

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1971

Letter from the Editor

Dear Reader,

The next issue of Gazette will start the term of another editorial pen and the present editor wishes to welcome him, wherever he may be, and to wish him the best of Sarawak luck.

On assuming the editorship of Gazette this ongoing experiment of the post attempted to outline the general policy along which this journal was intended to reflect. It was hoped that Gazette should serve as a sort of forum of discussion on events of interest of Sarawak.

Whether it has, even if partly, lived up to that high intention for the last two years, you are the better judges. The editor can only plead his magnanimity in your judgement—and this pleading is made in all seriousness. Monthly journals normally survive on contributed articles and the usual hazard of the editor is to shift out the ones which are to finally find their ways to the press. Alas, the Gazette, somehow, seldom has the fortune of having contributed articles piling on the editors' desk. But for the most charming and welcome series from Mr. Iain Chayrs which provided enlightening and refreshing articles on the Sa'dahan and latterly on the Melanau, the editor had to make use, in the main with his own personal readings, the latter of which it can only be hoped did not unduly tax your patience.

After all these shortcomings are admitted, it is hoped nonetheless that there had been sufficient in Gazette to entice its audience during the last two years, for some relevant issues advocated in the pages of Gazette during the course of this period had either by coincidence, but obviously from Gazette view most fortunately, found acceptance as public policy. Some of these issues included the abolishing of the primary

six common Entrance Examination, the use of the Timber Cost Fund for scholarship purposes. These issues are important ones for Sarawak and if by raising them the Gazette helped even in a very small way to publicize them to public attention, the Gazette feels satisfied.

At this point, a slight deviation to keep on another hot subject of Gazette maybe tolerated. Talk of spreading development in the rural areas is a sine qua non of public speeches in Malaysia—including Sarawak; even if it is an urban water-supply plant that is being commissioned. Somewhere, somewhere, perhaps in a most circuitous way beyond the comprehension of ordinary citizenry all these projects manage to wind their way to a more or apart means to the rural populace. After a recent trip along the main West coast road of West Malaysia from Ipoh right north to the Thai border, this editor is more convinced that what Sarawak needs for the purpose of rural development are roads, roads and more roads!

Yours faithfully,

LEO MOORE

The Department of Public Trustee, Sarawak

(Talk given by Eucle Ramblé Adion Yajon, the Assistant Public Trustee, Sarawak, Recorded at Radio Malaysia Sarawak on 3rd November, 1971 and broadcast on 4th November, 1971 at 7.30 p.m. Republished here by courtesy of Eucle Ramblé).

The Department of Public Trustee, Sarawak Branch was constituted on the 1st March, 1966 more than 5 years ago when the Malaysian Public Trustee Ordinance, 1959 was extended to the two Borneo States. The Department Head Office is in Kuala Lumpur headed by the Public Trustee, Malaysia. In each of the 11 States there is the Branch Office headed by the Assistant Public Trustee. In Sarawak the Branch Office is situated in Kuching.

2. As Sarawak is comparatively big in area and difficult in communications, it may be necessary in the not too distant future to set up branch offices in the bigger towns like Sibu or Miri. The Attorney-General, Malaysia during his opening speech at the Tenth Senior Officers Conference of the Public Trustee, Department in Kuala Lumpur on 11th October, 1971 reminded that there are "plans to establish branch offices at district levels in order to bring . . . the services within the easy reach of the masses . . ." These district or divisional offices will be looked after directly by the Assistant Public Trustee in Kuching.

3. The Public Trustee Department is a Corporation Sole so that its work is continuous and in perpetuity. The Branch Office, (like the Head Office in Kuala Lumpur) provides for "efficient social and legal service to the public, particularly the rural community in the administration of Trusts and estates of deceased persons." At the request of the member of the public

the Public Trustee acts as Executor or Administrator of the deceased person's estate. At the same time, if appointed, he can act as Trustee of the Will or Settlement.

4. As the Administrator, he will ascertain the value of the property, whether movable or immovable, and collect income out of it. If the property requires maintenance he will pay out of the Estate fund, and he will take with the beneficiaries of the estate. For winding up of the estate, the Administrator will seek ways and means to dispose of the properties, and arrange for the distribution of the shares to the beneficiaries. In recent years, the number of trusts and estates administered by this Department has considerably increased. This is an ample proof of the trust and confidence which the public has in this Department.

5. As a Trustee, he will see to it that capital moneys of the estate will be invested in the Public Trustee Common Fund to earn an approved rate of interest. Apart from capital growth, these investments earn a steady income at half-yearly intervals. In selecting investments the Public Trustee is guided solely by what he considers to be in the best interest of the individual trust consistent with minimum risk, safety and maximum yield. "In assuming trusteeship of unit trusts, the Department, in fact provides facilities for the general public, particularly those in the rural areas, to pool their resources and invest in leading equities under expert management and within a minimum of risks. These investments are channelled into industries for the expansion of existing industries or for the setting up of new ones. In this way, more opportunities for employment are created and these industries, if export-orientated, will earn for this country extra foreign exchange. In a nutshell, the activities of the Public Trustee Department, especially the Unit Trust Division, is contributing towards the economic growth of the colony as well as the nation."

6. The Public Trustee, on the other hand, will attend to the welfare of individual beneficiaries and families. He is prepared to give advice in regards Wills. The Will is a very important and sacred document in which a person's wishes are set out as to how he would like his property to be distributed on his death. Many people the mistake that is without leaving a Will, and in order to avoid dispute and quarrel between the beneficiaries and to facilitate expeditious settlement, it is advisable and important for everyone (excepting Muslims) to execute a Will. The public is welcome to lodge in Wills to this Office for safe custody.

7. The public is informed and assured that everything is done in strict secrecy which is a requirement of the law. The officers in this Department will discharge their duties with impartiality, disinterestedness and integrity. It is to be noted that in the event of breach of trust, the funds will be made good and the government will prosecute this by law.

8. Under the Probate and Administration Ordinance, 1959 which I expect to be extended to Sarawak sometime in 1971, the Public Trustee as Official Administrator (when requested) administers deceased person's estates. He collects all assets plus all liabilities and distributes the estate to the beneficiaries according to law or the deceased person's wishes as set out in the Will. If there is no private administrator willing to administer the estates six months after the death, the Official Administrator will take over the Administration as required by the Law. It is desirable that this service be extended to rural areas to benefit the rural community. People from the rural areas are often poor and do not have money to pay for fees for legal service in order to obtain Letters of Administration to administer the estates. In this respect, this Department can

help expedite the granting of Letters of Administration within a short time. It is also realized that it is the land, which constitutes the major portion of the rural people's estates, which is their means of livelihood. To spend too much money and time on probate matters may cause difficulties to the poor people and therefore hamper progress.

9. In conclusion I wish to appeal to the public particularly those coming from the rural areas and the less fortunate who cannot afford the advice of lawyers and experts, to make full use of our services. The Branch Office is established to serve the people in Sarawak. You are therefore welcome at any time to pay us a visit and we will be most happy to give you all the detailed information you may require.

Distribution of Diseases in Sarawak

by

Jones Lim

(Kuala Lumpur Teachers' College)

By tropical standards, Sarawak is a relatively healthy country. This is not to say that it has not fair share of some of Man's most common enemies.

Until recently, malaria was widespread and proved to be a serious problem in some of the inland valleys. Intensive campaigns carried out with technical advice of the World Health Organisation have, however, reduced the number of its occurrences. Complete eradication of the disease will be slow but sure. A total of \$0.6 million has been allocated for its control in the 1968-1970 Development Expenditure for Health and Family Planning.

There are many kinds of malaria, perhaps many thousands of kinds if we include all the malaria-like diseases of animals. For our purposes, we will name only two. They are the epidemic malaria and the endemic malaria. These are the two epidemiological types of malaria found in Sarawak. The first type is mainly found along the sea-coast. It is liable to occur violently in severe epidemics from time to time, for example, the Mili Epidemic shortly after the war. The mosquito that carries this type of malaria is the *Anopheles Sandilana*. It breeds in brackish or salty water. Sudden epidemics of this malaria is caused by the variations in climatic conditions, stages of the moon, etc. These permit excessive breeding of the mosquito. The second type, the ever present endemic malaria of Interior Sarawak, is being spread by the *anopheles gambiae* mosquito. This type of mosquito is rather peculiar to Borneo. It likes to breed in shady places.

The specific causes of malaria are plasmodial blood parasites of three kinds: *Plasmodium malariae*, *Plasmodium vivax* and *Plasmodium falciparum*. The first of the three produces a comparatively rare and mild type of malaria, the second (which is by far the most widespread in Sarawak) a marked tendency to relapse, and the third, a severe type found mainly in the deep tropical forests. These parasites are transmitted from man to man through the anopheles mosquitoes.

Man can only be infected with malaria if the mosquito which bites him is infected with the parasite. Only in certain exceptional cases can man be infected by a source other than an infected mosquito. Therefore, for malaria to occur, three things must be present: man, the parasite and the anopheles mosquito. Where there is no man, there is no mosquito. This is the reason why it is safe for a person to go into a completely uninhabited area without taking anti-malaria precautions. Similarly, malaria cannot occur without the parasite. England, for example, does not suffer from malaria because there are insufficient parasites in the country to spread it.

The anopheles mosquito usually breeds in stagnant water, that is, in swamps, pools, water collected in pots, coconut-shells and old tins thrown into the compound, in ash of banana, in blocked drains, gutters, etc. Thus, in well-drained and well-kept, clean areas, malaria is less likely to occur.

Most of the malaria cases occur along the river valleys and along the Sarawak-Indonesian border. This is in accordance with what we have discussed earlier, that is, the criteria for malaria occurrence—man, the parasite and the anopheles mosquito all of which are present in the affected areas; also the conditions for mosquito breeding are present, being provided both by nature (swamp) and by man's own negligence and carelessness (driving empty tins, coconut shells, etc. around). Further examination will reveal that the majority of malaria cases in Sarawak occur along the border of Sarawak with Indonesia, particularly in the First and Second Divisions. Many of the malaria victims are Pumas. The fact that the majority of malaria cases occur among the kumpeng folk along the Sarawak-Indonesian border and among the Pumas is significant. Many of the malaria victims have been known to come into contact with Indonesian traders from across the border and it has been attributed that it is during these meetings that our people receive the disease from the malaria-infected Indonesians. Such cases have been described as "imported" cases.

One way to stop the spread of the disease would be to stop the border trade going on along the border but this may be easier said than done unless the two Malaysian and Indonesian governments co-operate.

A comparison of malaria occurrence for 1968 and 1969 will prove interesting. The number of malaria cases for 1969 have dropped to 1166 (approximately) as compared with 1741 for 1968. This shows that the campaign against malaria is meeting with some success, at least! Comparison by divisions shows that there is a marked drop in the number of cases for the First and Second Divisions in 1969 as compared with 1968 while the reverse takes place for the Third and Fourth Divisions, where the number of cases in 1969 seemed to have more than doubled for the previous year. The Fifth Division, however, shows a steady decrease in malaria occurrence in 1969 as compared with 1968. One of the probable factors for this trend is that the primitive and illiterate dwellers living in the remote areas of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions may still be ignorant of the necessity to keep their homes and surrounding compounds clean and to have them sprayed with D.D.T. However, their reluctance to have their homes invaded and sprayed with D.D.T. by malaria eradication teams may sometimes be due more to customs than to their ignorance.

The table below shows the % for each Division for both 1968 and 1969.

Division	1968	1969
First	25%	35 %
Second	26%	11 %
Third	8%	22.5%
Fourth	10%	30 %
Fifth	1%	4.5%

It is not necessary to discuss the significance of these startling percentages as it has already been discussed earlier.

Tuberculosis is even more serious than malaria. It is widespread in both town and country. A country-wide tuberculosis control campaign started in 1961 with Colombo Plan assistance from Australia. However, only \$4.2 million has been allocated for its control in the Development Expenditure for Health and Family Planning, 1966-70 as compared with \$2.6 million for malaria eradication.

Tuberculosis may attack almost any part of the body. However, attack of the lungs is by far the most common. The name given to this type of tuberculosis is pulmonary tuberculosis.

The most important cause of tuberculosis is tuberculous germs. The disease is not inherited. It is not caused by bad food, bad housing, exposure, overwork or bad health habits although these can help the germs to attack a person more easily by making other diseases or weakening the body. However, tuberculosis cannot occur without the germs even though one or more of the above conditions are present. A person may be infected with tuberculosis if he breathes in air containing dust that have been mixed with tuberculous germs, or eats food that has been soiled with the germs. Direct contact with a tuberculous person is, however, even more dangerous. Kissing is often an important cause of tuberculous infection if one of the partners is suffering from tuberculosis. Thus if a tuberculous mother kisses her son, she is bound to plant some of her germs in the body of the child.

The germs can live for several days in moist spots, are fairly resistant to freezing, but somewhat less to drying. The germs cannot survive in boiling water or in sunlight and fresh air.

Thus, tuberculosis can often be avoided or arrested if personal hygiene is kept and living quarters properly ventilated. In the absence of these two conditions, tuberculosis occurrence is bound to be prevalent.

The distribution of tuberculosis in Sarawak shows that tuberculous cases are spread over both the towns and the countryside. However, the main concentration of tuberculous cases are found mainly in the main centres of population like Kuching, Bako and Kapit. This can be very deceptive as tuberculous persons from the 'vill' areas may come to the towns like Bako, Kuching and Kapit for treatment. Their cases are therefore recorded in the places where they get medical treatment, not in the places where they contracted the disease. The Third Division of Sarawak has the most number of Pulmonary cases (about 400), followed by the First Division (about 280). The First Division comes in first in the number of pulmonary cases (about 415) followed by the Fourth Division with about 370 cases. The total number of cases (pulmonary) for 1968, is more than the number for 1969. There are 1033 cases of pulmonary cases for 1969 as compared with 1228 for 1968.

It must be mentioned here at this point that diagnosis was often being made on skin evidence (for example, minor chest radiological abnormalities.) This has resulted in the defaulter rate being invariably high. However, as a result of arduous control and better care in diagnosis and subsequent treatment, the number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis has gone down, as we have seen earlier.

The number of non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases for 1969 is considerably lower than that for pulmonary cases of the same year. Non-pulmonary cases only total 68 as compared with 633 pulmonary cases for the same year. The Third and First Divisions appeared to have the most number of non-pulmonary cases, each with over 28 cases. The Fourth Division has the least having only two cases for that year.

It is interesting to note that the greatest number of tuberculosis cases occurred among the Dyak population. This has something to do with their environment. Longhouses are particularly well adapted for the spread of tuberculosis. Ventilation in these longhouses are extremely primitive. Refresh is thrown through the floor. The bushes around the longhouses act as "sinks" for the longhouse dwellers. I recently made a visit to Kampong Nilot, a Dyak Community. Here, I found that the inhabitants relieve themselves in the bushes near a stream which formed their main water supply. Altogether, about 34.7% of tuberculosis

cases occur among the Dayak, 31.1% among the Malays, and about 20% among the Chinese on which the rest is distributed among the other races found in Sarawak.

The occurrence of tuberculosis appeared to increase steadily from the 0-9 age group to reach a maximum of about 350 cases in the 40-49 age group from where it started decreasing.

The majority of cases are classified as 'moderately advanced cases'. According to the Quarterly Field Report, October 1950, there are 519 cases classified under this heading. Many of the cases under 'the advanced' are probably 'relapsed' cases which have not been taken care of or attended to by the victims through indifference or the "laissez faire" attitude.

The indifference or ignorance or both of tuberculosis patients is another for some concern, since tuberculosis is infectious. Many innocent people may fall ill because of the reluctance of the few to come for treatment. At present, only half the population have been immunized against the disease. This means that the other half of the population is liable to contract the disease. According to Dr. Webb, one of the 1,693 new cases discovered last year, more than half are proved to be infectious. These infectious tuberculosis persons are potential "agents" for the spread of tuberculosis, if not enough care is taken by all concerned. Latest reports cited the number of people suffering from tuberculosis as 144 out of every 1000 (i.e. 14.4% of the total population).

Skin diseases are fairly widespread in Sarawak, particularly in the First, Second and Third Divisions. These skin diseases are prevalent among the rural population, especially among the Malays and the Dayaks. There are many different kinds of skin diseases. Some of them are listed below:

1. Eczema—This usually begins with itching, burning and redness of the skin. Blister follow on the pitted skin areas, some of which may become fill with pus. Later, these blisters burst to dry down into scales or crust some time later. Eczema is caused mainly by chemical irritants including dyestuffs, soapstone and strong soap; thermal irritants, like cold, strong wind, sun's rays and mechanical irritants like scratching, friction, pressure and the action of certain parasites. Some constitutional conditions that prepare the way for eczema are mental and emotional strain, insufficient rest, error in diet, indigestion, lowered body resistance and diabetes.
2. Scabies—This is caused by the itch-mite, which is yellowish-white in colour. It can be contracted by close body contact with an infected person or by sleeping in an infected bed or wearing infected clothing.
3. Skin disease as a result of lack of vitamins (certain types) for example Pellagra (lack of Vitamin B₃).
4. Fungi, ringworm—result of fungus infection.
5. Cold sores—result of virus infection.
6. Hives—result of food-poisoning.
7. Prickly Heat—This is caused by hot weather, wearing too heavy clothing and indigestion in alcohol. The skin is usually reddened and has tiny pinpoint blisters thickly scattered over its surface.

Worm infection is another common disease in Sarawak. The disease is distributed throughout the country, although the First Division has the largest number of cases, followed by the Second and Third Divisions with about equal number of cases.

Worm infections are often a result of unhygienic habits, especially eating habits. Walking through contaminated grounds on barefoot is another causative factor. The disease is prevalent, though not confined,

to children especially those in the rural areas. No doubt, the unhygienic conditions prevailing in the longhouses and Malay kampungs are contributory factors.

Altogether, about 57,500 people in Sarawak suffered from worm infection in 1950, that is, about 9.2% of the total population.

This figure is about half that for skin diseases in 1950. In that year, 104.7% of the total population of Sarawak suffered from skin disease of one kind or another. Thus, over a quarter of the population is afflicted with either skin disease or worm infection in 1950.

Eye diseases are also very common in Sarawak. Many of the cases occur in centres of population spread throughout the whole country. The First, Second and Third Divisions appeared to have the most number of cases in 1950. The remote interior of Sarawak, particularly in eastern part, has relatively fewer cases of eye diseases.

Perhaps the most common of eye diseases is conjunctivitis. This can be of the acute or chronic type. Conjunctivitis acute usually begins with redness of the lids and eyeballs. Mucus is usually discharged. The pain may be mild. Burning and stinging are common, especially if the eyes are exposed to strong light. Acute conjunctivitis may be caused by irritating gases liquid or dust (perhaps this may be one of the reasons why so many cases of eye diseases occur in the towns and centres of population). However, most cases are due to infection by one or more of the several varieties of germs. The disease is usually contracted through rubbing or wiping the eyes with hands that are contaminated with the germs.

Chronic conjunctivitis is characterized by an itching, burning and smarting feeling, or a feeling of dryness and heaviness of the lids, usually worst at night. Trachoma is one form of chronic conjunctivitis. In the early stage of this form of eye disease, the victim feels as if there were sand in his eyes. Later the lids may become somewhat scarred and deformed. The disease is usually a result of infection helped considerably by a general run-down condition, an irritating atmosphere, not enough sleep, excessive drinking of alcohol, overuse of the eyes, use of glasses, inflammation of the ear, nose, or throat of the nasal passage. Without these conditions, chronic conjunctivitis is less likely to occur.

A breakdown by divisions shows that the Third Division has the largest number of cases in 1950 (8,760), second, First Division (7,600); third, Second Division (6,300) and fourth, Fourth Division (4,400). The Fifth Division has about 700 cases for that year. This means that 3.1% of the population in Sarawak suffered from eye diseases in 1950.

The disease is fairly well-distributed in the State although the Third Division has by far the largest number of cases, followed by the First Division.

Dysentery (shamoi) is caused by an animal micro-organism called *Shigella boydii*. This organism passes out of the infected body of the stools and is often transmitted by contaminated food or drink.

Dysentery is not, however, a major problem in Sarawak. It is, in fact, fairly insignificant. Only about 0.71% of the total population suffered from dysentery in 1950.

Filaria is relatively uncommon in Sarawak. In 1950, there are about 684 cases of filaria in the State, of which 308 are found in the Second Division. The rest is distributed among the other four Divisions, not equally of course. The First Division has 134, the Third Division, 184; the Fourth Division, 60 and the Fifth Division, 8. This means that about 0.71% of the population suffered from filaria in 1950.

Mental disorder cases are not very widespread in Sarawak. It only affected about 0.06% of the total population of Sarawak in 1968, which is only slightly less than the figure for Malaisia. The First Division has by far the largest number of cases of mental disorders (100 cases). This may be due to the fact that the tempo of life in the state capital is much too fast and hectic for some people to cope with. In fact, the majority of mental disorders cases occur in areas where the population is relatively large. Much of the interior of Sarawak has relatively few cases of mental disorders cases.

Although diseases of Thyroid occur in Sarawak, they are of no great importance. About 790 people suffered from Thyroid diseases in 1968 (i.e. about 0.05% of the total population). 128 cases are from the First Division, 130 from the Second Division, 200 from the Third Division, 205 from the Fourth Division and 30 from the Fifth Division. The Third Division has therefore the largest number of cases (about 34.6% of the total number) and these are mainly found in the Sibau Town area. However, I do not think that it is of any great significance because the Thyroid patients may not be from the area itself. They may have come from the surrounding areas, travelling down the Rajang river to Sibau for medical treatment.

In the Fourth Division, the Thyroid patients are widely scattered. They are probably from the Kanyah, Kapau population living in the area.

In the First Division, the thyroid cases are concentrated in the Kuching District, Serian area and a few cases in the Bas area. Again this may be deceptive as thyroid patients attended to in these places may have come from other remote areas where medical facilities are poor or nil.

Yaws is a disease caused by a spirochete. It looks much like the spirochete of syphilis called *Treponema pallidum*. Yaws is highly contagious. It is, however, not a venereal disease although it is similar to syphilis in some respects. The organism must enter through some break in the skin or mucous membrane in order to cause infection. It can be spread through personal contact, contact with contaminated objects or perhaps by flies.

If yaws is treated too late, much disfigurement and deformity will result. Hence, early treatment of yaws is important. The brain, the heart and the internal organs are not often damaged as outstanding difference between yaws and syphilis. The average duration of an attack of yaws is about one year.

Sarawak has about 160 cases of yaws in 1968. This accounts for about 0.001% of the total population. The First Division has about 155 cases, occurring around Kuching, Simanggang, Serian, Bas and Lunan. The Second Division has 175 cases, the majority of which occurred around the Sarawak area. The Third Division has 160 cases, the majority of which occurred around the Kapit-Song area. The Fourth Division has 30 cases of yaws in 1968 and these occurred around the Bintulu area. There are no recorded cases of yaws in the Fifth Division in 1968.

Leprosy, which used to be a terrible and incurable disease, is caused by a specific germ called leprosy bacillus. The germs resemble that of tuberculosis in several respects. The disease is contagious but slowly so. Leprosy germs usually gain entrance into the body through the membrane lining the nose or through breaks in the skin. The bites of insects may introduce the germs into the body.

Leprosy is a disease that is well under control in Sarawak. In 1968, there are only 24 cases of leprosy in the state, a low figure compared with the urban centres which we have discussed. It only accounts for about 0.0005% of the total population. With modern medical aids, it is expected that leprosy will be completely eliminated in the near future.

Of the 24 cases, 3 are in Kuching (First Division); 1 in Sibau, 2 in Malak (Third Division); 3 in Simanggang, 3 in Serian (Second Division); 3 in Bintulu and 4 in Miri (Fourth Division). There are no recorded cases of leprosy for Fifth Division in 1968.

Cholera is a disease that is "unknown" in Sarawak except for sudden outbreaks and epidemics. The last epidemic occurred in Sarawak in the early 1960's. This epidemic started in 1961 and during the next 4 years, spread from Sarawak to Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, South Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, India and Nepal. In 1965, Afghanistan, Bahrain and even southern USSR were hit.

Earlier this year, a small outbreak of cholera occurred in Limbung and Lawas. During this outbreak, 25 persons were affected, 19 from Limbung, and 6 from Lawas. Three of the victims died. Fortunately, the disease did not spread, although many inoculations were given throughout the state.

Cholera is caused by a comma-shaped organism called *Vibrio cholera*. It is now known that cholera can be spread by water, food and even clothes. However, these must be exactly contaminated with cholera vibrios, otherwise the disease will not occur. So to check cholera's appearance, these things must be observed: drink safe water, waste safe sewage disposal and maintain personal and household hygiene. Vaccination alone does not guarantee complete protection against cholera. In any case, the protection given by the vaccine is limited to six months.

I'm putting down below a table showing the percentage of the population suffering from each of the diseases which we have discussed. These percentages are for the year 1968. The population of Sarawak was then about 900,000.

Disease	Percentage
Malaria	0.19
Tuberculosis	14.4
Worm Infections	9.2
Skin diseases	16.6
Eye diseases	3.1
Dysentery	0.71
Filaria	0.7
Mental disorder	0.06
Diseases of Thyroid	0.05
Yaws	0.001
Leprosy	0.0005

To summarise, let's again run through briefly the distribution of disease in Sarawak in 1968. In the First and Second Divisions, Malaria is mostly found along the Sarawak-Indonesian border. The Kampong folk contracted this disease in the course of their barter trading with their Indonesian counterparts. In the Third and Fourth Divisions, many of the malaria cases are found along the inland valleys. This is not surprising as many areas in these valleys are good breeding-grounds of the *Anopheles* mosquito, besides being attractive areas for human settlement. Tuberculosis cases are prevalent especially in the town areas. This trend is particularly true in the First, Second and Third Divisions. This could be due to the fact that the conditions found in the town areas are more suited for the spread of tuberculosis germs; crowded areas of population and settlements, dusty roads, air heavily laden with dust, etc. Skin diseases are especially common in the First, Second and Third Divisions. These skin diseases are widespread among the rural population. They can be caused by antigenic habits or certain deficiencies in diet. A large number of pos-

ple in the town areas of the First, Second and Third Divisions, and to a lesser extent, in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, also suffered from skin diseases. These may be a result of mental or emotional strain or insufficient rest as in the case of Kuching. The First Division has the largest number of cases of scrofula infection followed by the Second and Third Divisions. Here again, personal care and hygiene, or lack of it, plays an important part. Eye diseases are most common in the First, Second and Third Divisions. The same picture is true of dysentery, diarrhoea, mental disorders and yaws. The picture for Thyroid diseases and leprosy is somewhat different. The Third Division has the largest number of cases of Thyroid diseases, followed by the Fourth Division with the First and Second Divisions coming Third and Fourth respectively. In the case of leprosy, the Fourth Division has the largest number of leprosy patients (male altogether) followed by the Second and Third Divisions with six patients each. The First Division has three patients. The Fifth Division appeared to be the 'luckiest' Division; it has the least number of cases of each of the diseases which we have discussed. It has no leprosy case in 1948. However, the recent outbreak of cholera is confined to the Fifth Division alone. These cholera cases are probably 'imported' from the neighbouring State of Brunei. The reason why the Fifth Division is relatively 'free' of diseases is because it is the smallest and least populated Division in Sarawak. The term 'luckiest' should therefore be treated cautiously as the Fifth Division is the least developed Division in Sarawak, particularly in the past. At one time, it was called the "Forgotten Division."

Men in the Sarawak Civil Service, 1843-1941: XIX. Chief Secretary

Selected from the Museum Archives

by

Low Guan Yin
(Archivist)

Apart from the appointments in the Service held by the Rajah Muda and the Tuan Muda who acted next to the Rajah himself, the senior officer of the Service was usually mentioned in Kuching and given the appointment of "Resident".

The first to hold the equivalent of this appointment and in fact apparently to become the first officer of the Sarawak Civil Service was Thomas Williamson, who joined the first Rajah as "Interpreter" and came to Sarawak in the *Aryalair* in 1838. He became "Police Magistrate" in 1843, and was succeeded in 1846 by A. C. Crookshank who held that position (with a break of three years from 1857 to 1860 until 1872. His title was changed in January 1862 to "Secretary to Government" or "Chief Secretary to the State Council". In May 1863 the title "Resident" was introduced for the first time and Crookshank became "Resident of Sarawak". Previous to this the Batang Lapat had come under the control of the Rajah and separately administered by the Tuan Muda for many years. The Residency of Sarawak comprised what was later known as "Sarawak Proper" or the "First Division".

On the retirement of Crookshank in 1873, the State was definitely divided into three divisions, known as the First, Second and Third Divisions respectively, and each placed under the administration of a Divisional Resident. First Class. Although Sarawak has undergone two political changes, the Divisional system of administration, with some modifications, chiefly due to expansion, remains in force today. The Fourth Division was established in 1883, the Fifth in 1912 and a "Coast Division", part of the original Third Division, was constituted in 1904, which was however, abolished on 3rd January, 1928.

The Resident of the First Division, besides being responsible for his own Division, also performed the duty of a Chief Secretary and in that capacity had matters referred to him by other Divisional Residents for settlements. In the absence of the Rajah, Rajah Muda or Tuan Muda, the administration of the country was entrusted to him or to a committee presided over by him.

In October 1923 the title of Chief Secretary was re-introduced and the post of Resident First Division abolished. The administration of the First Division was then placed in the hands of a Divisional Officer so that the Chief Secretary could be free to deal with matters affecting all the Divisions and the various technical departments. The office of Resident, First Division was re-constituted on 15th November, 1927. In May 1931 the office of the Chief Secretary was again abolished and "that in all orders, General Orders, notifications, circulars and other enactments of a statutory or administrative nature where the words Chief Secretary appear the words Resident, First Division shall be substituted in lieu thereof" (Sarawak Government Gazette, Notification No. 349 of 12th May, 1931). In September 1932 the title of Government Secretary was used. It was again reverted to Chief Secretary in September, 1937.

Excluding those who have held the appointment of Resident of the First Division, the following is the list of those who have held the senior appointment in the Service:

1. Thomas WILLIAMSON, 1843-1846:
Interpreter and Police Magistrate. Died on 26th January, 1846.
2. Arthur Chichester CROOKSHANK, 1846-1873:
Joined the Service for March, 1843. Succeeded Williamson as Police Magistrate 1846. Left the Service after the Chinese Insurrection (1857) for three years. Rejoined as Police Magistrate 1st June, 1860. Title changed to Resident of Sarawak 1863. Retired on pension 1st May, 1873. For the next fifty years the Senior Officer of the Service was usually the Resident of the First Division.
3. John Conay MCDULTON, 1928-1928:
Appointed Chief Secretary, Sarawak 1st October, 1923. H. B. Crocker asked for him 14th January to 12th May, 1924. Proceeded on seven months' furlough 24 May, 1928 and died in England 8th June, 1928.
4. Harold Brooke CROCKER, 1928-1929; 1934-1937:
Acting Chief Secretary 1st May, 1928. Appointed Chief Secretary 1st January, 1928. Proceeded on furlough 24th September, 1928. Retired on pension 3th May, 1929. Appointment of Chief Secretary temporarily held in absence from 1st October, 1934 and the Rajah took temporary control of matters normally dealt with by the Chief Secretary. On 15th November, 1934, rejoined the Service as Temporary Registrar, Kluang, with the powers of a Resident's Court Magistrate, within the limits of the Third Division. Appointed Acting Government Secretary 26 November, 1934. Granted five months' leave from 15th January, 1937 at the expiration of which he retired on pension. Died in General Hospital Kuching 7th August, 1941.
5. Francis Farrington MOLT, 1930-1931:
Appointed Chief Secretary 1st January, 1930. Went on furlough in November 1930 when J. C. Seaton acted for him. Retired on pension at the expiration of his leave 1st May, 1931. Died in England 15th October, 1932.
6. Charles Frederick Cunningham MACASKIE, 1931-1934:
Succeeded from British North Borneo Government Service and appointed Government Secretary 14th September, 1932 to 7th November, 1934.

3. **Edward PARNELL, 1912-1939.**
Appointed Government Secretary 1st March, 1913. Title again changed to Chief Secretary 1st September, 1927. Granted leave from 1st April, 1939 at the expiration of which he retired on pension.
4. **John Devlin ARCHER, 1939-1941: 1946.**
Appointed Chief Secretary 1st April, 1939. Granted seven months' leave from 2nd May, 1940 at the expiration of which he was permitted to retire on pension. Replaced as Publicity Officer and Editor of the Sarawak Gazette in the Defence Office on month to month basis 1st July, 1941. Interned by the Japanese at Limbang Camp, Kuching as prisoner of war, 1942 to 1945. After the liberation of Sarawak, appointed Acting Chief Secretary 15th April, 1946 until the Crown of Sarawak to the British crown in July 1946.

5. **Cyril Drummond Le Gros CLARE, 1941-1944.**
Appointed Chief Secretary 2nd May, 1941. Captured by the Japanese and interned at Limbang Camp, Kuching early 1942. As Camp Master he was "arrested" in September 1944 together with four other internees and transferred to Jesselton for a trial by court martial for allegedly organising a plot between members of Limbang Camp and persons outside. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and died before he could be released.

References

- ARCHER, J. B. *Limbang Camp*. Kuching Government Printing Office, 1948.
- Sarawak Civil Service List, 1930, 1934, 1938, 1939, 1941.*
- Sarawak Government Gazette, 1930-1941.*
- European Officers on permanent service. Rail Book No. 1, 1943-1941.*

Training Awards

The following training awards have been offered for the months of October, and November, 1971:

<i>Types of Award</i>	<i>Approximate Duration of Course</i>
Aid under the Timber Cess Fund to send law at Inner Temple, London.	
Enche Salang bin Haji Majlis	1 to 4 years
Australian Government Colombo Plan award to undergo a course in Library Training in Australia.	
Mr. Chong Kok Tu	1000 months

A Sarawak Malaysian Diary

OCTOBER, 1971

compiled by

Lim Guan Yee

1st, Friday

Mr. Nelson Kasidil Ngwang is sworn in as Minister of State before the Governor, Tun Datu Yusoff bin Haji Bujang at the Istana.

Speaking to newsmen before departing for Kuala Lumpur after a three-day visit to Sarawak, the Deputy Defence Minister, Tengku Ahmad Rukmanzadeh, says that there is no direct link between the communist terrorists in East and West Malaysia.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Tuan Haji Mohamed bin Yusoff, arrives in Kuching for a six-day visit to the State. Speaking to newsmen at Kuching Airport, the Deputy Minister says that tenant registration, a device to keep check on movements of persons, is now being introduced into certain security areas in Sarawak to assist security forces in their operations.

The Minister of Health, Tan Sri Sardon arrives in Lawas to visit the Lawas District Hospital. He is accompanied by Dr. Lim Joo Sang, who is to serve in the district.

The 16-year-old boy hero, Lion anak Lidang leaves for Kuala Lumpur to receive the Hang Tuah medal from the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his heroic act in saving a woman's life.

2nd, Saturday

Speaking at the 4th annual dinner of the Institution of Engineers (Malaysia) Sarawak Branch, the Chief Minister, Datu Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says that engineers bear the responsibility of translating into concrete form government plans from initial conception to their plans and eventual implementation.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Tuan Haji Mohamed bin Yusoff, declares open the English Police Station and quarters at English, Labok Area.

3rd, Sunday

Speaking to reporters at Kuching Airport before returning to Kuala Lumpur, the Minister for Technology, Research and Local Government, Datu Ong Kee Hui, says that a study team from the Malaysian Forestry Dept. is now in Kuching to probe the start of a pineapple plantation at Odoong.

The Minister for Culture, Datu Abang Ibrahim Zaini, declares open a one-day Pesta Dewasa hand-sports at the Council Padang, Sarawak.

The Burmese Ambassador to Malaysia, U Hla Maw, arrives in Kuching for a five-day visit to Sarawak.

Security forces launch an operation in the Beting Subong-Batang Samarahan area in the Kuching sub-district. A 24-hour curfew has been imposed in certain parts of the area.

4th, Monday

The Chief Minister, Datu Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, has announced the appointment of Datu Abang Ibrahim Zaini as Minister for Culture. The Ministry for Welfare has been assigned to Penghulu Atok anak Jalin, Mr. Simon Dumbah Maja, Deputy Chief Minister, is assigned the portfolio of the Minister for Agriculture. Responsibility for lands, etc. has been transferred to the Chief Minister.

The Chief Minister, Datu Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, declares open the three-day political studies course for senior civil servants held at the Sarawak Civil Service Training Centre in Kuching. The purpose of the course is to orientate the thinking of civil servants to the current of the Minister's mind.

Malaysia's Attorney-General, Tan Sri Abdul Kadir, arrives in Kuching for a three-day visit. Speaking on his arrival at the airport, he calls on more people to make use of the services of the Public Transport.

The British High Commissioner to Malaysia, Sir John Johnson, says on his arrival in Kuching for a four-day visit to the State that Britain is ready to extend help in a study of a vast area of land in the Fourth Division which the State Government plans to develop, if there were ever a request.

The Minister of State, Mr. Wilson Kundat Ngyang, officiated at the opening ceremony of a quarry feed water supply system at Kampong Tijerut, Mile 19, Kuching-Serian Road. In his opening speech he urged the residents, especially the Balayats to work hand in hand with the Government in the implementation of development projects for their own welfare.

1st, Tuesday

The Minister with Special Functions and Information, Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafiee, arrives in Kuching on a three-day visit. Later he addresses senior Government officers at the political studies course on the New Economic Policy and the Rukunegara.

Speaking to senior government officers at the political studies course, the Attorney-General, Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Yusoff, reiterates that the removal of sensitive issues from the realm of public discussion is a must in a multi-racial country like Malaysia if it is to survive.

2nd, Wednesday

A Senior Consultant in Radiology, Dato (Dr.) Haji Omar bin Din of the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital and the Principal of School of Radiology, Ruchu Ahmad Mead, arrive in Kuching to conduct a special oral examination for 12 locally-trained X-ray technicians.

Speaking to newsmen before returning to Kuala Lumpur after a six-day visit to Sarawak, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Tuan Haji Muhammad Yusoff, says that conflict work by the security forces, civil administration and co-operation from the people will ensure complete success of Operation Ngyan and then the people will be living in peace, prosperity and without fear.

Mr. Malaysia 1971, Solomon Komanto, leaves Kuching to compete for the title of Mr. Asia 1971 in Lahore, Pakistan.

7th, Thursday

The Minister with Special Functions and Information, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafiee, says at the end of a three-day visit to the State that he is happy with the progress of Operation Ngyan and the co-operation given by the people.

The Federal Minister for Technology, Research and Local Government, Dato Ong Koo Hai, arrives in Kuching for a one-week visit to follow up on the progress of the agro-based industries being considered by the State Government.

The round-the-clock curfew in certain parts of Boring Samarahan and Bating Siding has been relaxed by 12 hours. The new curfew period is now from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

8th, Friday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, declares open the two-night state level Korean Reading Competition held at the Central Padang, Kuching.

In a message in the programme for the two-night Korean reading competition, the Governor, Tan Dato Yusoff bin Haji Yusoff, calls on all Muslims in the State to uphold and practise the teachings of the Koran because to beg as they do so they will live in peace and harmony.

The British High Commissioner to Malaysia, Sir John Johnston, says that officials of the British High Commission in Kuala Lumpur will be making regular visits to Sarawak after the Kuching Office is closed on October 31.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the \$454,000 Labok Area Secondary School, the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Simon Dompok Maja, says that the pace of development must catch up even in the remote countryside in line with the State Government's determination to deliver the goods to as wide a section of the people and the country as possible.

9th, Saturday

The results of the State level Korean reading competition are as follows: Men's Section—First: Ruchu Ismail bin Dast of the First Division with Ruchu Matarong bin Seng of the Third Division and Ruchu Abdul Sattar bin Muhammad of the Fourth Division as runners-up. Women's Section—First: Hajah Khudrah binti Haji Razali of the First Division with Chu Mariah binti Ali of the Third Division and Dayang Mordiah binti Pongtan, Hajah Abet of the Fourth Division as runners-up. The Governor, Tan Dato Yusoff bin Haji Yusoff gives away the prizes at the conclusion of the competition.

Speaking to a large gathering at the Old Thomson Association 20th Anniversary Reunion Dinner and Dance held in the Sarawak Union Club, Kuching, the Federal Ministers for Technology, Research and Local Government, Dato Ong Koo Hai, stresses the need to learn science in schools in these days of intense competition and in the contribution to the development of Malaysia.

The Pontara Hija football team wins the Division One Football League played at the Jubilee Ground, beating the Police A team by a solitary goal.

Three curfew breakers—a man, his wife and daughter are shot dead at Telok Peta in the Sibu District while attempting to run away when challenged by security forces.

10th, Sunday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, has advised people in the Lawas District to watch out for and report the presence of suspicious characters in their area as they may be terrorists escaping from Operation Ribut in the Samarahan.

11th, Monday

The Governor, Tan Dato Yusoff bin Haji Yusoff, is given a rousing welcome when he arrives in Seremangap to begin a four-day visit to the Second Division.

Reacting to the shooting of three curfew breakers in the Sibul District on Saturday, a Security Forces spokesman warns the public that their lives will be in danger if they disregard the curfew order.

Thirty-two general clerks begin a three-day second course organised by the National Archives and Library, Kuala Lumpur which is held at the lecture room, Sarawak General Hospital, Kuching.

12th, Tuesday

Speaking at a meet-the-people session at the Community Hall in English, the Governor, Tan Dato Yusoff bin Haji Yusoff, advises community leaders in the Labok Area District to discharge their duties fairly.

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says before leaving for Bintulu, that the trade mission which left for Communist China does not represent the Sarawak State Government and neither he nor the State Government was ever consulted.

The Chairman of the Sarawak Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Ho Ho Lim, has called for the abolishing of the quota system over importing foreign rice so that it will result in cheaper price of rice in the local market.

12th, Wednesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, discloses that the Sarawak Government plans to start a cattle-breeding scheme during the Second Malaysia Plan period and that the Agriculture Department is now looking for a suitable area for the purpose.

The Chairman of Election Commission, Tan Sri Ahmad Frang, visits various polling stations in the Sar/Lundu parliamentary by-election which will end to-morrow.

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, expresses regret over the tragic death of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lee Ik Lai and their daughter, Lee Loh Ting who were shot by security forces during curfew hours in an operation area last Saturday night.

14th, Thursday

Mr. Valentine Carter of the Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) has won the Sar-Lundu parliamentary by-election polling 4,651 votes against that 3,712 votes polled by his rival, Mr. Lee Nyan Chai of SNAP.

After a meeting of the Supreme Council, the Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, announces a plan to extend the town of Miri which provides for the construction of 165 shops, an amphitheatre, a bus station and an open air market. The Chief Minister also says that the Supreme Council has agreed in principle that primary education in the State be placed directly under the control of the State Government.

The Governor, Tan Dato Tuanja Hap Bujang returns to Kuching after a four-day tour of the Serud Division.

15th, Friday

The President of the Sarawak Society for the Blind, Dato William Tan, says on his return from a six-week European tour that the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind has made a gift in the form of a mobile eye clinic costing \$15,000 to the Sarawak Society for the Blind.

When presenting prizes to winners of the Rukunegara essay competition for secondary and primary students at Merpati Jantung Council School, the Minister for Culture, Dato Along Rhema Zaini, says that there is no better way to instil in the minds of our people the principles of the Rukunegara than to begin teaching them to our students.

A British Librarian, Mr. Denis Crogan, is in Sarawak studying the scientific and technical library and information services to make suggestions to the Malaysian Government for their future development.

Speaking to reporters before leaving for Kuala Lumpur after a week's visit, the Federal Minister for Technology, Research and Local Government, Dato Ong Koo Hai, says that closer contact between the Government and the people is an effective means of countering propaganda spread by the subversive elements.

16th, Saturday

The Chairman of the Election Commission, Tan Sri Ahmad Frang, thanks the police and other organisations involved for the smooth running of the Sar-Lundu by-election.

The newly appointed member of the Supreme Council, Mr. Nelson Rauda Ngarang, has been appointed Minister for Youth and will look after Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Recreation, Sports and Athletics, the Sarawak Youth Council, Youth Clubs and Associations and other youth activities.

The Minister for Welfare, Pengkulu Abah anak Jaba, opens a one-man Art Exhibition by Mr. Lee Hock Kiu at the Brunei Council.

17th, Sunday

The newly elected Chairman of the Sarawak Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Chiong Hi Kwong, pledges to co-operate with the Government in preventing any unscrupulous price increase of essential commodities.

Sabah emerges champion for the second successive year in the Borneo Cup Soccer tournament held at Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei. Full results: Sabah beats Sarawak 6-3 and draws with Brunei 3-3; Sarawak beats Brunei 4-2.

18th, Monday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says that he will hold discussion soon with Sabah's Minister for Industrial Development, Dato Harris Salleh, on the policy of joint ventures.

The Governor, Tan Dato Tuanja Hap Bujang is a guest of honour at a Deepwell tea party given by the Sikh Community at their temple.

A 42-member West Malaysian youth delegation including six girls arrive in Kuching for a two weeks' tour of East Malaysia to promote better understanding between youths in East and West Malaysia.

19th, Tuesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, leaves for Kuala Lumpur to begin a two-day leave. The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Simon Dompok Maja, is acting Chief Minister during Dato Rahman's absence.

The mother of the late Bender Scout Kong Poh Nam, Madam Chan Mai, receives a cheque for \$2,000 from the Commissioner of Police, Kuala Lumpur, at a ceremony held at the Divisional Police Headquarters in Sibu.

20th, Wednesday

The State Action Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, holds its first meeting at the State Development Operations Room in Kuching.

Col. J. E. Goodman, Air Attache in the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, arrives in Kuching to begin a week-long familiarisation visit to East Malaysia.

The Inter-Government basketball competition organised by the Kuching Basketball Association is successfully concluded with NISCO team emerging winner for the second consecutive year.

21st, Thursday

Netherlands' Ambassador to Malaysia, Mr. G. J. de Groot, arrives in Kuching for a visit to the State.

A delegation of relatives of detainees meet officials of the Ministry of Sarawak Affairs following rumours of a hunger strike at the Centre.

22nd, Friday

Six Bahasa Malaysia classes have been established in Kuching for Government Officers who wish to learn or improve their knowledge of the language.

23rd, Saturday

About a dozen assorted weapons are recovered by the Police at a "gendang" hideout in the centre of Kuching Town. Five persons are arrested and detained for interrogation.

25th, Monday

The Secretary of the Sarawak Tibetan Fund Board, Utang Fathi bin Daut, says that the Board is to build a one million dollar religious school in Kuching.

The Sarawak Native Teachers' Union, Kuching Branch at its 7th monthly meeting, urges the State Education Department to set out special regulations to ensure that all children will attend primary school.

The Minister of Youth, Mr. Nelson Kanchi Ngarang, declares open a \$5,373 water-supply system at Kampong Raying at Mile 16 Kuching-Serian Road.

26th, Tuesday

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Yong, says on his return from the Middle East that Sarawak can look to the Middle East as a new market for timber.

Merchants in the State have been notified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to place their orders for Chinese goods through PERNAS.

The Kuching Municipal Council at its meeting approves the 1972 budget with an estimated expenditure of \$7,000,500 as compared to \$6,655,400 for 1971.

27th, Wednesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, calls upon the "media" to stop their anti-national activities in view of the new international development. He says that he is very happy that Communism China under Mao Tse-Tung has been admitted to the United Nations. Regarding the Sulfina Salaries report, Dato Rahman says that officials are working hard now so that the Division Four officers will be able to get their salaries or at least part of it before Han Raya.

The Chairman of the Sarawak Tourist Association, Enche Shabuddin Cheng, says that the STA will co-operate with the Sarawak State PATA Host Committee to make the forthcoming visit of the PATA delegates to Sarawak a successful one.

More than 350 people from a 48-door longhouse in Lio Mata, Ulu Bating Barisan, Fourth Division, are evacuated to higher ground because of rising flood water.

28th, Thursday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says that the Government has approved the implementation of the Sulfina Salaries Commission Report for application to officers in the Federal and State Departments in Sarawak.

Security forces kill two terrorists, including a woman, in a dawn attack in Operation Ngayan area in Serian District. This brings to seven the total number of terrorist killed since the operation was mounted on August 8.

A round-the-clock curfew has been imposed in certain parts of Serian/Winsing Districts, with effect from 12 noon to-day until further notice.

The Director of Telecommunications, Mr. James Lee, announces that the existing three and four-digit telephone numbers in Sibu will be changed to five when the new 1,000-line Crossbar Exchange is completed soon.

28th, Friday

The Federal Minister of Sarawak Affairs, Tan Sri Temenggong Jayah, who is on a visit to Brunei, calls on shopkeepers in Sarawak to co-operate with the Government to help minimise the hardship of the people.

The British High Commission Office in Kuching closes officially for public business at 430 p.m. today.

The Deaf and Dumb School in Kuching holds its second Open Day with exhibition of various articles made by the pupils.

29th, Saturday

The Prime Minister, Tan Abdul Razak, tells heads of departments to review their implementation machinery to ensure that projects in the coming year can be implemented effectively.

Union leaders who are briefed by the Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, on the Sulfina Report, thank him for his personal and sincere efforts in bringing about successful negotiations with regard to the Report.

The Minister for Welfare, Pengkulu Abok anak Jala, accompanied by the Acting Resident, Fourth Division, Tuan Haji Mohammad Fandi, and Officers from the Ministry of Welfare, arrives in Marudi for discussion on flood relief measures.

Speaking at a graduation ceremony at the Kolej Tun Yusofia Haji Bojang in Miri, the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Simon Dambah Maju, says that the college is to be expanded in view of the increasing demand for higher education in Sarawak.

The 24-hour curfew imposed in certain parts of Serian and Winsing Districts in the Operation Ngayan area in the Third Division has been relaxed. The new curfew hours are from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily until further notice.

ABSTRACT OF VETERINARY OPTICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1911

[illegible]

Month/year	Number	Price	Unit
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[illegible][illegible]

Sarawak Gazette

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KUCHING, Tuesday, November 30th, 1971

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

Residents at the Districts will under an obligation by forwarding to the Office early intelligence of all matters of general interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

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

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	1	2	3	4	5
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Change of copy which necessitates reprinting the advertisement will be charged for at the rate of a first insertion.

Small advertisement 20 cents per line with minimum charge of 10. For every Thursday, December 31.

Announcements of engagements, weddings and births for Government Officers will be inserted free of charge.

Note—25 cents to cover Bank Commission should be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside Sarawak.

DECEMBER, 1971

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES AND EVENTS		HIGH WATER			
Day	Calendar	Month	☾ Full Moon—2nd, 0744 hrs. ☀ New Moon—17th, 0801 hrs. ☾ Last Quarter—7th, 1402 hrs. ☀ First Quarter—23th, 0117 hrs. ☾ Full Moon—14th, 2020 hrs.		Keenan	Mean		
Wed.	1	04	12		0029	1621	—	2130
Thurs.	2	05	13		0000	1731	—	2094
Fri.	3	06	14	Lawas District Council Meeting.	0403	1845	—	2040
Sat.	4	07	15	St. Francis Xavier (S.C.C.)	0404	1904	—	2018
SUN.	5	08	16	See Summary in Appendix. Sarawak Golf Club Race.	0509	1959	—	1987
Mon.	6	09	17		0617	2034	—	—
Tues.	7	10	18		0704	2119	0034	—
Wed.	8	11	19	The International Conference on Olan Lait.	0706	2147	0033	—
Thurs.	9	12	20		0900	2235	0046	—
Fri.	10	13	21	Lawas District Council Meeting.	1020	2314	0214	2008
Sat.	11	14	22		1137	—	0223	2009
SUN.	12	15	23	See Summary in Appendix.	0902	2344	—	2000
Mon.	13	16	24		0947	2354	—	2006
Tues.	14	17	25		0932	2407	—	2020
Wed.	15	18	26	Belaga Upper District Council Meeting.	0213	2504	—	2008
Thurs.	16	19	27	Lawas District Council Meeting.	0226	2604	—	2121
Fri.	17	20	28	Saribas District Council Meeting.	0234	2701	—	2126
Sat.	18	1	29	1st day of the 11th Moon (9 days).	0402	2818	—	2224
SUN.	19	2	1	See Summary in Appendix. 1st day of Shabbath.	0448	2904	—	2304
Mon.	20	3	2	Belaga District Council Meeting.	0524	2948	—	2327
Tues.	21	4	3		0601	3001	—	—
Wed.	22	5	4	Warren Sources. Peng Chai—Solstice Festival.	0641	3118	0040	—
Thurs.	23	6	5		0734	3167	0134	—
Fri.	24	7	6	Christmas Eve.	0848	2224	0111	—
Sat.	25	8	7	Christmas Day.	0914	2300	0106	1994
SUN.	26	9	8	Boxing Day. St. Stephen. Feast of the Holy Family.	1138	2543	0439	1926
Mon.	27	10	9	Public Holiday. St. John.	—	1248	0459	1907
Tues.	28	11	10	Atty Demoscan. Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.	0613	1900	—	1926
Wed.	29	12	11	Sibu Urban District Council Meeting.	0123	1909	—	2017
Thurs.	30	13	12		0216	1918	—	2023
Fri.	31	14	13		0307	1929	—	2040