

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

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FRIDAY, JULY 31st, 1964

Rith

Unpleasant—On 15th June, 1964, at the residence, 1410, to Bony and his son, late Algot Paul to be known as Neil.

False Words and True

The long history of human quarrelling and co-operation proves that it takes surprisingly little to tilt the verbal balance which keeps people talking across the edge into chattering folly. The common mischief of such egotism is rumour. By and large, rumour is a deadly enemy of common sense, decency and stability—especially in a multicultural society, where it is easier than usual for misunderstandings of language, custom or attitude to develop out of proportion, suddenly.

These days, in recent months, there have been some disturbing rumours at large in these parts. Official sources have hitherto tended to deny and condemn these outright, in the presence of subversive elements, disruptive influences, disloyal individuals, and so on. This view can in itself be inadequate though, in so far as it can lead leaders into blaming rumour and misinformation onto deliberate, hostile groups in every instance. It is

important to analyse and examine rumours, to take their sources seriously and seek the causes objectively. Otherwise, counter-measures may be insufficient. . . .

Take the temporarily famous case of the blood samples in Kuching schools, a few weeks ago. Specialists were studying a febrile disease in Sarawak, and seeking better treatment by the study of human blood. It was natural and appropriate to seek the material of science from the arms of healthy young volunteers. Somewhere along the line, things got out of hand. A tongue of verbiage clothed the operation in evil intent. Subsequently anti-government opinions were promulgated as responsible. They may well have exploited the opportunity, alas. But the key question for analysis is how did such an opportunity arise? It is now generally agreed that a mistake was made in not sufficiently publicizing and explaining the whole research idea and intention, well in advance, both to the schools and to the parents, by radio and press—and perhaps, if this expensive study was worth doing well, by a special booklet handed to every child for parental perusal?

Rumour rarely (but not quite) always starts up out of a tiny ember: inadequate information, framed by inefficient understanding of the facts. In this connection, it is worth noting that there has been a quite marked decrease in silly coffee shop and outer-office talk at the rumour level, within the past month or so. It is difficult to doubt that this is related to the stepping up of information services now in progress. Sarawak is facing two great challenges at once. First the initial period of Malaysia fellowship and second the immediate low-tide impacts of Indonesian hostility. In a state like Sarawak, 1964, these cannot be too much information. From the wheat labourer at Peding to the Puanas immediately around the Uluu Apau, there is uncertainty in 1964. They, we, want every fact of life we can get. Enthusiasts to do our duty, work harder and be steadfast are acceptable indeed. But they become somewhat tedious if repeated too frequently, and unless supported by detailed but simply worded explanations of what exactly we are expected to do, how we are all getting on with it, where we are going next and what it is all about generally.

Sarawakians probably rate a bit above the world average for common-sense and a dislike of gossip. But so much is changing so fast now, that they can hardly be blamed if confusion of mind results when and where facts and factual explanations are not quickly available. These urgent matters are now receiving the priority consideration in Malaysia. That is as it should be.

Security, rural development and quick information may be cited the top three agencies of this period in transition. Of these three, information is the one that directly affects every single individual all day long as well as in nightmares. Facts are the stuff of dreams as well as of business, the spice with which the citizen can flavour his rise or lay his special icks.

The flow of facts is improving fast in Sarawak, at present. These tend, however, to a large extent to be facts about happenings and plans in or for Sarawak: or from and up in Kuala Lumpur. There is, as yet,

notably little complete projection of Malaysia as a whole to us as a few, large, unvisited, thinly populated state therein. It is perhaps not always realized in the capital that not only do Malaysians still know too little about us—but vice versa! Thus, we are getting much more "news" about events on the mainland, in place largely of "world news". But such news too infrequently assumes that Sarawaks know more about Malaya than they in fact yet do.

For example, radio reports on the outbreak at Bukit Mertajam in early July were barely intelligible in the Barisan, and very uncertainly received in the Bazaar. Is Bukit Mertajam a big or small place? Where is it? What was the trouble all about? Had it significance for future race relations in Sarawak too? The last two are delicate questions, no doubt, but presented as "hot news", reports of this sort are likely rather to puzzle and possibly disturb people—unless they are at least broadly familiar with the background and the sort of community involved. Similarly, the news of revolt in North-east Kalimantan (July 21) involved factual details and follow-up explaining what sort of people would be revolting and the general set-up there as compared with Malaysia. Difficult, of course, but well worth doing to pay off its impact on listeners in Kuala Lumpur (Sarawak) and readers in the press.

This was well illustrated by first impact of news on the Singapore news, over the radio on the morning of July 21; the first bulletin did not contain facts, beyond "several people were killed". There was no explanation of why a curfew had been imposed the previous evening, or again at 11.30 a.m. that morning. By noon Kuching— and no doubt much more so the also—had a gathering momentum of rumour. The "news", in this instance, was negative. Could it have been more informative, while still observing the essential delicacies of avoiding stirring up feelings any further? By emphasizing the *after WITHOUT* explaining it, the impact was disturbing and anxiety-making (we speak, again, strictly in terms of Sarawakian ignorance of the rest of Malaysia). At 7 p.m. the statement that there was no racial motive left the gaping question in Sarawak: what, then, was going on in Singapore? Surely not anarchy? But the rest of that news was excruciatingly factual—4 killed, 140 injured, 157 arrested, as listed by The Star. This is the way to handle such horrors, surely—before they escalate? But a radio news flash at 8 p.m., fully announcing the cancellation of the Comet from Singapore, with no explanation, put listeners back in the square one of uncertainty. The 10 p.m. news repeated 7 p.m.

Next day, radio gave a total of 184 injured; but police denied these were new ones, in press reports, which was confusing. Fortunately this was clarified later. And the danger point was passed.

It is not our intention here to carry any exhortation upward to our unions and masses in rhetoric and descriptives! On the contrary one of the more visible impacts of Malaysia is a welcome acceleration of tempo in all this field of understood government and social politics, within a local frame. It is understood that Malaysia as a whole clearly must not only be effective, it must equally be seen, heard and felt by all Malaysians to be effective down into the very roots of rascality living. It is no good trying to tell an orang who that something is being copied with or done if he can't see that you are telling the truth. But it is even less good—and much more expensive—if you do something for him and he doesn't realize you've done it!

There are many ways in which one group's attitudes differ from another inside Malaysia as a whole, and Sarawak more than any other state in Malaysia. This state has, for worse or for better, one of the most diverse societies in Asia—considering that the whole population numbers well under one million. That is a FACT. It cannot be ignored. The web to knit

Sarawakian diversity in information and a shared understanding of common achievement leading on into common purpose. For decades, the Brookes vaguely provided this; that, less surely sometimes, the Colonial government has serious internal strife has occurred since 1930. No wonder mainland Malaysians, with their long tradition of inter-state co-operation and tolerance, view with some impatience the complexities of the new Bornean state. No wonder pressure for a unified language and code gather strength at the centre, and then seem to press out on us. These changes can be achieved and succeed. Achievement and success depend, in this phase, on leadership and organization, fully, really, quietly and farcally projected into each corner of every long-house and kampung in the country, forthwith. Function is out of place in these developments.

To return to rumour,—and end. Let it be fairly stated that rumour is no monopoly of multiracial or less educated societies. Whoever lived in England through the second World War may remember, with a soft blush of belated shame, the German parashutists dressed as men who for a while inhabited the carriages of the then Southern Railway. The hairy man has long passed into the realms of history. But for weeks Britain tingled, nearly trembled, with eye-witness accounts of white cloaked hordes in non-smoking railway carriages who unmistakably aped the upper gurgler to scratch a leg which was revealed as cloaked, in green, black, gramaic hair!

The official records for rumour run and are probably shared by India and U.S.A. In the latter, we may cite the epic of Orion Willis, actor. In the late thirties Orion dramatized a version of H. G. Wells' famed story on the invasion of Earth by Martian Space Men. He re-scripted it to fit the U.S., with place names and people re-made. This was broadcast as a "surprise piece" over a nation-wide network. It ran with a surprise too. Tens of thousands of Americans believed it was actually happening. In several States of the Union panic broke out, communities quit their homes, and much else. The story has been told in books by psychologists and journalists. It reads oddly today.

Most of what modern man does is determined by a complicated mixture of the "base of life" and what he (and even more, she!) thinks these facts to be, rightly or wrongly. Rumour is the wrongly read. That is why it can slip over into danger, collision and crash. The more rumour there is flying about, the less healthy is the condition of the community liable to be. Rumour is not merely an index of ill-will. It can unhappily thrive on the best soil, if there is nothing else to take its place. The more this soil is fed with the rich fertilizers of reality, the more difficult it is for rumour to spread its crazy seed through the rain forests of good-natured Borneo. Once loose and uncontrolled, rumour can be a very terrible thing. Words can turn to stones in seconds, potentially, yet tragically. But Sarawakians can take and digest facts. They thrive on them. The more the merrier. . . .

The Prophet's Birthday, 1964

For the first time since Malaysia came into being, Sarawak celebrated Prophet Muhammad's Birthday with a great procession, religious observances and other appropriate and peaceful acts, on Wednesday July 22 this year. (Malaysia and Sabah observed the previous day July 21 but in Singapore the occasion was marked by riots and curfew.)

A full account not only of this occasion but of its whole background here, is being specially prepared for the Gazette by Inche Hashim Sulaiman, in charge of publicity and information for the Organising Committee (Chairman: Abang Laila bin Abang Haji Zaini). This will be published — in English and Malay — in our next issue, with photographs.

Marine Commander Facets of Confrontation, 1964

(Through the good offices of the Security Forces several units are now supplying us with their weekly or monthly laundry supplies. These will be permanently fixed in the State Archives. More immediately, the Editor of this Gazette aims to extract some of general interest passages from a different unit each time. This should be something quite new for these columns.

The first to send in such material was the Reverend A.A. Southwell, Chaplain, Royal Navy, whom we met up with by chance one day in the Messines. Under the title "Kaching Calling", he has been sitting weekly for 41 Commando Royal Marines. This Commando left Sarawak on a stamp of duty in early June. His extracts from weekly newsletters have covering the First Division from February to the end of May, give a non-verbatim frank picture of life as seen by someone outside your barracks. In a later issue we will include extracts from The Hoop, a war diary about a week from the 1st Royal Ulster Rifles, who are operating under quite different conditions . . . and so on. Permission to print from these sources has kindly been given by the units concerned.)

Kaching Calling—No. 1

10th February, 1964.

Despite the time of year the weather was kind to us and we had a calm crossing. Three or, one or two mastic pills were sorted, we gaited.

The turnover went smoothly and 41 were glad to be on their way to the delights of Camp A. A day or two of acclimatising, with officers and stores full of half-rotted hamper and we were ship-shape. Those who'd been here before found it hard to believe they'd ever had a spell in Singapore. Walking round the living quarters make me think that "Do it yourself" and "Good Housekeeping" should bring out a Jungle edition as packing cases, sand bins of wood and coloured parachute remnants constituted a lot and made it a little more comfortable. Pieces of the wife, the family and the girl friend, more than one in some cases, are to be seen everywhere and some of the pig-up galleries belong to the commissariat class. Then for I've only visited Ben and Madawan, but there too the same spell is to be seen and a lot of hand work and enterprise has gone into the base camp.

Last Sunday night (the 2nd) the rains came and in 24 hours we received 17 inches of it. Under an steep roof it was very noisy, but for those under the history of a galvanised roof it must have been sheer wonder. All the roads were quickly flooded at a variety of points and some of the M.T. Department received an unexpected visit. As in any country the children seemed to enjoy splashing around. Glad to see there's been little rain since last two days and the reports tell us that we shall soon be into the dry season.

In the short while that 41 has been in Sarawak, three "mam" have been lifted out of their kampongs by chopper and brought to the hospital in Kaching for emergency treatment. Choppers make an awful noise, but in the hands of their skilled and willing pilots they help to save lives and bring to those in distant locations needed supplies.

No. 2

17th February, 1964

We are still waiting for the dry weather to arrive!

I visited 'L' Company at Londa last week. A variable live of activity with patrols coming and going the whole time. Despite the hours of "Yomping" through thick jungle, getting very wet and returning for only a short rest before going out again, a very cheerful spirit prevails. 'L' Troop was just sending a section out on patrol when our chopper arched down in the clearing a few hundred yards from their location. With us we brought precious mail so everyone was able to read

their letters and then set off. The HQ, stands in the middle of an assorted collection of long-bowes, axes, etc. The cooking is done over a wood fire, water stored in large drums (painted on the inside), the flies kept away from food by the wire mesh. If you want a really good cup of tea, take my tip and drop in there some time.

The Recon Troop have been demonstrating how quickly a combat Tracker Team can be on the scene to locate enemy guerrillas. A section in the field makes contact with the enemy. A signal is made to HQ. Racing to the Airfield, a tracker dog and its handler, visual trackers, signaller and protection party, climb aboard a chopper and are flown to the area. The tracker team leader makes contact with the leader of the patrol and the visual tracker quickly picks up the path the enemy have taken. Off goes the dog on its long lead (you have to be in good trim to keep up with one of these highly trained animals) and in a very short time the enemy is flushed from his hiding. If you learn that your husband has been wearing a "Bikini" don't worry too much, for this is just the name of equipment for lowering yourself 100 feet or so from a chopper. It looks very easy and foolproof.

No. 3

27th February, 1964.

Apprentice in all our minds at the moment is the untimely death of Cpl. Ray Chappell, respected and liked by all who knew him. A large congregation joined in the memorial service for him at his Company HQ, yesterday evening. Our sincere and deep sympathy go out to his widow and little son.

I spent two nights of last week at 'L' Troop's location, going in with a mixed bag of stores, plastic piping, a motor pump, etc. This location is approximately 1,200 feet above sea level and set on the slope of a hill almost completely surrounded by steep ridges of very thick jungle. All the living quarters, dining areas, galley, etc., are atop bunks raised off the ground and at night lit by a Tilly Lamp. You walk about the camp on footways of bamboo or six inch wide saplings with rungs lashed out with a passing to give you a footing. A thin bamboo at waist height acts as a guardrail and steps you going flat on your face in the dark. Choppers and four-type pigs scuffle and roost about in the Kampong above by and the former have the annoying habit of waiting—and others along with them—at a most unsteady level. Instead of climbing the stairs or going along the passage to the bathroom, you climb the side over the bamboo fence dividing Kampong from Location and descend by way of a huge tree trunk to the bottom of the rocky hollow 150 feet below you. This is the jungle Spa where icy water—most refreshing if you've just returned from a long patrol in the jungle (I've only experienced a very short one, so this isn't a lie!)—cascades over you through bamboo gullies. By now, the hard working Assault Engineers will have transformed this arduous situation and the motor pump will draw water—via plastic piping—up the hillside to showers. To watch the locals cutting, fibering bamboo and erecting bamboo as a platform or bunks is a fascinating experience. Tiny children can be seen wielding a paring half their size, it is a wonder there isn't a lot more accidents.

No. 4

6th March, 1964.

As one looks back on last week the outstanding memory is of almost continuous RAIN. The bridge by which you enter 'M' Company location is now an expensive and rather untidy loop of bamboo on one bank and until the A.E.'s make leather, stores are being ferried across the water by raft.

By flying over the area one notices that some of the streams seem to have widened by as much as four times their normal breadth. Islands have sprung up; local

inhabitants have water up to the roofs and large buckets of jungle stand amidst swirling water that looks more like liquid milk-chocolate.

It is reported that 8 Troop scored first blood against the Indonesians. They were having a practice shoot. An Indonesian soldier in his haste across the border was so frightened by the first shot, that he fell off the balcony on which he was sitting and broke his leg. Well done 8 Troop.

Reporting weather conditions over the radio can be a tricky business, and sometimes amusing. Here is a recent example. "Rain stopped. Visibility much improved but still a few mist patches on hill tops. Cannot see far enough through mist to give estimate of visibility."

My stay at "Death Desire" proved most interesting. Despite two days of almost continuous rain, tramping through mud, having to dig some drains to take away the extra water and streams getting soaking wet, everyone was very cheerful. The waterfall at this location, usually clear and modest in size, became a thundering torrent five times its normal width and muddy beyond description. We also had an impressive landslide during one night, going on in details till ten in the morning. This carried away a vital section of the bamboo water system but, with the aid of Border Scouts, 9 Troop soon had enough water to wash in and keep their newly acquired canvas mess-tins cool. Watching a patrol go out, I couldn't help thinking how impressed a good milliner would be with a Royal Marine way of turning something as basic as a jungle hut, into such an incredible variety of shapes.

We have had quite good success against the enemy this last week. The long hours of patrol have been rewarded by prisoners taken, camps located and arms and food captured.

No. 5

5th March, 1964.

"7" Troop was in good form when I spent Tuesday and Wednesday with them. In between patrols certain members of this team play business-like and furious and claim to have the "king" of the unit in their midst—this may produce a challenge. A swift reply was given to my usual question, "Is there anything you want?"—"Can you get our wires out for a week or two?" Abundant there are some things I just can't fix! I gather that top of the ten previous week was, "River Stay Away from My Door", as it ran about 30 feet. About another six and the boat's would have been floating. The morning of Wednesday was a very memorable one. Supplies arrived in the usual manner by Air Drop, BUT, the parachute attached to the load, DID NOT go into the river, so DRY load was on the scene for the first time. Signs saw his crate of batteries swinging from a gorgeous royal blue chain, 60 feet up in a Durian tree, but a nimble Border Scout soon climbed up and hooked off the bough in which they were caught. Brigade HQ, have just issued an order that parachutes are in short supply. If they get caught in trees, the chain must be removed, even by cutting down the tree. A long job if you've only got a jack-knife. The loads don't think much of this particularly if it is a durian. The local schoolmaster had a close shave. His eyes fixed upon writely descending jerry cans of petrol they landed in a pond failed to notice eight boxes of apples, oranges, eggs, etc., almost above him. They crunched into a Brewer-had five feet to his right and he was still shaking a little when the stores party arrived minutes later.

A look at the items sent out to the twenty-one locations supplied by our QM's Department—seven of them by air-drop, some by river, others by road and more, to my watching of choppers and our valiant MT Section—reminds one of the monotonous work that goes on. Dog-food, foot-powder, marking tape (?) do

Marines use this for keeping a latrine than quiet at night, five variations of Tobacco, Watch-steps and even a roll of Planelite (I don't know what colour it was, were items on just one list I looked through.

As well as Serango Camp, the locations that board electricity are always glad to have a film show. However since seeing "The Day of Trifolds", all such looking plants are viewed with a certain amount of suspicion.

No. 6

5th March, 1964.

My chance to visit 2 Troop at their location, almost in shadow of the ridge that marks the Border, came last week. As the swirling dust created by the chopper cleared away from the jump on which we landed, we descended the ladder-like footways—approximately 50 feet of them—across the Clipping Bridge and up again to the main track. On our way we pass the elements for which most locations must bless the A/E's. Hundreds of bamboo or bamboo divide this very large bank with its unclimbed walls into the gallery, with its 80-foot prep room and store, dining space (The Quartermaster), chairs "grass", sick-bay, canteen and kangaroo's Mess. A split-bamboo table and stools run the length of the Quartermaster and here the troop breakfast in the evening by candlelight to drink a can of Tiger, play cards, read or rest. Climb again reaching your map if it is wet and you reach the Captain's cabin—no doubt the Company you're in—up again to The Bridge with X and Y turret, the home of the other two sections. In the evening we treated the health of the Queen's new son—stocks of Champagne had recently run out, so we made do with Tiger.

Some folks have the strangest ideas. One of our Corporals in Serango, dreaming of the thousands yet to be won, wrote to his Pook advising him of his change of address. The letter in reply contained the hope that "they hoped he was comfortably settled in his new home". I was not present to hear the remarks when the letter was opened.

No. 7

5th March, 1964.

A shortage of space on choppers this week, so for the first time I've seen nothing of the Troop Locations. However all are well and enjoying the increasing amount of supplies by all reports.

I was able to drop in to Landa for a couple of hours and afternoon just in time to witness the arrival of a patrol back from an eventful 48 hours and a successful clash with the enemy. They were seen taking a retreating and well earned shower. A few days later this team had an even more eventful and successful clash with the enemy and came through all unscathed. Landa is no longer the "second step" of our area, but continues as a centre of much activity.

During the week we bade farewell to Mr. and Mrs. R. Morris. These were the folk liberated by 42 in Brunei last year. While Mr. Morris was Resident in Kuching he spared no efforts to help the unit in every way possible and with their departure, Sarawak loses a wealth of experience and service, carried out in every division of the country.

On the floor of a cabin sleeping two officers, a visitor was somewhat surprised to see the following list, MT Office, Assistant QM, Air Supply Office, Import Holder, Assistant Adjutant, Emergency Troop Commander. His question, "Good lord! Where do they all sleep?" was left unanswered.

Cats too are short of accommodation in Serango, so the inside of the radiogram in the Officers' Mess between the Mainway ward. Mother and three kittens are doing well and we trust the latter will not drown in the vast plate of milk provided for them.

No. 8

2nd April, 1964.

The river, swelling on a fast flood under the T shaped Shell jetty sticking out into the Kuching river, was beginning to turn to ebb in the last evening light as we waited. Waited for the tugs, but boats crowded with the returning members of 'L' Company, to both alongside. A tricky berth to make, but soon the head and stern ropes were ashore and the procession started across the bows. Crates, cases, camp beds and blankets piled high with kit making their way to the waiting line of trucks. Back at Scramge a hot meal awaited them. The report that a baton would be on the gate proved to be quite untrue. The lights of Kuching have been a little brighter at times we hear, but the town has now recovered.

Father John Coughlin RN, the R.C. Chaplain from HMS Fearon has been visiting RM and RN units in Sarawak, spending the greater part of his time with 42. Due to the shortage of chaplains we were not able to get out for Easter as we had hoped, but on Saturday afternoon, Father John, John Moolen and I did a whistle-stop round all the locations. Our time on the ground was all too short but we were able to have a chat with everyone and wish them a Happy Easter. Everyone was in good fettle.

Marines Balderstone and Howes are now back with 'L' Company, completely recovered from their wounds, and we are glad to hear that Finlay and Gardner are making good progress in RMH.

No. 9

2nd April, 1964.

Do you ever sit, chewing the end of your pen or just looking vaguely in front of you, wondering what the dickens to write about? That's my position this morning.

Operationally, the situation has been much quieter in the past week. One large covey and search of a village took place and this was a real combined operation of 42, RAF, Police and Malay soldiers. A quantity of documents were captured and a number of suspects detained for questioning.

March pasting and setting during the week as 'L' Company prepared to take over from 'M' Company. They seem to have enjoyed their stay but, as the Companies always are, glad to be out on their own again. We hope that 'M' Company will enjoy their stay in Sarawak and not feel that the main purpose of the change round is in order that a fresh source is available to reveal the barber's colors.

America opened their Consulate in Kuching last week and a sizable squad of VIP's arrived from all points of the compass to take part in the ceremony. Among those present were two very thoughtful people, the U.S. Naval Attaché and Assistant Attaché. Minutely of the help and hospitality they had previously received from 42, they collected and brought with them a large quantity of paper-backs and magazines. We look forward to the opening of a second Consulate!

After long and detailed research we are sure that rumors circulating that Billy Berlin is making a television bid for the Star Line, are quite without foundation, so sections coming in from locations for a well-earned rest may relax.

The Colonel's Orders Room nearly always provides some variety in the lineup, but we did look twice and check the time by our watches, when we saw a large Alaskan among those waiting to go before Sundry for interview—pleasant or not as pleasure. There didn't seem to be an interpreter to hand, but then, the Alaskan go in for sign language in a big way.

No. 10

2nd April, 1964.

A pretty quiet week as regards operations, but in the Base area a patrol made effective contact with the enemy without suffering any hurt.

"From Korea with Love" is doing the rounds at the moment and I'm sure the QM will soon be asked why a large pack is necessary, when all you need is a little black case.

No. 11

2nd April, 1964

At Base on Saturday evening a large congregation came together for the memorial service of Corporal Hind and Marine McEwen. Next morning we took choppees to Bunkah Kemble and Sarabak for similar services. One had the feeling all the way through of real respect for two men who were highly thought of, and very sincere sympathy going out to their many loved ones and friends. Above all, I hope we were able to capture something of the true and eternal fact that "Nothing can ever separate us from the love of God, which is in the Christ Jesus."

In the Base district 'M' Company has been doing some extensive patrolling of some days duration. On their return, loads of crates are piled high with wet and muddy ODF's and Marines cringing up with the letters awaiting them and cleaning their weapons.

David Holder of the Manchester Guardian visited us on Sunday and was taken on tour through all our locations. The number of visitors to the unit increases as week follows week and they all leave impressed with the welcome they receive and the tremendous spirit there is in 42.

S— was visited a night or so back but, in contrast to the friendly welcome I received on arriving last week, this particular visitor survived a burst of fire from a Bren gun. Maybe the hearty hymn singing as we gathered on the hillside for evening services had drifted across the border to the enemy's ears and they had come to investigate. No alarm clocks are needed at this location as the large number of cocks in the Kampong start crowing about 0330 hours and the noise is terrific. However, dawn from S— is a sight worth seeing, as if a bar of gold had exploded in the sky and made a wonderful background as some of us joined in Holy Communion early in the morning. In the off duty hours the National Shipwreck Society continues to flourish and they can boast some pretty good ships. However the monopolies board will doubtless have something to say of the rule that "only ships of local design and manufacture may be used" and some problems were heard about rule on "human support—your ship—not allowed."

No. 12

2nd April, 1964.

Scramge SNCOs, the light of previous victories in their eyes, challenged the Officers Mess to a Zeebragge Day (2nd April) soccer match and on a pitch more suitable to water-polo, the two sides gathered to do battle. Due to last minute commitments the officers team was sadly depleted and at vast expense a substitute was brought all the way from the U.S.A. This was no less a person than Captain Bill Duncan, U.S. Marine Corps. He had, in fact, been asked to play in goal but, misunderstanding the polite request, turned up dressed in golfing rig with a set of clubs over his shoulder and looked somewhat bemused when handed a soccer strip.

No. 13

2nd May, 1964.

As the magistrate said to Mr. and Mrs. Rambothorn when the lion had eaten Albert, "no one was really to blame" for Kuching Calling being late last week. Like many others in the Unit who are rarely praised for all they contribute to the efficiency and welfare of 42, the Orders Room often gets accused under wide typing and on top of that have to cope with my awful writing work by week.

Visiting the men of B— the week before last I found that, in between long hours of patrol and

hadmission, time had been set aside to produce and perfect the "L-Shaped Hat Trip". The necessary robes, lined into a large box by merciful rains suspended on black cotton, would, in the act of consuming three dining meals, trip a dove weighted by a large rock and have his tail removed by a razor sharp gallock. Flying into Padawan for Sunday services, all was orderly beside as patrols came and went with great regularity. I found the lesson of not having my pack clearly marked and had to fly to another location to recover it. Thus it was that I only made Camp Remembrance Day service in Semangg by the skin of my teeth.

'M' Company has been keeping up the pressure in a variety of areas and when news of an aircraft making a secret landing on the coast came in, they were off at first light to seal off the area and carry out a search. The unwanted sweets, packets of rice, etc., from their 24 hour ration packs which they piled up into large boxes, were received with wide-eyed delight by the children of the boys and girls homes so magnificently run by the Salvation Army—the loving care and understanding in these two homes was a privilege to experience.

Sarakak too ran hoist of much change and the dining hall is now of vast dimensions. All fresh rations had gone on my arrival—bad timing that—and we hung on and on and on in the hope that the air-drop would come for lunch, but no such luck. As the afternoon (or what was left if it) wore on, hopes began to fade. All at once a shout from Lips had brought the Troop to their feet. A Heloise was about to land. Lips was licked at the thought of eggs, bacon, chops, fresh bread and fruit and crates of Tiger. Never has the troop to pass stores from hand to hand been so quickly assembled. The volley ball was good too.

No. 14

11th May, 1964.

In all, 12 designs were considered for a Semangg Camp Tin by a representative committee of the study Units here. After deep discussion, that submitted by our most worthy Camp Commandant was selected. This has a dark green background, to remind us of the jungle (as if a reminder was needed) with white crocodiles in diagonal lines. The significance of the crocodiles and the name Semangg is here related from the lips of an ancient Sarawakian:—

"Not very long time ago, there lived an old man named Semangg. He was a Dayak. On his way back home after he returned from his garden, he paddled his boat down the river. In that river there was a water-fall. So this man said, "how nice if I jumped down the water-fall". So he jumped with his boat down the river and knocked against the rock. He died there. That is why that village there also called Semangg".

No. 15

18th May, 1964.

The pot has been kept on the boil on the front, as patrols move constantly throughout the area and a number of suspects have been arrested. Added to this continuing task is that of training, passing on jungle knowledge and experience on to the unit's newcomers. Despite the fact that there's little time left before super eyes strain across the water for a first sight of Singapore, the work of improving the housing conditions and extra showers and additions to the galley have been well worthwhile.

We have little or nothing to report from the Bua area. However the writer did hear some pretty hair-raising stories about a fifteen foot Python of vast girth—this a friendly type, it doesn't bite, it just crushes you. Maybe the Company will now celebrate Python day.

Dropping in to spend a night on a location now inhabited by men of 3 Troop I found that a fierce battle had been raging. For some months '42 had

withdrawn from this particular site and during this time, rats had taken out operators' rights. The operation against the rotten regiment was planned down to the last detail and carried out with the usual '42 determination. Police ambulances were laid at strategic sites and traps baited. It was not long before battle was joined, and so rapidly was the battle plan and so valiantly pressed the attack that few of the enemy were left to escape and seventy-plus revolting rats bit the dust.

No. 16

25th May, 1964.

Nothing coming with elation now
To my wife soon be home,
Some by air and some by boat,
But sure it is well come.

Tales Paludra days!

A few months war is quite a spell
And strange to recall,
Sawbawangs joy, the truth to tell,
Will seem like paradise.

Remember "Hearts and Minds"!

All one look back on work well done
Of sopping hours on end
Of killing in the former galore,
Supplies up front to send.

Can you send some flowers, Jan?

Of battle joined in jungle hot
The search for V.I.P.'s
Of business and volley ball,
Disporting hairy knees.

Did you enjoy your camp? (see comment!)

The joy of seeing a shopper come
Filled full with rations sweet,
Of standing under ice-cold showers,
To cool those tired feet.

What did the Padre forget this time?

Of Kampungs muddy under foot
With pigs and chickens on the run,
The children's cuts and headlice cured,
Of filling sandbags in the sun.

Are your insulations up to date?

And so we could go on and on,
With bringing memories back,
Those tons of Tiger quaffed at night,
That grinding, grinding track.

A. A. BRATTONAGE

Pieces from the Brooke Past—III

By

W. J. CHAFFIN

The first Sarawak Chamber of Commerce, 1873

At the end of 1871, after thirty years of Brooke rule in Sarawak, the import and export trade of the country was showing a rapid increase; the previous ten years having shown a steady rise of \$100,000 a year until a figure of \$1,600,000 had now been reached.

It was, therefore, not surprising when the second Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, announced to the Supreme Council in October, 1873, that in order to deal with this vast increase in trade he proposed to constitute early in 1873 a Mercantile Committee consisting of leading merchants, as a consultative body, to meet

once a quarter for the purpose of discussing commercial affairs, with a view to bringing to the notice of Government any reforms, improvements or suggestions which might further the public good and facilitate mercantile operations.

By February, 1873, the Rajah had already completed his plans and drawn up rules governing the composition and functions for the forming of this body, which he eventually decided to call the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber was to consist of Europeans, Chinese, Indian and Malay merchants, the last, at that time, being composed merely of wealthy Nakhoda, the Captain/owners of large sailing vessels which traded between Sarawak, Brunei, Labuan, Sebelah and the Philippines. Most of these had amassed great wealth in this way and were at a rate the leading merchants in their communities, in the various sea and river-port areas in which they resided. The Dayaks had not yet reached a sufficiently high standard to enable them to be included in the composition of the Chamber.

Members had to represent capital in land, in houses or other property amounting to \$2,000, and in the case of a company, \$10,000.

The objects of the Chamber, then laid down by the Rajah, were to facilitate all operations of trade, monetary transactions, traffic, freight, suggesting laws and improvements from a commercial point of view; also in settling weights and measures and in giving opinions in matters relating to the Creditors' and Debtors' Court.

The Chamber was therefore, in fact, carrying out the functions of a Municipal Council as well as that of a Chamber of Commerce.

All discussions were to take place in Malay, but the records were to be kept in English.

This Chamber came into being on 1st May, 1873, when a room in the Government Office was provided for the meetings.

The first major problem the Chamber had to deal with was the fact that there were no vessels other than Government steamers to carry freight between Sarawak and Singapore. The Rajah, therefore, urged them to try to persuade the leading businessmen to form a shipping company to cope with the increasing trade, and in order to avoid unfair competition, offered to sell any persons interested the Government steamer *Archer*. It is possible, however, that the Nakhoda may also have taken their sailing craft sometimes to Singapore. But this would be unusual, since the very name Nakhoda as understood by the natives of Sarawak means "people who sail to the right". Thus after leaving the witnesses of the Sarawak story, all of which flow east, to sail right would take them to the north to trade with the territories mentioned above. However, the Rajah's words were obviously heeded. In July, 1875, the Singapore and Sarawak Steamship Co. (now known as the Sarawak Steamship Co., Ltd.) was formed and commenced operations with the *Koyah* (purchased from Government) and a new steamer built in England, the *Rajah Brooke*.

Although the Chamber was expected to meet once a quarter, this was at first found unnecessary and for some years they met only once in six months, when their main duty was to decide the value to be placed on rattan; apparently a very valuable item of export in those days. Later, they also decided the value and export duty to be levied on other important exports of the time such as saps, gambier, birds' nests and pepper.

Beyond this, surprisingly little is recorded of the activities of the Chamber, save minor news items which appeared in the *Sarawak Gazette* from time to time regarding the changing of duties of Secretary, always undertaken by a member of the staff of the Borneo Company Limited. Then suddenly, without any given reason, it was closed in January, 1900.

Among the Rajah's letters is one in 1885 asking the manager of the Borneo Company to form a Municipal Council, perhaps with the object of relieving the Chamber of Commerce of some of its duties which were probably becoming increasingly heavy. From the few records available, this Council was formed, but with difficulty. It did not prove a success and ceased to function at about the same time as the Chamber of Commerce.

Most of the duties of these organizations were eventually assumed by the establishment of a Kuching Municipal Office in 1906, and a Chinese Chamber of Commerce a little later.

"Sarawak 1941—1957"

by

LEANG KEE BAN

(Published by the University of Singapore, 1964; no price stated)

Reviewed by G. P. C. FODDING of the Legal Department, Kuching, Sarawak, (Barrister-at-Law of the Inn at Court of Northern Ireland and of the Inner Temple.)

In reviewing this monograph, I am dealing with it as a book, published for the general public, many of whom may be ignorant of Sarawak history, and not as it was first presented, namely, (to quote Professor R. G. Thompson's foreword) as an academic exercise for the degree of B.A. (Honours).

While I must commend the author for the simplicity and clarity of the language he has used and for the amount of serious research which he has obviously undertaken, I am sorry to say that I cannot commend the Department of History in the University of Singapore for publishing the monograph. Such a course is, in my view, neither fair to the author nor to the general public. The monograph contains too many errors and too many inconspicuous to justify such a circulation. Furthermore, the fact that the monograph has been sponsored by the Department of History of Singapore University must give its contents a greater air of authority than would otherwise have been the case.

I do not propose in this review to refer to all the inaccuracies in the monograph, but to prove my point I would draw attention to some examples—

(1) On page 2 of the monograph, when he is referring to the pre-1941 era, the author says—

"Legislative and financial powers lay in the hands of the Rajah who ruled the State as a personal despot. In the formulation of State policies he had the advice of two state assemblies, the Supreme Council and the Council Negri which were the equivalent of the Executive and the Legislative bodies of the typical British Colonial system. These two purely advisory bodies were loosely constituted without any defined functions."

Nevertheless, in his note on the constitutional position of Sarawak before 1941 (at page 42), the author contradicts this when he says—

"That then, was the pre-1941 Council Negri which held its last meeting in 1917. It had no legislative powers and it did not even act in an advisory capacity. In fact it had no duties at all" (my italics).

The second statement puts the position much more correctly.

(2) The table giving figures as regards representation in the Council Negri in May, 1946 and of the voting thereof conflicts with the text above the table; and, as regards the voting of the Malays, it is either incorrect or one Malay voted "both ways"; but, even more important, the figure on representation conflict

materially with what was the factual position as it set out in the official minutes of the meeting of the Council Negri. In fact, the Council Negri at the material period consisted of 12 Europeans (9 official, 1 commercial and 2 religious), 19 Malays (Malaman, 4 Doyaka, 3 Chinese and 1 Indian).

(c) On page 6 of the publication it is stated that in October, 1943, the Provisional Government under Anthony Brooke was dissolved; but at page 17 this date is given as July 3rd, 1943 (incidentally that was two days after Christmas).

(d) At page 21, the author refers to the post-Christmas Council Negri as meeting only twice a year, whereas in fact from 1939 Council Negri has never met less than three times a year.

(e) The author's statement (see page 31) that all the native races could speak Malay was certainly incorrect in 1941, and I very much doubt if it is correct to-day.

I would now like to join hands with the author on four selected points, although I could equally well do so on many others.

(1) In my view it is entirely wrong to consider that pre-1941 Sarawak was "a semi-colony" and "half subjugated under the sea of colonial rule". As that time Sarawak was a sovereign State under British protection. The powers of the British Government to legislate for Sarawak were minute in the extreme. It is doubtful if any of the Orders in Council made in respect of Sarawak pre-Christmas were made otherwise than at Sarawak's request. Those Orders dealt with such matters as fugitive offenders, Air Navigation, maintenance orders and probate. The British Government had far less control over Sarawak's affairs than it had over Brunei's.

(2) The author's concept of the powers of the Council Negri under the 1941 Constitution are slightly "out of line". He seems to be of the opinion that the Rajah could dissolve either the Supreme Council or the Council Negri without reference to anyone, because he had so dismissed the Provisional Government. That is fallacious, because the Provisional Government had no constitutional status, whereas the Supreme Council and the Council Negri were provided for in the 1941 Constitution. Again the author claims that these two Councils were advisory because no Bill could become law without the Rajah's assent. This is wrong. In the Malayanian Parliament purely advisory because Bills require the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's assent. The Rajah merely reserved to himself in Council the powers vested in England in the House of Lords and the Queen, namely, the power to order legislation back to the Council Negri, but after that the Rajah was compelled to assent.

(3) The author's criticism of the three-tier system is a bit too one-sided. It fails to appreciate the fact that the system not only keeps the members of the Council Negri in this large and scattered State in constant contact with their constituents, but also gives them a greater opportunity of learning the art of governing. It is obvious that many members of the Council Negri have benefited from this training, which they could not have had under the direct election system. Similarly, the proposition that the system of indirect elections deprives the ordinary Sarawakian of his voice in the Council Negri is too sweeping. In my view, there is just as much (or more) to be said in favour of the tier system, at least for Sarawak during the period under consideration by the author, as there is to be said against it. This may be argued, but must not be over-simplified.

(4) Finally, I think the author might have given much more credit for the extensive development achieved in the sphere of local government, particularly in rural and semi-rural areas, since 1943.

He might have pointed out that the progress made by local councils in Sarawak in the fields of primary education, public health and road development compares very favourably with that made by local councils in many other newly-emergent territories all over the world. This is a matter of factual record.

The criticism in this review may seem rather harsh. There would have been no need for it if the monograph had been treated as the under-graduate author must have originally intended it to be, namely, an academic exercise. As such it is by no means without merit. But as an historical publication it is, I fear, in some places seriously misleading. This is particularly unfortunate, as its local style makes it a real pleasure to read. As a result it is likely to be studied and remembered by a wider public than would a work of greater accuracy but necessarily more complexity.

(The reviewer's proof has been sent to Professor Trengganu, having his address—ED.)

The Use of Monkey Bearer Stones

by

CHU CHAI OON

Monkey or Bearer Stones grow in the stomachs of monkeys from very small to large, up to the size of a grape. According to Chinese belief, it is the very old monkeys which grow stones and, if they do, they usually become thin and lose body hair. As is explained, this is the result of the stone growing in size and absorbing from the body of its host some of the nourishing food-stuffs which a monkey takes. Certain kinds of monkeys—mostly Leaf Monkeys—known to produce stones, occasionally also take poisonous jungle fruits—like for instance *Jarak* (*Elea*) (*Pururocaguar*), a kind of jungle fruit which contains siccotic acid and can kill pigs and other domestic animals. Monkeys, however, take such poisonous fruits without coming to harm. It is believed that they possess antibodies to these poisons, and that a stone inside them may have absorbed some of that antibody.

Monkey or Bearer stones are usually obtained from *Elea* hunters and sold in Chinese drugstores. They are believed to contain valuable medicinal properties and this is a very ancient belief. Nowadays it is rare to find even one for sale in a store and prices are very high, averaging \$25-50 per stone or \$25.00 per cwt (i.e. 1/10 of a cwt). (A normal stone weighs 10 to 50 mds). Unlike other types of stones they are indurated stones—and at times they are difficult to distinguish.

The local medicinal uses of the stones are varied and here are a few examples—

For *menstru*, which may be acute, swollen and painful, cause fever and be contagious; use stone pounded with tea leaves for external application; also a small quantity ground, mixed with water for drinking. This gives relief, reduces swelling and fever.

For *swamp* on face (*acne*), which may cause chronic inflammation or boils, mostly due to puberty or too fast diet which produces gas and heat in the body; stone mixed with sweetbread, applied externally, helps to reduce pimples growth. When frequently applied, skin becomes smooth.

For *constipation*, liver (*chili*), rheumatism, dry cough and glandular pain; use internally, ground with warm water for drinking; or externally, either by rubbing (massage) or direct application. I have used monkey stones successfully for boils and abscesses, cuts and glandular pain, when they gave convenient and quick relief. I have also taken it mixed with ground rhinoceros teeth to relieve headache, giddiness and heavy head,

using external application of the mixture on the affected parts of the body. But it is also possible to dissolve these substances with Chinese carrot juice for drinking. I have reason to believe that the mixture may be successful in cases of high "blood pressure".

The Beginning of the Saribas Piracy on Santabong Mountain

by

BERNARD SANDS

Near Belong town in the Saribas District, on a small stream called Entanuk, lived a very powerful Iban warleader named Unggung whose surname was Labor Menca. During his time, eight generations ago, no chief in the Saribas river was more well known than he.

When he was yet a young warrior Unggung dreamed that he was travelling in a boat from the mouth of the Saribas, till he landed at Santabong mountain (today in Sarawak's First Division). After he had landed he went up the mountain. When he was half way up, he met two very pretty maidens who had just finished their bath. On seeing him one of them said that they could not spare much time for talk. As she said these words to Unggung, another maiden handed to him a stone which she had used to rub for skin when she bathed. This stone was called "Batu Pemasar". When Unggung received the stone, the leader told him that it was a most valuable charm, which could be used by him whenever he led his people to war. She also told Unggung that none of the people who lived in the mountains between the Santabong delta and the mouth of Saribas river could possibly beat him in war. But at the same time, she warned him if he led his war parties beyond Santabong south-westward, then they (Kumang and Lakong) would not be held responsible for his success or failure—as the stone she gave him had no more effect beyond the place she pointed out to him. The two maidens then told Unggung that they were the "godesses" who lived on the summit of the Santabong mountain.

Shortly after he had this dream, Unggung built a large war-boat, whose interior (*ruang*) was big enough for him to spread an "alar" mat. He used it to lead his warships, to guard the mouth of the Saribas river from being entered by the Rajas and Iliman princes, as well as killing strangers who came to sail in that part of the South China Sea.

After he had done this successfully, he led his warriors farther overseas to look for trading ships. During these cruises he never liked to be accompanied by many craft, as the boat he himself used could easily carry over one hundred warriors. At this time no man dared to attack any boat commanded by Unggung.

On one of his visits to Sarawak, a band of the Chinese traders negotiated with him. They asked permission from him to trade in the Saribas country. Unggung agreed, provided that these Chinese traders agreed to fly a white flag on the masts of their trading vessels.

After this, many Chinese traders entered the Saribas river to sell their cooking pots (*perak* *rengas*), brass cooking pans (*hal*), earthen bowls (*pinggal*), earthen pots (*perak* *peran*), ironware (*tanjak* *barang*), and other clothes. Besides these, the traders brought with them the shell umbrellas (*ruang*); oval red *pelaga* beads; every shell (*har*); bells of various sizes (*per* and *perung*); and shells made into awlheads or bracelets (*kekomp*).

The Dayaks bought these from the Chinese with gold. One *pelaga* bead cost them a piece of gold. At this time the Chinese did not yet want to buy resins or other jungle produce. These traders would not risk trading houses in the Saribas river until two generations later.

Unggung killed all the people who did not fly the white flag on their boats. Those to whom he would show mercy were only Saribas Malays, who could prove that they were truly descended from Abang Gadam and Temenggung Kader of the same river. The reason why he did not like to kill them just for the sake of killing was because these Malays were kind to the Dayaks of the Saribas and would in every way "give and take" with them throughout all generations. It was because of this tradition that, although the Saribas Dayaks were fierce pirates and had fought many times against the early Brooke rule¹, they never once quarrelled with other people racially.

After the death of Unggung he was succeeded as chief by his eldest son Lata. When the latter was chief, a quarrel started between the Saribas and the Strang Dayaks against their neighbours the Udayop, Iliman and Sibayan Dayaks of the lower Baram Lepar. This quarrel was started by a Malay chief named Indra Lata of Lingga. He played a double game in order to gain wealth for his personal gain. During one of these wars, Ngadan, youngest brother of Lata, was killed by Temenggung Kader and his Sibayans; and Anglim, a brother of the Orang Kaya Pemasar of the upper Saribas was killed in Udayop. Due to these incidents Lata invaded the Sibayans and killed many of them, while Dana Bayang invaded the Udayop Dayaks with the largest ever force from the Saribas and Strang.

After he had avenged the Sibayans for his brother's death, Lata took with him his two brothers, Mabat and Kati, to sail to the Island of Balingi near Sumatra. He wanted to go there because he heard from the other people that at that time someone at that island was selling a "sarkong" (shell amulet) which can be fixed into one's head. He was anxious to buy this for his inheritance.

The three brothers never returned to the Saribas. The only news received was that a piece of their broken boat was found on the beach at the mouth of Sungai Uthak not far from Cape Dara.

After their deaths, no nephew of theirs was able to lead their warriors to fight in the big wars. This caused the leadership in the Saribas to be passed to an Orang Kaya Pemasar of the Saribas Bayang of the Padeh, who later became the most famous Saribas warleader and chief. This chiefdom was already very old when James Brooke was proclaimed first Rajah of Sarawak.

¹The people of other rivers had fought so hard in the Saribas District against the Brookes. They fought against Government forces from 1841 to 1852, from their Male-up to Mt. Santabong in the Saribas headwaters.

²The above may interestingly be read in conjunction with Robert Nicholls' review of piracy in general, *Sarawak Gazette* June, 1954, pages 140-142.

II Mierumpak di Saribas bepun uri Bakit Santabong

Enda jadi uri merumpak Betong dalam merua Saribas, dalam sungai uri ke benuwa Entanuk, belu diau dia met ulin ke lau sungai di benuwa Unggung ke benuwa Labor Menca. Ba rambun iya ni, delapan perawan di ulin, mada ulin tau dalam Saribas ngompaq nya berita.

Nyali labih iya ngi labi, met nya ba mada iya ngi nyali ke manak sahong labi, Unggung belu mada met ke merua merua met uli Marga Saribas adah merua nggala iya sangkat ba Bakit Santabong, lama labing merua Ragi di Kemau Kemau hari ni. Berita iya mada sangkat iya pen labi ulin ke bakit. Nyau diau iya ba tangan bakit, dia iya betawa nggala indu diau diau ke manak berita jamaul bera ulin merua mada. Berita ulin mada iya, ulin ulin berita mada ke diri mada hari beranda lama nggala iya. Labih indu nya ngi berita, indu ulin ulin nya ke batu ngi ke ulin dilina iya mada, ba benuwa beru perawan. Labih Unggung nyambur bera nya, indu ke nyau mada nggala iya bera nya jali ke perampok

There was no tourist guide book. There was no tourist map. There were only a few black and white photographs available and suitable for publication. The community, completely professional and experienced in their respective fields, were more interested in selling raw blacks than scenery.

Numerous persons asked that we must not take any step to "open up" Borneo until a tourist plan was operating. This philosophy might be compared with that of "which comes first, the chicken or the egg?" Prioritization will not build a tourist plan or a travel industry; therefore the basic promotional article appeared in the September 1962 issue of our monthly magazine, Pacific Travel News. Replies were made to the point where approximately 22,000 pieces were distributed to travel agencies, air and automobile line sales representatives, travel writers, and potential tourists in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Western Europe. Obviously, the international air-lines such as Cathay Pacific and Malaysian were extremely interested and energetic, as were Borneo Air and the various general agents within Borneo. People were now beginning to hear at least something about it. The area was commencing to open.

I would question whether very much at all could be done to correct the difficulties by enacting new laws. Competition among private interests will do much more. New, adequate hotel rooms will bring prices down and service up for accommodation just as will the imposition of a few large and mini-tolls give the visitor a choice of sightseeing.

There might be places where new laws could be considered. If there is no law to prevent a taxi driver from charging \$20 for a \$20 ride, government should license and meter taxis, and police fines. If there is no regulation calling for clean private and public rooms of a hotel, one should be passed whereby a hotel can be closed if operations might endanger the health of the visitor.

But if at all possible the travel industry should police itself and laws and regulations should be kept at a minimum.

I would like to offer for consideration 9 suggestions. The first four are quite broad, others are more limited in scope. In my opinion, all are necessary.

MASTER PLAN

1. A master plan covering the entire spectrum of travel and tourism industry must be prepared by government and private groups, drawn from both the local community and from abroad.

2. Enabling legislation, a tourist law under which any master plan can be implemented.

3. A centralized market board, at very high level, should be created. The director of this board should report directly, on a day-to-day basis, to one of the two or three highest ranking government officials.

4. A sufficient budget must be made available to implement any programme approved for the number of years covered by the master plan. This would include revenues as well as domestic advertising, research, planning and all other facets of the present tourist development and promotion programmes.

5. Borneo is a name extremely well known throughout the world. However it is going to take a tremendous educational programme, and probably five years, to identify Sarawak and Sabah firmly in the minds of the travel industry and the tourist.

6. Consideration should be given of plans to attract an international hotel chain, having considerable overseas selling power. Such as Hilton or Intercontinental.

7. Government should take steps to ease visa requirements for home life pleasure travellers. Such as Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Singapore,

Malaya and South Korea have done for certain necessities.

8. Government should further develop a native crafts industry sufficient to meet the demands of the visitors. Shopping, hotels and sightseeing are the three most important features of an area to a tourist.

9. Greater participation by tourist leaders—carrier representatives, hoteliers, travel agents and government officials charged with the responsibility of tourism in regional and international travel affairs should be encouraged.

(Published in conjunction with the Sabah Express, Assam, Country of the Editor.)

Realise of My Desire

Born in the Argentine, we learned as boys to travel days by train through into Paraguay and Uruguay, weeks by sea to continents with parents and lovers in Europe. The childhood habit has left a thick scar of pleasured memory, and with it always an underlying dream of taking overland by sea and ocean by air.

I have not managed to come to or from Borneo by sea for 32 years; now give up hope. But there is one railway in Borneo—and only one, normally working for passengers. Uniformly, like several other things Bornean, it is in another state. It has taken just twelve years to get around to it again; this time.

By being down the dusty highway through Kudatang to Temon, caught the 2-55 railcar. Paid \$18.45 to Tanjung Ara, Jesselton, State 15. Got into the main state. Driver says (in English):

"Come up here in front. You're a stranger".

Wide arc of windscreen, and one foot pointed outside the left line, ready to bump the trees, banks, Dampier-cuttings and dripping walls of the one busy tunnel. For about an hour follow the working water of superb Padas River gorge. Boating, mud-sling, whistled, magnificent, jungle-banked, in rock along faster than the rapids raging as good as any Putang or Alor rapid-splashing by contrast; as good, and no doubt safer—but don't feel it!

Before Kudat a young buffalo cow on the line. Run on and on, galloping several times falling, event entering on business, but with remarkable long-sloper feet propulsion. Will not turn off into pass (or river) or under. We try avoiding the long, narrow, Aljino-echo hole. Buffalo goes faster, finally dives into small gulch, but soon heading apparently into a small house door. Meanwhile, the party of Murat men who were just about to catch the passenger when we came along are now three miles behind, presumably eating.

Five of six Temon passengers off at base timber camp in lower gorge. Office door here reads DIBENAR MASOK. Wonder who on earth else would want to, here?

On the other side of the river orange-height flowers in one place cascade for 50 yards down the forest canopy. In one cutting, the air bushes a cloud of brilliant butterflies drinking the rock-drip. Heavy rain starts.

1-30 Jesselton. The car fills up, including with two policemen, a midwife, Indian trader, Chinese worky and wife, Junior Veterinary Officer and the warm odour of durian. Keep talk, in Malay, on politics, Centre on one to the country of new industries and federal parliamentarians: "Bajagimana 'National Economy' boleh tahan?" Also much fun on local Borneo worky who considers himself so grand that all call him "Mr. Minister". Then talk turns to durians, very much present. Turkey and midwife compare notes on prices. Conclusion: here cheaper, his larger.

4-00 Into more open plain. Sarawak, Temon (Kudat) and everywhere buffaloes. Buffaloes plough-

ing. Buffaloes pulling timber and firewood. Man drives 3 buffaloes across river—splendid sight. Presently sandy soil for a stretch; sea is on our left, Borneo Bay; then last sea again, back into rich irrigated land. So to Pagar, administrative centre, motor cars, concrete, cinema **REDF CANYON**.

Chinese women with baby on at Tancoo comes from Pongagan, far interior. There "it is always cold—and the Muras are almost white". No talk whatever of contamination or fear (she talks good, slow Malay; runs coffee shop).

5.5. At Pagar, 3 Chinese women in black, chatter furiously into windows, hawking mangoes/peaches/lemons. One man buys. Towkay says: "Tui jin bujin—sidi perat, lah"—a new one on me; mangoes/peaches in rain give hollyhock Towkay then addresses midwife in English on same theme.

Indian gets off; some discussion of understandability of women marrying him, ok, if "tugas lah". Midwife says Indians different; but all kinds and English are easy. Remarks pro-white attitudes (Guanam I can understand); treated in Australia. Towkay admits to having had five wives—the first in Sibul (I offered mangoes/peaches, rejects "tidak boleh, sidi perat" but policeman assures him, no; so he takes a couple, enjoys. Drinking. Background talk in our buses along the line, discuss me, and the advantages of European husband (or am I Sidi?) these thoughts to be considerable, but disconcerting!

Two potatoes (2), on last trip in 1852 almost wholly making northernmost dragon-jaw for Muras,—Bau, etc., trade. Now actively making dragon-jaw (Cl. Tanah Putih, Kuching, similar translation; there is no fish to describe old side, weary from lack of cash?)

Kawang, beautiful village set in swamps. Buffaloes, literally everywhere,—and a little boy compulsively dances the Twai to the sick process of iron-joints clapping on metal wheels; we relax on post.

6.13. Out into the lovely bay of Jesselton and the horizon (heads to left, and in three minutes Kualaaba tremendous ahead to right. No land can be visible! Sea with such a terrific tremor in Indonesian powers overhead. And it is probably less than 1,000,000 old—or younger than the newest of Lesley's *Gilvina Gorge* human skulls.

So coast into Tanjung Ara. Unexpectantly—and embarrassing—met by Joe Rowish's greeting on platform "Apa Kabar?" Midwife looks faintly stunned (so he knows Malay?). General impacts: Beautiful country! Buffalo country! Rice villages excellent. Atmosphere notably crissed and crossed. Value of varied communications very high. Sarawak far behind here. Even if "unconcomit", what a shame to sport railways too! May want again later? Anyway, if only the Kuching line left in, now with a few fancy carriages and some set-places along the way, excellent outlet for kids in a town where already too many people with practically nowhere to go and nothing unusual to do on a Sunday afternoon (or Sat.). Tourist potential, too!

Endnote:

Train names on line include:

"SARAH COMET" and "FLYING DUSUN"
(i.e. not Kuching).

T.H.

Baram Regatta, 1964

Having weathered December Rebellion, 1962, and fought off the effects of Floods, 1963, there was no good reason why the Baram people should succumb to a featureless and singularly mediocre year of Caribbean. Baram Regatta, 1964, accordingly took place as it should, and, by its quality and spirit, proved a welcome tonic and the best of its kind for some time.

His Excellency and Datin Masziah honoured the Regatta with their presence over the whole festival period. His Excellency brought with him the *Atansa* *prahu* and this is probably the first time ever that an *Atansa prahu* has competed outside Kuching. We hope that His Excellency's *prahu* will compete and win in many future Baram Regattas. His Excellency incidentally showed himself to be as skilled in "Ngapa!" as many of the Baram's expert dancers.

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister was another very welcome guest. He distinguished himself both in the dancing and in the harrowing sites of "ponjai".

The Regatta Committee was also very pleased to welcome the Australian High Commissioner, the United States Consul and Mrs. Brown, Tompa Mohamed, Dato Penger, General and Mrs. Walker and their pretty daughter, Brigadier and Mrs. Glennie, Brigadier Tano, Captain Gribble, Air Commodore Johnstone, the Residents of both Fourth and Fifth Divisions and many others who came and left in their various states and moods.

There was an lack of visitors from outside the Baram this year, if participants from upriver were slightly less than is usual, this was because some had to stay behind to protect their *longhouse* against the possible threat of several incursions.

The Regatta started on the afternoon of 16th May with the opening of the Agriculture Show and the judging of exhibits. It was not long before a finished and dedicated group of judges grew around the "bank" and "bank" sections of the competition. Judging in other sections proceeded rather more sedately.

Of the stalls in the Agriculture Show, I thought myself that those of the Agriculture Department, Shell Company and the Baram Social Welfare Committee looked particularly attractive.

At half-past six that evening the Pipes and Drums and Military Band of the Angait and Netherland High-landers beat retreat in the Main Bazaar just in front of the Agriculture Show. Later that evening basketball and badminton competitions between Seia, Mei and Baram took place and there was a dancing and drinking party at the *Atansa* and another big party at the Baram Recreation Club. Fitness is a wonderful thing.

The morning of 17th May broke clear and calm. The signal cannon was on time and the boat racing began shortly on time. The hilltop walk between the Kaba and the Easthouse was soon thronged with colourful groups of spectators and similar groups dotted the waterfront and hillside.

Boats played and the sun shone and the view was spickled with a multitude of attractive benches and picnic, dressed casual and seemingly all newly painted. Momentarily at intervals the racing progressed and produced some truly exciting finishes. It is an impressive sight to see some eleven large *prahu* in close competition, the sun bright on their paintwork and paddles. In no other Regatta in Sarawak have I seen so many racing *prahu* in competition.

While racing on the river was still going on, the Baram and Sarawak go-towns were marketing round Marsh bazaar on their practice legs. The circuit was short and difficult and demanded considerable control, both on the part of drivers and on the part of the Police and Malaya Field Force in controlling the vast crowds of spectators, most of whom had never before seen or heard of a go-kart. The racing provided some keen competition and some excellent driving.

At midday the days racing finished, an R.A.F. jet fighter plane flew low over the river and the crowds melted away in search of lunch.

The afternoon was altogether quieter, with tags of war and kindred ruminations providing fuel to fire a somewhat ritual audience.

That evening His Excellency held a reception at the *Atansa* and this was followed by the *Concertatory*

boat bearing retreat in the bazaar, a very impressive performance. From watching the retreat His Excellency and the Duke, with a bodyguard of helmeted warriors went to see the "Ngajat" competition which took place on the bazaar basketball court. The Duke presented the prizes.

The morning of the next day, the 18th, brought steady rain. The floor-to-ceiling Chief Minister eventually managed to leave by air and get safely to Kuching.

Racing on the river was continued in spite of the rain and at about 11 a.m. the weather happily improved. Again there were some good races.

In the afternoon His Excellency declared open the Government Junior Secondary School at Marudi and after presenting school prizes watched a very pleasant short concert performed by pupils. Then evening the Pipit and Drums again beat retreat and there were more parties.

All in all this was a good Regatta by Baram standards and did much to strengthen the claim that this is the premier regatta in Malaya.

OLIVER HAYDOCK-WILSON

Shell's Fifty Years Oil Search in the Baram Valley

The Baram River is one of the great waterways of Sarawak. For centuries it has been the only highway into the interior, and along its length traders and travellers have paddled their craft from the broad palm-lined margins of the lower reaches to the swift and clear waters of the interior, and up the many tributaries. The Baram drains and provides a route for a vast hinterland, and after the Rajang, is the largest river system in Sarawak. Even today it provides the easiest and cheapest way of travelling inland from the coast, and it will be a long time before the aeroplane or the car replaces the boat as the popular means of travel in Sarawak's Fourth Division.

It is hardly surprising therefore that the first search for oil in Sarawak, after the discovery of the Miri field in 1910, should have been concentrated along the banks of the Baram, and its tributaries, the Tinjar, the Bakong, the Tanch and the Panti, to name but a few. In those early days of oil exploration, when many of the scientific methods used today were in their infancy or had not yet been invented, work was restricted to the mapping of rock outcrops by geologists, and the search for seepages, usually small traces of bubbles, or films of oil appearing in marshes, swamps or streams. The presence of such seepages, even larger ones, like the famous Karap mud volcano South West of Marudi does not mean that an oilfield is present below the ground; it does mean, however, that the area is potential oil country, and therefore worth closer investigation. In the early days therefore, when outcrops had been found, the artificial, or dome-like structures in which oil could be trapped were then sought by examining outcrops of rock, by digging shallow pits when no rock was visible at the surface, or when it was necessary to go deeper still, by drilling holes down to 600 feet to take core samples.

The first task was to investigate both geology and the presence or absence of oil and gas seepages and to build up a topographical map by the usual methods. Between 1912-1915 T.E.G. Bailey, a geologist of Anglo-Siam Petroleum Company (now Shell) carried out extensive investigations in the Baram area. He was away in the jungle for a year at a time, with a small group of men stationed in Miri. When the work was too much for his group, he would take on additional workers from the nearest township. We have many of his early reports written by hand on paper which is now brittle and discoloured with age. One of his many problems was food for his team and himself. There were constant appeals to Miri to

send sacks of rice up river, as none could be had locally. He fell ill from malaria and other sicknesses and had to doctor himself, but at the end of eleven months in the job he reported that he felt stronger and healthier than when he had first arrived of the ship at Miri.

He spent some time in the Marudi area in 1913, and had a certain amount of trouble over the digging of test pits in gardens there. The Tanch, a Native Officer there at the time, took strong exception to the digging of pits, and forbade him to make any more. The Tanch complained to the Rajah about this digging, but eventually the matter was settled amicably, the Rajah giving permission for pits to be dug whenever necessary.

From Marudi he made trips up the Bakong river and also camped at Lunei near Batu Bih, at Kribaja, and at many other places. He discovered a number of oil seepages with the help of local people who received a reward for every seepage they reported. One of his assistants was a Malay from Miri called Gadoh who carried out prospecting for him all along the Baram. Gadoh reported on 30th April, 1915 that "the natives are with-holding information. The chief reason is the native fear that the opening of oilfields will damage their rice crops, not apparently so much from actual material damage, but rather from the fear that the spirits will be angry with them for tampering with the bowels of the earth, and will punish them by destroying their crops." In spite of this Gadoh succeeded in discovering a number of seepages at Engshang, at the mouth of the Baram, at Lunei in Sengat Tansado, and right up near the source of the Baram near Bukit Kaling.

Mr. Bailey left Sarawak in 1915 and never returned. He is referred to in later correspondence as "the late Mr. Bailey" and it may be that he was killed in the first World War. He must have caused quite an impression in the minds of the people of the Baram during the time he was there. In one of his letters dated 22nd January, 1913, addressed "to the Resident or Adams", asking for rice he says "The only Bung (sic) regards me at present as a big joke wrapped around a bad temper, but so far we get on capitally together." Life must have been rough there; a month later he writes for "Antibango" to keep the rain off, "last night I was very nearly in for a swim, but the flood subsided just as the water began flowing round my head. Am keeping very fit barring crops of steers which have played me finer hoy de comber and now threaten to put a fret out of action. Grand place here for thorns, hives, and best of all mud flies. That's the best of working along the edge of a marsh."

Even today a geologist in the jungle, although provided with better food, camping gear and means of communication than his predecessor, has to contend with the same tough and sometimes dangerous conditions of work.

After the war, geological surveys continued throughout the 1920s, and in 1929 and 1930 gravity surveys were made in the same area. This was followed by a deep test well, Rawa, which was drilled in the lower Baram during 1932 and 1931. Even now the remains of this well are still to be seen, but due to the continual erosion of the river, the old wellhead is now actually in the river, with some pipes sticking up above the water. It was a dry hole, but exploration work continued and in 1935 a programme of shallow core drilling was carried through to obtain further information about the geology of this area.

Then came World War II and the Japanese invasion. Before leaving, demolition squads destroyed the wells at Miri and Seria, set fire to the gas wells, destroyed the compressors and pumping stations, and demolished the power station and railway. When Shell returned in 1945 further destruction by Allied Air Forces and by the Japanese had turned Miri and Seria into a wilderness. For the first few years all efforts went into the rehabilitation of the oilfields, and it was not till 1949

that further exploration recommenced in the general Barau area. Seismic surveys were initiated, gravity and field geological surveys were extended, and more shallow core holes were drilled. Geological surveys, too, were carried to the far hinterland, and long and difficult journeys were made by probe to the headwaters of its major tributary, the Tujau, as far as the great water-falls of the Umpang Plateau. On one of these journeys a Shell geologist reported meeting Bailey's gibbon Gador and it is possible that he may still be living around Marudi, though by now he will be an old man.

In 1954 and 1955 three deep test wells were drilled in the Pair area north of Marudi but these were dry holes. In 1959-60 two further wells were drilled at Engkabong just south of Marudi where Bailey and Gador had explored 45 years earlier and where later gravity, seismic, and geological work had confirmed that conditions warranted drilling exploration wells. Slight traces of oil were found at Engkabong, but there was nothing approaching a commercial accumulation, and the wells were abandoned, leaving an empty clearing, soon reclaimed by the jungle as the only evidence of hard work and heavy expenditure.

The drilling of all these wells was not without its attendant dangers and difficulties. In February, 1960 two assistant drillers were drowned in the Barau river during drilling operations at Engkabong. Their bodies were eventually recovered some miles downstream. At Enanai in the lower Barau area where a well was drilled the same year, the ground was so soft and swampy that the derrick started to wobble despite special foundations and great care had to be taken with drilling operations. Access was particularly difficult to this location which is ten miles from the mouth of the river and thence 2 1/2 miles due north through swampy jungle. Various routes were considered; building a road from Lutong, striking direct from Seris to Lutong, even digging a canal from the Barau. Finally it was decided to try laying a 1 1/2 mile railway line from the river bank to the site. This was successful, but when the drilling platform was laid, it started to sink into the swamp and had to be jacked up periodically, to keep it above ground. Unfortunately no oil was found in the well and it was eventually abandoned.

Shell's connection with the Barau has now lasted over fifty years, and we hope that it will continue for many years to come. During these fifty years strong ties of friendships have been formed with the people of the Barau. Many of them have taken part in Shell's exploration activities, or have worked in the offices at Miri and Seris. Many others have shown tremendous hospitality to Shell people which will never be forgotten. Shell in its turn has tried to do its best to reciprocate this friendship and hospitality by giving a helping hand whenever possible, such as during the disastrous floods of 1962-63.

(Courtesy Sarawak Shell Company; originally printed in Barau Baguna booklet, 1964)

Extracts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1963

Third Division

REINANG DISTRICT

District Officer—Ahang Abdul Karim

CRIME

On the first day of the year the corpses of two Foodlaws were recovered from Ulu Sengul Bisingang. They had been brutally murdered and their bodies were dumped into the river bank. The Chinese Community expressed grave concern over the murder. Police investigation resulted in the arrest of four Iban, and the preliminary inquiry that followed drew

the largest number of people ever to attend any Court proceedings during the year. The four Iban were committed for trial in the High Court at Sibiu.

In the early hours of the night of 30th July, 1963, shots were fired from the house of a gardener (of unknown parents) at Sengul Labau wounding three of the occupants. The incident caused a commotion, and incidents within the area, particularly women and children, evacuated to the town. Police and security forces made a combined effort to apprehend the criminals as soon as reports were received. This resulted in the arrest and removal of an Iban, who was later set free—where investigation showed no evidence of his being involved in the incident.

The Police and security forces maintained close co-operation throughout the year. The small group of the C.C.O. had been rather active in the district. In the dark hours of 1st November, 1963, seventy Iban and the C.C.O. clashed for the first time in Sengul Tului area. There was an exchange of fire, which resulted in one C.C.O. being shot, one wounded and a Iban captured. As a result of the fighting the curfew on parts of the district as well as parts of Naxian and Sibiu districts was imposed on 4th November, 1963. On the night of 18th December, 1963 one C.C.O. was shot and one captured in Sengul Sam area, which was not covered by the curfew.

CHINESE AFFAIRS

On account of the shooting incident at Sengul Labau which took place on 30th July, 1963, most of the gardeners residing in the area evacuated to town, leaving only a handful of men to guard the belated crops. The area appeared deserted for quite sometime. The incident also sparked off a series of what appeared to be organised rumours, which created a feeling of suspicion among the Chinese and Dyak communities. Much effort was made to restore peace to the minds of the two communities as well as those of others, and on 6th August, 1963, a meeting attended by all Chinese Headmen and Sub-headmen, Penghulu and Tual Kamah, Yau Kampong, Councilmen and many others took place in the Bisingang District Council Chamber. The meeting was presided over by the Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. A. F. R. Griffin. A March Day ceremony followed the meeting. Soon afterwards rumours died out and gradually gardeners returned to their gardens.

The curfew imposed on 4th November, 1963, undoubtedly imposed a certain amount of hardship on those residing in areas covered by the curfew, particularly rubber tappers. A large number of rubber tappers working for Iban in Pukan and Jufus gave up their jobs when news of the Sengul Labau incident spread; and the rumours that followed deterred them from returning. Many predicted that the year under review and the year to follow would be a difficult one. A large number of gardeners have farms from the Malays to cultivate padi.

So far only one case was reported regarding the unusual absence of children from home, but there may be more of such cases where no attempt to make reports was made. It is therefore evident that many are still unconscious of the great danger that is facing the country and the people, and which is caused by the group of disloyal and misguided group of people engaged in subversive activities.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

All the Iban population are to be found only in Bisingang Sub-division itself. During the first quarter of the year under review they were chiefly engaged in the harvesting of padi. On account of the large amount of rain which fell before the harvest was due, and because of the little effect which insecticides had on the control of pests, padi yield ran down. But with what they gathered the Dyaks managed to go through the year, though experiencing some difficulties.

Those practicing hill paddy cultivation returned to their farms as early as May for the "tilling", whereas those cultivating wet paddy returned to their farms a while later. It is expected that the next harvest will be a promising one, if the weather remains favourable.

The Malaya are found in scattered kampongs lying by the banks of main rivers in Bintuang Sub-district, and the Melanau are found in scattered kampongs lying in Mata/Daru sub-district.

The severe flood that swept many parts of Mata/Daru sub-district in the beginning of the year did considerable damage to paddy farms, particularly those at Tanjung Sirih and Kuala Mata, thus bringing misery hardship to the Melanau community in affected areas.

A total of 17 houses at Kuala Mata were badly damaged by the flood. Relief was distributed to the victims.

AGRICULTURE

Torrendal rain and subsequent floodings in many parts of the district, particularly Mata and Daru, during the beginning of the year resulted in considerable losses in crops and livestock. A total of 10 pikuls of paddy seeds were distributed free to needy farmers to assist them in the next planting season.

Many Dapaks were taking part in the R.P.S. during the year under review. Another 128.50 acres were planted under the scheme, making a total of 1,742 acres in the district. Few gardeners adopted the modern method of tapping introduced by the Department of Agriculture; none was found to practise ladder tapping.

Most pepper gardens were in the Sungai Lahan, Baking and Strass areas. Some showed interest in the cultivation of pepper, and kept small gardens.

The acreage approved for planting under the C.R.S. was 1,058 acres, but only half of this was planted. Comments for local consumption are still imposed from the Second Division.

A total of 104 fish ponds are to be found in the District. The breakdown is as follows:—

| | |
|---------|-----|
| Dayak | 37 |
| Chinese | 40 |
| Malay | 7 |
| | 104 |

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The filling of the river front along Bintuang Bazar was partly carried out by the end of the year and the completion was expected to be in 1964; so was the improvement of Government quarters.

A new dispensary at Daru had been completed during the year and officially declared open by Tan Kumpang Abdul Bari in July, 1963. The Daru residents were happy to have a modern dispensary and it serves a useful purpose to the people in the area.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Bintuang District Council election took place between 27th May, 1963 and 16th June, 1963, while that of Mata/Daru District Council was held between the period 4th June, 1963 and 13th June 1963. Results for the two Councils were declared on 18th June, 1963 and 20th June, 1963 at Bintuang and Mata respectively.

Many officers, both Government and Local Authority staff, had to give a helping hand during the elections and thus work in the offices was interrupted. Most of the officers were new to the election but they managed their parts efficiently.

For the Bintuang District Council six Bux, two Malay and seven Chinese councillors were returned. All the elected Chinese councillors were the Sarawak United Peoples' Party candidates. Seven of the eight elected native councillors were Alliance candidates while the remaining one was Independent. Four of

the elected Alliance councillors were serving members of the last Council. Only one word returned as unopposed candidate (Alliance).

Regarding the Mata/Daru District Council, six wards were contested. Of this number, four were Alliance candidates, one was S.U.P.P. and the other Independent. The fifteen elected councillors comprised eleven native and two Chinese. Five of the native and one of the Chinese Councillors were serving members.

MISCELLANEOUS

The State Flag was raised in addition to the Union Jack on the morning of 21st August, 1963 to mark the birth of a new nation, in which Sarawak is a part, and which we all know as Malaysia.

It was unfortunate that the official celebration for Malaysia Day had to be postponed to 16th August, 1963, but all the same the celebration went off with much gaiety. The flag raising of the National and State flags on the morning of 16th August, 1963 was well attended by the various races in the district.

From 14th to 16th September side-shows, variety-shows were organised by Chinese, Malay and Iban communities in addition to hand sports on 16th morning followed by Football final in conjunction with the celebration of this historical occasion.

The District Office entertained over 200 guests to a cocktail party in his bungalow.

The year under review can be described as an auspicious one. It was a year in which many events which had never happened before took place. On the other hand it was a year marking the beginning of new hopes for a brighter future.

V.I.P.

His Excellency the Governor Dato Abang Haji Opong paid an official visit to Bintuang on 20th November, 1963, accompanied by Datin Hajjah Marniah. During the visit His Excellency visited M.R.C.U. 7 camp at Kelapa as well as Government Office, Bintuang District Council's Office, and also declared open the new District Council Clinic. In the evening His Excellency played host to over 40 persons including leaders of communities and members in the Zahara.

TRAVELLING

Travelling to all areas in the district was done during the year by Administrative Officers in connection with their duties. Much travelling was also done during and before the general elections.

MURAH DISTRICT

District Officer—G. T. Barnes

GENERAL

Malak is 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 Floods, by more will as the Year of Election and by all as the Year of Malaysia.

January ended with 59 inches of rain being recorded in Malak, spread over 27 days. Balingian was even wetter with 64 inches of rain. The result of this excessive weather was serious floods in the middle parts of the Malak, 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 roofs of their houses, but the fact that it did not recede for three weeks that caused the hardship. A great deal of paddy 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 organized 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 Boun Liang and the Hon'ble Inche Mohamed Fuzri were elected to Council Negri, the former also being elected to the Federal Parliament.

Malaysia Day itself was celebrated in Miratuk, Dalat and Belagaung 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 already subsided and by the close of the year Miratuk District was in its usual peaceful state.

The year 1963 also saw Mr. Wee Lam Hai receive the M.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours List for which he is duly congratulated.

There was also the recruiting of young men for the Malaysian Rangers. This did not prove very successful in Miratuk due to our strict selection for 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 'suitable doctor' only two actually passed this to reach the Rangers.

CRIME

There was very little crime reported or apparent during the year. There were only 156 reports lodged in the Miratuk Police Station and 188 reports to the Belagaung 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!'"

(Lohan)

In this case a young girl named Krana moved while collecting fruit and was promptly shot by Miratuk man Boun in the thigh and stomach. Luckily she survived, after a long time in hospital, and Miratuk 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 Gasak man Luggang at Sungai Boyan in October. Gasak had caused the death of a policeman whilst escaping from custody in the Sarawak and had a reward of \$2,000 on his head. Originally a Miratuk man he made the mistake, from his point of view, of returning to the area, and soon after his arrival Constable Tin Yeng Boo from Belagaung reported his presence at a certain farmhouse. A police party led by Inspector Ting Yee Mang went immediately to the place and arrested Gasak without trouble. Far from being the wild, tough character depicted in the reward notices he proved to be a small man, quite despondent, and very pathetic.

The final case of importance occurred towards the end of the year when two Boun in the Belagaung area killed and took the head of an Indonesian Malay 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 8, one at a Mission School and one at a Council School. The case is still under investigation by the police.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Boun

The figures at the last census in 1961 showed a total population of all races in the district of 35,683, of which Boun totalled 18,731 spread very equally amongst the three straits. They are thus the largest racial group in the district closely followed by the Melanau with 15,003.

Heavy flooding in the early part of the year affected the Boun 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 Boun and Chinese during the year which was created and then aggravated by rumour mongers and idle tongues. Good sense prevailed, however, and the old Boun custom of *pasohin Sabu* was revived about to serve a present need. Thus at Tamin in June, at Kopyan and at Nanga Lemat in August large crowds gathered to witness the swearing of peaceful co-existence and brotherhood between Chinese, Boun and Melanau, and the ceremonial killing of pigs to seal the promise.

Boun 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 Boun particularly in the Ulu Oya. One of the reasons for this is probably the difficulty the Ulu Oya Boun 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 flood 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 killing 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 involving T. B. Salleh and 17 others from the Kanowit District who committed offences in the six Sungai Paka.

There were several applications from Boun to settle on the coast in the Sungai Boyan 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 people and government. One Boun named Lant 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.

Melanau

There were no Measa pilgrims this year from amongst the Melanau Boun.

There seems to be a tendency amongst outsiders to group Melanau together with Malay. This is unfortunate since Melanau are very definitely a cultural unity of their own with a very distinctive language, probably nearer to Kadak than Malay, and traditions equally different and personal. Even Measa Melanau usually think of themselves as

Melanau first and foremost in the same way as do the large numbers of Christian Melanau and the slowly diminishing pagan Melanau.

As in previous years fishing Kaul were held at Oya, Mukah, Balingian and other places along the coast to mark the opening of the fishing season. The Kaul festival at Matang 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 Melanau 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 horrid interest in pua planting, notably in the lower Oya River. The planting of coconuts under the C.P.S. has also increased.

In the fields of fishing and sage things are somewhat static. In 1963 there were not enough fish but the prices were reasonable, and there was a great deal of sage 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 sage factory to be run and owned by Melanau. If this can be achieved it deserves every success. For too long has there been a monopoly in sage and its accompanying lack of competition.

In the Oya River a very noticeable trend has been the increase in the number of domestic saw mills installed by Melanau. 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 *pusukal haki* ceremonies described in *Beau 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 Lemat was destroyed by fire at the end of April and all five shops were levelled to the ground. Temporary trading is going on at the same site but a decision on a new site for re-building 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 Kencana 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 reliable loans from the Borneo Housing Development Corporation.

Produce vegetable growers at Skryan 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 Selat 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 Beas there are very receptive to new methods. During the year 45,008 clonal stamps were distributed in Balingian sub-district and 52,680 in the Mukah and Daitai sub-districts.

Beas 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 pua has been planted this year and 10 per cent more wet pua.

The progress in Assisted Pua 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 Melanau in pua planting which has mostly been reported in this district as an idle field. There are 163 acres under A.A.P.S. in Balingian and 413 acres planted under the scheme in the Mukah/Daitai areas. 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 C.P.S. at present is about 260 acres and another 81 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 Belah on the coast is starting with 34 Melanau planters working five acres each. Meanwhile T. K. Apong and 27 others have been applied to plant coconuts on five acres each at Sungai Suan.

The construction of fish ponds also moves ahead slowly. With 12 new ponds built during the year the total in the Mukah/Daitai area rises to 21 with a further 18 ponds either proposed or under construction. In Balingian 12 ponds have been completed and another 12 are under construction—one of them an 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 | 1,812 | 8,179 | 189 | 408 |

Extension work was confined to Mukah and Oya only and in all covered about nine Melanau villages. Mr. Baker's classes in sewing, cookery, vegetable gardening, poultry keeping, home cleanliness and hygiene totalled 1,830 attendances, and similar work at Oya by the I.A.A. there with the addition of A.P.P.S. and C.P.S. participation gained 2,115 attendances.

During the year various seeds were issued free to schools and farmers for vegetable, pua, maize and ground nuts. Large numbers of bullock vaccinations, citrus nurseries, 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 Beas it is common to find families with perhaps 50 acres of land complaining that they are laid 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 pua farming, which often does not provide them with sufficient pua, 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 Pongy Corporation—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 set 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 Cheong Boon School in Mukah produced an unfortunately low percentage 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 Examinations 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 united system of primary education, especially in upriver areas, is desirable.

Local Authority schools are discussed separately.

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 19 bridges on the Straits Rd to Kampong Tassan road were washed away. A request for additional provision to replace these bridges was not approved by the central government. Another attempt will be made in 1964.

About 1,000 feet of road running through Kampong Ulu at Balingian was constructed during the year.

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 more political consciousness into the people of the district and councillors seem to have more idea of the need for seeing to the financial framework. New Executive Committees 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 likely 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 area 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 Section Forest Officer at Miri while the remainder of the district comes under Sibu.

During the year the Tan Joo Seng Sawmill moved from Balingian to Mukah.

From the district as a whole 8,160 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 free permits 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 Malakans and Iban for Commercial 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 Commercial 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 25 licence seasons 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 Malakong Permits were issued in 1963 of which 300 permits were issued in Mukah sub-district.

In the latter half of the year the three Iban *perchilabas* 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 should be, granted in what could be regarded as a leading case.

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 wanted 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 air. For Government offices this inevitably 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 greatest airport in Sarawak and it is a pity it is not used more.

On 7th September the Twin Pioneer leaving Sibu for Mukah crashed landed in a swampy area 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 died 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 Binapangay on the same occasion.)

MISCELLANEOUS

A simple Ethanol plant was constructed by the Administration for £200 and in August the first samples of Ethanol were produced. On analysis this Ethanol 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

Agricultural Department. There is unfortunately no real surplus of fish in Malak (otherwise such a plant could be ideal) and so the fish supply is limited to four months during the summer when aerial caught fish at 3 to 4 cents a kilo can be bought.

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

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. & Mrs. F. C. O'Keefe and two children (Agriculture Officer)

Departures

Mr. Khoo Chong Kong Proceeding to United Kingdom on course, 11.6.64.
 Mr. D. W. Rowbottom Proceeding to United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement, 11.6.64.
 Mr. C. H. S. Cant Proceeding to United Kingdom on leave, 12.6.64.
 Mrs. Khoo Chong Kong Proceeding to United Kingdom, 21.6.64.
 Mr. A. Bealby Proceeding to United Kingdom on leave, 26.6.64.
 Mr. D. G. Wilson Proceeding to United Kingdom on leave, 28.6.64.
 Mr. K. S. Alton Proceeding to United Kingdom on leave, 2.7.64.

Sports Commentary

by

MR. MANSION

Interest has been aroused this month regarding the need for an indoor sports and cultural stadium, and Kuala Malaysia, Sarawak is planning to produce a thirty-minute discussion programme on the subject. The need is obvious when one realises that the rather dilapidated stadium at the Chung Hua School, Padangan, is the only place available for staging important sporting events such as the Inter-Divisional basketball and badminton championships. Even so, it has been very popular and is frequent use. The questions to be answered on the subject are concerned principally with the site, finance, and the purposes for which such a stadium should be used. The idea of accommodating some 40,000 spectators, as has been suggested, is quite absurd. Allowing for the expansion of the capital in the years ahead, it is doubtful if even a 10,000 capacity stadium would be necessary. The essentials are, I think, playing facilities for basketball, badminton, table tennis, boxing and perhaps indoor tennis with outside basketball and tennis courts. The main arena inside should also be capable of staging exhibitions and various kinds of cultural displays. Changing rooms, showers and provision for television and sound broadcasting must also be considered for important events. The capital cost will be tremendous, and the recurrent expenditure will have to be worked out carefully, to ensure that this can be covered by charges for the various facilities offered.

Athletics reached its climax here with the Inter-Club, Sarawak A.A.A. Championships and Borneo Games meetings. Jubilee Athletic Club easily took the men's championships and Liah High School the women's. The results in the Inter-Club and A.A.A. Championships produced so many new records and better than Borneo Games records that some opinion was left for Sarawak's chances in the Borneo Games held in

Seris, Brunei this year. After Alvin Reynolds, the young V.S.O. from England had clocked 18 minutes 10.4 seconds in the 5,000 metres to knock some 23 seconds off Dillough Singh Kiar's Borneo Games record: Lui' Chiu did 49.3 seconds in the 400 metres and 1 minute 55.6 seconds in the 300 metres; Salleh Wahab 54.9 seconds in the 400 metres hurdles; Kuala Dita 14.8 seconds in the 100 metres hurdles. Joseph Mong, Mike Carse, Bill Chiu and Bill Lee were also making peak times and putting up excellent times. However, things didn't go quite right for Sarawak, and Salleh deservedly won both the men's and women's championships by a good margin of points.

Undoubtedly Salleh won the championships on their clear superiority in the field events and it is worth noting that they came first in every field event except the shot and javelin and were also second in four field events. (Their women had four firsts and two seconds). However Sarawak were just as clearly on top on the track; and it was a devastating blow to their chances when they were disqualified in the 4 x 100 metres relay because of Kuala's mistake when taking over from Lui' Chiu. In addition to the loss of 12 points, it had a profound psychological effect on the team. Also Raja Muryeh, our real hope in the decathlon, javelin and shot, who might have won another three points in each of these events was unable to compete because of a damaged arm when he fell on the Wednesday while practising. The Seris track incidentally is a first class one and has just the right amount of give, in comparison with the Jubilee ground which is definitely on the hard side. The meeting was extremely well organised, Brunei are to be congratulated on the general arrangements and the precision with which the events were run off.

Fifteen new Borneo Games records were set up, eight by Salleh and seven by Sarawak, who gained their only trophy of the meeting by winning the 4 x 400 metres relay in a record time of 5 minutes 25.3 seconds. Sarawak's other records were as follows: Kuala Dita 25.5 seconds in the 400 metres hurdles and 1.50 seconds in the 110 metres hurdles; Lui' Chiu 1 minute 55.1 seconds in the 300 metres, and 49.6 seconds in the 400 metres; Vision Ee 1:17.7 for 1 mile in the women's javelin; Bill Ling 22.7 seconds in the 200 metres. Chong Mei Ling of Sarawak also won the two new women's events of 400 metres and 800 metres with excellent times of 1:41.9 seconds and 2 minutes 31.8 seconds. The latter was a new Malaysian best time, beating the previous record by about 5 seconds.

It will not surprise us if Sarawak and Salleh make an almost total sweep of the track events in the Malaysian championships with Dillough and Bill Chiu in the 100 metres and 200 metres respectively; Lui' in the 400 metres and 500 metres; Kuala in the 400 metres hurdles and 110 metre hurdles and Dillough in the 1500 and 2000 metres. Finally, our relay teams should also be very difficult to beat.

A final word on the Borneo Games. One of the most enjoyable aspects of the games was the friendly rivalry among the athletes of the three territories. This was sport as it should be with athletes shaking hands with each other before the race and congratulating each other sincerely afterwards, and Sibbeli the friendly giant of Brunei who has been taking part in athletics since 1955 always ready to encourage and help the athletes of the other teams. It was most heart warming to see these young men and women enjoying themselves together at the reception given in the evening in such a happy and friendly spirit as if they were members of the same team rather than competitors from different ones.

Certainly the championship oath was carried out to the letter:

"We swear that we will take part in the Inter-Territorial Meet in a true spirit of competition respecting the regulations which govern them, and in good sportsmanship competing for the honour of our countries and for the glory of Sport".

Soccer news this month has been dominated by the Sarawak Cup. Fourth Division won their semi-final match, beating Fifth Division 7-0, but First Division had to struggle for victory against Third Division and were a little fortunate to win by 3 goals to 2. In the final, the expected close fought exciting game never developed, and First Division struck their best form to beat Fourth Division by 7 goals to 1 and to retain the Sarawak Cup for another year. Soccer in Kuching has been marred recently by the action of F.B.T.'s 'A' team walking off the field during their game against the R.A.F. This was of course a soccer game and the result might well decide who will be league champions. However, with the score at 1-1, some F.B.T. players took exception to the referee's decision and refused to carry on. It is almost superfluous to say it, but F.B.T. should know better. The referee must be allowed to control the game and right or wrong his decisions must be accepted by all players. It is sad to see this ungentlemanly attitude of F.B.T. reflected almost the world over; but the tragedy to my mind may well be that the players themselves here will kill the game and deprive themselves of competitive expanded football. They must realize that the handful of unselfish organizers and officials are just not going to continue with their efforts, if players or teams refuse to co-operate and play the game in the right spirit; and when that happens it will be good-bye to any improvement or development of soccer in this country.

The finals of the Sarawak Badminton Association were the most exciting ever seen. In the men's singles final Lim Khlok Seng faced Abang Shukori and a repeat performance of the Kuching B.A. Championship was expected when Lim rather comfortably beat Shukori in straight sets. However, it turned out to be a three set thriller and victory for Shukori 15-9, 9-15, 15-12, who turned in a brilliant performance to wrest the crown from Lim who has dominated the badminton scene for so long. The men's doubles was no less exciting with another three set battle between Joseph Tee and Sim Hick Kheng of Kuching and Wan Handan and Tiong Eng Seng of Sibu. The Kuching pair were just a little stronger and steadier, and deserved their narrow victory 15-15, 15-6, 15-9.

Letter to the Editor

Office of the Resident,
Fifth Division,
Sarawak.

28 July.

Dear Sir,

There is an error in my article on Terry Woyles in the June Gazette. T.S.D.E.C. Gertrude Ribber should read T.S.N.D.E.C. Gertrude Ribber.

The 5th Gertrudes are now an Indian Army Regiment. D.E.O. stands for Duke of Edinburgh's Own.

Yours, etc.

M. MacSperran

A Sarawak Malaysian Diary

JUNE

1st, Monday

Ten people died at Limbang in the Fifth Division in a fire which gutted a row of nine shophouses.

A memorable ceremony is held this afternoon in Ben Turan, near the Lake Titi Paris, when K-company 42 Commando lands some seedlings of a retraining pool to the Chairman of the Ben District Council, Mr. Ong Guan Cheng.

All Chinese detainees in the detention camp across river on 24-hours hunger strike in protest against the restricted privileges which have been imposed on seventy-eight of the detainees in two of the four blocks in the detention camp last week.

A plane, bearing the crew of No 48 Squadron, Royal Air Force, is today presented by Flying Officer John Cusack, the Captain of an aircraft on detachment duty in Sarawak, to the Sarawak Museum.

2nd, Tuesday

Mr. Justice D. B. McGilligan in the Kuching High Court sentences two Indonesian terrorists, alleged to be members of the 'Black Cobra' Gang, to eight years' imprisonment each.

The main body of the First Green Jackals arrives at Tanah Pauh Dock in Kuching.

The Batu Lintang Primary School is officially handed over to the Kuching Municipal Council by the Education Department.

3rd, Wednesday

His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Birthday.

4th, Thursday

Mr. Stephen K. T. Yong, Secretary General of the SUPP, issues statement against the ban by the State Government on concerts and rallies to be held by the party.

The Deputy Regional Director of Posts and Telecommunications announces today that all valid postage stamps bearing any of the expressions 'Malaya', 'Federation of Malaya', 'Singapore', 'North Borneo' or 'Malayan' may now be used for postal purposes throughout Sarawak.

A spokesman of the Medical Department says in Kuching today that the total number of cases of cholera up to June 4th in the Third Division is 40, including 5 deaths, and that there are 38 suspected cases under investigation.

The Ministry of Communication and Works announces that work has begun on the construction of the bridge at Batu Kintang, over Sungai Sarawak Kit.

5th, Friday

Dono (Dr.) Izzat, the Minister for Home Affairs presents a 100,000 cheques to the Local Authority in Limbang in the Fifth Division for the relief of the victims of the recent Limbang fire. The donation comes from the Federation Government.

All stocks of daggers and sick knives held in shops and stores for sale are to be taken over by the police.

6th, Saturday

The Sibu Amateur Athletic Association holds an inter-school meet today at the King George VI Memorial Ground in Sibu.

A Miss Sarawak/Miss Universe 1964 contest is held at the Aurora Hotel in Kuching. Miss Hafzah Nid Hamdan is crowned Miss Sarawak.

The Sarawak United Peoples' Party has in a resolution passed at its Fourth Delegates' Conference held on June 4 and 5, appealing to Indonesian and Malaysian Governments to abide by the Bandung spirit and the principle of peaceful co-existence to solve all international disputes.

Today is elected 63 Central Committee Members for the next two years. Mr. Ong Kee Hai and Stephen K. T. Yong were re-elected Chairman and Secretary-General.

Miss H. M. Wallis, who had spent 12½ years in Sarawak teaching domestic science and home economics in the Education Department and Agriculture Department, has retired.

8th, Monday

The Secretary-General of the Indonesia Association in the First Division of Sarawak, Idris Abu Bakar

Huron, says all Indonesians living in Sarawak to support and give full cooperation to the Sarawak Government and the Central Government of Malaysia.

A number of houses in the village of Teluk Melanau just below Tanjung Duta in extreme western Sarawak burnt by the Indonesian Terrorists.

5th, Tuesday

The Federal Minister for Home Affairs, Dato (Dr.) Ismail bin Abdul Rahman was tonight at a press conference that there are still disagreements over the implementation of proposed withdrawal of Indonesian regulars and irregulars from the Borneo States of Malaysia, between Malaysia and Indonesia, which have prevented the departure of the Thai team for the Borneo States to verify the withdrawal.

The Chief Minister of Sarawak leaves this morning by road on a tour of the Second Division.

Mr. Denis Healey, a British Labour Member of Parliament and Shadow Defence Minister, arrives in Kuching for a two-day official visit and to familiarise himself with the situation here.

10th, Wednesday

Two Indonesian Guerrillas, one dressed in jungle green uniform and armed with a pistol, were captured by Malaysian Security Forces in the First Division.

The Governor of Sarawak, Dato Abang Haji Openg, accompanied by his wife Datin Hajah Muniah starts a four-day official visit to parts of the coastal region of the Third Division of Sarawak.

People of Kempong Trishik, in the Serian District, First Division, today signed a deed of surrender over 575 acres of land for rubber planting under the 1964-1968 Development Rubber Planting Scheme 'B'.

Mr. Denis Healey says that more helicopters are needed to assist the Malaysian armed Forces in their progress war against Indonesian guerrillas.

15th, Thursday

A three-man advance team of the Thai Supervisory Delegation which will verify the withdrawal of Indonesian guerrillas from the State of Sarawak, arrive at Kuching.

Mr. James Wong, the Deputy Chief Minister, flies to Tokyo to attend the Foreign Ministers' Meeting on June 15th in place of the Chief Minister.

The Comptroller of Manpower, Mr. S. Kumar, says that His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is expected to make a Proclamation soon under the National Service Ordinance, 1952 as applicable to the State of Sarawak.

An order has been made by the Federal Secretary under Section 9 of the Public Order Ordinance to the effect that concerts organized by the Sibu All Trades Employees' Union should be prohibited and assemblies of over 20 persons held by the Union should not be allowed other than with the permit of the Divisional Superintendent of Police.

Following the arrest of an Indonesian Terrorist on June 16 in the Padawan area, Security Forces mounted an immediate follow-up operation consisting of ambusher and tracker teams. This resulted in the capture of another two armed and uniform Indonesians.

17th, Thursday

Hundreds of Mikah people braved the rain to welcome the Governor and Datin Hajah Muniah, now on an official visit to parts of the coastal region of the Third Division of Sarawak.

22th, Friday

Sarawak awaits the arrival of the Thai Supervisory team to verify the withdrawal of Indonesian guerrillas from the State of Sarawak.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. James Wong inspects the self-help bridge which is recently completed at Sungai Dulan about four miles from Miri, Fourth Division. It is one of the projects under the Five-year Development Plan.

17th, Saturday

A patrol of the Federation Reconnaissance Regiment was attacked early this morning by a six-man group of Indonesian Border Terrorists on the border of the Second Division in the English Area. No casualties on either side.

19th, Sunday

The Governor's visit to the coastal region of the Third Division ends.

25th, Monday

The Kuching Port Authority's annual report for 1963, just released, says a total of 280,048 tonnes tons of cargo were handled at the wharf; of this 243,770 tons were dry cargo and 4,270 tons bulk fuel.

26th, Tuesday

The Chief Minister of Sarawak, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, says in Seranjan (First Division) that the people of Sarawak must be cautious and vigilant. While hoping for the present situation to get better, we must be prepared for it to get worse.

A police spokesman says in Kuching that a person held under an order of detention in police custody in Kuching was found dead this afternoon. No foul play is suspected.

The Chief of Staff (Designate) of Malaysian Armed Forces, Colonel Ungku Nasaruddin bin Ungku Muhammad arrives to visit Sarawak.

27th, Wednesday

A three-man Thai Verification Team today leaves Kuching for Tebedu, in the First Division.

28th, Thursday

The Minister for Natural Resources, Mr. Tan Kai Song, lunch over lunch titles to 113 Chinese officers of Serian District at a reception held in the Government officers compound at Serian, First Division.

Thirty-two armed Indonesians in Pangkajene Aramo, a small border trading post some six miles to the South East of Tebedu about 3.45 p.m. this afternoon. They have been passed safe contact to the checkpoint at Tebedu.

29th, Friday

Lieut. General Serrillo Maylap, leader of the Thai Verification Team, arrives in Kuching.

The Minister for Communications and Works, Inche Tuh bin Mohamed, approves a sum of \$2,500 for river clearing in the Ben and Landa Districts.

Thirty-two Indonesian guerrillas at 6.30 a.m. sharp the past the checkpoint at Tebedu Police Station.

30th, Saturday

Mr. James Ransden, British Defence Minister for the Army, says British Soldiers will remain in Borneo "for as long as we are needed."

Friday's withdrawal of 32 Indonesian Guerrillas from Malaysian Borneo (Sarawak) is generally felt by well-informed sources in Kuching as "Phoney". According to military intelligence reports in the Tebedu Area, First Division, there has been no evidence of any Indonesian guerrilla activity over the past month. Mr. Ningkan is of the same opinion.

21st, Sunday

The findings of teachers regarding possible developments elaborated by the Kuching Teacher's Association, is a letter circulated to all Sarawak Representatives in the Malaysian Parliament, Members of Council Negri and District Councils.

A Security Forces spokesman announces that five Gurkha soldiers were killed and five others were wounded in an attack by Indonesian guerrillas in the Ramau Area of Lunzu District in Sarawak First Division. About 100 guerrillas attacked a Gurkha patrol at 8.30 p.m. The attack was kept up until 2.30 a.m. on Monday morning.

22nd, Monday

The Federal Secretary, Tuan Syed Hashim bin Abdullah, expresses the hope that in the future the efforts of the Thai Government to solve the difficulties between Malaysia and Indonesia will be found to have proved the way to a final solution.

Rain payers in Bintulu, Fourth Division, will not be sold cartridges for their guns unless they have paid their outstanding rates.

23rd, Tuesday

The Federal Minister for Welfare Services, Captain Hajj Abdul Hamid Khan arrives in Kuching for discussions with Government Officials and members of the Social Welfare Council.

Wong Yung Ing, a political detainee, who died recently whilst in police custody, succeeded a "hero's funeral" by the Sarawak United People Party (see June 16).

Mr. Ong Kee Hai re-elected for the 35th time as President of the Kuching Municipal Council since 1959. Ische Salleh Kadir Marican is Vice-president.

The State Secretary, Mr. G. A. T. Shaw says to Council Negeri that Local Authorities may apply for capital grants for fire fighting services and their application will be considered in relation to resources available.

As a mark of respect to the great Indian leader, the late Mr. Jhahmard Nihara, Prime Minister of India, Council Negeri this morning observes a full minute's silence.

Tuan Wing Tinjung, a Vice Chairman of the Sarawak United People's Party Central Executive Committee, from Barau District, Fourth Division, elected to the remaining seat for Sarawak in the Federal Parliament.

24th, Wednesday

Four Government Bills are passed today by Council Negeri. The Bills are: The Development Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, the Building By-laws Continuation Bill 1964, the Sarawak Constitution (Amendment) Bill and the Supplementary Supply (1964) (No. 3) Bill.

The Federal Minister of Welfare Services, Captain Hajj Abdul Hamid Khan, visits Social Welfare Institutions in Kuching District.

The Minister for Communications and Works, Ische Tuh Bin Mahmud, leaves Kuching by air for the United States to attend an International Seminar on politics, at Harvard University.

A patrol of the Royal Malay Regiment successfully engaged and defeated a seven-man armed and uniformed Indonesian Bomber Terrorist gang in the Trebat Bazaar area south of Serian in First Division.

The First Division wins all five matches of the final round of the Inter-Buchinlon Tournament against Second Division.

25th, Thursday

Three Iron girls in Song District of the Third Division, approach the Sarawak Administrative Officer, to

register themselves for national service.

26th, Friday

In a broadcast, Mr. Ningham says "we are brave and independent people and we have the full support of our friends in the Commonwealth who are pledged to help us defend our freedom."

A security forces spokesman states that another abortive raid by Indonesian terrorists took place in the Trebat area south-west of Serian in the First Division during the night of 24-25 June.

The Department of Manpower announces that national service registration centres have been established in Kuching, Sibu and Miri. Registration begins on Monday, June 29 and will end on the evening of Sunday, July 5.

18 Indonesians, including children—the youngest being only eight months old—fled to Sarawak this week to seek refuge with the Sarawak Government.

27th, Saturday

Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningham declares that Malaysia should stop treating the frontier with Indonesia like Yaku River and begin launching assaults against guerrilla bases in Indonesian Borneo.

The Secretary General of the Barisan Pemuda Sarawak, Ische Mustapha Ismail, urges members "to give full support to the Government in its fight against undesirable elements in the state."

28th, Sunday

The Chief Minister of Sarawak denies an allegation made by the Director of the Language and Literature Agency, Tuan Syed Naze, that expatriate officers in Sarawak are sabotaging the introduction of the National Language.

Along Shakeri smashes his way to the top of Sarawak Badminton highlights when he topples Lim Khlok Jung's eagle as the substitute champ of Sarawak, during the Single's final of the Sarawak Badminton Championships at the former Happy World.

29th, Monday

National Service registration begins in Kuching, Sibu and Miri. The first person to register in Kuching is the Chief Minister, followed by the Deputy Chief Minister. A total of 1,237 register.

The Governor of Sarawak, Dato Hajj Abang Opang leaves Kuching for Kuala Lumpur to attend the Kuala Conference.

30th, Tuesday

The Malaysian Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Dato Tunjengging Jugah anak Haring, signs up. He is 41.

Chc' Fatimah Hajj Hasbi awarded for the first time in Sarawak's Girl Guides history, the GREEN BIRDEN DIPLOMA. She is now a Certified Camp Trainer.

Revenue Collections for the month of June, 1964 in respect of export, import and excise duties amount to \$1,425,999.15 compared with \$1,323,314.35 collected during May.

DURRAN LEE

Recent Books**Additions to the Sarawak Library during June and July 1964**

New books listed below have arrived since the appearance of the previous book list in the Sarawak Gazette and are already in circulation. Books may be reserved at anytime, and for those readers who are interested, here is how you go about it:— Apply to the creditor for a request card and fill this in giving, on one side the author, title and date of reservation, and on the other side fill in your own name and address. You will be notified when your turn comes round. Members of the Library get their requests strictly by date priority and no other way. Please remember that there are over 7,000 members of the Sarawak Library and although there more than one copy of a best seller or other popular book is bought, it may be some time before your turn comes round. May we take this opportunity of asking readers to return new books within or not later than 14 days from the date of issue of any book and of pointing out that library books are not transferable between subscribers outside the Library.

M. STEPHENSON,

Acting Librarian.

AUTHOR

TITLE

CRIME & DETECTION

Bailey, Owencliff
 1964, *Beano*
 Campbell, Jeff
 Campbell, George Malcolm
 Carr, George Harrison
 Cawley, John
 Chubb, (Editorial editor)
 Gibson, Anthony
 Latham, Edwin
 Marsh, Cyril
 Mitchell, Ed
 Murray, George
 Nicholson, John
 Paine, Leslie
 Scott, Henry and West,
 Joyce
 Seaman, James
 Williams, James Michael
 Young, Gerald

Coffin Waiting, 1964
No Shame for the Devil, 1964
Dead on Can, 1964
A Curious event (esp), 1964
The Whistler Key, 1964
A Sog for the Tug, 1964
Star Detective Justice 1, 1964
The Investigator, 1964
Monday on a Chain, 1964
Dead Brains, 1964
Like Rain, 1964
The Crime against Marveria, 1963
Death in a Chilly Corner, 1964
Two sets in Murder, 1964
The Mysterious Murder, 1964

Three Sins in a House, 1964
The Seven Mysteries, 1964
The Favourite One, 1964

FICTIONS

Armstrong Thomas
 Atwood, Christine
 Baint, Hugh
 Birt, H. H.
 Bill, (Editorial)
 Bracken, David
 Bruffin, Brian
 Buchanan, Oswald Andrew
 Campbell, Michael
 Chubb, Joe
 Collins, I. A.
 Dawson, Alan
 Dawson, John
 Day, David
 Fells, Roger
 Galton, Paul
 Gilby, Wally
 Gilling, William
 Hahn, Hans
 Haggart, William
 Johnson, George
 Johnson, G. Fraser

The Face of a Madman, 1964
The Captain Cardinal, 1964
A Fine Madman, 1964
The Fabulous Mrs. P., 1964
The Alien, 1964
New Romeo, 1964
The House that, 1964
Madman, 1964
The Prisoner in England, 1964
A Flight of Charles, 1964
The Jew of Darkness, 1963
Five in the Skyline, 1964
My Friend Sam, 1964
Second, 1964
The Key in Emergency Ward (in
 1964)
The Hand of Mary Connolly,
 1964
A Pig in Winter, 1964
The Lady, 1964
Common Knowledge, 1964
The Jealousy, 1964
The Atomic Car, 1964
*Like Birds, Like Fishes and other
 stories*, 1964
Mr. Bachelor, 1964
Mr. in the Gallery, 1964
And then we found the Theatres,
 1964
The Whistling Zone, 1964
This for Caroline, 1964
Yellow Secret, 1964
The Conscience, 1964
The Fish Pudding, 1964
The Franchise Affair, 1964
Rome 31 Years, 1964
Summer Intrepid, 1964

The Other Kingdom, 1964
The Key to my dream, 1964
People in the House, 1964
The Overhappens, 1963
Alphabetic's Jump, 1964
The Palace, 1964
Empress Kate, 1964
Prince of Whispers, 1964
Robert Jones J., 1964
Tom Brown's mystery, 1964
All the Year, 1964
Always inside of London, 1964

NON-FICTION

Abraham, F. J.
 Adams, Bruce
 Adams-Watson, Miles
 Adams
 Baskin, James
 Baskin, James
 Baskin, James
 Baskin, James
 Barrett, G. K.
 Biers, Eric
 Bourke-White, Margaret
 Bowler, Michael
 Brown, Ivor
 Calvey, Michael
 Carr, Barbara
 Carr, Richard Geoffrey

Last hours of Thore, 1964, (1944)
Architecture, 1964 (1928)
Travels, 1963 (1919-21)
Traveller's Progress, (1911)
Notes of a Native Son, 1964
 (1925)
Artistic Anarchy my Home, 1964
 (1931)
Travels east of Newnan Station
 C. C. 1963 (1911)
Travels and the Last. New of
 1963, (1928-62)
Europe New Guinea, 1964,
 (1921-1941)
Portrait of Myself, 1964, (1904-11)
The New States of Asia, 1963,
 (1928-50)
Children in his Time, 1963,
 (1919-57)
Flamingo Island, 1964, (1928-50)
Not for me the World, 1964,
 (1947-50)
The Palace of the Commonwealth,
 1963, (1919-62)

AUTHOR

TITLE

Choo, Grace Eln
 Cohen, Alan and
 Gertler, Norman
 Cobby, John M.
 Covert, Charles
 Donald editor
 Donald-Chubb,
 Donald editor
 Crossin, James
 (Deputy, D. E.
 De Camp, Lyon
 Sprague)
 De Witt, Stanley
 1959-1964
 Devis, David
 Dawson, Patrick
 Dawson, Will
 Dawson, Brian
 Devere, Patrick
 Devis, Louis editor
 Fisher, Charles Alfred
 Fleissman, Robert
 Gilby, Wally
 Gillingham, Maurice
 Gillingham, William L.
 Gillingham, Thorold
 Gillingham, Gilbert
 Gillingham, K. C.
 Gillingham, James
 Gillingham, Frank C.
 Gillingham, Eric C.
 Gillingham, A. J.
 Gillingham, Guy
 Gillingham, Patrick
 Gillingham, Douglas
 Gillingham, Robert
 Gillingham, G. C.
 Gillingham, Gertler
 Gillingham, Thomas
 Gillingham, Douglas
 Gillingham, Henry
 Gillingham, James
 Gillingham, Philip
 Gillingham, Norman
 Gillingham, Lee
 Gillingham, Eric
 Gillingham, James
 Gillingham, Keith
 Gillingham, Alan
 Gillingham, John
 Gillingham, Andrew
 Gillingham, Bruce
 Gillingham, G. C.
 Gillingham, Herb
 Gillingham, Ed
 Gillingham, Michael
 Gillingham, Helen Mary
 Gillingham, James
 Gillingham, John editor

The Pleasantry of Chinese Cooking
 1964, (1941-5)
*A Student's Guide to Teaching
 Physics*, 1963, (1911)
Agents for our Time; *Page Post*
 191, 1964, (1879-1911)
*The Commercial Development of
 South-East Asia*, 1964, (1919-59)
*The Economic Development of
 China and Japan*, 1964, (1919-59)
The Weekly Police, 1964, (1911-5)
*The Young Mary Guide to Civil
 Engineering*, 1963, (1919)
Portsmouth, 1964, (1921-1911)
The Ancient Engineers, 1964,
 (1919-59)
*The New Commonwealth and its
 Constitution*, 1964, (1911-59)
The Student Journal, 1964, (1911)
South African State of Victoria,
 1964, (1911-59)
Outline of Philosophy, New ed.
 1959
Reflections of the Jades, 1964
 (1911-59)
The Fight against Leprosy, 1964
 (1919-59)
The Colonial Gazette (an author-
 ity), 1963 (1911)
*South-East Asia: a social,
 economic and political geo-
 graphy*, 1964 (1911)
Ministry of Agriculture, 1963
 (1919-59)
*How to have Confidence and
 peace in dealing with people*
 1963 (1911-59)
General editor's note, 1964 (1911-59)
The British Political Union, 1963
 (1911-59)
*Author's Preface and Donald Gilling-
 ham's*, 1963 (1911-59)
The Gillingham Gillingham
 1964, (1911-59)
First Steps in Librarianship, 1st
 edition, 1964 (1911-59)
An African Student in China, 1964
 (1911-59)
Studying in Africa, 1964 (1911-59)
Beyond the West African, 1963
 (1911-59)
The South African Post, 1964
 (1911-59)
*Education for a developing
 region: a study in East Africa*,
 1964 (1911-59)
Wild lives of Africa, 1963 (1911-59)

*How to have Colonial Copies and
 Keys*, 2nd edition, 1963 (1911-59)
The man in the case, 1963 (1911-59)
The end of British Wood, 1964
 (1911-59)
Personal responsibility, 1963 (1911-59)
My, an abundance, 1963 (1911-59)
Notes of 1963, 1963 (1911-59)
Editor in a chair, 1964, (E/MAC)
King Edward the Seventh, 1964
 (1911-59)
The Presidential papers, 1964,
 (1911-59)
The Story of South Africa, 2nd
 edition, 1963 (1911-59)
The Celebrity Class, 1964 (E
 MAC)
The American Way of Death, 1963
 (1911-59)
The London London Story, 1964,
 (1911-59)
Country's Good, 1963 (1911-59)
Notes of Myself, 1963 (1911-59)
*Ministry's Book-keeping and Ac-
 counting*, New edition, 1963
 (1911-59)
*Going to University and Postnatal
 College*, 1963 (1911-59)
Europe about the Atlantic, 1964,
 (1911-59)
Fifty Years, 1963 (1911-59)
Notes of Myself, 1964 (1911-59)
The Last World of Robinson Crusoe,
 1964, (1911-59)
Children and Public Buildings
 1963, (1911-59)
*Portsmouth: some statistics in the
 Crown Colonies*, 1963-1964
 1964, (1911-59)
*The Teaching of English Litera-
 ture Overseas*, 1963 (1911-59)

| AUTHOR | TITLE | AUTHOR | TITLE |
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| NON-FICTION | | | |
| Parry, Ken W. | All Her Life: Seeking Men Two to One with Ken K. Parry. 1963 (1963) | Mason, Malcolm | And Paul: a personal account of the Afghan Soviet Peace En- gagement, 1963 (1964) (201.1) |
| Quinn, Peter | Malaysians: the past and its implications, 1963 (1964) | Smith, A. J. | Malaysian Nation 1963 (201.1) 1963 |
| Ramirez, Eleanor | Prospects of Peace, 1964 (1964) | Steinberg, G. F. | My First Love, 1963 (201.1)(1963) |
| Rusland, John | Master Ministry: an analysis of two political models, 1963 (1963) | Turbill, Colin M. | Five Lonely Nights, 1963 (1964)(1963) |
| Russ, A. L. | William Shakespeare: a bio- graphy, 1963 (1964) | Ulrich, Robert editor | Education and the Idea of Man- kind, 1964 (1964) |
| Schubert, John | Thinking on Basic Education, 1963 (1964) | Ullman, James Kathryn | When the Day is Green: the boy of one year's journey in the South Pacific, 1964 (201.1) |
| Seth, Ronald | Operation Barbarossa: the battle for Moscow, 1964 (1964)(1963) | Upton, Kenneth | Crisis map of Mind, 1963 (201.1) |
| Stewart, Peter and Helen, Anthony | Barbarossa Patrol, 1964 (1964)(1963) | Van Der Post, Lancelot | Journey into Russia, 1964 (201.1) |
| Steel Co. of the Federation of Malaya Limited | Malaysia: with a foreword by T.P.M. Fuziah Abdul Rahmat Part 4-7/64, 1963 (1964)(1963) | Wells, Helen M. and Updell, Lancelot | Guides for teachers: scripts and methods notes for use in Malayan Schools, 1963 (201.1) |
| Sibley, Hugh | John F. Kennedy: portrait of a President, 1964 (1964) | Whelan, Eric | Scout's Eye, 1964 (201.1) |
| Smith, T. H. and Post, R. C. editors | The Political Economy of Inde- pendent Malaya, 1963 (1964)(1963) | White, Ian Monthly | Everyday Life in Ancient Egypt 1963 (201.1) |
| Stapan, Colin | Take me to Spain, including Malaya and with a foreword of Pongrat, 1964 (201.1) | Williams, Susan | Egyptian Boy, 1963 (201.1) |
| | | Wood, F. T. | English verbal inflections, 1963 (201.1) |
| | | Wyke, Peter | The Royal Killers, 1964 (1964) |

AUGUST, 1964

| CALENDAR | | | MOON PHASES | | | | HIGH WATER | | |
|----------|------|-------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------|------------|------|------|
| Day | Week | Month | ☾ 1st Last Quarter ☽ 2nd Full Moon | ☽ 3rd First Quarter ☾ 4th Last Quarter | ☽ 5th New Moon | Estimated | Mean | | |
| Sat. | 1 | 24 | 23 | Sarawak Turf Club Race, Sports clinic for Sarawak Govern- ment Officers' Amateur Association. | | 1106 | 1380 | 848 | 1688 |
| SUN. | 2 | 25 | 24 | 10th Sarawak army Troop. | | 1109 | — | 879 | — |
| Mon. | 3 | 26 | 25 | — | | 1019 | 1300 | 860 | — |
| Tue. | 4 | 27 | 26 | — | | 0940 | 1300 | 867 | — |
| Wed. | 5 | 28 | 27 | — | | 0908 | 1400 | 878 | — |
| Th. | 6 | 29 | 28 | 10th Transmexicoan. | | 0820 | 1510 | 887 | — |
| Fri. | 7 | 30 | 29 | — | | 0800 | 1614 | 894 | — |
| Sat. | 8 | 1 | 30 | 1st day of the 7th Moon (7th day). Sarawak Turf Club Race. | | 0747 | 1718 | 900 | — |
| SUN. | 9 | 2 | 1 | 10th Sarawak army Troop. 1st day of Kala-ol-olida. | | 0811 | 1811 | 910 | — |
| Mon. | 10 | 3 | 2 | Lupat District Council Meeting. Lower Selang Inter-school Sports. | | 0714 | 1880 | 918 | — |
| Tue. | 11 | 4 | 3 | — | | 0715 | 1940 | 930 | — |
| Wed. | 12 | 5 | 4 | Serik District Council Meeting. | | 0813 | 2020 | 938 | 1443 |
| Th. | 13 | 6 | 5 | Binatang District Council Meeting. | | 0910 | 2121 | 940 | 1450 |
| Fri. | 14 | 7 | 6 | City-City (Working Festival). Bontal School Sports club. | | 0947 | 2217 | 950 | 1452 |
| Sat. | 15 | 8 | 7 | The Association of Our Love. Basketball Inter-Territorial Meeting. Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association Meeting. | | 1004 | 2300 | 960 | 1459 |
| SUN. | 16 | 9 | 8 | 10th Sarawak army Troop. | | 1108 | — | 980 | — |
| Mon. | 17 | 10 | 9 | — | | 0909 | — | — | — |
| Tue. | 18 | 11 | 10 | — | | 1103 | — | 989 | — |
| Wed. | 19 | 12 | 11 | — | | 0820 | 1540 | 991 | — |
| Th. | 20 | 13 | 12 | Upper Selang and Kapit District Councils Meetings. | | 0704 | 1651 | 994 | — |
| Fri. | 21 | 14 | 13 | — | | 0657 | 1740 | 993 | — |
| Sat. | 22 | 15 | 14 | 1st day of (Chinese All Souls Day). | | 0713 | 1834 | 994 | — |
| SUN. | 23 | 16 | 15 | 11th Sarawak army Troop. | | 0846 | 1900 | 1001 | — |
| Mon. | 24 | 17 | 16 | St. Elizabeths. | | 0908 | 1987 | 1009 | — |
| Tue. | 25 | 18 | 17 | Kuching Municipal and Seribas District Councils Meetings. | | 0928 | 2058 | 1018 | 1207 |
| Wed. | 26 | 19 | 18 | Sibu Upton, Kuching and Selang Inang District Councils Meetings. | | 0722 | 2169 | 1027 | 1203 |
| Th. | 27 | 20 | 19 | — | | 0723 | 2256 | 1030 | 1340 |
| Fri. | 28 | 21 | 20 | Lower Selang, Kuching and Limbang District Councils Meetings. | | 0829 | 2348 | 1036 | 1431 |
| Sat. | 29 | 22 | 21 | — | | 0902 | 2444 | 1046 | 1480 |
| SUN. | 30 | 23 | 22 | 12th Sarawak army Troop. Kuching Boat Club Champi- onship Meeting. | | 0943 | 2549 | 1058 | — |
| Mon. | 31 | 24 | 23 | Malaya Day. | | 1030 | — | 1104 | — |

Kuching Market Price List

June, 1964

| | Average |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Rice —(per gantang) | |
| Local, White, Government Milled | 1.88 |
| Local, White, Milled | 1.88 |
| Siam "A", 2½ | 2.18 |
| Siam "B" | — |
| China Rice | 1.70 |
| Siam Broken Rice | 1.50 |
| Rangoon | — |
| Sugar —(per katil) | |
| White Sugar | .45 |
| Brown Sugar | .60 |
| Nipah Sugar | .30 |
| Salt —(per katil) | |
| Coarse | .10 |
| Fine | .10 |
| Nipah | 1.20 |
| Flour and Bread | |
| White Flour, per katil | .28 |
| Bread, per small loaf | .25 |
| Bread, per large loaf | .45 |
| Milk —(per tin) | |
| (1) Condensed | |
| (i) Liberty Brand | .85 |
| (ii) Tin Pan | .85 |
| (iii) Milk Maid | .70 |
| (2) Local Fresh Milk | .80 |
| Eggs —(each) | |
| Turtle | .18 |
| Duck, fresh | .14 |
| Duck, salted | .15 |
| Fowl | .13 |
| Edible Fat —(per lb.) | |
| Butter | 2.08 |
| Coconut Oil | .78 |
| Vegetable Oil | .75 |
| Lard, No. 1 | 1.50 |
| Lard, No. 2 | .90 |
| Olives | 2.50 |
| Dripping | .80 |
| Pork —(per katil) | |
| Loin, No. 1 | 3.00 |
| Loin with Fat, No. 2 | 2.40 |
| Fat | .90 |
| Ribs | 2.00 |
| Beef —(per katil) | |
| Beef, steak | 3.50 |
| Beef, Curry meat | 3.80 |
| Buffalo, No. 1 | 3.20 |
| Buffalo, Curry meat | 3.80 |
| Mutton, Australian | 3.00 |
| Mutton, Local | 3.00 |
| Poultry —(per katil) | |
| Capons | 2.40 |
| Chinese Cocks | 2.15 |
| Fattens | 2.40 |
| Chinese Hens | 1.78 |
| Duck, Fowls | 1.58 |
| Ducks | 1.85 |
| Mourneys | 1.80 |
| Cross-Breed | 1.60 |
| Geese | 1.60 |
| Fish —(per katil) | |
| Fresh Fish, No. 1 | 1.60 |
| Fresh Fish, No. 2 | .90 |
| Fresh Fish, No. 3 | .50 |
| Prawns, No. 1 | 1.60 |
| Prawns, No. 2 | .80 |
| Crab, No. 1 | 1.20 |
| Crab, No. 2 | .80 |
| Salted Fish, No. 1 | 2.00 |
| Salted Fish, No. 2 | 1.10 |
| Salted Fish, No. 3 | .70 |
| Vegetables —(per katil) | |
| Bamboo Shoots, salted | .35 |
| Banding (Ukkaya) | .18 |
| Banghanyang | .15 |
| Bayam | .40 |

| Vegetables—(per katil)—Contd. | Average |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Bean Sprouts | .30 |
| Cabbage | .75 |
| Changpok Mann | .40 |
| Cucumber (Timun) | .28 |
| Chilies, Red | 1.08 |
| Chilies, Green | .75 |
| Daan Bawang | 1.00 |
| Broccoli Florets | .58 |
| Broccoli Heart | .55 |
| Broccoli Sprigs | .58 |
| French Beans | .55 |
| Garlic, Fresh | 1.50 |
| Ginger | .30 |
| Kuching Panjang | .35 |
| Kangkong Ayer | .20 |
| Kangkong Roots | .40 |
| Keladi Bawang | .15 |
| Keladi China | .30 |
| Keladi | .40 |
| Keriting | .15 |
| Kencur | .20 |
| Labu | .15 |
| Labu Duri | .40 |
| Labu Pinyang | .60 |
| Labuan | .75 |
| Lobak (Chinese Radish) | .60 |
| Lobak, white | .50 |
| Onions, Bombay | .30 |
| Onions, small | .50 |
| Peas, Imported | .35 |
| Peas (Bitter Gourd) | .45 |
| Sweetcorn, Imported | 1.45 |
| Sweetcorn, Local | .60 |
| Tomatoes (Fresh Assam) | .40 |
| Tomatoes | .35 |
| Trong (Brinjolan) | .45 |
| Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle) | 1.20 |
| Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle) | .50 |
| Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle) | .50 |
| Tea —(per lb.) | |
| Tea, Ceylon | 4.20 |
| Tea, Chinese | 1.80 |
| Coffee —(per katil) | |
| Raw, Java No. 1, Local | 1.80 |
| Raw, No. 2 | 1.80 |
| Powder (1st quality) | 3.20 |
| Fruits —(each) | |
| Puang Umban (per katil) | .15 |
| Puang Tandak | 15-25 |
| Nanas | 20-1.80 |
| Buah Belah (per katil) | .20 |
| Spices | |
| Bean curd (per piece) | .30 |
| Bean curd, white (per piece) | .30 |
| Bean curd, yellow (per piece) | .25 |
| Bhacca (per katil) | .50 |
| Charcoal (per piece) | 1.50 |
| Coconut, fresh (each) | .30 |
| Corrod Beef (per tin) | 1.20 |
| Dried Prawns (per katil) | 1.00-1.60 |
| Kerosene Oil (per tin) | 4.00 |
| Kerosene Oil (per bottle) | .30 |
| Matches, Local (per box) | .85 |
| Matches, Imported (per box) | .30 |
| Soap, washing, local (per bar) | .60 |
| Soap, washing, imported (per bar) | .85 |
| Saltans (per tin) | 1.00 |
| Sardines (per tin) | .70 |
| Sika Wood (per panyang) | 25.00 |
| Cigarettes | |
| Flayers (per packet of 10) | .50 |
| Fough Rider (per packet of 10) | .45 |
| Craven "A" | .50 |
| White Eagle | .45 |
| Saint Express (per tin) | 1.25 |
| Capstan (per packet of 10) | .45 |
| Saint Express 50's (per packet of 10) | .55 |
| Lucky Strike (per packet of 20) | .80 |