

Sarawak Gazette

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Contents

	Page
Proclamation of Malaysia	111
Proclamation	114
Great Occasions	115
Books and Murder	119
Bus Burning	121
Kids Flying Competition	123
Excerpts from the Annual Summary for 1962 of the Education Department	125
Birds above the Borneo Jungle canopy	127
Excerpts from the Fourth Division Annual Report for 1962	129
Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1962	130
Arrivals and Departures	134
Broom Books	140
Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the month of June, 1963	140
Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the month of July, 1963	142
Kuching Market Price List	4

The Sarawak Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1963

Great Occasions

On the morning of the 16th September, 1963, the Central Padang in Kuching, the Capital of Sarawak, was suitably decorated for the celebration of the greatest of all occasions, Malaysia Day, and the proclamation of the transformation of Sarawak from a British Colony to a State within the new nation of Malaysia.

A special arch was erected on the south side of the Padang opposite the War Memorial on Macao Road. The arch was artistically designed and well proportioned, with the new national crest of Malaysia and the words *Merdeka Malaysia* below it. On the western side of the Padang, facing the Kuching Municipal Council Building, a dais was erected together with two grandstands for distinguished guests, local dignitaries and other visiting persons of distinction. The grandstands and dais were tastefully and appropriately designed to mark this important occasion with native designs, lanterns, stars and Malaysia flags.

At about a quarter to eight in the morning the sky was rather overcast. The first unit to arrive on the Padang was a detachment of 300 members from the 5th Malay Regiment clad in white *begs* and plaided green sarongs and wearing green and gold sash, led by its own Pipe and Drum Band. They accompanied by the Sarawak Constabulary Band came men of 42 Commandos, Royal Marines, the Regular Police and Field Force, the Ex-Services Association, followed by contingents from the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigade and the Red Cross.

In the grandstands were seen many senior Government Officers in neat white uniforms, swords and helmets. Others wore the customary lounge suits, and yet others turned out in their traditional costumes. The Malaysian representatives wore traditional costumes and songket. There were representatives of eight Commonwealth countries and Malaysian States, including the British Commonwealth and Colonial Secretary, Mr. Duncan Sandys.

Malaya's representative, Inche Khir Johari, took his place on the dais. He was wearing a minister's uniform, being the Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives. On the dais also were the Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie, in his scarlet robes and wig, the Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, in light blue morning suit, the Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary, Mr. P. E. Turnbull, in ceremonial uniform, and the Commander of the British Forces in West Sarawak, Brigadier P. C. Burton.

As the new Head of State, Dato Abang Haji Opang bin Abang Sapiea, left the Istana for the celebration, a twenty-one gun salute boomed out at about eight o'clock. He arrived a few minutes later at the entrance to the Padang, and proceeded to the dais where he took a State salute from the Parade, and his personal Standard was broken at the marchpost by a Royal Navy sailor.

Inche Khir Johari then read the Proclamation of Malaysia followed by the raising of the National Flag of Malaysia and the playing of the National Anthem, *Negara Kita* by the Constabulary Band. The Chief Minister of Sarawak, Mr. Ningkan, then read the Proclamation of the attainment by Sarawak of independence as a State of Malaysia. The state flag of Sarawak was broken and the state anthem played by the Sarawak Constabulary Band.

The new Head of State, Dato Abang Haji Opang, was sworn in as Governor of Sarawak by the Chief Justice, Sir Campbell Wylie.

After the State salute had been taken, the new Governor accompanied by the Federal Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Inche Khir Johari and Brigadier P. C. Burton and the Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary inspected the parade. Then came the march past of all units, and the Governor took the salute from the dais. He looked extremely impressive and dignified in a magnificent Malay traditional costume—the *Baju Terbit Binasak*, a costume of silk decorated in a short array of gold and narrow known as *Kain Songkil* and with a silk woven songket.

Unfortunately, towards the end of the march past the Governor suddenly felt faint and had to be seated. Two doctors, Dr. Chong Chung Hian and Dr. Daniel Koh, who were among the guests, immediately went to attend him, and when the march past of all the units were over, he was taken to the General Hospital, but later in the day he was discharged.

Thus concluded this most colourful and significant ceremony on the Padang.

Proclamation of Malaysia

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful.

Praise be to God, the Lord of the Universe, and may the benediction and peace of God be upon Our Leader Muhammad and upon all His Relations and Friends.

Whereas by an Agreement made on the Ninth day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three between the Federation of Malaya, the United Kingdom, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore it was agreed that there shall be federated the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore with the Federation of Malaya comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang and Malacca, and that the Federation shall thereafter be called "Malaysia".

And Whereas it has been agreed by the parties to the said Agreement that as from the establishment of Malaysia the States of Sabah, Sarawak and Singapore shall cease to be colonies of Her Majesty the Queen and Her Majesty the Queen shall relinquish Her sovereignty and jurisdiction in respect of the three States:

And Whereas there has been promulgated a Constitution for Malaysia which shall be the supreme law thereof:

And Whereas by the Constitution aforesaid provision has been made for the safeguarding of the rights and prerogatives of Their Highnesses the Rulers and the fundamental rights and liberties of subjects and for the promotion of peace and harmony in Malaysia as a constitutional monarchy based upon parliamentary democracy:

And Whereas the Constitution aforesaid having been approved by a law passed by the Parliaments of the Federation of Malaya and of the United Kingdom has come into force on the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three:

Now in the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful, **I, TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAFIZ IBNI ALMARHUM SULTAN ABDUL RAMID HALIM SHAH**, Prime Minister of Malaysia, with the concurrence and approval of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of the Federation of Malaya, His Excellency the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Singapore, His Excellency the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Sabah and His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak **DO HEREBY DECLARE AND PROCLAIM** on behalf of the peoples of Malaysia that as from the Sixteenth day of September in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three, corresponding to the Twenty-eighth day of Rabi'ul Akhir in the year of the Hijrah one thousand three hundred and eighty-three, that **MALAYSIA** comprising the States of Pahang, Trengganu, Kedah, Johore, Negri Sembilan, Kelantan, Selangor, Perak, Perlis, Penang, Malacca, Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak shall by the Grace of God, the Lord of the Universe, forever be an independent and sovereign democratic State founded upon liberty and justice, ever seeking to defend and uphold peace and harmony among its peoples and to perpetuate peace among nations.

Proclamation

Whereas one of the nine Cardinal Principles of the Rule of the English Rajahs was that the goal of self-government shall always be kept in mind and that the people of Sarawak shall be entrusted in due course with the Governance of themselves:

And Whereas this principle accords with the policy which Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland have always pursued in the Governance of those Territories of the Commonwealth for whose affairs Her Majesty's Government have been responsible:

And Whereas in pursuance of this principle Her Majesty's Government by an agreement entered into on the 9th day of July, 1963, with the Government of the Federation of Malaya, the Government of the State of Singapore and the Governments of the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo it was agreed that the State of Singapore and the Colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo shall be federated with the Federation of Malaya, and that the said Federation shall be known as Malaysia:

And Whereas Constitutions for Malaysia and for the States of Sarawak, Sabah and Singapore have been promulgated:

And Whereas by a Proclamation made under section 2 of the Malaysia Act, the 16th day of September, 1963 has been proclaimed as Malaysia Day:

Be it Enacted I, STEPHEN KALONG NINGRAN, the Chief Minister of Sarawak, **DO HEREBY PROCLAIM** that Sarawak has this day attained independence as a State of Malaysia.

The road from the town to the Third Mile Bazaar was almost deserted as I drove down to town. This was caused by the grenade-throwing incident in the open air market, and also by the rumours circulating among the ignorant that there would be trouble during the celebration. Extra precautions were taken by the police, of course, to prevent any untoward incident happening and, for the first time in the history of Sarawak, the police on duty who lined the streets of the Pading to keep the crowds in check, had to face the crowd. This failed to assist the Japanese Imperial Army troops, who lined both sides of the streets facing the crowd with rifles with fixed bayonets. One lady guest remarked that it made her feel very sad, and another local man thought that the spectacle of the police having to face the crowd made his blood boil.

Before the parade started I looked across the Pading at the St. Thomas's Cathedral steps, which are the usual vantage point from which to watch parades, and there was a only thin layer of people lining the lower part of the Cathedral footings. As the ceremony progressed, more and more people came, and towards the end the whole hill-side facing the Pading was full of people of all types, so much had the crowds increased all round.

At the conclusion of this great occasion marking the beginning of a great era, my mind wandered back to other great occasions in the past. When the birthday of the late Rajah Sir Charles Vyner Brooke was celebrated on 16th September, 1918, a parade and march past was held in the Rangers' Ground across the river. The occasion was celebrated with exceptional brilliance according to some observers, it being the first time His Highness had been in Kuching on this significant date since his accession in 1917.

With my other playmates, we crossed the Sarawak River by sampans and stood in awe watching the Sarawak Rangers in their very smart light khaki uniform, the police here in their dark blue uniform, and the many turbaned Nihals among the rank and file, marching past the specially erected pavilion in which His Highness took the salute, supported by the Rangers' own band under the direction of Mr. Pedro Solon. An interesting point that occurred to me then, was the fact that the Sarawak Rangers were marching in perfect order, but all seemed to be barefooted, for to my Japanese mind a soldier was not complete without his heavy tramping boots.

In the afternoon a Sports Meeting was held on St. Thomas's School ground, the school was then known variously as "the Big School" in Chinese, and the N.P.G. Boys' School or the Church of England's English School. There were many games on the programme, but the Obstacle Race was the most popular. After racing through tracks, scaling up fences, wading through a pool of water, and crawling through bushes, the competitors emerged from guany sacks generously filled with blue powder. The crowds cheered and roared with laughter to see the winners arriving at the winning post looking like comical characters. Later on in the night there were fireworks, with Chinese and Malay processions in town.

In a proclamation ceremony in the Astana Grounds on the 1st March, 1941, as a special commemoration of the Centenary Year of Sarawak's rule by the White Rajahs, His Highness the Rajah declared the termination of the era of absolute rule by the Rajahs of Sarawak, and the instituting of measures designed to direct himself of the absolute legislative power. The Committee of Administration was to be entrusted with the duty of forming a Commission, which would provide for a Sarawak Legislature, and for adequate representation in that Legislature of all natives and other peoples who dwell in Sarawak. The Pacific War broke out towards the end of the year, and the Committee of Administration never had a chance of carrying out its special duty.

On the 13th August, 1941, a Recruiting Parade was organised in Kuching. I never understood the reason behind it, but presumably it was held mainly to boost up the morale of the local populace, as the war clouds were thick on the horizon, and also to step up the recruitment campaign for more people to join either the Passive Defence Corps or the Sarawak Volunteers.

In the late afternoon, units of the 2/15 Punjab Regiment, who were billeted in the Batu Lintang camp, assembled in the Central Pading. They had their own Pipe and Drum Band. Then came the Sarawak Constabulary with its own Band, and the Field Force members, who looked very impressive with the equipment on the backs in Dayak style, and their jungle green uniforms, the Sarawak Volunteer Force, the Sarawak Coastal Marine Force, the Kuching Five Brigade, the Air Raid Wardens, Voluntary Aid Detachment and Boy Scouts. It was during the summer school holidays, and I found myself the only Scoutmaster available for St. Thomas's Troop, known officially as the 4th Kuching Troop. There were about ten troops in all Kuching, and at very short notice the District Commissioner was not available. I found myself given the task of taking charge of all the Kuching Boy Scouts for the Parade.

After a brief address by the then Chief Secretary, Mr. C. D. Legges Clarke, the assembly in the Pading marched off with the Imperial Forces leading the parade with the Pipes and Drums, 2/15 Punjab Regiment and a few tractor-type Bren Gun carriers. The parade wound through Khoo Han Yung Street, Gambler Road to the clock tower, where at the base of the Brooke Memorial stood His Highness the Rajah in lounge suit taking the salute. He looked a dignified and benign figure, with silky grey hair and hat in hand, acknowledging the salute from the march past. The various units then went on to the Main Bazaar, Temple Street, Eva Hal Street, Carpenter Street and back to the Pading where we dispersed. The crowd was lined with spectators and the Boy Scout Troops brought up the rear.

To commemorate the 100 years of Brooke Rule, celebrations were planned on a large scale from 25th September to 29th September, 1941, with a Regatta on the first day, a salute of 101 guns fired from Fort Margherita, the inspection by His Highness of the Guard of Honour formed in front of the Clock Tower by Units of His Majesty's Forces and the Rajah's Sarawak Forces. Special seats were arranged on the verandah under the Clock Tower for the members of the Committee of Administration, the various Datus, community leaders, Church dignitaries and Government Officers.

His Highness the Rajah then received addresses of loyalty from the Datus and various community leaders. In the evening there was a torchlight procession. On the Rajah's Birthday on the 16th September, Long Service decorations were presented to recipients and His Highness visited the Centenary Agricultural Show and Bazaar in the Museum Grounds. There were tea parties, walks, concerts, baby shows, and even a beauty contest for local belles. The festival was appropriately brought to a close by a two-day Sarawak Yacht Club Meeting, and church and mosque prayers. The role of the Kuching Boy Scouts was mainly confined to keeping the crowds in check, collecting admission tickets and sundry chores.

Then came the bombing of Kuching, followed closely by the occupation of Kuching by the Japanese Imperial Forces on Christmas Eve, 1941. Now began the years of "Resplendent Peace"—Shawa—under our new masters. There were celebrations on a minor scale of the founding of the Japanese nation, the birthday of the Heavenly Emperor, the visit of various military chiefs and the war-time Prime Minister—Hokai, Tojo, whose name in Chinese characters could be translated to mean "British Aircraft". Arches were put up in the town on several occasions at the suggestion of the Japanese.



The Proclamation being read by the Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan.



The Governor of Sarawak, Dato Abang Haji Opong, being sworn in on Malaysia Day.



The Governor inspecting the Guard of Honour.



The march-past by the 5th Royal Malay Regiment.



An Arch depicting Malay traditional design and carving was erected for the Government by The Badan Mambakat Pemuda Pasawai Kampong No. 4 based on a design submitted by Husein Sulaiman, S.I.S. Artist.



H.M.S. Loch Kilbrannet leaving Kuching with Sir Alexander and Lady Waddell on board.

The Liberation of Kuching by Allied Forces found me in Sarawak, and by the time I came back to Kuching by Jesselton, it was again the Rajah's birthday, September, 26th 1945. There was a parade of the Australian Imperial Force and a live shell was fired into the swamps opposite Pongah. As we came upriver it was quite alarming to hear the sharp sound of gun fire again. However, we soon settled down to resume our daily life in Kuching under the British Military Administration.

His Highness the Rajah returned to Sarawak and arrived in Kuching on 15th April, 1946 and another were again put up to welcome him. On the next day the Civil Authorities took over from the British Military Administration. The issue of the Creation of Sarawak to the British Crown caused much friction between the Malays, and on 1st July, 1946, Creation Day was proclaimed in a ceremony attended by the Governor General, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. C. W. Dawson was appointed Chief Secretary of Sarawak, and on 26th October, 1946 Sarawak's first Governor, Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke was installed. On his arrival in Kuching, he inspected a guard of honour mounted by the members of Sarawak Constabulary, with the band in attendance. While he was inspecting those on parade standing stiffly to attention, we were pressing forward among the crowd in the garden opposite the Fongshan Bata Guardhouse trying to catch a glimpse of this new man, to see if we could discern from his features signs of personality and kindness, which would augur well for the country.

Then came the time at short notice for the First Governor to leave these shores in July, 1949. The Second Governor, Mr. Duncan Stewart, was installed on 1st October, 1949, was murderously attacked in Selia and died in Singapore on 16th December, 1949. The Third Governor, Sir Anthony Foster Aksh, was installed on 4th of April, 1950 and he stayed on for three years of service; he left Sarawak on 14th November, 1953 on retirement after a most impressive farewell ceremony. The last Governor arrived and was installed on 23rd February, 1960. There were of course events such as the celebration of the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth to Prince Philip on 26th November, 1947, the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen in June, 1953, the visit of Her Royal Highness Duchess of Kent and her son, the young Duke of Kent, and of course the colourful annual celebration of Her Majesty the Queen's birthday.

The last Governor of Sarawak, in an impressive farewell ceremony, took leave of the people of Sarawak on the eve of Malaysia Day, and sailed down the Sarawak River in H.M.S. *Lock Kilgore* on his way to the United Kingdom, thus bringing to an impressive close British Rule in Sarawak. So has Sarawak progressed from being a province of the old Sultanate of Brunei to the benign rule of the White Rajahs, interrupted by three years of Japanese military rule. No sooner had the country been liberated and placed on British Military Administration than plans were made by the Rajah to cede it to the British Crown. After almost six decades years of British colonial government Sarawak emerged as an independent state of Malaysia. One would like to pause and look back over the years, but *melancholia* is new with us and no longer a catch word on our lips. We should set our shoulders to the wheel, and exert our humble and tiny contribution to the all important task of nation building in the new Malaysia. A new era has started and we can only look to the future with resolution and confidence.

LO SHAN HIAN

Books and Morth

The Annual Summary for 1962 of the Education Department, excerpts of which are reproduced in these pages, deserves to be pondered, for it is a record of solid achievement, which might well be recalled when, at the close of the year, the resources of veneration are exhausted upon the Department, and parents, assessing the role of Nanyang, pour forth of wrath over the Director's head. For every October there takes place the Common Entrance Examination, whereby are selected the thirty per cent more or less of the pupils who will with Government assistance proceed to secondary education; the remainder are not deterred from secondary education, but as their parents must bear the whole cost, many are thus necessarily excluded. As every parent is convinced that his child has the wit and ability to profit from secondary education, finding him thus shut out, he arraigns the Department accordingly.

It is against this background of valuation and indictment that the achievements of the Education Department must be scrutinized, and it is by the yardstick of its objectives that they must be measured. Before the Second World War the overwhelming majority of Chinese children received a full primary education, and an appreciable proportion a secondary education also. A small proportion of Malay children received a primary education of sorts, but by a strange prophetic quirk the teachers anticipated the more extreme components of *five civility* in education, and their academic results were accordingly negative. A handful of children from other native races received a vestigial primary education. As no nation could be constructed from elements so widely diverse in instruction and opportunity, the first and foremost aim of education policy since 1946 has been to provide a solid full eleven-year primary education for every child in the country. This is as yet far from being achieved, but its attainment before the end of the present decade is now assured. If attainment has any meaning in a compound of such various races, then the prerequisite is equal opportunity for all in the field of education, else will arise horrid disparity, the end of which must be civil strife. But to provide primary schools for all these scattered and often inaccessible communities would tax severely the resources of an affluent country; for one so poor as Sarawak the task is Herculean, added to which is the difficulty of finding teachers qualified or prepared to minister in remote places. Yet it now appears that in 1962 there were c. 55,000 native children of primary school age, of whom c. 46,000 were in primary classes. This may appear a modest achievement until it is recalled that the majority of native schools still go only as far as Primary IV and many pupils then leave. A faint picture is seen when it is appreciated that in 1962 there were c. 16,500 native seven-year-olds eligible for enrolment, and that c. 10,700 were in Primary I. Thus primary education was in that year available to only four per cent of the native children of the right age, and by 1966 when these same children reach Primary V, they will all have a ready access to the new Upper Primary classes. Thus the first goal of educational policy comes within compassable distance of attainment.

No nation, however, can prosper, or even survive, upon primary education alone, and it has been necessary concurrently to develop secondary education. Here the results have been more spectacular. With the exception of the year 1955, when St. Thomas's School presented seven candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate, this examination was outside the Sarawak curriculum before the war, the Cambridge Junior Certificate being the height of academic achievement. In 1962 two hundred and seventy-four Sarawak candidates passed the School Certificate and forty-three the Higher School Certificate. This indeed represents a startling advance. There will always be covetries and lament who cry down the value of examinations, but for a

developing country in urgent need of trained staff, education will tend to be judged by the number of students qualified for further studies which it can produce. In apportioning the slender resources available between attending primary education to all, and favouring the secondary education of those who will thereby attain some qualification, the Department has worked up the formula of selecting about the best thirty per cent of primary school pupils for aided secondary education, and this has been justified by results. Had more money been devoted to primary at the expense of secondary education, the development of the country would have suffered, had more been diverted to secondary at the expense of primary education, it is doubtful if any more qualified students would have been produced, while the process of giving equal opportunity to all might have been dangerously retarded. Meanwhile the ripest fruits of educational achievement were apparent in the ninety-six students studying under scholarship at universities in 1962, apart from some two dozen more reading degrees at their own charge. To have forecast such figures in 1946 would have invited censure for malicious extravagance.

By an intriguing paradox, the success of education is often its undoing, for from being a means it becomes an end. Its real purpose is the development, maintenance and enrichment of society by equipping men with such science as will benefit their fellows. It is obviously impossible to build roads without having engineers, but possessing engineers will not necessarily produce roads, should either money or materials be lacking. It is impossible to develop a country without education, but it is sometimes forgotten that education alone can develop nothing. In Sarawak the achievements of education have been astonishing, and it has contributed much to the advancement of the country by providing a reservoir of trained men to fertilise the various schemes which have been established, but equally important has been the influx of capital to make these developments possible; without this, the products of the schools and colleges would have languished in unemployment.

Here indeed is the crux of the matter: the failure that education provides employment. At the end of every year when children are leaving school, some because they belong to the seventy per cent unselected at the end of primary education, others because they have failed the junior secondary examination and can go no further, and yet others by reason of financial stringency, at this time when many are seeking employment and few finding it, a lost country is noted by benevolent persons for more education for all, as the panacea for unemployment. At the present time there is a shortage of boys with School Certificate qualifications, and for any of these employment is secured. But the Government and aided school system by reason of its selection produces a sixty-six per cent pass amongst School Certificate candidates, whereas the unaided schools, which cater for the unselected, produce a ten per cent pass. It would therefore appear that an unlimited expansion of secondary education (in itself a most laudable thing) would at great cost serve merely to augment the number of failures. Hard-headed men in the financial branch, who are concerned to allocate the country's meagre resources, will ask themselves "Do we use the money to produce a thousand School Certificate failures or to build the road to Sibul?" It is a worthy thing for a boy to fail the School Certificate examination, for it shows that he falls short of certain standards by a specified measure only, though it will not qualify him for clerical appointment, but a road to Sibul will give livelihood to a thousand indigent families; if human values weigh anything in the scales of decision, the outcome will never be in doubt.

The harsh fact remains, that only a minority of mankind have the industry or capacity to profit by secondary education. This casts no aspersions upon either their character or abilities. Lord Clive, one of the greatest generals in English history, would today

be classed as educationally below average. When a country possesses the resources, it is possible to give the entire population a secondary education, as is the case of England today, with exceedingly sorry results. The grammar schools by selection produce the men upon whose skill and qualifications the community depends, but the secondary modern schools, which cater for the majority are merely breeding grounds for crime and vice; schools in which pupils waste the weeks till they will be free to earn ten pounds a week, and meanwhile make life hell for the teachers. Such is a perversion of education, and may be indulged in by a wealthy nation, but for a country so poor as Sarawak, where available resources must be marshalled to raise the general standard of living, such follies are out of the question. Sarawak can afford, indeed it must afford, a system of education which will provide qualified men to develop and maintain the country, it must also ensure that these are drawn by impartial competition from all races, but beyond this it cannot at present go; it cannot afford the luxury of providing education for education's sake. The task of development is so enormous, and the means so slender, that there must be a rigid of priority, else all will founder in confusion.

The problem of unemployment is not resolved by education, indeed it will rather be accentuated by it. Well-meaning persons, who think that by providing more schools they are providing more jobs, commonly discover that instead they are providing more unemployed. If in a developing country education is one of the elements of conservation, it can also become a virus of destruction. For every boy who passes the School Certificate examination, nine others, who started with him in the primary school, will have fallen by the wayside. The one who succeeds may play an important part in building the nation, the nine may bend their energies to destroying it. Herein lies the menace. Provided the economy develops on a par with education, there is no problem; the nine failures are easily absorbed into gainful employment commensurate with their capacity, and are perfectly happy. But let education and economy part company, and all will be in hazard; the nine failures will be unemployed or unemployable and will set about destroying all; should the one success be also frustrated, the result will be certain ruin.

To build a school is cheap; it consists of no more than a number of empty rooms with a complement of desks. To build a factory is costly; it entails the purchase from abroad of enormously expensive machinery. But the factory will provide men with a livelihood; the school in isolation will endow them with only a grievance. In the rural context the contrast is yet more glaring, for the school costs but a trifle, whereas a scheme of agricultural improvement will entail a vast outlay. How carefully then, must the Government of a country so poor as Sarawak weigh the allocation of its slender means. It is a paradox of the times that while many will cry loudly for education for all, few will demand rice for all. Yet in terms of human welfare the immediate need is to raise the abysmally low standard of living, which obtains over so much of this country. To do this Government must marshal the resources at its disposal in strict priority: Education, Agriculture, Public Works, Co-operative, and all the agencies whereby the lot of men may be bettered. In determining the priorities, immediate clamours must be ignored in the interest of ultimate needs, and popular demand insulated by unpopular decisions. The fabric of a prosperous society must be reared in solid bricks and mortar; bricks will also play their part, but bricks and mortar alone will create but ruins.

ROBERT NICHOLL.

Bao Burning

This is an attempt at recollecting my own experience during the years when the Japanese occupied Sarawak. Much of the details are, of course, lost in the mist of time, especially those of dates and times.

When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour on 8th December, 1941, I was in Basu, looking, as many did at that time in that out-of-the-way place, the way would be put out, and that I would come out not knowing it was over. But that was not to be, in fact the Basu people suffered more than those in "Singapore" Kuching, not as a result of the actual fighting, but because of greed and revenge, when groups of labourers from the gold mines went about looting and "putting over" with male domans, women owners and shopkeepers. At the end, as everyone now knows, the bazsar was set alight and burned to the ground.

Evacuation began soon after the air raid over Kuching; mineral patients from the Kuching General Hospital were sent up to Basu and housed in the jail buildings. Some thirty or so boarders of St. Mary's School were also evacuated, first to Basu and then to Basu.

On 14th December, the Japanese landed in Kuching and the news was soon known to everyone. On that afternoon, looting began. Taking advantage of the collapse of the Administration, bands of goldminers and rubber estate labourers roamed about the bazsar demanding provisions and money from the shopkeepers. Some went to their employers for "advances" to "buy food". Some even went round beating up people simply because "they were lucky". One such incident led to the burning of the bazsar.

Some three or four men, led by another, went to a corner shopkeeper demanding provisions and "compensation", since this particular waylay had made as much money from them over the years. When provisions and some money were handed over to them, they asked the owner to come outside, so they wished to talk to him. Knowing what would happen, a loyal employee put the brightest sweater in a gunny sack, heeled it on his back and smacked his way through the rather thirty partitioning walls of the adjoining houses, and came out at the other end of the bazsar. Meanwhile this group of looters was getting impatient for the owner to appear, losing patience, they looted the shop with two of looters from a nearby store and set it alight. In less than forty minutes the whole bazsar was ablaze.

The fire provided another opportunity for looting. In the rush to save as much of their property as possible, the bazsar residents handed over their jewellery, cash, clothing, sewing machines, etc., to these so-called "helpers" to be taken out of their blazing houses. It was not until the following day, safe with friends and relatives in nearby houses, that they realised that the things they had saved were not with them. Neither did a great number of them ever remember to whom their property was handed during the rush with its inevitable confusion and panic.

At the height of the blazing fire hand grenades—abandoned by the Indian troops along the Sarawak/Basu road—were thrown by the Japanese. One and a number of shopkeepers in a pitiful vain effort to put out the fire—by then—righting inferno. Fortunately for these gallant people the grenades failed to explode thanks to the ignorance of the throwers, who threw them with the joss in. The randomness with which the fire spread throughout the whole of the bazsar was due, I think, to two reasons: the very dry, old and flimsy timber of the shopkeepers plus the fact that every shop carried a certain stock of fireworks.

Kite Flying Competition

Where seasonal winds blow, as in the southern provinces of China, kite flying has developed into an annual festival complete with legends and superstitions. The ninth moon is the most appropriate time for kite flying, with the strong and steady breeze large kites requiring several persons to handle them are commonly flown. This practice has even been carried to such far-away places as California where many Chinese have settled there.

In Sarawak, although the breezes are usually light and uncertain, kite flying is enjoyed by both young and old alike, wherever a strong steady breeze blows, usually just before the lander begins. A kite competition was held in Batu Lintang Teachers Training College on the afternoon of the 21st September. Some thirty-five entries were received and the judges, Mr. M. O. Dutton and the writer, spent quite considerable time examining the design and construction of each kite before it was flown. Additional marks were allocated when the kites were flown and then "for swiftness" of each became apparent.

Among the entries were various kites made with the usual bamboo frame and covered with various materials from the standard "rice" paper to some thin coloured plastic sheets. The designs varied from the purely to the conservative. Most kites material were in the common form of a diamond, and some were in butterfly shape, which one was known as the giant, as it was the largest. The popular designs were the Malaysian or Sarawak Flag, many of them had names given such as "I love you", "Three Stripes", "the Rocket", "Flying Fish", "the Eagle", etc. One plain kite carried had the most forthright political slogan painted on it, and as such would have it, it never got off the ground, presumably too much weighted down by the gravity of these slogans.

After being impacted on the ground the competitors proceeded to the field to fly the kites. The breezes were strong and the heavy kites could not go up. Later there was fair wind, and all kites went up with the exception of the slogan-covered one. It was badly constructed and was just not airworthy.

The judges spent a difficult time in choosing the kites with their flies, and after much deliberation decided that Augustine Tan, with his blue and white kite, which was first up and stayed steadily in the air, even when other kites failed to go up, should be awarded the First Prize. It was decided also that Phua, with his giant kite, which had some difficulty in getting air-borne in a light breeze, should be awarded the Second Prize. When stronger wind blew, the giant kite, more than four feet long, and in spite of its size, got off the ground easily. The Third Prize went to Wong Hong Yit. The judges decided to award two consolation prizes to Spout and Robert Piew's following humbly, and Wong Eik Sang's "Driver", that never remained still in the air but stayed aloft, received a commendation.

The impression I got when observing all the kites flying in the air was that they, with their multicoloured stripes and various shapes, resembled the exotic tropical fish darting in and out among the corals of an aquarium.

All the entries were sent in by men student teachers, who, it is thought, would become aware that their future charges (mainly primary pupils) would take part for recreation and enjoyment not only the usual physical drill and styled games, but in the sport of kite flying as well. It is hoped that this competition may become an annual affair, and that some brave kitesmith participants will break into the all-male pursuit, and emerge bravely with flying colours.

CHIN SHENG CHENG

Le Suan Huan

Excerpts from the Annual Summary for 1962 of the Education Department

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Expansion in rural areas

Seventy primary schools were opened in rural areas.

Higher Primary Classes

The number of pupils in higher primary classes in native schools rose to 7,821 compared with 6,091 in the previous year. The number of natives qualifying for entry to secondary schools was 832 compared with 534 in 1961.

Age in primary schools

Insistence on six years as the right age, and seven years as the maximum age, for admission to primary schools, except in specially approved cases, proved increasingly effective. Amongst its beneficial results was a decrease in the rate of wastage, with a greater proportion of children completing the full primary course.

School Attendance

Regulations were made under which a local council may send written notice to the parent of any child living within the council's area requiring the child to attend a school specified in the notice.

Boarding facilities

The scheme, begun in 1944, under which Government sends District Councils to provide supplementary notices for boarders at rural primary schools was expanded in 1962. Some 1,100 children at twenty-nine schools were benefiting from the scheme which cost the central Government \$42,500.

District Councils

There was a noticeable improvement in the management of the schools by District Councils which are now, with encouragement and guidance from the Education Department, gaining useful experience.

Building Programme

Good progress was made in carrying out the three-year building programme for rural native primary schools which was begun in 1961. Both Councils and Mission managements began to overcome difficulties in planning and finance which had earlier caused delays. The total value of work completed during 1962 was \$1,500,000 of which \$860,000 was contributed as grant-in-aid. Constructional items included some 260 classrooms, 75 teachers' quarters, boarding houses, kitchens and other ancillary accommodation, as well as major repairs and renovations and the provision of school furniture.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Opening of New Schools

(a) Three secondary schools, under government management, were opened at Bau, Saratok and Limbang. Pupils of Saratok School were accommodated in Sarunggay School, pending the completion of buildings at Saratok. In anticipation of the opening of a secondary school at Bintulu in 1963, a transition class was held in temporary premises at Bintulu during 1962.

(b) Eight assisted secondary schools were opened during the year under private management. Seven of these chose English as the medium of instruction.

Conversion to English-Medium

(a) Five previously aided Chinese-medium secondary schools which had signified their unwillingness to convert to the use of English as the medium, became assisted schools from April 1.

(b) Eleven aided Chinese-medium secondary schools, which had accepted Government's proposals for conversion to English-medium continued to receive grant-in-aid, and a few of them began the process of conversion, in advance of the required schedule, by admitting in January a "transition class" in lieu of a Junior Middle First Year class in one stream.

Curriculum and Syllabus

(a) By the end of the year the team of three experienced teachers provided by New Zealand under the Colombo Plan had completed their work on

the framing of a new curriculum and syllabus for junior secondary schools. In-service courses were held at different centres throughout the country to acquaint teachers with the new syllabus. Extensive teaching notes and lists of recommended text-books were distributed to schools. Some text-books specially based on the new syllabus were in course of preparation.

(b) Following the successful formation of a Sarawak Science Teachers Association in the previous year, an English Teachers Association was formed at Miri.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS

Over 700 sets of supplementary readers (each set containing about 30 different books) were distributed during the year to aided primary schools for use (on loan) by pupils. Fifteen of the sets were a gift from The Asia Foundation. Books for teachers' reference were also provided.

In addition, 80 sets of reference books were distributed to aided schools with higher primary classes. Each set consists of 74 volumes, including a children's encyclopaedia and books on elementary science, history and geography. These books were purchased from a new resource set together with the royalties from his book on *The White Rajah* given by Sir Steven Runciman.

The Teachers Book Box Scheme, originated by the British Council, and now operated by the Central Library and District Councils, continued to be very successful.

Delphi, the children's magazine produced for the Department by the Borneo Literature Bureau, proved increasingly popular.

TRADE SCHOOLS

A Trade School was opened at Kuching in temporary premises providing a course, in last two and a half years, in carpentry and joinery. The minimum educational qualification for candidates is a Sarawak Junior Certificate, but in special cases boys who have completed only two years of secondary education can be admitted. It is intended to add other courses in 1963 and succeeding years.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN SCHOOLS

It became clear that the election of members to the management of Chinese Committee schools was in many cases controlled by political groups and that the traditional practice by which committees generally represented a fair cross-section of the community was being endangered. If this tendency continues to develop, serious thought will have to be given to modifying the basis of the management of these schools in order to ensure proper representation and freedom from political bias.

OVERSEAS AID

In December, 1962, the number of men and women provided under various schemes of aid who were employed in teaching, teacher-training, supervision and other educational work, was as follows:

Colombo Plan	81
Canadian University Service Overseas .. .	4
Voluntary Service Overseas	11
Peace Corps	2
Other Schemes	8

This aid is of great value in helping Sarawak to reach a stage where it will be better able to provide its own personnel to staff the school system.

MALAYSIA

The Cobbold Commission, which was appointed to ascertain the views of the peoples of North Borneo and Sarawak on the proposed Federation of Malaysia, and to make recommendations on this matter, published its report in June, 1962. The Commission made various recommendations about the future of education in Sarawak and North Borneo under the proposed federation. Later in the year an Inter-Governmental Committee considered the reservations which local circumstances would require if education were to become a Federal subject under Malaysia.

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1. Native fluents are defined as the elements in $\mathcal{L}$ having a free life; if their work is done then fluents never return to $\mathcal{L}$.

Primary Education: Summary of Enrollment by Divisions

Category of Region	Enrollment	Enrollment by Sex	Enrollment by Religion	Enrollment by Ethnicity				Total Primary Enrollment	Primary Enrollment as % of Total Population
				Local	Chinese	Private	Other		
First	1	1	1	142	11	99	2	259	11.1%
Second	1	1	1	11,035	9,506	11,347	400	22,111	11.1%
Third	1	1	1	91	15	15	—	121	11.1%
Fourth	1	1	1	4,116	3,000	3,116	—	10,232	11.1%
Fifth	1	1	1	147	18	117	1	383	11.1%
Sixth	1	1	1	11,287	1,621	17,407	59	30,374	11.1%
Seventh	1	1	1	81	4	20	2	107	11.1%
Eighth	1	1	1	4,142	1,708	4,118	170	10,138	11.1%
Ninth	1	1	1	30	3	6	—	39	11.1%
Tenth	1	1	1	2,214	217	548	—	3,079	11.1%
Eleventh	1	1	1	102	140	225	3	470	11.1%
Twelfth	1	1	1	25,416	18,143	18,104	1,208	52,871	11.1%
TOTAL	1	1	1	52,871	38,143	42,871	1,208	133,093	11.1%

Enrolment By Stages, 1948-1962

Year	Primary	Secondary	Total
1948	12,414	1,080	13,494
1949	14,526	1,296	15,822
1950	17,670	1,755	19,425
1951	19,794	2,350	22,144
1952	41,914	3,537	45,451
1953	44,489	4,571	49,060
1954	47,560	5,245	52,805
1955	53,237	6,271	59,508
1956	61,832	7,176	69,008
1957	71,414	7,885	79,299
1958	82,216	8,716	90,932
1959	88,587	9,556	98,143
1960	94,773	9,266	104,039
1961	97,577	11,244	108,821
1962	99,691	14,779	114,470

Percentage of Girls in Total Enrolment 1948-1962

Year	Primary			Secondary		
	Enrolment	% of Total Enrolment	% of Girls	Enrolment	% of Total Enrolment	% of Girls
1948	9,928	52.414	38.4 %	800	1.080	28.6 %
1949	10,770	54,526	38.1 %	865	1,296	28.2 %
1950	11,687	57,670	38.8 %	971	1,755	35.4 %
1951	11,689	59,794	38.4 %	1,661	2,350	30.8 %
1952	11,757	41,914	32.8 %	945	3,537	27.0 %
1953	14,489	44,489	32.8 %	1,243	4,571	26.1 %
1954	14,596	47,560	32.8 %	1,380	5,245	26.4 %
1955	18,921	53,237	32.8 %	1,988	6,271	31.7 %
1956	21,892	61,832	32.2 %	2,113	7,176	32.2 %
1957	25,674	71,414	36.2 %	2,433	7,885	32.0 %
1958	30,564	82,216	36.8 %	2,968	8,716	34.0 %
1959	33,419	88,587	37.7 %	3,134	9,556	32.8 %
1960	34,699	94,773	36.6 %	3,666	9,266	32.0 %
1961	38,694	97,577	39.6 %	3,690	11,244	32.8 %
1962	39,801	99,691	40.1 %	4,978	14,779	34.4 %

to the following table, which is a summary of the enrolment figures for the year 1962.

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SECONDARY SCHOOL EXAMINATION RESULTS

Year	Entered	Passed	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III
<i>Sarawak Junior School Certificate</i>					
<i>Government and Aided English Secondary Schools</i>					
1958	653	413	78	102	332
1959	824	553	120	186	348
1960	900	710	220	239	331
1961	1,116	884	213	316	355
1962	1,098	871	281	309	331
<i>Unaided English Secondary Schools</i>					
1962	246	151	21	37	99
<i>Cambridge Overseas School Certificate</i>					
<i>Government and Aided English Secondary Schools</i>					
1958	201	179	66	84	27
1959	226	149	29	89	31
1960	241	172	64	79	29
1961	310	248	79	122	47
1962	418	267	84	139	44
<i>Other Schools</i>					
1959	10	2	—	2	—
1960	3	2	—	1	1
1961	1	—	—	—	—
1962	68	7	3	2	2
<i>Cambridge Higher School Certificate</i>					
1958			33	13	
1959			29	19	
1960			32	21	
1961			62	21	
1962			58	43	
<i>Chinese Junior Middle Examination</i>					
1958			1,729	637	
1959			1,498	680	
1960			1,827	505	
1961			830	280	
1962			1,125	383	
<i>Chinese Senior Middle Examination</i>					
1958			361	180	
1959			355	116	
1960			346	163	
1961			333	159	
1962			374	194	

Birds above the Borneo Jungle Canopy

From 11th December, 1962 to 6th March, 1963 I spent a large proportion of my time flying over the jungles of western Borneo. I was often alone in the plane with the pilot, directing the general line and purpose of flight. Our primary intention was reconnaissance or search of a lowland area, or the survey of a new landing ground or an actual landing in some remote place—either by fixed wing plane or helicopter. Some days, I flew for as much as either hours in this way.

Close association with the pilots and intimate knowledge of the terrain below enabled a good deal of attention to be devoted to ornithology during these daily expeditions, ranging through the whole interior and along some 300 miles of the Kalimantan (Indonesian) border. In the big double-engined *Boeing* helicopters (R.A.F.) particularly, it sometimes proved possible to stop in flight and examine a special problem. Of the smaller fixed wing planes in which I regularly flew, the single-engined *Pioneer* (R.A.F.) and *Auster* (Army) were particularly favourable for scanning any birds seen at a high level.

In the periods when there was no military priority of observation from the air, I concentrated on the birds to be seen in flight. Normally these observations were made above the forest canopy, over the summing continuous cover of green which in places stretches from the coastal plain to the Kalimantan border and on to the far east side of the island. Very little is known and recorded about birds above this canopy. When you are in the jungle it is almost impossible to tell what is going on far overhead, and there are, incidentally, few places inland from which apparently to observe bird movement over the forest. Thus I had a unique opportunity to add to the record.

The fact that I have not been able to add very much data is in itself indicative of the major point that emerges from this experience, namely, the infrequency of birds of any kind above the canopy. Though I have many records of hornbills and birds of prey, in particular, taken over the whole period and distances, yet these seldom amount to more than three birds in hour (excluding *Colaptes*) and far less than one per square mile properly covered.

This low density was not, I think, due to failure of observation. The degree of observability of birds under such conditions could be checked while flying over the coastal plain, and particularly over the rivers and estuaries. It was easy to identify several species of water, kingfisher and even flycatcher crossing the water in these places. I am sure that though I must have overlooked some birds above the canopy, the general picture is an accurate one. Thus, only two species of pigeons are recorded. No doubt others emerge occasionally; but in this area and for these months anyway, I would say only occasionally. Similarly, I was not able to observe any barbets, cuckoos, or conspicuous birds like *Pandanus* flycatchers *Trochophanes* parakeets, anywhere over the canopy, though I recorded many such birds over secondary scrub or open formations down on the coastal plain.

In the following text I have summarized my field notes in simple form. I have used the nomenclature in *Synthesis Birds of Borneo* (1960). The figures given for heights fall into two sections. First I give the approximate height above sea level, to the nearest 100 feet, of the land being flown over (taken to ground level). Where a species occurs over a considerable range of heights, the minimum and maximum are recorded with a hyphen between. The height of the

bird above the forest canopy (not the ground level) is then given, after a plus mark. This is judged to the nearest 50 feet, and again the minimum and maximum heights are shown.

It will be noted that only six genera have been recorded at 1,000 feet or more above the canopy, namely: *Blyth's Hawk-Eagle* (once), *Black Eagle* (several), *Crested Serpent Eagle* (regularly), *Colaptes* species (frequently), *Malayan Spotted Swift* (sparingly), and *Wreathed Hornbill* (once).

SYSTEMATIC LIST

Crested Lizard Hawk *Aviisula isodon*. Once over Baking area 100 + 50 feet.

Hairy Buzzard *Perisoreus ptilorhynchus*. Several times in lowlands 0-1,000 + 50-150 feet, especially in lower Trasim in wide valley zone. Soars and glides close over forest, but mostly in places close to old secondary forest or old cultivation.

Brachyotus Kingfisher *Halcyon*. Once over jungle on Limbung valley (March) 50 + 400 feet. Also frequently seen when flying across Brunei Bay or Limbung-Brunei estuaries, 0 + 100-600 feet.

Crested Flycatcher *Acridotheres cristatellus*. Once only, Tutoh River near Gunung Mulu, 500 + 100 feet. Common throughout the area in sub-canopy and also in secondary habitat.

Blyth's Hawk-Eagle *Sphenurus blythianus*. An adult high over canopy, near the Medikit, upper Limbung, 2,500 + 2,000 feet.

Black Eagle *Idontornis melanoleucus*. Three times seen more than 1,000 feet over canopy in coastal and sub-mountain areas and several times low over peaks (once at 4,000 + 50 feet; usually two together). On 10th February one over ridge of Mt. Marat at 4,500 + 500 feet had to dive to avoid one *Pioneer*.

White-bellied Sea Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. Not over the canopy but on 21st January from a helicopter four together diving and tumbling at 800 + 1,000 feet over the hill behind the High Commissioner's House, Brunei. Three must have been the adults and two young from a nest on the hilltop, heard there the previous day but not subsequently. *Synthesis* (p.155) mentions nest building in December.

Lower Fishing Eagle *Icthyophaga nuda*. Twice seen well above the canopy and not really near any large river; at 1,000 + 100 feet in the upper Alak and at 2,500 + 100 feet in the upper Trasim. Hitherto only known along the river banks (*Synthesis* p.155).

Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela*. For the commonest large species above the canopy especially in the sub-mountain levels, including at 7,000 + 500 feet on Mt. Marat, 7,000 + 400 feet on Mt. Mulu, 4,000 + 500 feet near Mt. Kuching, and 4,000 + 2,000 feet over the Bako plateau.

Marsh Harrier *Circus aerophorus*. Once seen over the forest canopy 1,000 + 50 feet near Long Semadoh middle Trasim. More than twenty separately at 0 + 30-100 feet over the wet peat areas of the coastal plain, and also quarrelling low scrub and secondary. No other harrier positively identified during this period.

Large Green Pigeon *Treron capellei*. Four, middle Limbung, 500 + 20 feet.

Mountain Imperial Pigeon *Ducula badoe*. The only one of its family seen well above the canopy, singly or in pairs 1,000-4,000 + 10-150 feet. No large parties, and not common.

Low's Swiftlet Collocalia eschscholtzii.

Thunberg's Swiftlet Collocalia thunbergi.

Brown-rumped Swiftlet *Collocalia versita*. Dark forms of *Collocalia* were met with very frequently all over the area, from sea level to the mountain heights, at up to 3,000 feet above ground level. The great majority of the many hundreds seen, however, were between about 400 and 900 feet over the canopy. No large groups or assemblages were encountered except over the Gunung Subis massif at Miah and around the west side of Mt. Mulu. At Mt. Mulu birds were seen up to + 3,000 feet suggesting a large unexplored colony somewhere in the great tangle of limestone still unexplored in this area. One gets the impression that these swiftlets fan right out across Borneo from relatively few caves and forage a vast area for flying food. No *C. eschscholtzii* were seen.

Malaysian Spotted Swift *Chaerula pipiens*. Individuals sparsely all over the interior, including one at 6,000 + 2,000 feet in very bad weather over the Tumbako range. This is the species that most often—and fearfully—seems likely to beal itself through the windshield of a fixed-wing Pioneer or the side door of a Wessex helicopter.

Crested Tree Swift *Hemiprocne longipennis*. Four times in the submontane belt, 300-1,500 + 50-400 feet.

White-crowned Hornbill *Bucconides cornutus*. Once only, near Miah, a party of eight 50 + 50 feet. No Bently Crested Hornbills were seen.

Wrinkled Hornbill *Arctus leucospheer*. Previously little recorded and from the ground always difficult to see (cf. *Seymour* p.315). I must have observed well over 200 during three months' flying, mostly in mid-December when I was specially working from Miah (Lanang) over the great tea-forest areas of the lower Baram-Bakong zone, and into the Bilitir part of Brunei. The species was entirely confined to this swamp-forest habitat, but abundant there in parties up to twenty at 0 + 5-100 feet. The bill often stains completely yellow—and there is some confusion here in the text of *Seymour* (p.315, where staining is only attributed to the Wrinkled Hornbill).

Wrinkled Hornbill *Arctus undulatus*. The commonest hornbill in the sub-montane zone, and especially round Mt. Mulu and Mt. Pagan Frick (Brunei border). Twelve at 4,500 + 2,000 feet on Tumbako Mts., 25 February—the largest high party seen.

Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros coronatus*. Several times in the areas Lanna-Tumbakoang and Boko-Miah, just over tree tops on coastal plain, not inland and never really flying above the canopy like the *Rhinoceros* Hornbill.

Rhinoceros Hornbill *Rhinoceros albertus*. Although the inland peoples say they are now hard to find, I saw some almost daily in all the rimner areas of primary forest up to 4,000 feet, and often 50 to 100 feet over the canopy; but numbers have certainly fallen in the past decade, as a result of over-hunting (cf. *Seymour* p.317).

Helmstedt Hornbill *Rhinoceros albi*. Seen fairly frequently, mostly 1,000-2,500 + 20-300 feet. Although hunted extensively, there are still such big areas of uninhabited mountain jungle in northern Sarawak that it will be difficult for the human population to exterminate this and other valued species in the immediate future. They are surely becoming shy and invisible—except to the hardest hunter (or watchful helicopter).

TIM HARRISON

Sarawak Museum,

Kuching, Sarawak.

14th April, 1963.

**Excerpts from the Fourth Division
Annual Report for 1962**

Resident—J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E.

Local Government

All District Councils continued to make steady progress. The Miri District Council has completed a number of schemes during the year, which included the completion of Sayed Othman School, market extension for coffee stalls, including of buslanes, conversion of traffic islands into car parks, drainage improvements, etc. The Subis District Council Office was completed and officially opened by the Resident, Fourth Division, on 10th October. The Baram District Council Office was completed during the year. It is a magnificent and well designed building. Work on preparing the electoral rolls for all Councils in this Division was started in September.

Trade

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

	1960	1961	1962
	\$	\$	\$
Imports	2,110,708	2,058,149	1,918,894
Exports	494,710	560,598	437,270
Duties	313,334	320,873	357,887
Bonys and			
Lights	270,958	246,350	218,192

From the above imports and exports figures it will be noted that trade in this Division was on the downward trend, which was due to poor prices for rubber and pepper.

Shipping

502 foreign ships called at Miri for bunkers and cargo. The British Steamship Company maintained its regular weekly schedules, including the fortnightly service connecting Kuching and Miri. There were a good number of Japanese freighters calling at Miri Kuching on their way to Kuala Selat and Kuala Niah for loading logs for Japan.

Agriculture

Mr. R. E. Turner was Divisional Agricultural Officer until 20th May, when he was admitted to the Hospital for treatment. Mr. Song Thun Sang acted as Divisional Agricultural Officer until 22nd June, when Mr. W. Crocker took over from him. Although 1962 was not a particularly wet year, flooding was experienced in the Baram in March, May and August. Damage was caused to young coconut, fruit and vegetable gardens along the river banks. Rubber production, as was only to be expected, fell from 27,220 tons in 1961, to 20,343 tons in 1962.

Dry Padi. From an estimated 31,640 acres planted in 1961, an approximate yield of 3,389,700 bushings was obtained, an average of 107 bushings per acre. The average planted in 1962 is thought to be slightly higher although bad weather delayed burning of its many acres.

Wet Padi. A yield of approximately 1,948,970 bushings from 9,765 acres, an average of 199 bushings per acre, was obtained.

Pests. No major outbreaks of pests or diseases were reported.

Pepper. Production was generally better than for 1961, and there were no serious outbreaks of disease.

Coconuts. During the year a total of 263 acres of coconuts were planted, 89 acres of which were under subsidy. This brings the total planted under the Coconut Planting Scheme to the end of 1962 up to 1,682 acres, of which 816 acres are under subsidy. Unfortunately approximately 300 acres were damaged by floods. A total of \$12,400 was paid out in subsidy.

Assistance to Peat Planting Scheme. By the end of the year 431 acres of wet peat land (in 10 areas), was under development with the Assistance of Peat Planting Scheme. This scheme is progressing satisfactorily and it is encouraging to note that more interest is now being shown in it throughout the Division.

Fresh Water Fish. The cult of fresh water fish farming has not been neglected and the Division can now boast a total of at least 376 ponds. In all more than 4,500 young fish fingerlings were issued to the public.

Veterinary. The Assistant Veterinary Officer has put in some very good work both in disease prevention and in treatment. In all more than 100,000 poultry, 3,600 pigs and 380 cattle were attended. In Bitala prompt action ably contained the first reported outbreak of *Pasteurella* of pigs in the Division for the loss of only fifty animals.

Rubber Planting Scheme (Coastal Area).

At the close of the year, the total planted acreage under the scheme was 8,330.83 acres representing 2,416 participants. Additional approvals for the year 1962-63 were 1,964 acres representing 811 applicants, most of which were for the abia people. From the back-log of previous approvals (1953-1961), there remains to be planted 168 acres (Tai Poo Rubber Estate). The main bulk of rubber planted was in the Bitala area where the Scheme Scheme accounted for 1,305 acres. Although this figure is for the actual Rubber Planting Scheme holdings there is an additional acreage of probably 1,000 acres in this area, which has been planted around the Rubber Planting Scheme holdings by farmers who have created their holdings and by others who have not sought Government subsidy. The holdings in the Scheme Scheme are generally well maintained and probably some 60 per cent will reach maturity during 1963-64.

Another area worth mentioning is the Sibak where the Kadayan have three standard block plantings amounting to 254 acres and the Iban have two block plantings amounting to 342 acres. Most of these holdings are well maintained and the farmers are doing a good job of work. In the Bakaun and Beraya areas of Miri there are some 1,500 acres of Planting Rubber Scheme. The bulk of this is held by three Chinese blocks, i.e. Tai Poo Rubber Estate, Poo Cheng Foon and Loong Shan Kiang. These have all been well maintained.

Braga Rubber Planting Scheme Training School for Farmers.

All buildings were completed during the year, and it is expected to start training early 1963. Provision is made to train some 500 farmers per year and courses are to be held for two weeks' duration in such subjects as processing of rubber sheet, planting practices, treatment of diseases and budgrafting.

Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme.

This Scheme was started primarily to assist farmers living in outlying areas where it was not possible to give full help owing to shortage of staff and the distances involved. Two courses were held in Taseu and help was afforded to twenty-seven farmers in the Ulu Taseu area. Materials issued to farmers including fertilisers amounted for an expenditure of \$185,563.00 during the year, and cash payments accounted for an additional expenditure of \$50,125.00.

Rubber Planting Scheme (Barum District).

The acreage planned during the year was 1,066, but so planting was done under the Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme. The subsidy payments paid in 1962 amounted to \$9,138. Two Processing Centres were built at Long Akah and Long Thang, but by the end of the year they had not been put into commission. At Taling Tihup a Rubber Training School was opened and enjoyed a fair measure of success. By the end of the year, 115 farmer students (including 16 schoolboys) had completed their courses. The

Department of Agriculture in Miri has had a busy time in running its Planting Schemes for rubber, coconuts and palm and in its other activities. Despite the almost complete shortage of staff, the Department has had notable success.

Industry

Captain the Hon'ble D. R. Griffith was Manager, Sarawak Shell Offshells Limited, throughout the year. The reinforcement of Sarawak Shell Offshells staff appears to have slowed down, and it is hoped that 1962 will have seen the last of it. The relations between the Company and Government were excellent. The Company has always been most co-operative and helpful to Government in many ways.

Owing to the drop in the prices of rubber and pepper, trade has been lethargic. As a result of a number of floodings in Barum District, the purchasing power of the people has become very low due to the destruction of cash crops. The sawn timber industry has had a poor year, but the logging industry made headway and shows signs of a bright future.

Public Works

Buildings. Apart from some new quarters mostly in outstations, there was not a great deal of new construction until the start of the Marudi Secondary School. A lot of work was put in on improvements to quarters in the smaller outstations. Belaga, Miah and Kuala Barum quarters were all supplied with water storage tanks and water-borne sanitation. During the year two District Council Offices were completed under Public Works Department supervision at Bitala and Belaga.

Roads. The main work undertaken was on the Lumbeh Sabu trunk road, and the completed formation has reached approximately mile 7. Work was badly delayed in the last quarter by unusually wet weather. Towards the end of the year, work started on the extension of Krokop Road between Loring Sam and Loring Samblan, and the road system in the new Brighton Residential Area was completed. Routine maintenance of roads was carried out, and the Baram road in Marudi was reconstructed. Work began in August on the Bitala Sibaya Road and good progress was made, the small road unit there completing approximately two and a half miles of formation.

Water Supply

The most important work during 1962 was the improvement to Bitala Water Supply, and at the end of the year the pumps were in operation and water was supplied at a satisfactory pressure. Work on this scheme is continuing. In Miri several small jobs were carried out on main replacements, including the renewal of the 3" main in Kempong Waiwan, which was replaced by a 6" main as the first stage in the water supply to Krokop area. In Marudi flume-cum dosing equipment was installed, and efforts were made to complete the permanent intake in the headworks, but this could not be done because of the continuously high level of the Baram river.

Medical and Health

Hospital. The Miri General Hospital, by altering the children's ward and converting the old teaching block, has increased its effective bed strength to 160, and, as a result, has slightly mitigated the gross overcrowding. The T.B. Hospital remains at 61 beds and has undergone no major alterations.

Dispensaries. Both Marudi and Belaga Dispensaries were completed during the year and are in full operation.

Training. The first batch of Probationary Hospital Assistants completed their course of training at Miri.

Staff. A Health Sister arrived in the latter part of the year and it is hoped to organise the Maternity and Child Welfare Services of the Division on a sound basis.

Epidemics. No major epidemics affected the Division.

Education

New buildings of special merit were opened at Seyed Osman School in Miri, Pengulu District School in Berani, Kampong Iran School in Sani and Tanaa School in Bintulu District. In both English-medium and Chinese-medium Common Entrance Examinations the Fourth Division Schools gained a percentage of selections much higher than the national average. Outstanding achievements by individual students included forty-one selected out of forty-five at Luang Chinese School and thirty out of fifty at the Miri Council North School. In the English-medium examination all thirty-eight candidates were selected at Bukit Saban School, Baram.

Conversion proceeded smoothly at the Middle School, Miri, and Tanjung Lobang became the first Government School to acquire Sixth Form status. A two-day Domestic Science Exhibition at the Community Hall, Miri, gave great pleasure to about one thousand visitors. The Bintulu Government Secondary School started in a small way in the old District Officer's bungalow. Arrangements were finalised for the new Government Secondary School at Marudi due to open in January, 1963. Ten Lower Primary Schools with a total of 464 borders made use of the School Boarding Subsidy Scheme.

Land and Surveys

Misra, Clark and Woolley completed a standard traverse through the Lambir Forest Reserve to Baling and two first-class traverses were set in. An average of three parties per month undertook second-class control traversing and the output totalled 163 miles. The survey of native customary rights over 800 acres at Batu Belah was completed, 378 lots, representing about 80 per cent of the 1963 Rubber Planting Scheme acreage, were surveyed and this work received highest priority during the year. Twenty-nine miles of road reserve surveys of various kinds were completed, 309 new lines were issued and 313 replacements. The replacements include lines replacing Mini House Permits in the Kuching area. The impending release from the Sarawak Shell Offshells Concession area of about 2,000 acres of town land has necessitated the need for planning. This will require to provide for resettlement to accommodate these squatters who, it is desired, should be removed from the Miri hills. The total number of squatters is about 160.

Forests

The most important development has been the start of hill forest logging, using crawler tractors. At present the chief centres are in the Niah and Sibud valleys. The logs are towed out to sea to freighters for shipment, chiefly to Japan. A start on a modest scale has also been made in the Baram, and there are now twenty-one tractors operating in the Division. The increase is reflected in the log exports which have risen from 2,000 tons in 1951 to 20,000 in 1962.

Red Cross

During the rebellion which took place in Sibu in December, the Red Cross Headquarters was opened and got ready to receive casualties. Under the leadership of the President, the Red Cross was busy running a mobile canteen for troops, and cooking and serving hot meals to those stationed where there were no facilities. Prisoners who were brought in by the troops were looked after by the Red Cross who helped to feed them. Daily food parcels for political prisoners were brought to Headquarters Building by relatives and were delivered by members of Red Cross to prisoners detained in jail. Twelve persons in Miri were awarded Blood Donor Medals which were presented by the Resident.

Scouts and Guides

As usual, the Mini Scouts and Guides gave their unstated help at Athletic Meetings, and turned out very smartly at the Queen's Birthday Parade. Ahmad Along has qualified for the Queen Scout Badge and

therefore, gained the honour to be the first Scout to receive this high award in the Division. A triumph was staged by the Scouts and Guides on the evening of 15th May in front of the Government Offices in honour of Mr. William Tan, C.M.S., who was on a visit to Miri. The Sarawak Shell Offshells Limited has kindly placed at the disposal of the Guides Association a Company house at Marhas housing area for the use of the Guides for the promotion of their activities.

Miri District Amateur Athletic Association

A very successful Annual Athletic Meeting was held at the Miri District Council Sports Ground on the 16th of June. The Sarawak Wm Tling Gold Cup Inter-School Basketball Competition was held at the Miri District Council Sports Ground and lasted for twelve days. The final took place on 22nd August and Kuching team won the Gold Cup. The participating teams from First, Second, Third and Fifth Divisions were given a warm welcome by the people of Miri. This competition attracted considerable visitors from outlying districts of the Division and from Brunei State.

Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak

The Branch continued to progress and put in a lot of work in improving the general amenities in the T.B. Hospital and the T.B. Longhouses at Bintulu and Marudi. During the year the T.B. Longhouses at Marudi unfortunately have been well patronised, but only those authorised by the Medical Officer-in-Charge T.B. Hospital, Miri, were admitted. A total grant of \$5,500 has been made to the T.B. Longhouses, Marudi, by the Social Welfare Council, Kuching, to help the Committee to carry out the necessary renovation and construction of additional beds, rearrangement of incinerators, installation of electricity, water supply, etc. A grant amounting to \$2,000 was made to the Committee of the T.B. Longhouses, Bintulu, from the same source, to assist them in the repairs to the longhouses and the construction of a new bridge. The Branch has received the usual annual donations from the Sarawak Shell Offshells Limited and the various Community Associations in Miri, without which no such progress would have been possible. The Branch is most grateful for this generous help and to the Social Welfare Council.

Emergency

As the result of the rebellion in Brunei and later in Sibu, a state of emergency was declared on the 9th December, covering the Miri and the Baram Districts.

The following is an extract from the District Officer, Miri's Annual Report.

"Much has been written and more is no doubt to come about the rebellion which occurred in Northern Sarawak and Brunei on the 8th December, 1962. I am only concerned here in so far as it affected Miri District, which shared with Limbang the doubtful distinction of being the only places in Sarawak where armed rebellion actually broke out.

At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 8th December the insurgents captured the charge room of the Police Station at Belaga, and broke open the arms cage and took the arms and ammunition. They then proceeded to arrest all the principal Government officers in the station, including the Sarawak Administrative Officer, the Secretary of the Sub-District Council, and a clerk (in whose custody was the key of the Sub-Treasury which they held) and take them off to Selapayan Kampong on the Serap river. They next went to the Kapitan Cina's shop and stole his stock of arms and ammunition. By daylight Belaga was an occupied town; the Union Flag in the District Office was torn to shreds and the flag of the Republic of Kalimantan Utara hoisted in the bazaar. The whole who were nearly all Sibud Kodayan behaved extremely well, and although they took stuff from the shops, they signed I.O.U.s for everything which they said would be honoured

once the new Republic was properly established. These were estimated to be about 400 to 500 rebels in this area, all clad in jungle green, many with elaborate and colourful insignia of rank and decorations.

At the same time Niah was under hourly threat of attack by a party of Sen Dayak braves from the Sengul Sakai area (which is contiguous with the heavily pre-TMKG Sengul Kahit area of the Sibud river). They occupied Niah bazaar on the night of the 8th and were rumoured to be about to take Niah station in the same way that Belaga had been taken. The Government servants therefore evacuated the station and took refuge first in the nearby Kampong and later in Ramah Pasang, about forty minutes upriver, which was strongly pro-Government. The Sen Dayaks were apparently ill led and confused, however, for the attack never materialised and they were home next morning.

The maximum extent of the presumed rebel hold territory was from Niah to Lunk Bay, a mile South of Miri.

Miri town was left to start with seriously threatened, having only a tiny detachment of Field Force available for defence. There is no doubt that if a timely warning had not been received by the Resident on the previous day and the Police alerted Miri and Lutong would have been taken. If this had occurred the situation would have been much more serious, and Sarawak would have lost its forward base. As it was the rebels, hearing that the Police were alerted, called off the attack and Miri was soon reinforced. On Sunday, the 9th, Dara Isah and Topoh bin Debet raised a large force of Home Guard amongst the loyal Miri Malays. On Monday, a company of Gurkhas flew in from Singapore via Brunei, on Tuesday, a party of 116 loyal and well-trained Kajangs arrived from Marudi, who were housed and fed by the Miri District Council and used to patrol the River. At first light on Wednesday, a battalion of Green Jackets arrived about the Cruiser R.M.S. Tiger. The latter immediately proceeded to anchor and dispatch an expedition to retake Belaga and occupy Niah. It left the same afternoon and took Belaga at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday, 13th, in a very brief action, in which five rebels were killed and the whole of Belaga ridged with bullet holes.

That was the end of armed action in Miri District, although, of course, Miri town became a hive of activity and all civil administration was virtually suspended. A 6.00 p.m.—6.00 a.m. curfew was rigorously enforced until 29th December when it was progressively lifted. The Green Jackets, quartered in the Chung Hua Middle School remained until the threat from the North disappeared.

Why did the Kadayans revolt? I discount as not valid the theory that it was because they are poor and neglected. This may be true of the Brunei Kadayans but certainly not of Sibud. Agirs are common there and there is a large Sikh surplus reported. Moreover, in recent years the Agriculture Department has worked intensively on a padi scheme; there is a large acreage of Rubber Planting Scheme rubber and the beginnings of a coconut scheme planting in Kuching. The Co-operative Department has also been active amongst them. Education and Medical services are good. Sibud is far from being a remote area and has a good bazaar and relatively large Government Station in Belaga.

The explanation lies in the fact that their residual loyalty to Brunei and their racial animosities are stronger than had been suspected. The agitators who came down from Brunei to stir them up played on these two things by telling them that the Sultan was in favour of the rebellion, and that all the Brunei Kadayans were taking. A dummy voice of a Greater Brunei, returned to its ancient power and glory, with themselves occupying the seats of honour was held up to them. Their simple minds did not

perceive the paradoxes of all this. In the first place it was the Sultan's Government against whom the Brunei Kadayans were revolting, and in the second, their forebears fled from Brunei because they were held in virtual subjection by the ruling class there. How could they hope, in a re-established Brunei (Monarchy?, Republic?) to occupy a place in the sun?

Questioning of prisoners did not reveal the answer—in fact not one in ten of the prisoners had the faintest idea why they had joined in the rebellion. Not one of them would quote a grievance against the Government. Such is the power that an unscrupulous minority can exercise over an unsophisticated majority by manipulating their emotions and loyalties.

Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1962

Sou District

District Officer—F. Scanlon

Law and Order

Courts (Criminal)

357 cases were heard in the District Court during 1962 as compared with 460 in 1961. The decrease can mainly be attributed to the reduction in the number of gambling cases from 160 in 1961 to only forty-eight in 1962. I suspect the population has lost its money rather than the taste for gambling.

Two cases deserve special mention:—

(a) Prosecution of the editor and printer of a local Chinese newspaper, the *Mio Chong Pao* for sedition. Various fines or terms of imprisonment were imposed and the paper was suspended for two months. A subsequent appeal was dismissed.

(b) Prosecution of a woman for assisting in the management of C.C.O. She was convicted but sentenced to only a short term of imprisonment.

Civil Courts

The number of civil cases heard was 139 as compared with 103 in 1961. The increase was mainly due to debt cases partly caused by raising the civil jurisdiction of the stipendiary magistrate to hear claims up to £3,000, and partly due to trade recession.

There was one notable case pending at the end of the year concerning an orange seller against whom petitions for bankruptcy were filed. She admitted owing \$100,000 in connection with management of a large number of *flats*. The case remained unsettled at the end of the year. Through the good offices of the Fuchow Association it seemed probable that creditors would agree to settle by composition out of court.

Courts (General)

Funds have been voted in 1963 for an additional stipendiary magistrate. If and when he materialises presumably the responsibility of administrative officers for court work will decrease if not disappear.

Police

Excellent liaison throughout the year between the police and other departments. Difficulty was experienced during the year on a number of occasions in controlling large numbers of young people who had clearly been briefed as to exactly how far it was possible to go annoying policemen without being arrested, e.g. during the night of March 15th to 16th, before the sifting of the Cobbold Commission in Sibud, about 500 boys and girls, aged sixteen to twenty were out on the streets of Sibud firing up protest banners and slogans.

After the outbreak of the Brunei rebellion on December 8th, and declaration of the state of emergency, the police were for a time very hard-pressed. They showed up well on the whole under duress. Guarding of key points was undertaken by local

recruited Home Guards. In mid December twenty-four persons were arrested under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, and were detained initially in Sibu jail but were later transferred to Kuching.

Prisons

For eleven months of the year the prison jogged happily along with a staff of nine and an average of ten to twenty prisoners. In December the prison first had to adjust itself to housing the twenty-four political detainees mentioned above, after which preparations were made for the transfer of additional prisoners from elsewhere. Various improvements were made to the building including the erection of a perimeter wall, four concrete towers and facilities for prison industries. Staff has been increased by fifteen temporary wardens further supplemented as occasion requires by home guards.

Juvenile Delinquency and Probation

During the year thirty-three cases of offenders were referred to the Probation Officer for investigation. Of these twenty were finally put on probation, five committed to the Boys' Home, three sentenced to imprisonment, two fined and three cases remained unsolved at the end of the year. Generally speaking it seems that the probation service is enjoying moderate success in Sibu town area.

General

For much of the year general atmosphere of the town was unsettled, still for the two reasons found in the District Annual Report for 1961, i.e. the general political situation in South East Asia, and the lack of satisfying prospects for the large number of young people in the District.

Towards the end of the year the situation, surprisingly enough improved. By then it had become reasonably certain that the various Governments concerned were going to succeed in reaching agreement regarding the establishment of Malaysia. Many people although not, perhaps, feeling Malaysia was an ideal solution felt that it was undoubtedly the best solution to be found in the circumstances and were both relieved that uncertainty was ending and prepared to accept the proposed arrangements. They were also considerably frightened at the outbreak of the rebellion in Brunei and realised that if Sarawak tried to stand on its own a similar outbreak could take place here.

Furthermore by the end of the year prospects for employment and a reasonably satisfying existence for enterprising and ambitious young people were on the whole slightly improved largely owing to the declaration of 61,000 acres of land along the Oya road as Mixed Zone and the discovery that Sibu had excellent prospects as a deep water port serving a substantial agricultural hinterland.

IMMIGRATION, LABOUR AND TRADE UNIONS

Immigration

Immigration staff continued to operate under increasing pressure with the increasing number of vessels and aircraft calling at Sibu. An additional Immigration Inspector was posted to Sibu in November. The day will soon come when it will be necessary to post a Senior Inspector with supporting staff to Sibu. During the year there were thirty-seven new immigrants from China to the District mostly aged parents of local residents. Fifteen permits all over forty-five years of age were granted facilities for visits to China and return to Sarawak within a maximum period of five months. Thirty-five students left for Formosa for further studies. Only four young persons left for China on one-way tickets.

Labour

Workmen's Compensation. In 1962, 222 workmen's compensation cases were dealt with by comparison with 268 in 1961.

Trade Unions

There were signs at the beginning of the year of stirrings amongst the labour unions. There was much discontent amongst the younger people owing to the extremely poor economic prospects at that time. There were indications that labour unions might fall into the hands of left-wing politicians who would wish to use the unions' influence as a political pressure group. This was particularly true of the Sibu All Trade Employees' Union.

Trade Union Split

A combined rally in which the Wharf Labourers' Union, Drivers' Union, Hire Motor Vehicle Owners' Union, S.A.T.E.U. and the Rejeng Sevelores participated, was held in Sibu on May 1st, International Labour Day. It was attended by about 4,000 people. Of this crowd approximately 2½ were male and 1½ female, and mostly between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four, i.e. nearly all the young men of the District from within striking range of Sibu and half the young women. Vigorous speeches were made protesting amongst other things against the Trade Union Amendment Bill, the Public Security Bill, Colonisation and Malaysia.

Overemployment

During the year vigorous attempts were made to open up new sources of employment for the youth of the district. Proposals and suggestions have included opening up of 61,000 acres of new Mixed Zone land along the Oya road, a dam clearance scheme for Sibu town plus a housing scheme run by a building society, a road building programme, encouragement of local dockyards and setting up of an improved marine fishing industry. It is probable that most of these proposals will materialise to a greater or lesser extent in 1963 and will start to absorb a significant quantity of labour. In the meantime people can at least see some prospects where before there were none.

Indonesian Labour

Most of the Kengas employed on the Oya road returned to Indonesia during December. No further recruitment licences have been issued in order that this type of employment shall be kept for Sarawak citizens.

Labour Exchange

At the end of the year arrangements were in hand for the starting of an embryo labour exchange early in January. It was expected that a Labour Inspector would be posted to Sibu in March, 1963 on completion of a six months training course in United Kingdom. One of his jobs will be to take over and organise this exchange.

HEALTH SERVICES

There were no outbreaks of epidemic diseases during the year. The Anti Tuberculosis Project Team, recruited in 1961 for work in Third Division, finished its training in Kuching and returned to Sibu in October. It was employed on contact tracing, reviewing of selected groups and in preparing for the survey of schools to commence early in 1963.

Miss Blair G. Ross, who had been Supervisor of the Sibu Urban District Council Clinic since 17th November, 1958 departed on transfer to Kuching on 26th December, 1962 and was replaced by Madam Lee Ping Fui. The Lee King Hwa Hospital Out-patient Department was reorganised and a special Chest Clinic started.

EDUCATION

The main item of interest during the year was the development of unaided secondary schools of which there are now five in Sibu. It is important that education should be related to the needs of the community in future. Regrettably but understandably this is proving a difficult in Sibu as everywhere else in the world owing to the universal preference for academic education leading to white collar jobs. The Third Division Development Commission recommended

during the year that during the next Development Plan period approximately 20,000 acres of land per year should be opened up. It would appear, however, that the younger members of the community will only apply themselves reluctantly to working this land. The unaided secondary schools are still devoting much desperate effort to getting unselected pupils up to what are, in relation to outside, comparatively low educational standards, and it will be those pupils for whom employment of a technical or agricultural nature will have to be found.

Natural Resources

Considerable progress was made during the year towards meeting the land requirements of the Chinese owners of exhausted swinee rubber gardens. In May 61,000 acres of land along the Sibu-Oya Road was reclassified as Mixed Zone. Of this area 6,000 acres comprising old jungle and temusu over which Native Customary rights had been extinguished have been allocated in ten-acre lots, 2/5 to natives and 3/5 to Chinese. A further 10,000 acres of land has been provisionally allocated in blocks of 500 to 600 acres at twenty families per block. Furthermore a considerable number of natives are arranging for survey of some of their surplus land and sale of the thereby newly acquired Mixed Zone titles. It is thus expected that during 1963 at least 20,000 acres of land will become available for cultivation by people who have hitherto not been in a position to take up land in this area.

This should go a long way towards meeting the immediate demands of the congested and growing population of the original Sibu Mixed Zone area. The Third Division Development Committee has considered this subject in detail and has recommended that throughout the next five-year development plan period land should continue to be made available at the rate of 10,000 acres per annum.

The whole pattern of the Sibu District's economy is undergoing rapid change. Fifteen years ago the Sibu District consisted of a small town area with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants (mostly Chinese) and a rural area supporting 25,000 Chinese and 17,000 Poles by extremely difficult swamp agriculture mainly poor grade rubber growing or trying to grow on poor swamp.

With the discovery in 1961 of the Pulih channel making it possible for 3,000 ton ships to visit Sibu now and with the prospect of 8,000 tonnes coming eventually the whole future prospect of Sibu is changed. It is possible that in fifteen years time Sibu may be a thriving port serving an extensive hinterland from which agriculture and forest produce are exported. The Divisional Development Committee has provided for this by proposing three substantial road systems:—

- (i) A road running east to the Oya—Anap—Merit valleys and on to the Fourth Division, with a spur down to the Upper Rejang in the neighbourhood of the Merit.
- (ii) An extension of the Pukan-Danoh road through the Bakuman Forest Reserve and probably finishing at Kapit.
- (iii) A road from approximately Nanga Sa'ut to the Ulu Oyan with a T junction to a road joining the Upper Rejang near Merit to the Ulu Melinau and Ulu Merital area.

If and when this road construction plan is implemented it will be necessary for all plans for Sibu Bakum to bear in mind the aim of getting existing swamp agriculturalists off the swamp and on to better land along the roads and to develop the Sibu Bakum as an economic service station for its hinterland.

It is hoped that these improved prospects for land development will go some way to ease political tensions in Sibu town and will offer reasonable prospects to ambitious youths who have been much frustrated in recent years. It is a satisfying and a maddening reflection that if it had been possible to construct and open

up the Oya road as far as mile ten five years ago and then to press on with land settlement, rubber planting and other agriculture at the rate of four or five miles a year many of our present problems might well have been substantially reduced if not averted.

Forestry

Timber prices were not high during the year and many sawmills remained closed for at least part time. Towards the end of the year prices rose slightly and there was increased activity in sawmills. Mr. John McNaught of F.A.O., a timber utilisation expert gave much advice and assistance to sawmills with regard to improving their equipment and working methods. He also undertook design and drawings for a proposed timber research and technical centre. It was finally decided, however that this centre should be located at Kuching not at Sibu owing to the need for constant liaison with the forest research laboratory and other specialist technical establishments in Kuching.

There was a continuous demand from Dyaks for permission to fell swamp timber and use the land for farming. Usually these applications amounted to unemphatic requests for permission to sell timber. On the whole I have dealt with them leniently. The Agricultural Department rightly contends that the land is of little use agriculturally but eventually I see little future for the Dyaks other than to make the most out of their swamp areas and then to move to hill land.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

General

Both the Sibu Urban District and Sibu Rural District Councils functioned reasonably well throughout the year. The new Urban District Council Town Hall of distinctive design and costing \$164,000 was opened on 23rd June.

Both Councils have suffered from shortages of revenue although this problem was a great deal more acute in the rural area. The Rural Council accuses the Urban District Council of stealing its revenue as the Urban Councils market the rubber grown in the Rural Council area and pay substantial rates. In the meantime the inhabitants of the rural area complain that the Rural District Council gives them little service. The Rural District Council of course cannot give better service without more money and not surprisingly the already impoverished rural inhabitants do not welcome any proposed increases in the rates. It is desirable that eventually the two councils should combine as the well-being of each is so closely bound up with the fortunes of the other. It has not been possible to take any positive steps in this direction during 1962 owing to other pre-occupations.

Rural Area Recreation Area

A contract was placed for the construction of an Olympic size swimming pool at Bukit Lima, due for completion in August, 1963. The Urban District Council has made provision of \$20,000 in its 1963 estimates for further development of this area as a recreation area.

Roads

The Urban District Council voluntarily agreed at the end of the year to accept responsibility for maintenance of the town roads on terms which provide for a grant of \$50,000 from Government towards construction of a depot and also transfer of a considerable amount of road making equipment. The Rural Council also has responsibility for maintenance of rural minor roads, a responsibility which it is quite unable to fulfil for lack of both funds and organisation. There is considerable scope here for co-operation between the two councils which would set a trend in the direction of ultimate amalgamation.

Maternity

The Urban District Council Maternity Clinic continued to provide useful services. In fact this clinic is used by many of the rural area dwellers in the intention of Urban Councils. The Rural Councils stand

basely refuse to vote any contribution from the Rural District to the Urban District Council for the Clinic. The Rural District Council does, however, make a grant to a small clinic run by the Methodist Mission at Tulu.

Sing

The Assistant Secretary of the Urban District Council, Mr. Ling Poh Kwang and the Secretary of the Rural District Council, Mr. Poo Kiew Khing went to New Zealand for a four months' Colombo Plan training course on Local Government Administration. The new Supervisor of the Urban District Council Clinic, Mahan Lau Fong Fui has also completed a Colombo Plan post graduate nursing course in Wellington. During the last three months of the year electoral rolls were completed for both council areas in preparation for elections in 1965.

Press

The Assistant Information Officer did good work throughout the year.

There were considerable changes in the Chinese press:—

- (i) In consequence of the strike, the *Ta Tung Daily News* closed down on the 15th February;
- (ii) In consequence of the court case, the *Min Chong Pao* was closed on the 11th December;
- (iii) A new Chinese daily newspaper, the *Sarawak Daily News* commenced publication on 25th December.

Politics

Malaysia

The Cobbold Commission sat in Sibu in February. A deliberate attempt was made by 400 young people to wreck sittings of the Commission by flooding the administration with requests for interviews, by arriving late with the intention of either delaying the Commission or having an excuse to make trouble if denied entrance and by other means. The Commission, however, had a useful day and a half in Sibu. One whole day was devoted to hearing statements from committees of responsible organisations and only half a day to hearing to the 400 boys and girls who were granted interviews in groups of thirty to forty, each interview lasting quarter of an hour.

The Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Committee, Lord Lansdowne, accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, Tan Razali, visited Sibu on 20th August. They met Divisional community leaders to explain how they proposed to set about the task of preparing recommendations for their respective governments.

By the end of the year a very substantial body of opinion in Sibu had accepted the view that although in some ways far from ideal, Malaysia offered the best hope for Sarawak in the future.

Functions of the District Officer, Sibu and Office Organisation

The duties of the District Officer have changed considerably in recent years. According to 1947 Census report the main population groups in the Sibu District were 25,000 Chinese in the rural area, 6,000 in the urban area, 17,000 Iban and 5,500 Malays and Melanau. Administration of the Chinese community appears to have consumed comparatively little administrative time and the District Officer's time to have been largely taken up with administration of the native peoples and with responsibilities to Departments which now have their own responsible officers.

Now, however, the position is different. The main population groups are something over 30,000 Chinese in the rural and about 25,000 in the urban areas, 14,000 Iban and 10,000 Malays and Melanau. The District Officer has been relieved of many departmental duties, which are now performed by specialist departmental officers or by Local Authorities, but has devoted much more time during the year to the affairs of the Chinese Community, largely in connection with development.

Significant of the changing function of the District Officer was the appointment of the District Officer to act as Secretary of the Divisional Development Committee originally on a temporary basis which seems to have become at least semi permanent. This appointment was in fact of benefit to the Sibu District as it gave the District Officer an opportunity to see Sibu in its correct perspective as the economic hub of the Division.

It is now proposed to post an additional stipendiary magistrate in Sibu, three Departments are considering setting up their own establishments in Sibu, Labour, Immigration, and National Registration (including Births and Deaths), while the Prisons Department will need an officer here for as long as there are a hundred or more prisoners in Sibu jail.

MISCELLANEOUS

Brunei Rebellion and State of Emergency in Sarawak

When news was received of the outbreak of rebellion in Brunei on December 8th, emergency measures were taken in Sibu immediately. A Home Guard, a 100 strong was recruited and sent largely to guard key points. Dealers' stocks of firearms and ammunition were collected and stored in police custody. The population on the whole responded well and business continued as usual as far as possible. It was, however, extremely unfortunate that the disturbed conditions of the emergency, already complicated by an atmosphere of political change, should have been followed early in 1963 by severe flooding.

Youth Welfare

A certain amount of work was done during the year on making additional provision for youth welfare and recreational facilities in general. The King George VI Memorial Ground was fenced, partly started and improved by the addition of a basketball court and a block of public lavatories. The Urban District Council agreed to take over the ground in 1965. Arrangements were also made for the Government house opposite the Sibu Recreation Club, by the entrance of the ground to be handed over to a Sibu Youth Centre Trust for use as a Youth Centre. The Wolfson Foundation provided a £2,000 grant to pay for capital alterations. Government gave the house and land and also provided the services of a student volunteer, Mr. Nigel Hurley, to get the centre going. Five local organisations undertook to take the responsibility for providing cost of maintenance, i.e. the Urban District Council, Rural District Council, Sibu Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Divisional Youth Council. It is hoped that the building will be available for use in mid 1965.

The Urban District Council also included in its 1963 budget a sum of £24,000 for further development of the Bukit Lima area for recreational purposes. This sum particularly if aided out with prison labour should be enough to level, turf and tidy up the area generally. It remains to be seen how many football pitches, basketball courts, etc., it will in the end be possible to construct there.

Town-Planning

During the year administrative officers paid regular visits to both Chinese and Iban areas. Special efforts were made around the times when particular developments were under discussion to keep all sections of the community fully informed.

BARAM DISTRICT

District Officer—Wan Hashim bin Duta Tunku Taha
High Court

There were three criminal cases heard in the Baram High Court in the period under review. One of the three was an appeal case and the other two were trial cases. One trial case was that a *Tua Mambak* together with two other thans were trying to bribe an Administrative Officer with \$500.00 cash. Their aim was that by accepting the said amount of money offered, the said officer would do an official act to recommend to the Government that the occupants of a certain longhouse should be permitted to stay where they were instead of returning to their original longhouse as they were asked by the District Officer, Baram, to remove back. They were charged under section 4 of the Anti-Corruption Ordinance. All three accused persons pleaded guilty to the charge. In view of their positions in mentality as appeared to the presiding Judge, they were fined \$200.00 in all. The one appeal case was an appeal from the Police Court before at Marudi. The appeal was allowed and the appellant was happy about it.

Other Courts

Other criminal cases were about the same number as that of 1961. The country was enjoying peace and prosperity until early December.

Crime

There was no serious crime for the year though petty thefts and voluntarily causing hurt cases were reported.

A Chinese of Labok Nibong was quite seriously beaten by three of his compatriots. The cause of the incident was believed to be that of the dispute of the ownership of a piece of hardwood worth not more than ten dollars. The victim was sent to Miri Hospital for treatment and the case was still pending for hearing.

Medical and Health

10,251 new cases were treated by the Chief Hospital Assistant during the year. He was shouldering a very heavy responsibility. It is hoped that one or two more doctors or nurses will come to help him as he was now doing both the treating as well as the welfare work.

In November, 1962, Mr. and Mrs. Babonau and Health Sister, Miss J. Davies of Miri had visited Baram looking for blind children here. Many local eye patients had been waiting for Mr. Babonau in the Marudi Dispensary with the hope that he would do something of their troubles.

Dr. J. Baird, Medical Officer, Miri, had been in Marudi from 3th to 15th December, and treated many cases. It was the time when hundreds of Group 14s Home Guards present at Marudi to prevent the infiltration of the Brunei rebellion into here. Dr. J. Baird and the Medical Staff here had then been working for almost twelve hours a day.

The Marudi T.B. Longhouse continues to play an important role in the campaign against T.B. Fifty-nine patients were admitted to it during the year 1962. They were recommended by the Medical Officer-in-charge of T.B. Hospital, Tanjung Lohang, Miri. Those patients were treated and rationed by the Medical Department. They were much fatter and healthier when they finished their stay there. There were 524 T.B. patients turned up for checking during the year.

Midwifery work in the district was in progress. The many midwives here were fairly busy with their work. But it was rather regrettable that the Baram District Council limited to pay the delivery allowance at \$5.00 per delivery since 1st March. Only midwives practising in sub and longhouses were paid with delivery allowance.

Worm and digestive troubles as well as diarrhoea and worms were still very common here, especially amongst the natives. These were due to the low level in environmental sanitation. Vitamin deficiency was another trouble of the natives. They ate much rice and no greens. It seemed that these people were not interested in planting vegetables.

Agriculture

Rubber. Until the end of the year, 7,633 acres of rubber had been planted in the Baram under the Rubber Planting Scheme. The scheme would work better if there were no floods affecting Baram. The Emergency and the many floods greatly affected the progress of the rubber planting work here.

The Bulk Shop scheme continued its prosperity. Many of the trees there were of tapping size. The area was well looked after. But subdividing the land was done. Negotiation of getting land from the natives for the furtherance of the scheme by member 1,800 acres was still going on. The scheme is believed doing well and will be expanded.

The Bumi Nelay scheme still shows no sign of progress in the sorting out of the middle of the Native Customary Rights there. The Land and Survey Department is now handling the work.

Progress in the upriver areas has been quite slight should it not be damaged or affected by the floods. The Rubber Planting Scheme staff have been doing their best in supervising the work.

The Rubber Training School at Tanjung Takap ran eleven courses and ninety-five trainees came from Niah, Sibak, Tinjar, Tanch, Bekong and the middle Baram. This course was run for school boys during the summer holidays and another was due at the end of the year as a refresher course for J. A. As including two days instruction on maintenance of boats and engines by land arrangement with Public Works Department, Miri. It was most unfortunate that it had to be cancelled due to the Emergency. It is hoped that the same can be reorganised in 1963 to make it a success.

I would like to mention that Rubber Planting Scheme staff have been helping and doing excellent work during the Emergency in December, especially the Rubber Development Officer, Mr. N. R. Cloyd.

Padi. The reports of both the harvests of hill and wet padi were fairly good in early 1962. When the planting season came in 1962, the land was once again cleared and fairly well burnt and completed their plantings on August.

Some isolated areas of wet padi were reported to have been attacked by caterpillars during the flowering time. The department concerned had issued sufficient pesticide to eradicate or control the pests.

At Marudi one farmer had by mistake planted a short maturation period variety. This led to that harvesting it while other types had just begun to flower.

Coconuts. It was most regrettable that the flood had affected the district for many times in 1962, this almost completely destroyed all the coconut trees planted under Coconut Planting Scheme. It was estimated that about 180 acres of coconut trees were destroyed of which sixty acres were unestablished, the rest established. Towards the end of the year, seedlings were sent from Miri to be used to replant them. The distribution was held up temporarily due to the Emergency. The effects or damages caused by the floods give the planters the lesson that coconut planting can only be fruitful in areas not subject to floods.

General. The general outlook for the agricultural progress in 1962 would be much better if there were no flood damage. Many fishponds in the flood-affected areas now remained as normal ponds. The fish therein had gone to meet their brother fishes in the rivers and sea. They were carried away by their own element, that is water. Other crops too met the same fate to be

destroyed by the floods. It was only in the hilly regions beyond the flood level agricultural working progress was to be seen towards success.

The general agricultural staff in the Barum have been working very hard under leading officer, Inche Ujang bin Malik. Again I have to say here they were very helpful during the Emergency.

Native Affairs

A Pemo Anak was the most colourful ceremony held in the house of Temenggong Oyang Lamsi Jan at Long Sen, Barum. It was well attended by various Chiefs of the Barum as well as Kapitan China together with Community leaders and Roman Catholic Priests. The ceremony took place in April and lasted for quite a few days.

Land disputes were still very common here. The Dayaks were very keen about these. It seemed that land dispute is another hobby for them, second to cockfighting.

Thugs from other Districts still poured in to the Barum. This resulted in a series of prosecution, under the Prohibited Areas Ordinance. Many of them were fined. Others served imprisonment instead. Many of them cleverly entered the Barum and got married with the local native girls and begged for permission to stay here.

The Orang Ulu in the Ulu Barum were happy during the year. The harvest of their farming was generally good. Again people in the Ulu lived in more abject. Some of them arrived without permission from their Tine Kampong and Prempah and thus they were fined under section 8 of the Orang Ulu Customary Code.

The Kelabit Highland had a complete new aspect. There have been vast improvements both in the agricultural, educational and general scenes. Better houses had been built with better sanitation. The Barum Primary School is going to be one of the best primary schools. The school building was completed in the year. It is an excellent building. It was learnt that the ex-Group Headmaster, Barum, Mr. W. M. Teyebow, will be the headmaster of the school in addition to his duties as Group Headmaster of the Kelabit Highland. With his best experience, the future of the school is naturally bright.

Chinese Affairs

The trade in Barum slackened owing to the constant flooding during the year. Very little improvement has been made to shiplessness in the barum.

New buildings were seen springing up in Kampong China both of Marudi and Long Lamsi.

The installation of the electricity plant was completed in Lubok Nihong Barum and the nearby accidental houses. The electricity supply starts every evening from six to midnight. But the rates are fairly high. Anyway the consumers were happy to have it.

Motor Roads

The Marudi (Dahai/Poyat/Lubok Nihong) Road was completed in the early year of 1962. The road was inspected by the Land Transport Authority, Fourth Division. The road serves the link between Lubok Nihong and Marudi overland. It was quite interesting to have a drive on it. People described driving on it to be thrilling. I did not feel it. Owing to the track it takes, the road is subject to erosion. Only parts of the road were open for traffic. They were the stretches between Marudi and Dahai as well as Poyat Lubok and Lubok Nihong Barum. Only these stretches of road were well looked after instead of the whole because of the high cost of maintenance.

Lands and Surveys

The increase of the quit rent is an extra burden for all landowners, not only non-natives but also natives. But most of them managed to pay the rent up before June. Many others ran themselves into the difficulties of paying the mortgage as well.

Survey parties have been busy throughout the year. The work done in Bukit Sempu Rubber Planting Scheme was excellent notwithstanding that some resurveying had to be done. The surveying work in Batu Belah is hoped to be completed in the early part of 1963.

Some about fifty natives have been in the Marudi Court for illegal occupation of Crown Land. They were convicted to the charge and fined. It is expected not to have the same case arise again.

Three Land Committee Members visited Barum during the year. They held an interview with the local chiefs and community leaders in the District Office, acquiring views from them. Various leaders got their own views to submit.

The acquiring of land under section 37 of the Land Code for the use of the Marudi Secondary School was done by the hearing held in Marudi Court Room of the Superintendent of Lands and Surveys, Fourth and Fifth Divisions. The result was that many landowners appealed against the decision of the valuation by the Superintendent of Lands and Surveys.

Public Works

The water supply continues to supply the people in Marudi with first-class water. Though the minimum rate was much higher than that of Sibu or Kuching, the people here will enjoy the supply. More connections were made. It is expected some more connections to come, provided adequate funds are available.

The construction of one Class IV Quarters at Long Lamsi was completed.

Access road construction to the new quarters across the Marudi Airport was completed. This greatly eased those living there.

One 3-dome barrack for water work workers in Marudi was built.

The construction of the extension to Marudi Customs Wharf was finished. This allows better and more space for loading and unloading goods from various places. It is hoped that a better and more spacious Customs Godown could be built in 1963.

The Marudi Secondary School was only halfway to completion after being badly hindered by the recent flood inactivation in December and the constant flood during the second half of the year. But the contractor promised that the school building would be ready for schooling in January, 1963. It is believed that the school will be completed end of June, 1963.

The road of Kampong China, Marudi, required more carting and surfacing. It is hoped that funds will be made available for these works in 1963.

Civil Aviation

Basic airfield across the improvement of the Kelabit Highland admirably. The B.A.L. Twin Pioneer visited Barum twice every month. It was not until 1st October, 1962, the flights increased from two to four carrying with them passengers and goods to and from the Kelabit. This makes the two co-operative stores there a success.

The schedule between Marudi and Long Akah was limited to once every month.

The Marudi airfield served not only good purposes as the centralized control over all the airfields when in peace, but also in trouble in addition to its own role to play. The field was the excellent ground for the military aircraft during the last Emergency.

All the airfields in the Barum were well maintained throughout the year. All the Civil Aviation staff in the Barum worked well during the year. Above all Inche Abu Bakar bin Omay did excellent work and was very helpful too during the Emergency.

It is expected that an extension to the Marudi airport will be made for bigger aircraft services.

Post and Telegraph

The small room now serves as the Post Office, Baram, is undoubtedly too small to cope the volume of work and mail. The office was far too congested. It is hoped that a separate Post Office will be built in 1963.

The H.F. radio network has provided a very valuable link between Marudi and the upriver stations. It was most useful during the Emergency.

The locked bag Ulu Mail service ran very well during the year. The service had started in Lubok Nibong Bussar. The same grumpy facilitator people there. The Postmaster, Baram, is responsible to see that it runs well.

Road Transport

The Poyat Transport Company still operated bus services between Lubok Nibong Bussar and Poyat Kalandi, a stretch of road of about seven miles in length. The Marudi Bus Company was operating transporting service between Marudi and Sengul Dabul. These two companies occupy the two ends of the Marudi (Dabul) Poyat (Lubok Nibong Road). Both companies were doing fairly well during the year.

Community Development

The progress of the Long Lama Development was very impressive under the leadership of Mr. Southwell, the Officer-in-Charge of the project. He is an excellent officer. He worked very hard and devoted all his time to the development of the project. The various courses run by him proved to be very useful to the trainees and their kampung.

Mrs. Southwell worked as the volunteer to help the female folks in the nearby areas to give every possible assistance to those who were in need of her help medically. It would be advisable to have clinic there for the welfare of the children and expectant mothers in early 1963.

Baram District Council

The Principal Auditor, accompanied by six Audit Clerks, audited the accounts of the Council from 1959 to October, 1962 to November. As a result, the Council has at last cleared out all legacy queries which hitherto have been the headache to the Townsmen since assuming the post in May, 1960.

Payment of rates by Baram population has been improved tremendously. At the close of the year, the amount outstanding was negligible.

Trade in Marudi Bussar slackened considerably during the year due to constant floods. This greatly affected the collection of rates on shopowners and resulted that an amount of \$11,000.00 was still outstanding at the end of the year.

A football field for Marudi was completed during the year. This eased the situation for some form of amusements for youngsters after a day's tedious work. The field was constructed with the assistance of a grant from Government. The Council together with the public subscriptions made up the balance of the total costs.

Considerable improvements have been made to Marudi and the nearby kampung. Garden drains were constructed to allow free flow of the water in order to achieve better standard of sanitation. Bridges linking kampung near Marudi were reconstructed. Street-lighting has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year, though the number of points is still far below the amount desirable. It is hoped to install a further seven mercury vapor lamps in the early part of 1963.

There were forty-five schools under the management of the Council. Eleven new school buildings and four new boarding houses were built in 1962 Besides that improvement and repairs were done to existing schools. A lot of furniture were bought and distributed.

The Council is desperately short of trained teachers. The present strength of trained teachers is thirty-seven teachers. More trained teachers with higher educational qualifications are required in 1963. In order to maintain a high standard of paper work in Council Office or education, more and better qualified officers should be employed in order to cope with the work.

School feeding schemes have been introduced in two different schools scattered about the district during the year. This not only improved the standard of work of the pupils, but also their health.

Mr. Sa'ad Hassan, the Secretary of the Council, was recalled by the Government and was transferred to Kuching at the beginning of August. Mr. Ya Mi Sin, a Clerk from the Resident and District Officers, Marudi, took over the Secretaryship as from 1st October.

Education

After the transfer of the Group Headmaster of Baram, Mr. W. M. Toynton, to Bintulu, the Baram was short of an excellent officer to tackle the educational work. A sigh of relief was heaved after the arrival of Mr. D. B. Baply from Canada. He came here on 12th July, 1962. He is very keen in school affairs. He is the Group Headmaster of Baram now. He was now put to charge the work and progress of the five sub-schools in the Tungk and Apoh. In the meantime he was asked to have an eye on all the forty other Council schools as well as other Mission and Chinese schools of the Baram.

Improvements had been made to the existing schools. Better furniture and equipment were bought and distributed to these schools in 1962. A new school has been built in Long Tern and one in Ulu Tern. Three new schools were built in Bakong; one in Sengul Mahang, one in Sengul Aung, and one in Sengul Lian. New schools were built in various parts of the district. Four new boarding houses were constructed in 1962.

The School Affairs Officer of the Baram District Council has been working very hard to cope with the amount of educational work. His duties were lessened after the arrival of Mr. B. D. Baply.

Travelling

All peripheral areas were visited at least once during the year. Owing to distances, it would be very expensive to travel alone intimately unless sufficient funds were available.

In July there was an incidence of a boat capsizing. The boat was used by the District Officer, Baram, for his final tour to the upriver before he went on leave. He was accompanied by Counselor Hii Choo Tiah. The boat capsized at Giam Kapiang between Long Akah and Long Kech, Baram. The cause of that capsize was due to engine trouble, the boat drifted by current and was smashed against the rocks. This resulted a considerable amount of loss both to the Government as well as the passengers.

Co-operative Societies

There has been a steady improvement throughout the year. Fifty-four officer-brothers from eighteen different Co-operative Societies scattered about in the district received a five-day training given by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Liew Pook Loi. The course started on 23rd August to the final day of August, 1962.

Two Padi Saving Societies went into liquidation. Five societies have been formed during the year. These included two more societies. The two co-operation stores in the Kribah plateau were doing very well. Owing to bad weather a banking of societies' goods was deposited at the Marudi airport waiting for uplift to the plateau.

The Long Lian Electricity plant continued as before. On account of economic reasons, the members are still in arrears with their monthly payments.

In general, the activities of the co-operative societies in the district were improving considerably.

Trade and Customs

Revenue collected in 1962 by the Customs Department, Marudi, amounted to \$440,483.90 as against \$346,813.39 collected in 1961. Export duties were \$262,831.23 showing a decline from the previous year's total of \$370,590.11. Import duties amounted to \$177,652.67 revealing a slight increase as against \$175,823.18 in 1961.

The good harvest of the ilipens in Baram made the shopkeepers in Marudi busy as they were hoping to get profit from the trade. Owing to low price of value of the nut, it was not profitable to trade this after all. Most of the crops were shipped to Kuching and Sibu. 11,738 bags of ilipens were collected in Marudi.

The Marudi Customs Office was also flooded by the high water in 1962. This made working very difficult. It is hoped that the flood would not affect the Customs Office again. If it comes again, it is just too bad.

Forest

In the year under review, 8,985 logs were produced from Baram. 44,341 cubic feet of sawn timber plus 1,180 cubic feet of sawn bales were extracted. There were 863.44 tons of Baling, 51.33 of Roms and 364.07 tons of other species of timber imported.

Constabulary

The small detachment worked very hard during the year. They were doing excellent work during early December as then the Baram was proclaimed to be under military Emergency. The small group led by Inspector Ahmad bin Hassan stood very firm at their post waiting for any unexpected attacks.

They were very co-operative too. Inspector Ahmad gave valuable instructions to the many Home Guards during the Emergency re how to use guns and so on.

Shipping

Owing to the unreliable schedules of the B.M. service, a launch is now in urgent need. Speedboats were used as far as could go. But they were most unreliable and only good for short distances.

Penan Affairs

The nomadic Penans are going to be helped by the Government to settle down. Mr. Roland Ching has been appointed to be the Clerk-in-Charge of the Penan Affairs.

The Long Lamsi Settlement shows the initial success to the Penan settlement. The two Kayan C.D.P. graduates were giving help. A school has been built to teach both the settled and semi-settled Penans various aspects of settled life.

It seemed that Penans were not accustomed to settled life. Many of them had been in the settlement for quite sometime, they then returned to the jungle for a spell. At this stage, every encouragement should be given for settled life otherwise all the past efforts would be wasted. If possible an Agricultural Assistant and a Home Demonstrator are to be sent up there to assist them as well as giving them demonstrations about the virtue of settled life. It is expected the Government will budget an estimate for assistance to the settled Penans in 1963.

Timu Penan was still continued as before. This was held every quarterly. There was always an officer from the Government to assist the Timu.

Social Welfare

Baram experienced the worst flood during the year. There have been not less than five floods which adversely affected the economy of much of the population.

The most serious flood occurred in May. This reached that many vegetable gardeners and rubber tappers were forced to seek temporary relief from the Relief Committee. Some \$1,347.60 worth of rice was given to the flood victims as a relief.

An appeal was made to the general public for assistance. The response was excellent. A sum of two thousand dollars was received. The fund raising by the School Concert and the Regatta was very successful. A sum of \$2,371.23 was added to the Fund. After deducting all the expenses incurred during the year, there was still a credit balance of \$2,132.60 to be brought forward to 1963.

Politics

Generally, people here are not keen on politics.

General

The 1962 Baram Regatta was held in May. It was well attended by various races. It was a colourful occasion.

Baram was greatly honoured by the visit of His Lordship Lord Colford and other Members of the Malaysia Commission on the 13th day of March, 1962. The Commission came with the purpose of inquiry of the people here re the Malaysia proposal. The party was split up into two when in Marudi. One half of the Members of the Commission including Lord Colford went to Long Akah to hold the inquiry there. The other Members of the Commission as well as Mr. Yan Fing Hui held the requisite inquiry in the District Officer's Bungalow. Many people were interviewed.

Two important Malaysian Officials visited Baram on 7th September, 1962. They were Idris Ismail Yusof, Ministry of the Interior, and Ismail Zainal Abidin bin Nohom, Ministry of the External Affairs. They went up to the C/o up to Long Lapan. The purpose of their visit was to see and study the life of the people living in the longhouses here. They were heartily welcomed by the people whom they visited.

Twenty-two Baram Chiefs and Councilors visited Malaya.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. T. F. Hall	By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 2.5.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. D. J. Purnbach (Newly appointed Superintendent of Constabulary)	By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 2.5.62. On first appointment.
Mr. J. A. Hendrick	By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 3.5.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. I. A. N. Uptham	By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 3.5.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. B. Gower (Newly appointed Deputy Superintendent of Constabulary)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 10.5.62. On first appointment.
Mr. R. J. R. Barrett (Newly appointed Agricultural Officer)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 15. 5. 62. On first appointment.
Mr. H. R. Sharlow	By flight ML 467 Singapore/Kuching on 11.5.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. G. F. Wright	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 12.5.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. R. Stubbs (Newly appointed Probationary Security Officer)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 12.5.62. On first appointment.

Miss M. B. A. Inbar	By Right M.L. 497 Singapore/Kuching on 12.9.63. Returning from leave.	Mrs. I. J. Foster and daughter	By Right M.L. 493 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. Ong Gook Ho	By Right M.L. 491 Singapore/Kuching on 12.9.63. Returning from leave.	Mr. Yoon Teck Ann	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. J. D. F. Scougall	By Right M.L. 491 Singapore/Kuching on 12.9.63. To join Mr. J.D.F. Scougall.	Mr. Tan Beng Hong	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. P. Millington	By Right M.L. 497 Singapore/Kuching on 12.9.63. Returning from leave.	Mrs. Larkin and 3 children	By Right M.L. 495 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. C. F. Stephens and 3 children	By Right M.L. 497 Singapore/Kuching on 12.9.63. Returning from leave.	Mr. & Mrs. B. Newman	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Dr. E. Arampadi	By Right M.L. 497 Singapore/Kuching on 12.9.63. Returning from leave.	Mr. T. Harbison	By Right M.L. 495 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Miss M. B. Blaxter	By Right M.L. 497 Singapore/Kuching on 12.9.63. On first appointment.	Mr. T. Harbison	By Right M.L. 495 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Departures			
Mr. J. L. Lumsden	By Right M.L. 493 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on permanent leave.	Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Wilkins	By Kinross Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. F. D. Jekway	By Right M.L. 411 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.	H. B. Sir Alexander Waddell and Lady Waddell	By a Royal Navy vessel Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement.
Mrs. W. V. Harris	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.	Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Bannister	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. T. A. Kristiansen	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.	Mrs. F. J. Wells and 2 children	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mrs. L. G. Smith	By Right M.L. 493 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.	Mr. Nicholas Ringley	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. J.D.B. Patten and 2 children	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.	Mr. Lawrence Tan	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Honourable R. Dand and Mr. Gervase Lambel	By Right M.L. 495 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.	Mr. Huang Chang Hwa	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. A. R. Malik	By Right M.L. 495 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.	Mr. Hsieh Aheng Yan	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. A. G. Tupper	By Right M.L. 493 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.	Mr. P. D. Jekway	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. Shee Teck Chai	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.	Mr. Png Seng Eng	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Dr. & Mrs. E. F. W. O. Baring	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.	Mrs. E. G. Williams	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mrs. E. MacGregor	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.	Mrs. A. G. Smith	By Right M.L. 411 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Miss V. D. Wild	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.	Dr. & Mrs. D. A. Baird	By Right M.L. 491 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement.
Miss F. S. Haines	By Right M.L. 495 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to Düsseldorf on leave.	Mr. Chin Ngai Kheng	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
		Mr. G. R. K. French	By Right M.L. 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.9.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during the month of September, 1963.

AUTHOR	TITLE	AUTHOR	TITLE
Crime & Detection			
Greene, Thomas R.	<i>Five Aces for Maxwell</i> . 1963.	Chambliss, John	<i>The disappearing Americans: a historical history of the United States</i> . 1963. (258/973)
Harbert, M. G.	<i>Escape in the house</i> . 1963.	Cottrell, T. L.	<i>Chronology</i> . 1963. (388)
Graham, Neil	<i>Crash Fives</i> . 1963.	Couture, Jacques Yves	<i>The living art by Jacques Yves Couture with Janine Jagan</i> . 1963. (777.2)
Kane, Henry	<i>Dead in bed</i> . 1963.	Ellerton, Eric	<i>This is South Africa described by Eric Ellerton</i> . 1963. (356.8)
Lantry, Dece	<i>A corpse in canvas</i> . 1963.	Evans, Nina	<i>Insurance for domestic</i> . 1963. (311.2)
Malcolm, Ed	<i>Early, early, I did it!</i> 1963.	Gardner, Eric Stanley	<i>Naming the desert whale</i> . 1963. (302.2)
Mallock, Peter	<i>Break-through</i> . 1963.	Geddis, Leonard	<i>Stories of famous detectives illustrated by Edward Poyner</i> . 1963. (384)
Paterson, Harry	<i>The dark side of the island</i> . 1963.	Guggenheim, C. A. W.	<i>Shakespeare: the life of the lion</i> . 1963. (393.344)
Fiction			
Bell, Neil	<i>The story of Louis Ronsard</i> . 1963.	Hall, Maxwell	<i>Shakespeare profiles: an account of the Elizabethan Poets</i> . 1963. (LC1344.3)
Camp, William	<i>A man's world</i> . 1963.	Hibbert, Christopher	<i>The roots of evil: a social history of crime and punishment</i> . 1963. (364)
Cox, Mark	<i>The Countess</i> . 1963.	Malcolm, E. E.	<i>Guiding in the lowlands of Malaya. Empirical ed.</i> 1963. (402.8)
Crutin, Edmund author	<i>But SF does: another British thriller</i> . 1963.	Mead, Stuart	<i>Petrels from my shelf</i> . 1963. (384.343)
Davis, Patrick	<i>Devils</i> . 1963.	Hodkinson, Martin	<i>Samuel, introductory text and historical notes, translated from the German by A. Ross Williamson</i> . 1963. (313.33)
Gallien, Paul	<i>Love, let me not slumber</i> . 1963.	Johnston, David John	<i>Edinburghing</i> . 1963. (371)
Israel, Charles E.	<i>Why was that the gentleman?</i> 1963.	Kirby, George William	<i>Weight lifting and weight training</i> . 1963. (796.4)
Lubin, Moshe	<i>Twilight in Babylon: translated from the Yiddish by Chaim Haim</i> . 1963.	Lamont, Kenneth	<i>Chronicles of the Quarels: the biography of a poem</i> . 1963. (342.877)
Martini, Daria	<i>The age of discovery: translated from the Italian by Eugene Jomary</i> . 1963.	Lord, Bob	<i>My life for football</i> . 1963. (796.33)
Middleton, Stanley	<i>Paul's Company</i> . 1963.	Polybridge, Roger	<i>A key to Soviet politics: the crisis of the "Anti-Party" group</i> . 1963. (342.887)
Proctor, Julian	<i>Case for hunting</i> . 1963.	Polin, Jr. Charles	<i>Philip II of Spain</i> . 1963. (343)
Rapport, Frederic	<i>Endgame</i> . 1963.	Pickard, E. E.	<i>Insanity</i> . 1963. (379)
Reynolds, Ernest	<i>One of our leaders</i> . 1963.	Pardon, C. E.	<i>A guide to the plays of Bernard Shaw</i> . 1963. (322/324)
Ricks, Douglas	<i>The Dervish</i> . 1963.	Rowland, John	<i>Murder revisited: a study of two poisoning cases</i> . 1963. (343.3)
Salinger, J. D.	<i>Salinger kept the roof beam, telephone, and typewriter as souvenirs</i> . 1963.	Rupert, Raphael	<i>A hidden world, edited by Anthony Blundell</i> . 1963. (383)
Schmidt, Edmund	<i>Scout's child</i> . 1963.	Ryan, M. J.	<i>The cultural development of the peoples of Malaya</i> . 1963. (393.2)
Sell, Paul	<i>The Reader</i> . 1963.	Small, Sir Robert	<i>Practical wine</i> . 1963. (324/327)
Somers, Elizabeth	<i>Flashes and leaves: translated from the Russian by E. Stepanov</i> . 1963.	Snare, Edgar	<i>The other side of the river: And China today</i> . 1963. (311)
Slaughter, Frank G.	<i>David's wars and sins</i> . 1963.	Spark, Muriel	<i>Diaries of philosophy: a play</i> . 1963. (321/324)
Spicer, Bert	<i>Art of August</i> . 1963.	Tanco, Radio Garza d	<i>Domestic vines translated from the Italian by Peter Owen</i> . 1963. (314.7)
Stallan, Scott	<i>The chosen gladiator poem</i> . 1963.	Vincent, Mrs. Adeline	<i>A cookery book for the tropics with a foreword by Dr. Joseph Peroutte</i> . 1963. (343.2)
Stevell, Kenneth	<i>Twined at sunset</i> . 1963.	Walsham, Geoffrey	<i>His Royal Highness Charles, Prince of Wales</i> . 1963. (313.44)
Walsley, Lee	<i>Paradise Creek</i> . 1963.	Ward, Mr.	<i>Migration to Malaya</i> . 1963. (393.12)
Williams, David	<i>Other legends</i> . 1963.	Watson, Christine	<i>Ceylon: a world background book</i> . 1963. (314.8)
Non-Fiction			
Alexandrovich, Charles Henry	<i>World economic geography: law and justice</i> . 1963. (133)	Wiley, Peter	<i>The quakes of the Appalachians with a foreword by Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck</i> . 1963. (315.2)
Archer, Peter	<i>Communism and the law</i> . 1963. (389.47)		
Barley, Michael	<i>How to become a detective: with directions by the author</i> . 1963. (327/328)		
Bignood, Kenneth and Bignood, Jane photographer	<i>New Zealand in colour: text by James E. Bignood</i> . 1963. (318.11)		
Borden, Charles A.	<i>South Sea Islands</i> . 1963. (318)		
Bruckner, Louis	<i>Immigrant Migrants: a guide</i> . 1963. (323/343.1)		
Brunelle, Frederick	<i>Switzerland</i> . 1963. (796.34)		
Bullock, John	<i>M. J. 2: the origin and history of the British Counter-Expionage Service</i> . 1963. (311.341)		
Burke, Roy	<i>Creative development: five lectures to our students</i> . 1962. (750)		
Eyles, Marie Benzeville	<i>The letter and the spinning wheel</i> . 1963. (384.3)		

ABSTRACT OF MONTHLY CAPITAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1941

[illegible]

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KUCHING, Monday, September 30th, 1963

11.00



*M. E. the Governor,
Datu Abang Maki Openg*

NEGERI
SARAWAK



MALAYSIA MERDEKA

Kuching Market Price List

August, 1963

	Average
Rice—(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	1.50
Local, White, Milled	1.50
Siam "A", 5%	2.15
Siam "B", 5%	—
China Rice	1.75
Siam Broken Rice	1.50
Rangoon	—
Sugar—(per katil)	
White Sugar	.45
Brown Sugar	.45
Nipah Sugar	.35
Salt—(per katil)	
Coarse	.15
Fine	.15
Nipah	1.40
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per katil	.25
Bread, per small loaf	.25
Bread, per large loaf	.45
Milk—(per tin)	
(a) Condensed	
(i) Liberty Brand	.45
(ii) Tea Pot	.45
(iii) Milk Maid	.45
(b) Local Fresh Milk	.30
Eggs—(each)	
Turkey	.15
Duck, fresh	.14
Duck, salted	.12
Fowl	.13
Edible Fats—(per lb.)	
Butter	2.00
Coconut Oil	.45
Vegetable Oil	.50
Lard, No. 1	1.50
Lard, No. 2	.50
Other	2.25
Dripping	.30
Pork—(per katil)	
Loin, No. 1	1.00
Loin with Fat, No. 2	2.40
Fat	.90
Ribs	2.00
Beef—(per katil)	
Roast, steak	1.20
Roast, Curry meat	1.00
Beefsteak, No. 1	1.20
Beefsteak, Curry meat	1.00
Mutton, Australian	1.00
Mutton, Local	1.00
Poultry—(per katil)	
Capons	2.40
Chicken Cocks	2.15
Fullets	2.40
Chinese Hens	1.60
Duck, Fowl	1.50
Ducks	1.50
Muscovy	1.50
Cross-Breed	1.50
Geese	1.50
Fish—(per katil)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.40
Fresh Fish, No. 2	.50
Fresh Fish, No. 3	.50
Prawns, No. 1	1.60
Prawns, No. 2	.50
Crab, No. 1	1.20
Crab, No. 2	.80
Salted Fish, No. 1	2.00
Salted Fish, No. 2	1.15
Salted Fish, No. 3	.75
Vegetables—(per katil)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	.25
Bamboo (Ubi-kayu)	.10
Bangkong	.15
Bayam	.30

Vegetables—(per katil)—Contd.

Average

Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	.40
Chongkai Beans	.35
Cucumber (Timun)	.30
Chili, Red	.50
Chili, Green	.40
Dann Bawang	.55
Enchik Puch	.40
Enchik Boar	.45
Enchik Bunga	.40
French beans	.50
Garlic, fresh	.30
Ginger	.25
Kangkang Panjang	.40
Kangkang Ayam	.30
Kangkang Kanda	.40
Kelach Kalam	.15
Kelach China	.30
Ketola	.30
Korbuang	.15
Kunlor	.20
Laba	.15
Laba Duri	.20
Lada Finger	.40
Lentils	.45
Lebak (Chinese Radish)	.40
Lebak, salted	.30
Onions, Bombay	.35
Onions, small	.30
Potatoes, Imported	.35
Peas (Mitter Ground)	.35
Sham-fung, Imported	.50
Sham-fung, Local	.50
Tomato (Black Atlantic)	.40
Tomatoes	.35
Trung (Kiriapi)	.50
Sauco, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauco, No. 2 (per bottle)	.90
Sauco, No. 3 (per bottle)	.50
Tea—(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.20
Tea, Chinese	1.80
Coffee—(per katil)	
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	5.90
Raw, No. 2	1.20
Pepper (1st quality)	2.80
Fruits—(each)	
Pineapple Umbon (per katil)	.15
Pineapple Tashok	15-25
Nanas	20-40
Bush Batak (per katil)	.20
Snaffles	
Beef cord (per piece)	.30
Beef ribs, white (per piece)	.30
Beef ribs, yellow (per piece)	.35
Blushon (per katil)	.60
Charcoal (per piece)	8.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	.20
Canned Beef (per tin)	1.20
Dried Prawns (per katil)	1.80-5.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.00
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	.25
Matches, Local (per box)	.08
Matches, Imported (per box)	.10
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.40
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.55
Saltman (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.20
Sake Wood (per gantang)	25.00
Cigarettes	
Flowers (per packet of 20)	.50
Knock-Ruler (per packet of 10)	.40
Green "A"	.30
White Eagle	.40
Star Express (per tin)	2.80
Capitan (per packet of 10)	.40
Star Express 500 (per packet of 20)	.50
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	.60