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Sarawak Gazette

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Contents

	Page
Birth	101
The Sarawak Gazette in Malaysia	101
The Third of June	102
Iban "Berangkat" (Elopement)	102
Pieces from the Brooke Past—I	103
Sarawak Society for the Blind, 1963	103
Extracts from Reports on Community Development Projects	105
Third Division Annual Report 1963	110
Extracts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1963	111
A Month on the Kuching Municipal Council	124
Arrivals and Departures	127
Recent Books	128
Sarawak Turf Club	130
Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the month of February, 1964	132
Kuching Market Price List	ii

The Sarawak Gazette

SUNDAY, MAY 31st, 1964

Birth

YOUNG: To Margaret and Bob at Kuching on 22nd May, 1964, a daughter.

The Sarawak Gazette in Malaysia

This, the 1,275th issue of the *Sarawak Gazette*, appears under partly new management, so to speak. As from 15 May a new editor has been gazetted. He will be the 36th editor of the *Gazette* on our record. His particular claim to the post, if any, might be that according to a recent rough calculation, since 1947 he has (in various roles) written more wordage—for better and for worse—in these pages than anyone else, with one possible and most honourable exception.

In editorials it is not very usual to sing of editors incoming or outgoing. But it would, in this case, amount to enormity if we failed on this page, here and now, to record that "honourable exception" to most of the rules of gazettry, Mr. Robert Nicholl. He, sometimes with the full aid of Mr. Lo Suan Hian, at other times alternating, has carried on the *Gazette* through a lot of thick and plenty of thin, for more than six years. Other editors have come and gone. In easier days, officers and others had more time to write and travel for fun,—instead of being saturated with duties and paper work which has made "writing for the Gazette" as a side-line increasingly difficult and uncommon. Mr. Nicholl and Mr. Lo have kept this brave small *Gazette* flag flying, with diminishing other individual help. Without their devoted interest, the *Gazette* would probably have died. May posterity for ever bless their names in the annals of Sarawak's recorded history!

Even great newspapers in great countries die like flies these days! In itself, the demise of a modest local monthly would be no international disaster. Yet, looking back over its 94 years of continuity, it is abundantly clear that the *Gazette* has fulfilled a useful, even an important, abiding service, for the better part of a century. Today it provides the one fairly complete source for all sorts of detailed information about Sarawak's growth under three White Rajah Brookes; then two British sovereigns and four of their appointed Governors; on into East Malaysia and the new era marked by our first Malay Governor, His Excellency Dato Abang Haji Openg and the first Dayak Chief Minister the Hon'ble Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, under His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong of Malaysia, King of a new, virile nation.

With the advent of Malaysia, much that has long been purely Sarawakian must inevitably and properly change. Some things, on the other hand, need all the more to be retained and even strengthened, lest the State and its own special characters be unwittingly submerged with loss of identity. There are quite large areas of life, culture and tradition, arcs of local practice and pride, where Sarawak has its own positive, special contribution to make to and within the new, wider, greater Federation.

It has therefore been decided (for an experimental period at least) to continue and fairly informally to associate this *Gazette* with the somewhat related historical set-up and outlook of the Museum, which remains a State concern and which has simple machinery to ease the carrying on of the old *Gazette* tradition forward under new conditions of personnel and position. For instance, both the previous editors have now become primarily involved in Federal matters and other, wider-than-State concerns.

* * *

Let us hasten here to state that it is *not* the intention of any new editorship to turn the *Gazette* upside down. There is no idea of making it into a Museum piece on the one hand! Nor, on the other hand, to break with an honourable past. Nevertheless, it has frankly to be admitted that readership has been falling off too steadily in recent years, paid circulation more so. And of commercial advertisers, after years of loyalty, only one (The Turf Club) survives to pay for an average of one page a month. Much of this has arisen from the aforesaid shortage of outside help and of fresh copy. Thus has grown up a need to fall back on "fill in," from sources readily available elsewhere, or received from other department's, tailor-made (and often already published elsewhere as well).

For example, there is no intention whatever to stop the practice of quoting from Annual Reports out of the districts. But we will perhaps try to edit some of these more closely, in the direction of deleting what is only of purely local or temporary interest; and of what at times is somewhat out of date before it ever gets to the editorial officer (let alone into print). Similarly, at another level, we should wish to record the academic prowess of the advancing young in all their efforts. But the six pages of the last *Gazette* filled with names—substantially old news anyway to every school board and through the local press—does not seem to us to set a precedent necessarily to be pursued as permanent. *An analysis* of exam results, by schools,

grades, languages and subjects might, of course, be of wide interest,—including the special mention of splendid achievements and brilliant pupil efforts. Here the final editorial decision might be simply a matter of balance and space?

By the same token, there seems relatively little purpose in printing ministerial speeches already fully reported in the press; or carrying UNESCO handouts on matters of no special interest to Sarawak, though eminently suitable for an international weekly even of the highest standard. Contrariwise, purely individualistic writing by Sarawakians who think for themselves—and let there never be less of these than today! —are always relevant, whatever the theme. This the writings of Robert Nicholl and Lo Suan Hian have often and ably illustrated over the years; we trust they, and new names, will continue to feature in these pages as lively individual pens. The welcome will be 100 per cent.

* * *

All this depends, clearly, on the assumption that in 1964 Sarawak there are also *other* sources that can be tapped for a continuing, readable *Gazette*, into 1965. We believe there are. Only time can prove us wrong! We should like to see more regular reports of a *personal* character from outstation people. Looking back, some of the finest source material on Sarawak comes from long, casual letters, by people like Low in the Rejang and Hose on the Baram, Ricketts and Douglas in the Fifth Division, the Owen brothers and the Everetts at large, over earlier decades.

This is also, without doubt, the time to ask for—and get—more material from local Malaysians in general and Sarawakians in particular. More local history, folk-tales, ideas about music, sport, monsters, natural history, dancing, dreaming, writing, eating and drinking, and all the rest. . . . Not necessarily *traditional* local stuff, either. It's time we had some good reports on what *Sarawak* feels about the Beatles as well as Bird's Nest Soup; about Sputniks, Television, the Third Rajah, Lady Chatterley and rebel Azahari —provided, of course, that the text is printable, sensible and *original* stuff. And, we gently add, not "politics", —at least, not in any sectarian or narrow sense.

* * *

The tests for *Gazette* copy might be boiled down to these, perhaps:

(i) Is it of any value for the permanent record?

(ii) If "yes" is it reasonably available elsewhere in the area or should it best be published here? (Often, there can be a mixture of both —as with the first-rate 1963 flood study, part published in the April *Gazette*, the full text later to appear elsewhere).

(iii) If the answer to (i) is "No", then is the contribution interesting, readable in itself—either by virtue of being *about* something in (or from) Sarawak; or because of being written by someone in or to do with Sarawak?

(iv) As well as all this, there is probably a need for brief, forward-looking pieces, whether official or personal: food for *thought* on Sarawak's future in any field—from the future of rubber to the future of *nagjat, tuak, adat,* and *silat.*

(v) Overall, the *Gazette* should not become too rigid or set. "Regular features", yes; absolute routines, no. Even in a semi-official paper of this character, the reader should not open it up each month to see always the same. There must always be something fresh, to make the reader read—and, if possible, mutter, stutter or for ten minutes forget even his office work!

Anyway, we hope we haven't stuck our neck out too far. Which reminds us of another thing. The *correspondence* columns of the *Gazette* were, for literally decades,—and until quite recently,—among the liveliest centres of argument in South-east Asia. Will not readers return to the old Sarawak "adat" and complain, construct, correct, anything so long as you correspond. To start with, how about some new, better ideas than those only too sketchily outlined for the possible future in this present Editorial?

* * *

Our range, of course, remains Sarawak, primarily. But Sarawak, now, is a part—a large part—of Malaysia. Politics quite apart, the facts of life compel us—at the moment only too convincingly!—to appreciate that Sabah is our close cousin; and that the separate State of Brunei is very much in our midst. And we are forced to realise daily that a lot of the rest of this very large island is called Kalimantan and shares (if that is not too inapt a term for current conditions!) an extremely long border with us! A realistic *Sarawak Gazette* of 1964, should not ignore these surrounding realities. Not only *must* it be read in this new, wider context. As well as that, we may eventually hope to have contributions putting this context in focus, including pieces written from outside our boundaries with such intricate angles in view?

Anyway, here goes . . . . let's give some new angles a try, as well as continuing (with enthusiam) old ones, too.

The Third of June

AN HISTORIC DATE

This year, Sarawak, in common with all other States in the Federation of Malaysia, will be celebrating the 3rd June proudly as the birthday of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

However, it is interesting to note that this is not the first occasion on which the 3rd June has been a day of rejoicing in Sarawak. The records show that it has been a day of celebration in this country, in the past, for 84 years, starting from as far back as 1852, until 1936. The reason for this was that the birthdays of the Second Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, and His Majesty King George V also fell on this date. No doubt, at first, it was only a day of celebration observed by the Rajah, then Tuan Muda, and his fellow Government Officers. But certainly from the time he became Rajah in 1868 until his death in 1917 it was observed as the Rajah's Birthday Public Holiday; and after his death, it became known during the Third Rajah's rule, as King George V's Birthday Public Holiday, until the King's death in 1936.

After the Second World War, Sarawak became a Crown Colony (1946) and curiously enough the *Third* Rajah's birthday, September 26, was thereafter celebrated as a public holiday. The Third Rajah died on 9th May, 1963, and this date no longer appears in the 1964 Sarawak Almanac—T. H.

Iban "Berangkat" (Elopement)

Before Sarawak was under Brooke rule, if an Iban stole another man's wife and he was caught, the woman's husband had every right to strike him with a club.

As a rule, therefore,—in order to prevent this from happening,—immediately after the incident, it was the duty of the longhouse chief to kill a cock as soon as possible. If the striking with a club had taken place before the cock was killed and then the adulterer was killed in the process, his death would not be compensated by the killer. But if it occurred after the killing of the cock, the striker would be heavily fined in accordance with the customary law of "*Malu*

Mungkal". In addition, he would be ordered by the chief to pay the "*Pati Nyawa*" (compensation for taking a life) with one valuable jar, the type specified being according to the rank of the deceased.

If it was only an ordinary case of elopement, both the accused were charged with adultery. They would be fined 30 catties which was equivalent to M$ 21.60; the man twenty and the women ten. If they were to marry they would be charged with "*Berangkat*"; e.g. taking someone's husband or wife and vice versa. In due course the man would be fined 1½ piculs or $43.20; and the woman one picul or $28.80.

If this case had been settled according to customary law and the man did not want his wife any more on account of her previous misconduct, he was allowed to divorce her by paying the ordinary fine of twenty catties or $14.40. If they had children, they would be divided between the parties. If there was only one child, it would be given to the guiltless party.

BENEDICT SANDIN*

* In following issues, we hope to publish fuller items by Mr. Sandin and others on this sort of subject.

Pieces from the Brooke Past—I

SELECTED FROM THE STATE ARCHIVES
by
W. J. CHATER

Execution by shooting—the first occasion

12th August, 1889.
Kuching.

"Major Irvin Day,
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers,
Kuching.

Sir,

I hereby direct that you will take command of a guard of twenty Rangers and proceed at half past six o'clock to-morrow morning to receive at the prison entrance the six prisoners sentenced to be shot—then take them on board the "*Young Harry*" and proceed to the execution ground, accompanied by Dr. Rolph and a guide which Mr. Daubeny can furnish.

You will then have these six men shot as mercifully as lays in your power and buried on the spot, and return.

I am Sir,
Yours faithfully,
C. BROOKE
Rajah"

This was the first occasion on which execution by shooting was carried out in Sarawak.

Prior to this, executions had always been carried out by the *keris* (a Malay dagger) with a blade 18 inches in length, first by the Public Executioner, Subu, from 1841 until his death in 1873 and then by his son Tomah until this date. The method was to insert the blade in the cavity of the condemned man's right shoulder and thrust it diagonally across the body through the heart. These executions used to be carried out near the "Batu Kinyang" (rock-crystal) rock at the 2nd mile, Rock Road, Kuching. At this time this spot was considered to be deep in the jungle.

This *keris* was recently presented to the Sarawak Museum by Mr. Bertram Brooke, younger brother of the third Rajah, and the former Tuan Muda (Younger Lord) of Sarawak and is now on display, with the tip broken off by the second Rajah to prevent it being used again.

The prison referred to is the present Pangkalan Batu Police Post. It was built as a prison in 1879—the same year as Fort Margherita—and contained the prisoners' cells on the ground flood and the Police Officer's quarters above. Mr. C. W. Daubeny held the rank of Inspector of Police and Prisons at the time.

The execution ground was on the river side near Santubong.

The launch "*Young Harry*" was named after the second Rajah's youngest son, Harry Keppel Brooke, who was born in 1879 and given the title of Tuan Bunsu (the Youngest Lord).

The second and third Rajahs held an intense dislike for executions. The third Rajah in particular was definitely against capital punishment; and whenever there was a death warrant to be signed he would usually be conviently away in an outstation and the senior Government Officer in Kuching would have to do the signing.

For this reason, the third Rajah was extremely merciful about the way executions were carried out. The condemned man was always given an injection, and in the days when executions were carried out down river, there was always a bottle of brandy in the boat for the prisoner. I have heard it said that sometimes by the time the party reached the execution ground the condemned man was feeling fine and would help to beach the boat before standing up to be shot. When Sarawak became a Colony the death penalty became a more formal matter of law and hanging was introduced for the first time in Sarawak.

Sarawak Society for the Blind, 1963

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
(Senator William Tan C.B.E.)

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since this Society was formed more than two years ago a great deal of ground has been covered and a visible form of action, construction and planning can be seen at our Rehabilitation Centre in Kuching.

None of these would have been possible without the generous support of the public of Sarawak and of the Social Welfare Council which has made a very handsome contribution towards our recurrent costs at the Centre.

We must also express our appreciation to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind for the part they have played in giving us financial and technical assistance. The financial aid from the Freedom from Hunger Committees in the United Kingdom will have contributed $20,000 to our Kuching project. In addition to this the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind has made available, free of charge, the services of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Babonau. Mr. Babonau has been our adviser and the principal of the Rehabilitation Centre since August last year.

We expect that by early April a principal-in-training will be seconded from the Agriculture Department to our Society and will work at the Rehabilitation Centre, with a view to becoming the Principal at a later date. We are very grateful to the Department of Agriculture for their co-operation in this, and for other assistance given to our Centre.

Although a young Society our work is expanding rapidly and if we are to continue our development programme a great deal more money is required. At present our limited funds are rapidly absorbed in the running costs of the Centre. We want as soon as funds permit to bring the number of blind people in training to 52, which is the limit of our present accommodation.

All this will depend upon the success of our appeals in the future.

Our second phase, which we hope will start before the end of the year, will be to acquire a suitable piece

of good agricultural land upon which we shall build a Longhouse, where the rural blind will be trained in their own environment to become productive farmers and village craftsmen. In the meantime the rural blind are receiving basic training at the Rehabilitation Centre, where they are doing a splendid job of clearing jungle, draining land, and preparing vegetable plots.

In conclusion I should like to thank the members of the outgoing committee for the hard work they have put in during the past year, and for the ever willing co-operation they have given me. I should like to extend special thanks to the Ladies Committee of the International Food Fair, who raised the very welcome sum of $4,300 and I hope that our efforts for 1964 will be blessed with continued success and progress for the blind.

Once again I appeal to all Malaysians to support those who are living in perpetual twilight.

REPORT BY THE ACTING HON. SECRETARY

The main activity of the Society during 1963 was the building of the Rehabilitation Centre on Ong Tiang Swee Road Kuching. This Centre was declared open by His Excellency Sir Alexander Waddell on August 16th.

At the present time there are 23 blind men and 3 blind women in training. Accommodation is available for 52 trainees and it is hoped that by the end of the year this number will be in residence. The training is mainly centred on the teaching of rural occupations. Male trainees are learning land clearance, digging, composting, vegetable production etc. Animal husbandry will be added to the curriculum shortly. Various crafts suitable to the blind are being taught to men and women trainees, such as basket making of several kinds, mat making, fish net making etc. Some trainees are learning to read and write in Braille but this is not a compulsory subject.

Recreational activities mainly centre round music and the trainees are fortunate in having a drum set, several guitars and various other instruments, all given to the Centre. Three blind Kayan trainees play the *sape* and have performed publicly. One trainee gained second place in the recent Talent-Time competition, singing and accompanying himself on the guitar.

In May 1963, Mr. John Wilson, the Director of the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson visited Sarawak. Mr. Wilson had discussions with the Society and the Department of Education on the development of blind welfare in this country.

Also in May 1963 the Second Asian Conference on work for the Blind was held in Kuala Lumpur. Mr. John Seal, Hon. Secretary attended representing Sarawak.

The branches of the Society report a successful money raising year. The Miri branch received over $1,942.00 from various sources. We in Kuching received a donation of two thousand dollars from Miri towards the maintenance of the rehabilitation centre. The report from Sibu shows they are in a flourishing condition with over $6,420.00 raised. A register of the blind in the Third Division has been compiled.

The register of the blind of Sarawak shows 1,906 cases. A report Dr. Gordon Leslie called "Blindness in Sarawak" will appear in the annual report itself (published separately).

The Methodist Primary School Kapit has undertaken to establish a class for blind children. This integrated form of education is proving successful in Malaya and other parts of the world.

During 1963 the Society's fund raising activities were kept to a minimum because financial support was required for the national flood disaster fund, but money is still very urgently needed to maintain the rehabilitation centre and it is hoped the public will respond to the Society's appeals as generously as it has in the past. In conclusion the Society thanks all those who during 1963 gave of their time and money in furthering the cause of the blind of Sarawak.

BLINDNESS IN SARAWAK: A GENERAL REPORT

Definition of blindness. For all practical purposes a person whose vision is too poor for him to carry out any work for which vision is essential can be described as blind. In more scientific terms anyone whose vision is less than 3/60 or whose visual field is restricted to a small central area (tube vision) is classified as a blind person.

Out of 4,777 patients who attended the Eye Clinic Kuching 82 were certifiably blind. 49 of these patients were blind because of cataract in its various forms. 44 of these patients have had a satisfactory degree of vision restored by surgery. 26 patients were incurably blind. The causes of incurable blindness are laid out in the accompanying table. A similar table shews the causes of incurable blindness in patients seen in outstations. 48 hopelessly blind patients were seen in the various places visited by the Ophthalmologist. About 40 blind cataract cases were seen, 24 of whom have had their vision restored by operation. It will be seen from the tables that blindness is due to a wide variety of causes.

Almost half the incurably blind patients seen are under the age of 50. Among the younger age groups the major cause of PREVENTABLE blindness is infection, namely conjunctivitis. This accounts for the majority of these cases with enlarged staphylomatous or shrunken unsightly eyes. These patients usually give a history of red discharging eyes in childhood often accompanied by fever. Neglect or mismanagement of this simple condition rapidly results in the appearance of complications and destruction of the eye. In a few of these cases superimposed vitamin A deficiency may have contributed to the process; but this is extremely difficult to ascertain years after the event and can only be decided on with certainty in acute cases of conjunctivities with obvious signs of avitaminosis A.

In the older age groups insidious diseases such as chronic glaucoma and optic atrophy due to various cases are responsible for preventable blindness. Of the 44 cases of glaucoma seen 10 were already blind and of the remainder the majority had gross defects in their visual fields.

Trachoma. In only four cases was this the primary cause of blindness. This is not a common disease in Sarawak but isolated cases appear occasionally. Thirty-nine cases of trachoma were seen in the year by the Government Ophthalmologist. This is out of a total of about 6,000 people who were examined during the year. Dr. John Menon, however, working exclusively in Fourth Division, found 14 cases of blindness which he attributed to trachoma and its complications in a series of 850 patients with eye complaints. The whole subject of trachoma warrants closer investigation.

Seventy-three cases of blindness in one eye were seen in the Kuching Clinic during the year. *Injury* to the eye was the most common cause here.

Some factors which contributed to the incidence of blindness in Sarawak

We are all aware that the remoteness of certain communities makes it difficult for some patients to have immediate skilled attention for their eye complaints. This is particularly so in the case of serious injury to the eyes where only the ophthalmic surgeon can give the help that is required. It does not however excuse neglect of eye infections in young children which are readily cured by simple ointments which are available from all Ulu Dressers and Government dispensaries. There is a tendency for people to sit and wait for the travelling dispensary to turn up,

rather than to travel for a few hours and ask for his help, or get a tube of ointment from the dispensary.

It is easy to ignore slowly progressing loss of vision in middle and old age as it is often probably mistaken for the normal event of presbyopia, since most older Ulu people get on very well without the spectacles which are an essential for their urban contempories engaged in tasks requiring a higher degree of visual acuity. It is not surprising that with an acceptance of a much lower standard of acuity, some time will elapse before it is realised that a pathological and not a physiological change is taking place. This is the reason why glaucoma cases seek help late in the disease, when there has been serious loss of visual field. In advanced cases of glaucoma surgery is contra-indicated and there is little hope in many cases that the patient will continue to take the eye drops which would ward off the evil day a little longer. In blindness due to cataract patients have frequently changed their minds about coming to hospital, even when elaborate arrangements have been made for conveying them there.

It is clear that the most important measure to be taken in preventing blindness is to promote a high degree of awareness in the minds of the people of the consequences of ignoring even trivial ocular injury and infection or diminishing visual acuity.

CAUSES OF INCURABLE BLINDNESS—
KUCHING EYE CLINIC

Phthsis Bulbi	4
Uveitis	5
Glaucoma	4
Cerebral Tumour	3
Corneal Opacities	2
Myopic degeneration	2
Optic Atrophy	1
Microphthalmos	1
Salzmanns Corneal Dystrophy	1
Sympathetic Ophthalmia	1
Retinitis Punchataalbescens	1
Total	26

CAUSES OF INCURABLE BLINDNESS IN
SOME OUTSTATIONS

	Sibu	*Simang-gang*	*Third Division Rural*	*Miri*
Phthsis Bulbi	4	2	7	
Uveitis	4	-	-	1
Glaucoma	2	-	3	1
Myopic Degeneration	1	-	-	-
Corneal Opacities	5	3	3	1
Optic Atrophy	3	-	-	1
Xerophthalmia	2	-	-	-
Trachoma	2	1	1	-
Cerebral Tumour		-		-
Totals	24	6	14	4

BLINDNESS IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS:

AGE in YEARS	
0 — 20	5
20 — 50	8
50 — over	13
Blind in one Eye	73
Incurable	33

Extracts from Reports on Community Development Projects

Final Communique

This edition of the Community Development Communique brings to an end a series of newsletters designed for community development field workers, which has been issued continuously since its inception in January, 1957. What began as a monthly newsheet incorporating progress reports from Officers-in-Charge of community development schemes, later became a quarterly publication containing occasional editorial comment on aspects of community development policy.

Many will regret its passing, but no community developer will dispute the need to keep pace with the times. Special arrangements, additional to the conventional Resident and District Office and departmental structure, restricted to supplying "boosts" to selected areas lacking particular needs, were justified at a time when such areas were not accessible to government departmental services or where local government influence was weak. Relying upon this principle, Sarawak's various individual community development projects have considerable achievements to their credit. All have relied very much on empirical experiment in limited areas and each has been characterised by differing emphasis. Evaluation reports currently in course of preparation should provide not only a permanent record of enterprise and dedication but will enable valuable comparative assessments to be made of results.

The introductory theme to the current quarter's report from Officer-in-Charge, Lemanak Community Development Centre, focuses attention on the fact that the time is now opportune for specific community development techniques, as these have been understood in Sarawak, to give way to the wider needs of rural development as a whole. Now, that District Councils have become firmly established and the extension services of technical departments developed, an adequate framework exists within which rural development can be achieved. It is within this framework that the concept of Development Areas will take root as the basic unit of Sarawak's ambitious five-year programme for rural development.

In deference to these wider considerations and to ensure that our "boosted" areas of community development treatment are fully integrated with the local authority structure and government departmental programmes, most community development schemes (with the exception of the residue of Entebai and Iban Team projects, which will continue to 1965) have been successful wound-up on conclusion of their respective run-down phases.

Officers-in-Charge of these schemes may truly regard themselves as pioneers for whose initiative we can be grateful and from whose example we can draw inspiration during the next phase of Sarawak's continuing progress in the field of rural development.

Community Development in the Lemanak

Final Quarterly Report of Officer-in-Charge, December, 1963

It is the policy of the Administration to improve standards of living. This is normally put into practice by Government Officers who travel throughout the country. But as the pressure of routine duties becomes more intense and the variety of activity increases, it is impossible for a few District Officers to know in detail all local conditions and points of view. At the same time changes are occurring more rapidly throughout the country, and are especially significant in the remoter, backward places which until recently were little affected by outside influences. It has always been the travelling officers' task to explain and stimulate improvements and progress, but there are times and situations where occasional visits prove inadequate.

The aims of community development are largely identical with the aims of traditional administrative practice, but a community development project has the advantage of providing a concentrated answer to a specific problem. As a noun phrase "Community Development" implies the objective: the developed community. The community is not necessarily a long-house or village; it means the relevant social group. In the case of a school project, it could be several longhouses; in the case of a sewing-class it could be the younger women of one village. Development refers to the relevant community economically, socially and politically.

The Lemanak was a backward, cantankerous area, where the Iban population continued to practise shifting hill rice cultivation and to resist outside influence. The people refused education and organised rubber planting. Year by year as the population increased and the rice-planting cycle grew shorter, yields became poorer. The Iban compensated by clearing bigger farms, permitting an even shorter fallow period. Clearly, the situation could not continue indefinitely. In many houses there was barely sufficient rice for a quarter of the year.

The simple solution in Iban eyes was *pindah*: migration to the forests of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. But as Government knew this would eventually lead to a repetition of the same conditions, and, while the Iban exploited their meagre soil resources, they were also separating themselves from the advantages of communications, schooling, health services and "modern life". The only alternative was to introduce to the Lemanak a change in outlook which would make the people susceptible to outside influence, in the hope that they would respond to the advice of Government Officers and begin to co-operate with the local authority. This was the scheme objective.

The Lemanak was chosen not only because the situation there was the most critical, but because it was central to the unprogressive Skrang and Ulu Ai rivers. And it was especially exposed to the influence of bazaar Chinese and other outsiders from the Engkilili area.

Understood adjectivally "Community Development" covers the techniques and methods used to stimulate a static society. Fundamental to these is an attempt to help the community identify its own problems clearly and work out an appropriate solution. The community is always required to make its own decisions on all matters of importance and assist in implementing them.

Traditional practices and values are often remote from the 20th century. The process of transition is no sudden conversion, but is experienced as a series of situations in which there are concrete alternatives. This applies institutionally as well as personally. In each case the individual and the society have the option to decide for or against a specific project: it may be a path, a school, a new crop, a literacy class or participation in a co-operative.

The Lemanak Scheme was devised to begin with a nucleus of longhouses and gradually widen its scope until it had merged with overall development and could continue its existence as a district centre for education, agricultural and health activities. The most successful approach was found to be a system of training courses at the Scheme Centre co-ordinated with preparatory and follow-up work in and around the longhouses. This was an answer on the one hand to training courses held at impressive Agricultural stations, which are inevitably remote from the people's own experience and fail to provide follow-up; and on the other hand extension activity inadequately prepared and the danger of communities coming to depend too heavily on extension workers in their own village.

Broadly speaking there were four heads: education, economy, improvements and organisation, although these are all closely interwoven. Literacy classes were found to be invaluable in preparing the people for new ideas: schools were essential to the long-term development of the area and useful in introducing concepts of discipline and order. It was a declared objective to substitute for shifting cultivation and a subsistence economy cash and settled agriculture. Rubber proved the most appropriate crop and as an experiment a 400-acre estate is being established by the Iban themselves in addition to many small-holdings. A substantial amount of pepper and other minor cash crops have also been introduced.

"Improvements" is a large and miscellaneous category. It covers health and hygiene—to include diet (hence vegetable gardens, fish-ponds and fruit cultivation) and cooking, also sewing and carpentry. Finally, "organisations", which is a convenient way of expressing the channelling of community energy into co-operative ventures and participation with the local authority.

Training teaching took as its jumping-off point the vicious circle of poverty-disease-inactivity-no improvements-poverty. The Iban were quick to see the argument and before the conclusion of the Scheme's first three-year period half the original villages had built new and greatly improved longhouses, every house had cash crops and fruit trees, education was there for all, also health and maternity services, three quarters of all families were maintaining vegetable gardens, more than half had fish-ponds in the Lemanak area alone. And the same is true of the subcentres in the Sebangki, Kumpang and Undup.

In the early stages of the scheme the Iban constantly complained that Government gave them nothing or at best too little: ultimately they agreed that a new shirt was better than none. They accepted the need to abandon a policy of endless *pindah* and settle in one place where continued development was possible, or, more appropriately, in the words of the Iban proverb:

Why go chasing a rat in the sky,
When the deer on your doorstep is waiting to fry?

PADAWAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME,

FINAL QUARTER, OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1963

Community Development Centre

At the middle of December our generator broke down. Ruan was sent down to fetch three mechanics both to repair the generator and also to overhaul the diesel engine before the end of the year. Both engines had been done and are running well.

Some bamboo splits were bought and used for rewalling kitchen and *jambans*. Some cement blocks were made and laid on the path round the field.

A new kitchen had been built and paid for by Agriculture. It is made of cement floor, aluminium roof, hardwood frame and bamboo walls. Outside painted with jodolite and the doors and windows are painted with light yellow distemper. All other buildings were repaired where necessary and then painted with jodolite.

A Land Rover shed was erected at the road end; this remains only to be fixed with a door.

Christmas Day was celebrated as usual. This year, however, all the *Tua Kampongs* were invited with the *Committee Pimasang*. Before midday, the Marines ran a shooting competition for a team of five from each village. Kampong Rayang team won the day. This was partly as amusement and partly as a shooting practice—as most of the men are "Own Guards". In the evening there was food and drink for everybody. Then the games followed, organised by one of the teachers. This *gawai* was also celebrated partly as a farewell *gawai* for the headmen in the area and the Scheme. These, including Minah Ranggoh had always been a great help in furthering the Scheme's ideas to

the people in the area. I thank them sincerely for every single bit of help I have received from them during the three years I have worked among them. Speeches were made and by the time we finished it was 11.45 p.m.

Labour

A bamboo bridge was made across the Tibia River near Pangkalan Ampat. Both Kampong Abang and the bazaar people helped to construct it. The Royal Engineers also helped them; in addition they gave strong ropes for hanging up the frame work from the tree branches by the river side.

The Marines also bought some cement, and collected sand and stones to make cement blocks for laying along the path round the field. The making and laying of the blocks had partly been done by trainees, and then school children will make the rest when the school re-opens.

Education

School closed for the year on the 6th December. This year the Primary 6 has had very bad results from the Common Entrance Examination. Only three passed, and these are all the ones who repeated the class. When compared with age, the average age of the last group seemed to be much lower than the previous ones.

With the termination of the Scheme, and thus the catering subsidy, the number of boarders next term may be much less. In the past, boarders who could hardly pay anything were in some cases also accepted and boarded with trainees. In this way they put everything into the communal pot—and if the quality may not be exactly good, the quantity may be enough. Instead of having a school run in some villages with a small number of children, why not give a scholarship of say $10.00 per head per month and have all of them sent to a central school. This will also help a place like Sapit with only nine doors, and may never be able to have a school of its own.

Agriculture

Everybody said that the growth of *padi* in the farms is generally good. So far nobody has reported any serious damage by pests or diseases to the crop. We hope it will always be like this till harvesting time, so that we can expect a good crop this season.

On December 12th, a meeting was held here and attended by *Tua Kampongs* from Annah, Sadir, Simuti, Grumbing, Semaru and Rayang. The Agricultural Officer, Home Economic Supervisor, Rubber and Extension Junior Agricultural Assistants also attended. Main points discussed were, increase of rubber to be planted, fruit trees, vegetables and other cash crops and Extension work to be consolidated next year.

We have planted more citrus, *durians*, bananas and pineapples. All other fruit trees were weeded, fertilised and mulched. We harvested citrus fruits, vegetables, bananas, *rambutans*, about 120 katis of fish and killed some chicken and a pig.

One male buffalo was sick and in spite of being treated by a Vet from Kuching he died the next day. The other one had been sold in Kuching.

Another Rubber Junior Agricultural Assistant had been sent up by the Agricultural Department. He is a local man who was a teacher here at the beginning of the year. In the period covered the following had been distributed: 7,800 clonal stumps, forty-one bags R.R.I.M. fifty Assam forks, fourteen *changkols*, eleven spirit levels, one pint Red Agrisol and one pint 245T.

Medical, Padawan Dispensary

Figures given by our Ulu Dresser are as follows:—

New patients	89	Admissions:	7
Returned	596		
Travelling Clinics	11		
To Kuching	20		
Total	716		

There was an outbreak of Chickenpox in Annah and Sadir. The Ulu Dresser then took the opportunity of the excuse to inoculate people against Smallpox. He did about 900 people from Annah, Abang, Grumbing, Sadir and Simuti and also the school children in Padawan. The Army medical men continued to help people in the area.

General

Since the beginning of the Scheme a Thrift and Loan Co-operative Society had been started, with the object of opening up a shop at the road end when it is completed. At the last General Meeting of members last July, they asked that the Society be liquidated and the money distributed. They were tired of seeing no progress on the road building. Now, when they see that the road is completed, many of them asked to start it again and to collect money from the former members. I have taken more than a hundred names of those interested with the amount of money promised. As so many people are interested , I feel fairly certain that we shall be able to start a Co-operative marketing shop near the Centre itself. I hope that the Co-operative Department will be willing to help us in this matter and that the Kuching Rural District Council will also help by issuing a licence to us.

On the whole the morale of the people in the curfew area has been good. There had been two occasions when rumours spread that the T.N.I. soldiers were just on the other side of the border that the people were a bit concerned. The presence of the Security Forces put confidence into the local population.

Now that the Scheme is closed, I feel that I must say a few words of thanks. In this, I wish to say that I am very grateful to various Government Departments in assisting us in anyway possible. Foremost in this, is the Agricultural Department. Thanks also go to the District Office, the Public Works Department, the Co-operative and the Medical Department.

Both as the Officer-in-Charge, and as a Land Dayak myself, I want especially to say how very grateful I am to the Government for the help and the encouragement my people have received in this area. I think it is right to say that only those people who know us well realise how different our outlook towards life is now than it was even a few years ago. In this connection we are also equally grateful to Archdeacon Howes, who has so patiently worked among our people. It is not often that you have the opportunity of having been encouraged, helped and shown the way to a better life, as we have from this humble man. Finally, I also thank all the teachers and the people who have worked with me in the Centre. Our carpenter and driver, Ruan Engges will work for the A.B.C. Mission, J.C.D.A. Jurib Munan has been taken on by the Agriculture Department, and the Ulu Dresser will be taken on by the Medical Department as from the beginning of January, 1964. As for me, I shall go back to work for the Agriculture Department. The Department has asked me to continue working here mainly on Agricultural work. I shall work in the present area plus the area along the Padawan Road. This is very necessary. Somebody will have to see the rubber planted during the scheme period tapped, processed and smoked properly. In addition there will be other Agricultural schemes which can be expanded and improved.

Long Lama Community Development Scheme,

Report for Final Quarter, October to December, 1963

This is the last progress report from Long Lama as a Community Development Scheme. With the close of 1963, the whole establishment at Long Lama was transferred to the Agriculture Department, and will be

re-opened later in 1964 as a Farmers' Training Centre. Reports of its activities in future will therefore be made through a different channel.

Enrolment continued of thirty-four boys till the end of the quarter. Activities in each department were aimed at applying the knowledge gained during the earlier part of the year.

Agriculture

Padi Sawah. This has again proved a most valuable demonstration to the boys of what can be expected from the cultivation of wet *padi*. A second crop had already been grown and harvested between March and July, and, as mentioned in my last report, some difficulty was experienced in preparing the ground again owing to dry whether. When planting was completed at the end of September it appeared as a muddy stretch of single *padi* stalks, planted about 18 inches apart, and looking most dismal.

During these three months growth has been remarkable, with heavy stooling out. Weeds were controlled by treading the weeds into the soft mud, and then flooding with water, sometimes by pumping, and sometimes by channelling a flow of rainwater into the *sawah* from a hillside, as there is no permanent natural flow. By the end of the year the *padi* was coming into ear, and now at the end of January, it is nearly ripe and shows every prospect of giving a yield fully up to previous years.

Livestock. These have continued as usual. The four piglets have continued to grow at a normal rate under proper feeding, and several requests have been made to purchase them. The buffaloes have not been used again, but at the end of November the whole of the grazing area was cleared again to encourage the growth of grass.

Fishponds. Fish have multiplied greatly, and it has been possible to supply everyone who has asked for stock for their own ponds. Fish was also harvested for the boys' own consumption.

Vegetable Gardens, continued as usual, and during term time supplied the vegetables for the boys' rations.

Technical Classes

Furniture Making. Tables and kitchen safes were the examples made during the period. In all, eight kitchen safes and sixteen tables were made, each with morticed joints and properly finished and varnished. Many of these have been used for furnishing the Maternity Clinic, and for Dresser's Quarters (see below).

Edging Machine. An innovation this year was the construction of an edging machine to demonstrate how rough hewn boards can be turned into boards with straight and parallel edges, ready for use in flooring, etc.

The boys showed great keenness and initiative in doing small cabinet-making jobs in their spare time; many made neatly dovetailed toolboxes for themselves.

Building the Maternity Clinic. This was the chief constructional project during the year, and it has proved an excellent objective for practical instruction in building. During the term a good deal of finishing work was done to the building. Stairs were made, and a fibreboard ceiling was constructed in the whole building, comprising dispensary, hospital, and staff quarters. This was a necessity for Long Lama, as the heat under a plain ardex roof would have been unbearable for patients and staff alike. Four kitchen safes and four tables were also supplied as a start towards furniture. The building is also ready for handing over to the Baram District Council, which will now be responsible for painting, inside and out.

Plumbing Work. Practice was gained while making and installing all spouting and downpiping for the Maternity Clinic. Also, another of our galvanized corrugated iron tanks was commenced, but soldering was not completed by the end of the year. Another job was the installation of a stainless steel sink in the kitchen of the quarters of the Officer-in-Charge, together with the necessary downpipes and drainage pit.

Boatbuilding

A suitable longboat was bought (dug-out only) and has been reshaped and finished with sides, floor, and roof. The seams were caulked with oakum and sealed with *dammar*, and then covered with metal strips. This method we have proved in former boats to be the best we have so far tried; it not only keeps the boat permanently watertight, but extends the life of the boat. The boat is 48 feet long and has done over 17 m.p.h. with a 40 H.P. engine on a long journey.

Speedboat. The Group Headmaster, Mr. Bayly, found difficulties in getting a speedboad built to the design his Canadian experience proved best. Not only so, prices proved exorbitant. A way out was found using the facilities we have at Long Lama. It was decided that we would co-operate to build *two* speedboats, one for his use as Group Headmaster, and one for the Long Lama scheme, to be inherited by the Farmers' Training Centre. During November and December two keels were laid down and frames were built, and during the vacation, Mr. Sili Wan and Mr. Imang Ngau had partly affixed the plywood hull to our speedboat.

Electric Supply Installation

One main switch in the power house was burnt out and had to be replaced. In addition, an isolator switch was installed at the main distribution centre to facilitate the control of power distribution.

Both generators have given trouble. The "Southern Cross" diesel driving the 15-K.W. alternator has broken down in one cylinder. We managed to isolate the damaged cylinder and keep the engine running pending repairs. Then, the flexible coupling broke on the smaller 6-K.W. generator, which otherwise was running well. An extensive overhaul with many replacements will be necessary for the bigger engine, which has now done over 5,400 hours.

Outboard Engines

Owing to the closing of the technical classes, ten of the written off "survey boarded" outboard engines that were issued to the Scheme were no longer needed. These were taken down to the Public Works Department in Miri and put up for auction. Of the ten engines, three had been completely renovated by the students and received quite good prices. The total received was $1,440 and this amount, less the 7½ per cent commission for auction, was paid to the General Revenue through the Treasury, Miri. In addition. three old "boarded" engines have been retained for practice purposes.

Outboard Engine Repair Businesses. During October, a short, but intensive course on outboard engines was given for one week. Mr. Ho Kim Kee, an outboard engine expert, was available during his annual leave and consented to come to Long Lama. His expert knowledge, combined with his enthusiastic gift for instruction, made a great impact on the students. It is considered that some lads should be encouraged to set up businesses as outboard engine repairers, and the Baram District Council is prepared to sponsor them for further training at the Trades School, Seria. I feel, however, that for such an innovation to succeed they would also need some training with the Co-operative Department in Costing, Inventories, and Business Method.

Adult Courses

The short Adult Courses given both this year and last have been so much appreciated that enquiries have been received for further enrolment. These are being referred to the Farmers' Training Centre.

Maintenance

A good deal of maintenance work was done by students during the final term, doors and window frames repaired in several buildings; a concrete drain made to improve drainage from workshop; concrete floors made for two *jambans*, one of which was entirely renewed; two skylights placed in the main workshop; spouting repaired; old speedboat repaired; Hayter mower repaired; as well as the usual routine maintenance to grounds. The District Officer supplied about a dozen ornamental trees which have been planted to advantage around the grounds.

School Graduation

The year closed with the largest enrolment throughout the whole period of the Scheme; 34 boys qualified to receive tool kits.

A special effort was made for the break-up feast. A big boar, bred on the Scheme, was slaughtered for the occasion. When fully dressed the carcase weighed exactly three pikuls (400 lbs.). The *Kapitan China* and leading *Towkays* from Long Lama were present, and speeches were made appropriate to the occasion.

Staff

It is fitting also at this time to place on record the excellent service rendered by the staff during the period of the Scheme's operation.

Mr. J. Sing Anyi, a Kayan upriver from Long Tebangan, was a graduate from Batu Lintang Teachers Training College in 1954. He was seconded to the Long Lama Community Development Project from 1957 till 1963. At all times he has thrown himself into the work with great enthusiasm and proved an excellent Senior Assistant to the Officer-in-Charge. He is a good organizer, and has considerable teaching ability. He showed himself specially capable at teaching woodwork and outboard engine maintenance. He has now returned to the Education Department.

Five Student Teachers have been attached to the Scheme for different periods:—

Ngau Wan	(Kayan)	1959—1960
Anyi Bubpun	(Kelabit)	1961—1962
Sili Wan	(Kenyah)	1961—1963
Imang Ngau	(Kayan)	1961—1963
Ali bin Nayan	(Kedayan-Malay)	1963.

Each of these has been an instructor in woodwork and tinsmithing, and the latter two have assisted in mechanical instruction. Mr. Sili Wan specialised in agricultural work. All five have, from time to time, supervised groups of students on the general maintenance and construction work on the project.

It is men such as these, given some additional training to broaden their experience, who could become the nucleus of the staff of similar technical training centres elsewhere. Their abilities do not reach the standard of fully-trained tradesman, but they *are* adapted to teaching fundamental technical skills, and the use of hand tools; and as such are ideally suited to introduce the up-country farmer to use the various appliances that are becoming available to him.

Hand-over to Farmers' Training Centre

Every effort has been made to maintain the whole establishment and equipment in readiness for handing over to the Agriculture Department; and to maintain continuity of effort. Stocks of general stores have been maintained, so that the incoming Principal could carry on with the minimum of dislocation. Projects in hand, such as the construction of speedboats and growing of rice *sawah*, have been maintained.

Colombo Plan Equipment

Special mention must be made of what the Scheme has owed to the Australian Government for the supply of equipment under the Colombo Plan. Estimated requirements were submitted in 1956, and these were generously supplied during 1957 and 1958. The electric generator, machine tools, and hand tools have been in constant use, and were of excellent quality. The hand tools for carpentry, tinsmithing, and mechanical work have stood up to several years of use; very few have been broken or lost. The agricultural tools, however, such as spades, hoes and hand cultivators, have had heavy use and show considerable wear, though the garden forks and rakes have lasted better than anything available locally. The quality of these tools has often been commented upon by the local people and their value appreciated.

The electric pumps, galvanized water piping, and other water supply equipment, have been most useful. This equipment has been installed both for domestic and farm use, and some is to be incorporated into a larger water supply scheme.

The further use of these tools and equipment supplied under the Colombo Plan, either here or for similar technical work elsewhere, is still under consideration by the authorities concerned.

Follow-up and Evaluation

In the past, follow-up visits have been made only to the more easily accessible areas, but it is now planned to visit each of the villages to which students have returned, both to assist them to apply their training in the local situation, and to evaluate the general impact upon the communities affected.

In all, 145 students have completed the course, and an additional sixteen boys have attended for six months or longer. These were drawn from 65 villages in the following areas:—

Lower Baram	5	villages	(Kayan, Kenyah, Iban)
Mid-Baram and Akah	6	,,	(Kayan)
Upper Baram	7	,,	(Kenyah)
Apoh and Tutoh	5	,,	(Kayan and Kenyah)
Tinjar	4	,,	(Kenyah and Kayan)
Bakong	1	,,	(Iban)
Kelabit	10	,,	(Kelabit)
Limbang	3	,,	(Bisaya)
Lawas	2	,,	(Murut)
Lower Trusan	3	,,	(Murut)
Interior Trusan	2	,,	(Murut)
Sibuti	7	,,	(Iban and Malay)
Bintulu	4	,,	(Iban and Kayan)
Belaga	2	,,	Kenyah and Penan)
Balui	3	,,	(Kayan)
Baleh	1	,,	(Iban)
Total	65	villages	

Nanga Entaih Community Development Scheme, Fourth Quarter Report 1963

Agriculture

The scheme rubber garden of high-yielding rubber, having been *tebassed* and given fertiliser looks very well indeed. The girth of some, even after three years, is very encouraging. Fruit trees, planted some three years ago are fruiting plentifully this year, and *rambutan* are in great demand. The orange and lime trees, I am sure require expert guidance on pruning, and it is hoped that on his next visit the Agricultural Officer could advise us on this. Fish ponds, however, continue to prove disappointing. Some thirty thousand rubber high-yielding stumps have been issued and the demand is growing. Farmers complain, however, that their crops are being ruined by wild boars and other animals, which owing to the shortage of ammunition cannot be held in check. There is a case for issue to remote farmers.

Co-operative shops

The annual stock-taking being just completed, there appears to be a net profit of around dollars eight hundred. As the shops give employment to senior pupils on Saturdays at a fair wage the amount of net profit is not the important thing. A new roof has just been put on by the Committee of Progress, thus justifying the two per cent rent which the shop pays to the Committee. The *padi* engine is in good repair and used considerably on Saturdays only.

Medical (Clinic)

Runs smoothly and efficiently under Mr. Enyang Numpang. Cases which cannot be attended to are sent to Nanga Entebai. There is a case for grants of petrol to bring very sick people to Nanga Entebai. Often the people cannot take the advice of Mr. Enyang through lack of funds.

Administration

Meetings are held regularly every three months by the Committee of Progress. The decisions give hope that they have learned a great deal in the last few years. The people were greatly encouraged by the visit of Temenggong Jugah, accompanied by Pengarah Bunyang, especially as they arrived by helicopter. Recent travels of two parties of bandits carrying sten guns in the area brought a party of Security Forces, which resulted in immediate withdrawal of the terrorists and their later capture.

General

By June next year the scheme will be handed over to the local Committee of Progress. The Committee are indeed grateful that there will be a small financial aid (Salary of Officer-in-Charge and Agricultural Assistant) till 1965. Present indications are that with this help Nanga Entaih should well be able to look after itself at the end of 1965. The Committee cannot, however, find the money to pay $800 annually for the Ulu radio network. I would recommend that this be a charge against Central Development Funds.

IBAN TEAMS PROJECT

FOURTH QUARTER REPORT 1963

Co-operative Stores

Each store at Nanga Maong, Tappang Punggu, indicates that a small surplus can be expected. Nanga Entebai, similarly, but probably more than the others with the exception of Nanga Kadup which has had a very great turnover, and is in a very strong financial condition. Mr. McBride, the retiring expatriate Officer-in-Charge deserves great credit not only for the work which he has accomplished in trading and marketing, but also under agriculture and administration of the Committee of Progress. The newly-built shop at Kadup is certainly one of the best in all schemes.

Education

January, 1964, will see the tenth primary school opened. When it is remembered that in 1959, there were no schools above Julau, at least the project has brought primary school education facilities to close on six hundred families. Two more schools are necessary before full coverage can been achieved. Three schools, Nanga Maong, Nanga Entebai and Nanga Entaih become upper primary schools in 1964. Assisted feeding has been approved for Nanga Maong and Nanga Entebai. The co-ordination through the *Komiti* and Kanowit District Council has been very marked in 1963, especially under education. Trained teachers are still few and far between, but in a developing community this should be regarded as a challenge not a setback; assuming, however, that such pupils from the areas sent for training return to teach after training.

Agriculture

During the year a total of 70,000 rubber stumps have been issued to farmers in the various areas upriver from Nanga Entebai. While regular inspection is not possible owing to limited staff, there are some good gardens and I think enough to justify the issue under the Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme. Should this area become a Rubber Planting Scheme in 1964 this will mean a considerable increase in the administration, and the project was never geared for this. However, I am sure that the Agriculture Department will give every assistance in this, as they have done before.

Medical

The dispensary at Nanga Entebai, now a Government dispensary, is kept very busy. Weekly clinics are held at Tappang and Maong. Occasional visits are paid to Ensering far up the Kanowit River, the final centre to be opened under the project.

General

By April, Mr. Thwaites will have departed on leave, also retiring from Community Development. Like Mr. McBride he has given some wonderful service. By June, I will have excised myself from all centres under the project; thus no centre will have a resident expatriate. It is intended that by June, I will move to private ground upriver from Nanga Entebai. From there the necessary supervision of all centres will be undertaken. My attendance at the various meetings will be purely advisory.

Third Division Annual Report 1963

The District Reports have covered the momentous events that overtook Sarawak and the Third Division during 1963.

The Division, unlike the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, had no Court cases dealing with rebels—confrontation from within and without, however, had the effect of reducing the amount of Court work whether Civil or Criminal. The District Officer, Sibu has rightly emphasised the need for a Second Stipendiary Magistrate, it is hoped when the new block of Government offices has been built better Court facilities will be made available.

Police

The political changes and the State of emergency caused by Indonesian confrontation and CCO activities has meant that the Police especially the Special Branch were fully extended—in fact it would be fairer to say over-stretched. Helicoptering as a means of transport has become routine especially for some of the Police Officers. One lesson that has been learnt from the Emergency is that Government Departments generally must afford the Police and Security Forces full co-operation.

Agriculture

The *padi* harvest was generally poor in the Division due to the floods, this in turn affected development especially rubber planting. Under Malaysia the farmers are expecting a new deal, so that confrontation or no confrontation the emphasis on 1964 must be on rural development and more rural development. While there is undoubtedly a genuine demand for land from some Chinese judging by the applications for land along the Sibu /Oya Road, many of these applicants have shown they were not genuine applicants. On the other hand there are many genuine agriculturists in the Lower Rejang living on worn out land.

Development

Plans were put out for 1964-68 Development Plan.

The appointment of a full time Development Officer in the second half of the year was of great value.

As a result of the roads under construction the pattern of trade in certain areas has started to change; it will be necessary to consider changing district boundaries in order that the public are well served.

Communications

Sea. There was little change in existing services.

Air. The Sibu Airstrip runway was resurfaced during the year. A Twin Pioneer feeder service was maintained to Mukah and started for Belaga.

Roads: Sibu /Oya Road. The Road Engineers appeared to be winning their battle of filling the deep

swamp areas. The first few miles of road were opened to restricted traffic.

The construction of roads in the Lower Rejang went ahead well.

Trade

Revenue Collection

Year	*Import* $	*Export* $	*Excise* $	*Total* $
1960	7,855,068.10	7,918,744.12	676,020.97	16,449,833.19
1961	7,777,193.68	5,847,779.08	764,817.59	14,389,790.35
1962	8,210,250.06	6,572,361.15	491,792.56	15,274,403.77
1963	9,077,120.69	4,072,941.52	346,575.75	13,496,637.96

Export Duties

	1960 $	*1961* $	*1962* $	*1963* $
Rubber	7,076,695.56	4,473,233.80	3,518,465.48	3,103,899.58
Illipe-nut	—	373.90	2,069,552.08	—
Pepper	124,413.45	210,911.02	137,321.17	119,797.27
Timber	492,148.70	1,106,273.50	815,911.72	625,123.80

Education

School attendance remained steady despite the unsettled conditions due to the Emergency.

The Katibas area, which endured an Indonesian Borneo terrorist incursion in the Bangkit area showed a massive increase in school enrolment. A similar increase in school attendance in Kapit District can be expected. The School Feeding System has had a marked effect on enrolment in remote areas.

This scheme is extremely popular, children eat better than if they were living at home and the cost is only $5.00 per month per child—this is money well spent.

It is interesting to note that the rural primary school results in the Primary 6 examination showed a marked improvement, and were better than some of the urban schools.

There are now upper primary places available for all children in lower primary classes.

Secondary Education continued to expand. The Government Secondary schools at Mukah and Kanowit took in an extra Form I Class each and a Second Form IV Class each was opened at the Sacred Heart School, Sibu.

The conversion of Chinese Middle Schools proceeded smoothly.

New Government Secondary Schools were opened in January, 1964 at both Binatang and in Sibu. A Commercial Institute started on 1st January, 1964, in Sibu.

The Education Department held a large number of in service training courses which were well attended.

Government Relief was given out to Dayaks who suffered in the Bangkit incursion.

The Agriculture Department supplied pigs and chickens to build up stock taken or eaten by the terrorists.

Malaysia

The Indonesia Confrontation policy has done much to unite the races and make Malays, Dayaks and Chinese think of themselves as Malaysians.

Malaysian celebrations were held throughout the Division happily despite the unsettled conditions that existed at that time.

Health

No serious epidemics occurred in the Division.

As reported by the Divisional Medical Officer, Sibu, the Tuberculosis Control Project carried out a survey of all schools under the Sibu Urban District Council. Parents and school authorities willingly assisted the Health Team and it is to be hoped the same support will come from rural areas.

General Elections

In all Districts the Election went off very smoothly. The Sarawak United Peoples Party took a strong Anti-Malaysia stand—while the Alliance took a strong Pro-Malaysia stand. The majority of the Independents tended to be Pro-Malaysia. The result was that the Alliance plus Independents secured a majority in the District Councils of Kapit, Kanowit, Binatang and Mukah—while the Sarawak United Peoples Party secured the Sibu Councils Urban and Rural and Sarikei.

The Divisional Council had a large Alliance majority and as a result all eleven seats to Council Negri went to Alliance candidates. The Districts of Sibu Urban and Rural and Sarikei therefore are not represented in Council Negri—which is an unfortunate state of affairs.

General

1963 was an unprecedented year. Hardly had the Brunei revolt died down than the floods started. The Division escaped very lightly as compared to the Fourth and Fifth Divisions.

The Mukah District was the District affected worst in the Division, since damage was done to crops and stock, but houses were not badly affected.

The Agriculture Department did a first class job assessing the damage, distributing seed and live stock to those in need.

With the General Election everybody became very excited about politics. The election was fought on a Malaysia ticket. One had expected *after* the Election some peace and quiet—far from it—the coming of the United Nations Team triggered off a riot in Sibu which consisted in desecrating a Malay cementery besides overturning various Police and Government vehicles. What the Anti-Malaysia demonstrators thought they would obtain by rioting is difficult to imagine. In fact they damaged their own cause. The Security Forces which included Gurkhas, Malayan Field Force, and Royal Navy (845 Helicopter Squadron) provided the Security umbrella—they have endeared themselves to all, as long as it is necessary for them to be in the Division they are assured of a warm welcome.

Extracts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1963

First Division

BAU DISTRICT

District Officer—Haji Yusuf bin Haji Arbi

Preface

In 1963 Bau District experienced several events, which a few years ago would be hard to conceive, but nevertheless had already made headlines during the year under review. The worst and most destructive flood in local memory occurred towards the end of January, resulting in two persons drowned, 166 houses either washed away, collapsed or badly damaged, thousands of pepper vines destroyed and acres of wet *padi* fields damaged either by flood or land erosion. Then there was the tension at the beginning of the year, partly caused by the news that the Brunei revolt was creeping into part of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of Sarawak in December, 1962, and also partly due to the precarious position of the district having a common border with Indonesian Borneo. Sure enough after the raid at Tebedu in Serian District, the Indonesian Terrorists intruded into our side of the border making hit and run unsuccessful attacks on Dayak villages. As an appropriate measure curfew from 7.00 p.m. till 6.00 a.m. at places near the border was then imposed by Government with effect from 29th April, 1963. The Security Forces, had, of course, repulsed every attempt by the terrorists, and thus not only gained the confidence of the people, but also raised their morale during the period of emergency.

The United Nations Malaysia Mission arrived at Bau on 2nd September, 1963, to assess the views of the people in the district concerning Malaysia. The historical and most unforgettable September 16th, 1963, when Malaysia was actually born, and Sarawak gained her Independence through Malaysia, brightened up as it were the darker period of the year, thereby inseminating new hope and confidence in the minds of many. Malaysia Day was well celebrated in Bau with an all community party, Land Sports, Fun Fair and Native Dancing to name some of the items.

Courts

Court cases heard during the year are as follows:—

(a) *Criminal*:

District Court	69
Police Court	30
Petty Court	5
District Native Court	3
Native Officer's Court	4
Total	111

(b) *Civil*:

District Court	6
Court of Small Causes	3
Resident Native Court	2
District Native Court	5
Native Officer's Court	3
Total	19

Albeit the number of Criminal cases heard during the year under review was exactly the same as in 1962, but there was a disturbing increase in such Criminal Offences as theft, assault, the breaking of Traffic Regulations and the Customs Ordinance. There was also an apparent increase in juvenile offenders.

One case of interest was a Preliminary Inquiry held in the District Court into the case of a Land Dayak male of 24 years of age who had shot two persons, alleged to be Indonesians, inside the curfew area, and had on the following day voluntarily confessed to a Magistrate what he had done. After having heard all the evidence, the Magistrate holding the Inquiry arrived at the conclusion that the accused had a case to answer and therefore he committed him for trial before the High Court. Consequently, the accused was tried before the High Court in Kuching, charged for murder. In the end, however, the High Court had justly found that the accused was not guilty to the charge, in view of the fact that the accused was under the impression that the victims were members of the terrorists, who at the border had several times made hit and run attacks on the border *kampongs*.

The number of civil claims and disputes were on the decline. The two Resident Native Court cases were appeals on land disputes from the District Native Court.

A claim by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue for the sum of $4,410.00 in respect of Business Profit Tax against a Gold Mining Company was heard in the District Court and the judgement given was in favour of the Plaintiff.

Agriculture

Staff. During the year the staff of the Agriculture Department at Bau had been kept busy not only by their usual duties, but also by the relief work and by assisting in the general election. They had travelled a vast area, after the flood, to investigate the number of pepper and rubber trees and the acreage of *padi* fields damaged by the flood, and later helped in the distribution of fertilizers, etc., given by the National Flood Relief Committee to the farmers whose crops were damaged.

Rubber. The total acreage of rubber planted under the Rubber Planting Scheme during the year are 761.25 acres out of which five acres are budded rubber and the rest clonal stump. The decrease in the total acreage planted is noticeable compared with last year's planting, but this is understandable when the disastrous flood, and the emergency are taken into account.

Tapping rubber trees in such *kampongs* as Stass, Serikin, Gumbang and Tringgus, where holdings are near the border, is prevented more due to fear of the intruders from the other side of the border rather than because of the curfew being imposed at night until six o'clock in the morning.

Wet Padi. No wet *padi* experiment was carried out by the Agriculture Department during the year. The Paya Kesak *padi* experiment at Singghi area started in 1962 had pitiably been abandoned due to the fact that the *padi* had been destroyed by the flood. Several other wet *padi* fields in the district were badly damaged.

There were, however, some developments on small swamps at Paya Podam and Paya Buloh of Kampongs Podam and Batu Sepit respectively being carried out by interested family groups. The Agriculture Department gave every advice and encouragement as well as freely issued pesticides to them. Other *kampong* people that planted wet *padi* are in Singghi area.

Dry Padi. As a result of heavy rainfall and, in some areas like Jagoi, land erosion, the harvest of dry *padi* was unsatisfactory. Interruption by the Indonesian terrorists made people at Stass, Serikin, Gumbang and Tringgus neglect some of their farming land, which they had just finished burning and clearing. In the back areas of the district, however, the burning and planting was considered to be good. For the year's planting season, 177 bags of ammophos were sold to the Land Dayak hill *padi* planters. The popularity of such use came about from experiments carried out for the last four years in Bau.

Coconut. 2,700 coconut seeds had been nursed at Jambusan for planting on Coconut Planting Scheme holdings for 1964. The people from Kampongs Merimbeh and Skiat had shown great interest in planting coconuts, but in blocked planting and consisting of small holdings.

Pepper. In the areas such as Siniawan, Tanjong Durian, Buso, Musi and Tondong, a great number of pepper vines had been destroyed by flood water and heavy rainfall. Fertilizers from the National Flood Relief Fund were being issued by the Agriculture field staff at Bau to 364 families, who had replanted their pepper vines.

4-H Club. There are the following 4-H Clubs in existence in the district:

(a) Kampong Kopid 4-H Club;
(b) Bi-Singghi 4-H Club;
(c) Buso St. Stephen's Girls' 4-H Club;
(d) Kimajuan Pinghidup 4-H Club;
(e) Angkatan Baru 4-H Club;
(f) Kampong Merimbeh 4-H Club;
(g) Kampong Stenggang 4-H Club.

The above clubs were being started and organised by a female member of the American Peace Corps. Lately, she was being assisted by two local girls from the Agriculture Department.

The 4-H Clubs of the district were pleased and honoured to have a visit from the Minister of Natural Resources, the Honourable Mr. Teo Kui Seng, on 22nd November, 1963. The Minister visited the Clubs at Buso St. Stephen's School and Kampong Sudoh, where he spent the night after inspecting the various activities of the 4-H Clubs there. Members of the clubs have been active in having individual garden projects which serve to supplement the family diet. Several members were engaged in handicraft projects to make extra money for their club and themselves. The girls, besides

planting gardens, also participated in sewing and cooking projects. The girl members at St. Stephen's 4-H Club were avid soft ballers. The game was introduced to Bau by the Peace Corps 4-H Organizer.

Extension Scheme. Like the other staff in the Agriculture Department, the extension workers did continuous travelling, and had assisted in the relief work after the flood in January. The home demonstrators help distributing Vitamin B tablets supplied by the Medical Department to people living in *kampongs* affected by flood. At the beginning of the year, there were altogether five workers, namely two home demonstrators and three extension J.A.A.s., but towards the end of the year, there remained the two home demonstrators stationed at Bau, and only one J.A.A. who is stationed at Seburuh. This was so because one J.A.A., who was stationed at Kampong Kopid, has been transferred to Kuching to be a full-time 4-H worker, and another who was stationed at Kampong Seromah was also transferred to Kuching.

Education

The Bau Government Secondary School was officially opened on 28th October, 1963, by the Chief Minister, the Honourable Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan. In attendance during the opening was a party of fourteen members of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Parents of pupils of the school were also present. Before declaring the opening of the school, the Honourable the Chief Minister gave a very interesting speech, explaining how the Government is trying to help to educate the people and he encouraged the parents to give their co-operation. Other speakers during the ceremony were the Director of Education, the District Officer, O. K. P. Durin, Mr. Ong Guan Cheng and a member of the C.P.A. delegation. Although the occasion was somewhat marred by rain, it was a splendid effort of the Headmaster and the teachers. A full concert in which local items from all races were put on in the singing, dancing and performing fields.

The enrolment pattern of the Secondary School was as follows:

Land Dayaks	*Malays*	*Chinese*
70	2	76

Out of the total number of 148 pupils 41 of them are girls. There were eighty boarders.

There still remain thirty-three schools in the district: fourteen schools including four higher primaries are being managed by the Bau District Council; eight schools including two higher primaries are run by the Roman Catholic Mission; ten Chinese Schools and one Private English School by the local Chinese. The results of the English Common Entrance Examination are as follows:

From the Bau District Council's Schools, out of 159 candidates sitting for the examination, thirty-eight were selected and another thirty-two were allowed to repeat Primary VI for another year;

From the Mission Schools, out of 111 candidates, there were forty-four passes.

Bau District Council

The General Election which was held during the period from 10th June, till 23rd June, 1963, was successfully done thanks to the co-operation and hard work of the Resident and District Office staff, the Agriculture staff and Bau District Council staff, who acted either as Presiding Officers or Polling Assistants in the various wards, and as Assistant Returning Officers during the counting of the votes on June 23rd.

Mr. Ong Guan Cheng, O.B.E., was elected Chairman for the Bau District Council and O. K. P. Salau Pa Nyaun as Vice-Chairman.

Having completed his agreement, the former Secretary of the Council, Mr. Chia Kui Chai, retired from the service at the end of the year. He was relieved by Mr. Wong Kie Hieng who was transferred to Bau from the Lower Sadong District Council.

Piped water service provided by the Council has been extended to the Bau Secondary School, Public Works Department Barracks at Pangkalan Bau and to St. Stephen's School.

The Council embarked on an extensive school building programme during the year. A new school building was erected for Jagoi Upper Primary School as well as boarding houses for Simpang Kuda School and Grogo School. Teachers' quarters were built for the last two schools mentioned, and also for Buso District Council School.

Adequate contributions had been rendered by Council towards the construction of bridges, opening of new roads and reconditioning of existing roads in rural areas.

That section of the Bau/Tondong Road between Bau and the Government Secondary School was badly damaged by floods and unusually heavy traffic at the beginning of the year. It was suitably repaired by the Council.

Due to the tension along the border, many people in the villages in the forward areas have found delays in paying their rates to the Council, and are in arrears, as their normal income from tapping rubber, etc., had been interfered with.

It is regrettable that the construction of the Council's Office has to be deferred again.

Medical and Health

Bau Dispensary had had a busy year with a total number of new patients being 22,171 while 64 patients were admitted to rest-beds and 131 sent to the General Hospital, Kuching. Ten cases of Malaria have been detected in the Dispensary. A continued occurrence of B dysentry was reported by the Hospital Assistant. Pneumonia was also common and there were some cases of chicken pox as well.

One confirmed case of cholera was reported during the year, and the patient was from Siniawan. Some 1,341 persons were vaccinated. When unconfirmed cases of cholera were reported at a village on the Indonesian side of the border, a team of three men, including the Health Inspector, Bau, promptly paid visits to the *kampongs* on our side of the border giving anti-cholera innoculation as well as distributing health leaflets and tablets.

The Bau District Council continued to employ two midwives at the clinic in Bau. The Maternity and Health Team from Kuching maintained its weekly visits to Siniawan, Bau and Krokong during the year.

After the flood had subsided in February, scavenging was quite a problem in the bazaars. Extra labourers had to be employed by the Local Council for collecting, removing, burning and burying the heap of refuse and carcases of dogs, cats, fowls, etc. Health leaflets advising people to boil all drinking water were quickly distributed to all the bazaars and places affected by the flood.

Concrete drains have been constructed by the District Council around Musi bazaar and at the end of Bau Bazaar to improve the drainage there. General repairs to drains around the vegetable and fish markets in Bau were also being done by the Council.

It is a heartening thing to note that five Rural Health Supervisors have been sent to the district to be stationed at Kampongs Krokong Gunong, Sebuloh, Seromah, Kopit and Sudoh towards the middle of the year. Each one of them has been allocated their own sectors to include other *kampongs* to work in. It is hoped that the Rural Health Inspectors will be able to improve the hygiene and sanitation of the *kampong* people. It is encouraging to note that just after only a few months, despite in the early stage when they first arrived in the *kampong* some of the villagers had the wrong idea

that by improving the sanitation in the *kampong* the Government will increase taxes or assessment, they have been able to encourage the *kampong* people to build pit latrines and to raise the standard of cleanliness in the *kampongs*. Besides general cleanliness and sanitation, the Rural Health Inspectors also provide simple drugs for those with common sickness.

The Sarawak Malaria Eradication Project Team travelled extensively, spraying in nearly all the areas in the district, including those under curfew.

Public Works and Communication

The main task of the Public Works Department is still the construction of the Bau-Lundu Road. Work on this project was retarded in the early part of the year by flood and continuous heavy rainfall, but nevertheless, the road construction has moved pretty fast; and by the end of the year the bulldozed track nearly reached Kampong Jugan, which is about seven miles from Bau, and the stone paved (motorable by the Public Works Department Road Project Vehicles) had reached a length of about five miles from Bau. Already the people at Kampong Grogo are benefiting from this road for easy conveyance of their rubber, pepper and poultry, etc., to the market by bicycle, whereas in the past, they had to walk for nearly an hour carrying their heavy loads to the market. Soon the people at Jugan, Tembawang Sauh, Opar and Stenggang will also benefit from this new road.

The other task which had been completed during the year is the work of bulldozing the road track which will join the Batu Kitang /Bau road with the new bridge at Batu Kitang to be built during 1964.

It is heartening to note that towards the end of the year the Malaysian Engineering Squadron had undertaken to construct the road from Boring to Pejiru and, it is believed later to Serikin; for as reported in the District Annual Report of 1962 the construction of the road from Boring and from Krokong to Pangkalan Tebang should not be neglected or delayed for obvious reasons.

Telecommunication

During the peak of the flood in January, the telephone land lines along the roads Bau-Batu Kitang, Bau-Buso and Bau-Tondong were submerged and thereby communication was entirely cut off. Big-scale repairs were undertaken by Posts and Telegraphs technical staff from Kuching immediately after the flood had receded. The V.H.F. was cut off due to lack of electricity, as both the Posts and Telegraphs electric generator and the SESCo electric generator were under water for almost a day. Since early February, when both the land lines and V.H.F. had been reinstated, telephone communication has been working efficiently.

Co-operative Societies

Despite the fact that there remained only nine societies of Savings and Loans, the efforts of the Co-operative Officers, who have travelled to various *kampongs* inspecting the societies, are commendable. One of the probable factors that retard the progress of the societies could be lack of income of the members.

Apparently the most progressive of the Savings and Loans Societies in the district was in Kampong Suba Buan. This society bought 60 bags of fertilizers on behalf of its members on 11th September, 1963. The fertilizers cost $544.50. The Suba Buan Savings and Loans Society had been considering converting into a Multi-purpose Society.

An Instruction Course for Society's office-bearers was successfully held in St. Stephen's School from 21st to 24th August. The course was attended by twenty-six office-bearers from the nine societies.

Labour

The gold mines continue to provide employment to a number of the local people in the district. There were an average of 118 daily labourers working per month in the various gold mines.

The Public Works Department, apart from employing those labourers already in the service, also provides employment to people in the district on the Bau /Lundu Road project.

Gold Mines

The total output of gold was 2,764.081 ounces compared with the previous year of 2,884.799 ounces. There were in fact six gold mines in actual operation during the year under review.

By the middle of May, drilling plant and two Japanese Mining Engineers provided under the Colombo Plan arrived in the district and work to prospect gold started towards the end of May, 1963. First drilling was carried out at a site lying south-west of the well-known lake *Tai Parit*, but the rocks encountered in the bore holes contained only traces of gold. The drill then moved to a new site at the foot of Gunong Krian. The drilling near Gunong Krian has given the local gold-miners good hope for future years, as it is here that, after drilling to a depth of about 367 feet at an inclination of thirty degrees, rocks which contain gold were found.

Lands

Thirty-five applications for land have been submitted and forwarded to the Superintendent of Lands and Surveys, Kuching. The applicants included twenty-five Chinese, four Land Dayaks, one Sea Dayak, two Malays and three applications by the Bau District Council.

Five cases of unlawful occupation of Crown land were heard in the District Court, two of which were withdrawn by the prosecution.

The new Land Code Bill was tabled and discussed in the District Council for comments by the Councillors. During the discussion, Mr. A. J. N. Richards had kindly made himself available for the purpose, and this helped a lot to clear away doubts that the Councillors might have had before by raising questions and giving their comments during Mr. Richards' attendance. The bill has been accepted in principle by the Local Councillors.

Trade and Customs

During the first quarter of 1963, there were still some Indonesian traders coming to Kampongs Stass and Serikin to barter their rubber and pepper, etc., with the local businessmen for commodities which they can hardly get in Indonesia. But due to *Confrontasi* raised by President Soekarno, and the terrorism caused by the alleged members of TNKU, the border trade had come to a full stop by the middle of the second quarter, and so remained till the end of the year.

There has been a decrease of $12,863.33 in the import duty collected by the Trade and Customs Department during 1963, as compared with the total income of $16,816.41 during 1962. The actual amount collected during the year was $3,952.98. The Customs checking station at Krokong was closed down on 13th December, 1963.

In spite of the disastrous flood that submerged the shophouses under nine feet at Bau, fourteen feet at Siniawan and twelve feet at Tondong, the trade in the above-mentioned bazaars had recovered by the middle of the year.

Native Affairs

Land Dayaks. The peaceful farming seasons, which had been enjoyed by the Land Dayak Community living in the *kampongs* near the border for the past number of years, have been interrupted by the terrorism caused by the Indonesia-based border bandits. Many of the farms have been under-used, as there have been cases when people working on *padi* farms have been terrified by the inhuman conduct of the bandits.

Besides being unable to attend to their *padi* farms, which had just been planted two or three months before, many of those who live in the border *kampongs*, and whose rubber gardens are adjoining the border, have been deprived of their income from tapping their rubber trees.

As a whole the Land Dayak who are living in the rural areas showed keenness in electing their representatives to the Council during the last election. In the contested wards many attended the polling stations regardless of the time spent.

In spite of the repeated attempts by the bandits, the morale of the *kampong* people near the border is very high. They help to defend their country either by becoming Border Scouts or Own Guards in their *kampongs*. From what can be witnessed and heard, every one in the border *kampongs* is ready to volunteer and fight the bandits in the front-line, if only they are provided with arms. During the flood, some of their houses were either washed away or submerged, and in certain areas many had lost their *padi* harvest, either because the *padi* field had been submerged or was eroded away by landslides.

Many Land Dayaks under the initiative of O. K. P. Salau Pa Nyaun and O. K. P. Junek had energetically collected leaves to make *attap*, and freely distributed them to the Malays and Chinese who had their houses destroyed or damaged by the big flood.

The disastrous flood caused great loss and damage to the Malays at Kampongs Bau, Buso, Siniawan, Lidah Tanah and Pluntan; as most of the houses in these *kampongs* were built rather close to the bank, they had been a good target for the flood to wash many away, or partly damage those which are of stronger construction. Like Malays in other districts, the last general election had not been allowed to come to pass as easily as the election of a *Tua Kampong*. In every *kampong* except Bau (Ward No. 6), where very few Malays (who are mostly PANAS supporters) came to vote because there had been no PANAS candidate to contest Ward 6, the Malays had been watching for the date to cast their votes most eagerly.

Chinese Affairs

The extraordinary flood which occurred in January had given a bad blow to the economy of the Chinese businessmen and farmers in the district. Thousands of pepper vines which were almost all planted by Chinese farmers had been destroyed by the flood water. Acres of vegetable and rubber gardens had been submerged and some houses belonging to the Chinese were washed away or damaged by flood.

During this time, the bazaar people in Bau, Buso, Siniawan, Kranji, Taiton and Tondong, with the exception of Jambusan and Krokong Bazaars which were not badly affected by the flood, had lost some of their trading goods being washed away, and at the same time business had to stop for a few days. However, in spite of all these, business came back to normal by the middle of the year.

The Chinese citizens in the district had shown their full co-operation when the law asked them to surrender their shotguns under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations, 1962. There were only two cases of refusal to surrender guns, and these were brought to trial before the Court; but it was found that the Chinese concerned had contravened the Regulation due to a misunderstanding, that they had the right to keep their shotguns because they had considered themselves as Land Dayaks and not as Chinese, after having lived in the Dayak *kampongs* and married Dayak women. However, the trial Court found both were guilty of the offence and they were fined, as the Court considered that the length of stay in another community will not change one's race or nationality automatically.

Miscellaneous

Food, Relief and Rehabilitation. During the peak of the big flood on 29th January, nearly all places along both sides of the river banks were flooded from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and all the low-lying areas were also under water. At Bau Bazaar, the water was almost nine feet deep, at the Police Station four feet, and at the District Office, it reached the floor for the first time. Meanwhile the places being seriously affected by the flood were Kampongs Pluntan and Lidah Tanah at Sarawak Kiri and Siniawan area, Kranji, Buso, Pangkalan Singghi, Musi, Tondong and Tanjong Durian in that order at Sarawak Kanan. The main road from Batu Kitang was mainly flooded till 18th Mile.

Besides destroying pepper vines belonging to Chinese farmers and wet *padi* belonging to Dayaks, the flood also completely destroyed 115 houses and badly damaged 51 others. The majority of the houses belonged to the Malays of Kampongs Pluntan, Lidah Tanah, Kranji, Siniawan, Buso and Pangkalan Singghi. Some Chinese houses were also destroyed. All the owners of those houses were given financial assistance from the National Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, the total sum amounting to $14,050.

Mention should be made here that Mr. S. Cottrell and an Administrative Officer accompanied by Mr. Des Carbury, a staff Surveyor from Land and Survey Department, Kuching, came to Bau to help handle the situation on 28th to 29th January, 1963. Mr. Cottrell has written a very interesting report which was published in the *Sarawak Gazette* of 28th February, 1963, entitled "A Visit to Bau". The local people appreciated the assistance rendered by them during the hours of chaos.

During the flood itself, more lives would have been lost had it not been due to the early warning given by my predecessor, Mr. William Nais, informing those people living near the river to evacuate their houses and move to higher ground immediately; and also by his energetic efforts at the risk of his own life and others with him, he managed to evacuate a number of the younger pupils of the Government Secondary School to Bau. Deserving praise has not been accorded to him in the press reports. The Police, the Military and P.W.D. workers also assisted a great deal during the flood. Only two lives were lost by drowning. They were both Chinese living near Tondong.

Relief centres were set up at Bau, Siniawan and Buso two days after the commencement of the flood. Food relief arrived from Kuching by boat as well as by air-drop from British Royal Air Force planes. Administrative Officers and other staff, including the Agriculture staff in the District Office, were busy doing relief work at these centres for many weeks. On my arrival to take over from my predecessor, who was transferred to Kuching for special duties early in March, I had the opportunity to organise the District Relief Sub-Committee consisting of myself as Chairman, the Administrative Officers together with local headmen from Bau, Buso, Tondong, Siniawan, Musi, Grogo, Serumbu and Lidah Tanah of mixed races as committee members. All the members worked extremely hard by assisting to distribute food rations and clothing. During the same month, the two Sarawak Administrative Officers and myself had to go round to investigate and record all those who genuinely needed more relief by means of ration cards. As a result 815 destitute families were approved by the District Relief Sub-Committee to be given ration cards allowing them to have free purchase of a stated quantity of foodstuffs. Towards the middle of the year, there had been signs that the people living in the area affected by the flood were coming back to normal once again.

The people in Bau District are most grateful for the very generous and timely assistance in food and clothing given by the National Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Committee, the Sarawak Red Cross Society, the Sarawak Branch of the Catholic Relief Services and other Benevolent Societies in Kuching.

General

Upper Sarawak District Relief Committee. The Committee members of the Upper Sarawak District Relief

with the Chairman, Kapitan Liew Nyan Foo, were extremely busy throughout the year. The majority of the members formed the District Flood Relief Sub-Committee which had worked very hard to assist the destitute victims of the disastrous flood.

A great loss to the U.S.D.R. Committee was the complete destruction of the Home for the Aged during the flood. The Committee is trying its best to raise funds to build a new home.

Tai Parit Lake. In spite of the disturbances along the border caused by the Indonesia-based terrorists, picnickers and visitors from outside the district can still be seen coming to Bau enjoying themselves at this lake during the weekends.

Fourth Division

BARAM DISTRICT

District Officer—O. G. Haydock Wilson

Introduction

A hectic year. From January until March the Baram suffered the worst floods in the country within living memory. The District Council Elections were held against the background of an intensive Flood Relief and Rehabilitation programme. This programme continued throughout Malaysia Day, the United Nations Commission's visit and 'Confrontation' along Baram's border with Indonesia.

With all this it is slightly surprising that any progress at all was made with Development. It is even more surprising that the year's administrative travelling programme was fulfilled with the exception of only the Tinjar tour.

Courts

Police and Districts Courts have had a steady stream of business throughout the year. It is regrettable that some cases have not been despatched as expeditiously as they should have been. This, however, is inevitable when the few magistrates that there are in the Baram have to be away travelling on Flood Relief, Emergency and Administrative duties. Also our understrength Police have not always been able to complete investigations as promptly as one would wish due to their preoccupation with Internal Security.

Crime

There has been little serious crime. P.C. Kassim was killed on his way down to Kuala Baram. A Kayan of Long Keseh had his *padi* farm hut and belongings wantonly destroyed. The culprits in both cases have been tried and sentenced.

Medical

We were very fortunate to have Mr. Heng Kia Hem in Baram during the Floods. The health and sanitary precautions that he insisted on, in both bazaar and longhouse, as the Floods subsided, preserved health and precluded an epidemic. Miri Red Cross also were a great help.

Health during the year has been much better than one first feared. The early arrival of Flood Relief supplies and vitamin tablets prevented any unusual increase in malnutrition cases.

Towards the end of the year the District Medical Officer and the Health Sister dealt promptly with an outbreak of diphtheria in the Bakong area.

Staff Nurse Nge Ley Ing is a welcome addition to the Marudi Dispensary staff.

Agriculture

A continual turnover of staff has hindered progress no little. Upriver people do not respond to a Junior Agricultural Assistant until they have started to get to know him.

Issues of seed and seedlings were made extensively after the floods. Tapping cups and other material was also issued. The promptness of this was much appreciated.

Banana seedlings issued are already starting to fruit and by the end of 1964 Baram should, I hope, be recovering the large banana market with Miri and Brunei that existed before the floods.

Everything being equal, it seems that the department is now well poised to achieve some satisfactory progress in *sawah* and rubber and other cash crop development in 1964. Such progress is vital to the Baram, particularly in respect of *sawah* which we see not as a cash crop, but as an important labour and space saving substitute for the present wasteful subsistence farming method. We seek more intensive farming.

Native Affairs

A trend towards *sawah* farming should also help to lessen the number of persistent and wasteful land disputes that climb through successive courts of appeal.

Any efforts to spread the idea and practice of intensive farming and then make available to settlers the surplus land so achieved are still hampered by a steady stream of *kampar* from the Third and Second Divisions.

Local efforts to start an Orang Ulu Association have not, it seems, achieved much. There is hope, however, that something tangible may result in 1964.

Civil Aviation

Marudi Airfield was not lengthened during the year, due to lack of Public Works Department resources. The money has, however, been revoted for 1964. If Marudi and Bario were both lengthened sufficiently to take planes of the D.C.3 payload class the problem of getting cash crops out of Bario in return for consumer goods would be greatly eased. The Twin Pioneer at present in use on this sector under Government subsidy can never pay it seems, even if fully loaded every trip.

Long Akah airstrip has finally been discontinued by Borneo Airways Limited for use by their Twin Pioneer. This is not really surprising.

Public Works Department

There has been steady progress during the year in spite of frequent changes in Technical Assistants.

Road surfacing in *kampongs* is still not done and continues to irritate the District Council somewhat.

Posts and Telegraphs

Work on a new Post Office began at the end of the year.

The *Ulu* network has continued to be invaluable, both from an administrative point of view and as early warning system of terrorist intrusions. It is noticed that when intrusions occur in the Kelabit area, Bario radio set at once starts to function loud and clear—a sense of urgency is a wonderful thing.

Road Transport

The Marudi/Lubok Nibong road was badly hit by landslides during the floods. Some frantic digging during the floods reopened the road as far as Dabei, but the stretch between Dabei and Puyut has largely disappeared. The Council decided to restrict their maintainance effort to the minimum, except on the Puyut/Lubok Nibong sector, as it was thought that the new Marudi/Batu Blah feeder road would parallel the present road and make much of it superfluous. It remains to be seen when the new feeder road will start.

Community Development

Mr. Southwell has started to reduce the Long Lama Scheme and he and Mrs. Southwell will move, it seems, to the Fifth Division.

Baram District Council

The Council has achieved satisfactory if sometimes rather modest progress during the year in spite of all the distractions and alarms and excursions.

The standard of debate is improving.

The Council's financial position is not yet as solid as it should be, and this years floods have not helped in this respect. A drive to collect outstanding arrears of rates was largely successful and it is hoped that the Council will not allow such arrears to build up again.

An interesting attempt by the Council to help development in Rural Areas and help stop the continual money wastage in the present lack of a satisfactory outboard motor repair system was agreed to and is included in the Councils Estimates for 1964. A small capital sum is to be put aside for training two or three sufficiently educated young *Orang Ulu*, possibly ex-Long Lama Pupils, in outboard repairs and in maintaining a proper spare parts list. It is hoped that they will then be able to set up a modest form of repairs business upriver. The Public Works Department has shown interest in this.

There has been no real reaction yet, however, from the Johnson and Evinrude Agents in the Fourth Division.

With considerable help from Mr. Toynbee and Mr. Bayly we have had a satisfactory year in respect of Primary Education. Baram's Primary VI Examination results were the best in Sarawak overall. The results in Long San and Bukit Sabun Schools were, however, low by any standards.

There has been an improvement in teaching standards in many of the Council Schools. This, in spite of the lack of an effective School Affairs Officer for virtually the whole year.

Elections went smoothly and the new Councillors are for the most part quickly making themselves familiar with the functions of simple Local Government.

Education

The Marudi Secondary School has had a surprisingly successful first year, considering the schools shortage of permanent teachers of reasonable calibre. Classroom and boarding accommodation will shortly present a critical problem unless the department can forestall it.

With settled competent staff and sufficient accommodation this school will flourish.

Junior Sarawak Examination results in respect of Baram children were most disappointing this year when compared with the district's Primary VI results.

Co-operative Societies

Little seems to have been achieved during the year beyond the usual dull grey list of windings up and liquidations. The floods of course have not helped at all.

The one bright light is Bario Co-operative's $3,000 profit on the years trading. Next year a $30,000 profit should be within reach.

Trade and Customs

A reasonable year in spite of conditions.

Shipping

Nothing new, not even a hovercraft! Kuala Baram Bar is still the main problem. From preliminary investigations it seems that this might well be overcome eventually.

Commerce (Private Development)

A year of recovery from the floods. There is still much reliance on rubber and timber and a lack of another significant cash crop.

Some interest is being shown in developing a tourist industry. This, one hopes, will crystallize during Baram Regatta 1964 which will be held 16-18 May. A hotel in Marudi could be a profitable venture.

A Local Committee of the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation was started in Baram early in the year. It has not yet attracted many applications.

We have all the ingredients necessary to start a cement factory, except capital.

Development

A breath of fresh air in this sphere has pervaded the Baram since Malaysia and the appointment of a Divisional Development Officer. It is still too early to see concrete results, however.

Forests

More of Barams great timber potential is slowly being realized.

No satisfactory solution to Native participation in the timber industry has yet been made, it seems. A shareholding system might well prove more satisfactory than the present cess.

Punan Affairs

Attempts at settlement proceed but slowly. We lack an officer of sufficient calibre with the time to spare to make a success of this project. We hope next year to obtain the services of Vida Bayang for some time. We may also have sufficient administrative officers by then to spare Roland Galang wholetime for this work.

Constabulary

The Police have done very well in the Baram in spite of their understrength in the face of the continuing state of emergency.

Social Welfare

Great things were done after and during the floods.

Long Laput was promptly aided after some 40 doors were burnt to the ground there.

Administration

There has been a constant turn over of Administrative Officers during the year. This has hampered ordinary routine administration.

The majority of officers that we have had have been probationers with exams to pass and basic tenets to learn. They have perforce been pitched straight into the maelstrom and it is to their credit that almost without exception they have risen to the surface and been able to cope with the constant pressure of events.

Lack of staff has, however, meant that it has not been possible to achieve the degree of decentralization and delegation of full responsibility that I would have wished. The Baram has far too long had too paternal an administration, in which everything is referred to the District Officer for decision.

Politics

Things have been quiet generally.

Sport

Not yet impressive.

General

The District is most grateful to all who contributed so generously towards Flood Relief. Without such prompt assistance from both Government and citizens and from other countries the Baram would not have recovered so quickly and strongly from this disaster.

Third Division

MUKAH DISTRICT

District Officer—G. T. Barnes

General

Mukah was fortunate in being one of the quieter districts in Sarawak during a year of tension and great events in the country as a whole. The year 1963 will, however, be remembered by many as the Year of the Floods, by more still as the Year of the Election and by all as the Year of Malaysia.

January ended with 59 inches of rain being recorded in Mukah, spread over 27 days. Balingian was even

wetter with 66 inches of rain. The result of this excessive weather was serious floods in the middle parts of the Mukah, Oya and Balingian Rivers. Such flooding had never been known before; and it was not so much the depth of the flood, although that was enough to drive several families into the lofts of their houses, but the fact that it did not recede for three weeks that caused the hardship. A great deal of *padi* was destroyed, and there were casualties to livestock; and in one place a District Council school was swept clean off its site as if it had been made of matchwood. Relief supplies of rice were issued to those who needed it and although many people were very uncomfortable for a long time there was no loss of life and no hunger crisis later in the year.

The District Council Elections went off smoothly. The polling was organised by five teams working simultaneously in the three sub-districts. Polling centres were chosen at sites geographically convenient to large population groups, rather than house-to-house polling. The 60 per cent poll achieved was not up to the countrywide average and can be put down to the lack of political awareness in the district combined with a remarkable absence of party competition. This can be seen by the easy right wing victory and the fact that the local chairman of the opposing party polled only six votes in a total of 681 cast in his ward. Four councillors were elected to the Third Divisional Advisory Council and of these the Hon'ble Mr. Sim Boon Liang and the Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Fauzi were elected to Council Negri, the former also being elected to the Federal Parliament.

Malaysia Day itself was celebrated in Mukah, Dalat and Balingian with regattas, football competitions, side-shows and lantern competitions. A great many people attended the celebrations at each of the three centres and everyone enjoyed themselves immensely. Prior to Malaysia Day there had been a certain amount of uneasiness in the district with rumours of potential communal trouble which had only been superficially calmed by the efforts of the Administration. It was fortunate that no incident either in the district or elsewhere sparked off anything more serious, since many people were undoubtedly very jumpy about this time. Since Malaysia Day these suspicions have largely vanished and by the close of the year, Mukah District was in its usual peaceful state.

There was also the recruiting of young men for the Malaysia Rangers. This did not prove very successful in Mukah due to our strict adhesion to what was broadcast over the radio (incorrectly as we learnt later). It turned out that only 14 recruits got as far as the medical and *mirabile dictu* only two actually passed this to reach the Rangers.

Army patrols visited the district on four occasions during the year. Such patrols were quite peaceable and were mainly to allow people to see troops—as well as to allow the latter to get out of Sibu for a bit. These visits seemed to be appreciated by both public and soldiers alike.

Apart from these extraordinary items of interest the rest of the report for the district falls under the usual headings.

Courts

The following cases were heard in 1963:—

Criminal

High Court	Nil
District Court	40
Police Court	25
Petty Court	33
District Native Court	2
Native Officer's Court	Nil
Inquiries	6
Total	106

Civil

High Court	2
District Court	10
Small Causes Court	16
Petty Court	9
Resident's Native Court	1
District Native Court	4
Native Officer's Court	1
Total	43

None of these cases is particularly remarkable except that which, after two appeals, ended in the Resident's Native Court. This was a paternity case which, according to section 5(2) of the Native Courts Ordinance, was heard under the *Undang-undang Mahkamah Melayu* of Sarawak. The striking thing about the case was this, that under section thirty-six of these laws, which was the section applicable in this case, it is extremely difficult for a man, even if he is innocent, to avoid conviction. There are not many apparent faults in the laws of this country which can cause an innocent man to be convicted, but this seems to be one of them.

Crime

There was very little crime reported or apparent during the year. There were only 198 reports lodged in the Mukah Police Station and 106 reports to the Balingian Police Station. Only three cases deserve mention. The first at the end of May, was another of these all too frequent shooting accidents:

"People ask me how I do it;
I reply, 'There's nothing to it,
You just stand there looking cute,
And when something moves—you shoot!' " (Lohrer)

In this case a young girl named Kemun moved while collecting fruit and was promptly shot by Mubok anak Buan in the thight and stomach. Luckily she survived, after a long time in hospital, and Mubok went to prison on charges of using a gun recklessly, using it without a licence and causing grievous hurt.

The second case was the capture of Garak anak Unggang at Sungai Bayan in October. Garak had caused the death of a policeman while escaping from custody in the Baram and had a reward of $2,000 on his head. Originally, a Mukah man he made the mistake, from his point of view, of returning to the area, and soon after his arrival, Councillor Tan Yong Bee from Bedengan, reported his presence at a certain longhouse. A police party led by Inspector, Ting Tien Nang, went immediately to the place and arrested Garak without trouble. Far from being the wild, tough character depicted in the reward notices he proved to be a small man, quite demoralised, and very pathetic.

The final case of importance occurred towards the end of the year when two Ibans in the Balingian area killed and took the head of an Indonesian, Maloh who had been living in the district for some years. Both of the accused confessed to killing their victim as the result of a political argument. The accused are young men who attended Primary 6, one at a Mission School and one at a Council School. The case is still under investigation by the police.

Constabulary

There is an inspector and seventeen other ranks at Mukah, and a corporal and three other ranks at Balingian. The police had a fairly quiet year in the district although there were occasions when they stood-to. Spirit and discipline appeared good.

A tragic incident occurred at Balingian in September when the two eldest sons of Corporal William Bay were drowned whilst bathing. His friends and colleagues extend their sympathy to him and his wife.

The Constabulary Band visited Mukah on 7th August and before a very large crowd played a concert of music before Beating the Retreat with coloured lights on the *padang*.

Native Affairs

Ibans. The figures at the last census in 1961 showed a total population of all races in the district of 38,683, of which Ibans totalled 18,771 spread very equally amongst the three rivers. They are thus the largest racial group in the district closely followed by the Melanaus with 15,001.

Heavy flooding in the early part of the year affected the Iban areas of the district most and as a result there was generally a poor harvest. Dry weather in the second half of the year, however, provided conditions for a good burn on the farms, and both hill and swamp planting was carried out more extensively this year as a precaution against further flooding.

There was a certain amount of tension between Ibans and Chinese during the year which was created and then aggravated by rumour-mongers and idle tongues. Good sense prevailed, however, and the old Iban custom of *panchak babi* was twisted about to serve a present need. Thus at Tamin in June, at Kenyana and at Nanga Lemai in August large crowds gathered to witness the swearing of peaceful co-existence and brotherhood between Chinese, Ibans and Melanaus, and the ceremonial killing of pigs to seal the promise.

Iban areas were travelled thoroughly during the year and at one house in a tributary of the Ulu Oya, the District Officer found himself to be the first European they had seen there since the war! He may well also be the last. The lack of identity cards is very noticeable amongst the upriver Ibans particularly in the Ulu Oya. One of the reasons for this is probably the difficulty the Ulu Oya Ibans have in getting down to the sub-district headquarters at Dalat. At present it is much easier for them to go to Kanowit and once the Oya Road is open they will go to Sibu. The district boundary should be altered to allow for this and for the inclusion of the Ulu Oya in Sibu District.

The illegal felling of forest continues in the back-blocks and will probably not stop until education and new agricultural methods have gained ground—or until there is no more forest. A number of houses were prosecuted during the year including T. R. Salleh and seventeen others from the Kanowit District who committed offences in the Ulu Sungai Paku.

There were several applications from Ibans to settle on the coast in the Sungai Bayan and Sungai Buloh area. Although they professed a desire to plant coconuts it was soon evident that the real attraction of the area was an abundance of forest and the distance from the local *penghulu* and Government. One Iban named Laut and several followers moved to the area without permission and without any land title (it is Mixed Zone) and had to be prosecuted. Heavy seas prevented Government transport from shipping them back to Tamin in Oya River, and so they have been allowed to remain until after the harvest in 1964.

Madang anak Mambang and a few followers have succeeded in upsetting T. R. Kajang and the Ulu Mukah Ibans. Madang seems to be one of these people who harass everyone from the Government and *penghulu* downwards. After the harvest an effort will be made to settle him in the coastal area mentioned above, on land to be held under title.

Generally the Ibans in the district had a peaceful year. The standard of health is probably rather below the average for Sarawak. Much of this can be improved with education, and it will also be helped when a main road in the interior brings medical facilities nearer. In agricultural matters they progress slowly, often loath to adopt new ways. There are fortunately in the persons of Penghulu Asing and Penghulu Imban, two forward looking leaders who have already set a splendid example themselves.

Melanaus. There were no Mecca pilgrims this year from amongst the Melanau Islam.

There seems to be a tendency amongst outsiders to group Melanaus together with Malays. This is unfortunate since Melanaus are very definitely a cultural entity of their own with a very distinctive language, probably nearer to Kelabit than Malay, and traditions equally different and personal. Even Muslim Melanaus usually think of themselves as Melanaus first and foremost, in the same way as do the large numbers of Christian Melanaus and the slowly diminishing *pagan* Melanaus.

As in previous years fishing *Kaul* were held at Oya, Mukah, Bedengan and other places along the coast to mark the opening of the fishing season. The *Kaul Beliseng* at Medong in the Oya River also took place. Unfortunately a poor fishing season followed at Mukah particularly and fishermen said it was the worst for many years.

Except in family quarrels over property and probate matters, when no quarter is given or expected, the Melanaus in the district are a peaceful people who seem generally to keep inside the law and to mind their own business. In 1963 they have added to these qualities a heartening interest in *padi* planting, notably in the lower Oya River. The planting of coconuts under the Coconut Planting Scheme has also increased.

In the fields of fishing and sago things are somewhat static. In 1963 there were not enough fish, but the prices were reasonable, and there was a great deal of sago at too low a price. With the help of the Co-operative Department interest has been created in starting a Melanau Co-operative with a view to building a sago factory to be run and owned by Melanaus. If this can be achieved it deserves every success. For too long has there been a monopoly in sago and its accompanying lack of competition.

In the Oya River a very noticeable trend has been the *increase* in the number of domestic sago mills installed by Melanaus. Economically this is in their favour and slightly higher standards of living will certainly be the result.

Chinese Affairs

The Chinese took part in the *panchak babi* ceremonies described in Iban Affairs and by the end of the year the feeling between the races in the district was as amicable as ever.

The bazaar at Nanga Lemai was destroyed by fire at the end of April and all five shophouses were levelled to the ground. Temporary trading is going on at the same site, but a decision on a new site for rebuilding will have to be deferred until the line of the feeder road is settled. It is probable that the new bazaar will be nearer Nanga Kemena a little further upriver.

The rebuilding of the Balingian Bazaar is still unsettled due to the reluctance of the shopkeepers to do anything themselves and to the difficulty of getting suitable loans from the Borneo Housing Development Corporation.

Foochow vegetable growers at Skoyan have shown themselves to be enterprising in trying to grow tobacco as well as the more usual vegetables. They have applied for a strip of land on the edge of the Sekai Forest Reserve which is bare of trees and it is hoped that the Forest Department will approve this.

Agriculture

The staff of the Agriculture Department have worked hard during the year and have achieved some very satisfactory results. Prolonged flooding during January and February provided a lot of extra work for the department and the fact that as a result of the crops and livestock destroyed during the floods there was no crisis later in the year can be attributed to some extent to the relief work done by this department.

Oddly enough Balingian sub-district, although rather cut off, is not backward agriculturally, and the Ibans there are very receptive to new methods. During the year 45,058 clonal stumps were distributed in Balingian sub-district and 50,600 in the Mukah and Dalat sub-districts.

Iban farmers had a very poor harvest as a result of the floods and on an average families had only enough rice for six months. Probably to guard against this, farmers cleared and planted more land than usual for the 1963-64 season. It is estimated that 25 per cent more hill *padi* has been planted this year and ten per cent more wet *padi*.

The progress in Assisted Padi Planting Schemes continues satisfactorily and some good work has been done on this in the lower Oya River. Several new areas were planted up here and in Balingian a new scheme was started at Sungai Sa with 38 Melanau farmers taking part. The outstanding thing in 1963 has been the interest shown by Melanaus in *padi* planting which has mostly been regarded in this district as an Iban field. There are 163 acres under Assisted Padi Planting Schemes in Balingian and 413 acres planted under the scheme in the Mukah/Dalat area. Cash subsidies and material assistance in the form of farming implements were also provided to scheme participants.

The Coconut Planting Scheme progresses slowly in the district. It is a pity that a few really large coconut estates cannot be started, as there is undoubtedly room for them in this coastal belt. It is unlikely that the impetus for this will come from inside the district so it is hoped that outside investment will not be too late in coming in. The total acreage planted under the Coconut Planting Scheme at present is about 260 acres and another 82 acres have been planted without subsidy. In the Mukah/Oya area another 198 acres have been applied for during the year while at Balingian a new scheme at Sungai Buloh on the coast is starting with 34 Melanau planters working five acres each. Meanwhile T. R. Ajar and 27 others have applied to plant coconuts on five acres each at Sungai Stuan.

The construction of fish ponds also moves ahead slowly. With twelve new ponds built during the year the total in the Mukah/Dalat area rises to 21 with a further 18 ponds either proposed or under construction. In Balingian twelve ponds have been completed and another twelve are under construction—one of them as enormous pond 36 yards wide and 260 yards long.

In common with much of the country, people in Mukah District are not really interested in livestock, that is in rearing and caring for them properly. If the care that was lavished on fighting cocks was applied even to pigs everyone would be a good deal better off. The veterinary staff from Sibu have been a great help, however, and it is hoped that under their guidance more interest will be shown in livestock. An estimate of animals for the district shows the distribution as follows:—

Cattle		*Buffaloes*		*Pigs*		*Goats*	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
115	497	15	52	1,612	6,179	109	406

Extension work was cofined to Mukah and Oya only and in all covered about nine Melanau villages. Mrs. Balan's classes in sewing, cookery, vegetable gardening, poultry keeping, home cleanliness and hygiene totalled 3,630 attendances, and similar work at Oya by the Junior Agricultural Assistant there with the addition of Assisted Padi Planting Scheme and Coconut Planting Scheme participation gained 2,185 attendances.

During the year various seeds were issued free to schools and farmers for vegetable, *padi*, maize and ground nuts. Large numbers of budded *rambutans*, citrus marcots, coffee seedlings, pineapple and banana suckers were also distributed during the year.

With the immense amount of help available and forthcoming from the Agriculture Department in the form of subsidies, planting material, farm implements, fertilisers and advice, it is amazing that anyone should fail to take advantage of it. Amongst Ibans it is common to find families with perhaps 40 acres of land complaining that they are hard up. And they often are. And the reason is usually that they have too much land, and will not give up the backbreaking tasks of hill *padi* farming, which often does not provide them with sufficient *padi*, for more intensive rubber planting and vegetable growing which would often leave them with a surplus.

Education

The Three Rivers School had a good year in which they firmly established themselves as a permanent fixture in Mukah affairs. A fairly strong teaching staff was strengthened during the year by the arrival of another Peace Corpsman — Mr. C. Jenkins. In the latter half of the year Student Volunteer, Mr. D. Radcliffe was replaced by Mr. M. Bush. A variety of sports and activities are indulged in at the school and both pupils and staff alike always seem to be fully occupied. Satisfying results were obtained in the Sarawak Junior Examinations, which were taken for the first time in 1963 with only two failures out of thirty candidates.

Chinese schools had a quiet year on the whole and seemed to have got over some of the committee squabbles which proved so tiresome on earlier occasions. The Chong Boon School in Mukah produced an unfortunately low percertage of its Primary 6 pupils for the Common Entrance Examination.

The Roman Catholic Mission Schools in the district had an uneventful year with a good deal of rebuilding going on in the Oya River. Satisfactory results were obtained in the Sarawak Junior Examination by the pupils of St. Patrick's School who acquired a new headmaster at the end of the year in the person of Father J. Burton. The Mission Primary Schools in the Oya River upriver from Dalat should be taken over by the District Council eventually since a unified system of primary education, especially in upriver areas, is desirable.

Local Authority schools are discussed separately.

Local Authority

The year was important in two main respects for the Mukah District Council, in that a general election provided it with a good deal of new blood in the council chamber and that it was the time during which the development plan for the next five years was drawn up. With regard to the former only six of the previous council were re-elected, thus providing thirteen new councillors. The new council had three sittings during the latter part of the year and had the task of planning the 1964-68 Development Plan and finding the additional money to meet its commitments.

The Development Plan approved by the Council provides for expenditure of $1,466,500 on education and $212,831 on non-educational development. Grants requested for the former total $1,099,875 and for the latter $62,831. In order to cover the Council's contribution a rate increase of seven per cent is planned. An initial increase of the education rate from one per cent to four per cent has already been approved to meet the first year's cost of the Plan.

Non-educational development provides for new office buildings for Dalat and Balingian, four Maternity and Child Health Clinics for rural and interior areas, road reconstruction and improvements and the provision of fire fighting equipment for the smaller towns.

It is hoped that evenutally there will be a separate Council at Dalat for the whole of the Oya River. There is quite a lot of local feeling on this point and both historically and from the size of the population there is much to justify it. It is unlikely that Balingian

will be able to have a district council of its own for many years yet.

From the beginning of the year financial authority was centralised at Mukah and the Council now has a Treasurer responsible for treasury duties for the district as a whole.

Education

Parish	No. of Schools 1962	No. of Schools 1963	Enrolments as at June, 1962	Enrolments as at June, 1963
MUKAH—				
Melanau	7	7	661	730
Melanau/Iban	1	1	40	53
Combined (C/I) ...	1	1	68	69
Iban	4	5	242	335
	13	14	1,011	1,187
DALAT—				
Melanau	5	5	395	490
Iban	2	4	60	115
	7	9	455	605
BALINGIAN—				
Combined (C/M/I) ...	1	1	153	151
Melanau	1	1	19	18
	8	8	396	534
	10	10	568	703
TOTAL	30	33	2,034	2,495

The above enrolment statement shows an increase of approximately 22 per cent as compared with 1962. Numbers of schools have been increased by three to thirty-three, and the proportionate increase of enrolment is reasonable.

Boarding Subsidy Scheme

This scheme has proved its usefulness in Iban areas. Schools participating have increased from three in 1962 to seven in 1963 and it is planned to increase these by seven more schools in 1964. One important fact which has come to light is that this scheme has improved the daily attendance at school and has minimised withdrawals from schools at mid-term or last-term.

Capital Development

Approximately $48,000.00 was spent on development of schools for new buildings and extensions to meet the expanding enrolment

Public Health

There was no midwife in the Mukah Clinic in 1963. A Malay midwife is expected to start work for the Council in January, 1964. Fortunately the St. Anthony's Convent Clinic at Mukah catered for any cases which asked for help and Mukah is grateful for the excellent work they did.

At Dalat the midwife delivered 156 babies. An Oya girl has been engaged for training in this area. The Council's Balingian midwife is still under training and her work was done during the year by a village midwife.

Anti-malarial spraying was carried out in the main bazaars of Mukah, Oya, Dalat and Balingian once every two weeks.

Scavenging and conservancy work was carried out satisfactorily throughout the district and the Council's Health Inspector kept an eye on the sanitary conditions in Government, Council, Chinese and Mission schools.

The inspection of building plans, the condition of drains, sanitation, straying livestock, the cleanliness of markets, foodstalls and licensed premises, all came within the Health Inspector's orbit during the year and were maintained generally at a satisfactory standard. In addition the inspection of domestic animals for slaughter was performed regularly and the passing for sale of wild pigs and deer shot locally.

Public Works

There is at present no road rate in the district. This is something which will undoubtedly have to be introduced in the future as there is an increasing demand from the public for paths and cycle tracks and these in turn will have to be maintained.

As a result of the floods nineteen bridges on the Sungai Ud to Kampong Tanam road were washed away. A request for additional privision to replace these bridges was not approved by the Central Government. Another attempt will be made in 1964.

About 2,000 feet of road running through Kampong Ulu at Balingian was constructed during the year.

Fire Brigade

The fighting equipment at Dalat and Balingian was maintained regularly and similar equipment has been ordered for Mukah which at present relies on the Airport Firemen.

District Relief

There were thirteen regular recipients of relief from the Committee. Total expenditure amounted to $1,348 made up from local donations and a contribution from the Social Welfare Council of Sarawak.

Libraries

The total issue/exchange of books at the Mukah Library amounted to 3,465 copies. During the year a public library was established at Dalat where it is housed temporarily in the Government Rest House. It is hoped later to start a similar library at Balingian.

General

The events of the year seem to have instilled a little more political consciousness into the people of the district and councillors seem to have more idea of the need for rating in the financial framework. New Iban Councillors particularly were quick to grasp the fact that the more people pay in rates the more they are likely to receive. The Mukah District Council is generally right wing and conservative by nature, but it does at least have the advantage that any mistakes it makes are more liable to be on the grounds of caution than anything else. At a time when they are still growing and by no means wealthy this is perhaps not a bad thing.

Forests

There are very large areas of forest in Mukah District much of it outside protected areas. Forest Reserves do, however, constitute about a quarter of the total of the district.

There are four sawmills in Mukah District—one at Balingian, one at Dalat and two at Mukah. For Forest Administration the sub-district of Balingian comes under the Forest Officer at Bintulu while the remainder of the district comes under Sibu.

From the district as a whole 8,745 tons of sawn timber and 26,185 tons of logs were exported during the year.

As a result of the hardship caused by the floods two Iban *penghulus* in the Ulu Oya were granted areas for the licensed extraction of timber by Chinese management. It is not thought that in this particular area the people who suffered from the floods gained anything from this.

There have been several applications from both Melanaus and Ibans for Communal Forest Reserves. This appears to spring from a fear that nearby forest areas will be licensed to timber operators who will denude the forest, leaving no timber for domestic use. In a district where forests are so plentiful it is not thought that Communal Forest Reserves serve any useful purpose and that they should only be approved where there is a real danger of people losing their access to suitable forests for domestic purposes.

In the whole district twenty-five *belian* licences are held by Chinese and only one by an Iban. As I suggested last year it would be a better arrangement if such licences were issued for a span of three years only to avoid monopolies being created.

A total of 604 Jelutong Permits were issued in 1963 of which 303 permits were issued in Mukah sub-district.

In the latter half of the year the three Iban *penghulus* of the Oya River applied for a large area of hill forest with a view to setting up a sawmill. Efforts by them to deal direct with officials in Kuching led to some misunderstanding. Hill forest areas are by law required to be put out to tender. Their case is still being considered; but it is not expected that any special concessions will be, or could be, granted in what could be regarded as a leading case.

Marine

The gross tonnage of shipping in Mukah was 33,854 tons (20,569 tons net) and there were 611 ship arrivals recorded. These figures are also up on the preceding year.

Eleven ships were surveyed in Mukah during the year. The majority were inspected in Sibu.

The leading lights marking the channel over the Mukah bar proved very effective during the year and are greatly appreciated. They did, however, suffer from minor electrical faults from time to time. There was some shifting in the line of the channel during the early part of the year—probably the result of the heavy drainage of flood water from the river and the rough seas of January and February. Forthnightly checking of the channel by the Channel Watchers allowed the leading lights to be adjusted to any changes found.

The Channel Watcher hut at Mukah needs rebuilding and extending. It is hoped that this can be done before it collapses altogether.

On 24th November, the M.V. *Hai Sin Ping* went aground on the same spot to the east of the river mouth as the M.V. *Sing Lee Hin* in November, 1962, and the *Sin Tai San* in November, 1961. Fortunately, unlike the two latter vessels, she was able to get off on the next tide without damage.

A final period of 31 days readings completed the tide figures which I had been collecting since October, 1961. By arrangement with the Marine Department the results were all sent to England for harmonic analysis. The outcome was a set of tide tables for Mukah. If these prove reliable they will be a boon to mariners on this stretch of the coast where the tides vary, as the result of the meeting of two different systems; I am pleased to say that the tide tables are working very well. It is hoped that they will be a yearly production.

Medical

There were no significant epidemics in the district during the year apart from minor local outbreaks of measles, chicken-pox and whooping cough. Several cases of diphtheria occurred and were satisfactorily treated. During the latter half of the year there seemed to be a great many people suffering from colds and bronchitis, particularly in Dalat and Mukah where over 400 cases were treated during December alone. Altogether the dispensaries at Dalat, Mukah and Balingian treated 21,318 cases of various diseases and conditions during 1963.

Apart from the coughs and colds already mentioned, skin infections, stomach troubles and vitamin deficiencies are the most common ailments. Much of this could be avoided if people followed the oft re-iterated advice from Government on points of diet, cleanliness and hygiene. This applies particularly to the upriver parts of the three main rivers where people are lucky if they see any medicine beyond that provided by too few Home Helps.

The Malarial Eradication Scheme in the district is nearing the closing stage of consolidation. Most coastal areas are merely under serveillance now, but elsewhere there are active focal areas which will undergo intensive spraying in 1964.

As a result of the interest and initiative of several public spirited individuals in Mukah, a medical team arrived from Sibu in November and collected 23 pints of blood for the Blood Bank. The blood arrived in Sibu in fine condition. It is believed that this is the first successful experiment of its kind in the Third Division and it is hoped that the same thing may be done in other districts.

The St. Anthony's Convent Clinic in Mukah has proved its worth during a year when there was no Council midwife available. There were 63 babies born there including two sets of twins.

On 30th May, the R.A.F. gallantly flew a mercy mission to bring a difficult case of impeded child-birth to Sibu Hospital. Perhaps it was the altitude or it may have been the vibrations, but whatever the reasons by the time, the pilot landed at Sibu Airport the baby—a 6-lb girl—had been born and both mother and child were soon doing well.

Public Works

The floods in the early part of the year did considerable damage to the Oya/Mukah Road and to the river wall at Mukah, and provided the Public Works Department with a good deal of extra work. Two deviations were made along the road, a new bridge was built at Judan and another at Petian. The river wall was repaired and piled along most of its length.

A very good job was the providing of two new bathrooms in the Mukah Rest House and the mosquito proofing and repairs to the rest house at Dalat and Balingian.

The Three Rivers School was further improved with the completion of two football fields and a hockey pitch, two very pleasant new Class III quarters, a recreation block and much needed covered way between the kitchen and the dining hall.

The Airport also received some welcome attention with new furniture, redecoration and, more mundanely, a 30-foot hose drying mast.

To the casual visitors the appearance of Government buildings and quarters probably reflects on the Public Works Department as much as anything. In 1963 this was well taken care of with a total of some seventeen buildings being redecorated and several others being washed and cleaned. A new quarter was also erected at Balingian on a recently-cleared site.

An item of public works carried out by the Administration was the completion of the bridges along the Oya/Bakong path, and the building of a new section largely by the local people themselves. It is now possible to cycle from Oya upriver as far as Kampong Terus, a distance of about three miles.

The dredging of the Kut Canal was maintained throughout the year. The dredger itself is, however, too small and should be replaced by one with much longer arms. At present much of the spoil falls back into the canal.

Communications; Posts and Telegraphs

A record figure of $6,025.77 worth of stamps were sold in the Mukah Post Office alone during the year. This was due no doubt to the spate of First-Day Covers and their matching stamps which proved so popular for a short time over the Malaysia period.

The introduction of the sale of British Postal Orders appeared to be appreciated by the public and $5,079.25 worth were sold during the year.

As usual the flow of small food parcels continued from the Chinese to their relatives in Communist China.

6,000 registered articles were despatched from Mukah and some 5,000 parcels and registered articles were received coming in.

Telephone services on the whole continued to be satisfactory. They are certainly better than they were a few years ago. There are at present 44 subscribers in Mukah, where there is a 24-hour switchboard service. This latter service is only made possible through the help of the police who operate the switchboard at night.

Civil Aviation

The Borneo Airways service was uncertain on a number of occasions; and one sometimes gained the impression that the office in Sibu either did not know what their planes were doing or omitted to pass on the information. Often any fault was clearly not their own, but due to accidents or security arrangements. By the end of the year the service had settled down into a once weekly arrival and departure on a Friday afternoon. This arrangement is not very satisfactory since it means that unless a visitor wishes to stay a week he must make the journey between Mukah and Sibu one way by river. For Government officers this invariably nullifies the plane service since their water transport must naturally make the journey both ways and economy usually urges them to go with it. Mukah has the prettiest airport in Sarawak and it is a pity it is not used more.

On 7th September, the Twin Pioneer leaving Sibu for Mukah crash landed in a swamp soon after take-off. Fortunately there were no casualties and the passengers were rescued by helicopter. A small baby on the plane is reported to have slept through the crash. The same baby was later christened *Helicopter* as a mark of appreciation to her rescuers. (I cannot resist reporting that, not to be outdone, another baby was christened *Emergency* on the same occasion).

Labour

The principal employers of labour in the district are the Mukah Sawmill and the Ten Jee Siong Sawmill at Mukah, the Lien Ho Sawmill at Balingian, the Seng Liang Sawmill at Dalat and the various sago fartories in the three rivers. All the sawmills and virtually all the sago factories are Chinese owned and run, employing Melanau and Iban labour with a sprinkling of Indonesian workmen who have been in Sarawak for several years.

There were twenty cases of compensation for workmen dealt with during the year and by the end of December, twelve of these had been settled and closed. The others will be carried over into 1964. There are very few labour problems in the district.

In Mukah a proposal was put forward for Melanau labour to be invited to move to North Borneo to work on the Borneo Abaca Estates at Tawau. A group of Melanaus from Mukah visited the Company's estates and were very impressed with what they saw. Unfortunately on their return to Mukah it proved impossible to attract a sufficient number of volunteers who were prepared to emigrate to as far away as Tawau. It is believed that if the terms of service were similar to those which the Shell Company had in Brunei there might have been a more enthusiastic response.

It has been noticed that in some sago factories children help their parents in piece work, thus increasing the family budget. The children are not employed directly, but the fact remains that they should be at school. In 1965 the Mukah District Council is introducing regulations for compulsory attendance at primary schools. This will prevent such abuses.

Trade and Economics

At the end of the year the price of sago flour varied between $4 and $6 according to quality. The total tonnage of the sago flour exported was in the region an increase of 11,000 tons over 1962. One wonders of 27,000 tons for the whole district. This represents whether there is not a danger that more sago is being cut than is coming to maturity each year. This may lead to the cutting of palms too young to be economic. If this is so, there will be an absence of suitable palms in a few years and the industry will have to rest for a bit. This applies particularly to Mukah where most of the sago is produced at present.

There were no new developments in the trade and economy of the district during the year. Without outside investment it is unlikely that Mukah will ever flourish very much. Development in the district as a whole is to a large extent dependent on the proposed main road through the upriver areas. This will not only reverse the flow of much of the trade, but will enable produce to be got to Sibu more quickly. It will also open up a lot of land and will promote farming in all its aspects. The surveying and construction of this road is the most important part of future development in the district, and the sooner the line of it is settled the better.

Miscellaneous

A simple fishmeal plant was constructed by the Administration for $500 and in August the first samples of fishmeal were produced. On analysis this fishmeal proved to be of first-class quality with a high protein and amino acid content suitable for consumption by pigs, chickens and even humans. It is hoped that in 1964 these experiments can continue and that a larger quantity can be produced for local experiments by the Agriculture Department. There is unfortunately no real surplus of fish at Mukah (otherwise such a plant would be ideal) and so the fish supply is limited to four months during the summer when *anchau* caught fish at three to four cents a *kati* can be bought.

The Mukah Youth Club had another enterprising year in 1963 during which they organised, amongst other activities, a fashion show and a baby competition. Needless to say both were extremely well attended.

On 13th June, the Mukah Land Sports were held in hot sunny weather. Very large crowds watched the occasion and stayed on later to see a film show on the *padang*.

In July, Captain Bordly, R. E. and a team of surveyors arrived to carry out tellurometer surveys in the upriver parts of the district. They expect to complete their work by February, 1964.

On 18th February, the first classes of the Mukah Adult Education were held. They continued throughout the year. Only one subject was taught—English—for a start, but in 1964 Arithmetic will be an additional subject.

The old bungalow at Oya was dismantled during the summer by the Public Works Department. The flag pole has been re-erected in front of the Oya Office.

In August, Dr. Stephen Morris, the Anthropologist, arrived to carry out further researches at Medang in the Oya River. He is expected to return to the United Kingdom in February, 1964.

On 27th August, I took the Mukah District Councillors to Sibu to meet the United Nations Mission.

On 6th July, the Curator, Sarawak Museum, and Mrs. Harrisson, visited Mukah and purchased over $2,000 worth of old plates, jars, pots and wooden receptacles from local Melanaus at their special request.

In January, I found in Mukah a Sooty Tern which had been blown in by a storm. This sea bird is very rarely found in Borneo. It later died and is now in the Sarawak Museum—the only specimen.

A small golden statuette which I purchased in Balingian on behalf of the Museum is creating some interest in Europe where it has been taken for identification by the Curator on leave. It is variously put at 700 and 1,000 years old. The Curator will report on this separately in due course no doubt.

A Month on the Kuching Municipal Council

[*As indicated in the Editorial to this issue, it is not henceforward our policy, normally, to publish large, unedited blocks of material from District or Departmental Reports. Nowadays, all these are on file for the specialist, and these same documents also go into the State Archives for permanent preservation. We propose rather, to give periodic selections which reflect the varied and ever increasing administrative, economic and development side of Sarawak. The following item, for example, is a brief editorial selection from the reports received to cover the activities of the capital's local Government body during one typical recent month —April, 1964. The actual text of the committees' meetings, minutes and their associated officers reports run to over 40 pages of single space foolscap typing: which gives some idea of the scale of Governmental activity, even at this level. These items were selected to give a fairly wide sample of the range of the Council's activities in any one month. Incidentally, most of this work is basically voluntary and unpaid. It is, of course, repeated on a parallel scale at Sibu, Miri and at other levels all through the country in the multiplicity of bodies which fall, in general, under the central authority of the Minister for Local Government, Mr. Dunstan Endawie—Ed.*]

I. TOWN PLANNING

The 200th meeting of the Standing Committee for Town Planning, on Tuesday, 7th April, 1964.

Ice Factory
TP. 28/64

Agreed that the application from Mr. Ang Cheng Ho to operate an ice factory on Lot 198, Section 64, at Jalan Sungei Priok be referred to the Public Health Committee for consideration with regard to the question of licensing. It was the consensus of opinion that there is nothing objectionable as the proposed factory will be sited on an industrial lot.

St. Teresa's Convent School
TP. 33/64

Reference T.P.C. Minute No. 23/64 of the previous meeting. Considered a letter from the Principal of St. Teresa's Convent School forwarding a layout plan for (1) the proposed 2-storey block of six classrooms for the private secondary school on part of Lot 7 and 31, Section 32, Rock Road and (2) an additional 3-storey block of 18 classrooms for St. Teresa's Convent School, Rock Road, together with car parking arrangements for both schools. The parking arrangement for St. Teresa's Convent School entailed the provision of "in" and "out" driveways in front of the school along which cars can be parked together with the proposed car waiting area to the rear of the south wing of the existing school building.

Agreed to recommend approval in principle of the above proposals subject to the following conditions:—

In the case of the additional 3-storey block of 18 classrooms for St. Teresa's Convent School

(1) Parking facilities for 44 vehicles as shown on the layout plan submitted shall be completed before any work can start on the erection of the 3-storey block of 18 classrooms;

(2) Car spaces for end on parking should not be less than 8′ x 16′;

(3) The building should be sited not less than 75′ from the boundary with neighbouring residential lots in order to avoid causing noise nuisance; and

(4) Toilet facilities should be provided.

In the case of the Private Secondary School

(1) Parking facilities shall be in the ratio of one car space per 20 pupils;

(2) The proposed parking area as shown on the layout submitted be moved closer to the proposed school building so as to leave a good shaped piece of land for residential facilities when the old Procure building is demolished;

(3) The entry and exit for this school shall be by way of Reservoir Road only;

(4) The school site is to be fenced on all sides so that it is physically separated from St. Teresa's Convent School as required by the Education Authority;

(5) As the proposed school building will lie across the boundaries of Lots 7 and 31 subdivision procedure will be necessary before construction of the new school commences although titles to these lots are in the name of the Vicar Apostolic of Kuching. It will be necessary to amalgamate these lots since no building may be constructed across a lot boundary. It is understood that the Director of Education will require the demarcation of part of Lots 31 and 7 and titles issued for scholastic purposes only. This will create separate lots for the school and St. Michael's Club and the house along Reservoir Road. The school will require a site of at least two acres leaving a balance of 1.384 acres;

(6) The building shall be sited not less than 50′ from the lot boundaries (except its party boundary with the main school) in order to avoid causing noise nuisance;

(7) Toilet facilities should be provided; and

(8) No Occupation Permit will be issued for the building when completed until parking facilities for this school as indicated in (1) above have been completed to the satisfaction of the Council.

The above proposals shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Education.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

Minutes of the 188th meeting of the Standing Committee for Public Health held Friday, 10th April, 1964.

Licence for the Manufacture of Ice
P.H. 61/64

Considered a letter from Mr. Ang Cheng Ho enquiring whether Council would be prepared to grant him a licence for the manufacture of ice.

Recommended that Mr. Ang be informed that there would be no objection to the issue of such a licence under the provisions of the Public Health (Manufacture of Ice) Regulations subject to building plans for the proposed ice factory being submitted for consideration of Council.

Licence Fees
PH. 62/64

Arising out of the above consideration noted that the licence fee for the manufacture of ice for sale is $24 per annum as prescribed under the Public Health (Fees) By-laws.

Agreed that the fee for this category of licence be reviewed.

Markets
PH. 65/64

Agreed that the Health Department be asked to economise on the lighting of markets which are closed for business at night. It would appear that these markets are at present overlighted.

P.H. 66/64

Reference Kuching Municipal Council Minute No. 33/64 the Committee discussed the question of the unoccupied portion of the Batu Lintang Market for holding auction purposes on Sundays.

Noted that the stall-holders have raised no objection to auctions being held in the market.

Agreed to recommend that no objection be raised to the above provided that permission is obtained from the Municipal Secretary each time the auctioneer wishes to use the market for this purpose.

Licenses
P.H. 71/64

Agreed that consideration of the award of one pickle-stall licence for the Gambier Road Market be deferred pending further investigation into the circumstances of application No. 1 on the list of applications.

III. TRAFFIC

First Meeting of the Standing Committee for Traffic held on Thursday, 2nd April, 1964. (A new committee, at which the Hon. Mr. Ong Kee Hui was elected first Chairman; Mr. Matthew Chan is Traffic Adviser to the authority).

Circulation at Rear of Post Office Building
T. 3/64

Considered suggestions from the Superintendent of Lands and Surveys, First Division, on the regulation of traffic on the access road at the rear of the Post Office Building.

Recommended that a "No Entry" sign be erected at the Carpenter Street end of this access road and that the Superintendent of Lands and Surveys be informed that it is not considered desirable to permit parking along the road at the side of the Lands and Surveys Offices in order to permit a two-way traffic along this section of the road which will accordingly be declared a "No Parking" area.

Further recommended that the section of Rock Road immediately in front of the Chartered Bank be declared a "No Parking" area and that "No Waiting" restriction be imposed along that section of the road in front of the Post Office and the Lands and Surveys Divisional Offices.

General Hospital
T. 4/64

Noted a report by the Traffic Adviser that the regulation of traffic within the compound of the Kuching General Hospital at Rock Road is being studied with the hospital authority and that he will inform the Committee of the outcome in due course.

IV. WORKS

191st meeting of the Standing Committee for Works Tuesday, 14th April, 1964.

Society of Architects
W. 85/64

Noted a letter from the Liaison Member of the Federation of Malaya Society of Architects in Sarawak and Sabah informing Council of a proposal to establish a professional body of architects throughout Malaysia to be called the Malaysian Society of Architects. Further noted that the Federation of Malaya Society of Architects is allied to the Royal Institute of British Architects and was formed some fifteen years ago with the object of achieving the highest standards of architechtural practice for the benefit of the community ideals which it hopes to maintain in Sabah and Sarawak.

New Sports Field
W. 87/64

Reference W.C. Minute No. 137/63 and G.P.C. Minute No. 72/63 the Municipal Engineer tabled a scheme for the construction of the new sports field adjacent to the Kuching Swimming Pool. The scheme involves earth-filling, levelling and laying of sub-soil pipes at an estimated cost of $90,000. To this is to be added the estimated cost of drainage of $11,013 (vide W.C. Minute 50/64) making a total estimated expenditure of $101,013 for the whole project. Noted that the fund available for the project is only $95,000 which sum was orginally earmarked for the construction of the new sports field without incorporating the drainage scheme. It was now considered desirable that the drainage works should be undertaken simultaneously with the construction of the sports field. However, every effort will be made to complete the project within the funds available. But in the event of encountering shortage of funds it was agreed that the Finance Committee be asked for additional finance.

Further agreed to recommend that the work of earth-filling the site of the new sports field be proceeded with *without delay*.

Roads
W. 92/64

Considered an inquiry from Mr. Tan Tak Seng asking whether Council would be prepared to take over for maintenance purposes the access road serving the block of terrace-houses on land originally known as Lot 171, Section 58, Ellis Road if it is made up to Council standard.

Recommended that Mr. Tan be informed that the Council will be prepared to take over this road for maintenance provided it is constructed to Council specifications and under its supervision. Further, revised road and drainage plans should be submitted for consideration of Council. The provision of a turning area for vehicles at the end portion of the access road should be incorporated in the road plans; whereas that portion of the road at its junction with Ellis Road should be splayed.

Street Lighting
W. 101/64

Reference P.H.C. Minute No. 69/64 recommended approval in principle of the provision of street lighting at Deshon Road extension.

W. 102/64

Noted a request for the provision of street lighting at Pecky Park, Chawan Road, which will be considered when the programme for lighting minor roads is drawn up for consideration of Council in due course.

V. EDUCATION

108th meeting of the Standing Committee for Education on Friday, 17th April, 1964, at 2.00 p.m.

Merpati Jepang Council School
E. 25/64

Agreed in principle to the establishment of a dental clinic at Merpati Jepang Council School to cater for the pupils of this school and that the question of finance in equiping this clinic be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration. In this connection the Divisional Education Officer, First Division, undertook to approach the Medical Authority regarding the possibility of equiping this clinic with the minimum equipment required in order to reduce its establishing cost.

Allocation of School Places
E. 27/64

Agreed that the children from Ban Hock Road area applying for Primary One places in Chinese schools next year be allocated such places at the Chung Hua Primary School No. 1 at Pig Lane instead of at the Chung Hua Primary School No. 3, at Padungan Road unless they have brothers, sisters or relatives already studying in the latter school. It was explained that both schools are situated close to Ban Hock Road and it is considered appropriate that attempts should be made to fill if possible all the vacancies at the Chung Hua Primary School No. 1, at Pig Lane, leaving Chung Hua Primary School No. 3 to cater for children from its nearlby areas viz. Padungan Road, Petanak Road and Central Road East.

VI. GENERAL PURPOSES

185th meeting of the Standing Committee for General Purposes on Tuesday, 21st April, 1964, at 2.00 p.m.

Jubilee Recreation Ground
GP. 65/64

Considered a letter from the Kuching Football Association in which the association expressed concern over the number of spectators admitted into the football ground without paying admission charges, particularly members of the armed forces whose teams take part in the competitions.

Agreed that a circular be issued through the Kuching Football Association to all the teams participating in the league matches drawing their attention to the ruling that only the referee, the two linesmen and the players of the two teams taking part in the match are exempted from admission charges. No other members will be admitted to the field except on payment of admission fees.

Kuching Swimming Pool
GP. 66/64

Considered a letter from the Education Department suggesting that (1) a life belt should be placed reasonably near the edge of the swimming pool in a prominent position as this is an important factor when teaching life saving to instructors and (2) that a hand rail should be provided at the shallow end of the swimming pool which would make the teaching of swimming very much easier.

Reference (1) above, noted that life-belts can be made available for the purpose as indicated above.

With regard to (2) above recommended that the Education Department be informed that the suggestion for the provision of a hand rail at the shallow end of the pool had been put forward by the Council at the time of the construction of the pool. But such idea was not accepted by the designer who pointed out that modern swimming pools are not provided with any hand rail and that railings will cause obstruction to swimmers during swimming competitions.

Advertisements
G.P. 71/64

Recommended disapproval of the application from I.C.I. (Malaya) Ltd. to install unilluminated "I.C.I." advertising signs each sized 2′ x 3½′ at various places in the town, on the ground that it is not the policy of Council to permit whole-scale display of an advertising sign unless such sign is either illuminated or neon-lit.

GP. 72/64

Recommended approval of the application submitted by Bright Signcrafts (B) Ltd. on behalf of Anna Photo Company to install a neon sign sized 2′ 6″ x 8′ at shophouses No. 16, Carpenter Street subject to the following conditions:—

(1) that installation is for a period of not exceeding five years in accordance with by-law 8 of the Kuching Municipal Council (Advertisement) By-laws;

(2) that the consent of the registered owner of the premises is obtained; and

(3) that the sign shall be installed not less than 14 feet above the level of the ground where it will not cause an obstruction and where it will not cut down the natural daylight entering any windows or openings to the building on which it is mounted.

GP. 73/64

Recommended approval of the application submitted by Bright Signcrafts (B) Ltd. on behalf of the East Asiatic Co. Ltd. to erect a neon "Fiat/Vespa" sign of 3½′ x 3½′ at shophouse No. 261, Padungan Road subject to the following conditions—

(1) that the width of the sign shall be reduced to 3′

(2) that the installation is for a period of not exceeding five years in accordance with by-law 8 of the Kuching Municipal Council (Advertisement) By-laws;

(3) that the consent of the registered owner of the premises is obtained; and

(4) that the sign shall be installed where it will not cause an obstruction and where it will not cut down the natural daylight entering any windows or openings to the building on which it is mounted.

GP. 74/64

The Committee was referred to the glass-framed advertising signboard displayed by Messrs. B.T. Lim & Sons above the beam of the five-foot-way at shophouse No. 108, Ewe Hai Street.

Recommended that the firm be requested to display this advertisement without the glass plate, which may cause harm to the five-foot-way users.

VII. FINANCE

141st meeting of the Standing Committee for Finance on Thursday, 22nd April, 1964.

Road Reconstruction
F. 64/64

Noted that no road grant for the reconstruction of Sekama Road and Batu Lintang Road will be forthcoming from the State Government for 1964.

Recommended that further representations be made to the State Government on the subject of capital grants for reconstruction of Sekama and Batu Lintang Roads.

The deteriorating condition of these two roads due to the increasing traffic, particularly the heavy military vehicles, is giving Council much concern. To effect constant repairs to these roads would be uneconomical. The only course would be to reconstruct them. This is, however, beyond the financial resources of the Council. It is hoped therefore that Government would consider giving aid out of its development fund for this reconstruction work. The Finance Committee had been advised that if the condition of these roads further deteriorates the Works Committee may have to recommend to the Council to restrict vehicles of heavy tonnage such as military vehicles from using these roads.

Merpati Jepang Council School
F. 48/64

Noted the recommendation of the Education Committee contained in its Minute No. 25/64 regarding the establishment of a dental clinic at the above school to cater for the pupils of this school.

Further noted that a letter has now been received from the Divisional Education Officer, First Division, confirming that Capital Grant for Council for 1964 will be increased by a sufficient amount to cover the establishment of this dental clinic at an estimated cost of $1,200.

Recommended that the work be put in hand immediately so that the clinic can function as soon as the school reopens on 11th May, 1964.

Housing Loans
F. 49/64

Considered a letter from the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Local Government on the subject of staff housing loans. Noted that the terms of section 81 of the Kuching Municipal Ordinance are such that it would be *ultra vires* for the Council to guarantee excess loans made by the Borneo Housing Development Limited to some members of the Council staff. Section 81 limits the powers of the Council to make contracts to the extent of the sum provided in the estimates. This being the case, it would be necessary to amend section 81 of the Kuching Municipal Ordinance. A suitable form which the amendment might take would be a

further section providing specifically for contracts of guarantee, subject to the approval of the Minister, for contracts over a certain sum.

Agreed to recommend that the General Purposes Committee be asked to look into the proposed amendment to the Kuching Municipal Ordinance and that before authorising legislation is passed an application for supplementary provision of a sum of $30,000 in the current Estimates under Vote B1 (Administration) new sub-head 17a (Contingent liability on staff housing loans) be submitted to the Governor in Council for approval as contingent liability for the whole of the excess loans so far approved, in order that Council can then undertake to indemnify Borneo Housing Development Limited in respect of these excess loans.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. R. M. P. Pollard (Newly appointed Principal Auditor)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 26.4.64. On first appointment.
Rev. Father G. Dunne (Temporary Education Officer)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 1.5.64. Reurning from leave.
Mrs. N. E. Meikle and Child	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 3.5.64. To join Mr. A. R. Meikle.
Mr. P. E. H. Pike, Q.C.	By flight ML 495 Singapore/Kuching on 23. 5. 64. Returning from leave.
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tupholme	By flight ML 452 Singapore/Kuchnig on 16. 5. 64. Returning from leave.
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. G. Prince	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 10. 5. 64. Returning from leave.
Mr. J. M. Lambert	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 13. 5. 64. Returning from leave.
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Steele	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 15. 5. 64. Returning from leave.
Mrs. J. B. Staunton	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 15. 5. 64. To join Mr. J. B. Staunton.

Departures

Mr. N. B. Flokhart	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. B. N. Lewis and three children	By flight ML 451 Kuching/Singapore on 24.4.64. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Spicer and child.	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 28.4.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. J. R. Dunsmore	By flight ML 451 Kuching/Singapore on 29.4.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. A. C. Pimm	By flight ML 451 Kuching/Singapore on 30.4.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. Beryl Diana Sermon	By flight ML 451 Kuching/Singapore on 30.4.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of contract.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Thwaites and two children	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 30.4.64. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Miss J. B. Calderwood	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 1.5.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of contract.
Mrs. D. I. Plackett Mr. Paul Topper Miss J. T. Plackett	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 18. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. P. A. Westcott	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 21. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. B. N. Lewis	By flight ML 451 Kuching/Singapore on 16. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Rev. Father and Mrs. D. R. Rawlins and 3 children	By *Perlis* Kuching/Singapore on 25. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. M. B. McCabe and 2 children	By *Kunak* Pending/Singapore on on 13. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. L. Ferguson and 2 children	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 14. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. D. G. Wilson and daughter	By flight ML 451 Kuching/Singapore on 14. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Miss F. N. Rogers	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 15. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of contract.
Mr. B. E. Smythies	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 15. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement.
Mr. H. MacGregor	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 6. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement.
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hurley	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 7. 5. 64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during April and May 1964.

CRIME & DETECTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Armstrong, Charlotte	*A Little less than Kind.* 1964.
Bell, Josephine	*The Hunter and the Trapped.* 1963.
Boland, John	*Counterpol.* 1963.
Caldwell, Taylor	*The late Clara Beame.* 1964.
Carmichael, Harry	*Safe Secret.* 1964.
Chambers, Peter	*Lady, This is Murder.* 1963.
Chase, James Hadley	*One Bright Summer Morning.* 1963.
Coxe, George Harmon	*Mission of Fear.* 1963.
Egan, Lesley	*Run to Evil.* 1963.
Farrar, Stewart	*Death in The Wrong Bed.* 1963.
Fenwick, Elizabeth	*The Make-Believe Man.* 1963.
Ferrars, Elizabeth	*A legal Fiction.* 1963.
Freeling, Nicolas	*Gun Before Butter.* 1963.
Gardner, Erle Stanley	*The Case of The Long-Legged Models.* 1963.
Garve, Andrew	*Frame-Up.* 1964.
Graham, Neill	*Label it Murder.* 1963.
Gray, Berkeley	*Castle Conquest.* 1964.
James, P.D.	*A Mind to Murder.* 1963.
Lathen, Emma	*A place for Murder.* 1963.
Lee, Austin	*Miss Hogg's last Case.* 1963.
Richards, Francis	*The Drill is Death.* 1963.
Simenon, Georges	*Maigret and the Lazy Burglar: Ttranslated from the French by Daphne Woodward.* 1963.
Stout, Rex	*The Mother Hunt.* 1964.
Thompson, Estelle	*The Lawyer and the Carpenter.* 1964.
Warner, Doglas	*Death of a Dreamer.* 1964.
Woods, Sara	*Trusted Like the Fox.* 1964.

FICTION

Ballard, J.G.	*The Drowned World.* 1963.
Barstow, Stan	*Joby.* 1964.
Bowen, Elizabeth	*The Little Girls.* 1964.
Brophy, Brigid	*The Finishing Touch.* 1963.
Bryher,	*The Coin of Carthage.* 1964.
Burgess, Anthony	*Nothing Like the Sun.* 1964.
Caldwell, Erskine	*The Last Night of Summer.* 1963.
Canning, Victor	*The Scorpio Letters.* 1964.
Catto, Max	*D-Day in Paradise.* 1963.
Cleary, Jon	*A Flight of Chariots.* 1964.
Du Maurier, Anglela	*The Road to Leenane.* 1963.
Farrell, Michael	*Thy Tears Might Cease.* 1963.
Fleming, Ian	*You Only Live Twice.* 1964.
Fullerton, Alexander	*The Thunder and the Flame.* 1964.
Golon, Sergeanne	*Angelique in Love; translated from the French by Marguerite Barnett.* 1963.
Han Suyin	*The Four Faces.* 1963.
Haryester, Simon	*Red Road.* 1963.
Johnston, Ronald	*Disaster at Dungeness.* 1964.
Laurence, Margaret	*The StoneAngel.* 1964.
Macinnes, Helen	*The Venetian Affair.* 1964.
McCutchan, Philip	*Warmaster.* 1963.
Macpherson, Kenneth	*Rome 12 Noon.* 1964.
Metalious, Grace	*No Adam in Eden.* 1964
Moravia, Alberto	*More Roman Tales.* 1963.
Nabokov, Vladimir	*The Gift; translated from the Russian by Michael Scammell.* 1963.
O'Hara, John	*Elizabeth Appleton,* 1963.
Robertson, E. Arnot	*The Strangers on My Roof.* 1964.
Seifert, Elizabeth	*The Doctor's Strange Secret.* 1964.
Sharp, Margery	*Martha, Eric and George.* 1964.
Story, Jack Trevor	*Something for Nothing.* 1963.
Turnbull, Agnes Sligh	*The King's Orchard.* 1964.
Wallace, Irving	*The Three Sirens.* 1964.
Wickert, Erwin	*The Heavenly Mandate; translated by James Kirkup.* 1964.

NON-FICTION

Allen, Walter	*Tradition and Dream: the English and American novel from the twenties to our time.* 1964. (823.91)
Anderson, W.E.K.	*The Written Word: some uses of English.* 1963. (428)
Ayer, Alfred Jules	*The Concept of a Person and Other Essays.* 1963. (100)
Barker, Dudley	*The Young Man's Guide to Journalism.* 1963. (072)
Bennett, Geoffrey	*Cowan's War: the story of British naval operations in the Baltic, 1918-1920.* 1964. (947.4)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Bevan, James	*Preliminary Questions and Answers for Nurses. 3rd ed.* 1963. (610.73)
Biggar, Joan	*Dating Without Tears; Illustrations by George Griffiths.* 1963. (392.4)
Bigwood, Kenneth *and* Gigwood, Jean *photographers*	*New Zealand in Colour; text by James K. Baxter.* 1962. (919.31)
Bigwood, Kenneth *and* Bigwood, Jean *photographers*	*New Zealand in Colour—Volume Two; text by John Pascoe.* 1962. (919.31)
Birch, A.H.	*Representative and responsible Government: an essay on the British Constitution.* 1964. (320.942)
Blanch, Lesley	*Under a Lilac-Bleeding Star: travels and travellers.* 1963. (910)
Blanchard, Robert G.	*The Mechanics of Judo: analytical studies of selected standing techniques.* 1961. (796.84)
Butcher, Benjamin T.	*We Lived with Headhunters; with a foreword by H. Leonard Murry.* 1963. (279.5)
Carr, John	*Helps to Happiness.* 1963. (240)
Chapman, Brian	*British Government Observed: ...Some European reflections.* 1963. (320.942)
Chaundler, Christine	*Everyman's book of legends.* 1963. (398.22)
Chesser, Eustace	*The Cost of Loving.* 1964. (176)
Chetwode, Penelope	*Two Middle-Aged Ladies in Andalusia.* 1963. (914.68)
Cortina, Rafael Diez de la	*Collins Corting French in 20 Lessons Illustrated.* 1962. (445)
Cranshaw, Edward	*The Fall of The House of Habsburg.* 1963. (943.6)
Crawford, Iain	*The Profumo Affair: a crisis in contemporary society.* 1963. (942.085)
Cressey, George B.	*Asia's Lands and Peoples: a geography of one-third of the earth and two-thirds of its peoples. 3rd ed.* 1963. (915)
Crump, Norman	*The ABC of The Foreign Exchanges. 13th ed.* 1963. (332.45)
Curtis, Charles Ralph	*Economics for The Student. 2nd ed.* 1963. (330)
Donelan, Michael	*The Ideas of American Foreign Policy.* 1963. (327.73)
Doughty, Oswald	*Early Diamond Days: the opening of the diamond Fields of South Africa.* 1963. (338.2)
Durant, will *and* Durant, Ariel	*The Age of Louis XIV: a history of European civilization in the period of Pascal, Moliere, Cromwell, Milton, Peter the Great Newton and Spinoza: 1648-1715.* 1963. (940.22)
Elliott, Derek William *and* Wood, John Crossley	*A Casebook on Criminal Law.* 1963. (343)
English Schools' Swimming Association	*Swimming and Diving : the Official coaching book of the E.S.S.A.* 1963. (797.2)
Esquire	*Book of Gambling; edited by David Newman and the editors of 'Esquire', introduction by Arnold Gingrick, illustrated by Tomi Ungerer.* 1963. (394)
Esquire	*What Every Young Man Should Know; by the editors of 'Esquire' with Scotty Welch.* 1963. (817/ESQ)
Finlay, Ian	*The Highlands.* 1963. (914.1)
Fisher, Charles Alfred	*South-East Asia: a social econimic and political geography.* 1964. (959)
Fitzgerald, Charles Patrick	*The Chinese View of Their Place in the World.* 1964. (951)
Gandhi, Mahatma	*The Essential Gandhi: an anthothology; edited by Louis Fischer.* 1963. (300)
Gerard, Geoffrey	*The Book of Water Power.* 1963. (621.312)
Gilbey, John F.	*Secret Fighting arts of the World* 1963. (796.84)
Gilliland, H.B.	*Common Malayan Plants. 2nd ed.* 1962. (581.9595)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Green, Stanley	*The Rodgers and Hammerstein Story.* 1963. (782.8)
Gunther, John	*Meet Soviet Russia.* 1963. (914.7)
Gurrey, Percival	*Education and The Training of Teachers.* 1963. (370.7)
Haldane, Charlotte	*Tempest Over Tahiti.* 1963. (996.211)
Hansen, Thorkild	*Arabia Felix: the Danish Expedition of 1761-1767; translated by James and Kathleen McFarlane.* 1964. (915.33)
Harwood, David	*Scouts in Action; with a foreword by the Chief Scout.* 1963. (369.4)
Hedley, Margaret	*A Handbook of Chinese Art: for collectors and students.* 1964. (709.51)
Heppenstall, B.W.	*Contemporary Furniture Designs.* 1960. (684.1)
Herold, J. Christopher	*The Age of Napoleon.* 1963. (944.04)
Hinde, Thomas *compiler*	*Spain: a personal anthology.* 1963. (946)
Howard, Colin	*Strict Responsibility.* 1963. (343)
Huxley, Aldous	*Literature and Science.* 1963. (800)
Iremonger, Thomas L.	*Money, Politics and You.* 1963. (330)
Jones, Barbara	*Water-Colour Painting.* 1960. (751.42)
Judd, R. Stephen	*Teaching by Projection.* 1963. (371.335)
Kidd, Maurice	*Cameras Work Like This; with 45 illustrations by W.J. Redhead.* 1963. (770)
King, Alexander	*Is There A Life After Birth?* 1963. (B/KIN)
Leach, Johnny	*Table Tennis Complete: for beginners or advanced players with stroke play and strategy for both the pimpled and sandwich bat.* 1960. (796.34)
Lessing, Doris	*Play With A Tiger: a play in three acts.* 1962. (822/LES)
McAleavy, Henry	*A Dream of Tartary: the origins and misfortunes of Henry P'u Yi.* EFPA. (B/PUY)
McInerny, Derek *and* Gerard, Geoffrey	*All About Tropical Fish; with a foreword by H.F. Vinall. New ed, revised.* 1963. (639.37)
McKenzie, Robert Trelford	*British Political Parties: the distribution of power within the Conservative and Labour parties. 2nd ed.* 1963. (329.942)
Malik, Charles	*Man in The Struggle for peace.* 1963. (341.13)
Mandleberg, Charles John	*Topics in Modern Chemistry.* 1963. (540)
Marshall, Sybil	*An Experiment in Education.* 1963. (372.24)
Mathews, Sibyl Irene	*Needle-made rugs.* 1960. (746.7)
Mathias, William Stewart	*Speak Your Way to Success.* 1964. (808.5)
Mazzacchelli, Mario	*The Nun of Monza; translated from the Italian by Evelyn Gendel.* 1963. (B/LEY)
Morgan, E. Victor	*A First Approach to Economics. 2nd ed.* 1963. (330)
Morpurgo, J.E.	*The Road to Athens.* 1963. (914)
Mountjoy, Alan Bertram	*Industrialization and under-developed countries.* 1963. (338.9)
Nicholas, Herbert George	*Britain and The United States.* 1963.
Nuttall, Kenneth	*Play Production for Young People; with drawings by N.S. Hyslop.* 1963. (792)
Observer, The	*Shouts and Murmurs: a seleteion from 'The Obsever' 1962-63: compiled by Cyril Dunn.* 1963. (082.2)
O'casey, Sean	*Under A Colored Cap: articles merry and mournful with comments and a song.* 1963. (081)
O'Connor, Harvey	*World Crisis in Oil.* 1963. (338.27)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Patterson, Edward	*Portable Tools: a guide to their use.* 1963. (621.9)
Patterson, George N.	*Peking versus Delhi.* 1963. (327.54)
Pearce, Evelyn	*A General Texbook of Nursing: a comprehensive guide. 16th ed.* 1963. (610.73)
Pearson, Edmund	*Masterpieces of Murder; edited and introduced by Gerald Gross.* 1964. (364.1)
Pearson, G.F.D. *editor*	*Athletics; Chapters by A.G.K. Brown, drawings by A. Burgess Sharrocks.* 1963. (796.4)
Phillips, John	*The Development of Agriculture and Forestry in The Tropics: patterns, problems, and promise.* 1961. (631.9)
Pope, Dudley	*The Black Ship.* 1963. (359.1)
Press, John *editor*	*The Teaching of English Literature Oerseas: extracts from the proceedings of a Conference held at King's College, Cambridge, 16th to 18th July 1962, under the Auspices of the British Council.* 1963. (375.82)
Prudden, Bonnie	*How To Keep Slender and Fit After Thirty; photographs by Charles Stewart.* 1963. (613.7)
Roskill, Stephen Wentworth	*The Art of Leadership.* 1964. (301.155)
Roucek, Joseph Slabey. *compiler*	*Classics In Political Science.* 1963. (320)
Save, George	*Appointments In Rome.* 1963. (617.95)
Settle, Alison	*Fashion as A Career.* 1963. (687.12)
Severn, Bill	*Magic With Paper; illustrated by Katharine Wood.* 1963. (793.8)
Shackell, Dora	*The Young Girl's Guide to Intelligent Dressing.* 1960. (646)
Shankland, Peter *and* Hunter, Anthony	*Dardanelles Patrol.* 1964. (940.451)
Sharp, Andrew	*Ancient Voyagers in Polynesia.* 1964. (919.6)
Silcock, T.H. *and* Fisk E.K. *editors*	*The Political Economy of Independent Malaya: a case-study in development.* 1963. (330.9595)
Simpson, Colin	*Picture of Japan; with decorations by Claire Simpson. Revised and enlarged ed.* 1963. (915.2)
Singer, Kurt *compiler*	*Ghost Book: the world's greatest stories of the known unknown; edited by Kurt and Jane Singer.* 1963. (133.1)
Sladen, Edward	*Everyday Economics. 2nd ed.* 1963. (330)
Slater, Mary	*Simple Clothes For Children: a book of stage-by-stage instructions and diagram patterns; illustrated by George Griffiths.* 1962. (646.4)
Spender, Stephen	*The Struggle of The Modern.* 1963. (820.9)
Stephen, Neil	*Journalism.* 1963. (070)
Tarling, Nicholas	*Piracy and Politics In The Malay World: a study of British Imperialism in nineteenth-century South-East Asia.* 1963. (959.5)
Taylor, Alan John Percivale	*The First World War: an illustrated history; with maps drawn by T. Stalker-Miller.* 1963. (940.3)
Thomson, R.D. *and* Irvine, A.H.	*Collins Everday English Usage: a practical guide to the use of the living language in office, school and home. Revised ed.* 1963. (424)
Tisdall, E.E.P.	*Mrs. Duberley's Campaigns: an Englishwoman's experiences in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny.* 1963. (940.28)
Vaizey, John	*The Control of Education.* 1963. (370.942)
Waley, Arthur	*The Secret History of the Mongols and Othe Pieces.* 1964 (895.1)
Walker, Kenneth	*The Making of Man.* 1963. (197)

Sarawak Turf Club Easter Meeting, 1964

First Day—Saturday, 4th April, 1964

RACE 1. THE SIMANGGANG STAKES
Ponies Class IV. 6 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Hap Leong's Bulan Terang 8.3	Yong
2. Sarawak Pepper 8.7	Manan
3. Hijo 9.0	Mat
4. Joget Modern 7.7	Keram

Also ran:—

Cash Cheque 8.9	Junaidi
Sarawak Time 8.0	Taloon
Jadi Lah 8.2	Samsudin

Scratched: Hongkong Holiday 8.7

Won by: Distance, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: No time taken.

RACE 2. THE SIBU STAKES
Ponies Class V. 5 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Chan Choon Ghee's Bujang Lapok 9.0	Ali
2. Pegasus II	Yong
3. Satellite 7.10 (7.12)	Liben
4. Olympic Torch 8.3 (8.4)	Manan

Also ran:—

Spitfire 7.10	Mat
Crocodile 9.0 (8.7)	Kamar
Tunggu Nasib 8.0 (8.0)	Sahat
Chantek Manis II 8.0 (8.1)	Junaidi
Tanjong Datu 7.7	Keram
Honey 8.6	Ali
My Luck 9.0	Latip
Roll In 7.7 (7.12)	Samsudin
Bintang Borneo 9.0 (8.9)	Ngot
Iris' Kuda 7.7 (7.0)	Mat S.

Scratched: Bujang Bolong 7.10.

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 26 seconds.

RACE 3. THE MIRI STAKES
Ponies Class VI. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wong Tuong Haw's Sundra Khumara Nei 7.7	Mat
2. Enjoyment 8.11	Taloon
3. Malaysia Time 8.7	Latip
4. Brunei Bill 9.3 (8.12)	Katon

Also ran:—

Senandong Kaseh 8.8	Samsudin
Happy Valley 9.7	Ali S.
Honeymoon II 7.7 (7.8)	Keram
Black Bird 8.2 (7.13)	Sahat
Little Papa 9.4	Liben
Sarawak Billian 9.7 (9.0)	Da'an
Samba 7.7 (7.5)	Elli
Terima Kaseh 8.9 (8.2)	Kamar

Won by: 3 lengths, 2¼ lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 09 2/5 seconds.

RACE 4. THE LIMBANG STAKES
Horses Class II. 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. Boon Then Joon's Bintang Sarawak 8.0 (8.5)	Putit
2. Orchid Fancy II 9.0	Yong
3. Lowlands Hero 8.12	Liben
4. Gerry's Luck 8.12	Ek Pah

Scratched: Fuji 8.0.

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length.

Time: No time taken.

RACE 5. THE SABAH STAKES
Ponies Class I. 4 Furlongs

1. Tomahawk's Stable's Three Sevens 8.0	Manan
2. Bye Bye 7.10 (7.12)	Liben
3. Jesselton Venture 7.10	Keram
4. Marina 7.7 (7.4)	Katon

Also ran:—

Kiss Me Again 7.7	Mat
Ninteenth September 11.2	Taloon
The Boss 7.7 (7.7)	Ismawi
Nasib Kuching 8.7	Latip

Scratched: Black Beauty 9.10.

Wo nby: ½ length, ½ length, ½ length.

Time: 1 minute 06 2/5 seconds.

RACE 6. THE BURAK STAKES
Horses Class I. 5 Furlongs

1. Weeleeweetan Stable's Rubber Exporter 8.10	Keram
2. Rice Importer 8.0	Manan
3. Sixteenth September 10.3	Putit
4. Padi Trial II 8.0 (8.3)	Eddie

Scratched: Noble Albert 8.10 (Withdrawn)

Won by: ½ length, ½ length, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 06 4/5 seconds.

RACE 7. THE DAINA STAKES
Ponies Class II. 4 Furlongs

1. J.H.S. Jeffrey's Tokyo Holiday 8.12 (8.7)	Abang
2. Laksamana 8.0	Yong
3. Sporting Gesture 8.12	Mat
4. Larry II 8.6 (8.1)	Sahat

Also ran:—

Triumph 8.9	Manan
Spring Time 8.6	Liben
Satisfaction 8.5 (8.6)	Latip
I Love You 8.2 (8.3)	Ali

Won by: ½ length, 2 lengths, Neck.

Time: 1 minute 06 4/5 seconds.

RACE 8. THE KIJANG STAKES
Ponies Class III. 6 Furlongs

1. Mr. Loh Yong Chin's Five Rings 8.2	Ali
2. Yes or No 7.7	Keram
3. Challenger 8.2	Manan
4. Hercules 8.4	Taloon

Also ran:—

Four Aces 7.7 (7.11)	Liben
Judy 8.13 (8.8)	Sahat
Three Rings 8.9	Samsudin
Chahaya Bulan 8.0	Yong
First Love 8.13	Mat
Merryman 8.13	Ek Pah
Tanjong Po 7.13 (8.1)	Junaidi
Senandong Bahru 8.0 (8.1)	Jani

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, Head (Photo)

Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.

Second Day—Saturday, 11th April, 1964

RACE 1. THE APRIL HANDICAP
Ponies Class VI. 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wee Hood Teck's Enjoyment 8.12	Taloon
2. Sarawak Billian 9.2 (8.9)	Da'an
3. Sundra Khumara Nei 8.0	Mat
4. Happy Valley 8.10	Ali

Also ran:—

Malaysia Time 8.7 (8.9)	Latip
Little Papa 8.8	Liben
Brunei Bill 8.11 (8.6)	Katon
Selamat Pagi 9.2	Mat S.
Senandong Kaseh 8.0	Samsudin
Black Bird 8.5 (8.1)	Sahat

Scratched: Terima Kaseh 8.6.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1½ lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.

RACE 2. THE SIMPANG TIGA SPRINT
Ponies Class V. 4 Furlongs

1. Ong Tiaw Kok Stable's Tanjong Datu 7.8	Keram
2. Iris' Kuda 7.7 (7.0)	Mat S.
3. Chantek Manis II 8.4	Junaidi
4. Satellite 8.6	Liben

Also ran:—

Olympic Torch 8.4	Eddie
Pegasus II 8.11	Yong
Spitfire 8.6	Mat
My Luck 8.13 (8.8)	Katon
Bintang Borneo 8.13 (8.8)	Ngot
Bujang Bolong 8.3	Manan

Scratched: Honey 9.5, Roll In 7.11.

Won by: ½ length, ½ length, 1 length.

Time. 1 minute 08 seconds.

RACE 3. THE TANJONG PO HANDICAP
Ponies Class IV. 9 Furlongs

1. Mr. Sia Eng Kong's Hijo 8.8	Mat
2. Bujang Lapok 7.7	Ali
3. Jadi Lah 7.7	Keram
4. My Darling 7.7 (7.0)	Mat S.

Also ran:—

Hongkong Holiday 712	Taloon
Sarawak Pepper 9.3	Liew

Scratched: Sarawak Time 7.11.

Won by: ½ length, ½ length, ½ length.

Time: 2 minutes 44 4/5 seconds.

RACE 4. THE TAN(ONG SIPANG HANDICAP
Horses Class II. 6 Furlongs

1. Mr. Chan Khiok Leng's Gerry's Luck 8.10	Ek Pah
2. Bintang Sarawak 9.6	Putit
3. Orchid Fancy II 9.6	Yong
4. Lowlands Hero 9.4	Liben

Also ran:—

Sung Ngo Khong 8.0	Bujang

Scratched: Fuji 8.0.

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, Nose (Photo)

Time: 1 minute 24 seconds.

RACE 5. THE EASTER HANDICAP
Ponies Class I. 6 Furlongs

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wee Hood Teck's Black Beauty 9.3	Taloon
2. Bye Bye 8.4	Liben
3. Jesselton Venture 7.12	Keram
4. Kiss Me Again 7.7	Mat

Also ran:—

Marina 7.7 (7.3)	Katon
Three Sevens 8.13	Manan
The Boss 7.7 (7.6)	Ismawi

Scratched: Nineteenth September 10.9, Nasib Kuching 9.7.

Won by: ½ length, 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.

RACE 6. THE TANJONG DATU HANDICAP
Horses Class I. 6 Furlongs

1. Mr. J.R. Dunsmore & Miss S. Heinze Padi Trail II 8.0	Eddie
2. Sixteenth September 10.0	Putit
3. Rubber Exporter 9.3	Keram
4. Rice Importer 8.5	Manan

Scratched: Noble Albert 8.10 (Withdrawn)

Won by: 2 lengths, Neck, Distance.
Time: 1 minute 20 3/5 seconds.

RACE 7. THE TANJONG SERIK HANDICAP
Ponies Class II. 6 Furlongs

1. Mr. Lee Heng Leong's * Spring Time 7.7 (7.3)	Katon
*2. Tokyo Holiday 8.10 (8.5)	Abang
3. Satisfaction 7.7 (7.8)	Taloon
4. I Love You 8.3	Ali

Also ran:—

Larry II 8.7 (8.2)	Sahat
Triumph 8.2	Manan
Sporting Gesture 8.13	Mat
Laksamana 9.1	Yong

Scratched: Viceroy 7.7.
Won by: ½ length, 1 length, ½ length.
Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.
*Stewards' objection against Tokyo Holiday was upheld and Spring Time was awarded the race.

RACE 8. THE TANJONG LOBANG HANDICAP
Ponies Class III. 9 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Loh Yong Chin's Five Rings 8.5	Ali
2. Challenger 8.9	Manan
3. Yes Or No 7.7 (7.12)	Liben
4. Bulan Terang 7.7	Yong

Also ran:—

Merryman 8.6	Ek Pah
Hercules 8.8	Keram
Chahaya Buan 8.3	Junaidi
Three Rings 8.7	Samsudin
First Love 8.6	Mat

Won by: 1½ lengths, Head (Photo) 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 40 seconds

Third Day—Saturday, 18th April, 1964

RACE 1. THE BATU LAWAI HANDICAP
Ponies Class IV. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Kee Hui's Joget Modern 7.7	Yong
2. Sarawak Time 7.13 (8.0)	Manan
3. Bujang Lapok 7.10	Ali
4. Cash Cheque 8.3	Junaidi

Also ran:—

Hongkong Holiday 8.9	Keram
Hijo 9.4	Mat
Jadi Lah 8.2	Samsudin
Sarawak Pepper 8.2 (7.11)	Katon

Scratched: Straight Flight 8.0.
Won by: 4 lengths, 1 length, Head (Photo)
Time: 1 minute 06 seconds.

RACE 2. THE KALULONG HANDICAP
Ponies Class III. 4 Furlongs

1. Wonder Stable's Yes Or No 8.3	Liben
2. Challenger 8.1	Manan
3. Three Rings 9.0	Samsudin
4. Bulan Terang 7.7 (7.8)	Yong

Also ran:—

Merryman 8.7	Ek Pah
Four Aces 7.7 (7.4)	Kamar
First Love 8.7	Eddie
Senandong Bahru 7.11 (7.4)	Mat S.
Tanjong Po 7.13	Keram
Judy 8.11 (8.6)	Sahat

Scratched: Hercules 8.0.
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length.
Time: 1 minute 05 4/5 seconds.

RACE 3. THE KANYI HANDICAP
Ponies Class II. 9 Furlongs

1. J.H.S. Jeffrey's Tokyo Holiday 9.2	Liben
2. Five Rings 7.7 (7.12)	Samsudin
3. I Love You 8.11	Ali
4. Sporting Gesture 8.10 (8.5)	Katon

Also ran:—

Triumph 7.7 (7.8)	Keram
Satisfaction 8.4 (8.6)	Latip
Larry II 8.7 (8.2)	Sahat
Laksamana 8.10	Kamar

Scratched: Viceroy 7.11.
Won by: ½ length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 42 seconds.

RACE 4. THE DULIT HANDICAP
Ponies Class I. 9 Furlongs

1. Tomahawk Stable's Kiss Me Again 7.7 (7.8)	Keram
2. Bye Bye 8.4	Liben
3. Jesselton Venture 8.0	Mat
4. Marina 7.7	Yong

Also ran:—

Black Beauty 9.7	Putit
Three Sevens 8.12 (8.7)	Sahat

Scratched: Nineteenth September 9.12, Nasib Kuching 8.2.
Won by: 4 lengths, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 39 seconds.

RACE 5. THE SILANTEK HANDICAP
Horses Open 9 Furlongs

1. Mr. Charlie Boon's Sixteenth September 10.0	Putit
2. Padi Trial II 8.13	Eddie
3. Rubber Exporter 9.6	Keram
4. Orchid Fancy II 8.12	Yong

Also ran:—

Bintang Sarawak 8.3	Junaidi
Rice Importer 8.12	Manan
Sung Ngo Khong 8.0 (8.2)	Bujang
Lord Fredrick II 8.0	Ek Pah
Noble Albert 9.3 (9.4)	Robert
Sago Exporter 8.8	Liben

Won by: ½ length, 1 length, Distance.
Time: 2 minutes 06 2/5 seconds.

RACE 6. THE SKALAP HANDICAP
Ponies Class V. 6 Furlongs

1. Ongs' Stable's Pegasus II 9.0 (8.9)	Katon
2. Chantek Manis II 7.13 (7.8)	Elli
3. Satellite 8.5	Liben
4. Tunggu Nasib 8.6 (8.4)	Abang

Also ran:—

Spitfire 7.10	Mat
Olympic Torch 8.6	Manan
Crocodile 8.7 (8.0)	Kamar
Tanjong Datu 8.0	Keram
Bintang Borneo 8.7 (8.2)	Ngot

Scratched: My Luck 8.7, Honey 8.6 Green Hill 8.1 Roll In 7.7

Won by: ½ length, ½ length, ½ length.
Time: 1 minute. 48 2/5 second.

RACE 7. THE TAMABU HANDICAP
Ponies Class VI. 6 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Wee Hood Teck & Mrs. Chan Choon Ghee's Happy Valley 8.9	Ali
2. Sundra Khumara Nei 8.0	Mat
3. Little Papa 8.2	Liben
4. Sarawak Billian 9.7 (9.0)	Da'an

Also ran:—

Selamat Pagi 8.10 (8.3)	Kaderi
Black Bird 7.13 (7.13)	Sahat
Senandong Kaseh 8.1	Samsudin

Scratched: Enjoyment 9.9, Malaysia Time 8.3

Won by: 1 length, 1½ lengths, ½ length.
Time: 1 minute. 51 seconds.

RACE 8. THE MULU HANDICAP
(Consolation)

Ponies Class III and IV. 4½ Furlongs (Apprentices and Approved Riders only)

1. Mr. Tan Teck Ann's Judy 9.6	Sahat
2. Sarawak Time 7.12	Katon
3. Cash Cheque 8.3	Ismawi
4. Hongkong Holiday 8.9	Da'an

Also ran:—

Jadi Lah 8.0	Ngot
Hercules 9.0	Abang
First Love 9.5	Kamar
Machine Gun 9.2 (8.9)	T.T.Chui
Tanjong Po 8.10	Elli

Scratched: Three Rings 9.7, Yes or No 9.1 (Withdrawn) Senandong Bahru 8.9, Four Aces 8.9 Joget Modern 7.7 (Withdrawn)

Won by: 4 lengths, 1½ lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1964

Division	Station	Latitude N. ° ′	Longitude E. ° ′	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE FAHRENHEIT: Mean Temperature 8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Maximum	Minimum	Absolute Extremes: Highest Maximum	Date	Lowest Minimum	Date	Lowest Maximum	Date	Highest Minimum	Date	Mean Relative Humidity (%) at 2 p.m.	RAINFALL: Total Inches	Most in a day Inches	Date	No. of days	Bright Sunshine Mean Hours
FIRST DIVISION	Kuching Airport	1° 29′	110° 20′	75.1	85.3	78.8	87.0	73.5	91.5	3	70.6	2	81.8	2	75.7	14	73	17.62	3.88	24	20	4.14
	Simunjan	1° 20′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.93	3.52	29	15	—
	Telok Assam	1° 43′	110° 27′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.49	7.53	12	23	—
	Dahan Estate	1° 21′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.88	4.27	14	21	—
	Semongoh	1° 24′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.92	4.07	14	20	—
	Talang2	1° 55′	109° 46′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.61	1.13	1	12	—
	Batu Lintang	1° 33′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.05	4.93	10	20	—
	Sungai China	1° 37′	110° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.34	3.60	9	20	—
	Matang	1° 35′	110° 11′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.49	1.36	7	21	—
SECOND DIVISION	Simanggang	1° 18′	111° 28′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.15	2.05	4	17	—
	Saratok	1° 44′	110° 20′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.90	2.25	4	12	—
	Betong	1° 25′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.96	2.40	10	17	—
	Lubok Antu	1° 02′	111° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.03	1.50	2	11	—
THIRD DIVISION	Sibu Airport	2° 30′	110° 30′	75.0	86.3	78.3	88.6	72.9	92.8	17	69.2	17	81.8	9	75.2	7	70	7.03	0.29	9	17	4.42
	Mukah	2° 54′	112° 06′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.27	2.56	24	20	—
	Sarikei	2° 07′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.88	2.09	27	18	—
	Song	2° 00′	112° 32′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.55	2.00	29	8	—
	Kanowit	2° 06′	112° 09′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.11	1.72	6	19	—
	Matu	2° 40′	111° 31′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.05	2.70	8	17	—
	R. Panjang	2° 25′	111° 48′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.72	2.83	24	9	—
FOURTH DIVISION	Bitulu	3° 10′	113° 02′	76.3	84.1	79.6	86.3	74.1	89.2	31	70.7	17	81.5	9	76.1	14&31	76	6.35	1.38	9	18	5.89
	Miri	4° 23′	113° 59′	78.0	85.0	79.2	87.1	74.3	90.3	27	72.0	19	81.6	10	76.4	30	76	3.67	1.11	23	13	7.07
	B. Sebuti	4° 04′	113° 50′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.82	1.01	10	10	—
	Baram	4° 10′	111° 19′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.10	1.50	6	7	—
	Lutong	4° 30′	114° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25	0.39	3	8	—
	Tanjong Lobang School	4° 20′	113° 55′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.80	1.30	8	11	—
FIFTH DIVISION	Lawas Estate	4° 49′	115° 26′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.90	1.50	14	9	—
	Sundar	4° 53′	115° 12′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.55	3.22	25	11	—
	Ukong	4° 35′	114° 51′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.93	3.72	11	11	—
	Limbang	4° 44′	115° 00′	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.48	3.75	1	15	—

Sarawak Turf Club Easter Meeting, 1964

Results: First Day—4th April, 1964

NUMBERS FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

1st Prize	No. 041	$300.00 each	50 cents tickets
2nd Prize	No. 194	10.00 each	50 cents tickets
3rd Prize	No. 431	5.00 each	50 cents tickets

$1.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1640 $200.00, 2nd No. 1709 $100.00, 3rd No. 1615 $50.00.
   Starters: 1634, 1468, 1643, 1127, 1986 $10.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1854 $287.00, 2nd No. 1592 $143.00, 3rd No. 1627 $71.00.
   Starters: 1753, 1908, 1134, 1101, 1131, 2442, 1091, 1514, 1974, 2443, 1081, 2494 $5.00 each.
3. 1st No. 2577 $351.00, 2nd No. 1984 $175.00, 3rd No. 1725 $87.00.
   Starters: 2452, 1083, 1650, 1545, 1905, 2581, 1787, 1772, 2708 $9.00 each.
4. 1st No. 1751 $372.00, 2nd No. 1922 $186.00, 3rd No. 1686 $93.00.
   Starters: 2713, 2488 $46.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 1500 $371.00, 2nd No. 1702 $185.00, 3rd No. 2681 $92.00.
   Starters: 1901, 2612, 1795, 1544, 1534, 1711 $15.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1950 $327.00, 2nd No. 2571 $163.00, 3rd No. 1284 $81.00.
   Starter: 2495 $81.00.
7. 1st No. 1914 $288.00, 2nd No. 1949 $144.00, 3rd No. 1893 $72.00.
   Starters: 1850, 1174, 1836, 1967, 1467 $14.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1951 $246.00, 2nd No. 1584 $123.00, 3rd No. 1501 $61.00.
   Starters: 1538, 1118, 1983, 1489, 1134, 1762, 1497, 1787, 1831 $6.00 each.

Results: Second Day—11th April, 1964

NUMBERS FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

1st Prize	No. 868	$300.00 each	50 cents tickets
2nd Prize	No. 567	10.00 each	50 cents tickets
3rd Prize	No. 038	5.00 each	50 cents tickets

$1.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1124 $242.00, 2nd No. 1118 $121.00, 3rd No. 1678 $60.00.
   Starters: 1975, 1462, 1712, 1169, 1982, 1477, 1835, 1830 $7.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1730 $409.00, 2nd No. 1478 $204.00, 3rd No. 1033 $102.00.
   Starters: 2509, 1800, 1941, 1130, 1969, 1508, 1586, 1915, 1974 $11.00 each.
3. 1st No. 2681 $492.00, 2nd No. 1654 $246.00, 3rd No. 1232 $123.00.
   Starters: 1230, 2861, 1406, 1672 $30.00 each.
4. 1st No. 1267 $526.00, 2nd No. 2352 $263.00, 3rd No. 1383 $131.00.
   Starters: 1337, 1284, 2560 $43.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 1688 $541.00, 2nd No. 2091 $270.00, 3rd No. 1378 $135.00.
   Starters: 1650, 1433, 1537, 1439, 1499, 1661 $22.00 each
6. 1st No. 1778 $464.00, 2nd No. 1575 $232.00, 3rd No. 1160 $116.00.
   Starter: 1971 $116.000.
7. 1st No. 1526 $380.00, 2nd No. 1376 $190.00, 3rd No. 1823 $95.00.
   Starters: 1398, 1390, 1115, 1999, 1371, 1764 $15.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1278 $331.00, 2nd No. 1547 $165.00, 3rd No. 2418 $82.00.
   Starters: 1092, 1740, 2405, 1992, 1077, 1322 $13.00 each.

Results: Third Day—18th April, 1964

NUMBERS FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

1st Prize	No. 909	$300.00 each	50 cents tickets
2nd Prize	No. 675	10.00 each	50 cents tickets
3rd Prize	No. 839	5.00 each	50 cents tickets

$1.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1970 $256.00, 2nd No. 1901 $128.00, 3rd No. 1512 $64.00.
   Starters: 1601, 1239, 1770, 1186, 1223, 1799 $10.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1549 $329.00, 2nd No. 1773 $164.00, 3rd No. 1056 $82.00.
   Starters: 1220, 1955, 1770, 1873, 1900, 1822, 1081, 2381 $10.00 each.
3. 1st No. 1972 $377.00, 2nd No. 1382 $188.00, 3rd No. 1548 $94.00.
   Starters: 1516, 1571, 1682, 1242, 1101, 1625 $15.00 each.
4. 1st No.1618 $398.00, 2nd No. 1359 $199.00, 3rd No. 1125 $99.00.
   Starters: 2374, 1981, 1027, 1744, 1082 $19.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 1624 $405.00, 2nd No. 1654 $202.00, 3rd No. 1185 $101.00.
   Starters: 1272, 1917, 1931, 1541, 1672, 2387, 2372 $14.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1829 $369.00, 2nd No. 1616 $184.00, 3rd No. 1878 $92.00.
   Starters: 1948, 2572, 1014, 1901, 1243, 1879, 1490, 1837, 1378, 1061 $9.00. each.
7. 1st No. 2410 $347.00, 2nd No. 1047 $173.00, 3rd N0. 1693 $86.00.
   Starters: 1999, 1803, 1051, 2381, 1357, 1228 $14.00. each.
8. 1st No. 1359 $303.00, 2nd No. 1845 $151.00, 3rd No. 1569 $75.00.
   Starters: 1619, 1970, 1913, 1617 ,1128, 1802, 1225, 1630, 2424 $8.00. each.

Results of $1.00 Unlimited Sweepstakes drawn on Race No. 7, Second Day, 11th April, 1964

TOTAL POOL			$129,078.00
Less:			
10% Government Tax	$12,907.80		
10% Charitable Organisations	12,907.80		
10% Sarawak Turf Club	12,907.80		
5% Added Money	6,453.90		45,177.30
		POOL DIVISIBLE	83,900.70

	Horse	*Tickets No.*		*Prizes*
FIRST	Spring Time	192465	(SIBU)	41,950.00
SECOND	Tokyo Holiday	179059	(KUCHING)	20,975.00
THIRD	Satisfaction	222839	(KUCHING)	8,390.00
ACCEPTORS:	Laksamana	135324		1,398.00
	Sporting Gesture	163804		1,398.00
	Larry II	207067		1,398.00
	I Love You	105145		1,398.00
	Triumph	134263		1,398.00
	Viceroy	196637		1,398.00

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ $209.00 EACH

157126	108344	130591	179850	217275
203609	214396	209997	203637	195641
231224	113325	120117	124317	109061
190590	161442	204961	113198	162093

SCRUTINEERS

Mr. Chan Khiok Leng	Hon'ble Hji. M. Su'ut Tahir, M. P.
Mr. S. Chandler	Inche Attahellah
Miss Agatha Lim	Miss Nancy Wee
Miss Diana Kho	Miss Rosalind Ang

Results of the Special Cash Sweep drawn on Race 7, Third Day, 18th April, 1964

TOTAL POOL			$26,964.00
Less:			
10% Government Tax	$2,696.40		
10% Charitable Organisations	2,696.40		
10% Sarawak Turf Club	2,696.40		
5% Added Money	1,348.20		9,437.40
		POOL DIVISIBLE	17,526.60

	Horse	*Tickets No.*		*Prizes*
FIRST	Happy Valley	38168	(KUCHING)	8,763.00
SECOND	Sundra Khumara Nei	24025	(SIBU)	4,381.00
THIRD	Little Papa	34856	(KUCHING)	1,752.00
ACCEPTORS:	Enjoyment	28078		292.00
	Sarawak Billian	38805		292.00
	Selamat Pagi	12538		292.00
	Malaysia Time	31217		292.00
	Senandong Kaseh	34251		292.00
	Black Bird	14713		292.00

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ $43.00 EACH

21050	34615	22112	12618	25564
36166	39744	33317	22216	11556
35891	20011	18135	32469	26804
18282	23465	34061	30110	24717

SCRUTINEERS

Mr. Chan Khiok Leng	Miss Tan Poh Ngo
Mr. Norman C. Byham	Miss M. Yong
Mr. Ivor C. Dyer	Miss Lim Choon Buey

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

Kuching, 18th April, 1964.

HENRY ONG,
Secretary.

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