.

"I am a busy god," he said. "I have not much time.

What is this all about?"

"I want a Secondary School," I replied.

"Have you seen Demeter about the land?"

"I petitioned the Earth-Mother a year ago," I replied, "and she has now vouchsafed me an answer."

"What did she say?"

"With the utmost consideration she offered me the choice of two sites—one was in a swamp, and the other a piece of firm forehead."

"Which did you take?"

"The forehead," I answered. "I live in a swamp, so naturally I like a change when I am travelling on visits of inspection."

"Well said," the god replied. "I always maintain there is nothing better than a piece of firm forehead except perhaps the sea itself."

"Can you grant me a palace?" I enquired delicately.

"I will build you a palace," he said, with a magnificent gesture of the hand.

"I would much rather have a school," I repeated with some diffidence and my eye on the trident.

"Do you despise my gifts?" he asked, his anger mounting once again. "Very well, then, I will build you a school, an untried school, such a school as you have never seen before and may never see again."

Only true words are spoken by the god. Such is that mortal who offends him.

In less than two years all was completed. Trees were felled. Jungles were cleared. The tops of small hills were shorn. The bottoms of large hills were crated. Soiling gardens surrounded many a pleasant edifice—Who could not admire the noble Assembly Block, the tastefully appointed Teaching Blocks, and in the centre of it all, floodlit at night by a mighty electric presence—the Recreation Vacuum?

"God" said the god. "Fill it up with children and trouble me no more."

I did so.

"Did I not tell you," he continued, after this necessary pause, "that I would build you such a school as you had never seen before?"

"You did, O god," I answered, humbly but rather sadly.

"And may never see again?"

"You did, O god."

"Correct," he shouted, in a voice of thunder, and smote the earth once again with his trident.

Immediately the sea became strangely agitated. Great waves came curling up the foreheads and lapping through the palm trees. The water became deeper and deeper until at last the school had completely disappeared.

"There," he cried. "I always keep my word. Now go, pedagogues, and let that be a lesson to you!"

### Panglalan Batu Boys' Club

Panglalan Batu Boys' Club meets not surprisingly, in the upstairs rooms of the old building near Panglalan Batu, Kuching. It meets almost every afternoon and three evenings a week.

It was started in May of 1962 by the two student volunteers then attached to the office of the Youth Welfare Advisor and has been carried on by a V.S.O. Teaching at Madrasah Malay School and a volunteer who works on general youth welfare.

Activities at the club are unfortunately rather limited and consist mainly of gymnastics (there is a mat and a bar), weightlifting, film shows, and model and canoe making. One canoe has already been completed and is in regular use whilst another is in the skeleton stage.

The premises are not ideal, they are rather too small, not very comfortable and with only half an inch of wooden plank separating the club from the police station noise can be a problem. However, they do have the considerable advantages of being central and being unrented.

Finance is a constant headache, members pay twenty-five cents a month but this is not enough to cover all expenses. Not very long ago a dance was held and \$150 was raised (after expenses and a donation to the flood relief fund had been deducted), and this should ease the pressure just a little.

This small Boys' Club of thirty-five members hardly scratches the surface of the enormous challenge of youth welfare in Kuching. Let us hope that from these small beginnings something which can really accept the challenge will grow.

DAVID BLAIR,

Hon. Secretary,  
Panglalan Batu Boys' Club

### Mineral Prospecting in Sarawak

Active prospecting continued throughout Sarawak in 1962, and produced especially encouraging results in respect of oil, iron and tin ore. Offshoots of exploration wells were drilled off the North Borneo and Sarawak coasts from the mobile drilling platform Oriole Explorer and revealed the presence of uncommercial but promising quantities of oil off Bintulu, Sarawak. At the end of the year, plans were in hand for further offshore seismic surveys and for substituting the floating platform *State-walker* for the Oriole Explorer, since the siting of exploration wells is restricted with the latter to areas where sea-bed conditions permit it to stand.

The Nippon Coal Mining Company continued drilling in the Silarak Coalfield, West Sarawak, with the same drills as in the previous year, and with a larger drill able to reach the coal seams in the deeper parts of the field. Also, an experimental drift was driven into the seams from outcrop to test mining conditions and to obtain bulk samples of coal for industrial tests. Assessment of the results by the company was in hand at the end of the year. The company also prospecting a number of basaltic lavas deposits in the same general area.

Sematan Basalts Limited resumed prospecting of the basaltic deposits of Bukit Celobong, near Sematan, West Sarawak, and obtained a bulk sample of about 100 tons which was processed in their washing plant at Sematan. The product, about thirty tons, was sent to Sawa Dasha in Japan for testing, and smaller amounts were sent to other Japanese firms for laboratory tests. The results of these tests are not yet available.

Chao sand deposits at Bintulu and near Sematan were prospected during the year, and a 50-ton bulk sample from the former locality was sent to Japan for industrial tests.

Malayan Mines Limited drilled unsuccessfully for gold in a limestone area in the Bas District, West Sarawak.

#### MINERAL DISCOVERIES IN 1962

As a result of a protracted search that has involved extensive sampling of limestone occurrences and hundreds of chemical analyses, a relatively accessible deposit of at least 250,000 cubic yards of dolomite was found by the Geological Survey early in 1962 in a hill near the Barak tributary of the Melinau River in north Sarawak.

White clays revealed in cuttings along the Simanggang Road in West Sarawak were identified during the year as kaolinitic bauxite, worth between M\$20 and M\$130 per ton according to grade, by the end of the year, the Nippon Coal Mining Company had proved sufficient tonnages to support an export industry at the rate of 24,000 tons a month for about twenty years and, as only the country immediately alongside the road has so far been prospected for such clay, further substantial reserves are almost certainly present.

Discoveries of less immediate interest during the year included coal near Kampong Kuda, north of the Simanggang Road, and copper, niobel, and cobalt sulphides at Bukit Gebang, in West Sarawak, and also gold in the lower Merak River near Patauchang and elsewhere in the Kumpit and Samalung Valleys, in North Borneo.

Of academic interest was the discovery by the Mineral Resources Division that clay from a limestone area in the Bas District of West Sarawak contains neodymium, a mineral previously known only in synthetic form.

G. E. WILCOX,  
for Director,  
Geological Survey Department  
British Territories in Borneo

### Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1962

#### BAS DISTRICT

District Officer — William Nain

#### Court

Criminal cases in the District have declined only slightly when compared with that of last year, but civil claims and disputes have increased.

All the cases in the District Native Court were appeals from the Native Chief's Court.

Two hearings of petitions for late registration of Chinese Marriages were heard by the Honourable the Resident on 14th July, 1962, and the judgments delivered were that the petitions had to be refused. The petitions involved two female Chinese, Loi Choon Tho, aged eighteen and Yuen Jan Khin, both from Indonesian Borneo and their two respective males were local Chinese in the district. The fact that they have been illegally married came to light when they applied for registration of their marriages and by then the two women were found to be illegal immigrants.

Both persons concerned had been ordered to leave Sarawak and consequently they were escorted to the border, but Loi Choon Tho, who came from Singkawang in Indonesian Borneo, was not to be contacted with this, so again she appeared in Bas soon after and

this time she was brought to the District Court and was removed back to Indonesia after the sentence. Loi Fah Hin, a Chinese of Sempai Pinnang, Sarawak whom she was illegally married with, has now disappeared somewhere.

#### Crime

Though there were no very serious crimes such as murder or robbery being committed during the year, the inhabitants staying close to the border cannot rid themselves of their feeling of uneasiness after the experiences of the previous years.

There were several cases of illegal immigrants being heard and many were sentenced and removed to Indonesian Borneo. With the exception of one, all of them involved in re-entering Sarawak without written authority. Only one accused was a Japanese and the rest were Chinese. More often than not some local Chinese were involved in harboring them and a few been discovered and brought to Court.

An unfortunate victim of his own making was a Malay man who had his fingers blown off by home-made explosives, while using this crude dangerous device for catching fish at Pangkalan Singhi together with two other friends, who were also involved in its manufacture, but who were very fortunate to escape injury. It is hoped that this will serve as a lesson and a warning to others who might try to venture by using similar methods for the purpose of catching more fish.

Another criminal case of interest was that of a Chinese man who disregarded completely the health and safety of others as long as his interest came first, but luckily his egoistic undertakings did not last very long for he was caught red-handed while dumping thirteen bags of pepper in a secluded part of the Bekayang Lahn which is the reservoir for the Bas town supply. He had been warned previously when he was suspected to cause the pollution of the drinking water, but he failed to heed the warning that he had to be convicted in Court.

#### Constabulary

The strength of the Constabulary in Bas Police Station and that at Sialawan remains the same.

Regular short distance patrols to the smaller hamlets continue and long distance patrols being done as well.

During the beginning of the emergency several Land Dayaks and some Malays have most willingly stepped forward to volunteer as Home Guards.

#### Medical and Health

The total number of treated cases in the Bas Dispensary were 24,025 of which 18,429 were new cases and 5,596 repeated treatments. There were 135 cases being referred to Kuching and forty-eight admitted to hospitals.

The Bas District Council have two midwives who pay regular visits to Kuching Bazaar. Both midwives are stationed at the Clinic in Bas. The Maternal and Health Team from Kuching operates in the Clinic at Sialawan on their routine visits.

The Travelling Superintendent visited Bas and the remote villages and gave lectures at the Bas Dispensary on 16th January, 1962 to the Home Help. Nineteen persons including three Junior Agricultural Assistants, were presented with Certificates by the Divisional Medical Officer. The presence of a Home Help in a remote village is a good thing which the inhabitants require.

Marked improvement can be seen in the general hygiene and sanitation in the hamlet areas. It is delightful to note the excellent work being carried out by the shopkeepers in Bas Bazaar in installing sapic tanks in place of the bucket system latrines, which have now

been abolished. Some improvement can be seen in the smaller business but urban collections have yet to be improved.

Pit latrines are being constructed in a number of villages in the district. Concrete slabs and drains for the construction are being supplied by the Medical Department, Kuching. The response from the villagers for such latrines is continuing.

#### Agriculture

**Rubber.** The total acreage of rubber planted under the Rubber Planting Scheme during the year under review was 1,902.25 acres. This brings the aggregate total of the whole acreage planted up to date since the introduction of the scheme to 4,076.50 acres, whereas in reality the approved acreage was 6,905.72 acres, and those that have been cancelled under the scheme were 2,004.50 acres.

The break down planted acreage by race since the introduction of the scheme are as follows:—

	Approved		Now plant.	
	Applications	Acres	Applications	Acres
Land Dayaks	3	2	965	3,482.94
Malays	9	24	—	—
Chinese	103	641.94	46	198
Total	115	667.94	1,011	3,680.94

**Cocoanuts.** The total acreage of cocoanuts planted under subsidy during the year was 148 acres, of which 148 acres are planted by the Land Dayaks, and three acres by the Malays.

**Padi.** The planting of wet padi has shown some signs of interest among the natives in Japoi, Stungging, Seramban, Kambin and Senggah areas. There are approximately 324.5 acres of wet padi being planted. The Paya Kambin in the Senggah area is an experimental area of wet padi under the supervision of the Agricultural Department which has assisted the people for the use of six buffaloes. The area is approximately eighty acres, and three-quarter of it have been planted this year. Harvest for hill padi is disappointing.

**Pikaponds.** Thirty-eight pikaponds have been constructed in the Dayak villages during the year, and they have been supplied with fingerlings from the Agricultural Department.

**Extension Teams.** There are three Agricultural Extension Teams comprising of three Junior Agricultural Assistants and three Female Home Demonstrators who were all being allocated to take charge of two or more villages with Kampong Koyti, Seromban and Sajong as their main centres:

- (1) Kampong Koyti as a centre extended to Kampong Segs, Poshan, Sikit, Marauhah and Peningjar;
  - (2) Kampong Seromban as another centre in place of Saba Buan extended to Kampong Batu Segh, Saba Buan, Saba Bua, Fina, Sita, Segah, Grogg and Seropak; and
  - (3) Kampong Sajong as another centre extended to Kampong Duan and Sagah.
- The last Kampong mentioned is in Kuching District.

During the year two female Home Demonstrators had tendered their resignations.

The work done by these young men and women and their Senior Officers for the improvement of agriculture in the district is creditable, but there still remains a large scope left to be improved, that no relaxation should be given to the task ahead, on the contrary, without forgetting the good work already been done, a more dynamic effort has still to be undertaken without delay to face this challenge.

Meanwhile the duty of the Junior Agricultural Assistants of the Extension was centred on crop cultivation, pest and disease control service, publicity to

participation in subsidised schemes, sowing and constructing of fishponds, lampyng sanitation embracing constructing pit latrines and penning of pigs.

Home Demonstrators' duty on the other hand, as their title implies is to concentrate on cooking and sewing lessons, to teach elementary child care and feeding, family sanitation and vegetable growing undertakings by girls and house-wives as well as visiting farms.

With regard to the three Agricultural Extension areas, Koyti is progressing largely due to every family there having moved to their own planting blocks instead of living in longhouses or old villages. Furthermore their planting blocks are all in one area adjoining to one another.

Whereas in the other two areas, viz., Kampong Seromban and Sajong, suitable large areas are lacking; planting blocks are far apart from one another as a result of this, it has made proper supervision and interest in planting comparatively difficult.

However, towards the middle of the year the following suggestions were being adopted by the Kampong people themselves through the efforts of the Extension Teams: The realisation depends of course on their own co-operation and determination:

- (i) To train committee of both sexes to shoulder the work of extension before the stationed team is recalled for they in other Kampong;
- (ii) To promote the basis of exchange of planting materials between Kampong and Agricultural Stations so as to view the progress and stimulate discussion and exchange farming experience;
- (iii) To give technical know-how and assistance only whenever a request comes from the people for development and this is only to be decided by a majority vote in the meeting;
- (iv) To encourage constructing latrines, mixed store and penning of pigs;
- (v) To dispel any idea that once coming into subsidised schemes, the burden is resting on the Government or for its sake. Their co-operation and determination must be secured before joining the schemes.

Turning to the women side alone, it seemed that sewing and vegetable gardening among women are encouraging, and there should be more drive to make them learn cooking, child-care and hygiene, but in a more simple way which they can afford, because some of them have said that they could not learn the type of cooking, child-care and hygiene that were being taught to them, as at this stage they could not afford to buy expensive things.

Therefore in respect of cooking in particular, raw material available in their home should be used instead of corn flour, cheese, butter, potato, spray, margarine, etc., which they could not afford to buy at this stage. If only they could be taught to prepare local food into various recipes without much cost, it would help to make their food more appealing without thinking twice what to buy and where to get money for it. Also in respect of child-care and hygiene which the Home Demonstrators could show them how to bathe and feed their babies and how to arrange their home and surroundings.

#### Lithium

An accident occurred at a gold mine on 6th January, 1962 when the entrance of a tunnel leading into the working area collapsed, and inevitably killed a worker and injured two others, of whom one was quite serious and sent to the General Hospital, Kuching. The mother of the deceased was adequately paid compensation for the loss of her only supporter. Compensation was also paid by instalment to another worker whose left leg was seriously injured leaving him temporarily disabled after meeting with an accident in 1961 while working in the same gold mine.

There was another accident in another gold mine late in the previous year when several workers were struck by lightning and one of them died as a result. Compensation to the parent has been paid in full in accordance to assessment by the Labour Department.

The gold mines as mentioned elsewhere in the report continue to provide employment to a number of the local people in the district. Several Land Dayaks had applied to work with the Public Works Department, but at the moment only a few have been employed, because this new road project to Lundu is not in full swing yet.

#### Education

The Government Secondary School in Bau was opened to pupils on 15th January, 1963. It is felt that this modern school will greatly benefit local children in this district. The enrolment pattern was as follows:—

Chinese	Malay	Land Dayak
42	2	20
	Girls	Boys
Form I	8	27
Transition	9	20
	17	47
	—	—

There were twenty boarders. All were Dayaks and three of those were girls.

Albeit everything look all right, the site chosen for the new buildings does not go without criticism, for during the previous January season the very existing road communication to the school from Bau was flooded for sometimes. When the school site itself was also flooded one block of the new buildings was removed to higher ground, because its roof was under water. While the school may be able to continue its session during the flood, alternative rooms on much higher ground than the road to Teodang can provide has yet to be constructed. The best solution would be that a spur off the Bau/Lundu Road belongs to be built to this school from Pangatitan Bas. This is most essential to facilitate the day scholars get to government or even about themselves during any flood.

There are including the Government Secondary School thirty-three schools in the district; fourteen schools are being managed by the Bau District Council including four higher primaries; eight by the Roman Catholic Mission including two higher primaries; ten Chinese Schools including one Private English School run by local Chinese.

The result of the English Common Entrance Examination are as follows:—

From the Bau District Council's Schools, out of seventy-five pupils who have registered to sit for the examination, eighteen pupils were selected for secondary education.

In the Mission Schools out of seventy-seven pupils registered thirty-four were selected.

Though the result of the Common Entrance Examination is encouraging, better result would have been expected. The Bau District Council has for some time realized that something should be done in order to keep regular touch and proper supervision of all its Primary Schools, so as to raise the standard of education in these schools, which are now mostly being taught by untrained teachers, and also encourage the retained teachers to teach better so that they will be able to remain teaching in the Lower Primaries. Rightly conscious of this urgent need for proper supervision of the teachers, the Council has taken the initiative to apply for the posting of a Colombo Plan Group Headmaster to Bau next year. Indeed this request is felt to be the most essential gap should be strongly considered in favour as soon as possible.

The Bau District Council has also been trying to engage a suitable man to be its School Affairs Officer.

#### Native Affairs

Land Dayaks. Though the progress made by the Dayaks, who constituted the most in number in this district, is commendable in the fields of agriculture and education, there exists a notion that people living in an area not very far from the Capital of the Country should be more advanced than those living in areas far away from the Capital. For this and other reasons, we have to admit that more efforts be made to assist not only the natives but also other races who are in the same category of need.

The failure of the remaining villages to cope up with the march of time, and move forward with other villages in the district with regard to agriculture and education cannot infer correctly that all the blame be on them so as to despair, for some reason or another, that such ignorance is an example of indolence. A total reference to the report under the heading of Agriculture will show the progress being made and the advantages given by the Land Dayaks in planting high-yielding rubber in particular and other beneficial produce as well. This is so, because they have sublimated their indolence of tilling their land by planting paid slave using the primitive shifting cultivation to the well organized methods of not only planting paid but also other crops particularly rubber and coconuts, etc., as taught by the Agricultural Department.

A fitting example of the habitual diligence can be seen in the people of Kampong Nonggung, Seremah, Batu Basa and some other villages where not only the males indulge in planting rubber, but also the females. Admittedly there is still much to be improved in this field in order to raise the standard of living of the natives, so as to ease the accomplishment of the need of the present generation, and more so of the future generations.

As regards education, genuine understanding without neglecting a little firmness should be exercised, and at the same time much more trained teachers than at present are badly needed in order to enhance more the devotion from the course of illiteracy. No one can deny that once the above is fulfilled, and the necessity of education for their children is implanted in the minds of the parents, the standard of education among the Dayaks would be greatly improved.

As is expected several land disputes did crop up through the years chiefly among Dayaks in Senggi area under the jurisdiction of G.R.P. Davis. There may be other reasons for this but a more factual reason is because of the increasing of population.

Malays. The appointment of a new Tan Kampong Haudan bin Latim for all the Malays in the district, in place of the late Tan Kampong Schari bin Saadiah who died in 1961, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor.

The Malays numbering more than a thousand have varied occupations. The majority of the men living in Bau seized the opportunity of working in the gold mines and quite a number with the Local Authority or Central Government as laborers while the rest tap their own rubber. In Suluas a few concentrate on their land by planting coconuts, but like other Malays in the district very few bothered to plant paid, and likewise can be said about those staying in Bau. The trend towards education among Malays has improved slightly.

#### Chinese Affairs

The year 1962 did not sugar very well with the Chinese community here, and there is nothing of particular interest to note.

Most of the shop-keepers in the smaller bazars have small business, and have taken part in pepper planting in the morning with their wives and families, leaving their shops unattended during morning hours. This is one way to acquire additional earning to supply

ment their income. Business usually commenced at noon when gardeners in the neighbourhood could come in for provisions.

On 12th October, 1962 the Han Nam Siang Tay of Sekama Road in Kuching organised a procession carrying the "golden" to Samarlan and Paka with a view to obtain water needed by the "golden" from the hills in the areas mentioned. It was noted that an accident occurred in which two persons were hit by a falling stone when they started to climb the hill at Paka. The taking of the water was said to be unconvincing, somewhat to the relief of local Chinese who did not like the "golden" to make use of the water from Bas District.

#### Bas District Council

The Council continues to make steady progress since its inauguration, and the works already done through these years are somewhat modest. The assistance rendered to the public for example, the construction of bridges, and the creation of dams for water supply at Kampong Sarawak as well as providing materials for pit latrines in nearby villages. In Tondong and Kronging Barany, the Council has improved the drainage system, and it continues to maintain the secondary and minor roads in the district, and to keep the good standard of the cheap pipe water supply in Bas. On more perceptible work, which is on the educational side, the Council has opened up three Primary Schools, and looked after them well, and with regard to Minority and Child Welfare the public should have every reason to be grateful to the Council for its service.

Though members of the public should not hesitate for one moment to pay in their rates, the collection of rural rates is the main hindrance. Approximately 40 per cent of the rural rates remain unpaid. However, attempts to collect arrears continue. One of the reasons for the slow payment of rates by the natives may be due to the misapprehensions of rural rates which replaced the customary head tax. A thorough explanation regarding the significance of the imposition of rates has to be given to the people in the district to make them realise of its necessity, so that they will be more willing to pay their rates which the law requires them to pay. A law had been brought before the Court for non-payment of rates, and this has improved the situation slightly.

The Councillors continue to gain experience and to adopt themselves with their work in representing the people, so as to take a more active part in the running of their own District Council's affairs, and as time passes by more constructive suggestions and less pablings are heard at the meetings.

It is regrettable that the construction of the Council's Office has to be deferred till the beginning of 1963, but this was in the first instance due to the inability to finance the building plan.

#### Land

Forty applications for land have been submitted and dealt with.

There were two cases of unlawful occupation of Crown Land. One occupier has been ordered to remove by the Court, and another was fined and was also ordered to be removed.

#### Gold Mining

The total output of gold 2,894,779 ounces during the year under review led to show any increase from the previous years. The only gold mines that are still trying uphold Bas's prestige as the only gold mining district in Sarawak are the usual ones namely, Bukit Young, Sekama, Raruch and Lea Tang Sen gold mines.

No one can say justifiably that the gold owners have been almost exhausted, on the other hand the miners that are not making any headway at the moment are still optimistic provided they have sufficient capital.

While admitting that much have already been explored and mined before, one of the major deterrent is the failure in obtaining and utilizing modern machinery to facilitate the hastening of the desired output, in order to decrease wasteful expenditure on the very slow and sometimes impracticable methods which have been practically unchanged from that used by the miners in the pre-war.

With regard to surface working, mines provide hindrance because of rain flood. An outstanding example is the Tai Park lake which is now used not for the purpose it was originally intended.

Through these years, however, the gold mines have been providing labour to the Land Dayaks, Chinese and Malays in the district, and this is an advantage to them but not to the proprietors of the mines, that do not use modern machinery.

#### Public Works

The main task of the Public Works Department is of course the construction of the Bas/Landa Road. Work on this project commenced towards the end of the year.

Two new quarters with asphalt roofs have been completed to house a Public Works Department Engineer and a Police Corps Volunteer. The one occupied by the Police Corps Volunteer had no electricity.

The reconstruction of the Bas Secondary School was completed and the teachers' quarters would all of them have been completed and finished early but it not been found out during the previous flood early in the year that the sites were badly flooded. Work on the shifting and reconstruction of the quarters on higher grounds was completed. Water pipe line from the main and electricity from SSSGCo. have not been installed. In the meantime, water from the main was being delivered daily to the school by means of Public Works Department truck, and this cost the school in the region of \$170 per month. Small generator plant has been installed to provide electric light at night to the school.

Paintings of the Government quarters, Dispensary and Clinic were done in August and with the new colonial appearance the landscape was brightened and the occupants were delighted.

#### Communication

The main road to Bata Kintang is obviously the most important as it links the district to the Capital. In the absence of a bridge at Bata Kintang, inconvenience is experienced in crossing the Sarawak River by ferry to go to Kuching and vice versa.

The district is fortunate to have the minor roads to link the smaller hamlets of Kronging, Boring, Tondong, Basu and barabuan to Bas. These roads being capital bus service are reliable, except during the winter that no wear and tears involving heavy maintenance by the District Council.

Ahbeit the District is blessed with all the roads which branches out to, a few more roads have yet to be built soon for easier and fast communication with the hilly areas approaching the border of the district. Those that should not be neglected or delayed for obvious reasons are the construction of road to Pangkalan Taling and the continuation of the road to Pajira.

It is not out of place to mention here the improved system of communication done by the Land Dayaks by the construction of several smaller roads and villages of cycle tracks with manual labour alone.

No one can deny the significance of the project under construction regarding the road through Pangkalan Bas to Landa. Though the people at Tondong would prefer that the first section of the road from Bas should be diverted via Tondong to serve the population there and the surrounding area. The course chosen by the Government that it has to pass through Pangkalan Bas is a wise choice for it is shorter and more economical and can be linked up to Tondong by a feeder road.



As regards telecommunication the V.H.F. gives continuous satisfactory service.

#### Trade and Customs

Border trade was prosperous during the early part of the year and gradually slackened down to a considerable extent probably due to low prices offered on tightened measures being taken by Indonesian Authorities on exports across the border. However, the import duties, clearance and miscellaneous fees collected amount to \$16,815.81 by the end of the year. Sawoe, tin and lead, cotton thread, reptile and animal skins and tobacco are some of the commodities that contributed much to the increased revenue from last year of only \$7,965.89.

The prospect of a bright future for Fujua area is still to be anticipated as evidenced by the popularity in the applications for shoplots in Fujua Bazaar. The trading business in the District such as Bako, Siniawan and Tondong appeared to be very quiet and inactive.

#### Co-operative Society

The number of Co-operative Savings and Loans Society Limited remains at twelve. The inhabitants at Kampong Sarih had shown interest to start a Co-operative Society of the same type and their request for help for the inception had been attended to by the Supervising Officer from Kuching. Investigations had also been carried out in Kwampok Koyid, Mowentoh and Sabauah for any possibilities of starting these rubber processing centres set up by the Department of Agriculture in those villages into Co-operative undertakings. The responses according to the Third Quarterly Report from the Co-operative Development Department were discouraging except in Kampong Koyid where the inhabitants had agreed to consider the project of starting a Society which will take over the business of the rubber processing unit.

All the Co-operative Societies in the District with the exception of three are making fairly steady progress and efforts were being given to make them better Societies in accordance for some of them to be converted into Societies with more activities.

Unfortunately out of these twelve existing Societies three were found to be in hopeless working conditions, that one had been recommended for dissolution, and the other two were to be retained seen in view to be dissolved if nothing can be done by the members to revive them.

#### Travelling and Restoration of Forest

All parts in the district have been covered by the Administration and restoration of forests in the various wards have been successfully completed with only one claim being received and settled in the Open Court by the Revising Office.

#### Upper Sarawak District Relief Committee

The inmates are well looked after by the Upper Sarawak District Relief Committee. The surroundings of the home is often clean, and the painting of the building has been completed.

One of the inmates died in Bako and another in the General Hospital, Kuching. Both of them were very old. Another aged inmate has been admitted to the General Hospital lately. There remain only three inmates in the home. These living in the home on their own accord do a bit of gardening around the compound.

#### Malaysia

It was not an easy task in the beginning to ascertain the views of the people in Bako District concerning Malaysia. With regards to the Land Dayaks who are by far the majority in the district, they during the early part of the year were doubtful of the benefit of a federation into Malaysia; they were simply not enthusiastic in favouring independence for Sarawak whether the law to remain alone on her own or to join with her appropriate neighbours. Great satisfaction for the British race is often expressed by them and they could

not see the reason why Sarawak should not go on under the wise rule and guidance of the British. Moreover it is felt by them that they do not have enough educated Land Dayaks yet and because of this they feared that their welfare may be neglected in future.

One question that the Land Dayaks jealously wish to be answered in their favour is the question regarding their land rights be retained by them for their own good and more so for the need of their future generations. A rather false apprehension regarding the proposed Malaysia Plan was expressed by several that it was going to be a repetition of the older days when the Dayaks were unfairly and badly taken advantage of by another predominant race.

However, the fears and doubts which mostly lingered only temporarily in their minds at the outset were to a greater extent erased after comprehending the inevitable future of Sarawak that she has to join together with North Borneo, Singapore and Malaya and that these would be safeguards for the interest of Sarawak. The majority if not all are now readily in support of the formation of Malaysia.

Most of the Chinese earlier opposed the Malaysia Plan. However, things have changed and there are indications now showing that the more liberal minded Chinese have no objection at all to the formation of Malaysia and a few can be said to support it.

Without any ado the Malays in the district fully support Sarawak to join Malaysia.

#### Misadventure

Late in January this year, Bako District experienced the worst flood ever since 1954. The flood suspended all road communications from Bako and at Bako Bazaar the water reached the height of fourteen feet, whilst at Siniawan it reached seven feet starting from the 22nd of January the high water remained for three days, but another high water repeated on 28th January for two days. Several wet paddy farms have been affected, but fortunately most of the farmers have enough hill paddy to supplement the loss.

The inhabitants at Pangkalan Tobang and the surrounding villages, thanked the Sarawak Government Information Service for the delightful film show they first experienced when the Film Unit paid a visit to Pangkalan Tobang on 28th December, 1962. With the exception of a few lucky ones who had the opportunity to come to Bako, nobody there had ever attended a film show before. Naturally everyone at Pangkalan Tobang turned up and were well arrayed for the occasion though the ground was somewhat muddy and it was drizzling on both nights. More people came on the second night of the show. They included those from Kuching, Bintulu, Gambang and Triggas. The younger generation of course enjoyed the musical and other colourful films, whilst the older ones concentrated on the instructional films on rubber planting, and on how to produce first class rubber sheets and the methods of planting wet paddy as done in Malaya. It is hoped that more of such visits be made to the rural areas.

The surrounding of the Tai Park or for want of a better name, the Phibetio Lake has been well maintained and further addition to this, a path ascending to the summit of the Fairy Hill, adjacent to the lake, has been cleared and a bridge at one end of the lake has also been constructed in a primitive way to attract visitors. For the purpose of adding the beauty of the lake a chintana has been made on the summit of the Fairy Hill. After a day of romance and good fun at the lake the visitors will leave with a happy memory for a long time to come. So to conclude I use the following words—

"Lucky come and happy go,

in evening all in a flow,

Returning to Kuching and so

falling tired but free from woe."

### Sarawak Library and Reading Room Statistics for the Year 1962

#### 1. Membership

	1962	1961
Adult Members (Registered)	3,380	3,142
Lapsed/Resigned (1961/62)	238	
Student Members (Registered)	3,677	3,354
Lapsed/Resigned (1961/62)	245	
Outstation Members	159	126
	<u>4,003</u>	<u>3,779</u>

#### STUDENT MEMBERS

	1962	1961
St. Thomas's School	482	507
St. Joseph's School	403	401
St. Mary's School	328	271
St. Theresa's School	489	509
Chinese Schools	286	190
Madrasah Melayu	152	116
Sekolah Rakyat Secondary School	91	76
Bunay Hill School	211	146
St. Theresa's School, Padangas	124	110
Kampung Gamin	87	88
Kampung Gamin	21	28
Medical Student	13	12
Kuching Secondary Modern School	221	118
Marpai Apang	49	50
Sekol English School	81	48
Adult Night School	54	48
Agriculture School	7	3
Daxan School	6	3
Enkaru Boying School	12	—
Sekolah Rakyat Topping	16	—
Dedau Secondary School	122	—
Kampung Puteh School	1	—
Government Commercial Institute	12	6
Kampung Landa Kuala	5	1
Islamic School	6	4
Catholic English School	19	3
Channing Secondary School	76	—
Central Secondary School	22	—
Litih High School	15	—
Truar School	1	—
St. Paul's School	3	—
Others	137	117
	<u>3,394</u>	<u>2,379</u>

#### 2. Subscriptions

Amount collected in 1962	£ 9,246.50
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#### 3. Deposits (Annual Library Account)

Balance as on 31st December, 1961	18,910.00
Collection from Subscriptions during 1962	2,246.50
Contributions from Kuching Municipal Council	8,000.00

30,156.50

#### Less: Expenditure during 1962

	7,268.50
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Balance as on 31st December, 1962	<u>22,888.00</u>
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#### 4. Stock-in-hand (Central Library)

	1962	1961
English Books	29,781	28,188
Chinese Books	4,861	4,800
Malay Books	1,788	1,600
	<u>36,430</u>	<u>34,588</u>

#### 5. Book Issues

	1962	1961
Central Library	93,331	91,293
Outstation Postal Service (Mabuar)	5,118	4,437
Bulk Loan (Thames)	4,376	—

#### 6. Stock-in-hand (Outstation Post)

	1962	1961
English Books	4,029	3,888
Chinese	1,758	1,161
Malay	964	129
	<u>6,751</u>	<u>5,178</u>

#### RAJAH COUNCIL TEACHERS' BOOK SCHEME

Number of Primary Schools Served	1962	1961
	59	48

#### OUTSTATION LIBRARIES

##### First Division

(a) Public Libraries	St./Stock
Basu Library and Reading Room	288
Landa Library	306
Serim Library and Reading Room	300
Sinagan Library	Suspended

##### (b) Institutions

Isih Learning in Service Training Centre	Suspended
Basu Govt. Secondary School	Suspended
Kuching Boy's Home	68
Kuching Commercial Institute	78
Chang-El. James' School	108
Selaga Pinang Farm School	78
Sungai Tunggang Camp	124
Yara Extension Training Centre	26

##### Second Division

##### (a) Public Libraries

Belong Library	251
Lingga Library	138
Lalok Batu Library	84
Sarawak Library	486
Belayan Library	300
Sinmaggang Public Library	138

##### (b) Institutions

Belong-St. Augustine's School	117
Sarawak Govt. Secondary School	300
Sinmaggang Govt. Secondary School	300

##### Third Division

##### (a) Public Libraries

Belungan Library	308
Belaga Library	336
Bintang Library and Reading Room	392
Dulu Library	196
Empawah Library	180
Julau Library	129
Kanowit Library	228
Kapih Library	142
Mudu Dam Library	148
Mukah Public Library and Reading Room	550
Sarikel Library and Reading Room	297
Sibu Public Library	—

##### (b) Institutions

Kanan Secondary School	Suspended
Song St. Herbert's School	180

##### Fourth Division

##### (a) Public Libraries

Belaga Library	78
Bintulu Library and Reading Room	288
Mardi Library	200
Midu Public Library	—
Sekeloh Library and Reading Room	126

##### (b) Institutions

Midu T. Lohng Govt. Secondary School	180
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##### Fifth Division

##### (a) Public Libraries

Larut Library	306
Limbang Library	368

SARAWAK LIBRARY AND READING ROOM  
MONTHLY AND YEARLY ISSUES FOR THE YEAR 1962

Number of Books in Stock	00	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	000	LC	REC	CRD	N	YR	CRDN	MAJ TOTAL	RM
January	9	31	41	183	32	12	367	388	170	148	174	68	1,738	838	26	1,208	268	224	8,661
February	7	18	168	43	3	362	171	146	106	94	228	132	1,724	734	11	1,174	227	225	7,820
March	17	32	66	243	63	125	361	366	171	145	272	134	1,247	617	11	1,407	452	268	8,461
April	13	37	56	154	43	169	190	113	152	103	218	93	1,083	643	18	1,196	426	252	7,628
May	14	36	41	252	46	11	146	203	104	128	149	126	1,388	913	11	1,568	419	261	8,688
June	23	14	46	248	27	36	136	186	124	166	215	103	1,677	706	11	1,688	469	218	7,643
July	23	21	31	313	29	11	147	196	128	174	173	93	1,178	636	11	1,422	418	226	7,199
August	44	27	78	313	23	17	147	186	178	119	179	83	1,011	714	11	1,241	466	241	8,025
September	13	21	46	316	34	17	159	171	158	122	148	121	1,133	713	18	1,267	456	213	7,678
October	21	46	26	271	24	14	154	201	103	127	168	107	1,154	776	14	1,196	461	191	7,529
November	6	11	46	192	10	21	158	179	148	121	124	111	1,164	917	14	1,215	433	161	7,463
December	3	46	16	161	28	19	155	172	158	64	178	112	1,164	1,026	15	1,681	516	198	8,127
Total	156	368	655	2,423	498	176	1,757	2,238	1,288	1,412	1,893	1,096	11,651	7,234	91	11,919	3,178	2,468	85,228

**600—General multi-graded knowledge books**  
 500—Philosophy and Literature  
 400—Literature  
 300—Social Science  
 200—Education  
 100—Language  
 500—Pure Science  
 600—Ecology  
 700—Pur Art (including Sports)  
 800—Literature  
 900—History  
 910—Geography & Travel  
 9—Biography  
 LC—Local Colonies  
 REC—Fiction, short stories, serials  
 W—Womens  
 CRD—Crime & Detection  
 YR—Children's Books  
 CRDN—Classics  
 MAJ—Major

Cambridge School Certificate and G. C. E. Examination Pass List 1963

ST. THOMAS' SCHOOL  
(CENTRE 276)

1. Abang Marudih	..	08
2. Ang Lai Sang	..	09
3. Ang Lai Soon	..	11
4. Ang Yung Poh	..	09
5. Benedictus Basile Deon	..	08
6. Chan Jui Chuan	..	11
7. Chan Theng Yung	..	09
8. Chan Lun Fat	..	09
9. Chan Thien Yung	..	09
10. Chin Frederick	..	09
11. Chin Natharwan	..	09
12. Chih Ching Ping	..	09
13. Donald Loren	..	08
14. Douglas Seiberg Anat Gantz	..	08
15. Edward L. Hoop	..	08
16. Ho Tin Toek	..	09
17. Imbarung Ago	..	08
18. Pauline Seah	..	09
19. Goh Ben Joo	..	09
20. Goh Thi Meng	..	09
21. Harold Saps	..	09
22. Joseph Nong	..	09
23. Khe Seng Yaw	..	09
24. Koh Yung Kai	..	10
25. Lai Sui Pien	..	09
26. Low Norman	..	09
27. Leong Tak Seng Raymond	..	10
28. Leong Yoo Chin	..	10
29. Liew Nyik Lai Peter	..	11
30. Lin Anthony	..	10
31. Lin Ho Kok	..	10
32. Lin Khuan Bin	..	10
33. Lin Siok Ann	..	10
34. Lim Tiew Min	..	10
35. Lu Tai Chai	..	10
36. Mubandus Irokolepan	..	10
37. Nafri Jazaid	..	10
38. Ng Sheng Kwun	..	11
39. Pang Boon Leong	..	10
40. Pangah Ai	..	10
41. Selah Isahuddin	..	09
42. Se Yuen Sang	..	09
43. Tan Hong Min	..	09
44. Tan Koh Szy	..	10
45. Tee Ai Hai	..	09
46. Tan Yung Lun	..	09
47. Wee Hong Leong	..	09
48. Wong Hui Hua	..	09
49. Wong Kim Khuan	..	09
50. Wu Yik Kok	..	09
51. Yap Sui	..	10
52. Yapp Kai Sang Billy	..	09
53. Yee Ai Beng	..	09
54. Yee H. Sui	..	09
55. Yung Chung Seng	..	09

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL  
(CENTRE 277)

56. Au Yung Wei Meng	..	09
57. Chan Mei Lin Deanna	..	09
58. Chan See Choo	..	09
59. Goh Seng Neo Maddison	..	09
60. Jupp Ah. Angling	..	09
61. Koh Mei Nga Valerie	..	09
62. Koh Poy Suk	..	09
63. Lai Siew Huan Alice	..	09
64. Lim Phok Yung Elna	..	09

76. Leung Annie	..	10
77. Lin Fong	..	10
78. Madeline Wanch Anat Eudora	..	09
79. Ngai Lai Chin Cynthia	..	09
80. Ong Neo Shih Linda	..	11
81. Pong Siew Yung Josephine	..	09
82. Pong Ochia Jean	..	09
83. Sim Chin Yan	..	09
84. Sim Lily	..	09
85. Song Chai Khim	..	10
86. Tan Irene	..	09
87. Yuen Ah Suk	..	09
88. Yuen Hwa Lan	..	09
89. Yuen Yukin Ling Violet	..	09
90. Yui Mei Ling Hilary	..	09
91. Yui Loren	..	09
92. Wong Ping Fan	..	09

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL  
(CENTRE 278)

1. Abdul Wahid Haji Saad	..	09
2. Adamas Saven	..	10
3. Alexander Lung Lee Sam	..	10
4. Alexander Patrick Randolph	..	10
5. Ang Beng Hock	..	10
6. Anthony Shou Lee Liang	..	10
7. Benedict Chin	..	10
8. Benedict Parson	..	10
9. Chan Kay Poh	..	10
10. Chai Mei Fuen	..	10
11. Cheong Sui Lin	..	10
12. David Lim Hak Pui	..	10
13. Edmund Chung Kim Shek	..	10
14. Frank Che Kwok Ka	..	10
15. Freddie Lee Wai Sang	..	10
16. Francis Thum Koh Leong	..	10
17. Francis Yung Shan Terk	..	10
18. Goh Lai Meng	..	10
19. Gordon Bernard Nigel James	..	10
20. Henry Right Anst Rambah	..	10
21. Ho Kee Khim	..	10
22. Ho Wai Sang	..	10
23. Huiang Kwo Tuen	..	10
24. Ibrahim Ng Sitwan	..	10
25. Jonathan Ng Yikwa	..	10
26. James Lee Sam Shyong	..	10
27. James Lu Cheng Leung	..	10
28. Jay Tin Choi	..	10
29. Jeaners Chonging	..	10
30. John Yuenat Youth	..	10
31. John Wong Kin	..	10
32. Joseph Kim Chong Kit	..	10
33. Joseph Kwong Tung Chong	..	10
34. Joseph Saver Gordon	..	10
35. Joseph Woo	..	10
36. Kassin Koban	..	10
37. Koh Han Sun	..	10
38. Low Phool Nam	..	10
39. Lawrence Tan	..	10
40. Low Chian Kwang	..	10
41. Lim Chong Toek	..	10
42. Lim Joo Seng	..	10
43. Louis Chiu Siew Chai	..	10
44. Louis Pui Hwa Min	..	10
45. Mah Ching Poh	..	10
46. Mark Tin Choo Kwong	..	10
47. Martin Chan	..	10
48. Matthias Ngai Fook Lay	..	10
49. Michael Loh	..	10
50. Michael Leung	..	10
51. Michael Nipal	..	10
52. Mohd. Sharwan' Abang Shaf Yee	..	10
53. Patrick Abang	..	10
54. Raphael Seng Sing Sook	..	10
55. Richard Au Hsuan	..	10
56. Richard Seng Nook Poh	..	10

58. Robert Ho Chuen Pien	..	09
59. Ronald Joseph Broda	..	09
60. Shan Yung Yui	..	09
61. Shanton Chew	..	09
62. Sim Kong Lai	..	09
63. Tam Meng See	..	09
64. Tan Nyuk Wan	..	09
65. Tan Theng Kim	..	09
66. Ting Cheng Mei	..	09
67. Valentine Yee Yu Ming	..	09
68. Vincent Lee Sun Liang	..	09
69. Wilford David Sison	..	10
70. William Hill	..	10
71. William Chung Kam Yung	..	10
72. Wong Leung Do	..	10
73. Yip Ming Chang	..	10
74. Yip Yiu Sze Andrew	..	10
75. Yip Fuh Chong	..	10
76. Yung Siew Lin	..	10
77. Andrew Hong Kin Yan	..	10

ST. PEARL'S SCHOOL  
(CENTRE 279)

78. Allen Ho Suk Lin	..	09
79. Catherine Lee	..	09
80. Catherine Nily Norbert	..	10
81. Chai Ah Soong Alice	..	10
82. Cheung Leo Kwong	..	10
83. Chen Mei Sam	..	10
84. Cheung Poh Li	..	10
85. Emily Chan Sang Choo	..	10
86. Evelyn Chiam Soon Hwa	..	10
87. Goh Suk Khim	..	10
88. Hannah Gomez	..	10
89. Janet Lee Yuen Chih	..	10
90. Jialina Lim Shan Hwa	..	10
91. Kathleen Tse Whye Huen	..	10
92. Lee Suk Huen	..	10
93. Lee Yuen Hui	..	10
94. Liew Siew Eng	..	10
95. Lim Suk Bol	..	10
96. Ling Peh Kwan	..	10
97. Margaret Woo	..	10
98. Mary Rajin Marimotta	..	10
99. Meow Lin Sai Hong	..	10
100. Mollath Othman	..	10
101. Pui Suen Fung	..	10
102. Rita Kooh Tai Lee	..	10
103. Robina Lin Young Tin	..	10
104. Rosalind Lee Soon Ling	..	10
105. Song Ji Ding	..	10
106. Tan Heng Kit	..	10
107. Ting Chen Yung	..	10

CANTON AREA MIDDLE SCHOOL  
(CENTRE 280)

1. Chai Nam Cook	..	09
2. Cheung Tak Sang	..	09
3. Chiu Chin Ching	..	09
4. Lim Ho Peng	..	09
5. Suen Boon Poh	..	09
6. Tang Chong Pan	..	09
7. Yuen Nam Hwa	..	09

ROCKING SECONDARY  
SCHOOL  
(CENTRE 281)

8. Chan Siew Yui	..	09
9. Kiu Ching Ting	..	09
10. Ng King Hock	..	09
11. Ng Jui Huen	..	09
12. Henry Ting Siew Chai	..	09
13. Hui Yui Gook Bo	..	09
14. Wong Ngah Ding	..	09

CENTRAL SECONDARY  
SCHOOL (CENTRE 282)

15. Chai Chong Fui	..	09
16. Chai Hong Kwong	..	09
17. Kho Suk Kai	..	09

52. Lee Yew Shi	..	(1)
53. Lee Keng Song	..	(1)
54. Michael Yang La Ing	..	(1)
55. Ng Hoon Chong	..	(1)
56. Ngiam Hing Hoo	..	(1)
57. Poon Ming Yee	..	(1)
58. Si Hui Tang	..	(1)
59. Tan Chean Ping	..	(1)
60. Tan Ching Poh	..	(1)
61. Tan Chong Chuan	..	(1)
62. Wong Koi Ann	..	(1)
63. Wong Wai Tai	..	(1)

**PRIVATE CANDIDATES  
SCHOOL CENTRE 888**

64. Gabriel Chan Han Ching	..	(2)
65. Johnny Ang Han Hoon	..	(2)
66. Liahk Nohi Nohi	..	(2)
67. Lim Chia Ching	..	(2)
68. Nicholas Rangkap Nui	..	(2)
69. Chan Jui Yin	..	(2)
108. Tai Yew Song	..	(7)
114. Chan Yip Koi	..	(7)
124. Lee Nam Yee	..	(7)
131. Lee Lai Soon	..	(7)
132. Hui Si Hui Huiang	..	(7)
140. Siu Chan Ching	..	(7)
151. Anthony Tai Fook Hin	..	(7)
155. Ting Chong Sook	..	(7)

**ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL  
CENTRE 890**

1. Cheong Hoi Ngai Yee	..	(2)
2. Hoh Chek Png	..	(2)
3. Kong Ching Teck Michael	..	(2)
4. Lee Ai Hwang	..	(2)
7. Lim Hing Hing Richard	..	(2)
8. Lim Si Ing	..	(2)
9. Lo Ting Leung	..	(2)
10. Lee Kwong Ling Thomas	..	(2)
11. Ling Hui Ing Paul	..	(2)
12. Ng Siu Kiang George	..	(2)
14. Si Beedean Ting Han	..	(2)
15. Sam Ah Hok	..	(2)
16. Si Song Kwong	..	(2)
19. Soo Mei Mei	..	(2)
21. Ting Hui Tang	..	(2)
23. Wang Ai Ming Antonio	..	(2)
24. Wang Chin Hong	..	(2)
25. Wang Chun Mei Patrick	..	(2)
26. Wong Kung Hing Patrick	..	(2)
27. Wong Ling Kiang Dominic	..	(2)
28. Wong Lu Ming	..	(2)
29. Wong Siu Ing Brian	..	(2)

**PRIVATE CANDIDATES  
SCHOOL CENTRE 890A**

30. Cheong Siu Chiang	..	(7)
31. Hoonan Wong	..	(7)

**SACRED HEART BOYS'  
SCHOOL CENTRE 892**

1. Chan Hong Sun	..	(2)
2. Chan Hing Sang	..	(2)
4. Chan Ho Tak	..	(2)
5. Chan Kheng Han Ernest	..	(2)
7. Hung Tong Nin Terry	..	(2)
8. Joo Sylvester	..	(2)
9. Kong Ing Ching Francis	..	(2)
10. Kong Kuit Chong Valentine	..	(2)
11. Lau Chik Tang Bernard	..	(2)
12. Lau Ho Chew	..	(2)
13. Lau King Wai	..	(2)
14. Lau Wai Si	..	(2)
15. Liu Nai Chan	..	(2)
16. Liu Nai King	..	(2)
17. Ling Chung Ho	..	(2)
18. Lun Yau Thong Anthony	..	(2)
19. Mak Da Ching Joseph	..	(2)
20. Mui Yee Yee Si Dale	..	(2)

11. Phang Kin Sang	..	(2)
12. Sheng Man Hin Vincent	..	(2)
13. Tang Jock Han Francis	..	(2)
14. Tang Tang Yau Francis	..	(2)
15. Tan Chui Ian Michael	..	(2)
16. Theo Soon Tin	..	(2)
17. Ting Cook Hea	..	(2)
18. Ting Pak King Paul	..	(2)
19. Ting Si King John	..	(2)
21. Tan Yau King Henry	..	(2)
22. Wong Ming Kai Francis	..	(2)
23. Wong Lung Han Francis	..	(2)
24. Wong Ming Ngai	..	(2)
25. Wong Si Yung	..	(2)
26. Wong Yock Sang	..	(2)
27. Wong Yung Ming Peter	..	(2)
28. Yau Goh Ching	..	(2)
29. Yip Yee Ping	..	(2)

**ST. MARGARET'S CONVENT  
SCHOOL CENTRE 893**

40. Anita Lee King Noy	..	(2)
41. Annie Lee Ho Ing	..	(2)
42. Annie Chan Lee Han	..	(2)
43. Catherine Wei Lee Chui	..	(2)
44. Cecilia Ling Si Han	..	(2)
45. Chung Yee Mei	..	(2)
46. Elizabeth Low Siu Chin	..	(2)
47. Margaret Sute Aung	..	(2)
48. Isabella Chan See Lan	..	(2)
49. Kim Jean See	..	(2)
50. Leo Ho Kaim	..	(2)
51. Lucy Wong Pak Lok	..	(2)
52. Margaret Law Yee Chui	..	(2)
53. Mary Susan	..	(2)
54. Nancy Ling Nai Han	..	(2)
55. Pamela Yoon Gook Hea	..	(2)
56. Rita Wong Hung Sing	..	(2)
57. Rita Wong Hung Lok	..	(2)
58. Sam Yau Suk	..	(2)
59. Tso Pook In	..	(2)
60. Yipso, Fung Kiew Ting	..	(2)
61. Yvonne Tin Ai Ngai	..	(2)
62. Yung Ching Sing	..	(2)

**ALFRED SECONDARY  
SCHOOL, SERI KEMBAY 895**

63. Aching Hockshai Kiparat	..	(2)
66. Arno Jambala	..	(2)
71. Brian Yew	..	(2)
72. Ho Yi Ting	..	(2)
74. Hwang Chai Yung	..	(2)
75. Ibrahim bin Ismail	..	(2)
76. Lim Hock Heng	..	(2)
79. Lim Hwang Hing Walter	..	(2)
82. Liu Pui Yee	..	(2)
84. Liu Ling Yung	..	(2)
85. Loo Wei Ann	..	(2)
86. Loo Yip Yung	..	(2)
87. Lui Wai King	..	(2)
88. Michael bin Sept	..	(2)
89. Michael Palfrey	..	(2)
90. Mohd Anwar Yusof	..	(2)
91. Tang Chung Hing	..	(2)
92. Tang Hock Chui	..	(2)
93. Tang Ching Kong	..	(2)
97. Tina Cho Suk	..	(2)
98. Tina Yee Ping	..	(2)
101. Wong Suk Yung	..	(2)
104. Yip Hock Wong	..	(2)
107. Tang Sook Ting	..	(7)

**PRIVATE CANDIDATES SERI  
CENTRE 895**

108. Chan Ching Ng	..	(2)
109. Lau Yung Wan	..	(2)
111. Law Ngo Ching Yuen	..	(2)
112. Manna Lau Koo Chong (withdrawn)	..	(2)
113. Ting Yau Ko Gohin (withdrawn)	..	(2)
114. William Ho Ting Hong (withdrawn)	..	(2)
122. Ting Ching Sook (withdrawn in Kuching Di)	..	(2)
126. Chai Cheun Kow	..	(2)

**KANORH SCHOOL, KANORH  
CENTRE 896**

1. Abdul Ghani bin Mohammed Bin	..	(2)
4. Raja Mirza	..	(2)
6. Alphonse Ho	..	(2)
7. Anthony Najid	..	(2)
8. Anang bin Mohdhar	..	(2)
9. Rattatoum Aik	..	(2)
10. Denny Loh	..	(2)
11. Henry Bhai	..	(2)
12. Innocent Wong Pak Thai	..	(2)
14. Lampong Sulong	..	(2)
15. Muzare Kariak	..	(2)
17. Patrick Teo	..	(2)
18. Peter Hyman	..	(2)
19. Philip Chan	..	(2)
20. Andrew Demont	..	(2)
21. Vincent Kooching	..	(2)
22. Sylvester Umar Anak Liang	..	(2)

**TANJONG LAMPANG SCHOOL  
SERI CENTRE 896A**

1. Chan See Hong	..	(2)
2. Haha bin Saha	..	(2)
3. Jahan bin Saha	..	(2)
4. Wong Hui Ung	..	(2)
5. Guan Tan Hoy Yung	..	(2)
7. Abdullahi Abu Khan	..	(2)
8. Abdullahi Biting	..	(2)
9. Appan Appan	..	(2)
11. Anwar Muhammad bin Anwar Anon	..	(2)
12. Huang Yui Ping	..	(2)
13. Lim Ah Han	..	(2)
14. Lim Leung Sing	..	(2)
15. Mubtaha bin Mubta	..	(2)
18. Musa Gani	..	(2)
21. Wafiq bin Ramli	..	(2)
23. Zamrud Yung	..	(2)
26. Lenny Mei Kim	..	(2)
27. Yung Ching Ping	..	(2)

**ST. ANTHONY'S, COLOMBAE  
SERI CENTRE 896B**

30. Patrick C. T. Bracken	..	(2)
32. David Chin See Yui	..	(2)
33. Louis Chan Ching Ping	..	(2)
34. Koi Lee King	..	(2)
35. Lee Yee Wong	..	(2)
36. Lee Chan Ching	..	(2)
37. Lee Yeha Siu	..	(2)
38. Lim Chan Hean	..	(2)
39. Tan Kim Choo	..	(2)
40. Wang Ching Ching	..	(2)
41. Yung Khai Sui	..	(2)
42. Yung Ching Yee	..	(2)
43. Yung Ho Yung	..	(2)
44. Cecilia Lu Kwei Koo	..	(2)
45. Teresa Thandi Wei Ching	..	(2)
46. Huih Tai Min Ngai	..	(2)
47. Mohammed Bani	..	(2)
48. Ali Ahmad	..	(2)
49. Andrew Chin Sing Kai	..	(2)
50. Chin Fook King	..	(2)
51. David Ho Chong Ling	..	(2)
52. Yee Chew Sang	..	(2)
53. Yee Sheng Wai	..	(2)
54. Yung Siu	..	(2)
55. Kamshah Niaz Ahmad	..	(2)
56. Chew Hui Fung	..	(2)
57. Elizabeth Goh Ho Lin	..	(2)
58. Patricia Yee Hui Kim	..	(2)

**PRIVATE CANDIDATES, SERI  
CENTRE 896B**

60. Yoon Lok Hoon	..	(7)
61. George Law	..	(7)

Result for the Whole Examination 1, 2 or 3 indicates respectively a First Second or Third Division School Certificate.  
 2 or 3 indicates that the candidate gained a D, C, E, but not a School Certificate.  
 7 indicates that the candidate gained a Statement of Success.  
 8 or 9 indicates that the candidate did not gain either a certificate or a Statement of Success.  
 0 indicates that the candidate was absent throughout.

This provisional pass list is subject to confirmation by the official Result slips issued by the University of Kuching 22nd March 1963.  
 Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate.

POH SEE JUAK,  
 Examinations Secretary.

### Arrivals and Departures

#### Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. M.M. Miller	By flight ML 488 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Miss J. Gray (Newly appointed Confidential Assistant, Legal Dept.)	By flight ML 482 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. On first appointment.
Dr. E. B. Lumbie (Newly appointed Medical Officer, Medical Dept.)	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. On first appointment.
Mrs. D. Gresh & 2 children	By flight Brandy Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. To join Mr. G. G. Gresh.
Dr. & Mrs. E. B. Widdenden and 2 children	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Dr. G. T. Nelson	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Miss H. C. Bishop (Newly appointed Nursing Sister, Medical Department)	By flight ML 486/488 via Singapore/Kuching/Sibu on 21.6.61. On first appointment.
Ms. J. K. Warfield	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Mrs. M. Graham and 2 children	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. To join Mr. V. Graham.
Mr. & Mrs. N. N. Drew	By Airways Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Miss J. E. Laffey	By Airways Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Mr. B. A. St. J. Napier	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Miss C.A. Gibson (Newly appointed Confidential Assistant, Secretariat)	By flight ML 485 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. On first appointment.
Mrs. E. Smothers	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. To join Mr. R. Smothers.
Mr. & Mrs. R. G. Anderson & daughter	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Mr. F. D. Platt (Newly appointed Land Officer, Land & Survey Department)	By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. On first appointment.

Mr. D.M. Smith (NIA Land Officer, Land and Survey Dept.)

Departures  
Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Southwell

Mr. A. H. Weeks and son

Mr. L. J. Money

Mr. E. S. Lester-Smith

Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Forward

Mr. R. J. C. Snelley

Mr. Justice and Mrs. E. R. Morley

Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Stedden

Miss K. S. Shaw

Mrs. G. & T. Shaw and infant

Mr. F. Kestiffe

Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Napier and 2 children

Mr. G. & T. Shaw and daughter

Ms. E. W. Lawrence

Mr. E. W. Lawrence

By flight ML 486 Singapore/Kuching on 21.6.61. On first appointment.

By flight AL 428/ML 487 Loring/Kuching/Singapore on 2nd and 26th March, 1961, respectively. Proceeding on leave to Australia.

By flight ML 482 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 489 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on permanent leave.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.

By flight AB 630/ML 487 Sibu/Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By Airways Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 489 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.

By flight ML 487 Kuching/Singapore on 21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
GOVERNMENT OF SARAWAK

Sarawak Turf Club Spring Meeting, 1963

Results: First Day—16th February, 1963

First Day—16th February, 1963

Race 1. The Kaye Ann Handicap  
Females Class IV, 3 Furlongs

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. M. R. Katarawan & Mrs. Ong Lee Chong's (165) 5.5 (5.5) | Stable 1 |
| 2. Tonggo Stable 1.0 (7.0)                                | Stable   |
| 3. Olympic Team 7.7 (7.0)                                 | Stable   |
| 4. Three Kings 8.0  | Stable   |

Also ran—

- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Harvest 8.11           | Maze   |
| You or No 8.7          | Mit II |
| Five Kings 8.0 (8.4)   | Stable |
| Cash Changer 8.4 (7.0) | Koran  |
| Fast Ace 8.7           | Lifen  |
| Bulung Bulung 8.0      | All I  |

Scratched: Red Lark 8.10

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, 19 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 28 2/3 seconds.

Race 2. The Malacca Handicap  
Horses Division II, 5 Furlongs

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. M. R. Nicholl's D. Splendor 8.11 (8.10) | R. Ong   |
| 2. Pat's Double 8.0                        | Stable   |
| 3. Harlequin 9.0                           | Stable 1 |
| 4. Determined 8.0                          | Award    |

Also ran—

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| Sea Lion 8.0 | Stable II |
|--------------|-----------|

Scratched: Rascal 8.0 (Withdrawn)  
Gerry's Luck 8.7 (Withdrawn)

Won by: 2 lengths, Distance, 2 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.

Race 3. The Sarawak Handicap  
Females Class V, 3 Furlongs

- |                                       |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. M. W. Cheong King's Challenger 9.0 | All II |
| 2. Sarawak Pepper 8.11                | Ngai   |
| 3. Spiller 8.10                       | Maze   |
| 4. Olympic Glory 8.3                  | Koran  |

Also ran—

- |                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| Happy Valley 8.3       | Taloon |
| Chantak Manik II 8.10  | Award  |
| Jagat Madan 8.10       | Stable |
| Sarawak Billie 8.0     | Lifen  |
| Carlton 8.11 (7.5)     | Koran  |
| Olympic Hero 8.0 (8.4) | Koran  |
| Popcorn II 8.0         | Maze I |
| Telina Kaah 8.10       | Mit II |

Won by: 2 lengths, Distance, Head.  
Time: 1 minute 10 seconds.

Race 4. The Zamara Handicap  
Horses Division I, 7 Furlongs

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Mr. Tan Teck Ann's Mr. Highness 9.1 | Lifen    |
| 2. Good Steady 8.0 (8.0)               | Maze I   |
| 3. Tjandra 9.10                        | Stable 1 |
| 4. Orchild Fanny 8.11                  | Stable 1 |

Also ran—

- |                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Northern Light 8.11 | Stable II |
| Spanish Prince 8.0  | Award     |

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.

Race 5. The Jovial Bulan Handicap  
Females Class VI, 4 Furlongs

- |                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Meng Ling Stable's Sardinia 9.0 | Lifen     |
| 2. Brown Hill 8.0                  | Award     |
| 3. Mr. Rank 8.0 (8.0)              | Stable II |
| 4. Tanjung Dato 9.7 (8.3)          | Stable    |

Also ran—

- |                          |        |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Honeycomb II 7.7 (7.11)  | Stable |
| Black Bird 8.1           | Koran  |
| Little Page 8.0 (8.7)    | Koran  |
| Bunga Malar 7.7 (7.0)    | All I  |
| New Year Gift 7.0 (7.11) | Stable |

Scratched: Purnaman 7.0

Won by: Head, Distance, Distance.

Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.

Race 6. The Grand Handicap  
Females Class I, 4 Furlongs

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. Tancharok Stable's Black Beauty 9.5 | Maze   |
| 2. Lady II 8.0 (8.0)                   | Stable |
| 3. Three Strips 8.0                    | Award  |
| 4. First Love 7.11                     | Maze   |

Also ran—

- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| Marina 8.1  | Stable |
| Bye Bye 8.0 | Mit II |

Won by: 1 length, Head (Photo)  
2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.

Race 7. The Purple Fox Handicap  
Females Class II, 4 Furlongs

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| 1. D.H.S. Selvey's Tokyo Maidly 8.0 (8.10) | Award  |
| 2. Minacoth September 8.0                  | Taloon |
| 3. The Bow 8.0                             | Maze   |
| 4. Machine Gun 8.11                        | All    |

Also ran—

- |                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| Alroyan 8.1         | Stable |
| Elle My Apple 8.10  | Mit II |
| U Linn You 7.10     | Stable |
| Stambong Helen 8.0  | Koran  |
| Maui Sky 8.11 (8.0) | Stable |

Won by: 1 length, Head (Photo)  
1 length.

Time: 1 minute 31 1/3 seconds.

Race 8. The Corona Handicap  
Females Class III, 3 Furlongs

- |                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. M. Ong Kay Ho's Tanjung Pt 7.11 | All I |
| 2. Triumph 8.11 (8.10)             | Maze  |
| 3. Jonathan Venture 8.1            | Award |
| 4. Nash Kading 8.1 (8.0)           | Ngai  |

Also ran—

- |                            |          |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Green Hill 7.7             | Mit II   |
| Straight Flight 8.0 (7.0)  | Stable   |
| Tipton 7.0 (7.0)           | Koran    |
| Olympic Flag 7.0           | Stable 1 |
| Crococile 7.7 (7.11)       | Stable   |
| Sporting Gentles 6.6 (8.7) | All II   |
| Spring Time 8.1            | Stable   |
| July 8.1                   | Lifen    |
| Tanjung Lohang 8.1         | Maze I   |

Won by: 6 lengths, 1 length,  
2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 28 2/3 seconds.

Second Day—17th February, 1963

Race 1. The Penampang Handicap  
Females Class III, 5 Furlongs

- |                                   |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Teowahong Stable's Triumph 8.0 | Maze   |
| 2. Jonathan Venture 8.0           | Award  |
| 3. Crocodile 8.0                  | Stable |
| 4. Tanjung Lohang 8.1             | Stable |

Also ran—

- |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Tanjung Pt 8.0         | Stable   |
| Green Hill 8.1         | Mit II   |
| Tipton 8.1 (7.11)      | Koran    |
| Olympic Flag 8.0 (8.7) | Stable 1 |
| Nash Kading 8.0        | Lifen    |
| Sporting Gentles 9.0   | All I    |

Scratched: July 8.1, Spring Time 8.1,  
O.K. 8.0.

Won by: 4 lengths, 4 lengths, 3 lengths.  
Time: 2 minutes 31 2/3 seconds.

Race 2. The Jambak Handicap  
Horses Class I, 6 Furlongs

- |                                     |           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Mr. Lal Thian Sang's Tjandra 8.1 | Stable 1  |
| 2. Northern Light 8.0 (8.3)         | Stable II |
| 3. Good Steady 8.0 (8.0)            | Maze I    |
| 4. Orchild Fanny 8.0                | Award     |

Also ran—

- |                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| Western Woods 8.0 | Stable |
| Mr. Highness 8.0  | Lifen  |
| Telina 8.0        | Koran  |

Won by: 11 lengths, 11 lengths,  
2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 24 4/5 seconds.

Race 3. The Penampang Handicap  
Females Class V, 4 Furlongs

- |                                    |       |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Meng Ling Stable's Sardinia 8.0 | Lifen |
| 2. Olympic Glory 8.1               | Koran |
| 3. Chantak Manik II 8.4            | Award |
| 4. Spiller 8.10                    | Maze  |

Also ran—

- |                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Jagat Madan 8.0    | Stable    |
| Sarawak Billie 8.1 | Stable II |
| Happy Valley 7.11  | Taloon    |
| Telina Kaah 8.1    | Mit II    |
| Popcorn II 8.1     | Stable    |

Won by: 1 length, 4 length, Neck.  
Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.

Race 4. The Capemountain Handicap  
Horses Class II, 4 Furlongs

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. Messrs. Ong Ching Ho & Ong Guan Yu's Lowlands Rose 8.0 (8.1) | Lifen  |
| 2. Hero 8.0   | Koran  |
| 3. Lord Frederick II 8.1  | Maze I |
| 4. Determined 8.0   | Award  |

Also ran—

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Harlequin 8.1        | Stable 1  |
| Gerry's Luck 8.1     | Stable    |
| Sea Lion 8.0 (8.1)   | Stable II |
| Orchild Splendor 9.0 | R. Ong    |

Scratched: Spanish Prince 8.1,  
Pat's Double 8.1

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 lengths,  
2 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 15 1/3 seconds.

**Race 5. The Sun Hammer  
Ponies Class IV, 5 Furlongs**

- 1. Mr. Wu Cheng Hong's Challenger 8.0 (8.1) All II
- 2. Sarawak Pepper 7.9 (7.5) Koro
- 3. Hercules 9.0 Muan
- 4. Hijo 8.10 Bala I

Also run—  
Four Aces 7.8 (7.5) Koro  
Tanjung North 7.15 (7.6) Muan  
You or No 8.0 Mui II  
Three Kings 8.15 Samudra

Olympic Torch 8.0 (7.60) Ngai  
Scratched: Jali Loh 8.0

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, Distance.

Time: 2 minutes 20 seconds.

**Race 6. The Puncawan Hammer  
Ponies Class VI, 5 Furlongs**

- 1. Mr. Ong Kee Hui's Tanjung Dam 8.0 (8.02) BII
- 2. Honeycomb II 7.5 (7.6) Talon
- 3. Sounding Kanch 8.0 Liban
- 4. Mr' Kadi 9.0 Suijung II

Also run—  
Little Paps 8.10 (8.1) Koro  
Black Red 8.1 Koro

Scratched: Fontinalk 7.10.  
Won by: Head, (Photo) 2 lengths, Neck.  
Time: 1 minute 47 1/2 seconds.

**Race 7. The Linnarsson Hammer  
Ponies Class I, 3 Furlongs**

- 1. Tombarak Suiji's Black Beauty 7.12 (7.7) R. Ong Suiht
- 2. Larry II 8.0 (8.0) Muan
- 3. Marina 8.0 Muan
- 4. Three Sevens 8.7 Award

Also run—  
First Love 7.7 Talon  
Eye Eye 7.11 Mui II

Won by: Head, (Photo) 4 length, 3 lengths.  
Time: 1 minute 20 seconds.

**Race 8. The Perawan Hammer  
Ponies Class II, 3 Furlongs**

- 1. Mr. Chan Chong Ghee & Madam Boi Si, Suijung's I Love You 7.7 (7.8) Mui II
- 2. The Sun 8.0 Muan
- 3. Elie Ma Agni 8.4 Muan
- 4. Machine Gun 8.10 All I

Also run—  
Maryman 8.1 EK Pak  
Ninthmonth September 8.1 Talon  
Windy 8.0 Jerald  
Sounding Babes 8.0 Koro  
Tokyo Holiday 8.4 (8.11) Along  
Nash Says 8.4 (8.1) Suiht

Won by: 4 length, 1 length, 1 length.  
Time: 1 minute 20 seconds.

**Third Day—29 February, 1963**

**Race 1. The Sun Hammer  
Ponies Class V, 6 Furlongs**

- 1. Mr. Ong Kee Hui's Jagan Madan 8.1 Samudra
- 2. Spiller 8.10 Muan
- 3. Terina Kanch 8.1 (7.7) Koro
- 4. Garton 7.7 (7.5) Koro

Also run—  
Happy Valley 7.12 Talon  
Sailor 8.0 Liban  
Sarawak Billie 8.3 Mui II  
Chantel Main II 8.4 Award  
Olympic Hero 8.1 Koro  
Peppan II 8.0 (8.1) Jerald

Won by: Head (Photo), 1 length, 4 length.  
Time: 2 minutes 20 1/2 seconds.

**Race 2. The Sun Hammer  
Ponies Class VI, 4 Furlongs**

- 1. Mr. Wu Hood Tock, Mr. Chan Chong Ghee & Madam Boi Si, Suijung's Honeycomb II 8.0 Talon
- 2. Mr' Kadi 8.10 Award
- 3. Little Paps 8.4 Mui II
- 4. Tanjung Dam 8.10 (8.0) BII

Also run—  
Sounding Kanch 8.0 Liban  
Scratched: Fontinalk 7.10.

Won by: 1 length, Short Head, (Photo) 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 20 1/2 seconds.

**Race 3. The Perawan's Hammer  
Ponies Class I, 3 Furlongs**

- 1. Tombarak Suiji's Black Beauty 8.7 Muan
- 2. M. September 7.7 (7.6) Talon
- 3. Larry II 8.4 (8.1) Suiht
- 4. Marina 8.7 All I

Also run—  
First Love 8.1 Mui II  
Eye Eye 7.7 Mui II  
Three Sevens 8.7 Award

Won by: 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 21 1/2 seconds.

**Race 4. The Sun Hammer  
Horse Open 3 Furlongs**

- 1. Mr. S.H. Lee's Lord Typhoon II 8.7 Jerald
- 2. Tornado 18.7 Mui I
- 3. Lowlands Hero 8.4 Liban
- 4. Detached 8.7 Award

Also run—  
Northern Light 8.5 Suijung II  
Orchid Splendour 8.11 (8.8) R. Ong

Har Highness 9.4 Koro  
Good Beauty 8.13 Muijun I  
Orchid Fairy 8.7 Bala I  
Pur's Double 8.0 EK Pak

Scratched: Tullana 8.7, Garry's Luck 8.4, Zorro 8.7.

Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 21 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 12 1/2 seconds.

**Race 5. The Sun Hammer  
Ponies Class II, 3 Furlongs**

- 1. Tombarak Suiji's The Sun 8.0 Muan
- 2. Windy 8.7 Jerald
- 3. Maryman 8.4 EK Pak
- 4. Sounding Babes 8.0 Koro

Also run—  
Machine Gun 8.12 (8.7) BII  
Kee Ma Agni 8.10 Mui II  
I Love You 8.0 Mui II  
Tokyo Holiday 8.0 (8.7) Along

Scratched: Ninthmonth September 8.4 (Withdrawn)

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.  
Time: 2 minutes 26 seconds.

**Race 6. The Sun Hammer  
Ponies Class III, 4 Furlongs**

- 1. Mr. R. Haris & Mrs. Janet Ong's Jonathan Venture 8.3 Award
- 2. Sounding Lobang 8.2 (7.12) Ngai
- 3. Nash Kaching 8.1 Koro
- 4. Coccolite 7.5 Mui II

Also run—  
Straight Flight 7.12 (7.4) Muan  
Triumph 9.0 Muan  
Judy 8.3 Liban

Sounding Ganton 8.3 All I  
Tanjung Pa 8.4 (8.12) BII

Spring Time 7.10 Jerald

Scratched: D.K. D.K. 8.6, Green Hill 7.5, Hengking Holiday 7.5.

Won by: 1/2 length, Head, (Photo) 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 08 1/2 seconds.

**Race 7. The Sun Hammer  
Ponies Class IV, 4 Furlongs**

- 1. Ang Cheng Ho Kong's Four Aces 8.1 Liban
- 2. Sarawak Pepper 8.1 (8.7) Muan
- 3. Five Kings 8.1 Samudra
- 4. You or No 8.0 Mui II

Also run—  
Hijo 8.3 Bala I  
Three Kings 8.2 (7.10) BII  
Olympic Torch 7.11 Award I  
Tanjung North 7.12 (7.6) Muan  
Challenger 8.3 All II  
Suijung Biling 7.7 All I

Scratched: Jali Loh 8.2, Oak Chaper 7.11, Hercules 8.6.

Won by: 4 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 09 seconds.

**Race 8. The Sun Hammer  
Ponies Classes V & VI Combination  
4 Furlongs**

(APPRENTICES & APPROVED RIDERS ONLY)

- 1. Madam An Neok Khee's Chantel Main II 8.4 (8.1) (8.0) Award
- 2. Royal Hill 8.0 Koro
- 3. Mr' Kadi 8.0 Suiht
- 4. Sarawak Billie 8.3 R. Ong

Also run—  
Olympic Glory 8.0 Along  
Terina Kanch 8.3 R. Ong  
Spiller 8.10 Mui II

Little Paps 8.4 Koro  
Sounding Kanch 9.0 (9.1) De'w  
New Year Gift 7.7 (7.11) BII

Scratched: Jagan Madan 8.0, Wings later 7.7.

Won by: 2 lengths, 21 lengths, 1 length.  
Time: 1 minute 24 seconds.



**Ruching Market Price List**

March, 1963

Average

<b>Rice—(per gantang)</b>	
Local, White, Government Milled	1.62
Local, White, Milled	1.60
Star "A", 1% Star "B" China Rice	2.12
Star "C"	1.80
Star Broken	—
Rangpon	1.50
<b>Sugar—(per kati)</b>	
White Sugar	35
Brown Sugar	44
Nipah Sugar	35
<b>Salt—(per kati)</b>	
Coarse	10
Fine	19
Nipah	30
<b>Flour and Bread</b>	
White Flour, per kati	21
Bread, per small loaf	21
Bread, per large loaf	45
<b>Milk—(per tin)</b>	
(a) Condensed	
(i) Liberty Brand	35
(ii) Tea Pot	35
(iii) Milk Maid	35
(b) Local Fresh Milk (per pint)	30
<b>Eggs—(each)</b>	
Turkey	19
Duck, fresh	15
Duck, salted	15
Fowl	15
<b>Ethnic Fats—(per lb.)</b>	
Butter	200
Coconut Oil	58
Vegetable Oil	79
Lard, No. 1	100
Lard, No. 2	90
Olives	120
Dripping	80
<b>Fat—(per kati)</b>	
Lard, No. 1	100
Lard with Fat, No. 2	140
Fat	80
Ribs	100
<b>Beef—(per kati)</b>	
Beef, steak	300
Beef, Curry meat	180
Buffalo, No. 1	500
Buffalo, Curry meat	160
Station, Australian	280
Station, Local	240
<b>Poultry—(per kati)</b>	
Capon	240
Chinese Cooks	260
Pullet	215
Chinese Hens	150
Dayak Fowls	140
Sticks	150
Miscovy	160
Cross-Breed	155
Geese	160
<b>Fish—(per kati)</b>	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	150
Fresh Fish, No. 2	100
Fresh Fish, No. 3	55
Prawns, No. 1	150
Prawns, No. 2	85
Crab, No. 1	180
Crab, No. 2	80
Salted Fish, No. 1	140
Salted Fish, No. 2	130
Salted Fish, No. 3	80
<b>Vegetables—(per kati)</b>	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	40
Banding (Uluksaya)	15
Banghany	15
Bayam	75

**Vegetables—(per kati)—Contd.**

Average

Bean Sprouts	30
Calabag	50
Chongkok Beans	55
Cauliflower (Tiamoi)	45
Chilies, Red	100
Chilies, Green	80
Drum Sticking	145
Enochi Purah	60
Enochi Bener	70
Enochi Bunga	70
French Beans	55
Garlic, fresh	50
Ginger	70
Kuchang Panjang	75
Kangkong Ayer	40
Kangkong Roots	55
Keladi Barawi	15
Keladi China	50
Ketola	55
Keriting	20
Kudam	20
Laba	15
Laba Duri	80
Lada Finger	75
Lettuce	125
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	70
Lobak, salted	60
Onions, Bombay	35
Onions, small	50
Potatoes, Imported	35
Prick (Bitter Guard)	100
Rauhrast, Imported	50
Rauhrast, Local	80
Tamarind (Daak Assam)	40
Tomatoes	80
Trong (Brinjal)	50
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	50
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	40
<b>Tea—(per lb.)</b>	
Tea, Ceylon	4.80
Tea, Chinese	1.80
<b>Coffee—(per kati)</b>	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	1.10
Raw, No. 2	1.00
Powder	1.80
<b>Fruits—(each)</b>	
Pisang Umbau (per kati)	35
Pisang Tambak	15-25
Nenas	20-80
Buah Betik (per kati)	20
<b>Spices</b>	
Bean curd (per piece)	15
Bean cake, white (per piece)	15
Bean cake, yellow (per piece)	25
Blackam (per kati)	70
Charcoal (per piece)	8.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	20
Coronet Beef (per tin)	1.50
Dried Prawns (per kati)	2.80-4.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.00
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	25
Matches, Local (per box)	85
Matches, Imported (per box)	85
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	85
Salmon (per tin)	1.50
Sardines (per tin)	70
Bako Wood (per panchang)	25.00
<b>Cigarettes</b>	
Plagues (per packet of 10)	50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	40
Crown "A"	80
Torch Light	40
State Express (per tin)	2.25
Capstan (per packet of 10)	45
State Express 355 (per packet of 10)	35
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	50

**Sarawak Turf Club Spring Meeting, 1963**

**Results First Day—16th February, 1963**

**NUMBERS FORECAST TOTAL (THREE DIGITS)**

- 1st Prize No. 888 \$300.00 each 30 cents tickets
- 2nd Prize No. 887 15.00 each 30 cents tickets
- 3rd Prize No. 288 5.00 each 30 cents tickets

**\$1.00 CASH SWEEP**

**Race**

- 1. 1st No. 1679 202.00, 2nd No. 1964 204.00, 3rd No. 1762 207.00.  
Starters: 1663, 1678, 1963, 1111, 1701, 1766, 1803, 1714 \$2.00 each.
- 2. 1st No. 1216 227.00, 2nd No. 1816 215.00, 3rd No. 1722 207.00.  
Starters: 1849, 1671, 1724, 1988 \$2.00 each.
- 3. 1st No. 1240 2159.00, 2nd No. 1239 2179.00, 3rd No. 1238 209.00.  
Starters: 1276, 1144, 1861, 1241, 1822, 1064, 1478, 1275, 1268 \$2.00 each.
- 4. 1st No. 1099 2072.00, 2nd No. 1141 2186.00, 3rd No. 2074 200.00.  
Starters: 1119, 1084, 1017 \$2.00 each.

**Race**

- 2. 1st No. 1699 2183.00, 2nd No. 1761 2179.00, 3rd No. 1702 209.00.  
Starters: 1770, 2021, 2491, 1805, 2600, 1839, 1771 \$2.00 each.
- 4. 1st No. 1128 2127.00, 2nd No. 2434 2161.00, 3rd No. 1282 202.00.  
Starters: 1123, 1837, 1276 \$2.00 each.
- 7. 1st No. 1912 2162.00, 2nd No. 1138 2116.00, 3rd No. 1269 201.00.  
Starters: 1274, 1975, 1868, 1129, 1777, 1908 \$2.00 each.
- 8. 1st No. 1864 2029.00, 2nd No. 1187 2134.00, 3rd No. 2066 217.00.  
Starters: 1287, 1275, 1121, 2015, 1184, 1236, 1820, 1891, 1814, 1776 \$2.00 each.

**Results Second Day—17th February, 1963**

**NUMBERS FORECAST TOTAL (THREE DIGITS)**

- 1st Prize No. 911 \$300.00 each 30 cents tickets
- 2nd Prize No. 910 15.00 each 30 cents tickets
- 3rd Prize No. 909 5.00 each 30 cents tickets

**\$1.00 CASH SWEEP**

**Race**

- 1. 1st No. 1211 2208.00, 2nd No. 1891 2141.00, 3rd No. 1761 211.00.  
Starters: 1119, 1299, 1773, 1884, 1481, 1728, 1841, 2634, 1128, 1265 \$2.00 each.
- 2. 1st No. 1610 2197.00, 2nd No. 2069 2198.00, 3rd No. 1628 209.00.  
Starters: 1918, 1648, 1771, 1026 \$2.00 each.
- 3. 1st No. 2061 2111.00, 2nd No. 1869 2166.00, 3rd No. 1180 210.00.  
Starters: 2687, 1411, 1981, 1675, 1787, 2079 \$2.00 each.
- 4. 1st No. 1088 2029.00, 2nd No. 1988 2124.00, 3rd No. 1086 2122.00.  
Starters: 1211, 1876, 1861, 1118, 1694, 1177, 1309 \$2.00 each.

**Race**

- 2. 1st No. 1817 2467.00, 2nd No. 2177 2210.00, 3rd No. 1096 2104.00.  
Starters: 1648, 1226, 2798, 1882, 2767, 1084, 1866 \$2.00 each.
- 4. 1st No. 2796 2021.00, 2nd No. 1959 2018.00, 3rd No. 1849 2082.00.  
Starters: 1925, 1876, 1736, 1912 \$2.00 each.
- 7. 1st No. 1551 2052.00, 2nd No. 1079 2176.00, 3rd No. 1879 208.00.  
Starters: 1687, 1790, 1628 \$2.00 each.
- 8. 1st No. 1222 2099.00, 2nd No. 1389 2149.00, 3rd No. 2342 219.00.  
Starters: 1044, 1878, 1598, 1162, 1611, 1881, 1826 \$2.00 each.

**Results Third Day—18th February, 1963**

**NUMBERS FORECAST TOTAL (THREE DIGITS)**

- 1st Prize No. 882 \$300.00 each 30 cents tickets
- 2nd Prize No. 881 15.00 each 30 cents tickets
- 3rd Prize No. 733 5.00 each 30 cents tickets

**\$1.00 CASH SWEEP**

**Race**

- 1. 1st No. 1774 2024.00, 2nd No. 1987 2112.00, 3rd No. 1487 201.00.  
Starters: 1988, 2055, 1967, 1725, 1469, 1089, 1969 \$2.00 each.
- 2. 1st No. 1288 2091.00, 2nd No. 1169 2132.00, 3rd No. 1442 216.00.  
Starters: 1787, 1881, 2434 \$2.00 each.
- 3. 1st No. 2074 2081.00, 2nd No. 1199 2182.00, 3rd No. 1069 209.00.  
Starters: 2099, 1485, 1861, 1871 \$2.00 each.
- 4. 1st No. 1398 2179.00, 2nd No. 1368 2189.00, 3rd No. 1222 204.00.  
Starters: 1929, 1628, 2098, 1151, 1781, 1411, 1841, 1821, 1128, 1268 \$2.00 each.

**Race**

- 2. 1st No. 1178 2021.00, 2nd No. 1188 2173.00, 3rd No. 2111 207.00.  
Starters: 1777, 1786, 1998, 1273, 2476, 2494 \$2.00 each.
- 4. 1st No. 1908 2027.00, 2nd No. 1229 2163.00, 3rd No. 1877 201.00.  
Starters: 1881, 1882, 1975, 1415, 1140, 1651, 1516, 2425, 1213, 1871 \$2.00 each.
- 7. 1st No. 2428 2186.00, 2nd No. 1918 2181.00, 3rd No. 1650 209.00.  
Starters: 2439, 2442, 1884, 1654, 1900, 1875, 2411, 1175, 1118, 1186 \$2.00 each.
- 8. 1st No. 1982 2219.00, 2nd No. 1331 2147.00, 3rd No. 1920 211.00.  
Starters: 1982, 1215, 1231, 1175, 1598, 1411, 1711, 2202, 1281 \$2.00 each.

## Results of \$1.00 Unlimited Sweepstakes drawn on Race No. 8, Second Day 17 February, 1963

TOTAL POOL		\$18,201.00
Less:		
10% Government Tax	\$1,820.10	
10% Charitable Organization	1,820.10	
10% Sarawak Turf Club	1,820.10	
7% Added Money	1,274.11	4,784.41
		<b>POOL DIVISIBLE</b>
		\$13,416.59

	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Stable	Stalls No.	Price
FIRST	I Love You				15089 (MIRD)	\$4,261.00
SECOND	The Boy				15629 (MIRD)	2,130.50
THIRD	Kia Mi Again				24009 (MIRD)	2,078.00
ACCEPTORS:	Tokyo Holiday				17070	1,264.00
	Windswept September				14650	1,264.00
	Madison Gun				21754	1,264.00
	South Bay				15628	1,264.00
	Merryman				24759	1,264.00
	Swandrop Before				11201	1,264.00
	Waverly				15089	1,264.00

## 20 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ \$21.00 EACH

14987	21028	11411	20097	10748
10804	10901	20300	11817	15930
11978	24811	10241	17027	15024
10701	18446	21704	11921	24370

## SCRUTINEERS

Mr. A.G. Smith	Mr. Augustine Song
Mr. Chan Khek Leng	Mr. Tan Poh Nee
Mr. Chan Sang Choo	Mr. C. K. Song
Mr. Chan Sook Kim	Mr. E. Mangar
Miss M. Sim	Mr. Wan
	Mr. M. S. Meeche

## Results of the Special February Cash Sweep drawn on Race No. 7, Third Day 13rd February, 1963

TOTAL POOL		\$21,146.00
Less:		
10% Government Tax	2,114.60	
10% Charitable Organization	2,114.60	
10% Sarawak Turf Club	2,114.60	
7% Added Money	1,481.10	8,704.90
		<b>POOL DIVISIBLE</b>
		\$12,441.10

	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Stable	Stalls No.	Price
FIRST	Four Aces				2041 (KUCHING)	7,321.00
SECOND	Sarawak Pepper				2071 (KUCHING)	3,660.50
THIRD	Flay Rings				2771 (KUCHING)	3,301.00
STARTERS:	Mia				1429	150.00
	Challenger				1441	150.00
	Navaho				1545	150.00
	Three Rings				2041	150.00
	Jack Lal				2020	150.00
	Yes or No				2750	150.00
	Yanga Mouth				2216	150.00
	Cash Cheque				2047	150.00
	Olympic Torch				2100	150.00
	Bojeng Melayu				2140	150.00

## 20 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ 100.00 EACH

2100	1545	2071	1429	1916
2410	2750	2011	2080	2140
1114	1171	2420	1548	1707
1400	2020	2070	1707	2210

## SCRUTINEERS

Mr. Donald Lim	Miss Maggie Ong
Mr. Chan Khek Leng	Miss Peh Jeng
Mr. Chan Sang Choo	Miss Lee Siew An
Haji Sa'ad Taha	Miss Lee Oi Yu
	Miss Diana Tan

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

MONEY OVAL  
Secretary  
Sarawak Turf Club

1963, 31, April  
1963, 31, April

1963, 31, April

1963, 31, April

**Sarawak Society for the Blind**

1963, 31, April  
1963, 31, April  
1963, 31, April

P.O. BOX 513,  
KUCHING.

Members are advised that the Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday the 30th of April, 1963, in the Kuching Municipal Chambers at 4.45 pm.

Any member who wishes to bring up any business should contact the undersigned as soon as possible.

The Annual Report of the Society and the Agenda of the Meeting will be circulated to all members before 20th April, 1963.

John Suan,  
Honorary Secretary



**PUSTAKA  
NEGERI  
SARAWAK**

1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April
1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April
1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April
1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April
1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April	1963, 31, April

# Sarawak Gazette

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Letters and articles are welcome, and should be addressed to the Editor, Sarawak Gazette, Kuching. If accepted, they should be accompanied by the writer's name and address to the Editor. All communications intended for insertion in the Sarawak Gazette should reach the office at least ten days before the publication of each issue.

Readers of the Gazette will confer an obligation by forwarding to the Office early intelligence of all matters of general interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

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

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P.S.—50 cents to cover Bank Commission should be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside Sarawak.

**APRIL, 1963**

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER			
ENGLISH	CHINESE	MUSLIM	☾ 1st Quarter ☾ 1st Full Moon	☽ 1st Last Quarter ☽ 1st New Moon	Kuching	Malak		
Mon. 1	8	8	Institution of Mechanical Engineers Part II and III Examination.		1100	2224	—	1494
Tue. 2	9	9	-----		1122	2204	—	1511
Wed. 3	10	10	-----		—	2148	—	1587
Th. 4	11	11	Rapid District Council Meeting.		0456	1596	—	1611
Fri. 5	12	12	Tomb Festival Day.		0226	1558	—	2034
Sat. 6	13	13	Lower Subdiv. District Council Meeting, Sarawak Turf Club Race.		0057	1625	—	1588
SUN. 7	14	14	Fast Begins.		0425	1700	—	1534
Mon. 8	15	15	-----		0903	1710	—	1320
Tue. 9	16	16	-----		0058	1717	—	1225
Wed. 10	17	17	-----		0603	1822	0023	1229
Th. 11	18	18	Manava Thawana.		0648	1846	0117	1258
Fri. 12	19	19	Good Friday, Kuching Boat Club Expedition to Bako.		0723	1911	0211	1251
Sat. 13	20	20	Holy Saturday, Sarawak Turf Club Race.		0759	1920	0326	1287
SUN. 14	21	21	Fast Ends.		0839	2008	—	1307
Mon. 15	22	22	Kunar Monday.		0924	2057	—	1322
Tue. 16	23	23	-----		0959	2118	—	1424
Wed. 17	24	24	-----		1124	2059	—	1584
Th. 18	25	25	Seating District Council Meeting.		1240	2042	—	1686
Fri. 19	26	26	First School Term ends.		—	1922	—	1736
Sat. 20	27	27	-----		0412	1480	—	1511
SUN. 21	28	28	Low Sunak. Birthday of H.M. the Queen.		0520	1334	1141	2130
Mon. 22	29	29	Institution of Mechanical Engineers Part I Examination.		0557	1418	1129	2244
Tue. 23	30	30	St George, Singapore's Birthday, Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.		0401	1457	1043	2339
Wed. 24	1	1	1st day of the 4th Moon (29 days), 1st day of Shab'ul, 5th United Council Meeting.		0322	1554	1054	—
Th. 25	2	2	St. Mark, Antioch Day, Lunas District Council Meeting.		0411	1614	1072	1306
Fri. 26	3	3	-----		0502	1654	1030	1322
Sat. 27	4	4	Public Athletic Invitation Meeting.		0552	1650	—	1385
SUN. 28	5	5	2nd Sunak after Easter.		0647	2008	—	1307
Mon. 29	6	6	-----		0644	2104	—	1327
Tue. 30	7	7	-----		0648	2202	—	1350