

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1959

Speech by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to the Council Negri, on 8th December, 1959

Mr. President, Honourable Members:

Following the practice of previous years the report of the activities of Departments of the Government during 1959 is contained in a printed address which is before you. I commend it to your attention of a highly creditable record of sustained and satisfactory endeavour in all directions. Very little of it is a product of my pen and I am grateful to all those officers of Government who assisted in its compilation. As it covers fairly fully the main events and activities of the year I shall not, in my remarks this morning, go over the same ground but confine myself to matters which are not mentioned in the printed address.

The year has been marked by an exceptional number of comings and goings. In the former category the most notable, of course, was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince Philip. I was not here to witness this joyous event and I am not the one to tell you how eagerly it was awaited and how completely your high expectations were fulfilled. The only regret I have ever had expressed was that the visit was so short that it was not possible for His Royal Highness to see more than a fraction of Sarawak and its people.

Amongst the departure, the saddest, and most recent in my memories, is that of our Governor, Sir Anthony Abell. You knew him in the Sarawak scene for much longer than I, but to me he was familiar as an almost legendary figure years before. When his appointment

as Governor of Sarawak was announced I happened to be working in the Colonial Office and it seemed to me then that it was one of the most inspired and most imaginative selections that Her Majesty's Government could possibly have made. The years have shown the wisdom of the choice. Sir Anthony Abell truly loved Sarawak and its people, and served them ardently and devotedly. They in turn responded to his unique capacity for friendship. The touching scenes during his farewell tours of the country (despite ill-health) and on his final departure from Kuching were overwhelming testimony of the high affection and regard in which he was held by all sections of the community, great and small, rich and poor. But the true measure of his services to Sarawak will, I fancy, be shown when we begin to welcome our new Governor, Sir Alexander Walker, next February and compare the position then with what it was when Sir Anthony Abell first arrived.

Besides the Governor, we have lost on retirement during the past year a Chief Justice (Sir Ernest Williams), a Resident (Mr. Jacky) and no less than six Heads of Departments (Dr. W. Glyn Evans, Mr. F. G. Brown, Mr. H. H. Cadeia, Mr. G. A. C. Field, Mr. C. B. Murray and Mr. Philip Jones). Our best wishes go with them all and in turn we welcome their successors. Delicacy should perhaps forbid me to mention that there is yet another new face in your midst addressing you at this moment. He hopes to grow more familiar to you as the years go by and will do his best to live up to the high standard and traditions set by his predecessors. Such a large number of senior officers in so short a time, combined as it is with a number of important changes in high office amongst our near neighbours in Borneo and Singapore, may be regarded by some with a certain amount of mingling. Let us hope that events will reassure them.

We were all shocked to hear, last August, of the untimely death of a past President of this Council, Hugh Ellis. The Governor paid tribute to him in a radio broadcast in words which I cannot hope to match, but I am sure that you would all wish on this the first meeting since his death to go on record as associating yourselves with the expressions of sympathy which have been sent to his widow by the Government and by his friends in this country.

The year has seen important constitutional developments affecting two of our Commonwealth neighbours. In June, this Council passed a resolution congratulating the State of Singapore on its attainment of self-government. In September, a new constitution was promulgated in Brunei by His Highness the Sultan, and the administrative connection between Brunei and Sarawak was brought to an end by mutual agreement. This means that Sarawak will no longer carry costs on its establishment by staffing the public service of Brunei, a position which is reflected in the Draft Estimates before you. The termination of the 1948 Staffing Agreement means also that Sarawak officers posted to Brunei would have either to revert to Sarawak or transfer permanently to the Brunei Service or be retired with compensation for loss of career. In the outcome, only four officers could not be absorbed in either the Brunei or the Sarawak Services. It is appropriate here to congratulate Mr. White, formerly

a Resident in Sarawak, and Mr. Outram, lately Deputy Commissioner of the Sarawak Constabulary, on their appointments to the posts of High Commissioner and Commissioner of Police in Brunei respectively.

In his address to you at this time last year, Sir Anthony Abell mentioned that it was hoped to arrange in 1959 for unofficial Council Members of North Borneo and Sarawak to make tours of each other's territories as a prelude to a further examination of the implications of closer association. Unfortunately, it has not yet been possible to give effect to this aspiration. Perhaps, after the election, when the new Council Negeri has settled down, the matter can be raised again. I am sure that in a small country such as ours the question of closer union with one or more of our neighbours is something which should be constantly before our minds. I am equally sure that it is something which cannot be imposed or artificially stimulated. It is something which must grow naturally from the people themselves and desire from a general will on both sides to come closer together, either culturally, or economically, or politically, or any combination of these. In the meantime, it is satisfying to be able to record that, at the departmental level, co-operation between the three British Borneo territories continues to be close, cordial and beneficial.

The Sarawak Rangers have continued in active service in Malaya. On the first of April next year they will become a regular unit of the British Army. This is a fitting recognition of the high military reputation they have earned, and should be a source of pride and pleasure to us all. The new unit will consist of four British Officers, one Thai Officer and sixty-seven other ranks.

The main business before Council at this meeting is the Budget for 1960. Copies of the draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure and an explanatory Memorandum on the Estimates have been sent to you. I will touch only briefly upon the main of our finances. This is the preserve of the Financial Secretary, whose day it really is.

Sarawak has enjoyed a very good year for exports both in volume and value. Prices for all our exports have been much higher than average. There has also been a very good demand for our products. This improvement in prices and volume of exports has, of course, had a marked effect on revenues, and it will be possible to make a substantial contribution of surplus revenue to capital works.

The policy which was adopted by the Government in connection with the 1959 Budget was one of consolidation rather than expansion in view of the uncertain world conditions obtaining at the time. World economic conditions improved during 1959 and the prospects for 1960 are good. The Government feels, therefore, that it can embark on some expansion of services in 1960, and provision for this has been included in the Estimates which are before you for consideration. The increase in expenditure is not large but it provides for some useful additions to social services.

This increase in expenditure will mean increased taxation but the taxation proposed is not burdensome. If we are to continue to expand we must expect to pay the cost.

In August last this Council approved a revised Development Plan for a five-year period. The schemes included in the 1958 Capital Budget follow the approved plan. We have embarked on a large capital programme and, although we can expect considerable assistance from Colonial Development and Welfare, a great part of this capital expenditure will have to be made from our own resources. Windfalls of revenue like those occurring this year are therefore most welcome.

The Government has always to bear in mind that a capital programme in itself generates increased recurrent expenditure, a fact which has been mentioned in

this Council on more than one occasion. It is a thing which must be carefully watched and in the past two years a review has been carried out over a five-year period to see the effect of this capital programme on our finances. We can expect increasing recurrent expenditure and if we want our services to expand we must expect to find the money to pay for them. I am sure Honourable Members fully appreciate this fact. The Government on its part will endeavour to make taxation as fair as possible.

This regular increase in recurrent expenditure emphasises the importance of giving priority to development schemes which will increase production.

I would like here to make mention of our benefactors. The Colonial Development and Welfare Acts have been long with us, so long that we are inclined now to take assistance from that source for granted; yet without it the very foundations of our Development Plan would crumble. Our Colombo Plan godmothers, particularly Australia, Canada and New Zealand are also old friends whose generosity continues. Less well known perhaps is the assistance we get from such private organizations as the Asia Foundation and the Nuffield Foundation, both of whom have contributed substantially to the financing of the Borneo Literature Bureau. The Asia Foundation has also donated 166 translator galleys and 3,000 books for schools. From the same source the Chief Justice has received a large and valuable collection of books on jurisprudence. I should like to mention also the Colverbank Foundation which is helping to finance the cost of the Niah Caves expedition, and Sarawak Shell Offshells Limited, who, besides contributing handsomely to our revenues by way of taxes, give voluntary assistance to Sarawak in a variety of other ways, such as scholarships, bursaries for longhouses and a regular annual contribution for ten years of \$20,000 to the Mid T.R. hospital.

Council will not, I am sure, expect to hear on this occasion any momentous declarations of policy. The time is not opportune. The life of this Council is drawing to a close and early next year there will be fresh elections. Supreme Council will remain in office until the new Council meets and makes its choice for the five elected seats. I expect that it will be towards the end of March or early April. Meanwhile, our new Governor will have arrived. This, therefore, is a moment for peace and reflection. Honourable Members can look back on their three years of office with a full measure of satisfaction. The country has progressed steadily and evenly. This is the best and most comforting form of progress. Politically, it has not moved well. The changed methods of conducting local authoritative elections and the emergence of political parties are welcome to that. It is not always necessary to have a change of constitution to advance politically. There are several lines of advance within the existing Constitution which we can follow if we are so minded. On the education and health fronts, there has also been substantial progress. Economically, too, we are moving forward but not as fast as I should like to see, and this, I venture to suggest, is what we should concentrate on most during the next few years. Economic development is not just a matter of Government officials preparing plans and Government officers carrying them out. It is something which requires the active co-operation of everyone, not least the Unofficial Members of Government, who are in the best place both to ascertain and express the needs of the people and also to make their active support in the implementation of agreed policies. Unofficial Members must be associated at all stages with Government with the formulation and carrying out of Government policies. Only in that way can the country fully develop its economic potential and thereby afford the social services which we all so much desire. If we keep our present steady pace and even keep it I am sure that the next three years will see an even greater advance than before.

Inaugural

Address of the Hon'ble Mr. Ong Kee Hui at the inaugural meeting of the new Kuching Municipal Council.

I appreciate the honour you have accorded me by electing me to the office of President of this Council for this coming year and I thank you all sincerely for this. I am deeply conscious of the great responsibility placed on me by my election to this office but I am cheered by the knowledge that the members of the present Council comprise not only many tried and true Councilors of experience but many new ones of high calibre and with experience in other fields of social service. With your support and co-operation I have great hopes that we will be able to continue to provide the citizens of Kuching with an efficient and good administration and tackle successfully some of the many problems that will confront us in our three years of office. I also hope that some one from among you will take his turn at the helm of this Council next year and allow myself an opportunity to devote more time in the service of the people of Sarawak in another sphere.

At the last meeting of the old Council reference was made by one Councilor that unfortunately party politics have come into Sarawak. Time changes and it is inevitable that though the moon is many million miles away the shooting of the rockets to that planet must have some little impact on even a remote and small corner of the world like Sarawak. In this sense too, political developments in South-East Asia today must affect us here to a greater or lesser extent and much as we like to preserve our old way of life we must adapt ourselves to changing circumstances if we wish to preserve what we hold dear in this country. On my assuming office today I don't want to adopt any privilege and start presiding to fellow Councilors or try and persuade the Independent Councilors to adopt the Indian political practice called the S.U.P.P. I think I ought, however, to repeat what has been publicly stated by the S.U.P.P. that in the field of local government there is little scope for party politics and I would like on their behalf to assure all Councilors that in matters of local interest S.U.P.P. party members in this Council will exercise their judgement in the best interests of their constituents. The party's main concern is in matters of national interests and the achievement of the party aims as laid down in our constitution, one of the most important of which is to foster racial harmony and party members will therefore work on non-communal and non-racial lines and support the rights of minorities.

The election is now over, and our service to the people of Kuching to whom we pledged ourselves now begins. Let us forget whatever may have been said, all the bricks thrown, or the mud slung in the course of electioneering. Judging by the appearance of Councilors we have come out of it all unscathed and unharmed. It is all part of the game. Let us work together for the betterment of the citizens of Kuching in particular and for the good of the people of Sarawak as a whole. Let us in the weeks to come get down to tackle some of the problems that confront us in the field of education, medicine, economic development, etc. If we can work out together some agreed policy on some of these matters instead of allowing things to drift, we would be better able to fulfil some of the things expected of us by our constituents. Some of these things fall outside the scope of the Kuching Municipal Council but there is no reason why the Council should not interest itself in such matters and through our elected representatives in Councils on a higher level press for reforms or action on the part of the Government.

I feel I have talked too much and too long on this occasion. Thereafter I shall hold my peace and listen to what you have to say in debate in the Council.

May I just conclude by passing my wishes to my predecessor, Councilor the Hon'ble Mr. William Tan. What he has done for this Council and for the people of Kuching is well known and has already been referred to at the last Council meeting. I would like, on behalf of the new Council, to endorse what has been said and say "Thank you, Bill, for all you have done! You have set a high standard for this office which it will be difficult for your successors to achieve, and I am glad that you are still with us in this Council to guide and give us your support".

Soloist With Oboe

The Sarawak Music Society and the British Council gave a concert at the William Tan Auditorium on the 17th. The performers were by Mr. Ian Wilson, the Australian oboist, with his accompanist Miss Dorothy White and the Orchestra of the Music Society.

A good deal has been written for the oboe but it is not very often heard and the ordinary concertgoer tends to think of it as providing a touch of tone-colour in a symphony or passing or introducing a theme. In this music it emphasises the murderer's shadow creeping up the stairs or whimsically chasing a scrap of paper blown by the wind along a street. And, of course, an instrument used for such special effects is hardly expected to be played with anything more than competence.

Mr. Wilson's playing was a revelation which quite dispensed of these misapprehensions. The oboe emerged as an independent instrument of considerable scope, perfectly capable of standing on its own and of taking a solo part with an orchestra. The *Fantaisie Pastorale* of Eugene Bozza displayed both the versatility of the instrument and Mr. Wilson's superb technique. His fluent, eloquent phrasing and intonation was a delight to the ear in the rapid, brilliant passages and in the sustained notes in the low register, he produced a richness of tone which was rarely heard. His sense of timing and sensitive interpretation were shown to advantage in the brief, unaccompanied solo, *Fun*, by Benjamin Britten. Miss White accompanied Mr. Wilson in the other works in the first half of the programme in an accomplished manner but might possibly have restrained, with advantage, her use of the sustaining pedal.

The orchestra played in the second half of the programme, conducted by Mr. George Frerth. It has improved considerably under his guidance and, in view of the short time available to it for rehearsals produced, amongst other works, a creditable performance of Handel's *Oboe Concerto in G minor*. Handel and Locatelli, whose *Sonata in C* was played earlier by Mr. Wilson and Miss White, reviewed the oboe within a much more limited range than modern composers, partly because the instrument was then less developed technically, but their use was nonetheless effective and the *Sonata* and the *Concerto* were amongst the best things in the concert. The *Sarabande* and the gay, melodic *Vivace* from the *Concerto* were particularly pleasing and Mr. Frerth rightly gauged the reactions of the audience when he asked Mr. Wilson to play the *Vivace* movement again.

It is a new experience for Sarawak, and for more sophisticated countries for that matter, to hear a concert like this and Mr. Wilson imposed on it by giving, on the following night, a fascinating lecture on the oboe and oboe music in the course of which, accompanied by Miss White, he illustrated the development of the instrument and the changes in the use made of it by composers.

The Music Society and the British Council have well earned our thanks for this.

P. M.

The Address of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government

(presented to Council Night on 26th December, 1959, containing a Report on the Activities of the Departments of Government during the year 1959)

LEGISLATION.

After the spate of legislation which was a necessary forerunner of the revision of the laws, the year 1959 has seen fewer Ordinances than in any of the ten preceding years. Of these the most important were the Anti-Corruption Ordinance and the Protection of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance.

During the first half of the year the revision of the laws of Sarawak was completed and the Revised Edition both of the Ordinances and the Subsidiary Legislation were laid on the table of this Council and were brought into force early in June.

I am also glad to be able to announce that a comprehensive Index to the Revised Edition of the Ordinances and the Subsidiary Legislation which has been prepared in England by an experienced Indexer has been printed by the Government Printer and is now in use.

The Legal Department was also kept busy with legal work concerning negotiations for the separation of the administration of Brunei from that of Sarawak. This involved the drafting of a new agreement between Brunei and His Majesty's Government, a new Brunei Constitution and Agreements providing for the separation of the administrations and the rights of overseas officers who accepted employment in Brunei. These negotiations were brought to a successful conclusion on the 29th September when the Constitution of Brunei was promulgated and the Agreement signed.

The scheme of pupillage in the Attorney-General's Chambers has progressed most satisfactorily and a second pupil joined the Chambers on the 19th January, 1959. He is the first Melanau to have acquired a legal qualification and I hope that this scheme will go from strength to strength and will continue to prove useful in the training of young men of Sarawak who have taken up the law as a profession.

ADMINISTRATION.

First Division.

Good progress has been made on the main trunk road from Serian to Simanggang, and on the country roads to Padawan and Tebedu.

The opening up of these roads has, however, brought in its wake various land problems. The land-hungry Chinese of the Kuching/Serian road area are pressing for this new land to be made available for them. A land-use survey of the area along the new road from Serian to the Second Division border indicates, however, that there is very little land available, except to the minimum requirements of the Land Dyaks of the area, while they continue their present methods of farming.

The Agricultural and Lands and Surveys Departments and the Administration are combining to investigate the problems and, to certain at present all too limited areas, to persuade the Land Dyaks to a more intensive system of farming. However, much more investigation needs to be undertaken, and progress is at present limited largely by lack of staff.

Second Division.

The past year has not been unusual from a purely administrative viewpoint. Good relations have been maintained with the Indonesian administration over the border.

The new hospital at Simanggang is virtually completed and should be in use by the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year construction work began from the Simanggang end of the Serian-Simanggang road.

Site preparations for a Government secondary school at Simanggang have been carried out.

Third Division.

The number of crimes of violence increased sharply and there were several cases of murder. The violence cases have not been confined to murder, and cases of attempted murder and of causing grievous hurt have been comparatively frequent.

The number of accidental shooting cases has, I am glad to say, decreased sharply.

In both the High Court and the District Court advocates have appeared in more cases than previously, and in both Courts increasing use is being made of the powers to discharge convicted offenders on probation.

Local Authorities generally have progressed, in particular the Sibu Urban District Council has shown great concern over Sibu's future development.

All the Local Authorities were beginning to feel the financial pinch due to an ambitious programme of building schools, teachers' quarters and boarding houses.

All the Rural Councils agreed to accept rating for 1960.

A Group Headmaster (Columbo Plan) was appointed to Malak District with the result that schools in this area are already showing signs of improvement.

More Grade IIA teachers trained at Batu Lintang are now becoming available; they should help to raise the standard in Upper Primary classes and thus enable more native children to be admitted to places in secondary schools.

The Chinese Teachers' Training Centre at Seapal Mirah is producing fifty trained teachers annually.

The installation of a salt iodination plant at Sibu was completed. All salt is iodised before being sold (grivier); this should lower the incidence of goitre in the next generation.

Since October 1959 good progress has been made in the Rubber Planting Scheme, especially by the Dyaks in Juba, Kinarua and Sarikel. More progress would be made by the Chinese if more suitable land could be made available. The proposed feeder roads should help to make this possible.

Fresh water fisheries are becoming popular. Five thousand seven hundred fish fry were distributed since October 1959.

On the veterinary side the chief work has been with poultry. Eighty-eight thousand chickens have been inoculated against Ranikhet disease.

The survey of the proposed Sibu — Oya feeder road, which is about thirty-two miles in length, was started and has reached the 10th mile. The mechanical equipment and vehicles are on order and are expected to arrive in the first quarter of 1960.

The survey of the Pakan feeder road has also started which will link Pakan with the Baram-Sarikel road system.

Fourth Division.

The new Government secondary school at Tanjong Lohang, Miri, has been completed and was officially opened on 24th September by Mr. R. L. Huxtable, the High Commissioner for New Zealand in Singapore.

A new building for St. Columba's, S.P.G. Mission School was opened by the Resident, Fourth Division on August 18th.

All District Councils had a satisfactory year of consolidation and progress. The Miri Urban District Council is considering extension of its boundaries in preparation for elections next year.

Fifth Division.

There has been considerable progress in the Fifth Division during the last year.

The Treman secondary road has been graded and levelled, and cars have been able to reach Treman in fine weather since April.

A bridge has been built over the Gapa River which will open some 20,000 acres of agricultural land for development, and a start has been made on the Berawan road from Limbang, which will open up more land for settlement.

Settlement of the underpopulated Fifth Division by Poonchows and others from the Third Division has been progressing slowly but steadily. The new roads will accelerate the tempo of the migration.

Three new and spacious schools were opened in the District in January: a further school—the Chang Hwa School Limbung, was opened in October and six more school buildings are now under construction, all to a modern design.

The Divisional Education Officer's bungalow was completed and occupied.

The air service to Lawas was inaugurated, and new terminal buildings are now under construction.

A travelling doctor was appointed to the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. He was greatly appreciated by the local people and was able to make several visits to the interior. A new dispensary was completed at Long Senada and an untrained doctor installed.

The Fifth Division had a good padi harvest on the whole, and interest in rubber has increased. Better maintenance and husbandry has resulted from the posting of a Rubber Development Officer to the Division.

Work has started on the new Lawas Bazaar. Many traders have shown their confidence in the future by building to better standards than were required of them.

The Fifth Division Councils have agreed to accept the new rating proposals, and the Councils have shown an increased awareness of their responsibilities.

Organisation and Methods.

The Organisation and Methods Branch of the Secretariat has entered its third year of operation and steady progress is continuing.

Most of the initial work has involved emergency investigations of specific departmental sections or functions, such as the Government Registry system, Unallocated Stores accounting, Trades' Licensing and General Post Office parcels procedure. Over sixty such investigations have been scheduled, and twenty-three have been completed. It is intended to give increasing priority to detailed Departmental investigations which will cover every aspect of each Department's organisation and procedure and will be a long-term project. So far only four such detailed investigations have been completed—Printing Office, Births and Deaths, Land Transport and Water Board. Others are proceeding—Posts and Telegraphs, Lands and Surveys and Medical Departments.

In addition, a system of control of government forms and office machines has been introduced which is achieving the gradual simplification and reduction of forms and greater economy in the use of office machines. Government expenditure on the latter was \$78,160 in 1958; \$60,000 (estimated) in 1959; and is expected to be still further reduced to \$45,000 in 1960.

The Trade and Customs mechanised Statistics Branch, taken over in 1958 to form a central statistics service for all departments, has extended its work to include the mechanical production of Forestry Department royalty bills, Telephone Accounts work, Births and Deaths statistics and Trades Licensing Statistics. Since April 1959 it has been undertaking the production of trade statistics for the State of Brunei on a replacement basis.

Full implementation of the Organisation and Methods Reports issued up to April 1959 will achieve an estimated annually recurrent saving of over \$60,000 at a total capital expenditure of \$14,000.

The need to provide a speedy and efficient service to the public is regarded as of primary importance in framing Organisation and Methods recommendations, and the effects of the measures already introduced are becoming felt. Examples are the simplification of renewing driving licences, motor vehicle licences and trade licences; improvement of the General Post Office parcels delivery procedure; quicker preparation of monthly telephone accounts; and the reduction of waiting time in the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak and Maternity clinics.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

With an easing in the staff position it has been possible to pay more attention to Local Government during 1959 than in the previous year. A revised grant system for Local Authorities, which I referred to last year, was devised and after full discussion with Local Authorities was the subject of a Sessional Paper which this Council adopted at its August meeting. It is hoped that the increased grants, which Honourable Members will be asked to vote at this meeting, will go some way not only towards providing Local Authorities with badly needed additional

funds but also towards encouraging a spirit of self-help through the extended imposition of racially non-discriminatory taxation in the form of rating. The system of rate grants was deliberately designed to encourage Local Authorities to break away from the old racial taxes such as land, pigs and opiumisation cess, and also to stimulate increased understanding of the principle that the wealthier taxpayer should pay more than his poorer neighbour. The willingness with which Local Authorities have adopted this system is a most encouraging omen of continuing inter-racial concord and understanding. I am glad to be able to tell you that every Local Authority in Sarawak has decided that from January 1st, 1960 a general purpose rate shall be payable throughout its area in lieu of the old forms of racial taxation. Twenty Local Authorities have also decided to impose an education rate and thirteen will impose a road maintenance rate.

The alacrity with which Local Authorities have taken up the offer this Council made by its adoption of the Sessional Paper will cause a considerable drain on central funds. But we must remember that at the same time this Council adopted a revised formula for passing on to Local Authorities a share of the recurrent cost of primary education. Local Authorities are to be commended for the willingness with which they have accepted this burden and for their readiness in almost every case to set about meeting at least a portion of the cost by the imposition of a non-discriminatory education rate. It is the Government's earnest hope that the acceptance of this burden in respect of all primary schools in their local areas will bring to Local Authorities an increased realisation of the essential unity of all forms of education and a lessening of the tendency to look upon some schools as outside the national educational framework. Honourable Members' adoption of the revised formula for working this share has also ensured that a disproportionate burden is not imposed upon the more backward rural communities and thus gives them an opportunity to catch up with their more advanced urban counterparts.

With the adoption of rating by Local Authorities it becomes practicable to encourage Local Authorities to finance their capital programmes with loan funds because the loan charges can be met from rates. As Honourable Members will appreciate, the use of loan funds should do much to accelerate the speed with which Local Authorities can carry out capital programmes which would otherwise have had to depend upon the rate at which Councils could accumulate savings from current revenue. Provision is made in the 1960 Estimates for loans to Local Authorities, and I hope this commands your support. There are admittedly examples of Local Authorities having accumulated comparatively large reserve funds. The Councils concerned are, however, those which are less advanced than others and it has not been possible hitherto to meet their demands for better education facilities owing to the continued shortage of trained teachers willing to work in remote places. It is anticipated that these reserves will disappear rapidly when more schools are established and that this development will not be long delayed.

Government is aware that the increasing burden of responsibility which is being undertaken by Local Authorities calls not only for additional help and advice from Government, but for measures to improve the staffing position in Local Authorities. Steps are actively being taken not only to increase the strength of the Local Government branch in the Secretariat—and as Honourable Members are aware it has been possible this year to pay greatly increased visits to Local Authorities to give guidance and help—but also to provide appropriate training for Local Authority staff and to encourage Local Authorities to improve the salaries of their senior staff so as to attract the best men available to the more responsible posts. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to present for your consideration pensions legislation covering Local Authority employees.

Perhaps the most important development in the Local Government field this year, however, and at any rate the one that has aroused the most public interest, has been the adoption virtually throughout Sarawak of a system of ballot box elections. This has been in the nature of an experiment, the success of which it is not yet possible fully to gauge. For the first time the people are going to the polls in every district of Sarawak to elect their representatives to sit on District Councils and through them on Divisional Advisory Councils and ultimately on this Council. For the first time in most areas the people have been asked to choose someone to represent the area in which they live, rather than to represent the race to which they belong. Many wards are multi-racial wards because people of different races are living together as neighbours in the same area. Many of the new District Councillors will thus be responsible for casting for the interests

of people not of their own race, and the future peace and happiness of Sarawak will depend to a great extent upon how they fulfil that charge. I wish them all success and I have every confidence that they will fulfil the high hopes which we all have of them.

LAW AND ORDER.

Courts.

In the field of law and order there is little change in the volume of the work in the Courts. Fortunately the incidence of serious crime throughout the country remains low. The predominant offences are, as before, traffic offences, customs and excise offences and petty thefts. There has been a small number of cases of criminal breach of trust by employees. A few youthful offenders have been convicted for offences of theft. The incidence of juvenile crime need not give rise to anxiety but there is never room for complacency on the subject of juvenile delinquency. Whenever necessary the Courts have made full use of the Probation Officer's services in investigating the background and family circumstances of offenders, particularly of youthful offenders, before proceeding to pass sentence.

Mr. Abdul Rahman bin Ya'kub, who has successfully completed his law studies, has been called to the English Bar. He has now returned to Kuching after an absence of four years. He is attached for duty as Crown Counsel in the Attorney-General's Department at Kuching.

There are two law students reading for the Bar in Australia, namely Mr. Abang Befari and Mr. Abdul Taib bin Mahmood, and one in New Zealand, Mr. Ismail bin Sarjan. Reports indicate that they are making good progress.

There are at present four advocates practising and resident in Kuching, Mr. S. K. T. Yong, Mr. S. K. Reddi, Mr. K. H. Ong and Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, and two in Sibn, Mr. George Smith and Miss Lee Wee Gook.

The system of training, whereby Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Court interpreters and officers in the Judicial Department in North Borneo, Brunei and other parts of Sarawak are enabled to have an opportunity of working in the Supreme Court at Kuching for a few months is working well. Brunei has already taken advantage of the scheme.

The Chief Justice, Sir Ernest Williams, went on leave prior to retirement on the 15th April, 1959. His successor will be Sir John Ainsley, previously Chief Justice of the Eastern Region of Nigeria.

Constabulary.

The highlight of the last year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The work by all ranks of the Force during this visit was of a high order and did much to accelerate the growth of public confidence in the Force.

The standard of recruits continues to improve and a promising number of secondary school boys continued to join the ranks.

A most welcome change has been the number of Chinese applicants. Out of a total of seventy-six recruits enlisted over the last twelve months, thirty-eight have been Chinese.

Another step forward was demonstrated by the fact that all the appointments to the Inspectorate have been filled from the rank and file.

Two training camps have been held for the Field Force Reserve—the great majority of which are ex-Sarawak Rangers.

The Safe Cycling Campaign has been very successful in the Kuching area and plans are laid to carry it to Sibn and Miri.

There has been a slight decrease in the incidence of crime generally. Theft has in contra-distinction to most other varieties of crime increased from 290 in the first quarter to over 300 in the second quarter of the year.

Subversive activity by pro-communists among certain sections of the Chinese population continued throughout the year. As a result of Special Branch action during the current year, three deportations have been made for pro-communist activity in schools.

ECONOMIC.

General.

Mr. R. A. Bennett on his arrival in May assumed duty as Economic Secretary in the newly formed Economic Section of the Secretariat. With the assistance of the Marketing Advisory Committee he has recently submitted proposals for the improvement of the present system of marketing Sarawak pepper. These are now under consideration.

At Sariki work is proceeding on the construction of a godown and the installation of machinery for the processing of pepper to the standard of the main consuming countries. This project will be completed early next year and will enable exporters in the Third Division to develop their direct export trade.

Arrangements have been introduced whereby pepper exporters in Sariki and Kuching may if they wish deposit parcels of pepper for a limited period and receive a loan from the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation.

In order to assist pepper growers to reduce their costs of production and improve the quality of their pepper by the application of fertilizer, the Development Finance Corporation has under consideration a pilot scheme in the Sariki area whereby growers could, if they wish, obtain part of their requirements of fertilizer on credit as and when needed. If the scheme, which is at present under discussion with growers, proves successful it is hoped to extend it to all other growing areas.

The price of sago flour has shown no improvement this year but the tonnage exported has continued to rise gradually since the duty was removed in October 1957. Investigations are being made into the cost of establishing a modern processing plant and recently a private company has displayed interest in the centralized mechanical production in Sarawak of a high grade sago flour.

Trade and Customs.

External trade took a turn for the better early in the new year. The initial boost was undoubtedly due to the record crop of fluke nuts (22,000 tons) which came on to the market during the first half of the year, and although the prices offered were not as high as in former years there was brisk demand for the produce and the quality exported compensated for the lower price. This was followed by a general upward trend in prices offered for our other major exports—rubber, pepper and timber—to levels which have been maintained with some slight fluctuations ever since. Imports naturally reflected the buoyant nature of exports and trading can only be described as being very lively. With vessels now arriving direct from Hong Kong, Japan and Australia greater interest is being shown in these markets by local businessmen and there has been a further swing away from Singapore as the sole source of supply of consumer goods.

The revival of the external trade has had of course a corresponding effect on revenue collections, and the figure estimated for collections in 1959 was reached and passed in September.

Due to some degree of encouragement from Government, local industries are springing up. The establishment of cigarette factories seems to be extremely popular. These are comparatively small concerns but their potential output is high, and if they are efficiently run and their products are of a good quality, they could well have an adverse effect on the imported brands which provide the major part of our import duty.

The Prohibition Section of the Department, despite handicaps, has had an active and reasonably successful year, but unfortunately has not been able to register much progress in its efforts to suppress the traffic in narcotics and other drugs. An experienced officer has now been put in charge of the Section on a permanent basis.

Co-operative Development.

There has been a slight increase in the registration of new societies, with sixteen new societies in comparison with thirteen last year.

One of the most interesting developments is the growing interest being shown in the co-operative movement by Sarawak's womenfolk. In the period under review two new societies have been registered with membership entirely of women, and the number of women members in many other societies is increasing.

In 1959 emphasis has been on co-operative education. In order that this should be as effective as possible a Senior Co-operative Officer was detailed in late 1958 to take charge of training, and was required to prepare lectures for a refresher course for the middle grade officers of the Department and a more detailed course for probationary officers. Both courses were held successfully in 1959. As a result it was possible to offer training facilities to Brunei and North Borneo. North Borneo took advantage of the offer and sent one of their officers to attend the probationers' course. In addition to these departmental courses the same Senior Co-operative Officer was also responsible for preparing and delivering a course of lectures on agricultural co-operation for the Agricultural Extension Training Scheme.

The office at Sibn organised a course and conference for the committees of the Chinese societies in the Third Division followed later by a course for secretaries of Dayak societies.

Although not directly concerned with any of these courses, North Borneo sent one of their more senior officers for about a month to Sarawak on a study tour. This is the first time that an officer from abroad has been sent to study the Sarawak Co-operative movement.

Census.

As the first step in organising the population census of 1960 a Census Department to serve the three Borneo Territories was established at the beginning of September. It is housed temporarily in the Secretariat, Kuching, and consists at present of the Superintendent of Census and a part-time personal assistant.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Agriculture.

Farmers generally enjoyed a prosperous year. It is hoped, however, that this period of prosperity will not give rise to undue complacency for undoubtedly even greater benefits would have accrued to Sarawak as a whole but for the prevailing low quality of our exported commodities. In this connection I am glad to report that a beginning has been made not only to teach primary producers correct processing techniques but also, in the case of pepper, to provide dealers and exporters with storage and short-term credit facilities to enable them to release the crop at the most advantageous prices.

Before I refer briefly to the work of the Agricultural Department I should like to express appreciation of the great measure of support this Council gave, just a year ago, to the Government proposal to levy a cess of 2 cents per pound on all rubber exported from Sarawak, effective from January 1959. The decision to submit this proposal was taken only with the greatest reluctance, but it had to be done in the interests of a flourishing and prosperous rubber industry to which Sarawak's economy, as Honourable Members well realise, is so vitally linked.

Without a well-trained, efficient staff at all levels no Department can be expected to function properly. In the Department's Development Plan, therefore, special attention has been given to ways and means of how best to achieve this objective. The problem is twofold: on the one hand there are the less well academically qualified members of the staff to be considered, and on the other, those who merit special selection to undergo higher studies overseas to train and equip them for the senior posts in the Department. In regard to the former category regular induction and in-service training courses are now held at the School of Agriculture, Batu Lintang, and at Turau Agricultural Station, at which emphasis is placed on the teaching of practical skills rather than theory. The introduction of re-education courses for Junior Agricultural Assistants and women Home Demonstrators has also proved a success and augurs well for the future of the recently formed Extension Branch of the Department. So disappointing has been the response to advertisements for overseas scholarships in Agriculture that one can only infer that Agriculture as a career is not particularly favoured by local youths. However, it was eventually possible to recommend for awards under the Colombo Plan, one Degree and two Diploma Courses in Agriculture in Australia and two Home Economics unstable in the Philippines and in New Zealand. The first two trainees successful in obtaining a Diploma in Agriculture in Australia returned to Sarawak at the beginning of 1959, and are now undergoing specialised training to familiarise them with administration, research and extension activities of the Department.

The planned reorganisation of the Department of Agriculture into four main branches—Research, Extension, Rubber and Veterinary Services—and the resultant expansion of responsibilities and activities continues most satisfactorily and is well ahead of schedule.

Within the Research Branch divisions of Soils Science, Rice Agronomy, Pepper Agronomy and Plant Pathology have been established and the recent generous gift of \$1,067,000 under a Colonial Development and Welfare Research Scheme has enabled a greatly expanded and much more comprehensive research programme to be drawn up than was originally envisaged. Since the Soils Laboratory was opened in November, 1958, the Soils Science Division has surveyed a total of 41,000 acres including certain areas thought to be potentially suitable for the development of additional export cash crops, thus widening our present weakly diversified agricultural economy.

The importance of intensifying rice production needs no emphasis and to this end a most comprehensive research programme covering fertilizer, variety, spacing and cultural trials on both wet and dry padi was commenced in the 1959-60 season.

As part of the research work on pepper an economic survey of the industry was carried out by a trained economist, Dr. Chua, working jointly with the Agricultural Department. Spacing, manuring and cultivation trials, all designed to elucidate the most economic husbandry techniques, have also been initiated, some in conjunction with local farmers whose ready co-operation in this work is gratefully acknowledged. A common defect of our pepper is the presence of mould resulting from inadequate drying in the early stages after harvest, and trials to evolve an artificial technique are showing promise. "Foot rot" of pepper, on which the Plant Pathologist is engaged full-time, fortunately has been less severe than in previous years. As a result of his work modifications in agricultural practices have been indicated and are being incorporated in departmental field experiments as demonstrations for local farmers. It has also been shown in preliminary experiments that some of the better types of pepper imported from India and Indonesia appear to have a higher degree of resistance to "foot rot" than the very susceptible local types, but further studies are needed before wholesale distribution of planting material of these types can be considered.

The provision of a wide range of services calculated to lead to greater efficiency in husbandry standards is briefly the common role of the other three branches of the Department—Extension, Rubber and Veterinary services—and includes, in addition to major development schemes, a host of minor services such as the issue of free postcards, improved planting material and livestock, the demonstration of improved techniques, facilities for tractor hire, prophylactic treatment of livestock and short courses for farmers. Improved facilities for Veterinary Services included the opening of a Quarantine Station for cats and dogs in Kuching and the building of a Veterinary Clinic at Fourth Division Headquarters in Miri. By way of an experiment introduced this year five annual scholarships, tenable at the School of Agriculture, have been awarded to farmers' sons, one to each Division. The trustees undertake to return to their own farms on the completion of the course.

In this review four important economic schemes are worth special mention, namely the Rubber and Coconut Planting Schemes, Freshwater Fisheries and Assistance to Wet Padi Planters. While the primary and most obvious aim of the Rubber Planting Scheme is to plant up as large an acreage of high yielding rubber as quickly and as efficiently as possible in the interests of our economic future, nevertheless this Scheme also represents the beginning of what may prove to be a far-reaching change in the social and economic development of Sarawak. In this Scheme lies the first positive step to provide farmers with the chance of plan on the basis of a combined rubber/padi economy, and the way is cleared for further dissemination and the subsequent improvement of living standards which inevitably will follow.

Since 1956 the total acreage planted under high yielding rubber amounts to 32,569 acres of which 16,612 acres were planted during the first nine months of 1959. Because of the success which has attended this Scheme and its importance to the future of Sarawak the target acreage to be planted under subsidy has been increased from 60,000 acres to 90,000 acres and the subsidy for new planting raised from \$200 to \$250 per acre. It is also anticipated that the recent import of 3,400,000 seedling T1.1 seeds from Malaya, together with budwood established in Departmental nurseries throughout all Divisions, will provide sufficient planting material for the expected planting programme in 1960. Unfortunately, future importations from Malaya will be much more expensive as a result of the Federal Government's decision to increase the export duty on

donal seeds from three cents to ten cents. The effect of this on the estimated cost of the rubber planting scheme is serious.

When the Rubber Planting Scheme was first launched in 1956 it was appreciated that planting was only one phase in measures to stabilise the industry, and that in time processing and marketing would be equally important, if not more so. The time has now come when increasing attention can be devoted to tapping, processing, disease control and marketing, but success will only attend these efforts in quality improvement if prices commensurate with quality are obtained by the primary producers. This is a development which will be closely observed by the Government.

The subsidised Coconut Planting Scheme, which aims to plant up 10,000 acres in the next four years, was launched in January and till now the equivalent of 1,200 acres has been planted. All races are participating in this Scheme, but the Malays are in the majority. In establishing seedling nurseries in all Divisions the movement of some 300,000 seed nuts was involved, and the assistance given by the Marine Department in this work was invaluable.

Once the Department's Extension Branch becomes fully operational and Home Demonstrators are able to influence the preparation and consumption of balanced diets, the significance of freshwater fish culture as an cheap and ready source of animal protein will increase enormously. Meanwhile encouragement continued to be given to the opening up of new ponds, and in 1958, 500 were dug and stocked, mainly with Tilapia, Super Salam and various species of carp. It is of particular note that the Land Dyak of First Division have shown the greatest enthusiasm in this development project.

There is, unfortunately, in Sarawak no long tradition of wet padi planting and many potential wet padi areas remain undeveloped. Under a special vote, "Assistance to Wet Padi Planting", funds have been set aside amounting to \$50,000 per Division for the express purpose of developing potential and improving existing wet padi areas during the period 1959-62 inclusive. A useful start was made with this work in 1959, and particularly so by Iban planters in the Second and Third Divisions.

No report on agricultural development would be complete without a reference being made to the importance of maintaining a good relationship between farmers and the Department of Agriculture. Not only is a mutual understanding of each other's difficulties necessary, but it is also essential that the Department enjoys the full confidence of the farmers. If the increase in requests for services and advice received by the Department from farmers in 1959 is any criterion, then undoubtedly such a relationship exists and obviously is on a better footing than ever before.

Forestry.

The Forestry Development Plan, which covered the ten-year period 1950-1959, is now drawing to an end. The retiring Conservator of Forests, Mr. F. G. Barrett, took over this plan in its infancy and under his skilled guidance for over nine years the country's permanent forest estate has been increased from 3,442.4 square miles in 1950 to 15,935.4 square miles today.

Emphasis is now shifting to the improvement of existing permanent forests by silvicultural treatment, and to strengthen the department a post of silviculturist has been approved and will be financed under Colonial Development and Welfare Funds.

The export market for Ramin has grown stronger and stronger during the year, and the necessity for Government control of Ramin exports may soon cease to exist. Another important development in the timber export trade is the emergence of Japan as a major buyer of logs, including mixed light hardwood logs which are not easy to dispose of in other markets.

In October Mr. M. N. Gillion, C.M.S., a United Nations timber marketing expert, arrived in Sarawak to survey the structure of the industry, and advise the Government on probable future trends, and on ways and means in which the production and marketing of timber could be improved. Mr. Gillion has had great experience of tropical woods and has previously advised the Governments of Ghana, Brazil, Burma, Mexico, Paraguay, Liberia and the Caribbean on similar problems.

1959 is memorable for the biggest crop of cupangium ever exported from Sarawak, a crop of 21,000 tons. The Forest Department has in hand some research work to try to determine the factors that control the flowering and fruiting of cupangium trees and it also has experimental plantations, dating back to 1926, which are being kept under observation.

Geological Survey.

Economic developments resulting from geological survey work continued to increase. The bauxite industry, started last year, has settled down and production is rising: reports this year are double those of 1958 and over 200,000 tons of bauxite worth about \$2,500,000 has been shipped yielding over \$300,000 in revenue. Prospecting in the Serapias area shows extensions to the deposits but the extent of these is not known; however, enough bauxite has been found to ensure mining for many years to come. Other deposits occur in west Sarawak and mining enquiries from new companies have been received. Bauxite already makes a useful contribution to Sarawak's economy, and we have reason to hope this will increase in the future. Our coal and mercury deposits have again received attention from Japanese concerns. Recent tests on Silatuk coal have been encouraging and proposals are being considered for testing mining possibilities by drilling; the new road from Simanggang will facilitate these tests.

Oil is important to the Sarawak economy, and in the past has been even more significant than at present. Sarawak Shell Offshores Limited continue to search for new sources to replace the declining Miri field. Recently a little encouragement has been given by the finding near Miratui of small amounts of oil. This is at shallow depths (between 500 and 700 feet) and shortly will be tested to see whether it has commercial significance. We hope for the best but at present there is no indication that a new oilfield has been found. The company, with commendable persistence, pursue their search for oil; early next year the mobile drilling barge "Orient Explorer" will be working below the South China Sea some seventy miles southwest of Miri.

Geological mapping and scientific research has continued to progress well. Over 24,200 square miles of Sarawak have now been mapped, and this year's work in the lower Rajang was completed. Investigations are in progress over a further 10,580 square miles but will take some years to finish. A variety of research investigations continue to yield useful results, and significant advances resulted from palaeontological, geochemical and radio-active work done in co-operation with overseas organisations in Britain and the U.S.A. A major project of the Geological Survey Department was the preparation, in co-operation with the Shell Group of oil companies, of a report on the Geology of Sarawak, Brunei and the western part of North Borneo. This compilation presents geological information acquired by the Shell companies over several decades at a cost of millions of dollars; this, together with survey findings, has been co-ordinated in the report, and makes the data readily available to all interested in the region.

Lands and Surveys.

The Director of Lands and Surveys, Mr. C. B. Murray, O.B.E., left Sarawak on retirement on 14th March and the Department was controlled by Mr. J. E. Mould until the arrival of Mr. R. T. Russell, M.B.E., on August 1st.

If our plans for expanding the economy of the country are to be realized it is essential that the Lands and Surveys Department should be adequately staffed. Otherwise there will be frustrating delays. An Honourable Member will notice, the draft Estimates for 1960 provide for a considerable increase in the establishment of the Department. Further increases must be expected in the next few years. The limitations of suitably qualified candidates, training facilities and housing, make it advisable to spread the expansion over a period.

Seven officers of the Department are undergoing survey and valuations training either on scholarship to New Zealand, at the Kuala Lumpur Technical College or by correspondence course with the New Zealand Government. Of these, four officers are expected to qualify for promotion to Division II within the next four years, but it has not so far been possible to arrange a suitable course of study for potential Division III officers specialising in pure land administration. At present there exists no organized training scheme for serving Division IV and V officers or for new recruits, and the establishment of a Departmental Training School may be necessary.

With the introduction of the Land (Promiss and Rents) Rules, 1958, in December last year the Department has been very actively engaged in preparing and issuing notices of relation of land rents.

The issue of rent revision notices up to 30th June, 1959 resulted in a certain number of petitions and protests, but only three appeals. These appeals went to arbitration under section 213 of the Land Code and only one was successful.

The Department's small mapping section continued work on the compilation of 1/25,000 and 1/125,000 maps and the 1/50,000 mapping programme from air photographs carried out by the Directorate of Overseas Mapping in making good progress. Brigadier M. Haines, Director of Overseas Surveys, visited Kuching in March and as a result of his visit a survey party will work in Sarawak during 1960. This party will consist of a Directorate of Overseas Surveys surveyor and local personnel, and will be equipped with a theodolite supplied by the Directorate. The theodolite is an instrument for measuring distances very accurately by means of radio waves, and should allow control surveys to be carried out quickly and fairly cheaply in areas where conditions of climate and visibility have made control surveys by conventional methods of triangulation practically impossible. Small triangulation surveys have been carried out in the First and Fourth Divisions where control for mapping in connection with land development as well as for title surveys was urgently required. At present one surveyor is engaged in obtaining latitude and longitude star fixes on the various airstrips in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. These fixes are required for control on which to base maps for both this and the Geological Survey Department.

Survey for title, the alienation of land and the registration of title and land transactions have continued to claim most of the Department's time. These are routine day-to-day functions which must be kept going whatever other claims are made on the Department.

However, in addition to these activities all possible resources have been directed to land development work, and the task of finding new land to meet the growing demand for unencumbered Crown Land by those wishing to grow rubber and other permanent crops. The great difficulties encountered in this search have been the shortage of land not already under Customary Native Rights, a general lack of enthusiasm for land in the more isolated localities and a scarcity of accessible vacant land suitable for economic permanent crops.

In the First Division the Department has continued to carry out land use surveys over some 350 square miles between Serian and the Second Division border. This work is nearing completion and the results of the survey are now being considered in consultation with the Agriculture Department. Results so far indicate that there is little or no land surplus to the requirements of the Dayaks, but any available land will be made available for alienation as early as possible. In the First Division, as elsewhere, the answer to the problem of land shortage appears to lie in the improvements of methods of cultivation which would allow a reduction in the areas required for obtaining a living on the part of holders of Native Customary Rights.

In the Second Division land possibly suitable for padi and coconut growing is being investigated by this and the Agricultural Department.

In the Third Division a large area has been investigated over the past two years, but plans for alienation had to be abandoned because any land in excess of the requirements of the local inhabitants was found unsuitable for rubber. During 1959 a further area has been investigated and found suitable for large scale rubber planting as well as surplus to native requirements. Action is now in hand to extinguish Native Rights and to subdivide into lots, and it is expected about 1,800 acres will be offered for alienation this year.

In the Fourth Division a further 1,000 acres has been added to the very successful Borneo planting scheme and further land in this District will be made available in the near future.

In the Fifth Division some 2,000 acres of good, easily accessible land was made available along the Lawas-Treman Road but a coconut planting project in the Limbung District is held up due to uncertainty regarding the border with Brunei.

In all Land Development surveys the Department works in close collaboration with the Agricultural Department.

After nearly two years of operation it has become apparent that some amendment is necessary to remedy discrepancies in the Land Code, and action is in hand to re-examine the Code and propose amendments considered necessary.

WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Public Works—General.

Improvements have been achieved in the organisation of the Public Works Department by the further development of "Specialist Branches" within the

Department, including the Electrical Branch, the Drainage and Irrigation Section, the Design Branch, and by its equipment with the most modern apparatus required to undertake the investigation necessary before the design of engineering works. The draft estimates for 1960 provide for some increase in staff to meet the increasing demands on the Department in respect both of constructional work and maintenance.

Since 3rd June, 1959, the Brooke Dockyard and Engineering Works has come under the control of the Department and progress has been made with the rehabilitation of the works aimed at reducing production costs.

Building.

During the period under review the Department has been engaged in the design of a number of projects in accordance with priorities established by Government. The two projects of some magnitude, the new Teacher Training College at Batu Lintang and new Government Offices in Kuching, occupied a major proportion of the Branch staff and both projects are now under construction. Further projects designed and under construction are classrooms, drill shed and band practice room for the Police Training School in Kuching, Public Works Department Depots at Limbang, Simanggang and Sarikoi, and an Anti-Malaria Headquarters in Kuching. Designs have been prepared up to the final stages for two further Secondary Schools at Simanggang and Kanowit, and also for a new hospital at Sarikoi.

Major housing projects in Kuching, consisting of twelve Class II Quarters and one block of sixteen Flats for Constabulary, are under construction.

Designs have commenced for a new Post Office at Sibn, new Offices and Book Depot for the Borneo Librarian Bureau and ancillary buildings for Tanah Puteh Wharf.

Projects completed during the period were new Medical wards in Sibn Hospital, a Hospital and fifteen Class IV Quarters at Simanggang, a new Information Office in Kuching, and two Secondary Schools at Miti and 24th Mile, Serian Road.

Communications.

Good progress has been made on trunk and secondary road construction projects. The most important road at present under construction is the Serian/Simanggang Road. Thirteen miles of road formation have been completed at the Serian end of the road during this year, and the road now extends thirty-two miles from Serian. Work has been started from the Simanggang end of the road and earthwork for about four miles is substantially completed.

Other road projects on which work has continued during the past year include the Sarikoi/Bintang Road, the Lawas/Trusan Road, the approach road to the new Port Area in Kuching, and improvements to town roads in Sibn and Sarikoi.

In July of this year, work was started on extending the runway of the Kuching Airport by 400 feet, in order that Viscount aircraft may be accommodated. The extensions to the runway itself will be completed this year, although earthwork to provide over-run will carry over into 1960.

Work is also going ahead on extending the Sibn Airfield by a further 700 feet, and the earthwork is substantially completed, although surfacing will not start until 1960.

Port Development.

Good progress was made on the new wharf at Tanah Puteh, Kuching. The original scheme was for a wharf 600 feet long, but in the middle of this year it was decided to extend the wharf by a further 200 feet. Work on the first 600 feet is virtually complete, and it is anticipated that the 200 feet extension will be finished early in 1960.

The erection of godowns and other buildings, road construction in the port area, and the supply of electricity and water are being pushed ahead so that the new wharf may be put into use as early as possible next year.

Town Development.

The work in connection with the revised scheme for Sibn is progressing satisfactorily and schemes for Lawas, Limbang and Simunjan are in hand.

The enactment of the Water Supply (Amendment) Ordinance has made possible the establishment of Water Boards to control and manage the water supply in Kuching and Sibu and the consequent introduction of the Water Regulations, 1958 has enabled a considerable step to be made towards placing these Boards on a sound financial and technical basis.

The Lundu Water Supply is now functioning as a small water supply authority under the Water Supply Ordinance with defined limits of supply. Water is being supplied according to a fixed and agreed Scale of Charges. The Simanggang Water Supply is well advanced in construction and will commence to function on completion of the purification works.

Construction on the Marudi Supply is in progress and will be completed, it is expected, by April of next year.

The Seribel Water Authority has been granted under the Seribel Water Supply (Charges) Regulations, 1959 and will commence to function on completion of the purification works by which materials are due to arrive in December.

In accordance with the policy set by Government, all new water supplies are being designed to supply water of the highest physical and bacteriological purity.

Electrical Works.

Specifications for twenty-three projects were completed, and the following major designs were in hand:—

- Kuching Port Development.
- Tarai Agricultural Station Supply Scheme.
- New Government Office, Kuching.
- Batu Lintang Tractors Training Centre.
- Operating Theatre, Sibu Hospital.
- Pepper Mill, Seribel.

The Dragon School electricity supply scheme was commissioned during the period.

Under the Electricity Ordinance investigations in connection with the licensing of four public electricity supply schemes, and eleven private electricity generating installations were completed.

A major development in electricity supply was the commissioning of the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company's new Power Station at Sungai Puteh, Kuching, and the associated 11,000-volt transmission system.

Training.

During 1959 the Public Works Department has initiated an in-service training programme covering both the Artisan and Junior Technical Grades.

In the Artisan Grades courses have been organized for outboard motor drivers, fitters and plumbers. Technical staff courses have been conducted in English, Mathematics, Contract Procedures, Surveying and Electrical Installation Inspection. Twenty-seven Junior Technical Assistants have been awarded correspondence courses in Building Construction under the Colombo Plan, the courses being conducted by departmental officers in the form of Tutorial Groups.

In addition, extensive training has been organized by the Stores Section to enable an efficient stores organization to be implemented in each Division.

Design and Investigation Works.

The investigation, survey and design work for the following major civil engineering works has been carried out during the year—Simanggang Wharf, on which construction is expected to commence shortly, Sungai Nyelong Bridge, and the River wall at Jessa Street, Kuching, while comprehensive site investigation and soil analysis for foundation design has been carried out for all of the larger building and civil engineering projects of the Department.

Drainage and Irrigation Works.

The year has seen the commencement of work on Drainage and Irrigation in the Public Works Department. A Policy and Works Programme, estimated to cost \$2,180,000/—, has been accepted by Government and is now being implemented. At Samarahan, the design has been completed and construction commenced on a

drainage and irrigation scheme of 300 acres. Initial survey work to investigate the possibilities of developing a 2,000 acre drainage and irrigation scheme at Serian is nearing completion and this will be followed by further investigation surveys at Lower Siding and Bajat for other possible drainages and irrigation schemes.

Shipping.

Twenty-five ships totalling, approximately, 120,000 Gross Registered Tonnage loaded 200,000 tons of bauxite at the Senatan anchorage during the season March to October.

Ocean tonnage calling at Tanjung Masi continues to increase because of a recovery in the timber export market. Preliminary figures show a rise of nearly 68,000 tons in arrivals for the first nine months of 1959 compared to the same period last year.

An entirely new development of this market has led to the direct export of logs from Sejidat, in the Sarawak River, by large ocean carriers, to Japan and Hong Kong, nearly 11,125 tons of round timber having been shipped to date.

This year has also seen a revival in the direct shipment of round timber from the Bataang Lupar by smaller ocean carriers.

The Royal Inter-ocean Line has just completed its seasonary of the direct Sarawak, East Australia service.

In May a new coastal company under the Agency of Messrs. Borneo Company Limited began operation between Singapore, Kuching and Rejang River Ports.

Marine Craft.

All craft have continued to give satisfactory service, and progress in various development schemes has been greatly assisted by the transportation of 21,915 tons of stone by the stone vessels, heavy plant by Tumbulus, and over 200,000 coconuts for the Department of Agriculture by various vessels. The launch "Alice Louisa" was sunk in collision near Tanjung Masi. Although subsequently salvaged she is beyond economic repair. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Hydrographic Survey Unit.

During the past year this Unit has produced much work of value, a large part of which has been the compilation and publication of a new chart of the Sarawak River from Pongli to Kuching. This is the first Hydrographic survey to be undertaken since H.M.S. Herald surveyed the river thirty years ago.

Buoys and Lights.

All lights and navigational aids have functioned most satisfactorily.

A deeper and safer channel into the Rejang River discovered and surveyed by the Hydrographic Unit early in 1958 was marked by two large, electrically lit buoys during the year and this improvement has been most favourably commented on by shipmasters.

Merchant Shipping Law.

A legal draft of a new Merchant Shipping Ordinance which has been prepared in collaboration with the Legal and Marine Departments of British North Borneo has had the approval of the Ministry of Transport and will soon be put before Supreme Council.

Marine School.

A nautical school has been established by the Department of Education with the co-operation of the Marine Department for the instruction of deck personnel. It is hoped to give instruction to engine drivers later.

Land Transport Department.

The staff of the Land Transport Department has, for the first time, been able to cope with all public demands for driving licences, and driving tests carried out in Kuching have fallen from 2,632 during 1958 to 1,415 during 1959. However, the demand for new motor vehicles continues to grow. The number of motor vehicles in Kuching has increased by 334 to a total of 3,447 during 1959.

A complete departmental review by the Organisation and Methods Adviser has resulted in a reduction of recording and paper work of the department together with a reduction in the time taken for driving tests. A complete change in the procedure for issuing driving licences and motor vehicle licences is being undertaken.

A Report of an Enquiry into the operation of passenger transport services in Kuching has suggested a number of measures designed to improve efficiency. Many of these measures are now being implemented.

The post of a full time Controller of Land Transport was approved in July this year as a result of one of the recommendations of the Commission's Report, and the appointment is to be filled shortly.

Civil Aviation.

With the inclusion of Marudi Airfield in the regular scheduled service of Borneo Airways internal air service network in July of this year, the construction of airfields for regular air services, visualised in the 1955-59 Development Plan, has been accomplished.

In 1955 there were only two Government aerodromes in use in Sarawak, both served only by main line services from and to Singapore. During the past four years airfields have been constructed at Bintulu, Sempang, Senuan, Marudi, Lanas, Long Akah and Bilaga and a firm internal air communication system is being built up.

In addition to these completed projects, surveys have been made of airfield possibilities at Da Kelahan and Bario, as a result of which the construction of a new airfield at Bario is under consideration.

The meteorological section of the Department has continued to provide valuable statistical data for Commercial and Government use, and has set up new synoptic stations at Sempang Field Station and St. Thomas's School, Kuching.

One Senior Air Traffic Control Officer completed a course of training in Australia under the Colombo Plan Scheme.

In addition concentrated intensive training has been commenced for all Air Traffic Control Officers, and arrangements to the Regional Training Unit at Labuan are being made.

A most important regional development in Civil Aviation occurred in November upon the implementation of a Flight Information Centre at Labuan with responsibility for the control of aircraft, and search and rescue facilities, over the British Borneo Territories, and the sea areas adjoining them. Hitherto this function has been exercised by a unit in Singapore.

Posts and Telegraphs.

The year under review was one of continued progress and expansion in all spheres of the Posts and Telegraphs Department's Activities.

The VHF radio network has been progressively strengthened and work on the main internal trunk system and overland radiotelephone service has reached an advanced stage.

The number of telephones in the territory increased by twenty per cent to over 1,000 with a corresponding increase in trunk calls which now stand at 50,000 monthly, indicating that telecommunications development in Sarawak is meeting commercial and administrative demands.

A feature of telephone development has been the opening of the first out-station automatic exchange at Bintulu.

SOCIAL SERVICES.

Education.

The number of children receiving a primary education continues to increase. At Chinese schools however enrolments are beginning to stabilise and at some of these schools there has even been a decline in the number of pupils. This is due not to any falling off in the support of parents, but to the decrease in numbers of overseas children and to the fact that fewer pupils are repeating classes. The consequent adjustment in the number of staff required has caused some difficulties which the co-operation of managements and the Education Department has usually been able to solve.

The number of native children attending primary schools rose from 16,680 in 1955 to 31,479 at the end of 1958 constituting an increase of 180 per cent in three years. Although Sarawak has still a long way to go before the goal of universal primary education is achieved, a more rapid rate of progress would not be possible without lowering the minimum educational qualification for native

teachers. The greatest need in native primary schools at present is for more teachers with a good level of education and until these are forthcoming the standard achieved in these schools will remain low. Fortunately there is a steady raising of standards among the native students admitted to Rara Lintang, and it is also encouraging to note that many of the senior grade of teachers leaving the training college this month, of whom a majority are Chinese, will be teaching at small institutions and in native rural schools. From the end of next year all male students graduating from Rara Lintang will be under an obligation to serve for the first two years in rural schools. This arrangement will be of special help to the central upper primary schools now being established in many rural areas. The number of native children who can be admitted to secondary schools will depend more on the success of these schools than on the provision of additional places in secondary schools.

The general improvement of educational standards has made it possible to limit recruitment to the Sibu Training College to holders of a Senior Middle Certificate; and in January next year candidates for admission to the Grade II course at Rara Lintang will have to possess the Cambridge School Certificate.

The growth of the school population and the increase in the number of trained teachers employed has resulted in a substantial rise in Government expenditure on education. Last year expenditure on education in the ordinary recurrent budget amounted to approximately \$1½ million, an increase of more than \$1½ million over the previous year. At the beginning of this year it unfortunately became necessary to raise fees in secondary schools in order to reduce the proportion of the cost to be met from public funds.

Government policy with regard to the provision of secondary education and the method used for selecting candidates for admission to secondary schools, aroused considerable controversy at the beginning of this year. Government therefore invited Mr. David McLellan, C.M.G., formerly Director of Education in Singapore, to review the provision of secondary education in Sarawak. His report is expected shortly.

Last year's address made reference to the encouraging reports that some mixed rural communities were showing signs of wishing to combine their vernacular schools into multi-racial schools. It is satisfactory to report the establishment of several such schools of which there are now fourteen in the Third Division. The Pupils in these schools, who may be Iban and Chinese, or Chinese and Malays, follow a common curriculum, with separate lessons only for language study.

The Group Headmaster scheme, under which experienced teachers seconded from Canada and Australia under the Colombo Plan take charge of groups of native schools, is continuing to give a beneficial stimulus to schools in the areas served.

After two pilot projects undertaken in 1958, School Broadcasting has made a successful beginning this year and should provide a valuable contribution to the raising of standards in our rural schools. Very generous gifts of receiving sets from the Asia Foundation and from the Government of Australia will make it possible next year to extend the scheme to serve nearly all native primary schools.

Classes for technicians in Government departments have now been established at various centres throughout the country.

A one-year commercial course, designed to satisfy the demand for trained clerical staff in Government and business offices, has been successfully operating this year under a local teacher specially trained in the United Kingdom.

For the Borneo Literature Bureau, 1959 has been mainly a year of planning and preparing for the future. A generous grant of \$182,500 from the Nuffield Foundation has made it possible to begin designing office buildings for the Bureau. An artist was appointed early in the year and in September the Bureau's First Editorial Officer began duty; a Business Officer is expected to arrive in December. The Government of North Borneo has decided to co-operate with Sarawak in the work of the Bureau and is contributing to its recurrent cost. Work has begun on a publications programme; some manuscripts are already with publishers and others are in course of preparation.

Medical and Health.

The past year has been one of reorganisation and consolidation, rather than of outstanding events in the Medical Department.

The anti-malaria project continues to be the most important mass health campaign in the country, and progress has been considerable during the year. The present situation can be summed up by the statement that very satisfactory control of malaria throughout Sarawak has now been achieved, but a concentrated effort will be required during the next three or four years to achieve the goal of total eradication. For this purpose the World Health Assembly has shown its confidence in our scheme, by voting the sum of US\$150,000 a year for the three years 1961, 1962 and 1963, from the malaria Eradication Special Account, to help to establish a surveillance system throughout Sarawak. A specialist from the World Health Organisation is also being sent to assist the experts here to prepare the final eradication plan of operations. Work started during the year on the building of the new anti-malaria headquarters, near the Mental Hospital at 3th Mile. The headquarters will consist of a central laboratory, office, and store, and will also have office and living accommodation for the First and Second Divisions Spraying and Surveillance units.

The staffing position has greatly improved during the year, and for the first time for many years, every vacancy for Specialist and medical officers was filled. This has allowed medical officers in all Divisions the opportunity of travelling extensively to the areas, and the supervision of static and travelling dispensaries has greatly improved. It can safely be said now, that there are very few areas in Sarawak which are not within reach of medical attention of some kind—be it only the services of an aid dresser. There is still, however, a shortage of Nursing Sisters, and during the year there was an average of six to eight vacancies in the establishment in spite of the local recruitment of temporary married sisters.

The emphasis must now be shifted to the prevention side of the medical services. During the year plans have been prepared for the reorganisation and expansion of the Health Section of the Department, including the establishment of an anti-tuberculous unit, which will carry out a pilot control scheme next year. Tuberculosis is undoubtedly the major health problem in Sarawak now that malaria has been effectively controlled.

The building programme has continued according to plan, and the new Simanggang Hospital is now completed and ready for occupation. Plans have been prepared for the new Cottage Hospital at Seribel, and work on this is expected to start in 1960. Plans have also been drawn up for extensions to the Limbang Dispensary in order to convert it into a small cottage hospital, with a Medical Officer in charge, following the recent constitutional changes in Brunei. New Dispensaries at Mukah, Sipit and Nampit were completed during the year and also the new Tsau Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at 34th Mile, Serian Road. Extensions to Sibu Hospital have continued, and during the year the new kitchen and laundry and two new 40-bed wards were brought into use. The new maternity was also completed, and work started on the new operating theatre suite. Plans have also been prepared for extensions to the Nurses Home, and for the rehabilitation of the old wards. By the middle of 1960 this hospital will be an up-to-date, modern institution, of about 250 beds, equal to any hospital in this part of world.

Improvements have also been carried out to the General Hospital, Kuching. The new steam laundry has been completed and is working efficiently. Plans have also been prepared for alterations and air-conditioning of the Fluoro-X-ray suite, and the lecture rooms, and for a new casualty admission centre which it is hoped will be built during 1960.

The new Mental Hospital has functioned well during the year and an average of 300 patients from Sarawak and Brunei have been accommodated and treated there.

Improvements to the buildings at the Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Memorial Settlement were completed during the year, and a further eighty-two patients were presented with discharge certificates by Sir Anthony Abel.

Training of local staff at the schools of Nursing in Kuching and Sibu has been re-organised and greatly improved by the new Sister Tutor, and a Midwifery Tutor has also been recruited to train midwives. Trained Nurses and Hospital Assistants were sent abroad for further training in a variety of subjects including

Tuberculosis Nursing, X-ray technique, dental nursing and mechanics, and occupational therapy. There are now twenty-four students overseas doing courses in a wide variety of medical and allied subjects including Medicine, Dentistry, Public Health and Mental Nursing. Two local doctors received post-graduate training in Cardiff, and one, Dr. Wong from Sibu, had the distinction of gaining two degrees in surgery, after only eight months' study. His work has been highly praised by the Professor of Surgery in the Welsh National School of Medicine, as also has the work of the other trainee, Dr. Chong, who has already obtained the Diploma of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and is now studying for the membership of the College (M.R.C.O.G.).

It has been a year of steady and sound advance, in many ways, but the new Director of Medical Services, who is due to arrive at the end of this year, still has many serious problems to tackle notably in the fields of public health, tuberculosis and environmental sanitation.

Births and Deaths.

Teams have been sent to several areas to deal with runs Late Registrations. The number of Late Registrations effected in 1958 was 31,708 compared with 31,159 in 1957.

Plans are underway for the setting up of a central Adoption Register which should prove of great benefit.

A recent investigation in the Kapit area would appear to indicate that the Iban population is higher than the figure shown in recent Annual Reports. The 1950 Census on which an office of the Department has been working during 1959 will prove the accuracy or otherwise of the population estimates. Much of the value of the Census will be lost however, unless the registration system in the districts is tightened up.

Community Development.

The Community Development Committee has under consideration the future of the schemes at Long Lams in the Baram, and Padawan in the First Division. These schemes are due to end in 1960 and, while it is not at present intended to continue them as Community Development projects, a method will be devised to build a useful and continuing service on the foundations laid.

The schemes in the contiguous areas of Buda and Batah have continued to progress and develop. The original centre, at Ulu Buda, will be handed over to local control in 1961 and men are now being trained in the United Kingdom for this purpose. The officer in charge of the schemes is training three teams at Naaga Grijang with a view to their taking over new centres in due course. Preliminary work, in the form of rubber planting and the setting up of schools, is being carried out meanwhile in the centres where the teams now under training will operate.

The schemes have had the advantage of the services of Student Volunteers from England. Six young men awaiting entrance to universities have completed a year's work at Padawan, Buda and Long Lams and have benefited from the experience of an opportunity to serve our people in a practical way.

Information Service.

The most important development in the year was the opening of the new Information Office in Mosque Road, Kuching. With this new building the staff of the Information Department are provided with much improved accommodation and working conditions, and are better equipped to give the press and public a first-class service.

The early part of the year saw the Information Office staff heavily engaged in making arrangements for the local and overseas press coverage of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Sarawak, and the Press Section of the Department was kept busy supplying publicity material to the local and overseas newspapers. More than twenty overseas correspondents and photographers visited Sarawak at that time and Mr. Philip Jones, Information Officer, was appointed by His Royal Highness as Press Liaison Officer for the Royal Visit to Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo.

During the year the staff photographer of the Information Service went on a two months' training course in cinematography to Malaya with the Cudney Film Services and the Malaysian Film Unit.

The Deputy Information Officer visited England for two months to observe the work of the Colonial Office Information Department and the Central Office of Information.

Broadcasting Service.

The United Kingdom has generously contributed no less than \$107,000 to enable Radio Sarawak to buy a new 10 Kilowatt transmitter which will greatly increase the range of the present Chinese and Iban Services on medium waves.

Commencing in the new year Radio Sarawak will start early morning programmes beginning with the News at 7 o'clock followed by a short programme of inter-racial culture to be especially designed to be presented by an mixed of people of all races in Sarawak.

Approximately one hundred and forty-five schools are regular users of the Schools Broadcasting Service.

Chinese schools have shown interest in the Schools Broadcasting Service in English and a few in Kuching are at present listening experimentally with a view to participation in the future.

The North Borneo Government has accepted technical aid from Radio Sarawak in the matter of designing and constructing their new Broadcasting House. Part of the equipment is to be built in Radio Sarawak's workshops by men seconded from North Borneo for the purpose.

Sarawak Museum.

The major indoor event of the past year has been the re-opening of the Old Museum Building on 1st January after very extensive and long overdue structural reconditioning. Throughout the following months, single galleries were serially closed for re-arrangement and up-dating of exhibits. The result of this programme which was completed in October is a "new look", with greatly improved display. Public response has been appreciative.

The two endowment galleries of the Old Building have been altered and air-conditioned. Previously unsuitable for display purposes, one is already in active use for special exhibitions. The other should be ready shortly.

The main Museum outdoor activity has been the four months archaeological season of excavations at the Great Caves of Niah in the Fourth Division. Major new discoveries have resulted from this work, which has been generously supported by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation of Lisbon, the Shell Group of Companies, the Fulbright Foundation and the Chicago Natural History Museum, as well as by the Sarawak Government. The Museum archaeological team have now dug well below the 50,000 B.C. level. Dated by Radio-Carbon, C14, this is the oldest known date for Australasia. Niah now ranks as a site of world importance. During the year all the caves were scheduled under the Antiquities Ordinance, for fuller protection. This project will continue into 1960.

This has also and happily been a very good year for turtles. In contrast to poor returns last year, to date in 1959 over 1,200,000 eggs have been collected on the three Turtle Islands. A profit of about \$30,000 is expected, which will benefit the Malay seamen and charities through the Turtle Trust.

South-east Asian Geologists in America

(or *A Kneel at Little Rock*)

(Based on a talk to the Rotary Club, Kuching, December 2nd, 1959)

Today I want to talk about a journey I have made in the last few months in the United States and Canada as a guest of the United Nations. During August, September and October of this year I was a member of a group of fifteen other geologists and mining engineers from twelve different countries in South and Southeast Asia studying mining and geological methods in the States and Canada, and making a report on whether these methods are applicable to Asian countries. As the report will be used for reference by the United Nations in deciding how help can be given in this field, it was a job that may lead to advantages to the participating countries.

This was the third time the United Nations has organised for the benefit of geologists from Asia. In

1953, a group, including a geologist from North Borneo, went to Australia to study low-grade coal mining techniques and utilization, and again, in 1955, a party spent five months in Russia and Europe studying mining methods. This year's trip meant that at least a few geologists from Asian countries had some first-hand knowledge of American mining techniques. Much of the credit for the success of the year must be given to Dr. C. Y. Li of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Bangkok) who was mainly responsible for their organisation, and accompanied all of them as Technical Secretary.

The twelve countries represented were: Iran, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Sarawak, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Hong Kong, Free China, Korea, and Japan. Keeping such a motley collection of people, of so many different nationalities and viewpoints, happily working together would appear to be quite a problem; but I think one of the most outstanding features of the year was the absence of friction within the group. Politics were used more as a source of jokes than for argument; I well remember the amusement caused by an earnest

American businessman who, after showing us the sights of his native city, and chattering on the evils of Communism, left us with the plea: "You'll stay democratic won't you boys?" On another occasion a young American, after pointing out a magnificent stretch of highway from a bus said that he thought the time had come for the Asians to rise up and demand similar things from their Governments. This hardly seems possible here, but the remark conjured up in my mind a picture of a rebellion erupted outside Kuching Secretariat demanding that the Director of Public Works be told how the Serian-Semanggau road was getting on, and pressing for a 4-lane highway to Landak!

I won't say much about the detailed travel arrangements which involved journeys of over 40,000 miles. Out of two and half months, we spent about eight weeks in the States and two in Canada. We all met together in Japan and flew across the Pacific via Hawaii, over the Midz State, to San Francisco. After a day in San Francisco we flew on to Washington D.C., where our work began. Later journeys took us to Little Rock, Arkansas, which, apart from being a Mecca for journalists writing about race relations, is the centre of the American bauxite mining industry. St. Louis on the Mississippi, Denver in Colorado, Albuquerque and Carlsbad in New Mexico, El Paso in Texas, Tucson in Arizona, and Salt Lake City, where we finished our main tour in the States. From there we entered Canada at Vancouver, crossed the Rockies by plane and bus to Calgary, the oil centre of western Canada, and then by the Canadian Pacific Railway about 1,000 miles eastwards to Sudbury, Ottawa and Montreal before going south again to the United Nations headquarters in New York for a week to write the report before leaving for home.

One of the main purposes of the trip from my point of view was to collect information on the mining industries which are of most importance here; that is oil, bauxite and gold and I might say a few words about these.

First off: the way oil is produced in some of the American and Canadian oilfields is greatly different from here. In America an oilfield comparable in size with the Seria field is normally worked by many different and competing operators instead of by one concern like the Shell Company. These methods lead to complications since the operation of an oilfield to obtain the maximum yield of oil is not just a matter of drilling a few holes in the ground, pumping the oil out, and hoping it will continue: it is a process in which the well spacing and rates of oil, gas and water production, etc., must be carefully controlled to keep up reservoir pressures to maintain the flow of oil for as long as possible. Conservation measures on such oil reservoirs are, of course, difficult to enforce in a field where many small operators own a few oil wells each and this has led to much waste in the past in America. Nowadays conservation measures are enforced by large staffs of Government petroleum engineers and geologists.

One thing the North American oil industry gives us a strong lead about in the Far East is in the ways of utilizing natural gas. From the oilfields in Alberta gas is pumped over 2,000 miles eastwards to be used as an industrial and domestic fuel in the more densely populated areas round the Great Lakes or westwards for several hundred miles right over the Rockies to Vancouver and the northern United States. Quite a lot of the gas is used for making petrochemicals (alcohols and so on) and for ammonium nitrate for fertilisers. It's a great pity that the exhaustive investigations by the British Government and the Shell Company during the last ten years have failed to find an economic use for most of the natural gas produced along with the oil in Brunei. A possibility for the future is to liquefy it by refrigeration, and to export

it to densely populated and industrialized countries like Japan.

Production of bauxite in the States is about six times that produced a year in Sarawak. Even so the American mines only produce about a seventh of the country's aluminium ore requirements, the balance coming from Jamaica, British Guiana and other parts of South America. American bauxite is greatly inferior in quality to that in Sarawak and, in addition, instead of working surface deposits as we do here, much of the American bauxite is mined underground, or by ramming up to 50 feet of overburden.

Production of the metal from bauxite involves two processes: in the first place a substance called alumina consisting of aluminium oxide is produced by a process involving the use of soda-ash and limestone. The alumina is then reduced electrolytically to aluminium—this process consuming very large quantities of electric power. Since the market price of alumina is many times that of raw bauxite it may well be worth building an alumina plant here, providing large enough reserves of bauxite can be proved, or some co-operative scheme with Malaya could be worked out to use their bauxite as well.

My attempts to study gold-mining in the States were not very successful; in fact it is very hard to come across a gold-mine in the States or the industry, once so important in the earlier days, has greatly declined owing to the low price for the metal. In Canada it is much the same story and in order to keep the industry going the Government gives out large sums in subsidies to the mines each year. I think it is gratifying to the credit of the Sarawak gold-miners that there can keep going at all; they don't receive any subsidy, but the Government has waived royalties, and by being allowed to sell gold on the local market the miners obtain a better price for their gold than they would otherwise do.

I think the most striking single characteristic of American metal mining at present is the way they are mining exceedingly low-grade ores by means of a high degree of mechanization. Present American mining is indeed a far cry from the pioneer days when the "forty-miner" worked the rich lodes of gold and other metals and became rich quickly by his own efforts with pick and shovel. America has mined her rich storehouse of minerals in the form of high-grade ores in the past hundred years faster probably than any other country, so that now she has to satisfy her large and increasing demands for metals by mining the lower-grade ores she in many cases spawned as unworkable in the old days. Take copper as an example; at one time a workable copper ore had to contain over five per cent copper; in all the mines we visited this year in the States none of them was mining ore with over one per cent copper. The same story applies to practically every metal; lead, zinc, copper, aluminium, acid, iron and so on. Fortunately America is well supplied with the low-grade ores of most metals and mechanical know-how to work them for the foreseeable future.

This consciousness of the value of minerals in America, even in the form of very low-grade ores, and the steps taken for their correct utilization and conservation hold important lessons for the countries of the Far East which are bound to consume a larger proportion of their minerals instead of exporting them as they become more industrialized. The essential first step in the correct utilization of a country's minerals is to decide by means of geological surveying what useful minerals occur in the country: in the States, after a hundred years work by the Geological Survey and private prospectors, this process is well advanced but of course is never completed so matter how advanced the country, owing to the multiplicity of new and increased uses for minerals as time goes on and as industrial demands increase.

The United States Government and the International Co-operation Administration who meet our hosts while we were in the States showed great wisdom and experience in dealing with the Group. Although they gave us every possible facility to visit mines and so on they did not treat us as a host of technical men interested only in facts and figures of the mining industry but made sure we saw something of the wider aspects of American life of which they are also justifiably proud. We had lectures on race relations in the States and we were impressed by the Government's sincere attempts to reduce discrimination against negroes who, by the way, amount to a tenth of the population of the country. We made visits to Government buildings and institutions, the Supreme Court and so on, in Washington, and also to the house of George Washington, the leader of the American *Mercator* movement—the nearest some of the Asian members of the Group. I think these visits were important, because the average foreign visitor from say an under-developed country in Southeast Asia, spends his first few weeks in America gazing in open-eyed wonder at 5-lane thoroughfares, private aircraft parked several times deep at airfields, and 5-channel television sets, and 40-story skyscrapers, but after these initial impressions he finds himself in reaction searching for features of American life inferior to his own. Unfortunately there are many superficial features of American life on which he can seize: the high-pressure, trash advertising making use of every medium, the emphasis on the female form; the high proportion of basal television programmes; the urge to make money at all costs and its distorted social importance; the minority of Americans who are politically nervous. All these features, most of them superficial, and to a lesser degree seen in other western countries, including England, are apt to make a strong impression on an Asian visitor if not counteracted by knowledge of the deeper aspects of American culture which, fortunately, the American Government went to considerable pains to show us.

The things that most impressed me about Canada and the Canadians I met were the virtues of their country—the second largest in the world; their pioneering spirit; their wisdom of American influence, sturdy independence and somewhat paradoxically, their loyalty to the Queen. After two months in a country which has to select a figurehead from among the ranks of scientists, but reserves politicians it was a real pleasure to enter British Columbia with its obvious loyalty to the more permanent institution of the Crown.

To sum up: I started this talk by saying that one object of the tour was to see whether American mining methods are applicable in Asian countries. Speaking in general terms, and as far as British Borneo is concerned, I would say that most of them are not applicable at present, as the economic and industrial criteria involved in mining operations in one country just don't apply in the other. In geological surveying, the most modern techniques such as we had demonstrated to us on this course, can, and some of them are, being applied here. In this field, I felt that, taking into account the difference in size of the countries, we had reached much the same stage in British Borneo as in Canada where the geology of large parts of the country is well known, but large areas are as yet imperfectly explored.

Unbelieved for enterprise in mining has served America well these last hundred years, but only at the cost of heavy depletion of ore reserves: apart from supplying a large part of the minerals used in two world wars, her mineral products form the backbone of her high standard of living. Asians, being more conservative, will, I think surely, only select those features of the American system which will lead to the best use of their more limited resources.

Alfred Russel Wallace and a Century of Evolution in Borneo—II

by

TOM HARRISON

In case I seem to have presented a specialised picture (in the first part of this paper) let me mention just one more example of Wallace on birds, bringing out his frequent and sometimes extraordinary accuracy and penetration.

Birds of Paradise do not occur west of "Wallace's Line"—one of the things that made him think of the idea—which line has been too much belittled of late by people finding petty fault with a conception which, though again enormous in detail, has really useful validity in broader thinking about South-east Asian and Australian biology. Birds of Paradise share pride of place with the *Orang-outan* in his first and classic work, *The Malay Archipelago*; he subtitled that work "The Land of the *Orang-Outan* and Bird of Paradise", using both animals in frontispiece illustrations in alternate volumes.

The Greater Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea apellata*), the largest of them all, comes from the Ara Islands off the coast of New Guinea. Here Wallace watched and described the extraordinary courtship display and exotic plumage characteristics of these magnificent birds. His description is graphically depicted by an English artist, T. W. Wood, in an engraving which forms the showpiece frontispiece. In the following century no one was able to repeat Wallace's observations. Considerable doubt has thus been thrown on their validity. It has been suggested that—as on his own account he was very sick most of the time he was on the Ara Islands,—perhaps he made the whole thing up or got misled in some way. It so happens that a foreign Englishman, Sir William Ingram, concerned at the possibility of extinction by the plume trade, brought some of the island birds to Little Tisbury in the West Indies, half a century ago. There they have flourished. There in 1928 Thomas Gilliard, Curator of Birds in the American Museum of Natural History, at long last succeeded in observing them again. All he saw confirmed Wallace's original report. Colours, size and shape by F. K. Trueman, who accompanied Gilliard, go further even than Wood's woodcut.*

Another illustration of Wallace's sensitive sightness, sometimes irrespective of enormous detail, comes very near to my own close interest. While he was travelling about in Sarawak Wallace heard of the caves of Niah. Further up the coast than he was able to go at that time. Subsequently when the work of Darwin and himself set off the whole evolutionary argument, much interest was focussed on looking for the "missing link", supposed gap between apes and man in the evolutionary tree. Where better to look than in Borneo, Sarawak, "land of the orang-outan"? So we find Wallace writing to Darwin from London on May 10th, 1864:

My dear Darwin—

The Borneo cave exploration is to go on at present without a subscription. The new British Consul who is going out to Sarawak this month will undertake to explore some of the caves nearest the town, and if anything of interest is obtained a good large sum can no doubt be raised for a thorough exploration of the whole country. Sir J. Brooke will give every assistance and will supply men for the preliminary work.

*These photographs, with Dr. Gilliard's commentary, were published in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September 1928, and reproduced as a special supplement in the *Illustrated London News* subsequently, with a text stating among other things: "No one else has since been able to verify Mr. Wallace's claims. Now not only has the species or species described by him been witnessed again, but a colour film has shown that Mr. Wallace's description and the woodcut were perfectly accurate. Furthermore . . ."

I send you now my little contribution to the theory of the origin of man. I hope you will be able to agree with me. If you are able I shall be glad to have your criticisms.

But it was not until 1869 that A. H. Everett, a well-known figure in Sarawak history, was (through the interest of Wallace, T. H. Huxley and others) financed by the Royal Society, the British Association and the Zoological Society of London, thoroughly to explore the Niah and Bas caves in West Borneo. Wallace felt sure that something would come of this: something of importance. His hopes were dashed by the reports of the Royal Society officers and Everett's report published in the *Transactions of the Royal Society for 1869*. The document concluded that there was nothing other than "modern" in the Borneo caves and went on to advise:

"Under the circumstances it seems advisable that current research in north-west Borneo should now be left to private enterprise, and that no further expense should be incurred."

A report to a similar effect was published by the British Association. The effect was to dam down all interest in Borneo caves for many decades. Indeed, the effect was more far-reaching than that. The interest of pre-historians, archaeologists and palaeontologists shifted from caves to more geologically stratified formations in search for the past. Thus my friend Professor Ralph von Koenigswald, one of the great discoverers of Java Man, has on two recent occasions written against the idea of looking back in caves.

But in fact Wallace was right, the Royal Society wrong. There is now reason to suspect that Everett did not make his reconnaissance thoroughly—and in some cases perhaps not at all. Anyhow, now in 1956, one hundred and one years after Ternan, we are excavating well below Carbon 14 dating of 48,000 years, with indications that we can keep on going down to deeper levels of pre-historic man. Wallace would have loved that!

Half a century after he left Sarawak Wallace recalled how he wrote his original 1855 paper for *Asiatic and Magazine of Natural History*:

"I must refer to an article I wrote while in Sarawak, which forms my first contribution to the great question of the origin of species. It was written during the wet season while I was staying in a little house at the mouth of the Sarawak River, at the foot of Santalung mountain. I was quite alone, with one Malay boy as cook, and during the evenings of the wet days I had nothing to do but look over my books and ponder over the problem which was nearly absent from my thoughts. . . . Soon after this article appeared Mr. Stevens wrote to me that he had heard several naturalists express regret that I was 'theorising' when what we had to do was to collect more facts. (My Life Vol. 1, p. 334)."

Racine scientific writers have overall given a very wrong impression of the impact of Wallace's early work, and also of Darwin's. T. H. Huxley, No. 3 in this great anniversary, has recorded (*Life and Letters*, Vol. 2, p. 183) how what he describes as Wallace's "powerful essay" from Sarawak in 1855 was received with almost no response: "On reading it already I have been astonished to recollect how small was the impression it made". Had that impression been more immediate and perceptive, Wallace, of course, would have almost completely missed the thunder which in the end deeply went to Darwin—partly through Wallace's own generosity, as Darwin has freely acknowledged. In his autobiography Darwin put it:

"The circumstances under which I commented, at the request of Lyle & Hooker, to allow of an extract from my MS. together with a letter to Asa Gray, dated September 26, 1857, to be published at

the same time with Wallace's Essay, are given in the *Journal of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society 1858*, p. 45. I was at first very unwilling to consent as I thought Mr. Wallace might consider my doing so unjustifiable, for I did not then know how generous and noble was his disposition.

"Nevertheless our joint productions excited very little attention, and the only published notice of them which I can remember was by Professor Huxington of Dublin, whose verdict was that all that was new in them was false, and what was true was old. This shows how necessary it is that any new view should be explained at considerable length in order to attract public attention."

(*The Autobiography of Charles Darwin, 1809-1882* edited by his granddaughters, Nora Barlow, London, 1950.)

A recent commentator, Dr. Robert Clark (*Darwin Before and After*, London 1956, p. 51), has shown how the Wallace-Darwin contribution was at first "totally ignored by some of the best journals of the day". By the same token, although Wallace had set himself permanently on a pinnacle of scientific achievement in 1858, it is quite misleading to suggest that the scientific world as such recognised it fully until very much later,—when all the argument was over and his status attainable regardless of scientific opinion in limited areas. The simplest way to indicate this is in the record of the Royal Society. As I have stressed, it was not until 1885, twenty-five years after the Ternan letter, that Wallace was elected a Fellow; Darwin had already been dead thirteen years.

Were it not for the fact that scientific history is rich in precedent for eminent scientists being inaccurately unscientific outside the laboratory or museum, the Royal Society might well, before then, have had food for thought as to its "scientificness". Thus as early as 1881—normally this sort of thing only comes upon great men in their dotage—Wallace had published three essays in book form entitled *The Mesmeric and Mesmerist Spiritism*. This is an unbridled acceptance of practically every form in the unbridled-mesmerist pantheon. It is considerably more "blinded" than the general system of belief in spirits, ouija guides and spirit which is the so-called "medium" of the tea and Lord Dunsany, with whom Wallace lived so intimately and whom he liked so well.

Not only did Wallace accept even what, on his own reading, would appear to be impossible, as well as extraordinary things like "Od-force", he also flaps those who criticise him. Into his list of powerful fire comes, among others, Mr. James Haring-Gould. Wallace quotes Haring-Gould's *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages* for "extraordinary story of a sort of murder detection by magnetism", in France, of course. Having taken the whole thing from Haring-Gould, unsupported by anyone else, he then turns nasty on the co-author of *A History of Mesmerism* under its Two White Rapiers (London, 1904). Quoteworthy Wallace problems (p. 371):

"Yet Mr. Haring-Gould calls the man an 'imposter' and speaks of his 'trance and downfall'. What are the grounds on which these harsh terms are used? Merely that at a later period—when brought to Paris to satisfy the curiosity of the great and learned, his power left him and he seems to have either had really false impressions or to have told lies to conceal his want of power. But how does this in the least affect the question?"

We may ask no scientific answer of other than Wallace's own far-reaching spirit?

I have before me a letter written on February 25th, 1937, to the Rev. Archdeacon Colley by Wallace from his home at Broadlands in Dorset. The writing is extraordinarily clear—clearer indeed than in some

of his earlier letters. The Anglians diving asked Wallace to come to his aid in a great dispute where spiritism was involved indirectly. Wallace replies (his italics):

"Dear Sir,

I am sorry I cannot do what you ask. I have not been away from home for a night for fifteen years. It is only by the most perfect regularity, and constant attention to my food and habits that I retain health and strength sufficient to do the literary work I still hope to be able to do. I have more than one chronic disease which renders it almost impossible to be away from home a whole day.

I am afraid you have got into a dilemma by sending Maudslayi to suggest a challenge—and especially in saying that he might produce what you say you saw "anyhow and anywhere"—without defining exactly what it was you challenge him to reproduce, and what were the essential features, which were to determine whether he did reproduce it or not. That will not be affected by anything I, or anyone else, could testify to.

Much will depend on your account. If he is not a spiritist and has not seen materializations, is not afraid to acknowledge it if he has, there will be little hope for you."

And Wallace goes on to some fascinating observations about whether or not the famed conjurer (Maudslayi) could produce "cloudy somethings" and a girl emerging from a "spiritual (?) cloud".

The "literary work" to which Wallace referred was indeed a formidable thing in the early years of the century. *The Ascent of Man, Social Evolution, and Mental Progress, The Wonderful Century, and Studies Scientific and Social* (in two volumes) including a stream of essays on geology, descriptive zoology, plant and animal distribution, anthropology, instinct, education, *How Men to Mould the Earth*, civil as a national trust; paper money, free trade, class, land reform, ethics, economic and social justice, individualism, and "The successful and most instructive experiment made at Kuluhi in 1831—59" (with its implications out of belief for wholesale reform of the world). Favourite themes were—with poems on *White Men in the Tropics*, *How to Conquer Savage*, and other Brethren others.

Mixed up with all the social go-goodies and a passion for human justice, are characteristic reflections in the unchanging Sarawakian part of his character, which does not affect man—only his evolutionary cousin. Thus, in the seventh essay of the first volume of *Studies Scientific and Social*, he remembers back into Borneo again; he is laughing *crack-crack* in the south-east happily once more:

"While shooting these animals in Borneo for their skins and skeletons I often saw them pass from tree to tree in this way, and they generally were able to travel through the forest overhead as quickly as I could run along underneath, looking up frequently to keep them in sight. Once I saw one build a nest. I had wounded him severely and expected he would drop to the ground, but he got up as high as he could into the tree, choosing a forked branch he stretched out his arms, broke off or cracked the smaller branches and laid them across the fork, and in a short time had made a platform which completely hid him from below. The next day he was still there but dead, as could be seen from the cloud of flies above him. He was a very fine large male, and I obtained the bones sometime afterwards by paying a dollar to two Malays who climbed the tree, and tying the dried skin with a long cord, let it down to the ground."

As a final theme, it would indicate that the above and other observations on *crack-crack* by Wallace are among the very few that have ever been made in

the wild. To the best of my belief, no-one else has ever observed Borneo crabs in this way since. Yet one would have thought that this was one of the key types of field problem for the modern biologist: the study of open and man living side by side in exactly the same tropical context of Borneo. Indeed it is extraordinary as one wanders through the vast jungle of Wallace in writing, to see where again and again he first observed things which no-one (despite countless expeditions and new tropical inspirations) has considered worth observing again since. There are several reasons for this. Perhaps the largest is that people are not in a hurry; and the qualifications to be any sort of scientist are so detailed that it would be unthinkable for a man to spend a large part of his life raising himself, as Wallace and Darwin did. But it goes much deeper than that—and far outside the bounds of my present and strictly limited theme here.

To round up, then, may I illustrate in two ways only what has happened to Wallace as a name, sacrificially—but fundamentally rightly—in the more than a century since he sat alone in the palm-clatched hut at Samarang thinking? The total achievement has been summed up by Sir Gavin de Beer (*Evolution by Natural Selection*, Cambridge, 1958, p.22):

"The century which has elapsed since Darwin and Wallace have made their theory known to the world has seen great advances in knowledge. The days are long past when laymen, without experience of practical work in laboratory or field, would seek to impugn Darwin and Wallace's conclusions merely by argument without making themselves ridiculous. Nothing but ignorance or efficiency could occasion such exhibitions in the present state of knowledge. The fact of evolution is now universally accepted by all competent to express an opinion, and its mechanism has been, in principle, explained. So soundly was the theory of natural selection grounded, that modern work does nothing but confirm it, even if new formulations are required as knowledge increases."

That is the consummation achievement of two men never trained as scientists.

To judge status another way: early in 1899, I ventured to put a modest private but at auction in Sotheby's rooms, Bond Street, London, for a document in the handwriting of that herman, Alfred Russel Wallace. Not the original 1858 Ternate letter, nor yet the Salt Lake one of 1855—for which I would give a bit of my own Sarawak life gladly. Offered was the manuscript of his address to the Linnean Society on July 1st, 1908,—fiftieth anniversary of the original publication. It went, in the quick end, to an American firm of bookshelves, for £1,000 sterling. Some-how, I don't think Wallace would have liked that!

End Note

At the Centenary Congress held—in parallel to ours in Singapore,—by the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1958, the two British speakers were Sir Wilfrid de Grey Charles, F.R.S., and Sir Charles Darwin, F.R.S. Sir Wilfrid once held the same post as that later accepted (on promotion) by the G. D. Huxford. As delightfully reported by Geoffrey Hillman in the *New Yorker* (18.7.58):

"The former Principal Medical Officer of Sarawak observed that this fossil record, though still by no means so well documented as we could wish, does suggest a high degree of probability that from the beginning of the Middle Pleistocene onwards there has been a progressive sequence of hominid types leading almost inevitably from the primitive, small-brained *Pithecanthropus* through pre-Monsterian and Early Monsterian man to *Homo sapiens* as this species exists today"—in short, that Darwin's line of reasoning, stemming from observation of living organisms, rather than fossils, was sound."

*Maudslayi, the great illusionist of the Maudslayi and Devereux troupes, was using the *crack-crack* for this.

While the other distinguished guest, Charles Darwin's grandson Sir Charles, spoke of the great Darwin-Wallace occasion at the Linnæan when their two papers were presented together on July 1, 1858, Sir Charles added:

"These papers were *completely and absolutely unknown*".

This is true—and has been 97 per cent glossed over by recent writers. It was not the time that made Darwin and Wallace's trial to ignore them. It was Darwin, the rich liberal who had wandered round the world and A. R. Wallace the hard-up radical socialist, both from Sarawak and still wandering, who changed the time. Among other things, their original thought as altered the balances of human thinking as vastly as accelerated the decay of liberalism, the rise of socialism and the decline of colonialism. In this sense, equanimous Wallace had the last word over Charles Darwin.

T.H.

Excerpts from Reports on Community Development Projects—October, 1959

BELUK, SARAWAK DISTRICT

(Office-in-Charge: Mr. T. W. McBride)

Dispensaries

Highlight this month by an emergency trip to Kuching by Dr. Lees, with one of the trainees who was in a very serious condition due to an attack of asthma, with complications.

I am glad to say that the trainee is now back with us at hale and hearty at once.

Shops

A fairly normal month. Auditors of the Co-operative Department visited all centres for a check-up prior to the actual splitting up of the accounts. The Commissioner for Co-operative Development also visited towards the end of the month. Arriving at Beluk via Paku and going on by land to Batah. A real marathon.

Local Government

The first meeting of the newly organised Upper Krus Village Council was held at Ng. Baku. Various matters were discussed, some being passed on to District Council, Sarawak, for their attention.

Arrangements are now well in hand for the District Council elections to be held on 20th/21st November. All nominations have been accepted, and the big day is awaited with interest.

General

Beluk was hit at four o'clock in the morning of the 29th by the biggest *Ai Bah* of the past sixty years (so I am told). Mess room, Teachers' quarters, Science/Sewing room, Dispensary Block, Visitor's room and generating plant were all flooded out. Fortunately, apart from subsidence at a few points, everything is more or less back to normal. The shop at Nanga Beluk suffered at the same time. There again, fortunately, the actual losses were negligible.

BEAUFORT, KUCHING DISTRICT

(Office-in-Charge: Rev. Canon P. H. H. Hewson)

Community Development Centre

George Green and two electricians from Kuching have wired up the Centre, and we used the generator for the first time on October 20th. There is no doubt about the convenience. We have hardly been going long enough to work consumption rates. The noise is somewhat irritating, and all the more noticeable for the absence of competing noises.

The Church has been roofed, and it is hoped to have it completed by the 15th November.

Education

Primary VI took the Common Entrance Examination here on 20th, twenty candidates sitting.

The Homework Assistant has been taking her second 3-week course in Kampong Anah. At this time of year, most fit women are out wooding, and Kampong Ombing has asked for a postponement of its second course until work is easier.

Agriculture

At the Centre we have rooted up vast quantities of bamboo and uncovered a much larger area of ground than we thought we still possessed. This has been roughly chomped, and put down to tapia for pigs. Eventually we shall extend the principles into it.

The non-trainers were offered the very end of the small stream along which winds our own line of fish ponds. The ground was so full of gravel that we had never attempted to dam it at that point. The lady worked with a will, and succeeded in flooding the valley right back to our own dams. This is most satisfactory as the stream is now used from its source up to the point it leaves our land.

In an attempt to keep the small pigs within the dotted fencing we added a third wire only a few inches above ground level. Within a very short time, Mr. White found that he could shoot the whole outfit by piling earth over this bottom wire. It was most interesting to watch him at it: first an inspection to see where the terrain was suitable; then a bulldozer action; then a guarded snail at the wire above, and then out. His snail became so frequent that we had to remove the third wire; and now all is well again.

We were much saddened by the sudden death of Miss Anah on the 26th. She went off her feed one day, had haemorrhage from the vagina next day, and died the same evening. Fearing the worst, we made a nocturnal trip to Kuching in the Vet. He set our fears at rest. It was a condition we could not have suspected. Miss Anah's litter was within a week of weaning, and has come to no harm. But we shall miss the mother; for she had the sweetest disposition of any pig we've ever known.

Mrs. Anah's litter has just been weaned at the average weight of 17 kilos. One of her boys has been kept for a man in Kampong Mikiap. The others were scientifically fattened by the two trainees who had learned the art at Sempok.

We have constructed a portable piggery, using corrugated iron sheeting for walls, around a wooden platform. This, with chain link for fencing, will enable us to move squads of pigs over land which has been under waste crop. It should then grow something.

This has been a busy rubber month. Approximately 105 acres of Clonal stamps have been planted, or are being planted at this moment, as follows:

Kampong Bunting	1770
Kampong Bayang	730
Kampong Serah Negeri	5819
Kampong Abang	3810
Kampong Semera	6715

Work continues, and as much again should be ready by the end of the year. There has been a great improvement in the preparatory work. Kampong Satera, for example, chomped out their terraces a full six feet before heding; much more satisfactory than carving out holes first and then joining up afterwards.

1,580 ordinary rubber stamps came up on October 21st. These went to Kampongs Kaban and Kiding where attempts are being made to plant for budding. During the month these villages also planted out tin acres using seedlings they had raised themselves from Samarahan seed. The gardens have been properly manured, and the work very well done. We supplied four piculs and eight katis fertiliser to the best of them. Also planted from seed there are six acres at Anah, eight acres at Abang, and one at Bayang.

All this leads to a steady demand for tools. For this season's planting, men have either bought hoes, or worked here for thirty-five *chupakos*, twenty-seven spades, and twenty-four shabers.

Orders for 22,000 seeds and another 250 stumps have been received this month. We were also delighted to break the record of Kampong Teng and receive applications for eleven acres of *Clusia* stumps (their first).

Army worms attacked farms in the Lajong area, and again in the Sadir-Sinoti valley. Fortunately, people have learned to come in quickly for sprays. Sixty-six farms were treated: all successfully.

Three good fish ponds have been constructed and stocked during the month: two at Kampong Kiding, and one at Kampong Teng. We supplied a total of eighty tilapia fingerling.

Dispensary and Clinic:

New Patients	45
Return	146
Total	191

Admissions 7

Panas's travels 210

"A quiet month. Everybody busy weeding.

The midwife's house at Sarah Nipi is at last finished, and ready for occupation. Christina will go there when she returns from her holiday in December."

General

Ruan, the teacher who went to Bura Lintang at the beginning of July for extra instruction, is, surprisingly, returned to us on the 11th. We are most grateful to the Principal for his help in this venture. Ruan's attempts to learn to drive were less successful. Drivers either could not or would not spare the necessary time.

A Committee Meeting of the Savings and Loan Society was held here on October 30th. Savings are at about 10,000. The real test will come next year. When the society was formed, members were hopeful of trading along the road by 1960. It now looks more like being 1962, and it will be interesting to see whether members can keep their hands off their savings till then.

EDGARAL KANOWIT DISTRICT

(Office-in-Charge: Mr. J. K. Wilson)

Co-operative Shops

Show an increased turnover due probably to the opening of the second shop which sells things such as cloth, etc.

Agriculture

Terraces are being got ready by the people at the long-house in the scheme. Each does about eight fathoms of terracing freely for the planting of *Clusia* stumps within scheme ground. It is expected that 1,000 will be planted within a week or so.

The people nearby are also pressing on with their own terracing getting ground ready for planting at sublet.

Medical

It was with profound regret that we received news that Arthur Thwaites, so devoted to his work here at Buda and within the Iban Team projects, has had to enter a sanatorium for treatment. It is expected that he will be about six months there. We will miss him badly here but look forward to his return even though this will be later than planned. We have rallied our forces together and with the help of the United Kingdom Volunteers things will work out all right till he comes back.

United Kingdom Volunteers

John Alderson is now at Nagri Batah to help us out. Even now it is obvious he will be of very great help both in community development work and in the teaching of trainees.

Christopher Taylor is at Nanga Bada to allow Dr. Lam more mobility on the Batah side pending Thwaites's return.

General

Recent storms have made it necessary to record some of our sleeping quarters rather earlier than expected. However things are now in hand and all can find a dry corner.

IBAN TEAM PROJECT, SARAWAK

(Office-in-Charge: Mr. J. K. Wilson)

25th September

Nanga Entabai Project

Considerable progress has been made in the last few months. The school is finished and furnished. It is also painted. Sufficient quarters and sleeping accommodation is available for immediate needs. The communal roll remains steady. Similarly at Nanga Masing apart of the Nanga Entabai scheme project. News has it that the third apex of the triangle at Ramah Bang, aka Kanowit is also preparing things according to plan. The programme is, I should say, slightly ahead, a start having been made at Nanga Entabai in preparing lessons for the planting of high-yielding rubber. This should not have been started till after harvest in 1961.

At this stage it is, I think, wise to detail briefly again what the Iban Team projects mean. Concurrent with trainees learning either at Buda or Batah or at Nanga Geringaj on the various committees at the various chosen centres of future operation must with the minimum help prepare things ready for the occupation of the team when such teams are ready to occupy the various centres.

First year

School and accommodation, etc. required for same must be completed in the first year.

Second year

Ground to be cleared and made ready for the planting of high-yielding rubber or cash crops.

Third year

A beginning made in the erection of the dispensary co-operative shop premises and administrative buildings.

Fourth year

Completion of work of third year and occupation by trained teams under European leadership for a period of six months.

Trainees during their training at the various centres, Buda, Batah or Nanga Geringaj do periodic field work at their future places of work. Usually once every three months.

The successes displayed by the various peoples at the various centres is praiseworthy indeed but Mr. Thwaites, Mr. McBride and myself are concerned in that we wonder if this kindness is an attempt to try to speed up the timetable of events. While I agree that if we had staff and money, etc., available even so grounds of humanity alone I would say this was desirable. However money and trained staff are not available and the object of the project is to find out whether this is a way in which community development may be expanded at a cheaper cost than hitherto. Thus one must be prepared to find perhaps that at the time the trained team is ready to occupy the various centres we may find that the enthusiasm of the people has evaporated. I think one must accept this risk and risk it is. I can say without doubt that if such places as Nanga Masing, Nanga Entabai and Nanga Kibap were opened on lines of full scheme there would be no doubt that they would be very successful. The programme of establishing the various Community Development facilities, such as dispensaries, trading facilities and administration to collect locally the various taxes and levies, etc., must be adhered to under the present staffing of the main schemes at Buda

and Nanga Kechah. If extensions are made towards the Iban Team Project centres this would have an undue effect on the work of the main centres. At those centres much has still to be done before they are handed over to the permanent local staff trained to take over.

Final Scheme Iban Team Project (Nanga Kechah)

This is also ahead of schedule and great improvements are even now apparent after just a few short months. The school and all necessary accommodation is completed. Much ground has been cleared. More also progress is being brought to speed up the timetable to establish dispensary and trading facilities. It would help, I think, if, when any administrative officer might visit any of the Iban Team Project centres that emphasis be made on the need to keep to the timetable of events even if only on grounds that trained staff are just not available. The people must make up their minds to be patient and that as fast as their business can absorb their training so will it be possible to speed up the offering of community development facilities.

I am reporting at length on this since it is a factor which may spoil through no fault of anyone's the whole idea and concept behind the Iban team project. I myself think that by firm and forthright talk the interim period of waiting, although at times may be difficult, will be justified.

Ngaram Team

All trainees returned from their annual break in good form and seemed glad to be back. The senior trainee, however, brought a rather strange letter from the son of Pongluah Radia. In this letter the son states that only because applier from Pongluah Radia wish to establish at two points community development centres to be ready for their trainees. I shall be paying my annual visit early December and shall need to make more investigation before making any more comments. At the time the man was recruited it was understood that the focal point of any scheme in the Ngaram would be very close to Pongluah Radia's house. However, the Ngaram river is a very long steep coast upstream from the Pongluah and following the pattern of other schemes it may be that the higher up one starts the better the eventual results. I am just curious as to the reason. Such telegraph suggests reasons but I would rather wait before making any comments.

CORRESPONDENCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES
BARTON ROAD, TRINIDAD
14th December, 1959

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette.

Dear Sir,

I would be grateful if I could see the good services of your columns, to ask your readers if they can provide information on pre-war aviation activities in Sarawak.

The Department of Civil Aviation is compiling a history of aviation in Sarawak, but no official records can be found except Gazette notices.

If anyone remembers details of aeroplanes or seaplanes landing in Sarawak before the war, and especially in the 'twenties' when it is thought the first aircraft was seen over Sarawak, or have records of pre-war aviation history in Sarawak, it would be much appreciated if they would communicate with the undersigned.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SEAL,
Operations Officer,
Kuching, Sarawak

Curator's Letterbox

TARONGA ZOOLOGICAL PARK TRUST
Zoological Gardens and Aquarium,
Museum, Sydney, N.S.W.,
Australia.

15th November, 1959

Mr. Tom Harrison,
Curator of Sarawak Museum,
and Government Ethnologist,
Sarawak, British North Borneo.

DEAR MR. HARRISON,

I was rather concerned today when I received a letter from Mr. Minchin, saying that some persons in Sydney had suggested that we had not made due acknowledgment of the animals that you sent. This is quite untrue.

"Charlie" the orang-utan has been kept in close quarters in our big ape house, not on exhibition to the public. He was not large enough to go with the bigger orangs. I am building a most expensive and elaborate enclosure to hold him and another small companion.

The whole building has been planned, and work has already commenced. It is in one of the most popular parts of Taronga Park, and will be named *Sarawak House*, with a full description of "Charlie" and his companion.

We were very happy indeed to receive the creatures, and I can assure you how well looked after they have been.

Yours sincerely,

MR. EDWARD HALLSTROM,
Director

*This complaint is first sent from Columbia Film Studios concerning their publicity and reporting in Kuching. —C.M.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. Yoo Pay-Ling
(Newly appointed
Business Officer,
Kuching
Branch)

Mrs. J. R. Seaborn

Mrs. J. H. Bryant

Mr. M. H. B. Kemp

Mrs. T. B. Sykes

Mrs. J. McCleary and
1 child

Mrs. F. J. Harper

Mrs. J. A. Armstrong

Dr. and Mrs. D. A.
Baird (Dr. Baird is
the newly appointed
Director of Medical
Services)

Mr. R. T. G. Robey

Mr. and Mrs. F. C.
Ogilby

Departures

Mrs. M. V. Hinde

Mr. R. B. Maddison

Dr. C. D. Nelson

Mr. J. B. Thompson

Mr. & Mrs. W. Adams

By *Avonlea* Hong Kong/Kuching on
4.11.59. On first appointment.

By *Rajah Brooke* Singapore/Kuching
on 1.12.59. To join Mr. Seaborn.

By *Rajah Brooke* Singapore/Kuching
1.12.59. Returning from leave.

By *Rajah Brooke* Singapore/Kuching
on 1.12.59. Returning from leave
in the United Kingdom.

By *Raja* ML 416 Singapore/Kuching
on 1.12.59. To join Mr. Sykes,
Public Works Department.

By *Raja* ML 416 Singapore/Kuching
on 1.12.59. To join Mr. McCleary,
Public Works Department.

By *Raja* ML 416 Singapore/Kuching
on 10.12.59. To join Mr. F. J.
Harper, Agricultural Department.

By *Raja* ML 416 (Kuching)/Kuching
on 10.12.59. To join Mr. Armstrong,
Public Works Department.

By air Singapore/Kuching on
12.11.59. On first appointment.

By *Avonlea* Singapore/Kuching on
14.12.59. Returning from leave.

By *Avonlea* Singapore/Kuching on
14.12.59. Returning from leave.

By *Rajah Brooke* Kuching/Singapore
on 1.12.59. Proceeding on leave
to Australia.

By air Kuching/Singapore on
9.12.59. Proceeding on leave to
the United Kingdom.

By air Kuching/Singapore on
11.12.59. To attend a conference
in Colombo.

By *Avonlea* ML 416 (Singapore) on
12.12.59. Proceeding on leave to the
United Kingdom.

SARAWAK TURF CLUB LANDAS MEETING

First Day — 26th November, 1959

RACE 1. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IIIA. 3 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Kay Hui's
Tanjong Po 8.7
2. Phoenix 7.7
3. Jonathan Venture 7.8 (7.12) Beating II
4. Princes' Power 7.10 (7.11) Beating I

Start Race 9.3 (7.12), did not come under starter's orders.
Win by: 3 lengths, 1 length Distance.
Time: 1 min. 29 1/2 sec.

RACE 2. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IIB. 3 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Kay Hui's
Dundong Ruyong 8.3
2. Happy Ending 8.10
3. Masters Race 7.10 (8.0) Jonard
4. Arson Boy 8.9

Also ran:—
Tanjong Ara 7.7 (7.12) Watch
Brunei Beauty 7.7 (8.3) Watch
Scratched: Nanya Bulfinch 8.4.
Win by: Head, 2 lengths, 4 length.
Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

RACE 3. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IIB. 3 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wong Theng Hui's
Mama 8.11
2. Harlequin II 8.12 (8.0) Jonard
3. Earl Pongpong 7.8 (7.12) Ex Pch
4. Chateau 7.8 (8.5) Eddie I

Also ran:—
Roy Yulian 7.11 (8.0) All II
Rany 8.3 (7.12) Beating II
Says Boleh 8.12 Latip III
Kawani 7.7 (7.8) Samadhi
Kempas Ray 8.8 (8.12) Pch I
Win by: 4 lengths, 4 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 25 1/2 sec.

RACE 4. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division I. 4 Furlongs

1. Dr. R. Walker's
Sun Queen 8.3 (8.12) Pch I
2. Marica 7.8
3. Fresh Boy 8.7
4. Steps Take 8.5

Also ran:—
Birthday Gift II 8.8 (8.12) Keras
Tight at the start.
Scratched: Pch Trial II.
Win by: 4 lengths, Distance, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 20 1/2 sec.

RACE 5. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division II. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Kay Hui's
Sun Maid 8.12
2. Carl 9.4
3. Wonder Kid 8.9 (8.1) Jonard
4. Bejing Bandid 9.6 (9.0) Pch I

Also ran:—
Three Colours 8.4 Ex Pch
Lightnings 8.8 (8.1) Mal III
Nanya Samadhi 8.9 (7.1) Keras
E'Kamika 9.11 (9.0) Head
Scratched: Remembrance II 8.9.
Win by: Distance, Distance, 4 length.
Time: 1 min. 22 sec.

RACE 6. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IA. 3 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wong Theng Hui's
Kin Ma 8.4
2. Bunting Kikong 7.11
3. Nakh Says 8.7
4. Marginal 7.11

Also ran:—
Silver Eagle 7.11 (8.0) Eddie I
Earl Kaka 7.9 (7.12) Beating II
Tanjong Hija 7.11 Samadhi
Win by: 3 lengths, Head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 20 1/2 sec.

RACE 7. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IB. 3 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Irene Wilson and
Mrs. Janet Ong's
Three Straws 8.3 (8.1) Latip III
2. The Rat 8.2
3. Nijo 7.8 (7.12) Beating I
4. Brunei Bell 7.8 (8.0) Eddie I

Also ran:—
Bashful Boy 7.12 All I
Cymeline 8.3 Mal II
Borneo Boy 7.7 (7.12) Beating II
Larkin 7.8 (7.12) Jonard
Brandy Ace 7.10 (7.11) Watch
Win by: Neck, Neck, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 21 1/2 sec.

RACE 8. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IIA. 3 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Phoenix, Mr. Graham
Pillay and Dr. Walker's
Thunder Storm 7.7 (7.12) Ex Pch
2. Larry 7.9 (7.12) Beating II
3. Sporting Gentian 8.3 (8.4) Latip III
4. Reginald 8.6

Also ran:—
Temple 7.12 Watch
My Darling 7.12 Beating I
I Love You 7.11 Mal II
Flanky Boy 7.11 (8.2) Mal III
Tight at the start; told me just in the race.
Scratched: Bejing Bejing 7.8.
Win by: 14 lengths, 14 lengths, Head.
Time: 1 min. 24 1/2 sec.

Second Day — 3th December, 1959

RACE 1. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IB. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Kay Hui's
Tanjong Po 7.8
2. Earl Kaka 8.11
3. Roy Yulian 8.0 (8.0) Pch I
4. Jonathan Venture 7.7 (7.12) Ex Pch

Also ran:—
Tanjong Ara 7.11 Mal II
Arson Boy 8.1 (8.2) Keras
Mistress Jean 7.11 (8.0) Jonard
Brunei Beauty 8.6 (8.0) Mal III
Jolly Bachelor 8.4 (8.5) Eddie I
Scratched: Happy Ending 8.3, Nanya Bulfinch 8.12, Jolly Boy 7.7, Phoenix 7.7.

Win by: Distance, 1 length, 4 length.
Time: 1 min. 8 1/2 sec.

RACE 2. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IIB. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Kay Hui's
Dundong Ruyong 7.7
2. Reginald 8.9
3. Earl Pongpong 7.8
4. Kempas Ray 8.5

Also ran:—
Chateau 7.11 (8.7) Eddie I
I Love You 8.12 Beating I
Says Boleh 8.3 (8.1) Jonard
Kawani 7.7 (7.11) Beating II
Win by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 7 sec.

RACE 3. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IIA. 4 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Janet Ong's
Lark II 8.0
2. Marica 8.7
3. My Darling 7.7
4. Harlequin 7.11 (8.1) Jonard

Also ran:—
Bejing Bejing 8.0 Samadhi
Brunei Bell 8.0 Beating I
Earl Kaka 8.4 (7.12) Beating II
Flanky Boy 8.11 Tan Foa
Tight at the start; told me just in the race.
Scratched: Sporting Gentian 8.8, Rany 7.12, Temple 7.7.
Win by: 1 1/2 lengths, 4 length, Neck.
Time: 1 min. 7 sec.

RACE 4. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IB. 4 Furlongs

1. Thunderbolt, Nakh's
Marginal 7.8
2. Nijo 7.9 (8.7) Eddie I
3. Bunting Kikong
Cymeline 8.2 Ex Pch
8.3 Mal II

Also ran:—
Bashful Boy 8.6 (8.7) Tan Foa
Larkin 7.7 (7.8) Samadhi
Silver Eagle 8.3 (8.12) Latip III
Scratched: Borneo Boy 8.8.
Win by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, D.R.
Time: 1 min. 5 sec.

RACE 5. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IA. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wong Theng Hui's
Kin Ma 8.7 (8.0) Mal II
2. Three Straws 7.10 (7.12) Ex Pch
3. Tanjong Hija 7.7
4. Nakh Says 8.2 (8.4) Latip III

Also ran:—
Brandy Ace 7.7 (7.12) Watch
Win by: 3 lengths, 1 length, 14 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 5 sec.

RACE 6. THE SARAWAK KEMAS HANDEMA

Points Division IIB. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Yoon Ah Leong's
Mistress Jean 8.7 (7.7) (7.8) Beating I
2. I Love You 8.0 (8.0) (8.0) Mal II
3. Rany 8.12 (7.12) (7.12) Beating II
4. Roy Yulian 8.7 (8.7) (8.12) Pch I

Also ran:—
Temple 8.12 (8.12) (8.12) Keras
Says Boleh 8.7 (7.7) (7.7) Latip III
Arson Boy 8.8 (8.0) (8.0) Latip III
Kempas Ray 8.8 (8.0) (8.0) All II
Happy Ending 8.11 (7.11) (7.12) Jonard
Scratched: Brunei Beauty 8.12, Silver Star 7.11, Earl Kaka 7.7.
Win by: 3 lengths, Head, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 min. 27 1/2 sec.

Race 7. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division III. 1 Mile

1. Mr. Wong Young Hwa's My Darling 1.2
2. Hijo 1.7
3. Hwang Ahn 2.0 (2.0)
4. Sporting Gesture 2.0 (2.0)

Also ran:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Tanjong Hijo 1.1 | Samudin |
| Brown BB 1.2 (2.7) | Bobby Ong |
| Irif Kuda 1.1 (2.4) | Ling H |
| Karnat 2.2 | AB 1 |

Win by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 min. 26 sec.

Race 8. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division IIIA. 1 Mile

1. Mrs. Pearson & Dr. Nelson's Thunder Storm 2.2 (1.1)
2. Maria 2.0
3. Hwang Kijong 1.0 (1.1)
4. Crocodile 1.4

Also ran:—

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| The Bat 2.2 (2.1) | Bojeng H |
| Leslie 2.1 (2.2) | Jamali |
| Begawal 2.0 | Samudin |
| Cabaret 2.2 | AB 1 |

Scratched: Bachelor Boy 1.2.
Win by: 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 min. 25 2/3 sec.

Race 9. Ten One One Hui Cui

Ponies Division I. 1 Mile

1. The Ong Kong's Maik Sars 1.2
2. Moplad 1.1 (1.4)
3. Borneo Bay 1.2 (2.0)
4. Three Rivers 1.7 (2.1)

Also ran:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Silver Eagle 1.1 (1.7) | Edie 1 |
| Kin Ma 1.2 (1.7) | Sam |
- Win by: 1 length, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 min. 25 1/3 sec.

Third Day — 12th December, 1959**Race 1. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar**

Ponies Division III. 4 Furlongs

1. Mrs. A. Harding's Rusty 1.4 (1.2)
2. I Love You 1.9
3. Saye Badoh 1.11 (1.2)
4. Kensington Star 1.12

Also ran:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Tanjong Ahn 2.2 | AB 1 |
| Marina Sam 2.1 | Edie 1 |
| Silver Star 2.2 (2.1) | Wahid |
| Karnat 1.4 (1.4) | Bobby Ong |

Also ran:—

Scratched: Sri Panggang 1.10, Happy Ending 1.7, Phoenix 2.1, Hari Raya 2.2, Princess' Error 2.7.
Win by: 2 lengths, Distance, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 47 2/3 sec.

Race 2. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division III. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wong Young Hwa's My Darling 1.2
2. Mahan Ching Sai Khong's Tropic 1.1 (1.0)

3. Sporting Gesture 1.2 (2.1)
4. Brown BB 1.12 (1.2)

Also ran:—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Tanjong Hijo 1.1 | Samudin |
| My Valiant 2.2 (2.1) | Ed. Pak |
| Cabaret 2.2 (1.4) | Lion |
| Doming Kijong 1.12 | AB 1 |

Scratched: Bojeng Bojeng 1.2, Irif Kuda 2.2, Brown Beauty 2.2.
Win by: Dead Heat, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 47 1/3 sec.

Race 3. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Pearson & Dr. Nelson's Thunder Storm 1.2 (1.1)
2. The Bat 1.2 (1.1)
3. Hwang Ahn 1.2 (2.0)
4. Crocodile 2.0 (1.2)

Also ran:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Silver Eagle 1.2 (1.1) | Bobby Ong |
| Leslie 1.2 (2.2) | AB 1 |
| Borneo Bay 1.2 (1.1) | Wahid |
| Harlequin 1.2 (1.1) | Nate |
| Marina 1.2 (1.1) | AB |
| Larry 1.2 (1.1) | AB 1 |
| Hijo 1.2 (1.1) | Edie 1 |

Scratched: Begawal 2.1, Bachelor Boy 2.1.
Win by: Head, Neck, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 46 sec.

Race 4. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division I. 4 Furlongs

1. The Ong Kong's Maik Sars 2.1
2. Moplad 1.12
3. Hwang Kijong 2.1
4. Three Rivers 2.2

Also ran:—

- | | |
|------------------|-----|
| Kin Ma 1.4 (1.1) | Sam |
|------------------|-----|
- Win by: Distance, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 2 min. 44 1/3 sec.

Race 5. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division I. 1 Mile

1. Dr. R. Nelson's New Green 1.11 (1.1)
2. Elmore 1.4
3. Sam Maik 1.4
4. Birthday Gift 1.4 (1.1)

Also ran:—

- | | |
|------------------|---------|
| Freck Bay 1.2 | Samudin |
| Karnat 1.1 (1.0) | Jamali |
- Scratched: K'Kandian 1.4, Pak Thal 1.4.
Win by: Distance, 2 lengths, Distance.

Time: 1 min. 33 sec.

Race 6. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division II. 1 Mile

1. Mr. Ong Chap Long's Cuck 1.8
2. Nappa Samud 1.4
3. Nappa Taka 1.4 (1.1)
4. Three Coins 1.2

Also ran:—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Wonder Kid 1.2 (1.2) | Jamali |
| Bright Sun 1.11 | Karnat |

Scratched: Lighthouse 1.4.

Win by: 2 lengths, Head, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 30 sec.

Race 7. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division III. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Boon Teck's Jolly Boy 1.2
2. Jonathan Vernon 2.1
3. Adam Bay 2.2
4. Silver Star 2.1 (2.2)

Also ran:—

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Jolly Bachelor 1.4 | Bobby Ong |
| Tanjong Ahn 2.4 | Edie 1 |
| Phoenix 2.2 | Maik H |

Scratched: Brown Beauty 1.4, Princess' Error 1.2.
Win by: 1 length, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 32 sec.

Race 8. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division II. 4 Furlongs

1. Tanahwah Badoh's Saye Badoh 1.2 (1.1)
2. Maik Sars 1.2 (1.1)
3. I Love You 1.2 (1.1)

Also ran:—

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| My Valiant 1.2 (1.1) | Ed. Pak |
| Sri Panggang 1.2 (1.1) | AB 1 |
| Kensington Star 1.2 (1.1) | Bobby Ong |
| Karnat 1.2 (1.1) | Bojeng H |

Scratched: Sporting Gesture 1.4, Rusty 1.4, Harlequin 1.4, Irif Kuda 1.4, Begawal 2.2, Happy Ending 2.2, Nappa Badoh 2.2, Tropic 2.2.

Win by: Neck, 4 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 min. 30 2/3 sec.

Race 9. Ten Borneo Terns Hoonmar

Ponies Division I. 4 Furlongs

1. Tanahwah Badoh's Leslie 2.1
2. Bojeng Bojeng 2.2 (2.1)
3. Crocodile 1.4

Also ran:—

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Tanjong Hijo 2.1 (1.1) | Edie 1 |
| Hwang Ahn 1.1 (1.1) | Jamali |
| Hijo 1.1 | Edie 1 |
| Silver Eagle 1.2 | Bobby Ong |

Hwang Kijong 2.2
Bachelor Boy 1.2

Brown BB 2.2 (2.1)
The Bat 2.2 (2.1)

Win by: Head, 1 length.
Scratched: Borneo Bay 1.1.

Time: 1 min. 3 sec.

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

SARAWAK TURF CLUB

Results Third Day, — 12th December, 1939

TOTE

Race	Dividend	Race	Dividend
1. BLUNT	13.00	5. NEW GRASS	10.10
2. TOPPING (S.H.)	5.00	6. CUBIX	2.50
3. MY DARING (S.H.)	5.00	7. JOEY BOY	2.00
4. THUNDER BOMB	7.50	8. SAVA BODCH	8.00
5. KASH SAVA	2.00	9. LEPIN	5.00

31.00 CASH SWEEPS

Race 1.	1st No. 1298—\$215.00, 2nd No. 1307—\$116.00, 3rd No. 1315—\$98.00 Starters: 1279, 1280, 1287, 1304, 1320, 1329, 1402, 1426, 1434, 1479, 1489—\$9.00 each.	Race 5.	1st No. 1518—\$279.00, 2nd No. 1504—\$208.00, 3rd No. 1479—\$144.00 Starters: 1503, 1468, 1484, 1489—\$24.00 each.
Race 2.	1st 1315 Nos. 1448 & 1498—\$255.00—each 3rd No. 1347—\$92.00 Starters: 1397, 1379, 1408, 1394, 1396, 1404, 1276, 1491—\$10.00 each.	Race 6.	1st No. 1509—\$221.00, 2nd No. 1375—\$278.00, 3rd No. 1382—\$181.00 Starters: 1317, 1505, 1394, 1408, 1341, 1219— \$21.00 each.
Race 3.	1st No. 1385—\$208.00, 2nd No. 1379—\$234.00, 3rd No. 1365—\$177.00 Starters: 1315, 1379, 1380, 1428, 1399, 1394, 1436, 1331, 1379, 1312—\$11.00 each.	Race 7.	1st No. 1509—\$221.00, 2nd No. 1503—\$241.00, 3rd No. 1541—\$180.00 Starters: 1344, 1392, 1489, 1394, 1376, 1409, 1509, 1379, 1394—\$1.00 each.
Race 4.	1st No. 1425—\$271.00, 2nd No. 1318—\$287.00, 3rd No. 1349—\$141.00 Starters: 1202, 1379—\$21.00 each.		
Race 5.	1st No. 1379—\$212.00, 2nd No. 1375—\$256.00, 3rd No. 1376—\$175.00 Starters: 1363, 1358, 1380, 1331, 1350—\$25.00 each.		

THE SPECIAL DERBY CASH SWEEP

Drawn on Race 8, Saturday, 12th December, 1939

TOTAL POOL — — — — — — — — — — \$28,125.00

LESS:

5% Sarawak Turf Club — — — — —

\$1,406.25

5% Added Money — — — — —

\$1,406.25

POOL DIVIDIBLE

\$25,312.50

Place	Dividend	Place	Pool
FIRST	Sava Bodch	1494	\$9,146.00
SECOND	Hari Raps	1368	4,378.00
THIRD	I Love You (S.H.)	1503	1,250.00
	Cubex (S.H.)	1477	1,250.00
Starters:	Sporting Gesture	1103	175.00
	Rudy	1307	175.00
	Harlequin II	1360	175.00
	Iev' Kaka	1276	175.00
	Dignity	1400	175.00
	Topsy	1407	175.00
	Konting Star	1441	175.00
	Sri Pongpong	1375	175.00
	Kawari	1509	175.00
	Happy Ending	1409	175.00
	Say Volant	1412	175.00
	Noya Bodch	1400	175.00

HENRY GAGL,

Secretary,

Sarawak Turf Club

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

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APPROVED IATA AGENT

Sarawak Gazette

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S.M.

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

R.R.—50 cents to cover Road Commissions should be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside Sarawak.

JANUARY, 1960

CALENDAR				MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER	
English	Chinese	MOON		☾ 1st Full Quarter ☾ 1st Full Moon	☾ 2nd Full Quarter ☾ 2nd Full Moon	KUCHING	MIRI
Fri.	1	1	2	New Year's Day. The Commencement. 1st day of 12th Moon Year of Pig, 23rd Mo., 16th Year of the Solar Cycle. 2nd day of Regal (1979) 10.		0637	1915
Sat.	2	4	3	British occupy British Borneo, 1864.		0707	2021
SUN.	3	5	4	Sir James Arden Brewster, Creation of Treas., 1885.		0759	2108
Mon.	4	6	5	Borneo lost by Sultan Suleiman, 1834.		0834	2155
Tues.	5	7	6	Creation of Larut, 1905.		0934	2245
Wed.	6	8	7	The Discovery, Fourth Night.		1000	2321
Th.	7	9	8	-----		1114	—
Fri.	8	10	9	-----		0657	1734
Sat.	9	11	10	-----		0721	1848
SUN.	10	12	11	The First Prince. First Circle of Law in Sarawak promulgated by Sir James Brooke, 1841.		0746	1944
Mon.	11	13	12	-----		0802	2028
Tues.	12	14	13	-----		0844	2106
Wed.	13	15	14	-----		0929	2182
Th.	14	16	15	-----		0958	2241
Fri.	15	17	16	-----		0959	2249
Sat.	16	18	17	-----		0949	2200
SUN.	17	19	18	2nd Prince Arden Brewster.		0947	2153
Mon.	18	20	19	-----		0927	2049
Tues.	19	21	20	Appointment of the First British Consul, Mr. G. T. Roberts, 1864.		0913	2104
Wed.	20	22	21	Sir James Brooke restored power to Sarawak, Malaya instead of British Colonies, 1842. Great Fire in Kuching, 1894.		0902	2144
Th.	21	23	22	-----		0891	2229
Fri.	22	24	23	Bishop of Calcutta consecrates St. Thomas's Church, Kuching, 1855.		0911	2321
Sat.	23	25	24	-----		—	2323
SUN.	24	26	25	Sir James Arden Brewster.		0900	2359
Mon.	25	27	26	Consecration of St. Paul, Borneo Night.		0916	2413
Tues.	26	28	27	Noble's Feast — The Assumption of the Prophet. Anniversary Day.		0910	2413
Wed.	27	29	28	Exercises close for the City and Girls' Examinations.		0900	2345
Th.	28	1	29	Chinese New Year. 1st day of 1st Moon (28 days). Year of Rat. Long Year. 23th Year of the Solar Cycle. Long Year with Intercalary 1st Moon.		0909	2350
Fri.	29	2	1	Public Holiday. 1st day of Shuang.		0908	2410
Sat.	30	3	2	Sarawak Turf Club Race.		0919	2414
SUN.	31	4	3	Sir James Arden Brewster.		0919	2427

The Editors of The Sarawak Gazette

Wish You

All Happiness and Prosperity

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