

Sarawak Gazette

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THURSDAY, APRIL 30th, 1964

Water

Help! Water! Water! Help for Godde's People!

The unquenchable cry of the dark Nidahan in Chamorro's *Miller's Tale* is familiar to every male Sixth Form student of English Literature; it expresses feelings provoked by the awesome report on the 1963 Floods by Messrs. Jaaps & Gates, which appears elsewhere in these columns. It is rightly said that this cataclysmic disaster is without parallel in the history of Sarawak, but as Sarawak's history goes back little more than a century, this signifies little. Presumably in the dark millennia between the arrival of Niah man and that of James Brooke similar floods must have occurred; in the report somehow suggests at intervals of some one hundred and twenty years. When the measures to relieve the effects of the 1963 disaster are considered, the full impact of the previous disasters can be appreciated. A country-wide effort was made to succour the 15,000 flood victims, and funds were provided to make good the appalling losses in crops and livestock, not even in the economic effects of the disaster are with us yet. What then must have been the effect of such abstractions of nature upon Borneans in primitive times, when no organised state existed and no measures of relief were possible. In such circumstances the victims would simply have died of starvation, and as the population then was much smaller than now, the losses would have been proportionately greater.

In the past, life in Sarawak has been uncertain to the extreme. The Baram valley was depopulated by swamps in 1878, and many claimed that the Kanyahs have never recovered their numbers since. In 1932 parts of the Second Division were depopulated by illness and remained prostrate for many years. Two centuries ago floods on the scale of those in 1963 would have wrought havoc which would not have been made good in decades, and which might indeed obliterate an entire racial group. Had the Borneans like the Ilocos built in stone, the country would be rich in the relics of vanished communities.

As was to be expected in an equatorial country, which lacked a body politic capable of organising public works, society in Sarawak was capricious. (The Lund Dayaks, Mauns and Kuchins by living on hill tops provide perverse exceptions.) The rivers were the natural highways, and along them were settled; but though used, they were untamed, and when as in 1963 they indulged in wild vagaries, the results for all who depended upon them were necessarily catastrophic.

Up to the present time Sarawak's economy has been water-bound, for in the movement of goods negligible means provide a cheap if uncertain means of transport. The uncertainty lies in the shallow bars which seal their mouths and are with difficulty negotiated during the dryness. Thus, until the Miri-Kuala Baram Road was constructed after the First World War, the whole of the Baram river basin remained isolated for the better part of six months, owing to the hazards of crossing the Baram bar during the stormy season. Even today the Balingian valley is often cut off by works on and. Hence if the rivers have provided Sarawak with highways, they have held her economy in capricious thrall, and one of the most significant developments of the last few years has been the evolution of a road system as an alternative means of transport.

In an equatorial climate roads are no doubt exorbitantly costly to maintain; erosion caused by heavy rain, landslides, local flooding, and other mishaps lead to brief interruptions and necessitate expensive works. Nevertheless the road does keep open communications the year round, save for such untoward assaults. An interesting comparison is afforded by the road journey from Kuching to Serian, which takes less than thirty minutes, and that though the road is of singularly villainous construction (a fact not to be attributed to the present administration of the Public Works Department), with the same journey done by water, taking eight hours by launch to Srimang and four more by outboard to Serian. But whereas the road traveller may make his journey at any time, except when for four or six days in the year local floods block his path, the water traveller may have to cool his heels at Muan Tabin or Pandan for a week or more waiting upon the weather.

The road programme in the Development Plan constitutes in Sarawak a revolution in communications comparable with that wrought in Europe by the introduction of railway a century and a quarter ago. But the roads signify more than the acceleration of travel; they imply the opening up of vast areas for settlement and exploitation. The basic defect of water communication is that many of the country's richest agricultural lands and most profitable mineral deposits are inaccessible by river. As the roads are built, so they open up for settlement areas wherein man may industriously drive away from the hazards of river life.

Thus a new pattern will gradually be imposed upon Sarawak life, as the rivers lose their significance and the roads become axes of settlement. Today the country's one beam town is Sibu, the prosperity of which rests upon water transport. Yet the poverty of man never chooses a worse site for human habitation; a muddy

inland and an adjoining swamp, which usually submerges to the depth of several feet, can provide no foundation for a great city. When the new trunk road runs the Rajang near Kuching, all will be changed, for what shipways will be up at Sibu when he can load the produce of the whole interior at Kuching? In like manner many other queries which have attained some consequence by water transport are doomed to wither and decay under the new pattern of road communications.

In a sense the Flood Disaster of 1963 is the last portrait of the old regime, under which Sarawak was dominated by water. Already the tentacles of the road system are reaching out, and it is now but a matter of years until the whole pattern of life will be changed. Long before 1963, when the floods may be expected to recur, the people will have emancipated themselves from the oppressive domination of water; before that date indeed the rivers from being masters will have been reduced to servants; hydro-electric plants at Perlapan on the Rajang and Bata Tiding on the Barum may have to subside those formidable currents that flood-water, which once used to destroy men, will merely provide them with more and cheaper electricity. Then water will be no more a menace to life in Sarawak than it is in Arabia, and men will read with incredulity the present report; how, they will ask, could men survive under such conditions? But survive they do, and so have that they can now implement the remedy.

Tour of the Rural District by the Minister for Local Government

A tour by the Minister for Local Government, the Hon'ble Mr. Deyanir Endrobit, of the various wards of the Kuching Rural District took place from the 2nd to the 4th of March, 1964. He was accompanied by Indu Sival Hengon, Principal Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Local Government and Mr. Lu Suan Hian, District Officer, Kuching. The tour was in substance a "meet the people" session. Of the twenty-eight wards in Kuching Rural District, fourteen wards have been visited.

On the morning of the 2nd March, the party consisting of the Minister, the Principal Assistant Secretary, the District Officer and Mr. Lawrence Sines, a Land Dayak official of Kuching Rural District Council, proceeded by Land Rover to the 11th Mile, Kuching; Serian Road Chinese School in Ward 5. Here the party was met by Councillor Mr. Jeng Kien Hen and the Chinese Headman of the area and the Tan Kampeng of nearby Land Dayak Kampungs. A speech of welcome was made by Councillor Jeng and the Tan Kampeng. There were also requests for minor roads and some clarification of non-natives renting Kampeng land. After the Minister has made suitable replies, the gathering adjourned to some light refreshments so that anybody present could speak to the Minister if he wished.

By mid-day the party called at the 24th Mile Bazaar where Councillors Lai Shoon Nam and Sewer anak Cherk and other leading citizens of the ward were there to bid them welcome. There was an air of informality about the gathering during which Councillor Lee, a member by trade, asked for some action on the part of Government to lessen the damage caused by the annual floods during the border when heavy rains swelled the now silted-up Sungai Serim. During the last flooding of the Bazaar the water rose to an unprecedented height of fifteen feet in parts of the road. Crops and poultry were lost on a large scale. The Councillor was advised to bring this matter up in his Council for submission for consideration of the relevant Ministry.

After lunch the party proceeded to Padawan. There had been a landslide at the 18th Mile and a landslide was still busy clearing up the debris that had buried the road. The party then continued on foot to Padawan at the 4th Mile, thence to Kampong Senuh Negit, which is the Land Dayak's known as Amah Kana, about a mile and a half away. Because of the landslide, Councillor Jeng anak Serek, one of the late Group Kaya Pemancha of the area, was not quite certain whether the party would get there at all. However, after the usual preliminaries were over, the party had dinner and then adjourned to the end of the longhouse of over 70 doors where all the village-elders and their families were assembled including Group Kaya Pemancha Strong. Speeches of welcome were made and it so happened that Mr. Sines was so fluent in Iban as in English and the Minister replied in Iban, which was promptly interpreted into Ibanak and the District Officer had to speak in English, which was again rendered into Ibanak. The people in this area would like to have a clinic and greater variety of medicines to be made available. Suitable replies were made. An old man from the crowd of eighty people spoke up for the next of them and said that they were very impressed by what was said by the Minister and the District Officer. He expressed the opinion that for dissonance and clamour, there was no difference between these local persons and the Group Ibanak or Duchuanak. The District Officer had some slight misgiving about being compared with Duchuanak, and it was explained to him that Group Ibanak in this locality meant Group Puteh or white man.

After much drinking of tea, the party adjourned to the communal house, which it was understood has been erected more than a hundred years ago. Girls of the Kampong were not much in evidence and there was no peeping at the harvesting of hill poultry had just begun and there was to be three days of peeping or taboo.

The next day was spent in visiting the Dispensary and school in Padawan and also a courtesy call on the O.C. of the Security Forces there. The party then got past the landslide and proceeded to Kuching calling on the way at Tiang Bekap, which is in Group Kaya Pemancha Serevan's area. The Dispensary, run by a Sister of the Roman Catholic Mission, was inspected by the Minister led by the indefatigable Father Henry van Epe. St. Michael's School was next visited. Approaching the entrance to the school, which is on a hilltop overlooking the Mission boarding houses and bazaar, the school children lined up on both sides. The Minister was greeted with the singing of the Sarawak Anthem in English led by Father Yerpura. There is a thriving multi-purpose Co-operative store. After some much-needed cold drinks, the party pressed on and arrived at the Sub-District Office at the 17th mile-stone Kuching Serian Road. Councillor Rao Nyan Pui of Ward 6 and the Tan Kampeng from nearby Land Dayak Kampungs were already there to greet the party. Requests were made for stones for the Batu Gong across road and bridges for Kampeng roads. Some questions were asked about the position of those renting Native area land for agricultural purposes. After lunch the party returned to Kuching with a minor mishap at the 15th mile-stone when a Saladin Tank splashed through the narrow road and ground the off-side rear mudguard of the Land Rover. After the man had been reported to the Police the party returned to Kuching.

On the morning of the 4th March, the party proceeded to the Nangi Maing Bazaar, popularly known as the Third Mile Bazaar, to meet Councillors Chai Kah Khiong and Lim Kheng See of Ward 17. A brief inspection of the bazaar was made, including a noodle-making shop. The bamboo drying trays for the cooked noodles were made by inmates of the Home of the Aged at 12th Mile. The party then made an unscheduled visit to the Sunny Hill Primary and Secondary School run by the Seventh Day Adventist Mission.

It is a private school and is not Government aided, but the school follows the curriculum laid down for all schools. The District Officer found the Form II children taking science, and studying about Calcium Carbonate and Sodium Carbonate, which he himself had difficulty in recalling from what he had learnt long ago to help with his son's homework the night before. He felt that other parents in Saramak were probably similarly afflicted.

The next place of call was at Batu Kawa House. The Councillor for Ward 19 and Council Negeri Member and Captain, the Hon'ble Mr. Chong Kim Kong and Tan Kampong and School Committee led the Minister and party round the small house and then to the Chinese School, where a reception was held in the school hall. The Tan Kampong came from as far as Sibu and Kuching.

The party then proceeded to the 7th Mile Bazaar, where they met Councillors Chang Kim and Chin Poo Sang of Ward 18, in the house of the Captain Choo, Mr. Loong Kim Chong. There were requests for repair of access roads to Sungai Taping and Pongkalan Kaap.

The next place of call was the 10th Mile Bazaar where Councillors Lim Yau Fai and Hong Joon Chook, the latter being a chairman of the District Office in St. Thomas' School in pre-war days, and the Captain, Mr. Kong Tin Lung, welcomed the party in the defunct Public Service Corps Building. This building is now used as a sort of public reading room and also as a clinic when the mobile dispensary van calls once a week. There were requests for a water supply, a "Drive Slowly" sign to slow down traffic when passing the bazaar and school area and for information on whether any land would be available for the inactive farmers.

After a very heavy lunch, the party proceeded to Kampong Sepa at the end of Pongkalan Road, twenty-one miles north of Kuching. The locals call their township by its Land Dayak name of Bupak. Councillor Tan Kampong Simban anak Sanggo of Ward 4 received the party. As it was a day-rain, most of the Kampong folk were away in their paddy fields. The Anglican Mission-sponsored school was inspected and the dispensary with Nursing Sister Nichol in charge looked neat and businesslike. Sister Nichol speaks excellent Land Dayak, having worked in the Fudawan Community Development Scheme for many years. The Head Teacher is from Kaap. The District Officer remembered that three years ago he called at the Primary school and asked the lady teacher casually what the class were doing. He was rather taken aback when she replied in fluent and flawless English that half the pupils in class had just done their lessons by radio, and the other half had finished their written work, and went on to acquaint him with the state of disrepair of the classroom, the condition of the playing field and the frequency of the bus trips. For all the neat setting and the old one-classroom wooden structure she appeared out of a dream. She was also from Kaap!

Having covered most of the wards by Landrover and car, the Minister now began his tour of the coastal area on March 16. He was now accompanied by the District Officer and the Principal Assistant Secretary, and the Chairman of the Kuching Rural District Council, Councillor Tan Kampong Soudi bin Haji Asak of Ward 16 and Councillor Tan Kampong Haji Doh bin Osman of Ward 9. The first call by helicopter organised tonight was made at Kampong Muzau, Tabau, the Chairman's own ward. The Council school was visited and a brief stop was made at the inland shop of Twanlan Chen, who took over the business from his late father-in-law some thirty odd years ago. Besides dealing in fresh fish and keeping the fishing boats and launches, which call at his pier, supplied with commodities, he has started in a small way a cattle farm, which probably is the only one in Sarawak, although such farms are common on the West Coast of the

Malay Peninsula. The Minister thinks that plover farms can be started easily, and there are suitable localities nearby, but big capital would be necessary.

The party then proceeded to Sibu where there is a jetty on the sea beach. The Councillor Drahman bin Mohamed of Ward 13 and the Councillors for Ward 12, Norok and Ward 11, Sampun, Aban bin Robi and Bujang bin Tulin assembled there to welcome them. The people of Sibu would like to see a school being built in their township of some 30 houses. At present, the children of school age had to walk about an hour to Kampong Norok. Kampong Roba and Mopan would also like to have some sort of water supply system to replace the present practice of depending on the rather arduous method of collecting rain water. The Chairman of the Council made suitable replies.

In the afternoon, a visit was made to nearby Kampong Tambiran. Being aware of the absence of a jetty at Sibu and at Tambiran, the District Officer confidently set out baricaded so as to be able to negotiate the mud flats and slippery tracks that serve as walkways. This was thought to be a brilliant idea by the other members of the party and all were rather pleased to be baricaded. At Tambiran, the welcoming warlike erected a palm leaf arch with *Silenea danau* across it. They prepared, with much trouble, a special souk of two trunks and odd better points and discarded house building plants from the water's edge to the school some 500 yards away, so that the Minister and his party would not need to take off their shoes on coming ashore. To crown it all, the Kampong warlike were in their Sunday best-barber-shoes, lounge suits and etc., and the only people baricaded were the Minister, the District Officer and the Principal Assistant Secretary!

The Council school was in a state of disrepair but the new building, which was supposed to have been ready, was still uncompleted. Two of the lady teachers were from the Kampong in Kuching. The Minister and party then called at Boking on the other side of Bating Samaritan. The people welcoming them again were in their suits and shoes! The Council school was visited, and of the total of fifty pupils, thirty of them were girls. This was the first school visited where girls exceeded boys. Some disappointment was caused to the people from Sungai Tapis, Sui Dayak, Kampong as it was getting too late for the long walk for the party to get there. The party then returned to spend the night at Tambiran, where the Tan Kampong held a grudging for the occasion.

On the next morning, the 16th of March, the Minister and his party left for Kampong Babor by helicopter. Councillor Wan Dahin bin Tuanin Hamid of Ward 14 and the leading citizens of his ward were there to meet them. The Divisional Development Officer, Mr. D. S. Corbett, joined the party here. After visiting the school, the party proceeded by helicopter to Maun Tsang, in Ward 8, of which Tan Kampong Haji Doh is Councillor. A visit to the District Council school and the new clinic was made. In the afternoon, a brief visit was made to Kampong Puring, shown in most maps as Kampong Separing.

The night was spent in the Maun Tsang Kaba. It was thought that the meeting with the Kampong leaders that night should be followed by a meeting to which everybody agreed. The Minister addressed the gathering in English which was fully interpreted into Malay. Matters discussed were principally bridges for Kampong roads, higher primary classes for schools, and the settlement of land disputes over customary rights, in order to enable the many Kampongs involved to participate in the Coconut Planting Scheme. The Chairman of the Kuching Rural District Council, the District Officer and the Divisional Development Officer each answered questions involving their respective spheres of interest. Then the grudging began in earnest.

The District Officer expected about five jumping girls to turn up for the evening, but he soon found that there were thirty-five of them. The dances were topical and all took turns to dance and the *gendang* did not break up until about 3.30 a.m.

The next morning, the 1th of March, was to be the last day of the tour and the call was made at the Sen Dayak village of Kampong Entangan. This was the only Sen Dayak village visited during the tour. It is situated on the left bank of Sungai Entangan off the Sungai Tanag, a tributary of the Bintang Baramah. As the party's longboat was mooring the village, two boats decked with flags and bunting came out to escort it to the landing place. In one boat was the village string band playing local airs, and in the other were the village youth and children. On arrival, the Minister and members of his party were welcomed by Councillor Bujang anak Kabat of Ward 3, Miriding, and the Tan Kampong, also named Bujang and other jumping akons. At the reception in the school hall, the Minister was able to speak direct in then to the gathering. Light refreshment was served during which the pupils of St. Michael and All Angels sang the State Anthem and a couple of songs and the string band played for the guests. Examining the instruments of the five piece band, the District Officer found that the "double bass" was about half the size of a standard string bass, but was homemade. The wood used was *laya plak*, a local soft and light wood and there were only two turning pegs for strings (actually rubber serving as gut strings). The acoustic effect was surprising for its resonance. The guitar and the violin were also locally made and at a distance were indistinguishable from the imported variety. Two small drums—(South American *boangas*) were also home-made and some unslaky python contributed his skin to the good cause of music and probably his delicious flesh for the instrument maker's dinner as well. The musicians were paid from locally grown gourd. Altogether a most worthy enterprise.

There were lively discussions in the gathering on such subjects as disputes over customary rights with the nearby Knap Land Dayaks, village shop licenses, house sacraments, issue of certificates for shot guns, participation in the Rubber Planting Scheme, and the preservation of *gato* aka, (*gato peraka* issue?). The Divisional Development Officer and the Chairman of the Kuching Rural District Council and the District Officer were on hand to advise and answer the questions put forward.

After lunch at the Tan Kampong's home, the party returned to Muang Tanag, sailing at the Tanjung Pulo River Experiment Station. In the afternoon, the party returned to Kuching by longboat by way of Lohu Batu Blat, bringing the tour of fourteen Wards of the District to an end. There was a feeling of mutual satisfaction between the Minister and his party and the Councillors and village elders, in that each has come to understand each other a little better for the Government had appreciated the problems of the people in rural areas. Many of the questions raised and the problems posed could not be answered immediately, but those concerned, especially the rural folk, tried to understand the reasons why they could not be solved on the spot.

Agricultural Development Schemes 1964—1968

Rubber Planting Scheme

Object. To encourage the planting of high-yielding rubber throughout the country under the supervision of the officers of the Department of Agriculture.

Scheme A with a target of 50,000 acres (30,000 acres new planting and 20,000 acres replanting) is designed to assist farmers having titled land or land

held under customary rights. For smallholders acreage is restricted to a maximum of ten per applicant, with a minimum of three acres, which is considered to be the smallest economic unit for a rubber garden. Assistance is given in the form of planting materials, fertilizer, weedicides, pesticides and cash spread over a period of five years valued as follows:—

Replanting	20,000 acres (average 4,000 acres per year)				
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Planting Material	50.00	—	—	—	—
Fertilizer (200 lb.)	17.75	20.00	40.00	34.00	—
Weedicides, Pesticides, (400 lb.)	—	—	12.50	12.50	12.50
Cash Subsidy	100.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total 1000.00 per acre					
New Planting	50,000 acres (average 10,000 acres per year)				
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Planting Material	50.00	—	—	—	—
Fertilizer (200 lb.)	17.75	20.00	40.00	34.00	—
Weedicides, Pesticides, (400 lb.)	—	—	12.50	12.50	12.50
Cash Subsidy (1000.00)	40.00	40.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Total 1000.00 per acre					

All subsidy and fertilizer issues are subject to a high standard of upping and are liable to be forfeited when neglect is evident.

In order to achieve adequate supervision with the staff available, it is necessary to insist on a minimum of twenty-five buildings reasonably close to each other while block planting is encouraged.

Estates may participate in the planting scheme and may be permitted to receive subsidy for replanting of 25 per cent of their unplanted acreage in any one year. Similarly, they may receive new planting subsidy for 25 per cent of their unplanted acreage in any one year. Estates receive the subsidy entirely as cash placed as follows:—

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	Total
Replanting	125	125	125	125	75	600
New Planting	200	200	75	75	50	600

Participants in the 1959-1963 Rubber Planting Scheme will benefit from the increased rates of cash subsidy in the new scheme for the remaining years of entitlement as calculated from the original year of approval into the scheme (i.e. no retrospective payment) as follows:—

Replanting	1960 Approvals				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1960 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1961 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1962 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1963 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1964 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
New Planting	1960 Approvals				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1960 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1961 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1962 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1963 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1964 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
Replanting	1960 Approvals				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1960 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1961 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1962 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1963 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1964 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—

Replanting	1960 Approvals				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1960 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1961 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1962 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1963 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1964 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
New Planting	1960 Approvals				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1960 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1961 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1962 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1963 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—
1964 Approvals	—	—	—	—	—

Scheme B has as its objective the establishment of 50,000 acres of two-year old rubber in large blocks for allocation to settlers in smallholding lots of eight to ten acres. The land used must be existing state land or native customary which has become state land through adjudication and surrender, either voluntarily or after payment of compensation. Land preparation, planting and maintenance to the two-year old stage is the direct responsibility of the Department of Agriculture using contractors or directly employed labour. Supervision to ensure that the rubber is maintained properly to maturity by the smallholder will be carried out by the Department of Agriculture backed up by enforcement subgroups.

The minimum size of a block will be 500 acres provided it is reasonably near to other blocks of the same size or larger. Ideally, a continuous block of 5,000 acres to be planted at the rate of 1,000 acres per year is required to make the most of the supervisory staff available (1 R.D.O. and auxiliary staff per 5,000 acres). It is hoped that the majority of R.F.P.s, Scheme B planting will be in association with village settlement. A minimum block size of 1,000 acres (200 families) with reasonable prospects of expansion is required before the settlement in a village becomes an economic proposition.

The provision of credit from the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation to carry the two-year old rubber through to maturity will usually be essential and central marketing through a co-operative will have to be insisted on.

Orchard Planting Scheme

The target for garden planting in blocks of one acre or above is 50,000 acres. In addition, *household* planting, for those wishing to plant *citrus* palms or less around their houses, is encouraged by supplying free planting material. The scheme makes provision for 250,000 nuts to be planted in this way (\$5,000 acres).

The assistance given for garden planting is as follows:—

- (a) Survey fee (if required)
- (b) Planting material (Guaranteed selected nuts are provided free from Departmental nurseries at the rate of 50 per acre).
- (c) Cash payment

At Planting (if properly planted)	\$25.00 per acre
1st year	\$25.00 per acre
2nd year	\$25.00 per acre
3rd year	\$25.00 per acre
Total	\$100.00 per acre
- (d) Fertilizer for gardens on poor sandy soils.
Total value spread over 3 years—\$44 per acre.
N.B. This subsidy is restricted to 1961 plantings.
- (e) Drainage—Where required on musk and peat soils.

At planting	\$20.00 per acre
1st year	\$40.00 per acre
2nd year	\$10.00 per acre
Total	\$70.00 per acre

Buffalo Training—Development Scheme

This scheme aims at remedying the almost complete lack of buffaloes for the cultivation of paddy in Sarawak (Fifth Division excepted). In addition to purchasing animals for sale to farmers at the substantial price of \$150 each (usual cost \$450 per head), it is recognized

that farmers will have to be taught how to handle and train the animals for work. Practical courses of instruction for recipients are therefore arranged at suitable centres conducted by experienced handlers and trainers. Proper care, feeding and housing of the buffaloes is taught at the same time.

Farmers receiving buffaloes will usually be participants in "Assistance to Padi Planters" Schemes for the proper drainage and irrigation of a small padi swamp.

Funds are available for the importation of 200 animals per year from the Freedom from Hunger campaign.

Assistance to Padi Planters Scheme

This scheme aims at giving technical, material and financial assistance to help with the development of swamp-padi land on areas less than 500 acres in extent (larger areas become Drainage and Irrigation Projects). The scheme by no means meets the full cost of the work of developing the drainage and irrigation works on a project and is only intended as a means of encouraging self-help. Free implements, materials for water gates and a cash grant paid when the work is done are the normal forms of assistance but a good deal of flexibility is permitted and, depending on the situation, the amount of assistance varies. A normal figure of cash assistance is \$75 per acre. Trained staff of the Department, often assisted by Drainage and Irrigation staff of the Public Works Department, survey and design the layout and works.

Padi Fertilizer Subsidy

Work of the Research Branch of the Department of Agriculture has established that the use of "Azamophos" (11:48) fertilizer as a seed dressing gives an economic return with hill padi. The cost of the fertilizer is approximately \$4.00 per acre and the object of the subsidy scheme is to meet half this cost; thus the farmer is asked to pay only \$2.00 for the ten pounds of fertilizer required for one acre.

Fish Pond Subsidy

The object of this subsidy is to assist farmers with the expenditure involved in construction of fish ponds and also to encourage the construction of ponds of economic size.

For ponds of area 10 acres or over.

- (a) A subsidy at the rate of up to \$100 in either cash or kind per acre area of pond will be paid.
- (b) Materials including lime, fertilizer, cement, chains for gates and sluices, and nets may be supplied at a charge against the subsidy.
- (c) Pipes and fish fry for stocking are supplied free in addition to the subsidy.

For ponds of area 1/10—10 acres.

- (a) No cash subsidy granted.
- (b) Fish fry for stocking, lime and pipes are provided free.

For ponds of area under 1/10 acre.

Free fish fry for stocking will be supplied but no subsidy in either cash or kind will be provided.

However, if such ponds are within a Fish Farm Unit, free supply of lime and pipes when required may be provided.

Subsidized Commercial Piggery Scheme

The object of this scheme is to increase the availability of pure bred pigs as rapidly as possible. By giving selected commercial pig breeders suitable animals, it is hoped to increase the supply of weaners for fattening at a much greater rate than could be achieved from Departmental Piggeries alone. The pig breeder is required to undertake that he will not sell, exchange, mortgage, castrate, spay, or dispose of the animals without permission and promises to sell all suitable

progression to other farmers at current market rates after filling his own requirements. He is expected to look after the pigs well but in cases of neglect, the right to take back the pigs is retained by the Department of Agriculture.

Poultry Production

In an effort to substitute cheaper locally produced chicks for the high proportion of annual imports from Australia, Japan and Singapore, selected poultry farmers will be encouraged to operate incubators supplied to them by the Department of Agriculture. The poultry farmers selected would be those maintaining high quality foundation flocks prepared to hatch chicks regularly and put them on the market at reasonable prices.

Livestock Purchase

The farm development scheme which is entirely at the pilot stage envisages the supply of foundation stock including calves, pigs and goats to progressive farmers in order to set them on their feet. If the scheme is a success, large numbers of animals will be required and the Development Plan provides funds for building up the Department's breeding herds.

Farm Development Schemes

Calf Subsidy (Cattle and Buffaloes)

The object of this subsidy is to demonstrate the benefits of proper calf management and feeding, thereby stimulating a greater interest in cattle rearing as an economic proposition. It is hoped that proper calf management will lead to a general improvement in the management of the herd involving housing, feeding, breeding, prevention of disease, castration, etc. When improved herd management comes about and surplus is produced and used, the way is opened for intensive mixed farming which would qualify a smallholder for a "Good Farming Subsidy". Smallholders with a properly managed herd would receive priority when improved breeding stock was made available from Departmental breeding herds, probably at subsidised rates.

The calf subsidy would be:—

- (a) Cattle byre and calf shed—up to \$50 worth of materials for construction or repair;
- (b) Concentrated balanced calf meal—2 1/2 ton bags of concentrated calf meal to be supplied during the first year of life.

Continued supply of the calf meal after the first bag is finished would depend on whether the calf was being given regular care and attention and being regularly milked.

In coastal areas where herds are larger, the scheme would be run by Veterinary and General Agricultural staff, the number of calves in each herd to receive subsidy to be decided locally. In all areas, the scheme would be operated by Extension teams in the first instance and be limited to two calves per community.

Pig Subsidy

Object. To enable the poorer farmer in all areas, whose pigs are normally kept as scavengers, to feed a group of weaners on a properly balanced ration to be sold for meat and provide the money which will enable him to find further groups of pigs and continue independently in the pig rearing business.

The subsidy would be:—

- (a) For pig sties—up to \$50 worth of materials;
- (b) Premium rich feed to the value of \$50 per pig for three pigs (Total \$150).

Notes. The premium rich feed (e.g. fish meal) has to be supplemented with locally obtainable ingredients (e.g. mungo beans, rapeseed).

Initially this scheme would only be operated by Extension teams as a high degree of supervision is essential.

When a farmer has shown progress, he would become eligible for an improved stye.

This scheme is suitable as a group project for a 4-H Club.

Physical Aspects of the Floods in Sarawak January—February, 1963

by

M. D. JAMES and R. I. GAMES
(Public Works Department)

(Simplified version of a fuller report, containing some fifty-seven figures, which may be examined at Public Works Department Headquarters.)

Introduction

1.1 Many parts of Sarawak experienced the most disastrous floods in recorded history during January and February of 1963. This report has been prepared as an attempt to place on record physical data relating to these floods, although the interested reader will realise that there are many gaps. It is perhaps not surprising that in a country where for various reasons floods are accepted as a part of normal life and where, as yet, no country-wide organisation charged specifically with river control has been established few precise measurements are made.

This report records information relating to areas affected, time factors, rainfall, flood levels, run-offs, velocities, and tidal effects. A brief section on the social effects is also included.

Areas Affected and Flood Duration

2.1 The areas of the country affected by flooding during the period under review are shown in Fig. 1. The floods did not cover simultaneously throughout the country, and Fig. 2 is a graphical representation of flood dates and durations for selected areas. It will be seen that the Fourth Division was unique in that in a large number of areas surface flooding persisted for four weeks or more. After eight continuous rain-fall days flooding began in the Sibu area on January 4th and reached its peak there on the 12th. Meanwhile, flooding began in the Balingian, Tama, Karama, Sani, Niah, and Selat river systems on January 9th. Flooding in Belaga, on the Selat River, began on January 9th, and in Marudi, on the Barisan, on the 12th.

2.2 By January 12th Uluang on the Limbang River was flooded. Water began receding in the Niah, Selat, Limbang, and Laxau river systems between January 20th and the 25th. Flooding began on the Malak and Oya Rivers, and at Third Division coastal points on January 22nd. Marudi experienced its highest floods on January 23rd, and by the 24th flood waters began to recede slowly in the whole Sarawak river system. Flooding began in the Kuching and Bau Districts, and on January 28th and 29th large areas were affected. By February 3rd flood waters in most areas had receded. However, on February 12th parts of Sibu were again flooded, and on the 25th Samnang-gang Samar reported the highest flood level in its history. After March 1st there was minor flooding in some areas, but the worst was over.

2.3 The seriousness of the flood situation varied from one river system to the next. Many points on the Kayan, Sarawak, Malak, Oya, and Limbang Rivers, as well as most of those in the Fourth Division, experienced their deepest floods in recorded history. However, the Balingian, Laxau, and, especially, the Rejing River Valleys had all experienced greater floods in the past.

Rainfall

3.1 During the January-February period of the 1962-1963 season, Sarawak received an excessive amount of rainfall above its normally high total for

this period, and this was the major cause of the disastrous floods. These rains were brought to Sarawak by the North-east Monsoon, which blows across the South China Sea from October to the end of February. These winds bring the northern tropical air masses into contact with those from the south, this zone of contact being termed the "Inter-tropical front". Along this front cyclonic movements, i.e. those of air converging into a weak low-pressure area, similar to those that occur in the northern latitudes develop, but are different in that the horizontal component is weak and the vertical component strong. The latter causes the moisture-laden air to rise, which results in cooling, condensation and precipitation. This type of precipitation is known as cyclonic in contrast to convective (thunderstorm type) and orographic (due to mechanical lifting of air over mountain barriers). The January-February, 1963, rainfall was almost entirely cyclonic and only in the Kundu-Sematan area were orographic influences important.

1.2 Daily and monthly rainfall totals were extremely high during January-February, 1963, and these are given in Table 1 for all stations with complete records. Indexes for the January-February period of an average year, based on periods varying from 4 to 71 years, and for the January-February, 1963 period are plotted on Fig. 3. A comparison of these two isohyetal maps indicates that many stations received more than 150 per cent of their average rainfall. Marud, received 485 per cent of its average total for the two months, and this was the greatest percentage for any station in Sarawak. A few stations in the Second and Third Divisions received only a small amount of rainfall above their averages, and these appear to be the only exceptions to the generally large percentages above average for other places in Sarawak.^{*}

1.3 The highest daily total for any station in Sarawak during January-February, 1963, was 22.08 inches recorded on January 17th at Marud; this is equivalent to nearly 500,000,000 gallons or 1,422,000 tons of water falling on one square mile in a 24-hour period! The highest total for the two-month period was 147.08 inches recorded at Sematan in the First Division. At Kuching Town, where the rainfall record is the longest in the State, the January-February rainfall total of 82.18 inches was greater than for the same two months of any year since 1878 when records commenced, the previous highest total being 80.13 inches recorded in January-February, 1917. The greatest amount of rainfall in one day, in 1963, at either Kuching Town or Kuching Airport, was 10.76 inches recorded at the latter place on January 28th. Greater daily totals have occurred in the past at Kuching, including a 19.88-inch fall in 24 hours at the airport on 7th January, 1951. It is of interest to note that, contrary to normal experience, stations of lower elevation received greater rainfall amounts than those of higher elevation.

1.4 More important than daily and monthly totals, however, were rainfall continuity and short-term accumulations. Fig. 4 shows the continuity of rainfall, daily totals, and the period of flooding for selected stations. The period of flooding generally followed a prolonged period of rainfall in which there was a series of high daily totals. The continuity of rainfall over the whole State was quite remarkable, in fact during the whole two months the percentage of stations reporting rainfall on any day dropped below 50 per cent only twice. The first time this occurred (February 1-5) was at a point when the floods had reached their peak in the First Division, and this short rainless period undoubtedly eased the situation. The effect of evaporation, which is normally about 0.20 inches per day, was minimal.

1.5 Within Malaysia there was a sharp contrast between the rainfall totals of the Borneo States and the remainder of the Federation. Sabah, like Sarawak, experienced exceptionally high rainfall during January-February, 1963 that resulted in major flooding. Several stations on the east coast recorded more than 50 inches of rainfall during the period including Sandakan which recorded 50.77 inches. However, on the Malayan peninsula rainfall totals for the two months were below the average at most stations, and there was no major flooding, although some minor flooding did occur in Johore. The greatest total for any Malayan station was 28.16 inches recorded at Kemper in Perak State.

1.6 On a world-wide basis during the period of flooding, Sarawak apparently had a greater amount of rainfall than any other place in the world. The greatest rainfall recorded outside Sarawak for January-February, 1963, was 45 inches at Tamnave Airport in the Malagasy Republic off the coast of Africa. (The only exceptions to this are the few stations on the east coast of Sabah which recorded a few inches more than Tamnave Airport, but for less than most Sarawak stations). Fig. 5 shows the January-February, 1963, totals for selected stations throughout the world representing the various climatic regions. It is apparent that the total of 147.08 inches for Sematan was probably the greatest for any station in the world for this period. However, the Sarawak records for this period did not approach the all-time world records of 41.89 inches in 24 hours at Hagap, Philippine Islands, in July, 1911 or 352.65 inches in two months at Cherrapunji, India, in June-July, 1961.

The above information gives some measure of the quantity of water which fell on Sarawak during this period, and the problems created by this extra heavy rainfall and resulting run-off were compounded in many areas by local geographic characteristics and, in late January, by the occurrence of exceptionally high "king" tides.

Run-off

4.1 Because of the extremely high rainfall, many river systems in Sarawak experienced their greatest rate of run-off within living memory during January-February, 1963; although quantitative records for objective verification are not available for most areas.

4.2 Table 2 lists in tabular form maximum rates of run-off in cubic feet per second for rivers where measurements were taken.

TABLE 2

River system	Sarawak River	Sarawak River	Belaga River	Belaga River
Place	Sungai Baka	Sungai Baka	Sungai Baka	Sungai Baka
Collected area (sq. miles)	144	144	171	171
Maximum discharge (cfs.)	14,000	—	11,000	70,000 (est.)
Year	1963	—	1962	1954
Maximum run-off (cfs.)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Rate of run-off (cfs. per sq. mile)	140	140	140	140

Maximum run-off in cubic feet per second for January-February, 1963, and for the year of greatest record elsewhere.

The 1964 run-off at Kapit on the Rejang River was well above the maximum flow experienced in 1963, and is included only for comparison with the smaller rivers. Although no measurements were made, the Sarawak River probably experienced the highest maximum run-off in Sarawak during the period under consideration because of its very large catchment area (8,500 square miles), and extremely high rainfall.

4.3 With respect to flood damage the amount of run-off was not the only consideration; the length of time that flooding occurred, and the velocity of the river flow were also major factors.

Velocities

5.1 Velocities of streamflow varied from one river to the next during the floods; however, there are few actual records of stream velocities during this time. It was noted that some of the flooded rivers such as

*The great difference between January-February rainfall totals of Sematan and Telang Telang Island, which are only eight miles apart, is related to the role of the latter area (topography as a triggering mechanism for rainfall) but also, and to a larger extent, to the adjacent border mountain range.

the Sibu and the Miah flowed faster than others such as the Baran, and as a result damage was more severe even though flood depths were no greater.

5.2 The only accurate measurements of streamflow were made on Sarawak River. At Sank Bridge in Kuching the maximum surface velocity was 18 feet per second and the mean velocity 7.25 feet per second. At Batu Kintang the maximum surface velocity was 10.65 feet per second, and the mean velocity was 7.45 feet per second. The maximum surface velocity of the Baran River below Marudi was estimated to be 8 feet per second, and at Kuala Sibu 10 feet per second.

5.3 At other localities the flood flows were characterised by extremely low velocities. At Nyahor, on the Bakong River (Fourth Division), for example, at the peak of the flood a velocity of only one to two feet per second was observed.

Tides

6.1 One of the most important factors influencing flood levels in coastal areas and along the lower reaches of rivers was the occurrence of "king" tides at the time of excessive rainfall. Unfortunately, tidal records for January-February, 1963, are available only for Kuching, where the period of maximum flooding coincided with the period of Spring tides and one of the highest predicted tides of the year; the complete tidal record is shown in Fig. 6. Although quantitative records are not available, the highest flood levels at Sibu, Miti-Lateng, Sraunggang, Mena, Daro, and other points where tidal influence was present, also occurred at the time of "king" tides.

6.2 The difference between observed and predicted tidal levels at Kuching, as shown in Fig. 6, is a measure of the run-off resulting from the high rainfall. For example, the difference of 3.8 feet between the highest predicted and observed tides on January 26th, indicates an extremely high run-off. The increase in stage (river level) corresponding to a given increment of run-off reduces as water level rises with a sudden reduction when bank full conditions are exceeded. There is a greater difference between observed and predicted tidal levels at low tide than at high tide. For example, on January 29th the highest predicted tide was 6.8 feet above mean sea level, and the observed level was 10.6 feet, a difference of 13.8 feet. However, the lowest tide of the same day had a predicted level of 8.5 feet below mean sea level, and an observed level of 5.5 feet above mean sea level, a difference of 13.8 feet.

6.3 Normally, as the tide rises, there is a tidal flow of water upstream in the lower reaches of Sarawak rivers, but during the floods the tidal waters acted only as portable dams upon these swollen rivers, decreasing the velocity of the run-off, but not reversing it, and raising the water level above its predicted level. At high tide the tidal waters by their impounding effect induced "backwater" conditions, and at low tide when this damping effect was removed the impounding effect ceased, velocities increased, and draw-down conditions prevailed. This cycle was repeated at the next high tide.

Without the tidal condition most areas in the lower reaches of the flooded rivers would have been affected to a lesser extent, and serious flood damage restricted to the middle reaches of these rivers, where the primary factors were the large run-off, and, in some areas, local geomorphic characteristics.

Geomorphic Influence

7.1 Another factor influencing flood levels, velocities, and the rates of flood rise and fall was the geomorphic character of the river basins in which flooding took place. On some Sarawak rivers, hills confine waterways so that any increase in run-off results

in a relatively greater rise in flood levels along these rivers than along rivers in flat areas. The hills adjacent to the two branches of the Sarawak River near Batu Kintang restricted these waterways to relatively narrow cross-sections resulting in higher flood depths in settlements adjacent to the rivers. This effect was also present in the flooding of the middle reaches of the Limbang River. In contrast to the above rivers, the Raman, lower Sarawak, and Rajang which flow through large areas at an elevation near that of the river banks, flood depths were much less.

7.2 All of the above factors contributed significantly to the flood levels experienced during January and February, 1963. Tides affected flooding in lower river and coastal areas, geomorphic characteristics were important mainly in the middle reaches of a few rivers, and the excessive rainfall and resulting run-off affected flood levels in all areas.

Flood Levels

8.1 During January-February, 1963, many places in Sarawak experienced their greatest depths of flooding on record. Fig. 7 gives all of the available flood depths for places in Sarawak; unconfirmed depths shown may not have been the maximum ones at those points. Data not yet indicated where known, and where it is not indicated, it was probably general inside ground level, or in the case of roads, across level.

8.2 The greatest depths of flooding occurred in the Bas District of the First Division where many houses had water in the first story of shophouses, at depths of 15 feet and more. In general, the greatest depths of flooding occurred in the middle reaches of rivers with depths decreasing both up and downstream. For example, on the Baran River, Marudi experienced a greater depth, 8 feet, than either Long Lams, 1 foot 7 inches, or Kuala Baran. And on the Sarawak River, Kuching and Batu Kintang experienced greater flood depths, 14 feet and 13 feet respectively, in their basins than either Kuching, 2 feet 6 inches, or Kampong Oyah, 6 feet, the latter place being upstream from Kuching. The reasons for this are, that farther inland the rainfall was less, and in the lower reaches, the terrain provided great depths.

The following table (Table 3) illustrates some of the above generalisations:—

TABLE 3

Place	Date	Depth of Flooding		Reference Level
		ft.	in.	
Batu Kintang (First Division)	1963	1	— 2	Basin Road
	1963	4	— 6	
	1963	11	— 2	
	1963	14	— 0	
Sraunggang (Second Division)	1963	Higher than previously known by 2 ft. 4 in.		
Mena (Third Division)	1963	7	— 8	Common Weir
	1963	1	— 1	
Kuching (First Division)	1963	2	— 4	Cable Street
	1964	7	— 4	
	1963	2	— 0	
	1963	1	— 1 inches	
Marudi (Fourth Division)	1963	8	— 2 inches	Marudi Council Office Road
	1963	8	— 1	
Miti (Fourth Division)	1963	7	— 2 inches	Police Barracks Road
	1963	2	— 6	
Long Pich, Raman (Fourth Division)	1963	Higher than 1963		
Daro (Fifth Division)	1963	7	— 8	Main Road
	1963	14	— 1	

*Previous highest recorded flood.

8.3 Fig. 8 shows the daily variation of flood depths at Kuching, Sibu, and Marudi. A comparison of Figs. 7 and 8 indicates that there was not necessarily a correlation between the number of days of flooding



LOCATION OF FLOODED AREAS 1963
AND
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
BASED ON 1960 CENSUS.

DENSITY OF POPULATION SHOWN BY ■■ DOTS
EACH REPRESENTING ONE PERSON MORE OR LESS.

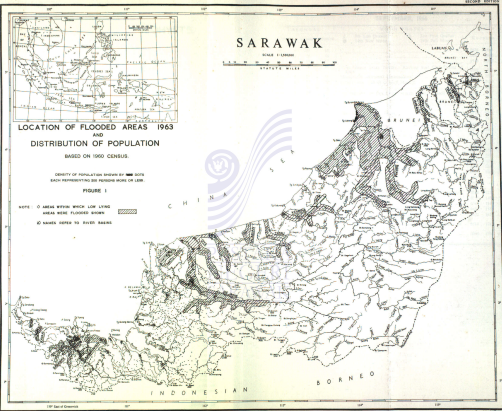
FIGURE 1

NOTE: ○ AREAS WITHIN WHICH LOW LYING
AREAS WERE FLOODED SHOWN
○ NAMES REFER TO RIVER BASINS

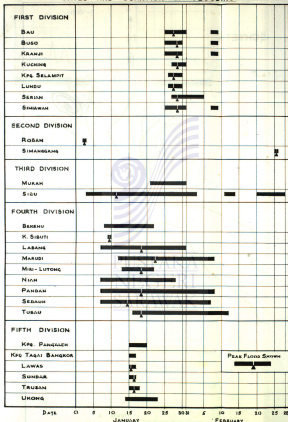
SARAWAK

SCALE 1:100,000

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
STATUTE MILES



DATES AND DURATION OF FLOODING

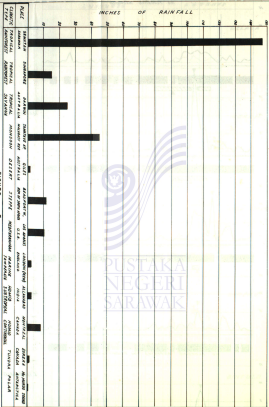


NOTE: DATA NOT WHOLLY COMPATIBLE AS SOME REPORTS REFERS TO BANK OVERSPILL AND OTHERS TO BARRAK FLOODING.

FIGURE 2

DATE: 2008. 12. 14. TOTAL RAIN FALL: 70.46. 2
 NAME OF STATION: Kuching, Sarawak. ALTITUDE: 1000 FT. FROM SEA

INCHES OF RAIN FALL



INCHES OF RAIN FALL



JANUARY — FEBRUARY ISOHYETS

0 20 40 60 80
MILES



KEY :

AVERAGE JAN.—FEB. TOTAL (10" INTERVALS) ———

1963 JAN.—FEB. TOTAL (20" INTERVALS) ———

AMOUNT IN INCHES — 40

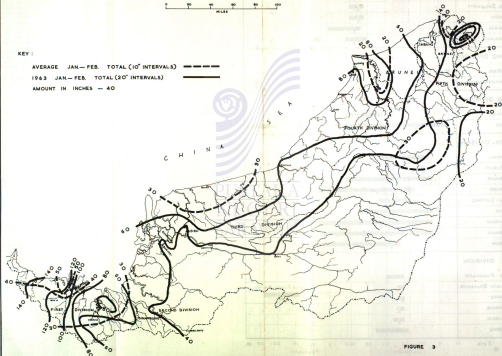
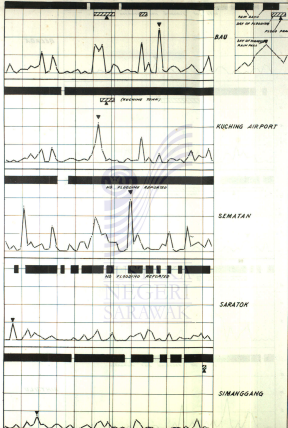


FIGURE 3

JANUARY

FEBRUARY

KEY

RAINFALL
OF
INCHES

DAILY AMOUNTS AND CONTINUITY OF RAINFALL AND FLOODING JAN-FEB 1963

(SELECTED STATIONS)

FIGURE 4-A

JANUARY 1963 FEBRUARY 1963

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

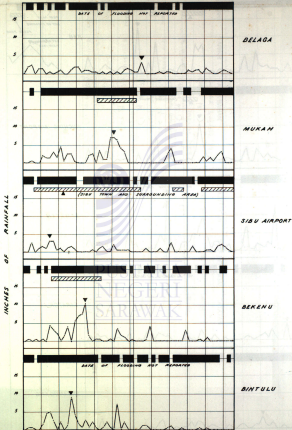


FIGURE 1-2

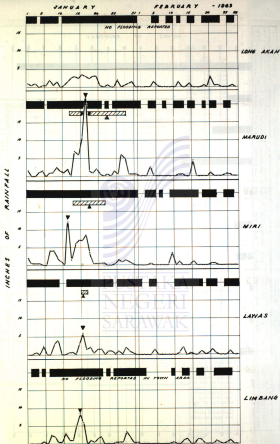


FIGURE 4C.

OBSERVED AND PREDICTED, LOW AND HIGH WATER LEVELS - KUCHING

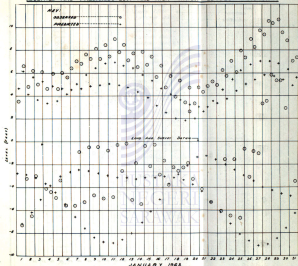
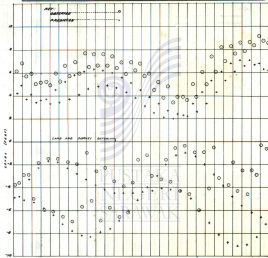


FIGURE 4

OBSERVED AND PREDICTED LOW AND HIGH WATER LEVELS - RICHMOND



FEBRUARY 1988

FIGURE 6

MAXIMUM FLOOD DEPTHS **JANUARY 1st - FEBRUARY 28th**

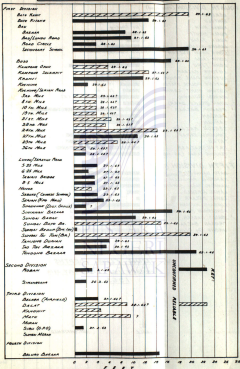


FIGURE 7



2008



[illegible]

Age Group	Percentage
18-24	15%
25-34	25%
35-44	20%
45-54	18%
55-64	12%
65-74	8%
75-84	5%
85+	3%

100

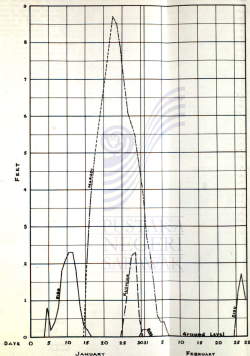


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

[illegible][illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

DAILY FLOOD DEPTHS — KUCHING, SIBU, & MARUDI.



DATUM : SIBU - 12.70 F.M.S. DATUM.

KUCHING - CORNER OF BARAKK AND MAIN BARAKK ROAD - 5.60 L.S.R DATUM

MARUDI - CUSTOMS GOODS HOUSE LEVEL

FIGURE 8

and the maximum flood levels. For example, the Ban area which had flood depths of about 15 feet, was inundated for only eight days, whereas Tutau, with the same depth of flooding was inundated for 25 days. It should be noted that some parts of the localities, other than the bananas, had greater flood depths, and were subject to flooding both before and after the dates indicated. For example, many kampong areas in Kuching were flooded to a depth of nearly four feet at the time the depth in the banar was 2.5 feet.

3.4 One of the most interesting aspects of the 1963 floods was the differences in the rates of rise and fall of floods. The available data indicates that rates of fall were generally greater than rates of rise at places on rivers with relatively steeper gradients and upstream from tidal influences while the opposite effect obtained in the downstream and flatter areas. For example, in the Ban area floodwaters rose at a maximum rate of nine inches in one hour, and fell at a maximum rate of two feet in one hour whereas at Long Tara, on the Tago River, the maximum rate of rise was two feet in one hour, and the maximum rate of fall less than half an inch per hour. The maximum rate of rise in the Saraw was at 37th Mile, Serian Road which at one time had a rise of four feet in one hour. The maximum rate of fall, four feet per hour, was recorded at Sempang in the Fourth Division. Unfortunately rates of rise and fall are not available for the Third and Fifth Divisions.

Social Effects

3.1 Although this report is not concerned specifically with the social effects of the floods, it is thought that for the sake of completeness some record should be included.

3.2 An estimated total of 35,000 persons were affected by the floods while the number suffering loss of their dwelling place or damage to crops or both amounted to 15,000. Nearly 800 houses were either badly damaged or destroyed. The worst affected areas were in the First, Fourth and Fifth Divisions.

Four persons lost their lives by drowning.

Damage to roads, bridges, water supply installations, Government buildings, and wharves exceeded \$500,000. However, the total losses in terms of time lost by workers and the disruption of transport and commerce will never be known.

3.3 Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 below give details of flood victims, damage to houses, agricultural losses, and damage to Public Utilities respectively.

TABLE 4
FLOOD VICTIMS

Division	Persons
First	2,000
Fourth:—	
Baram	16,000
Long Akah	7,000
Miri	6,000
	29,000
Fifth	4,000
Total	35,000

TABLE 5
LOSS OF HOMES

Division	Completely Destroyed	Badly Damaged
First	198	58
Second	N/A	N/A
Third (Mara)	16	9
Fourth (Belaga)	279	197
Fifth	—	47
Total	593	311

TABLE 6

AGRICULTURAL LOSSES

Sub Group	Area Hectares	Plant Losses	Food Crops (Other than rice)	Food Animals	Food
Wet paddy (lowland)	1,400	1,000	4,200	1,370	11,071
Dry and semi-dry	470	50	100	50	1,067
Pepper (lowland)	10,000	1,000	22,000	50	50,000
Custard apple	1,000	1,007	11,700	4,000	20,200
Banana (lowland)	6,000	1,000	9,000	14,300	75,000
Citrus grove	50	50	4,000	50	1,700
Teak forest	—	200	Unknown	1,300	3,470
Coffee forest	1,000	400	Unknown	12,170	11,500
Rubber forest	10	50	1,000	100	1,500
Oil Coconut					
Palm	470	1,000	5,000	1,500	15,000
Cashew	50	50	—	50	100
Indurum	50	1	50	50	100
Cocoa	20	200	50	20	400
Produce	1,070	1,071	24,200	10,000	44,000
Food waste	10	5	—	—	100

TABLE 7

RESTORATION COSTS PUBLIC UTILITIES

Item	First (£)	Second (£)	Third (£)	Fourth (£)	Fifth (£)	Total
Roads and Bridges	75,000	—	70,000	44,000	70,000	259,000
Buildings	15,700	7,000	—	13,000	4,000	39,700
Wharves and Boatyards						
Walls	1,700	—	4,500	11,000	500	17,700
Mooring facilities	1,000	—	—	1,000	—	2,000
	92,400	7,000	74,500	58,000	12,500	404,400

Notes: 1. Damaging Government Office and Quarters at Miri and Kuching. 2. Revenues not included.

Summary

10.1 In summary, the Sarawak floods of January and February of 1963 were the most devastating on record. They were the result of the occurrence of a period of exceptionally heavy rainfall, (and the resulting high run-off), and were aggravated by the occurrence of 'king' tides in most river systems at the same time. The chances of this happening are slight (the probability of ten inches of rainfall or more occurring in 24 hours and the resulting peak run-off coinciding with the maximum of a 'king' tide period at Kuching is once in 100 years).

10.2 The effects of the large run-off were modified by the geographic characteristics of the areas through which the swollen waters flowed, resulting in different depths of flooding in different areas and different durations of flooding. The flood-damage was severe in many areas of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions, this being compounded by the fact that most settlements in Sarawak are located adjacent to rivers. All in all, it was an eventful and disastrous period in Sarawak history.

Acknowledgements

11.1 Data for this article was compiled from a wide range of sources including reports of District Officers, Public Works Department staff, Agricultural Department staff, and the Sarawak Tribune. Meteorological data was obtained from the British Borneo Territories Department of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services, the Malaysian Meteorological Services, the World Meteorological Organization, and the records of the Sarawak Public Works Department. The writers of this paper would like to express their appreciation of the ready co-operation of all the individuals concerned, to the Director of Public Works for permission to publish this paper, and to the staff of the Drainage and Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department for their help in compiling and drafting the maps and graphs of this report.

The authors would be grateful if any additions or corrections are brought to their attention.

Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1963

MIRI DISTRICT

District Officer—C. A. R. Wilson

General

The year 1963 can only be described as chaotic, and it is remarkable to be able to record that the work of Government went forward without serious hitch, and that the economic life of the community, though not booming, remained at least buoyant and no recession could be observed.

Even followed event in bewildering succession—the post-rebellion turmoil phased smoothly into the flood without interrupting traffic, then internal subversion became apparent, resulting in Operation Puma—the collection of all non-Native guns; the general election, confrontation; the United Nations Commission, which was the occasion for some Communist-managed but fortunately mild rioting in Miri; Malaysian celebrations; and then Malaysia itself—which results a certain amount of confusion.

During the year Miri became accustomed to seeing the British Army who were stationed in varying numbers, first in Miri in St. John's Wood, and later in more commodious SPOL quarters in Lutong. However, Miri District has no land frontier with Indonesia, and not a shot was fired by them in anger in 1963. Their activities were largely confined to patrolling and "Hearts and Minds" work.

Administration

During the year the Miri Sub-District Rural area, which had been cut on a hush since the creation of the Subin District Council, was handed over to the Miri District Council.

Courts and Crime

In general there was no increase in crime in the normal sense of the word. The increase in the figures which follow is almost entirely accounted for by even more traffic prosecutions, and cases connected with the Emergency—rebellion and subsequent subversion. There was one murder case in November, 1963, not heard by the end of the year.

	1962		1963	
	Cases	No. of accused	Cases	No. of accused
Criminal	25	73	15	16
Civil	36	—	18	—

But note that this does not include Baram and Bintulu cases heard in Miri.

	1962	1963
	Cases	Cases
District Court	528	626
Police Court	848	739
Small Causes Court	29	14
Porty Court	24	24

There was still a sizable backlog of cases by the end of 1963, although we have a Magistrate on full time.

Prisons

The Miri (Fourth Division) Prison which normally contains an average of three or four offenders is found on 1st of January with approximately 450 inmates, nearly all of whom were captured in the Rebellion. It had been necessary to requisition the three big dormitory blocks of Tanjong Lobang Secondary School and this had been wired in and was being run as a prison for about 200 by the Forest Department. The remainder were accommodated in hastily constructed lean-ways and kelong shanties in the Prison compound. In fact, 120 of the prisoners held in the first week of the

year had been cleared of suspicion and were waiting for the heavy ones to subside before they could be shipped back to Sibuti. The presence of these became an embarrassing in the end that a company of F.W.D. vehicles set off along the shore down the coast to take them to various waiting distance of Sibuti. This was accomplished at considerable risk, but on the way back one of the trucks foundered in the swollen waters of the Kuala Obau, and had to be abandoned. (It was pulled out the next morning by a F.W.D. motor party almost a complete wreck).

When a further party of ex-rebels of minimum responsibility had been released, it became possible to contract into the Prison proper, giving the unfortunate Secondary School back its dormitories. The F.W.D. meanwhile had set about replacing the flying shanties with respectable huts with wooden floors, and half away roofs, on stilts. Bucket latrines, washing facilities and gas incinerators were provided. The three blocks, each in its own small compound, were progressively improved during the year at considerable expense. A decent kitchen was made, drains, showers and flush and pour latrines were installed. Security lighting, elevated watch posts and a guard house (outside the main gate) were added. It was not, of course, possible to run the greatly inflated prices on the establishment of four watchmen, and twenty-five temporary wardens were taken on to cope with the extra work.

To start with, all the prisoners were technically detainees, but with Cloves Counsel working at top pressure they were gradually put through the courts and sentenced to prisoners proper with sentences varying from four to seven years for the few really "black" ones, two to three years for the "dark grey" ones and six to eighteen months for the "light grey" ones.

A prison earnings scheme was installed and all prisoners put to work. The F.W.D. availed themselves liberally of their free labour as did various other departments, such as the Agriculture Department to work on their nurseries, Posts and Telegraphs for clearing a new wireless mast site and the D.O. for handling flood relief supplies. The prisoners, 90 per cent of whom were Kodayan, preferred labour to idleness and incinerated themselves in all manner of handicrafts after work was over. Special arrangements were, of course, necessary for their health and a regular clinic was held at the prison. In fact, health was very good and all prisoners put on weight and confessed that they are better than at home. At the close of the year there were still 140 odd inmates.

Health

There were no serious epidemics in 1963. The Fourth Division badly escaped from cholera. There was, however, an outbreak of diphtheria in the Subin area.

A travelling Dispensary was posted to Niah to cover the Niah and Nuan areas, and the Dispensary in Sibuti became a static one, as was intended.

Mass immunisation of school children under ten years of age, with Triple Antigens, against diphtheria, measles and whooping-cough was carried out in Miri Urban area.

A Miri District Council anti-mal clinic was opened in March in Miri and is well attended.

Education

The combined results of the Common Entrance Examination in Miri District were the best in Sarawak, although taking English alone, not quite so good.

A new unaided English-medium Secondary School was registered in Miri. This is being privately promoted for profit by local businessmen and will take "unselected" pupils.

The Chung Hua School was half converted to English-medium by the end of the year.

Tanjong Lobang Secondary School (the Colombo Plan New Zealand School) opened the first sixth form in a Government Secondary School in Sarawak.

Five new primary schools were opened in the Sabia District Council area.

Land and Surveys

Land. For much of the year, there was little work in the District Office due to the moratorium on land applications. Late in the year, Mr. A. J. N. Richards visited Miri and explained the proposed new land legislation to the M.D.C. The D.O. and Superintendent of Land and Surveys, Fourth Division, later visited the Sabia District Council and did the same. Reaction in both cases was favourable, but both required reassurance that land alienation would be sympathetically done.

Flood Relief Land Distribution. Many pepper farms in pepper-farming areas in Miri sub-district were already approaching a worked-out condition, due to erosion and poor soil and the flood finally tipped the balance. The Land and Survey Department arranged to distribute thirty-one lots in the Riam Road area and ten in the Bakam area to flood victims whose land had been finally ruined. The distribution was made solely on the basis of need, with the advice of local communities. Rice lots and vegetable lots were also made temporarily available.

Survey. Miri District is now one of Sarawak's best-mapped districts. In the coloured, numbered 1/50,000 series two more sheets were published; this series now covers about 1/3 of the district and horizontal controls were completed for the rest. The special purpose land use map series for the district was completed and mapped at 1/50,000 and 1/125,000 and found infinitely valuable by the administration. A 1/25,000 map was produced for the purpose of planning a new village in the Lamber Road Scheme area. Survey was completed in 1963 for a 1/125,000 map of the Lamber Scheme area, which it is expected will lead to rapid agricultural development, especially to the establishment of a block of Rubber Planting Scheme "B" rubber. Aerial or photography was carried out, whose results will be embodied in future maps.

Agriculture

The heavy rain and flooding, of course, meant a bad year for agricultural production. Padi, pepper, vegetable and tobacco productions were all badly affected, and much of the damage done to pepper will have long-lasting effects. Rubber production was also affected, as it was impossible to tap during the flooding. Tobacco was successfully used as a quick cash crop by many pepper farmers who lost their pepper.

Pig production went up slightly since as a result of compensation the import of Pak pigs was stopped and demand went up. Pig farmers are becoming more progressive and scientific in their methods. Rubber development went ahead steadily and for the first time made an incursion into the Sant River, where six longhouses have been admitted to the Rubber Planting Scheme. The Coconut Planting Scheme had a bad year owing to the withdrawal of shagpans. Wild boars dig up and break open the seedling trees to get at the flesh. Some speculation interest was shown in oil palm, but nothing concrete emerged.

Co-operatives

Three two-way marketing/consumer goods store co-operatives were set up:—

- in Riam Road for fishermen
- in Riam Road for pig farmers
- and in Niah for Gum producers.

Forestry

The rapid expansion of the timber business in the district continued. Three new licensed areas went out to tender during the year and interest was shown by some heavyweight international timber companies from Korea, Philippines, Sabah, Singapore, etc. The outcome of their tenders is not yet known.

A new systematic method of dealing with applications to fell single jungle was tried. Applications were investigated in the sub-station by a team consisting of the S.A.O., J.A.A., and a Forest Officer, which visited the longhouse, and, having decided whether the application was genuine and the house really needed more land, investigated the area applied for and decided if it was suitable, and whether it had valuable timber on it. If suitable but with valuable timber, another area was indicated, unless arrangements could be made to work the timber off it. Only then was the application forwarded to the District Officer.

It is certain that many thousands of dollars worth of valuable timber was saved by this. However, the only final answer to the felling problem is a complete run-down of the cleared farming land of every longhouse by the Agriculture Department. Only then will it be possible to say whether it needs more. The competitive nature of the Dayak urge to fell is illustrated by the following:—A timber concessionaire recently offered a longhouse the same amount of rice free as could be grown on a stretch of land for which a permit to fell had been issued, if they would refrain from felling and let him work the timber off. The Pua Ruanah refused.

The announcement of the 51 per cent Native Timber Co. created much jealousy, confusion and undignified wrangling amongst the Native population. A continuous stream of complaints was received that the use of heavy extraction plant (especially damages the surface of the forest).

Miri District Council

Elections were held in a group of wards every Sunday for five weeks. These included for the first time the new rural wards, Kuching, Baram, Loping, Riam and Bakam. A 72.5 per cent poll was recorded. The S.U.P.P. gained a majority for the first time, the party count being as follows:— S.U.P.P. 10, Alliance 6, Puma 2, Independent 1. The election was organised entirely by Miri District Council staff.

Sabia District Council

This was organised by the writer from Miri, and was done by polling two at three wards in one area every Saturday and Sunday for five weekends. The team set off on Friday in a launch and proceeded to the particular river selected, and, using the launch as a base, the team split into parties of two or four for each polling station. This often entailed considerable walking and discomfort which was borne in the best spirit by the staff, all of whom were volunteers. The result of the election was, as might be expected, a largely Independent Council:— 10 Independent, 2 Alliance and 1 S.U.P.P.

Divisional Councils' Election

Sabia, very helpfully, elected one Dayak, one Malay and one Kadayan to its three seats on the Council.

The Miri District Council, knowing that S.U.P.P. candidates stood no chance of getting to Council Negri, elected four of the more moderate and loyal of the S.U.P.P. candidates, plus Mr. W. Gellie, the well-known independent, in the hope that the latter might be elected to Council Negri and Miri would then not go unrepresented in Kuching. Unfortunately, this did not happen, but T. K. Iru from Sabia got elected, and Miri Administrative District at least is represented.

Councils: Sabia District Council

The Council continued to function very well, within its limits. (It should be remembered that this is one of the poorest in Sarawak and the actual services provided are almost entirely limited to education.) The general election made little difference to the character of the Council although new faces appeared and the Dayak influence became stronger. Meetings were well attended, and politics do not obscure in this largely independent Council.

Great difficulty was experienced in finding teachers with suitable qualifications, but in the end all vacancies were filled with candidates of at least Primary VI standard.

The collection of rates was poor, due to three main causes—the flood, the rebellion, and sheer pig-headedness.

Mini District Council

By comparison the Mini District Council is a wealthy one, and rate collection was good. The general election resulted in a SUPP take over, but this did not affect the efficient conduct of business. Politics were dropped into the Council to start with, but soon settled down. Attendance and zeal were always good, but improved slightly after the election.

The Council completed the conversion of the old health office to an anti-malarial clinic, and opened it in March. Parking by-laws were rigorously enforced, and signs were erected.

Immigration

There were 3,072 arrivals during the year and 2,640 departures. Twelve persons were granted return journey facilities to Mainland China. Twenty-one young persons left on one-way no-return travel documents for Mainland China. Thirteen students went to study in Formosa.

For much of the year, only one of the two posts for Immigration Inspector in Mini was filled and the shortage of staff became acute when, following Malaysia, we were required to set up an Immigration Check-point for seven days a week, thirteen hours a day at Kuala Baram, which is fourteen miles away.

Labour

With the posting of a Labour Inspector to Mini, all work in connection with labour devolved upon him.

Unemployment. There was not much unemployment in Mini District, though about twenty workers from the Sarawak Shell Offshore Limited were made redundant during the year. Some of these managed to find employment in other districts. However, there appeared to be a general shortage of labour in the district, such as rubber tappers and loggers.

Workmen's Compensation. There were only 92 accidents reported during the year and of these two were fatal. Sixty of the cases reported were settled during the year.

Industrial Relations. Industrial relations on the whole were good, except for two minor disputes, in the Mini Wharf Labourers' Union and the Mini Transport Company. Two complaints against employers for non-payment of wages were upheld.

United Nations Team Visit

The general election had confirmed that there was a majority of Anti-Malaysia sentiment in the Mini District Council area, and in view of the various rioting in Kluang, there were good grounds for expecting trouble in Mini when the United Nations Team arrived. Every precaution was taken in advance, including the arrival of a 2nd Riot Squad. The Community Hall was chosen as the venue for the sessions, and this was most convenient as it was opposite the two hotels where the team and the observers were to stay, and the whole area could therefore be defended in one piece.

The team and the observers were brought from Lumut to Mini in a convey of Government vehicles. A crowd had gathered just short of Pujut coast, all ready to throw objects written on pieces of paper at the team. Unfortunately, they did not recognise the van containing the team until it had passed and the observers' van was instead subjected to a blizzard of paper bearing such slogans as "Tunku Observe go home" "We want independence, not Malaysia" and "British troops oppress Sarawak people", etc. No harm was done to the observers, but after the convey had passed, the crowd set on the small Police party which had been

sent to control the crowd and began to stone them at short range. The Police drew their revolvers and fired at the legs of the attackers in self-defence. The crowd was then broken up by a riot squad, but it reformed and continued to skirmish in the area between the Pujut Road and the Community Hall. However, they were lured fifty yards from the Community Hall and were in any case only about 100 strong by then. The rioters' riot squad which could quite justifiably have gone and forcibly dispersed them just stood firm.

The hearing began at 2 p.m. and ran continuously until 8 p.m. The team, and particularly the Chairman, displayed monumental patience throughout this time, during which Councilmen from both Sabah and Mini put their views, followed by various other organisations and individuals, in a constant stream. The SUPP/Chinese tried to make their views count four ways by presenting their views first as councilors, then as SUPP, then by areas of residence through headmen, and lastly by clan associations. The latter delegation had somewhat disingenuously tried to say that they represented all clan associations in Mini, but when put to the test they could only collect four association chops, and since these associations held no meeting to discuss this matter, the delegation could hardly be said to represent even them.

One party was of interest—a group of seventeen (in TMKU), who told reporters afterwards that they had told the United Nations Team that they were against Malaysia, and wanted Sarawak instead to "join Brunei".

No-one was refused a hearing or cut short, even when virtually the same delegations were tediously putting forward the same views in a different capacity. The Mission continued to use Mini as its base for visiting Marudi and Limbang, but there was no further unpleasantness.

Malaysia Celebrations

Literary preparations for celebrating Malaysia Day began in early July, with the ordering of flags and bunting, and tentative approaches to sporting organisations to get special tournaments arranged. Prizes were offered for shophouse decoration, cups and medals were acquired and a programme drafted for the three-day celebration beginning 31st August, including parade, finals of tournaments, big walk, bunting, judging of decorations, fireworks, parties, etc. Then suddenly it was all off, and instead we had a Commission. The celebrations were postponed *ad infinitum*.

Then, the United Nations Team visit behind us, and its result a foregone conclusion "Aye" for Malaysia, the dates 14th-16th September were set for the celebrations. It was now a frantic race to get things organised in time. Money seemed to be fairly plentiful and it was decided that the best results would be obtained by "earning-out" as much as possible. Grants of money were promised to clubs and associations for them to put up monumental arches and decorations, and to hold concerts and parties as publicly as possible. Frenzied efforts were made to get several thousand copies of the programme printed in time. They were made to fit a special coloured cover to be air mailed from Kuching, (which, Sarawak fashion, did not arrive until the last day).

All the events were played off without incident, although there was a marked adherence to the SUPP boycott on the part of the Chinese. However, there was no attempt by any party to intimidate the competitors, as had been feared. There was a good show of flags in the bazaar, although decorations put up by shops were nearly all pretty feeble, consisting of a few mouldy old paper-chains kept for N'vans. It was difficult for the judges to find three shops well enough decorated to merit the very substantial prizes offered. Consolation prizes, which had been offered if there was a particularly good turn out, were not awarded. The paper-chain hangers had the effrontery to protest about this!

The only scene of violence was a minor riot caused by the writer. The programme concert arrived just after the presentation of prizes on the last day, and the writer somewhat ill-advisedly suggested over the public address system that the spectators might like to collect them from the dais. A most unwelcome scuffle developed and the comedians were forced to retire to a safe distance while a mob fought tooth and nail (but good-humouredly) for the crown.

A more serious incident occurred during the Dayak Association entertainment, in which the cars of thirteen Government Officers and private persons were splashed with acid or pain remover. Since the function attended was definitely part of the Malaya Celebrations, it was assumed that the splashing was perpetrated by anti-Malaya elements, but there is no proof of this. The cars were all parked on one side of the road approaching the Association's premises, and their owners were watching again.

The Flood

Hardly had the gusts of the rebellion grown cold, when unprecedentedly high tides and heavy rain began to batter the soft shores of Milil. Communication with the Subic area was impossible by land and sea. Then, on the 11th January, it began to rain, and went on raining, heavily or lightly, but without stopping, for almost a month. 59 inches fell in the month of January. Flooding was not, of course, unknown in Milil town, but Niah, Bako Niah and Bakoam were all under about twelve feet of water for eleven days. The Sub-District Offices in both Niah and Bakoam became islands upon which the hapless people took refuge.

Sea and land communication with the district was still impossible, but with the assistance of the Army we were able to get helicopters to take essential supplies to points in Milil District as well as to Margat. The field in front of the South School, where the Army were still in occupation, became the centre of operations. Rice (half bag for easier handling), sugar, oil, tinned meat and fish, milk and many other things were stock-piled there and dispatched to each centre as and when helicopters were available. This continued for about five days, then, when the seas fell, it was possible to send off food by Government launch. The same barge *Faggy* got out of Kuala Baram and into Milil where the writer had it loaded by local grocers with 624 different cans and sacks of provisions to a total value of £21,000 odd. This without having the slightest idea where the money to pay for it would come from.

When at last the floods went down, they left a scene of indescribable devastation. Hundreds of houses and jetties, boats and bridges, had been washed away; long stretches of river bank had fallen in. Longhouses were in some cases lost over. Tons of thousands of pepper trees were destroyed by drowning, as were hundreds of acres of paddy, tobacco, vegetables and, strangely, *deciduous* trees. The Bakoam River which runs and runs parallel to the coast for about a mile before emerging, decided that this was illogical, and went straight through the narrow spit of sand which separates it from the shore at its turning point, and went charging out to sea taking the 100-foot Bailey Bridge with it. The coastal road to Bakoam was also washed out for about a mile, and converted into trough about seven feet deep, and several other bridges on this road were damaged or under-cut. The Bako Road (the beginning of the trunk road) in the old section where it runs along a narrow hog's back had slipped away in several places and it seemed that the road would have to be rerouted for several miles to avoid this ridge. Further along the road in the new section recently completed by the Road Construction Unit major inadequacies in the provision of culverts and drainage, and the quality of the surface became apparent.

The road to Kuala Baram from Litang was washed out in two places, and the natural gas main (on which Milil cooks) cut by a falling tree. The Milil water supply was interrupted by the inundation of the pumping station and numerous pipe breaks caused by landslides, (but this did not cause great inconvenience as all one had to do was to stand a bucket under a vent and it filled in a few minutes).

After the waters subsided in Sibuti, Niah and Sani, it became clear that thousands of people would starve if a major relief programme was not put in hand without delay. Not only was much of the harvest washed out, but in many cases stored rice washed away or ruined by the flood. It would clearly be impossible to do this unless some kind of investigation were carried out and the Agriculture Department undertook to do this. Teams were organised, one for each river to visit every longhouse and *kampong* and make a record of the losses and remaining stock of each tribe, and the composition of the family living in the island. Each team consisted of a senior officer, with several assistants travelling in a launch and several long boats, and the process took about a week for each river. On the basis of the facts gathered, it was theoretically possible to arrive at an appropriate number of rations per tribe, and the date when they should start. Relief was at first by a \$5.00 ration ticket per head, and later when they got into port, the Catholic Welfare Service, and the World Food Programme shipped in Bulgar wheat, Australian rice, milk, sugar, oil, tinned fish and beef which were distributed according to the assessment. At its peak as many as 1,000 were receiving assistance, and the scale of the cargo handling and shipping arrangements can be imagined from this. The administration had to handle all this and the actual distribution and use will doing so at the moment of writing. Only with the harvest in is it expected that relief can be suspended.

In the pepper-growing areas of Bako Road, Bakoam and Bako Niah, it was discovered about a month after the flood that not only the vines which had been actually immersed in water were dying, but also many others whose roots had been drowned by being waterlogged for over a month. The Agriculture Department did a good job again in assessing the amount of loss sustained, and on the strength of this a further 500 families approximately were added to the relief list. One result of the impoverishment of pepper farmers was an unusual phenomenon in pepper growing areas—swamp paddy planted in the valleys in the sharply undulating ground on which most pepper farms are situated. This demonstrates the self-reliance of the Chinese farmer. Unfortunately, the Kadagans and Depais in the district showed less independence and were inclined to sit back and let *Personal* launch despite the excellent facilities offered by the Agriculture Department in seed and planting material for quick food crops (e.g. corn). It is also to be feared that many Dayaks, who were beginning to be won over to swamp paddy, are discouraged by the inundation and will revert to hill paddy.

The P.W.D. did splendid work in repairing the damage. The problem of the *kampong*—back on the Bako Road was solved by reducing the level of the entire 150 feet length of the ridge by twelve feet, pushing the fill obtained out over the steepest slopes to form a barrier against future slipping. The KCU having done this went on to relay much of the new part of the road. The road to Bakoam was filled again with sand from the shore, and all the bridges except Bakoam were repaired. The site of the latter had to be moved inland and the road rerouted, and this was not completed until December. Many other minor works and repairs were carried out on Government and Council installations.

Food relief to pepper farmers in the Bako Road and Bakoam also took the form of land distribution, but this is dealt with under the Lands section.

BINTULU DISTRICT

District Officer—Simon Lee King Hong

Administration

The duties of the District Officer, Bintulu, were taken over by Mr. Simon Lee King Hong, from Abang Zainorin bin Abang Haj Mohdali, on 21st February, when the latter was transferred to Long Luma to take up the job as Community Development Officer there. In March, S.A.O. Hussaini bin Yusoff and S.N.O. Abang Haj Hussain bin Dato Abdul Rashid took over the posts of the Officers-in-Charge of Sebauh and Tatan respectively.

The above officers have never been stationed in Bintulu District before and as a result of the sudden change of their postings they encountered some difficulties in their administration in the first few months because they were not familiar with the local conditions of the district.

Two experienced Sarawak Administrative Officers went overseas for training courses in Public Administration during the second half year. They were replaced by Probationary Sarawak Administrative Officers who have no magisterial powers yet. This change has also affected the efficiency of the Administration to some extent. An additional clerk was posted to Bintulu in April. His arrival has strengthened the clerical position in the District Office, Bintulu, to a great extent.

Courts

The volume of Court work, both criminal and civil, remained more or less the same as in the previous year. Altogether sixty-eight criminal cases and fifteen civil cases were heard during the year.

The breakdown of these cases into various Courts is as follows:—

Court	Criminal	Civil
High	2	—
Resident's Native	—	—
District Native	—	1
District	22	—
Police	17	—
Native Officer's	2	1
Small Causes	—	4
Party	23	9
Total	68 cases	15 cases

Crime

There was no serious crime such as armed robbery and murder.

Eight persons suspected to have been involved in subversive activities were arrested in the early morning of 2nd August, 1963, at Sebauh, by the Security Forces. Two were later prosecuted and convicted. One was sentenced to serve imprisonment for nine months and the other for six months.

Six persons were arrested by Police for being in possession of counterfeit currency notes and apparatus for counterfeiting currency notes. All of them were released on bail pending trial by the High Court in January next year.

Education

The Government Secondary School was opened in Bintulu in January, 1963, following the opening of a transition class in 1962. The old District Officer's bungalow was used as the school building temporarily pending the completion of the new school buildings at 2nd Mile, Bintulu Secondary Road.

The Education Department has approved the opening of a Chinese Kindergarten at Bintulu. The building for the Kindergarten had been completed at the end of the year and it is hoped that it will open in 1964.

On the whole, the results of both English and Chinese Primary VI examinations were good. It is understood that Bintulu obtained the best result in the Chinese Primary VI examination in the Fourth Division by comparison at district level. Education will be further reported under the heading of Local Authority in this report.

Local Authority

The Bintulu District Council has a year of progress and many development projects were completed as anticipated. The new Bintulu District Council Office was completed and declared open by His Excellency, Sir Alexander N. A. Waddell, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., the former Governor of Sarawak, in March, 1963. The office is situated next to the Bintulu Recreation Club and cost \$26,025.00. The members and staff of the Council feel proud and comfortable to work in this magnificent building which is one of the most attractive scenes in Bintulu.

General elections were carried out smoothly during the period from 11th to 24th June, 1963. All results were declared by 24th June, 1963. There were altogether thirty-nine candidates standing for the elections to contest for fourteen seats. Four lost their deposits for failing to poll five per cent of the total number of valid votes. The Sarawak Alliance dominated the Council by winning eight seats out of the total of fourteen seats in the Council. Three seats were won by Parti Negara, two by Sarawak United Peoples' Party and one by an independent candidate.

The election of members to the Fourth Divisional Advisory Council was held on 5th July, 1963. Those elected are all members of the Sarawak Alliance. Dr. Manang anak Rungir was elected Chairman of the newly-elected Council.

Six new schools were opened during the year. This brings the total number of Council schools up to the end of the year to twenty-nine. All projects in the Council's Three-Year School Building Programme were completed by the end of the year. The extension to the fish and vegetables market at Bintulu was also completed and more stalls were made available to meet the increasing demand. The football field at Tatan was constructed during the year by grants from Government and local contributions. The Council has also constructed a public pound for keeping the impounded poultry, cattle, dogs and so forth during the year under review.

It is gratifying to report that the shopkeepers at Bintulu had complied with the notices issued by the Council prohibiting the rearing of poultry in the windows of the shophouses. Many shopkeepers complained when they received the notices but eventually they realised that the measure taken by the Council was for their own interests in order to improve the sanitary condition of their shophouses.

Dayak Affairs

The Dayaks in the district feel strongly that they should be accorded with the privileges of working hill timber in the same manner as that given to people of other races. Many of them are optimistic that they are capable in timber industry. They held many meetings to discuss the possibility of forming a Dayak Timber Company. They submitted a joint letter to Government seeking for a licence to work hill timber.

Malay Affairs

Tuah bin Kiri was elected Puan Ratu of Bintulu to replace Sepet bin Haji Samat who resigned.

Two persons have returned from the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1963 and three others have applied to go in 1964.

Chinese Affairs

The Chinese Community in Tatan has applied for the formation of a charitable trust board to be known as "The Tatan Chinese (Shan San Tsew) Charitable Trust Board" to look after certain property for welfare of the said Community.

Public Works

Two Works Superintendents were posted to Bintulu during the first quarter of the year, one for supervising the road projects and the other for the buildings. The Works Superintendent for Buildings was withdrawn from Bintulu in September and the other will be transferred to Lulusai early next year.

The year 1963 saw the completion of the new school buildings for the Government Secondary School which cost \$538,734.00 and the new static dispensary, the cost of which was in the region of \$24,700.00. It is hoped that electricity and water will be connected to the new school buildings before they are occupied when the first school term in the new year commences. The construction of the water filtration tank at Bukit Nyabau is under way. With the completion of this filtration tank, the residents in Bintulu town and its suburbs will be able to obtain treated water supply.

Progress on the Bintulu Secondary Road continued satisfactorily with the arrival of the Works Superintendent. A section of 2½ miles in length has almost been completed but the surface has not yet been sealed.

Agriculture

The Dayaks have shown interests in growing wet padi under the Assistance to Padi Planting Scheme. Despite the fact that wet padi all over the district was very badly damaged by the high floods in January, more wet padi was planted this year than in the previous year. A total of 486 acres were planted in 1963 as compared with 329 acres planted in 1962. The Malays are not keen to grow wet padi. So far only one Malay has participated in planting wet padi under the Assistance to Padi Planting Scheme. He planted about twenty acres.

Considerable damage to the padi crops, caused by army worms during the early stage of growth was reported. The pesticides such as aprivole 26 D.P. and dieldrin 15 were issued to the planters of the affected areas and the pests were brought under control immediately. On the whole, the prospects for padi harvest in 1964 are good. Approximately 241½ acres of padi seeds were distributed to those planters whose padi fields were badly affected by floods so that they have good seeds for growing.

The Malays and Melanau have taken interest in coconut planting under the Coconut Planting Subsidy Scheme. Some Bains have also participated in the scheme. A total of 311 acres were planted during the year. 431 applications for subsidies to plant high-yielding rubber in 1963 were received during the year. 1,311 acres were planted out of the total of 1,396 acres approved. In the case of natives the delay in planting the rubber after subsidies had been approved was, in many cases, due to land disputes. The Administration has constantly worked in settling them.

The statistics of payment of cash subsidies are as follows:—

(a) Rubber Planting	\$141,455.38
(b) Coconut Planting	\$ 2,385.50
(c) Wet Padi	\$ 860.00
Total	\$144,700.88

The Farmers Training Centre at Sengul Sengul established by the Department of Agriculture was officially declared open by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander N. A. Waddell, in March, 1963. Since then several rubber courses were conducted and 219 candidates were trained during the year.

Co-operative

A Co-operative Society Office-Bearers Instruction Course which was conducted by the Assistant Commissioner (Training), Co-operative Development Department, assisted by Senior Co-operative Officer, MRL and Assistant Co-operative Officer, Bintulu, was held at Bintulu in November. Thirty-one candidates attended the course which lasted for three days.

Two Padi Milling Societies were registered during the year. There are at present nine Co-operative Societies in the district which are made up as follows:—

Padi Savings	4
Padi Milling	3
Savings & Loans	1
Savings	1

In spite of repeated advice and encouragement given by the Department, the members of the Bintulu Malay Savings Society still show little interest in their own society and many of them are in arrears of monthly deposits.

Posts and Telegraphs

The work of construction of the new Post Office and Automatic Telephone Exchange Building started in September and it is expected that the building will be completed in March, 1964. In view of the fact that 1963 was an eventful year for Sarawak, the postal work in Bintulu increased tremendously. The Post Office at Bintulu was packed to capacity on those days when the Malaysia First-Day Covers and the various commemorative stamps were released for sale.

Medical and Health

There was no outbreak of epidemic such as Cholera and Smallpox. Nevertheless, a number of Tuberculosis and Dysentery cases were treated by the Hospital Assistants. Other cases dealt with during the year under review were common diseases.

The Home-Helps continued to render satisfactory services to the people of their respective communities. Some Native Chiefs feel that the Home-Helps should be paid a small allowance in order to compensate them for loss of earning while attending the patients as treatments given to them are free of charge. This small allowance would also give to these Home-Helps the incentive to do their work properly.

Forestry

There are seven sawmills in the district under the Forest Department Modernisation Scheme, three of these mills with long-term licences are scheduled to install bandmills. The Block Lee Sawmill has started a new bandmill which is now in operation. 1963 forest working by tractors was introduced and twenty-one tractors are in operation in six different localities by the end of the year. So far 5,782.46 tons have been produced, yielding 13,782.46 in timber cost.

Timber exports, as imported and checked by the Forest Department, Bintulu, shows:—

Exports: 9,867.35 tons Ramin logs
5,297.34 tons MLH logs
3,357.89 tons Siam timber
438.20 tons Balsa timber.

Total amount of royalty collected in 1963 was \$356,805.67.

Labour

There was no labour dispute reported during the year. Eight cases of accidents occurred in the course of employment were reported for claims of workman's compensation during the year. The workers involved in these accidents only sustained minor injuries and the payments of compensation were promptly made by the employers as soon as they were requested by this office.

Trade and Customs

The total import duties collected in 1963 was \$80,140.89 as compared with \$68,329.48 collected in 1962. The export duties collected was \$48,547.56 as against \$47,133.32 collected in 1962. It therefore shows a considerable decrease in both the import and export duties. It is obvious that the decrease was due to the disaster floods in January, 1963.

Malaysia

Malaysia celebrations were carried out smoothly without disturbance from the anti-Malaysia group except that the decorations put up by Kapitan Tun Guan Min and the Sky Theatre were defaced and damaged by someone unknown to Government. The highlights of the occasion were the lantern procession, tent sports, football tournament, speed boat racing, basketball exhibition match and the fancy dress competition.

The Proclamation was read by the District Officer, Bintulu, at the King George the Sixth Memorial Ground in the presence of a large crowd of school children and local dignitaries immediately after the parade and the hoisting of Malaysia and State flag. About five hundred prominent people including *Penghulu, Pua Kancheng, Kapitan, Pua Romali, Councillors, Chairmen of Associations, teachers, Government and Council Officers* were invited to the reception held at the premises of the Bintulu Recreation Club at which various trophies for the various competitions were given away to the winners.

A.T.A.S. Bintulu Branch

The T.B. Longhouse which was formerly run by the Bintulu District Relief Committee came under the management of the above Committee during the year. The District Officer, Bintulu, is the Chairman of this Committee ex-officio. The longhouse continued to give satisfactory treatment to T.B. patients. During the year, seventeen patients were admitted and stayed in the longhouse for period ranging from two to three months. A grant of \$8,000 was received from the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak, Kuching, for rebuilding the wardens's quarters. Owing to the difficulty in getting a suitable site for the quarters, the work of construction was delayed and did not commence by the end of the year.

Local Committee of Sarawak Development Finance Corporation

Eleven applications for loans for maintenance of high-yielding rubber gardens and for purchase of lifting boats were received by the Committee during the year. They were all recommended for approval by the Corporation subject to certain terms of repayment. There were some difficulties in collecting the loan instalments from the borrowers, many of whom did not pay when they were due.

The request for a loan of \$100,000 from the rubber planters at Sungai Sebiaw has not been approved by the Corporation on the ground that it is not economic to establish a large rubber factory in view of the present prices of rubber sheets of different grades. The Corporation, however, suggested that a number of small rubber factories should be established instead of one large one. It also suggested that a rubber marketing agency should be established at Bintulu. These new proposals are still being considered by the rubber planters at the end of the year.

Danger Floods

Like elsewhere in the Fourth Division, Bintulu District was also badly hit by the floods in January. The worse affected areas are Sungai Jelakong, Ulu Tabau, Ulu Sungai Ampang, and Sungai Kakas. Relief foodstuffs were obtained and distributed to all the flood victims during the flooding period, but the distribution ceased after the water had subsided as it was considered unnecessary because there were plenty of work available in Bintulu and the flood victims could easily earn their living without difficulty if they were industrious.

However, at the end of the year, many of these victims made request for relief as they were unable to earn enough to eat although they had worked very hard after the floods were over. Investigation was then immediately carried out and steps were later taken to apply for relief foodstuffs for distribution to people of genuine hardship until the next paddy harvest.

Fishery

The United Nations Malaysia Assessment Team visited Bintulu in June, 1963, to hear views from the people in Bintulu on the issue of Malaysia.

A group of Councillors from Kapit District Council visited Bintulu in June, 1963, and another group of Councillors from Sibuan District Council and members of the District Office, Sibuan, visited the new and old rubber gardens in Bintulu and Sebau. They also visited the Sengas Agricultural Station.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. I. B. Nash (Newly appointed Marine Officer)	By Flight ML 497 Singapore (Kuching on 1.4.64. On first appointment.
Mr. & Mrs. D. H. Beaman	By Flight ML 497 Singapore (Kuching on 1.4.64. Returning from leave.
Mr. D. M. Goodbody (Newly appointed Crown Counsel)	By Flight ML 497 Singapore (Kuching on 28.3.64. On first appointment.
Mrs. G. Lloyd-Thomson	By Flight ML 497 Singapore (Kuching on 16.4.1964. To join Mr. G. Lloyd-Thomson.
Mr. & Mrs. T. W. W. Pined and son	By Peria Singapore/Kuching on 28.4.1964. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. P. E. Gurnard and three children (Newly appointed Dental Officer)	By Flight ML 497 Singapore (Kuching on 23.4.1964. On first appointment.
Mr. P. L. Leonard (Newly appointed Agricultural Extension Officer)	By Flight ML 497 Singapore (Kuching on 23.4.1964. On first appointment.

Departures

Dr. F. G. Conner	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 13.3.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of contract.
Mrs. J. Pike	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 23.3.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. W. E. Harris and two children	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 23.3.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of contract.
Mr. & Mrs. L. V. Murthy and Child	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 11.3.64. Proceeding to India on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Williams	By Peria Kuching/Singapore on 11.4.1964. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Woods	By Peria Kuching/Singapore on 11.4.1964. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. G. A. Duncanson	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 14.3.1964. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. N. B. Flockhart	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 11.4.1964. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Dr. & Mrs. T. M. Raczewski	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 11.4.1964. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. J. Pike	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 11.4.1964. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. B. J. Thomas and four children	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 21.4.1964. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. D. J. Cooney	By Flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 28.4.1964. Proceeding to Australia on leave prior to retirement.

Sarawak Junior Examination Pass List 1963

ST. THOMAS' SCHOOL, KUCHING

1. Abang Abdul Karim	1
2. Abang Omar	1
3. Abdul Halim Saibang	1
4. Ahmad bin Omar	1
5. Alex Tan	1
6. Ang Han Hoon	1
7. Ang Kok Ahn	1
8. Chiew Chiew Chow	1
9. Chen Beng Hui	1
10. Chen Koh Hai	1
11. Cheng Yee Fok	1
12. Charles Lee	1
13. Cheng Chiew Min	1
14. Cheng Koh To	1
15. Cheng Koo Yuen	1
16. Dariusz Szulc	1
17. Ezzamel Sadek	1
18. Elhadi bin Ariffin	1
19. Ezzamel Sadek	1
20. Feroz Chong Beng	1
21. Feroz Chong Beng	1
22. Goh Chai Chong	1
23. Goh Chong Yung	1
24. Goh Chong Yung	1
25. Ho Bann Huan	1
26. Ho Kai Fung	1
27. Idris Mohamed	1
28. Idris Chai	1
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ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, KUCHING

101. Ali, Haidi bin Ghawan	1
102. Alimuddin Ramad	1
103. Alimuddin Ramad	1
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ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KUCHING

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ST. THOMAS' SCHOOL, KUCHING

301. Anishah Aliyeh	1
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—(Results continued)

189.	Wu Lai Ho	1
190.	Abdullah, Yusoff	1
191.	Ali Yusoff	1
192.	Chai Pui Yee	1
193.	Chan Yew Long	1
194.	Chin, Chinshin Wong Fook	1
195.	Chow Sui Kien	1
196.	Chong Man Ho	1
197.	Chong Hong Keng	1
198.	Chong Sui Shun	1
199.	Choi Ah Kuen	1
200.	Choi, Mary	1
201.	Choi Ngai Chai	1
202.	Chong, Kien	1
203.	Choi, Gook Lit	1
204.	Choi, Gook Hock	1
205.	Choi, Sui Yee	1
206.	Chong Gook Chai	1
207.	Chow, Agnes Mai Ho	1
208.	Choi Ah Eng	1
209.	Loi Shue Ching	1
210.	Loi Ngin Lan	1
211.	Loi Ngin Ching	1
212.	Ng Eng	1
213.	Ng, Margaret Joan Chin	1
214.	Ngai Lian Ho	1
215.	Ngai Ching Fung	1
216.	Choi, Pak Hwa	1
217.	Choi, Joseph	1
218.	Shah, Mary	1
219.	Sin Cho Chai	1
220.	Saparat, Rajagopal	1
221.	Sew, Josephine	1
222.	Tan Yee Fung	1
223.	Tan Hui Eng	1
224.	Tan Gook Nam	1
225.	Tan, Susan Fung	1
226.	Wong Yee Tin	1
227.	Yeo Lee Kiang	1
228.	Yip, Joyce Lee Ching	1
229.	Yip, Yee	1
230.	Yip, Yee	1
231.	Yip, Yee	1
232.	Yip, Yee	1
233.	Yip, Yee	1
234.	Yip, Yee	1
235.	Yip, Yee	1
236.	Yip, Yee	1
237.	Yip, Yee	1
238.	Yip, Yee	1
239.	Yip, Yee	1
240.	Yip, Yee	1
241.	Yip, Yee	1
242.	Yip, Yee	1
243.	Yip, Yee	1
244.	Yip, Yee	1
245.	Yip, Yee	1
246.	Yip, Yee	1
247.	Yip, Yee	1
248.	Yip, Yee	1
249.	Yip, Yee	1
250.	Yip, Yee	1

CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL, KUCHING

241.	Chow Tin Sang	1
242.	Magpie Ho Wai	1
243.	Yong Siew Ngang	1

MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOL, KUCHING

244.	Choi Pak Sang	1
245.	Hong Chuen Seng	1
246.	Morgan Lee Ah Fok	1
247.	Pak Tin Hwa	1
248.	Robinson James Edwin	1
249.	Sun Tai Heng	1
250.	Wai Kwan Tung Wai	1
251.	Chow Eng	1
252.	Abdullah, Nal	1
253.	Ang, Robert Ho H. Ang, Wei	1
254.	Choi Lee Chin	1
255.	Choi Sang Hwa	1
256.	Kho Kook Hong	1
257.	Koh, Juan Kim	1
258.	Kwan Sin Hui/Hui Sin Fook	1
259.	Lo Kook Nam	1
260.	Ng Sui Kiang	1
261.	Ngai Yee	1
262.	Ngai Yee	1
263.	Ngai Yee	1
264.	Ngai Yee	1
265.	Ngai Yee	1
266.	Ngai Yee	1
267.	Ngai Yee	1
268.	Ngai Yee	1
269.	Ngai Yee	1
270.	Ngai Yee	1
271.	Ngai Yee	1
272.	Ngai Yee	1
273.	Ngai Yee	1
274.	Ngai Yee	1
275.	Ngai Yee	1
276.	Ngai Yee	1
277.	Ngai Yee	1
278.	Ngai Yee	1
279.	Ngai Yee	1
280.	Ngai Yee	1

LITAH HIGH SCHOOL, KUCHING

281.	Choi, Bernard	1
282.	Chong Yuen Shu, William	1
283.	Kuan, Joseph	1
284.	Kuan Ah Sang	1
285.	Poon Tang Kuen	1

CHONGHONG SECONDARY SCHOOL, KUCHING

286.	Sung Yee Tan	1
287.	Yuan Lee	1
288.	William Choi	1

KUCHING MODERN SECONDARY SCHOOL

289.	Chong Kien Chai	1
290.	Choi Jong Uy	1
291.	Lee Tien Hwa	1
292.	Lee Fook Ching	1
293.	Lee Yee Ching	1
294.	Lee Pak Hui	1
295.	Ngai Yee Chai	1
296.	Choi Yee Hui	1
297.	S. K. Kuan-Ho-Moon	1
298.	Tan, Lily	1

DRAGON SCHOOL, KUCHING

299.	Aleng and Ark	1
300.	Aleng and Ark	1
301.	Aleng and Ark	1
302.	Aleng and Ark	1
303.	Aleng and Ark	1
304.	Aleng and Ark	1
305.	Aleng and Ark	1
306.	Aleng and Ark	1
307.	Aleng and Ark	1
308.	Aleng and Ark	1
309.	Aleng and Ark	1
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311.	Aleng and Ark	1
312.	Aleng and Ark	1
313.	Aleng and Ark	1
314.	Aleng and Ark	1
315.	Aleng and Ark	1
316.	Aleng and Ark	1
317.	Aleng and Ark	1
318.	Aleng and Ark	1
319.	Aleng and Ark	1
320.	Aleng and Ark	1

MADRASSAH MELAYU, KUCHING

321.	Ali Bakar bin Hassan	1
322.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
323.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
324.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
325.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
326.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
327.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
328.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
329.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
330.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
331.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
332.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
333.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
334.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
335.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
336.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
337.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
338.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
339.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
340.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1

BAYAT SECONDARY SCHOOL, KUCHING

341.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
342.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
343.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1
344.	Ali Bakar bin Shafii	1

BUNNY HILL SCHOOL, KUCHING

345.	Choi Wai Tin	1
346.	Choi, Agnes	1
347.	Choi Mei Kien	1
348.	Choi Siu Tai	1
349.	Choi Siu Pak	1
350.	Choi, Emma Cho	1
351.	Choi Kiang Chai	1
352.	Choi Lee Chai	1

353.	Hassan bin Zaidudin	1
354.	Hui Nyan Fui	1
355.	Huang Huan Chong	1
356.	Isaac bin Wai	1
357.	Isaac and Jap	1
358.	Jap and Jap	1
359.	Jap and Jap	1
360.	Jap and Jap	1
361.	Jap and Jap	1
362.	Jap and Jap	1
363.	Jap and Jap	1
364.	Jap and Jap	1
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393.	Jap and Jap	1
394.	Jap and Jap	1
395.	Jap and Jap	1
396.	Jap and Jap	1
397.	Jap and Jap	1
398.	Jap and Jap	1
399.	Jap and Jap	1
400.	Jap and Jap	1

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, SEMANGGANG

401.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
402.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
403.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
404.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
405.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
406.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
407.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
408.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
409.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
410.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
411.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
412.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
413.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
414.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
415.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
416.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
417.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
418.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
419.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
420.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
421.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
422.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
423.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
424.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
425.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
426.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
427.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
428.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
429.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
430.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
431.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
432.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
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435.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
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438.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
439.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
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441.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
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444.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
445.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
446.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
447.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
448.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
449.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1
450.	Abang Zaidin A. Ishi	1

ST. LUKES SCHOOL, SEMANGGANG

451.	M. Ury bin Rahman	1
452.	M. Ury bin Rahman	1

ST. AUGUSTIN'S SCHOOL, BETONG

453.	Aleng and Ark	1
454.	Aleng and Ark	1
455.	Aleng and Ark	1
456.	Aleng and Ark	1
457.	Aleng and Ark	1
458.	Aleng and Ark	1
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489.	Aleng and Ark	1
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491.	Aleng and Ark	1
492.	Aleng and Ark	1
493.	Aleng and Ark	1
494.	Aleng and Ark	1
495.	Aleng and Ark	1
496.	Aleng and Ark	1
497.	Aleng and Ark	1
498.	Aleng and Ark	1
499.	Aleng and Ark	1
500.	Aleng and Ark	1

SACRED HEART SCHOOL, BIRU

501.	Aleng and Ark	1
502.	Aleng and Ark	1
503.	Aleng and Ark	1
504.	Aleng and Ark	1

—Results continued—

903.	Chen Chen Pei	1941	Conover Thea Mae Long	1974	Nan Ping Wu, Adrian	1
904.	Chen Lin Wang, Philip	1941	Josephine Yi Lai Hsin	1975	Ngo Siem Tung, Agathe	1
905.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Patricia Yi Lai Hsin	1976	Ong, Sebastian	1
906.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1977	Or, Henry	1
907.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1978	Se Kung Ching, Daisy	1
908.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1979	Sei Wei Kuo	1
909.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1980	Tanaka Issei, Issei	1
910.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1981	Tang Ai Ling, Christine	1
911.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1982	Tang Chow Hung, Herman	1
912.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1983	Tan Chok Lam, Mary	1
913.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1984	Tang Hui Sing	1
914.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1985	Tan Chueh Lip, Philip	1
915.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1986	Tang Hong Man, Francis	1
916.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1987	Tang Ngai Lung	1
917.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1988	Tang Siu Ming, Anna	1
918.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1989	Wang Hui Sing	1
919.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1990	Wang Hui Sing, David	1
920.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1991	Wang Lili, Rose	1
921.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1992	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
922.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1993	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
923.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1994	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
924.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1995	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
925.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1996	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
926.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1997	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
927.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1998	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
928.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	1999	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
929.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2000	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
930.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2001	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
931.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2002	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
932.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2003	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
933.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2004	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
934.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2005	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
935.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2006	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
936.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2007	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
937.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2008	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
938.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2009	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
939.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2010	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
940.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2011	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
941.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2012	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
942.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2013	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
943.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2014	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
944.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2015	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
945.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2016	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
946.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2017	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
947.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2018	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
948.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2019	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
949.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2020	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
950.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2021	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
951.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2022	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
952.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2023	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
953.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2024	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
954.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2025	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
955.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2026	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
956.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2027	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
957.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2028	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
958.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2029	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1
959.	Chen Kuo Hong	1944	Princess Yi Ngai Wai	2030	Wang Shui Hsin, Albert	1

METHUEN SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
996.	Ang, Shui Kuanin	1940			
997.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
998.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
999.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1000.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1001.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1002.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1003.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1004.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
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1008.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1009.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1010.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1011.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1012.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
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1016.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
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1097.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1098.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1099.	Alford, Lulu	1940			
1100.	Alford, Lulu	1940			

METHUEN SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

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1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

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KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
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KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940			

KNOX SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1940.					
1201.	Kang Si Hsin	1940	</		

1299	Ann Kong Sing	1300	Ernest Ang Boon Sang	1301	Margaret Leung
1300	Ang, Hing-kei Ho Ang, Ah-wei	1302	Samuel Fung	1302	Michael Suen, Kaling
1301	Bertrand Gordon Fung	1303	Samson Chan	1303	Michael Tin Ho Kung
1302	Bernardin F. Sparrow	1304	Sin Napping	1304	Michael Tin Ho, Chi
1303	David (Gordon) Smith, David	1305	Seibin Davis	1305	Philip Leung, Tungshu
1304	David Tin Lung	1306	Tan Chi Kan	1306	Robert Gabriel Sater
1305	David Tin Wai-cho	1307	Terence Luk	1307	Sam Wong
1306	Edmund Ho	1308	Thomas Lam Chee Sang	1308	Sylvester Fok Leung
1307	Goa Chin Chai	1309	Wan Shun-mun	1309	Tang Yoke Mei
1308	Hai Yik Chien	1310	William Leung	1310	Teresa Kung
1309	Helen Leckham Ngai	1311	Wong Shue Chook	1311	The Chan Buo
1310	John Nanning Fung	1312	Wong Shue Yin	1312	Wong Ho Yau
1311	John Smith, Paul	1313	Yeh Shue Yung	1313	Wong Ho Yung
1312	Maria Ann Chan	1314	Yong Kai Hui	1314	Wong Shue Yau
1313	Sik Aye Ching	1315	Yoshio Nakag	1315	Wong Shue Yung
1314	Sin Ling Chien, Agnes	1316	Zohed Abidin Mohamed	1316	Yahara Ho Chikuan
1315	Stephen Ngai			1317	Yang Li Ho
1316	Tamara and Lim	ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, MIRA		1318	Yung Tsien Chung
1317	Wong Che Yeh	1319	Angela H. Ann, Raim	1319	Yau Yau Wan
1318	Yau Nin Kwan	1320	Yuen Chuen, Wilson	1320	

TRANSMISSION LOSS, REFLECTION, REFRACTION, AND

1910.	Abdullah Mohd. Noor	1911	Anthony Chan	1912	ST. COLLEGE'S SCHOOL, HONG KONG
1911.	Abu Bakar Matsum	1912.	Anthony Lee	1913.	Arifol Hamed Sagarin
1912.	Abu Talam	1913.	Anthony C. Lee Nam Sang	1914.	Ali Ibrahim
1913.	Adnan Nordin	1914.	Anthony Yee Kim Phang	1915.	Alien Tsang Yee
1914.	Adnan Lim Ajang	1915.	Ariffin No. Hay Ibrahim	1916.	Arnes Sun Wei Ling
1915.	Ad Nakh	1916.	Azwanah Osman bin	1917.	Chan Hong Ming
1916.	Agustine Khoo	1917.	Pu David	1918.	Chen Yee
1917.	Chang, Chong Jit	1918.	Chin Nyah Koo	1919.	Chin Yee Ling
1918.	Chan Yuen Cheun	1919.	Choo Lin Yee	1920.	Chin Yee Ling
1919.	Chen Lay Yee	1920.	Choo Lin Yee	1921.	Chin Yee Ling
1920.	Chen Kung Nait	1921.	Choo Lin Yee	1922.	Chin Yee Ling
1921.	Chen Yee	1922.	Choo Lin Yee	1923.	Chin Yee Ling
1922.	Chen Yee	1923.	Choo Lin Yee	1924.	Chin Yee Ling
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1990.	Chen Yee	1991.	Choo Lin Yee	1992.	Chin Yee Ling
1991.	Chen Yee	1992.	Choo Lin Yee	1993.	Chin Yee Ling
1992.	Chen Yee	1993.	Choo Lin Yee	1994.	Chin Yee Ling
1993.	Chen Yee	1994.	Choo Lin Yee	1995.	Chin Yee Ling
1994.	Chen Yee	1995.	Choo Lin Yee	1996.	Chin Yee Ling
1995.	Chen Yee	1996.	Choo Lin Yee	1997.	Chin Yee Ling
1996.	Chen Yee	1997.	Choo Lin Yee	1998.	Chin Yee Ling
1997.	Chen Yee	1998.	Choo Lin Yee	1999.	Chin Yee Ling
1998.	Chen Yee	1999.	Choo Lin Yee	2000.	Chin Yee Ling

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1470	Atthi Harned Suparin	11
1471	Abd Ruzman	11
1472	Alien Tong Yee	11
1473	Anna Kim Wei Lin	11
1474	Chan Hong Ming	11
1475	Samson Yui	11
1476	Paula Sylvia Lee	11
1477	Marick Abot	11
1478	Mira Ali Mariani	11
1479	Joan Yipp Min Man	11
1480	Amir Singh	11
1481	Laurance Loong Teck Chen	11
1482	Lee Sang Kim	11
1483	Leung Choon Yui	11
1484	Leung Chung Weng	11
1485	Lim Chuen Si	11
1486	Mohammed Asifa Awanj	11
	Shauar	11
1478	Phang Sim Bao	11
1479	Phung Shan Wei	11
1480	Roberts Yui	11
1481	Roberts Yui	11
1482	Sim Loong Kwang	11
1483	Stephen Yung Si Loong	11
1484	Tan Yee Sang	11
1485	Tan Liang Fong	11
1486	Yamander Lam	11
1487	William Alan Yui Wai	11
1488	Tan Yee Sang	11

MITHUNOT SECONDARY SCHOOL
BARBER



Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination Pass List 1963

Figure 6

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL (1906)	339. Charles Chin Pak Kiu	375. Vincent Ng Kong Hoo
332. Ah Hin Huang	340. Charles Koo Ju Ngi	376. Wong Yock Min
334. Gordonian Singh Hoon	341. Chin Thien Hoo	377. Wong Ho Shu
335. Hi Hoo Hoo	342. Daisy Wong Sai Hui	378. William Chang Wei Say
336. Huang Kew Fung	343. Dennis Chang Kham Lee	379. Wong Kai
338. Khoo Ying Phoo	344. Dennis Tan Khai Hui	382. Wong Kham Kwong
339. Lee Cheong Kiu	345. Edward Cheung Kwong Yew	383. Yee Shing Hoi
341. Liang Yee On	347. Fong Chor Hong	
343. Sim Tien Fung	348. Francis Ripon Kheok	ST. MARY'S SCHOOL (1906)
345. Taha Ho Aulin	349. Gabriel Don Nguyen	385. Au Chin Man
346. Tan Yew Khoo	350. Gerald Stephen Lee Leung Ai	386. Benjamin at. Anah
347. Tang Yee Hing	351. Goh Hoo Chuan	389. Ho, Aida
348. Yoon Chan Hui	352. Joseph Tin Ng Hong	390. Song Chai Lai
349. Wan Yit Foh	354. Kong Lian Ching	391. Wan Hoo Shih
351. Yee Shin Ching	355. Koth Hong Seng	
352. Yung Khoo Seng	357. Lee Heng Ting	Statement of Excess with Names in full
	358. Liew Tin Fung	Principal's Address or name
ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL (1906)	359. Lim Kim Hoi	ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL (1906)
323. Agnes Hi Lee Ling	361. Nao Tok Pin	392. Sim Kuan Ming
326. Alexander Ng Khai Hong	362. Poh Ekin Joo	
332. Amy Lim Siew Phang	363. Poh Lik Gan	ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL (1906)
333. Andrew Tan Hong Keng	365. Roy Yee Choo Kin	393. Edward Benn Ung
334. Anthony Si Yee Ping	370. Simon Ngai Yee Fook	394. Poh Lok Ho
335. Anthony Polycarp Manjoo	371. Sylvester Tang Nipoun Sam	397. Ronald Lim Suen Yang
336. Arthur Kook Choo Sze	373. Thomas Ho Kin Sze	398. William Francis Ho Kin Sze

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

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL,
KUCHING (1903)

Abang Rahman bin Ali, Kuala	(1)
Abdul Rahman Saad, Muar	(1)
Abdul Rashid bin Ali	(1)
Adam Wan	(1)
Alban Jara	(1)
Andrew Goh	(1)
Anthony Jeng Koi Kien	(1)
Asnin Chanin	(1)
Chai Kiam Choo	(1)
Chan Kay Sang	(1)
Chen Koh Sze	(1)
Chan Theng Kong	(1)
Cheng Thiam Hua	(1)
Chow Fik Khai	(1)
Chow Pak See	(1)
Chen Gook Beng	(1)
Chen Guan Sang	(1)
Diamond Simon Aeng	(1)
Gary Tay	(1)
Geoffrey Kandasamy	(1)
George Wong Kim Fui	(1)
Huang Li Liang	(1)
Jasari Buhai	(1)
Jayus Buhai	(1)
Kang Kim Kheng	(1)
Kwok Jui Sang	(1)
Liew Yui Kham	(1)
Mohammed Shari	(1)
Ng Chan Fui	(1)
Ng Thai Tong	(1)
Nixon Chan	(1)
Ng Khoo He	(1)
Ng Tong Lam	(1)
Peter Lim	(1)
Peter Wong Kai Hoo	(1)
Philip Lee Yui Sze	(1)
Samuel Liew	(1)
Saleh Syah Puan	(1)
Song Szei Ah	(1)
Stephen Ngayong Luan	(1)
Tai Choi Yui, Toronto	(1)
Tan Hui Kuan	(1)
Tan Teik Lee	(1)
Tong Si Hin	(1)
Tan Chor Yung	(1)
Tan Sang Hoi	(1)
Tan Tai Hwa	(1)
Thompson Kanang	(1)
Ting Kwong Kai	(1)
Yoon Mun Fui	(1)
Wai Tai Tong	(1)
Woo Hong Choon, Bantel	(1)
Woo Kang Hong	(1)
Woo Kheng Thiam	(1)
Wong Boon Thong	(1)
Wong Kwong Pui	(1)
Wong Nyuk Yung	(1)
Wong Sze Nyuk	(1)
Wong Yik Kwong	(1)
Yong Huang Sang	(1)
Yu Ching He	(1)
Chan Theng Yung	(1)
Cheng Thiam Tong	(1)
Endang Agas	(1)
Lim Jui Koh	(1)
Lim Sui Ann	(1)
Marjorine Chiu He Leung	(1)
Mahendran Indralingam	(1)

Norman Lee	(1)
Tan Kok Joo	(1)
Tan Yong Luen	(1)
Wong Hui Hui	(1)
Wu Yui Koh	(1)
Yin Ai Yen	(1)
Yong Chiong Yee	(1)

CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL,
KUCHING (1903)

Chai Miew Sheng	(1)
Chan Kay Hui	(1)
Chen Hoon Sain	(1)
Lee Sang Gook	(1)
Ng Tin Chai	(1)
Nin Chai Hui	(1)
Susan Chakraverty	(1)
Tan Yuen Chai	(1)
Ting Hui Chong	(1)
William Lee	(1)

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, KUCHING
(1903)

Abang Shaidi bin Ali, Asuar	(1)
Abang Shafiqah	(1)
Ang Sang Teik	(1)
Ang Kim Si	(1)
Barbara Lee Kim Fui	(1)
Bernard Tan Fook Hoo	(1)
Basiliah Mary Ann, Kuching	(1)
Chan Hoi Ping	(1)
Chen Hui Ling	(1)
Cheng Yoon Ching	(1)
Edwin Yui Hui Sang	(1)
Francis Hui Ching Lee	(1)
Frankie Chan Min Fui	(1)
Goh Chan Thien	(1)
Henry Michael Chong Wei Choo	(1)
Ho Khay Sang	(1)
Hong Koon	(1)
Imad bin Mahidin	(1)
Imad bin Mahidin	(1)
Joseline Chai	(1)
John Chew Thia Ching	(1)
John, Peter Ho Tong Hock	(1)
John Tong, Tan Heng	(1)
Juan Hui	(1)
Jung Kiam Choo	(1)
Joseph Koh Yee Hock	(1)
Joseph Thia Thien Koo	(1)
Julian Lai Kwai Lee	(1)
Kang Sang Ching	(1)
Kho Khin Chong	(1)
Lawrence Ng Hui Chai	(1)
Lawrence Thiam Koh Kwang	(1)
Lee Hui Sang	(1)
Lee Hui Thien	(1)
Lin Ching Sang	(1)
Lin Choon Sang	(1)
Lin Fook Keng	(1)
Lin Kiam Koh	(1)
Lin Si Heng	(1)
Lin Sze Mong	(1)
Lin Thak Leung	(1)
Mohd bin Kaidi	(1)
Mohammed Ali bin Hassan	(1)
Ngai Kim Chuan	(1)
Oh Gek Pheng	(1)
Ng Kong Sang	(1)
Paul Kong Tai Kan	(1)
Puan Abdul Aziz, Lajun	(1)

Puan Chin Fui Kai	(1)
Phang Tin Hui	(1)
Png Sze Hui	(1)
Sanna Li Min Jui	(1)
Stephen Ho Lian Hui	(1)
Sohman Ho Abu Bakar	(1)
Thomas Chai Jui Kai	(1)
Walter Song Koi Sun	(1)
Walter Hui	(1)
Woo Sang Tin	(1)
William Chan Choo Kiang	(1)
Yau Yui Kai	(1)
Yuen Tin Sing	(1)
Alexander Ling Lee Hui	(1)
Joseph Kim Chong Kai	(1)
Henry Yoh Yee King	(1)
Ling Chong He	(1)
Karlson Tan Wye Hui	(1)
Rohita Lee Young Tai	(1)

MADEIRASA MELAYU, KUCHING
(1903)

Bahar bin Nor	(1)
Chong Chin Ching	(1)
Chong Hui Khim	(1)
Chen Heng Jui	(1)
Francis Khayyah bin Hassan	(1)
Hamdan S. Yusof	(1)
Hamdan bin Abdullah	(1)
Ipoh Nial Zah	(1)
Mahdi B. Ishari	(1)
Safiyah bin H. Choo	(1)
Zuhairi B. M. Ishari	(1)

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KUCHING
(1903)

Anne May Lee	(1)
Anne Samuel	(1)
Billy Lai	(1)
Chan Lai Kim	(1)
Chan Fong Sing	(1)
Choi Chai	(1)
Choi Chin Sze Lue	(1)
Choi Wai Tin Lue	(1)
Choi Ching	(1)
David Goh	(1)
Edith Yui Ali, Othman	(1)
Edwin Wai Chai Yui	(1)
Lee Suk Kheng	(1)
Lily Sin Lee Lee	(1)
Lorna Wai Yui Khim	(1)
Lorna Khoo Han Hin	(1)
Mary Chan Suk Khin	(1)
Mary Lee	(1)
Margaret Chai Chai Li	(1)
Nga Sui Hui	(1)
Ng Chiew Kai	(1)
Ng Ai Lai	(1)
Sau Kong See Chin	(1)
Sin Mei Kheng	(1)
Sybil Fui	(1)
Tee Kiang Hui	(1)
Thomas Chan	(1)
Lorna Wai	(1)
Ngai Lee Chin	(1)
Yoon Szei Lam	(1)
Madeline Shook Bantien	(1)
Song Chai Kim	(1)

—(Results continued)

**METHODIST SECONDARY SCHOOL,
SERU (1912)**

Abdul Rahim Mahari	(2)
Chow Choon Ping	(2)
David Chin Langkian	(2)
David Fu Choo Ming	(4)
Edward Rajit Akot	(4)
Hamzah bin Ali	(2)
Kader bin Ali	(2)
Kuang Di Ben	(2)
Lee Li Yung	(2)
Lee Teck Seng	(4)
Lin Koh Kheng	(2)
Ling Siew Han	(4)
Liu Siew Wan	(2)
Lu Yee Niang	(4)
Mohd. Saifur H. Aidi	(2)
Robert Lee Kung Ching	(2)
Soh Ming Ting	(2)
Tang Chek Ning	(2)
Tan Siew Ding	(2)
Ting See Lee	(2)
Ting Hwa Ling	(4)
Tong Hock Seng	(4)
Tong Tung Ung	(2)
Tommy Wong Se Yau	(2)
Wong Hwa Ung	(2)
Wong Si Heng	(4)
Yu Ching Ping	(4)

PRIVATE CANDIDATES, SERU (1912)

Hi Ching Gie	(2)
Mui Ni Ping	(2)
Ting Chek Hui	(2)
Tan Si Kwong	(2)
Wong Nien Ding	(2)
Mui Hui Kwong	(2)
Looy Wang Pak Lok	(2)
Patrick Siu	(2)

**KANOWIT SECONDARY SCHOOL,
(1912)**

Anir bin H. Japong	(2)
Andrew Sener	(4)
Sei B. Bujang	(2)
Reduan bin Abg. Rantan	(2)
Chia Aye	(2)
David Ling Wang Yang	(2)
Edward Anon	(2)
Fahim Sultan	(2)
Hilary Nyantun	(2)
Ho Suen Ching	(2)
Juanak and Umbat	(2)

Junia Pong	(2)
Kong Shoo Chong	(2)
Lee Lee Ti	(2)
Mahana Gien	(2)
Robert Marquang	(2)
Kan Wang Ing Pui	(2)
Umsa and Kait	(2)
Wah bin Sabah	(2)
William Hi Hong Ing	(2)

**PRIVATE CANDIDATES, SARIKEL
(1912)**

Kong Wey Sing	(4)
Chong Hui Ung	(2)
Chai Khuan Hui	(4)
Tan Mei Mei	(2)

**TANJONG LORANG SCHOOL, SERU
(1912)**

Anthony Lin Kuan Yeh	(2)
Alfred bin Abang Napawi	(2)
Angie Kwang	(4)
Chin Nook Tong	(2)
Chong Kai Hui	(2)
Chong Tui Lip	(2)
Chiew Kie Hong	(2)
Chuan Si Heng	(2)
Chuan Kio Ing	(4)
Deng Wong Kiew	(2)
Gregory Thindik	(2)
Henry Mahe	(2)
Hui King Loong	(2)
Henry Lin Anu	(2)
Khong Yuet Yin	(2)
Kong Chiew Gie	(2)
Linda Kutha	(2)
Ling Mui Ying	(2)
Lin Liang Wei	(2)

Mohamed Mariani	(2)
Mohd. Saifur bin Ayang	(2)
Murphy Sear	(2)
Phang Wong Theng	(2)
Rudin bin Akip	(2)
Teo Thien So	(2)
Wong Shaid Hui	(2)
Wai Chong Hui Shui	(2)
Wai Shook Tsuen Tai	(2)
Yu Ching Hui	(2)
Yui Hui Hong	(2)

**ST. JOSEPH'S AND ST. COLUMBAN
SCHOOLS, SERU (1912)**

Albert Lee Chong Ho	(2)
Augustine Bujang	(2)
Chan Ah No	(2)
Chan Si Ming/Chan Siu Min	(2)
Chong Tung Choi, Christopher	(2)
Edward Goh Hui Seng	(2)
Fahim Wong Si Ping	(2)
Francis Lim Kim Suan	(2)
Francis Louis Chong	(2)
Freddie Vatanon	(2)
Isiah bin Dawood	(2)
Joseph Hi Ngai Wei	(2)
Lee Chai Ting, Andrew	(4)
Lee Chai Wai	(2)
Lee Kie Kiew	(2)
Nancy Cho	(2)
Paul Brackley and James	(2)
Paul Yui Mui Chai	(2)
Rudin bin Mohd. Abdul Hamid	(2)
Rubina Ho	(2)
Rubert Roger Carroll	(2)
Seng Cho	(2)
Seahair Tan	(2)
Stephen Jari	(2)
Suen Chong Seng	(4)
Tan Kim Seng, Stephen	(2)
Tan Kim Shing	(2)
Teresa Molly Liew	(2)
Vincent Tan	(2)
William Liew Min Yui	(2)
Wong Hui Chiew	(2)
Yap Kai Seng, David	(2)
Yee Yung Pak	(2)
Yee Chien Kwei	(2)
Yee Suk Chong	(4)
Yip Man So	(2)

PRIVATE CANDIDATES, SERU

Chong Yui Hui	(2)
Chong Kuan Kee	(4)
David Tan Ngiam Han	(2)
Ho Tak Hui	(2)
Kin Hui Kim	(2)
Yi Chaw Sang	(2)
Abg. Maridhi bin Abg. Zamaria	(2)

Result of the examination

1, 2, 3 — gained a First, Second or Third Division School Certificate.

4, 5 — gained a General Certificate of Education.

6 — gained a Statement of Success.

Sarawak Gazette

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

Residents at the Operations will confer an obligation by forwarding to the Office daily intelligence of all matters of general interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

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Columns width 3 1/2", length 11 1/2"	1	2	3	4	5
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Special advertisement 20 cents per line with minimum charge of RM. Five every December Observation RM.

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

A.R.—20 cents to cover post Commission should be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside Sarawak.

JUNE, 1964

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES			HIGH WATER	
Day	Month	Day	☾ 1st Last Quarter 10th New Moon	☽ 1st Full Quarter 15th Full Moon		Kuching	Mean
Mon.	1	21	Sarawak Day, Chinese New Year, Kuala Lumpur Inter-School Sports, London, Lower Sabong and Kapit Sports.	0901	2023	—	1021
Tue.	2	22	London Sports, Institute of Bookkeepers' Examination continues.	1001	2124	—	1122
Wed.	3	23	Birthday of R.M. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong, London Sports.	1102	2225	—	1223
Th.	4	24	Chartered Institute of Secretaries Examination continues.	—	2326	—	1324
Fri.	5	25	The Most Noble Order of the Garter (R.C.).	—	2427	0906	1425
Sat.	6	26	Sarawak Turf Club Race, St. Thomas' Cathedral Parish Ball.	0008	2528	0902	1526
SUN.	7	27	Two Bunches arrive Tawau.	0107	2629	0908	1627
Mon.	8	28	—	0206	2730	0904	—
Tue.	9	29	—	0305	2831	0909	—
Wed.	10	1	1st day of the 3rd Moon (3rd April).	0404	2932	—	—
Th.	11	2	1st day of Syahr, St. Nicholas, Woking and Midland District Council Meetings.	0503	3033	1007	—
Fri.	12	3	Association of International Accountants' Examination continues.	0602	3134	1102	—
Sat.	13	4	Sarawak Turf Club Race.	0701	3235	—	1208
SUN.	14	5	Two Bunches arrive Tawau, Two Bunches arrive Tawau.	0800	3336	—	1309
Mon.	15	6	—	0900	3437	—	1410
Tue.	16	7	—	1000	3538	—	1511
Wed.	17	8	—	1100	3639	—	1612
Th.	18	9	—	—	3740	1004	—
Fri.	19	10	—	0000	3841	1007	—
Sat.	20	11	—	0100	3942	1009	1709
SUN.	21	12	4th Bunches arrive Tawau, Sarawak Badminton Association's Inter-District and National Championship (June 11-12-13-14).	0200	4043	1008	—
Mon.	22	13	—	0300	4144	1007	—
Tue.	23	14	—	0400	4245	1006	—
Wed.	24	15	—	0500	4346	1004	—
Th.	25	16	—	0600	4447	1003	—
Fri.	26	17	—	0700	4548	1002	—
Sat.	27	18	—	0800	4649	1001	—
SUN.	28	19	—	0900	4750	1000	—
Mon.	29	20	—	1000	4851	1000	—
Tue.	30	21	—	1100	4952	1000	—

Kuching Market Price List

April, 1964

Average

Vegetables—(per kat)—Cont.

Average

Rice—(per gantang)

Local, White, Government Milled	1.60
Local, White, Milled	1.80
Siam "A", 3%	2.00

Siam "B"	—
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China Rice	1.70
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Siam Broken Rice	1.50
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Rangoon	—
---------	---

Sugar—(per kat)

White Sugar	.45
-------------	-----

Brown Sugar	.65
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Nipah Sugar	.50
-------------	-----

Salt—(per kat)

Coarse	.10
--------	-----

Fine	.10
------	-----

Nipah	1.20
-------	------

Flour and Bread

White Flour, per kat	.25
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Bread, per small loaf	.25
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Bread, per large loaf	.45
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Milk—(per tin)

(a) Condensed	—
---------------	---

(i) Liberty Brand	.80
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(ii) Tea Pot	.80
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(iii) Milk Maid	.89
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(a) Local Fresh Milk	.80
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Eggs—(each)

Turtle	.30
--------	-----

Duck, fresh	.15
-------------	-----

Duck, salted	.15
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Fowl	.15
------	-----

Edible Fat—(per lb.)

Butter	2.00
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Coconut Oil	.70
-------------	-----

Vegetable Oil	.75
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Lard, No. 1	1.50
-------------	------

Lard, No. 2	.90
-------------	-----

Olives	2.10
--------	------

Dripping	.40
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Pork—(per kat)

Lean, No. 1	3.00
-------------	------

Lean with Fat, No. 2	2.40
----------------------	------

Fat	.80
-----	-----

Ribs	2.00
------	------

Beef—(per kat)

Beef, steak	3.20
-------------	------

Beef, Curry meat	1.80
------------------	------

Buffalo, No. 1	3.20
----------------	------

Buffalo, Curry meat	1.80
---------------------	------

Mutton, Australian	3.00
--------------------	------

Mutton, Local	3.00
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Poultry—(per kat)

Capon	2.40
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Chicken Cocks	2.10
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Pullets	2.10
---------	------

Chinese Hens	1.40
--------------	------

Dayak Fowls	1.40
-------------	------

Ducks	1.90
-------	------

Miscovy	1.60
---------	------

Cross-Bred	1.70
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Geese	1.60
-------	------

Fish—(per kat)

Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.40
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Fresh Fish, No. 2	.90
-------------------	-----

Fresh Fish, No. 3	.50
-------------------	-----

Prawns, No. 1	1.60
---------------	------

Prawns, No. 2	.80
---------------	-----

Crab, No. 1	1.20
-------------	------

Crab, No. 2	.80
-------------	-----

Crab, No. 3	.80
-------------	-----

Salted Fish, No. 1	2.00
--------------------	------

Salted Fish, No. 2	1.10
--------------------	------

Salted Fish, No. 3	.70
--------------------	-----

Vegetables—(per kat)	—
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Bamboo Shoots, salted	.30
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Bansheng (Uthboys)	.10
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Bungking	.15
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Bayam	.40
-------	-----

Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	.50
Changkok Manis	.44
Cucumber (Timun)	.38
Chilies, Red	1.18
Chilies, Green	.85
Daun Bawang	1.05
Onions, Fresh	.75
Onions, Newer	.75
Onions, Mung	.75
Onions, Small	.75
Carrots, Fresh	1.00
Capers	.80
Kachang Panjang	.40
Kanchang Ayam	.31
Kanchang Roots	.44
Keladi Batang	.15
Keladi China	.30
Ketela	.40
Keriting	.15
Kandor	.15
Lalap	.30
Lalap Duri	.40
Lalapan Penger	.75
Lettuce	1.25
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.60
Lobak, Salted	.30
Onions, Bombay	.50
Onions, Small	.50
Peasants, Imported	.30
Prick (Bitter Gourd)	.70
Sauerkraut, Imported	.95
Sauerkraut, Local	.80
Tamarind (Bark Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	.90
Trong (Bengalis)	.85
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	.90
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	.90

Tee—(per lb.)	—
Tee, Ceylon	4.30
Tee, Chinese	1.80

Coffee—(per kat)	—
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	2.00
Raw, No. 2	1.90
Powder (1st quality)	3.20

Fruits—(each)	—
Puang Umbau (per kat)	.15
Puang Umbau	15-25
Nanas	20-1.00
Bush Bock (per kat)	.20

Seeds	—
Bean seed (per place)	.10
Bean cake, white (per place)	.10
Bean cake, yellow (per place)	.25
Mustard (per kat)	.70
Charcoal (per place)	8.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	.20
Canned Beef (per tin)	1.20
Dried Prawns (per kat)	2.00-3.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.00
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	.20
Matches, Local (per box)	.05
Matches, Imported (per box)	.10
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.85
Saltine (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.70
Bake Wood (per panchang)	25.00

Cigarettes	—
Player (per packet of 10)	.30
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	.40
Craven "A"	.30
White Eagle	.45
Star Express (per tin)	2.85
Capstan (per packet of 10)	.45
Star Express 555 (per packet of 10)	.35
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	.90



Sarawak Gazette

Keeps at
above

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MAY, 1964

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER			
Day	Chinese	Month	☾ 4th Last Quarter ☼ 10th New Moon	☾ 10th First Quarter ☼ 20th Full Moon	E. COAST	W. COAST		
Fri. 1	28	17	International Labour Day. St. Joseph and Women (R.C.). St. Philip and James the Apostle (A.L.C.).		0021	0010	—	1240
Sat. 2	21	28	Kuching Boat Club Races. City and District of London Institute Examination commences.		0004	0000	—	1231
SUN. 3	22	21	The Buddha's Great Fast. Kuching Sunday.		0003	0000	—	1241
Mon. 4	23	22	Kuching Day.		0047	0020	—	1403
Tues. 5	24	23	Kuching Day.		0100	0040	—	1433
Wed. 6	25	24	Kuching Day. Kuching District Council Meeting.		—	1200	—	1353
Th. 7	26	25	Ascension Day.		0010	1004	—	1300
Fri. 8	27	26			0111	1002	1007	2044
Sat. 9	28	27			0244	1007	1040	2149
SUN. 10	29	28	Labour's Great Fast. Kuching Sunday.		0344	1003	1047	2111
Mon. 11	30	29	St. Philip and James the Apostle (R.C.). Sacred Heart Team Kuching. Kuching District Council Meeting. Australian Institute of Cost Accountants and Society of Accountants Examination commences.		0417	1041	1000	—
Tues. 12	1	1	1st day of the 4th Moon (2nd day of the 1st Moon). Muslim New Year 1384.		0516	1020	0000	—
Wed. 13	2	2			0616	1020	0000	—
Th. 14	3	3			0706	1040	0000	—
Fri. 15	4	4	St. John Baptist de la Salle. Teachers' Day (R.C.). Kuching District Council Meeting.		0758	1021	—	1224
Sat. 16	5	5	Examinations for the Cambridge Examinations. Kuching Boat Club Regatta in Kuching. St. Thomas's School Sports.		0854	1041	—	1234
SUN. 17	6	6	Went Sports. Sarawak Regatta.		0910	1007	—	1223
Mon. 18	7	7	Went Sports. Sarawak Regatta.		1000	1215	—	1339
Tues. 19	8	8			—	1200	—	1410
Wed. 20	9	9	Easter Day.		—	1210	—	1300
Th. 21	10	10	Ashura—Ghazwan Day, commemoration of Hasan and Husein.		0001	1200	1100	—
Fri. 22	11	11	Easter Day. Sarawak Upper District Council Meeting.		0023	1400	0007	2100
Sat. 23	12	12	Easter Day. Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association Meeting.		0003	1000	1040	2115
SUN. 24	13	13	Tawar Sports. Concomitance Day.		0406	1000	1000	—
Mon. 25	14	14			0400	1007	0000	—
Tues. 26	15	15	Wesak Day—Birthday of the Lord Buddha. Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.		0517	1000	1000	—
Wed. 27	16	16	Mitsi Utsava District Council Meeting.		0614	1004	1100	—
Th. 28	17	17	Chinese Census.		0630	1004	1123	—
Fri. 29	18	18			0727	1004	1100	—
Sat. 30	19	19	Examinations for the Common Entrance Examination for English and Chinese Medium Schools. Sarawak Boat Club Races. Kuala Lumpur School Sports. Kuching Regatta.		0804	1000	—	1220
SUN. 31	20	20	1st Sunday Great Fast. Kuching District Inter-School Sports and Concert.		0840	1041	—	1249