

Sarawak Gazette

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Government Affairs

"When we build, let us think that we build for ever". Thus Ruskin in *The Lamp of Memory*. Apart from a few physiologically abnormal persons such as Mehmeh, the bulk of mankind enjoy a regrettably brief span of life, when allowance has been made for the horrors of infancy and the indulgence of old age, three score years and ten is obviously inadequate for the fraction of human personality, hence men have ever sought to offset the defects of biology by the devices of art, and have wrought in stone memorials which the unreasonable brevity of life has precluded them from inscribing in letters. From the gross vulgarity of the Pyramids, through the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, the Pantheon of Agrippa, the Maus of Michael Angelo, the Taj Mahal at Agra, down to the present day men have ever striven to leave their impress upon stone; and what is true of men as individuals is a fortiori true of men collectively, and in no state is this more fully verified than in a group of men collectively designated as a government. To embody the state in stone has been a compulsive urge throughout the ages, it has produced the sublime and the ridiculous, the Parthenon of Athens and the Law Courts of the Strand. It has been said that today the first care of every newly independent African government, after designing the postage stamps, is to plan large and imposing government buildings, many of which may prove an embarrassment to future generations, for in the age of ferro-concrete it is easier to build than to destroy.

Ruskin's contemporaries needed no exhortation to build for ever; they did so, with the result that today England is cluttered with the most preposterous accumulations of marble and Portland stone, the demolition of which would strain the resources of the national economy beyond all bearing; small wonder that many

see hope only in the hydrogen bomb. His lifetime (1819-1902) spanned much of the worst period of English history; a quarter of a century still remained, for the Age of Vulgarities is commonly held to have terminated with the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1915. During this dreadful century Great Britain enjoyed such wealth as it had never known before, and as no other nation at the time dared aspire to. It also enjoyed a total deprivation of taste, which could not be paralleled in any other contemporary. The wealthy manufacturers of the North, many of whom hoarded libraries from quite an early age, determined to leave their mark in majestic public buildings, but such enterprises they regarded as business transactions, and handled them accordingly. The wretched architects were beaten down, as discomfited employees were normally served; how many cracks, pinacles, open arches, lunette, balustrades, and so forth would they provide for each ton of Portland stone delivered. In an endless a rat race only the toughest survived. This might not in itself have been too bad; did not Ruskin write upon it so much poor line of masonic manuscript, and do we not enjoy *The Barber* whenever it re-appears? Unfortunately the tougher Victorian architects were amongst the least gifted, with the result that today England is littered with massive public buildings, of which the repellance is qualified only by the permanence. It is but necessary to compare the chaotic beauty of French and Italian public buildings, even in the smallest towns, with the barren vulgarity of similar constructions in England, to realise that there is no equation between money and taste. But here of course one will appeal to estimation to the example of Gulliver's advice: under such circumstances, who can be a laggard, more especially when Royalty leads the way? So long as the Albert Memorial still stands, how can the Prince Consort be forgot? Here is a monument which exhausted at once the resources of money, marble and mathematics, and would be wholly incredible, were it not visible to the naked eye. No doubt, on the analogy of Wednesday's review of Robert Montgomery's *Process*, one might say that were the Law Courts in the Strand taken to pieces and put together again, it would be possible to re-create the Cathedral of Laon, or one of the other great monuments of medieval architecture, but such a process would evoke instantaneous opposition from the legal profession.

The example of England is quoted at some length merely to show how happy is the lot of Sarawak. If the Brooke government has any title to fame, then such title is firmly grounded on the fact that it built as little as possible. In the whole of Sarawak there is but one Portico. It needs but slender marks of the imagination to envisage a nightmare Sarawak cluttered with dozens of these preposterous buildings, with departmental and administrative offices seated unsparingly at the height of two flights of steep stairs, down which indolent supplicants fall continuously to the destruction of life or limb. That such horrors were not widespread was due entirely to the praiseworthy restraint of the Public Works Department.

It is indeed difficult to appraise the debt which the people of Sarawak owe to successive Directors of

Public Works is firmly refusing to build anything at all. Lapsed architects and who was accustomed to outguess proposals for new buildings by saying that Sarawak suffered from three acute shortages, first, land upon which any building could be erected, second, wood with which it might be built, and third, water whereby it might be irrigated. This of course was but the rationalization of a predetermined refusal, yet thanks to the resolution of such men, Kuching today is not encumbered by the pseudo-Mogul absurdities which deface Kuala Lumpur.

But time accumulates its pressures, and today Government must face the stark necessity of building. A town must be set to makeshift measures whereby the officers of other departments are scattered about the town, many intermingled with the chambers of young women of the lighter sort. How often today does it happen that importunate mothers talk at cross purposes about birth certificates with young women, who offer the fullest guarantees against such a disaster, whilst young men in search of pleasure by turning the wrong handle are confronted by one who speaks somberly of death and burial. The inconsonances which the public suffers from such confusion now necessitate a large-scale building programme to accommodate the organs of government.

But here a formidable difficulty is encountered, for there is now little space left for any new building in Kuching: any plot of apparently waste land will invariably be found to be either already occupied by an illicit still or earmarked for a private industry, in many cases the two are indistinguishable. There is little point in sitting at office, to which the public must have frequent recourse, on the far outskirts of the city, accessible by a long and ramshackle path, thanks by default over a swamp and finally attained in a journey peddled by some villainous fellow who charges exorbitantly for his paces. Thus to site departments would lead to a physical divorce of Government from the people: a thing wholly to be deplored in modern times.

It is thus that the launching by Lady Waddell of the *Pontingia** opens a new era in the history of government building. For the legendary Director of Public Works, Sarawak is not short of water, indeed it has a surfeit, and if water may replace land for the accommodation of government offices, then does building present no problem, rather many kinds of departments suffer the impossibility of this point: owners proving the advantages of their site for new offices. The new pattern set by the *Pontingia* will revolutionize the Sarawak administration. As is well known, all Sarawak administrative offices are sited beside substantial rivers, the one exception is Kluang, which has in consequence always been regarded as a slightly unusual station. But steam, though commendable as means of communication are unpredictable in their moods, have often have the staff of Kluang and Belaga been compelled to seek refuge on the roof, hugging their apparatus and lodgers amidst the aldehyd of the populace sweeping by on the flood waters? Such occurrences do not conduce to respect for authority, but will be obviated when the district office is anchored amid-stream and can cope with any flood mainly by paying out more cable.

It has, however, been contended that it is only possible to staff station offices with young men admitted to pleasure, in particular to the bank. Might it not therefore happen that the entire administrative staff be drowned when trying to reach the office on the morning after some public festivity? Such fears are over-dramatic; experience shows that a man swims the better for a little alcohol: all that is needed is a change of clothes in the office.

Perhaps more far-reaching are the aesthetic implications of the *Pontingia*. In the past man huddled to build, lest the paragon of today become the parish of tomorrow, but now there will be no difficulty. Today's

taste is for the straight line and the square surface, perhaps in a few decades it will change to neo-mococo and demand that every line be curved. What more simple? All Government offices can be towed out to sea and sunk as fast as replacements in the new fashion become available.

The immeasurable advantages of the new order need no emphasis. To take but one example: in seasons of stress when the results are due, the Examinations Office could slip anchor and drift downstream, taking refuge in some noisome swamp, where the results could be typed out in peace, then with the evening tide it could drift upstream with flags flying and rubs on board the Constabulary Band to play *Tell for the Brave* or some other appropriate piece in heavy brass.

It is with justice contended, however, that the new order may well give rise to friction. In any healthy government feeling between one department and another often runs high, and sometimes finds vent in violence. Under existing conditions no harm comes for all government departments are so scattered about the town that violence is but sporadic. But then with all government departments anchored amid-stream in the Sarawak River might not fearful encounters take place? might not the Department of Weights and Measures be at issue with the Department of Births and Deaths, sailing advantage of the tide might it not slip anchor and move downstream, carry with the aid of grappling irons, bound its opponent, then with the aid and put it to rack? Under such trying circumstances would the Constabulary be able to maintain the peace? It may well be doubted.

Again it has been pointed out that floating offices have but feeble security defences. To take the *Pontingia*, for example: it is a Customs office concerned with the taxation of lawful dues on merchandise entering the Rajang. But what if in the darkness of the night it be seized, towed away, and beached upon the ramshackle islands, to the total consternation of all aboard, whilst in the interim uncustomed goods pass through Tanjong Munt?

Similarly the growing hazards of gangsterism must give rise to worrying for the safety of these offices. What if the Treasury be towed away in the night and the savings of countless widows and orphans embarked in a foreign land? Theoretically it would be possible, but in practice the chances of such a venture succeeding would be small. The Constabulary could without difficulty produce such stout carriers and paddlers as to contrain the fugitive.

On the whole the *Pontingia*, as its name implies, looks forward from a point of vantage to a new administrative order. There can be little doubt that within a decade Sarawak will be governed from water rather than from land. One can only fear lest cool servants, thus comfortably accommodated with their troubles and inconveniences at the end, may be tempted to relax and take their ease saying *Apres nous le déluge*.

Ancient Sarawak and Novelty Names

Some publicity has been given lately, in press and radio, to the recent development of wet paddy irrigation in Ra Muluoh, one of the northern villages in the Kabahis uplands. A good account has also appeared, more in context, contributed to some own columns by Mr. R. Trimmer of the Department of Agriculture.

It is worth putting on the Gazette record, though, that any inference—such as has been strong in the headlines—that irrigation as such is something new there is miles out of order. Or, more severely, centuries. There are good reasons, based on tradition, on folk tales, and on recent archaeological work under Museum personnel in the area, to suspect that in fact Ra Muluoh was once centre of an important irrigation settlement which, long before any government depart-

*Missing "hook-and-point", "wrecked state", etc.

ment, reached right up to the west side of the Kelabit country and across the now entirely uninhabited valley—and easily irrigable—valley flowing out into the true right bank of the Liffen for some thirty miles (notably the Bako, Ra and Sengai). In two of these valleys I have actually proved prehistoric irrigation on the ground, associated—as usual with these people until very recently—with massive megalithic (Stonehenge style) activities. In 1959 I camped with a party of Kelabits in the Pa Ra and spent the last part of a week clearing a magnificent set of stone erections—of unknown antiquity even to these powerful traditionalists—on the Pa Ra. Flying in that was recently (March, 1962) it was good to see this clearing had remained strikingly open—largely because it is on poor type land, and has been repeatedly cleared in the past as part of the ancient and now lost rite.

This is the context in which we should assess the very welcome reawakening of wet paddy growing at a village which has only given it up within the memory of my own living up there. The Kelabits, as a matter of fact, love to chop and change, even from the, to us, seeming extremes of wet paddy and dry. By the same token, the irrigation system at Bako, which was the second rice, northerly of these valley-irrigations (and the only one continuously operating in historic times), has drastically altered once more. Since I described and illustrated (with a map) Pongshih Lawri's 1959 Bako canal, the Governor, March, 1960, he and all other Bako except his nephew Ulu Main (the local Christian leader) have adopted the Pa Bawang system of deep, big bands, from across the border in Kalimantan. No doubt, presently, they'll switch some other way again. They are born—say, chronic—experimentalists.

However, this particular switch will probably depend on outside events. If cartridges became less available and the game given a chance to increase, the pressure would be off the, in some ways, "insufficient" Bawang type deep swath—as compared with (in this topography) the more delicately arranged and adjustable old Bako system. As it is, not only has every normal male Kelabit got a shotgun; he has blazed everything edible on land or vines in miles. There are practically no pig, deer, monkey, silver cat, hornbills, pheasants left in the area; and this is, of course, becoming gradually and devastatingly true for the whole of inhabited Sarawak (unlike North Borneo and Kalimantan). Under these conditions, a new value attaches to fish-ponds. The Bawang deep-swath band can easily be kept flooded all the year as fish-pond, using imported fry. Whether or not the results, in terms of rich harvest, conform to Kelabit past experience and tradition, remains to be seen. Meanwhile, however, the fish, which seldom grow above six inches or less, are playing a vital protein role in Kelabit well-being (which remains impressive).

Incidentally the much publicised hero of the Pa Madoh revival has been billed in publicity as "Mr. Ann Kelapang". This is considered a joke up there. The Kelabits preserve, through "Christian" naming, a love for pun changes, for giving oneself (or someone else) a new, temporary or "play" name to celebrate an event or achievement. The achievement in which he was involved was the sealing off of an ex-bow from the extreme headwaters of the Baram—a regular operation, back into prehistory, described in my book, *World Within*, and just now done also and very curiously by Bernick at Bako to make a new fish-pond out of a bend in the Meario (extreme Liffen-Baram headwaters).

In fact, Ann Kelapang=A'an Kelapan, Kelapan is the Kelabit name for the part of the extreme upper Baram in Pa Madoh. A'an means that something has been negated, blocked, stopped, inconspicuously ended. Thus A'an Kelapan here means "Baram Stopped". Luckily for a good many thousands living downstream from Pa Madoh, this "brave name" is no truer than any other. Such harmless fun enables a settlerman of the mountains to be called "A Thousand

Airfields", "Better than the Queen", "King of the Island", "Urrer Governor", etc., etc. Admitted, though—and this is something friends at Layan should credit in the books—this I once did shake a pun off when he was introduced as "Superior to Jesus Christ". Looking temporary fun, he duly disappeared, under the guise of "Supreme Tiger", is now his fate.

By the way, the fish fry imported by the Department of Agriculture and now playing such a useful part in upland recovery are Kelabit-named "Antole". This is after his Baritoian Sir Anthony Abell, who brought up the first big batch with Mr. James Cook, Director of Agriculture.

TOM HARRISON

The Baa Goldfield

by Dr. G. E. WILSON

The Baa goldfield, about twenty miles southwest of Kuching, has been the source of almost all the 1,200,000 ounces of gold, produced by Sarawak, during the last one hundred years. At present-day prices this gold would be worth M\$150,000,000.

The goldfield was probably first discovered by prospectors from the adjoining Siam region of Kalimantan, where gold mining was in full swing as early as 1780. Reports indicate that Chinese were panning gold near Pongshih Tuhang, close to the Kalimantan border, early in the 19th Century, and that later they moved downriver to Baa in large numbers.

In 1856, there were large numbers of gold miners at Baa and Paba, and many were organised into *langkat* or co-operative companies. Encouragement was given by Ralph Brooke to the immigration of Chinese miners because taxes on their opium and gambling produced considerable revenue. It was this taxation which was the main reason for the rebellion of 1857 when the miners attacked Kuching, destroyed the Government buildings and killed several government officers. The Rajah was lucky to escape with his life and he returned later with a force of Malays and Sea Devils to drive the rebels across the border to what is now Kalimantan. Many Chinese later returned to continue gold mining, but the industry only regained its former importance when the Borneo Company started large-scale mining in 1898. By this time most of the gold deposits, related to the surface crude running and sluicing methods of the Chinese miners, were worked out. Much gold remained, however, in such free particles that it could not be successfully won by sluicing. The Borneo Company then experimented with the most up-to-date methods of gold extraction known at the time, which included the cyanide method, by which gold is dissolved in chemicals, and the use of the latest types of crushing machinery. Numerous technical difficulties arising from the treatment of the different types of ore were overcome, and large tonnages of ore were treated between 1898, when the Baa mine was opened and 1913, when it closed. During this period of twenty-three years the Borneo Company produced nearly one million ounces of gold valued today at more than 120 million dollars, and representing about four-fifths of the total recorded production of the Baa goldfield.

After 1913, local Chinese, many of whom had been employed at the Borneo Company mines, realised the possibilities of using the cyanide process on the smaller deposits left by the company. They took up mining leases and began working them. Later, partly as the result of the rise in price of gold, it became profitable to re-work the tailings left over from the Borneo Company's operations. Large profits were made at several mines, and by 1934 the annual output of gold had increased to nearly 30,000 ounces. Gold production then decreased, as the richer deposits were worked out, until the Japanese occupation in 1941, when all but one mine closed down.

Since the liberation of Sarawak in 1945 there has been a small gold production averaging less than 1,000 ounces per year until 1958. Since then it has been rising steadily to more than 4,000 ounces produced by nine mines in 1961.

Two methods of mining have been employed in the Ben goldfield. The first, before 1958, consisted of churning and panning gold from river gravel. Rich deposits were found in the corrugations and pockets in the limestone surface at the base of the gravel, and particularly rich deposits were found near Ben Hamar and at Paka. Nuggets weighing as much as seven ounces are recorded as having been found, but generally the gold recovered was in the form of small particles.

The second method, used by the Borneo Company in 1959, is known as the cyanide method, by which gold is dissolved in a dilute cyanide solution, and then later deposited on zinc, and recovered by smelting. This method was adopted because more of the gold in the ore is in very small particles, rarely visible to the naked eye. A sample of ore tested recently in Australia showed that some of the larger gold particles were only one two hundred and fiftieth of an inch across. These small gold particles could not be recovered by the normal methods of crushing and amalgamation, but their minute size made them particularly easy to dissolve in chemicals.

The first Borneo Company mine was opened at Ben in 1959, and was so successful that a second plant was built in 1960 to treat the ore found nearby. The largest ore body was found at Tai Park, the site of the present lake of that name. By 1962, this mine had become a large open-pit working, and large quantities of overburden had to be removed from the sides of the opening so as to get the ore from the bottom. In 1960, the mine was about 2,000 feet in length and at one point was 200 feet deep. About 1,000,000 tons of overburden had been removed by this time. The mine was closed, however, in 1961. Various reasons have been given for its closing, amongst them being the exhaustion of the richest ore, the increasing danger that the walls of the open-pit would collapse, the high cost of keeping the mine free of water which flowed in from underground streams, and the low price of gold during that period. The high cost of draining the present lake has so far deterred anyone from attempting to re-open the mine. All that remains of the Borneo Company mine buildings are a few concrete foundations and the brick chimneys of the power house situated near the present Bukit Young gold mine. Bukit Young is named after a manager of the Ben Mine.

Since the Borneo Company ceased operations in 1961, mining has been carried on by numerous Chinese-owned mines using a simplified version of the cyanide process. In a typical mine, several different types of gold ore may be worked. Most of the primary gold ore consists of veins composed of the minerals quartz and calcite, and is mined from underground workings in the limestone hills. Some veins are found high up in precipitous cliffs to which access is gained by building ladders up the cliff face. Many of the workings are dangerous and accidents to miners working in them are not uncommon. The ore is blasted from the limestone and is either chuted to the bottom of the cliff, or ranted in some fashion by an aerial cableway to the mine below. Some ore has been discovered in the walls of the many caves which traverse the limestone hills, and occasionally very rich pockets of ore are discovered filling in old caves. Because of the rugged terrain and the sharp pinnacles on the surface of the limestone, prospecting is slow and difficult. Wooden ladders have to be built in places where the cliffs are vertical and almost every square inch of the hills has to be searched in order not to miss a rich vein or pocket of ore which would otherwise long remain hidden by soil, a tree trunk, or beneath loose rocks.

The life of one mine was considerably prolonged by a fortunate accident. Gold ore at the foot of a steep

hill had been exhausted, and prospecting had failed to reveal more than a few traces of ore on the steep hill slopes nearby. The management decided that the mine would have to be closed down. One evening, after a heavy storm, however, a tree crashed down from the adjacent hill slope, bringing with it many stones and boulders. On inspection next morning, it was found that the tree roots had prised away boulders from the hitherto unknown entrance to a small cave. Samples from the walls of the cave assayed over one ounce of gold per ton and for many years afterwards this was one of the richest mines in the area.

The second type of ore mined consists mainly of clay. In most places the clay is the soil found in small pockets between the limestone pinnacles. In a few places, however, large pockets of clay occur to as much as sixty feet below ground level and, in mining them, pumping machinery has to be installed to keep the workings free of water.

Both the primary "stone-ore" and the secondary "clay-ore" are carried to the mine plant by heavy or light railway. The stone-ore is crushed to about 1-inch size and is then ready for treatment. The clay-ore, however, has to be dried in sheds and mixed with lime, before gold can be dissolved from it. The vat in which the ore is treated, is made of concrete and holds about fifty tons. The crushed stone-ore is placed in a layer at the bottom of the vat, and the clay ore above, until the vat is full. Then water, in which sodium cyanide has been dissolved, is poured on to the top of the vat and as it sinks through it dissolves gold, first from the clay, and then from the stone-ore. Finally the solution is led away in pipes to pass through boxes of river shavings on which the gold is deposited. The cyanide solution is passed repeatedly through the ore until no more gold is being dissolved. This may take only twelve hours or sometimes as long as a week depending on the type of ore being treated. The river shavings are then taken away for smelting and extraction of the bullion, which is then sold to local dealers and goldsmiths. After treatment the leached ore is shovelled out of the vat and taken to the tailings dump, from where some of it is taken for use as road metal. Much of the sand from Ben to Kuching has been built with tailings tailings which still contain as much as five dollars worth of gold per ton.

In addition to the stone and clay-ores there are a number of small deposits of sulphide ores. Some of these are exceptionally rich in gold, but their complex and variable nature has so far prevented them from being worked. In addition to gold, these ores are rich in the sulphides of iron, lead, zinc, antimony and arsenic. Attempts were made to treat arsenical ore by the cyanide method some years ago, but soon stopped when two workers were killed by the poisonous fumes given off from the cyanide vat.

The Ben gold deposits were formed many millions of years ago when a huge mass of molten rock was forced up along a deep fissure in the earth's crust which extended from near Bukit National Park south-westwards through Kuching and Ben to the Indonesian border near Pangkajene Tobe. As the molten rock penetrated into the overlying rocks it began to solidify and to give off hot gold-bearing solutions which seeped towards the surface. At Ben, due to the special geological structure these solutions were trapped. The strata at Ben into which the molten rocks were intruded consist of limestone and shale folded into an arch, the limestone being underneath and the shale on top. The gold-bearing solutions rapidly ascended cracks and fissures in the porous limestone but were prevented from escaping by the overlying shale which formed an impenetrable cap. The trapped solutions accumulated and were solidified to form ore bodies at the contact of the limestone and shale. Some solutions seeped into and impregnated the adjacent overlying shale, and others mingled with the broken limestone in cracks and fissures to form ore bodies in limestone. All this happened many millions of years ago deep in the earth's crust. Since that time there have been many much

of the rock, which once covered the limestone, and many ore bodies have been exposed to weathering. These ore bodies have, through the years, disintegrated into sand and clay, and have been washed into cockles in the limestone surface where they are found at the present day.

Despite the long history of mining at Bau, and the large amount of gold extracted, the deepest mine reached a depth of only 200 feet, and the great majority of the underground mines have been small adits and shallow shafts. It seems reasonable to suppose that ore bodies may still be present at relatively shallow depths below the surface, particularly in places where the limestone-shale contact, at which most of the known ore bodies occur, is at a shallow depth beneath the surface. The Geological Survey would like to test these possibilities by drilling, but this would be expensive, and so Government have asked the Colombo Plan if they will help. Gold mining at Bau has had two periods of real prosperity—from 1899 to 1921 and again from 1929 to 1941. If we can find gold underground, perhaps it will mean yet another period when gold will make a big contribution to the economy of Sarawak.

[The above talk was broadcast by Radio Sarawak on Thursday, March 22nd, 1962.]

Acknowledgment

The article entitled "The Fluoridation of Water Supplies in Sarawak" which appeared in the *Sarawak Gazette* of January, 1962, was prepared jointly by Mr. K. S. Yim, Superintendent Dental Officer, Mr. J. W. Whelan, Chief Hydraulic Engineer, and Mr. T. A. Spillars, Chemist/Bacteriologist. The omission of the acknowledgment at the time of publication is regretted.

Tim Eastman

Bedtime Story

THE BOSSMAN

Jok came from the very far interior of Borneo, indeed he would never have left it but for the incident that one Biddlebush had the previous year inspected the little school on stilts where he had learnt his letters. Now this Biddlebush was of the credulous and innocent sort all too common in equatorial regions, albeit he had a close acquaintance with the people of the interior. Being informed that Jok was a bright boy, he subjected him to an intelligence test, and in so far as he could make anything of the resulting calculations it appeared that Jok was a genius. Biddlebush reported this to higher authority, and about a year later a letter made its way to the little school on stilts summoning Jok to the capital, there to be educated at government expense at the Imperial (now Orient) High School.

Jok therefore set out into the great white world, which meant that his parents paddled him for two weeks down through gorges and over rapids until they reached a place served by a motor launch, upon which they embarked him. In due course he reached the coast and was there transferred to the *Mai Fan*, which then put to sea. Now Jok had learnt all about the sea in his school, but as with everything that one learns in school, he accounted it but a myth or fiction without any relation to real life. As therefore the *Mai Fan* ploughed her way through a limpid waste of water he had cause to think. Small, pale and lonely, he sat on the bench clutching his little bundle, his hair cut in a straight fringe across his forehead and twisted into a snail-like playtail behind; companionate passengers were moved to put him on the head. Per-

tunately there was travelling the Lim family, thirteen strong, and the Lim boys taught him to play Chinese draughts, in which he acquired an astonishing proficiency; then also there was a venerable Indian gentleman, a fortune-teller with a large practice along the coast, from which he maintained his son, who was reading for an engineering degree at London University. He insisted that Jok would attain affluence, and shared with him diverse odd clothes which almost incinerated his limbs.

As the *Mai Fan* docked at the capital an usher from the Imperial came aboard and took possession of Jok, whom he handed over to the housemaster of Victoria (now Bismarck) House, where he was duly installed. His halfway through his first term the Director of Ethnology discovered his presence and took him to the museum, where he was listed as a specimen. For Jok belonged to a race called by other people Tuhiti, though they refer to themselves as something quite different, and of Tuhiti a few hundred had survived the ravages of alcohol and indolence in the more remote exotic provinces. Jok was therefore exceedingly valuable and was frequently carried off to the museum, where he was weighed, measured, inspected and endlessly plied with such questions as to whether a man might marry his deceased wife's sister; all of which contributed to make life miserable for the lonely little Jok, the more so as his home was so remote that he could not hope to return for the holidays.

In due course Jok fell under the influence of Kheng Ann, a boy of protective instincts, who looked after him and launched him into the social life of Victoria. Now Kheng Ann's father had a pepper garden some five miles from the capital, and he occasionally went home for the weekend.

On one such occasion he took Jok, and on Sunday they were fishing together with his brothers. The boys piled rod and line with scant success, until Jok fashioned a sidestick and started spearing fish with uncanny accuracy. The other boys were all eager to learn this new craft, and hours were spent in its fruitful pursuit. The party returned with more fish than had ever before been taken and Kheng Ann's father pressed Jok to accept some gift in recompense. Jok asked for a waddy fowl, which had caught his eye, and was gladly accorded him. On the way back to school in the bus that night many passengers were moved to compassion by the sight of the pale little boy clutching his scrawny fowl, and many asked him on the head. Arrived back he asked permission to keep the fowl, which was gladly accorded, for the housemaster had been much distressed at the total indifference of his boys to agricultural pursuits. During the next few days he lectured them on the subject, and bade them take example of Jok, who every morning spent an hour or more training his fowl in the arts of assault.

Now although the housemaster did not know it, and the Director of Ethnology had asked no question about it, the credulous Biddlebush could have told them that the Tuhiti were the most impressionable cock-fighters in the whole country, indeed from youth upwards their whole study was of the sport, and their proficiency surpassed that of any other people. Some months later, therefore, Jok, Kheng Ann and a few friends upon a Sunday morning repaired to the cockpit, where his fowl routed all comers, and he returned to school the richer by £53, local currency. The following week practically every boarder in Victoria sought licence of the housemaster to own fowls, which he, overjoyed, accorded; indeed he wrote to an educational journal on the "Native Agricultural Consciousness of Bismarckian Youth".

Soon the grounds of Victoria were cluttered with birds tethered by the leg to little pens in the grass. The housemaster being a mathematician did not observe that this large herd of poultry was entirely of the male sex.

The boys repaired to the cockpit each Sunday morning and Jok not only fought his own bird, but

opened a bank for the benefit of his schoolmates and one officer who dared to venture. The Malay boys demanded credit, too, but, coming from a primitive people, knew nothing of these refinements, and insisted that all wages be supported by cash or articles of equivalent value. The Christian boys then cried out for religious discrimination, that the fighting started too early before they were out of Miss. It was therefore agreed that no Victoria cooks be fought before nine o'clock. Thereafter things developed apace and Lok acquired considerable sums.

The end came when the principal of the Imperial opened the paper one Monday morning and was horrified to see a picture of Lok holding his bird, which had just routed the most famous local champion. In a great passion he announced that the necks of all fowls in Victoria be wrung, but the boys pointed out that these were of considerable value and belonged to their parents, who would certainly sue the school for damages and damages. Orders were therefore given that the birds be auctioned and the money remitted to the parents. Lok's fowl realized \$300, but he being the prime mover in the scandal was expelled from the school with every circumstance of ignominy and was home. The Director of Education tried to retain him by swearing out a warrant for his arrest as a nuisance offender, but this was set aside.

As the *Rat Pua* ploughed her way northwards passengers were moved to compassion by the sight of the lonely little boy clutching his bundle and sitting on the bench, and many patted him on the head. Weeks later Lok reached his remote village and untied his bundle; it contained 1,213 dollar notes, more money than anybody there believed to exist. That night in the little school on stilts there was a meeting of parents, which resolved that henceforth all their boys should be sent for education to the Imperial.

Report National

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Excerpts from the Annual Report of the Sarawak Social Welfare Council for 1960

Review of the Year

The year 1960 continued to be one of consolidation and general growth. As in previous years the Council was the recognised central body allocating funds for welfare purposes to all district relief committees, benevolent societies and other local welfare organisations.

Centralisation of welfare funds for distribution through the Council was effected as early as 1957. Thereafter the emphasis shifted from Central Government paying direct grants to various welfare and quasi-welfare organisations to such grants being made annually, or whenever needed, by the Council. The Council's commitments have, in consequence, increased with the years. With limited resources at its command it was generally felt that the Council needed to confine its support to bodies and organisations performing strictly welfare functions. This led to a suggestion during the year that Central Government be approached to resume financial responsibility for the Sarawak Youth Council and Youth Clubs, the Sarawak Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations. Central Government accepted this suggestion and, upon the Budget Session of Council Nogi approving the expenditure, agreed that the revenues should take effect from 1st January, 1961. The new arrangement will, it is calculated, save the Council an annual expenditure of \$20,580. As Government has further agreed not to deduct this amount from the Council's annual grant, the arrangement will, in effect, benefit the Council's funds by a like amount in 1961 and in subsequent years.

The Council's policy of giving financial support to local welfare bodies and voluntary organisations has not resulted in any direct control over the affairs of such bodies, nor has it led to a denial of opportunities for self-help, as evidenced by the continual efforts made by the affiliated bodies during the year to raise funds locally. The Council's encouragement to establish district relief committees as separate units from the local authority bodies has brought about changes in several of these committees, with their membership subsequently strengthened by local residents with an interest in welfare work.

Financially, there were no spectacular changes from the previous year. Central Government grant remained at \$100,000 per annum and this was the Council's main source of income. Between March and August the Council launched its second colony-wide lottery which brought in a profit of \$45,979.08. The arrangement whereby the Council agreed to receive five per cent of the Combined Sweepstakes conducted by the Sarawak Turf Club brought in a total of \$40,758.02.

The total income for the year (not including the Accumulated Fund) was \$275,401.28. Against this amount there was a total expenditure of \$266,986.69, leaving thus a very small surplus of \$8,414.59. The main items of expenditure were monthly payments, amounting to \$41,728, made to ten organisations including the Salvation Army Girls' Home and the Boys' Home and Hostel, and quarterly payments, amounting to \$113,700 made to five welfare bodies, viz. Kuching Home for the Aged (\$40,000), the Silba Benevolent Society (\$27,200), the British Red Cross Society, Sarawak Branch (\$15,000) and the Sarawak Youth Council (\$11,500). Orphans and the aged in ill-health care and a Maternity Home were assisted with payments of \$4,928. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations received \$4,000 and \$5,000 and Youth Clubs throughout Sarawak \$6,000. District Relief Committees were given a total of \$11,700. School fees and maintenance of blind children and deaf and dumb receiving training, evermore accounted for \$7,708. A donation of \$2,000 was made towards the establishment of an aged home in Bau and another donation of \$5,000 was made to the Sarawak Society for the Blind. The Council's income for the year fell short of that for 1959 by more than \$4,000. By means of careful budgeting the expenditure was reduced by over \$2,000 compared to that of 1959, and the end of the year saw an accumulated fund of \$77,286.76, but from this allowance should be made for the refund of lottery tax of \$18,822 which belonged to the 1959 lottery.

Several events of note occurred during the year. On 18th March, 1960, a modern hospital block (Block Bay) of the Kuching Home for the Aged on which work had commenced towards the end of 1959, was completed. It provides accommodation for 26 to 30 beds for the sick and infirm inmates of the Home. The completion of this hospital offers better facilities for taking care of the bed-ridden cases, and released one block used for the same purpose for admission of new cases. Two Franciscan Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission are taking charge of this hospital block.

Towards the end of 1959 the Council received a proposal from the Catholic Relief Services of America (Malayan Office) to send relief food supplies to Sarawak. These supplies are to consist of cornmeal, wheat flour, cooking fat and clothing to be shipped to Sarawak at regular intervals for free distribution to needy people of all races and creeds. After Government's approval had been obtained for these supplies to enter Sarawak, the Council approved the request to contribute towards the cost of local transport and handling charges (estimated at over \$2,000 a year). As a result of a visit to Sarawak in February of Mr. George Wolf, the Malayan Director of the Catholic Relief Services of America, details were finalised and initially one hundred tons of foodstuffs would be made available in the first year, upon approval being obtained from the New York Head Office, and these goods will be distributed through the Catholic Welfare Council since set up in Kuching with branches in other areas.

The Blind Blind Committee had been most active. By the end of October the Sarawak Society for the Blind had been registered. Steps were immediately taken to affiliate the new Society with the Sarawak Social Welfare Council and the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. An Inaugural Meeting to launch the Society was successfully held on 12th December at Raffles Hall, Raffles Training College.

Visits of liaison were made on behalf of the Council by the Secretary to most of the District Relief Committees and Benevolent Societies in Sarawak in the early part of the year. The reports of these visits provided the Council with up-to-date information and a basis for improving co-operation between the parent body and local welfare organisations.

Welfare Institutions

Up to the period of the Second World War it was the practice of Missionary Societies such as the Roman Catholic Mission, the S.P.G. Mission, the Methodist and S.D.A. Missions, to take foundlings and orphans (except Mohammedans) into their schools and convents and to care for them till they were of age. The children were given sound religious and moral training and brought up as adherents of the respective faiths. Their physical welfare was also well looked after and they received formal education which later made them useful members of society. These schools and convents provided the only homes for orphans and unwanted children at the time. With the Islamic community the readiness of its kinship system makes it possible to absorb the orphans and foundlings in the community itself. Care of the destitute aged, individuals impoverished by illness and those in misfortune among the native groups has always been communal responsibility traditionally met by the bachelors system under a central headship. There is, in consequence, little or no distinction among these people. They rarely fail to provide foster parents for orphans and succour for the needy in their midst. This does not mean that their standard of living is high and relief has to be given by Government or welfare in cases of misfortune or on the failure of the pash harvest. With the other races, notably the Chinese, the communal responsibility of looking after the destitute aged and unfortunate took an organised form, resulting in poor houses being set up by community associations and financed by them. A large number of such homes, operating strictly on a communal basis, are to be found in the chief towns of Sarawak. Several of the institutions for the aged have emerged from communal to district (or even divisional) level, and as such are receiving grants-in-aid from the Sarawak Social Welfare Council either directly or through the district welfare bodies.

Against this background it is hoped to present the different aspects of the valuable work done by some of the larger voluntary welfare institutions—as distinct from the local or district welfare committees—that receive grants annually from the Council. Some for a skeleton paid staff, most of these institutions are administered by voluntary workers or by members of religious societies, who perform their daily tasks out of dedicated motives.

The Salvation Army Girls' Home

The Salvation Army came to Sarawak at the invitation of the Government and opened its girls' home in October, 1960, in a rented building at Jalan Mada Harim, S/M (Miss) E. C. Willis, M.A., who had had vast experience of girls' homes in Malaya, took charge.

Since the first two children were admitted, the work of the Home has expanded beyond recognition. The number of admissions, and consequently the number of inmates, has increased yearly. The average number of inmates in 1962 was eighty. One hundred and twenty-six children and others were admitted and 196 were discharged. At the end of the year seventy-three inmates were in residence.

It is necessary to realize that the Salvation Army Girls' Home is more than just a home for girls. It is

in fact a combination of a girls' home, an orphanage and a ladies' home for the aged (the other in Kuching being the quarters for aged women situated in St. Teresa's Convent, and maintained by the Rev. Sisters of St. Francis). Whilst the girls' home section fulfils, as an approved institution under the Provision of Women, Children and Young Persons Ordinance, 1959, the important function of accepting girls placed on a condition of residency by an order of the Court or of the Protector of Women and Girls, the children's section opens its door to needy cases involving parents in misfortune and children or babies abandoned or neglected by irresponsible parents. These children are brought up with loving care and attention and receive formal education when they reach school age. Perhaps not so well known, yet unique in its way, is the service that the Home offers as a clearing house for hospitals which send the children or tiny babies of parents suffering from leprosy, tuberculosis and mental illness to be looked after while their mothers (and sometimes both parents) are undergoing treatment, and have no willing relatives to look after them.

The old ladies' section has accommodation for twenty-two and a room is left vacant for transit cases. Here the aged women are not only accommodated but they are provided with the amenities of a regular home. In the open space fronting their quarters the able-bodied amongst them are encouraged to plant their own vegetables and keep a few poultry. There were fifteen inmates at the end of 1962.

All these varied activities have been made possible with the completion at Government expense of the Home's new and spacious premises at Ridgeway. The Home was opened in 1958.

During the year enthusiastic support was given to the Home by public bodies, individual friends and well-wishers. To mention but a few, a working party of ladies came in rotation (with two different ladies each day, five days a week) on a fortnightly schedule to teach a kindergarten class. Other ladies undertook to give individual tuition to some of the over-aged girls who did not go to school outside of the Home. In addition, the Information Office film unit gave a monthly film show and the Sarawak Boys' Home invited the children to attend its Christmas party. One free staff was allocated to the Home to sell its needlework at the Trade Fair organised by local traders.

The Home's main source of income is from the Social Welfare Council which in 1962 gave it a monthly grant of \$2,500. Its finances are also supplemented by earnings from sales of work, from jumble sales, by donations, by contributions made by Salvation Army Headquarters and by the parents of some of the children. These amounted to \$78,410.16 in 1962.

The Aged Home, Kuching

The Home is situated 12½ miles from Kuching on the Simanggang Road. Known previously as the Rajah Sir Charles Brooke Prison Camp it was established in 1912 by means of funds raised publicly for the purpose and for the establishment of a Leprosy Settlement as a memorial to Sir Charles.

Until the end of 1958, the Home was administered by a Department of Government, the Resident's and District Officer, First Division, which employed the staff and worked in conjunction with the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs and Chinese Community Associations regarding admissions to the Home. The Medical and Health Department provided medical facilities and general oversight through the visits of a medical officer and the district-in-charge seconded by the Department. This district-in-charge with the help of a cook and an assistant carried on the day-to-day business of the Home. There was a Board of Visitors which visited the inmates from time to time.

This tripartite arrangement continued till 1961 when at Government's request the administration of the Home was taken over by the Social Welfare Council.

The annual expenditure of the Home, estimated at \$60,000, which appeared in the Resident's estimates, was re-allocated to the Council and became the basis of an annual grant. On the recommendation of the Council a Board of Governors, different in scope and functions from the Visiting Board, was appointed by His Excellency the Governor and to this Board was entrusted the running of the Home. The \$60,000 grant was handed over to the Board in quarterly payments. This Board began to function early in 1955, dealing with such matters as admission, procurement of and payment for rations, employment and control of staff.

The Home is non-racial and non-sectarian in principle; in practice, it began with an overwhelmingly large Chinese majority and remains to this day with practically all Chinese inmates. The exceptions are one or two Dayaks. There are no Malay inmates; nor are there yet separate facilities for Mohammedans whose religion expressly forbids the use of certain foodstuffs commonly consumed by other races.

Up to the end of 1960 the Home had five blocks of buildings in use and they provided accommodation for 120 inmates. This number represents not only the maximum that can be accommodated but also what with available resources and facilities can be maintained at a reasonable standard. Of the buildings in use only one is of post-war construction and two are in a satisfactory state of repairs. It will be necessary to replace them in future as further maintenance would no longer be economical.

Applications for admission were made through various Chinese Community Associations. Due to shortage of accommodation a large number of applicants remained on the waiting list at the end of 1960.

Provisions were made in the 1959 Public Works Department's estimates for \$60,000 for the construction of a new sick bay to replace Block 3 being used for the purpose, and of a Community Centre which could be used for the issue of rations and other social and recreational activities. The Community Centre was completed in 1959 and put to use at once. The provision of this centre was much appreciated by the inmates. Work on the sick bay was commenced towards the end of 1959 and was completed early in 1960. The completion of this new sick bay provided better facilities and enabled greater care to be taken of patients and bed-ridden cases, at the same time releasing Block 3 for more admissions.

Rations for inmates had been receiving close attention and have improved in quality and variety since the taking over. Rations are now being issued weekly instead of bi-monthly as before, and it is hoped at a later date to save waste by introducing communal cooking. Efforts will also be made to purchase fresh vegetables produced at the Home.

The improved rations contributed partly to better health generally. Increased emphasis had been laid on medical and clinical work at the Home. This was made possible by the frequent visits of a Medical Officer from the Medical and Health Department and by the devoted care of two Roman Catholic nuns, Sister Werenbrida and Sister Henrietta, who had, since 1951, been tending the sick and chronic cases in the sick bay almost full time and under difficult conditions. In matters of moral and spiritual welfare the inmates received the constant attention of the representatives of different churches who paid regular visits.

Interest from the public tended sometimes to lag because of the remote situation of the Home. Nevertheless, during the year a number of welfare bodies, public organisations and charitable private individuals paid visits and left presents of cash and useful articles for the old folk, especially on such festive occasions as Christmas, the Chinese New Year and the Moon Festival. These bodies and organisations included the British Red Cross Society, the Chinese Community Associations, Youth Organisations, the Kuching Rotary Club, the Kuching Moose Club, the Kuching Boat Club, the Jeyrens and the Kuching General Chamber

of Commerce. Such visits and gifts are always appreciated by the inmates who live, as it were, removed from the outside world.

The Salvation Army Boys' Home and Hostel

The history of this Home and Hostel goes back to 1949 when it was established as the Kuching Boys' Club and Hostel. The recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Social Welfare was that a hostel was "to be established to provide a home for homeless youths as part of the after-care work for juvenile delinquents and that it form the nucleus for the formation of a boys' club". This project received Government support and that of the Kuching Rotary Club and Community Associations. The former provided Shophouse No. 149, Padungan Road, for the purpose, and the latter assisted in holding a lottery and a grand lucky bumper which, together with some private donations, produced \$22,000. A Board of Management (with 1/3 Government nominees) was set up, the shop-house was repaired and a full-time resident warden was appointed. In due course the boys' club and hostel was ready to accept members. The hostel was housed on the first floor of the same building, with accommodation for 15 to 20 boys. The boys' club, on the ground floor, had facilities for indoor games, reading and other recreational activities. Outdoor games were played at the back of the premises and at Song Kheng Hai Recreation Ground where eventually a recreation hut was erected to relieve the congestion at the club premises. At the height of its progress the club had a total membership of 150, consisting of young boys of age-group between 10 and 18.

Early in 1958, as a result of negotiations taking place between the Board of Management and Government it was thought feasible to hand over the management of the hostel to a permanent organisation. The Salvation Army (which had already agreed in principle to take over) was named, while the boys' club was to come under the aegis of the Kuching Youth Club which was also to take over the use of the Recreation hut at Song Kheng Hai Ground. On the recommendation of the Social Welfare Council, Central Government had purchased a large building with spacious grounds at Ran Hook Road to be used exclusively for a boys' home and hostel, and the Salvation Army agreed to provide a married couple to take charge of this home. The Social Welfare Council, which had been financing the Kuching Boys' Club and Hostel since its inception in 1949, continued to give a monthly grant to the new home. Thus it was that in September, 1959, the Salvation Army took over formally. With this the Board of Management dissolved itself, but a word of praise should be recorded here of the devoted service rendered by this Board of voluntary workers who for nearly ten years successfully managed the affairs of the old club and hostel, often under trying conditions.

The married couple from the Salvation Army Headquarters in Australia did not arrive till the end of November, 1959. For the greater part of the year oversight of the home was provided by Senior Major Miss Willis while a lady officer of the rank of Captain and a Chinese officer, a Lieutenant, from Malaya, took charge of the home—at various times. The report of the Home shows that there were twenty-three boys in residence in January, 1960, but the number had increased to thirty-three in December. The inmates come from a cross section of society; there are boys from remote outport places sent down to Kuching for medical treatment, there are truant and children beyond parental control placed there at the request of parents or social workers, there are probation boys who reside in the hostel on an order of the Court and there are waifing boys without proper homes who stay there temporarily and contribute towards their keep. Usually all who can do so are required to pay maintenance, the amount of which varies in individual cases. As a rule, it does not exceed \$30 per month. Except for working boys, most of the others go to school (English or Chinese) regularly, and supplement

very English lessons are taught for an hour in the afternoon by the Manager or his deputy.

The boys are taught basket-making and carpentry and tend their own vegetable garden.

The Silu Boys' Club and Hostel

Stimulated by the success of the Kuching Boys' Club and Hostel, a similar boys' club and hostel was established in Silu in 1953 with an initial grant of \$12,000 from the Social Welfare Council and locally raised subscriptions to the sum of \$15,000. The Club and Hostel is under a Board of Management similar to that of the Kuching Boys' Club and Hostel before the Salvation Army took over, and has a resident trained Warden who is also the probation officer for the district. The two aspects of club and hostel activities continue side by side under one management and meet the need of the area. As from January, 1959, the Social Welfare Council approved a monthly subsidy of \$200 per month to this institution.

Sibu Benevolent Society

Strictly speaking the Sibu Benevolent Society should be mentioned under "Local Welfare Bodies", but the story of the Society is the story of the Sibu Nursing Home and the Silu Home for the Aged Chinese in the McCarthy Lodge. It is, therefore, impossible to relate the activities of these two homes without also having to give an account of the Society in some detail.

The Sibu Benevolent Society began soon after the end of World War II. As in the rest of the country, the effects of the war years were too apparent in the short supply of food, in homes and business being destroyed and in many people, Chinese, Malay and Dayak, suffering from malnutrition and illness, while the shortages of the occupation had aggravated. It was to alleviate the misery of these people that a group of responsible and public-spirited men met in early October, 1945, in the house of Dr. S. C. Choo of Silu, and out of this meeting, followed by a public one in the Rm Cinema, to discuss formal lines of action, was born a Society whose stated aim was "the relief of want and sufferings of the sick, the destitute and the needy orphans . . . to take special steps to combat malnutrition by providing milk, vegetables, fruits and groceries for families in receipt of margin income". Much of the work being carried on today has not deviated from this aim.

The Society, under the guidance of a General Committee and an Executive Committee—with a total of forty-three officers and members—sought recognition by Government soon after its formation. This was given when Lt. Col. J. K. McCarthy of the British Military Administration invited representatives of the Society to a meeting with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to discuss the distribution of Government food stocks as relief ration. In those early days the Society had to devise ways to acquire funds to provide the food, clothing and medicine needed for its relief work. Personal contributions from the Committee members were customary. Shop to shop collections of money and foodstuffs went on each week and other forms of fund-raising, including the holding of sweeps, were later organized.

In January, 1948, the Society was authorized to occupy an ex-barracks for armians and the land donated several miles upriver from Silu at Salim. This house became the McCarthy Lodge for the old and the feeble-bodied poor. The Lodge was opened on 1st March, 1948, with five inmates. By 1953 it was found that the Lodge was in a very dilapidated condition, despite repairs, and in any event, the number of inmates had increased to the extent that it was no longer possible for the old building to accommodate them with any degree of comfort. Representations were made by the Society which was then receiving some grants from the Social Welfare Council. The result was that a new home was built on the same site Lodge and it has accommodated for fifty inmates, and half of the cost of this building (\$24,500) was donated by the Council. It is the present McCarthy

The other aspect of the Society's work is maintaining a Nursing Home deserving special mention. There were three benevolent institutions managed by the Chinese Community Associations in Silu just after the liberation, and the premises consisted of three blocks in adjoining lots in Lunang Road. One housed the aged people from the Kwangtung Province (Cantonese, Khek, Hylans, etc.) another housed the Foochow and Hengghans and a third was under the control of the Hokkien Community. Soon after the Society was formed the Roman Catholic Mission in Silu, through their religious men headed by Sister (now Mother) Jerome, contacted the Society to put forward their proposal to care for the aged, sick paupers then living in squalid conditions in the community houses. As a result of this the Cantonese Pauper House was placed on the disposal of the sums and a trained Sister was put in charge. The home was opened on 1st March, 1948. By the end of the month the number of inmates had increased to 31 and by the following May the Foochow building and half of the Hokkien building were in use as a Nursing Home.

As time went on the activities of the Society increased in size and scope. Apart from the nursing cases thousands of dependents were being treated at the nursing home in the early years. By 1950 the old nursing home had become rotten and requests were made by the Society to Government for funds to erect a new building. This was approved by the Supreme Council which allowed a special warrant for \$40,000. With this a new two-block building was built at Bukit Lima and was opened by the Governor in September, 1951.

The Society continued in 1960 to run the two institutions, the Nursing Home at Bukit Lima and the McCarthy Lodge at Salim. In addition, it was giving monthly relief in cash and food to a number of orphans, destitute individuals and families and dependents of prisoners and casual relief to people in temporary straits.

The total expenditure of the Society for the year was \$68,573.13 which was covered by income (\$63,232.90) from various sources. The largest contributor is the Social Welfare Council which gave it \$15,280. The Silu Urban and Rural District Councils donated \$2,400 and weekly bazaar collections in kind amounted to \$17,977.80. Donations from charitable individuals and corporations, from Chinese New Year side-shows, from the Silu Large Trade Fair and the Kong Lok Troupe made up the rest. The expenditure for 1959 was found to be \$1,563.64 more than for 1958. A great portion of this (\$1,198.00) was for the renewal of drains and gutters of the Nursing Home.

The number of patients in the Nursing Home at the beginning of 1960 was sixty-one. Seventy-three were admitted during the year, thirty-nine were discharged and eleven died. Those admitted included thirty-six Foochow, seventeen other Chinese and twenty Thais.

In McCarthy Lodge there were 47 to 48 inmates in residence. Each of these inmates received monthly a sufficient quantity of rice (20 katis) and a small cash allowance (\$4.00) with extras for Chinese New Year and other customary festivals.

Home for the Aged, Miri

With the exception of the Fifth, each of the four Divisions of Sarawak has its own home for the destitute aged, mainly Chinese. By far the largest of these homes is that in Kuching which has received a few old men who come from as far as Silu and Miri, but the home that currently serves the Fourth and Fifth Divisions is the Miri Home, previously known as the Chinese Pauper Home of Miri.

This home was built soon after the war at a cost of \$2,000 and is situated about two miles from Miri Town. Funds for this purpose were provided by public subscriptions from amongst the Miri Chinese Community.

In the beginning the home was an unadorned wooden building; unfurnished, without light, gas or water when old people without friends or relatives went to spend their last days in peaceful surroundings. Food parcels made available by the Red Cross were sold for expenses and their maintenance depended largely upon begging in the streets. The building housed some thirty people.

Stimulated by those taking an active interest in social welfare work in Miri, the Chinese Charitable Trust, which administered the home, budgeted for capital improvements to the building, including the supply of light, water and gas. In addition, the Red Cross (who were then the local agents for the Relief Committee in Miri) arranged for the substitution of food parcels to the inmates and replacement by a money grant of \$1.00 per day for every inmate towards the employment of a paid cook/caretaker. Applications for admission were checked by the Chinese Affairs Officer and periodic visits were paid by those interested in welfare work, particularly members of the Red Cross, Miri.

The Trust continues to administer the Home to which the Miri District Relief Committee contributes \$10 per inmate out of a grant received from the Social Welfare Council. The balance of the expenditure is made up annually by local subscriptions and donations amongst the Miri Chinese. The Home accommodates about thirty inmates in a main building and two side blocks. It is kept clean and well-maintained. The furnishings are on a simple line but adequate, and simple amenities such as a radio set and lounge furniture add a touch of homeliness. Some of the inmates, like those of the Kuching Aged Home or the McCarthy Lodge, Sibra, are adept at making bamboo baskets for sale; others try to cultivate little vegetable plots, though the soil hereabouts is poor and intensive cultivation close to oil derricks is not possible. A capital sum of \$10,000 was donated by the Council in 1958 for improvements to be made to the Home and its surroundings and for general purposes.

The Aged Home, Sarikel

This home is managed by the Sarikel Benevolent Society and consists of two houses rented from the Chinese and Pasokoh Associations. The buildings are old and dilapidated. It was for this reason that, towards the end of 1958, the Sarikel Benevolent Society applied to Government for a piece of Crown land along Bulat Road for a new home which would accommodate more destitute old people. Government graciously made available Block 187, of about five acres of empty agricultural land, situated about one mile from the junction of Hapek and Bulat Roads. The Sarikel Benevolent Society elected three of its officers to administer this land and to set about acquiring a lease from the Land Office. A building plan for the new home had been prepared, and it was hoped to begin work as soon as funds became adequate. Upon completion the home will accommodate over thirty people, as against some sixteen housed in the two old houses at present. The ample land available round the home will enable the inmates to be self-sufficient in their own supply of vegetables. The Society also has plans to erect a separate block for the accommodation of destitute Malays who may not have accommodations in the kampung. The estimated cost of the new building is in the neighbourhood of \$10,000; of this the Social Welfare Council has already contributed \$10,000. A sum of \$1,200 has been subscribed by the people of Sarikel and the rest will be raised by societies, associations and private donations.

Local Welfare Homes

The term "Local Welfare Bodies" refers in particular to those bodies doing welfare work on a district-wide basis. The schedule to the constitution of the Social Welfare Council shows that by the end of 1960, twenty-two such bodies had been affiliated with the Council. These bodies have the right to send a delegate with full voting powers to its meetings. The majority of the bodies

are District Relief or Welfare Committees; four are benevolent societies performing similar functions in the districts which they serve. They are the benevolent societies of Sibu, Serike, Bunting and Kanowit. They take the place of the District Relief Committee in those areas where two identical bodies operating at the same time would cause confusion. Of the district welfare bodies, two-thirds are sub-committees functioning under the aegis of local district councils, the remaining one-third consists of separate independent bodies although they may receive a grant from the local authority in addition to a contribution from the Social Welfare Council. To this category belong the benevolent societies.

Benevolent Societies

In general, these societies were established by or through the Chinese Community Associations. Many Chinese clan or community associations were already in existence before the war, and most had a charity section or a sub-committee devoted to benevolent purposes. Some of the older associations ceased and maintained proper homes or premises where the destitute aged members of the same community could live their remaining days; a few gave relief in cash or kind. The practice of maintaining community paper houses is still prevalent among a number of Chinese community associations in Sarawak.

Social changes in the last two decades have affected the policy as well as the scope of these associations towards welfare. The dire need to relieve suffering and ease of the immediate post-war period prompted the leaders of the community, individuals interested in welfare and representatives of missionary bodies long known for their service among the people, to get together, and the result was the formation of the post-war, registered benevolent societies of which the Sibu Benevolent Society is a good example. Such societies, instead of confining their ministrations to members of their own community have emerged to assume the role of a central welfare body for the district and to extend its activities to all races.

A detailed account of the formation and the activities of the Sibu Benevolent Society, and the two homes it administers, has been given under "Welfare Institutions". The following are extracts of the reports of the Serike, Bunting and Kanowit Benevolent Societies, showing their activities during the year.

Sarikel Benevolent Society

"The aim of the Sarikel Benevolent Society remains as before, namely, to help destitute people. During 1960, twenty-three old people (twenty-two men and one woman) were looked after by the Society. Of these fifteen are Chinese, one is Indian and seven are Malays.

Two inmates of the Aged Home died during the year and three new ones were admitted.

The total income of the Society was \$4,227.46. It was made up of \$1,500 grant from the Social Welfare Council, \$1,400 from the Sibu District Council, \$1,000 from Charly Homes and \$1,777.46 from other collections. Against this the total expenditure was \$3,884.89.

The Society had hoped to commence building the new Aged Home in 1960. Due to the fact that the application for title to land had been held up, this could not be done. It is hoped that construction will begin in April, 1961.

The Building Fund for the new home is as follows—

Social Welfare Council's donation	\$10,000
Collections and Birthday donations	1,200

\$11,200

The estimated cost of the building and furniture is \$20,000. The balance will be met from local collections." (Vide "Home for the Aged, Sarikel" under "Welfare Institutions").

Berendsew Society, Binsawag

"During the year relief was given to thirteen persons and one family here in Binsawag. In terms of money this was \$12.7 per annum. The local people are very generous in their support of this Society. Thanks to them we are still able to carry on our relief work without asking for a grant from your Council. At present our balance stands at \$1,330. This should, in present circumstances, see us through another six months.

We have recently acquired a piece of land with a house on it in a T.O.L. title of two years which we intend to convert into an aged home for Binsawag. . ."

Berendsew Society, Kaseleh

"1960 was a very quiet year and very little help had to be given. Only three meetings were held: on 12.1.60, 24.2.60 and 18.11.60.

At the first meeting, the officer bearers of the previous year were re-elected and the annual report and statement of accounts covering 1959 were submitted to the Social Welfare Council.

During the year small sums were given in relief to people who were in need and these totalled \$135.67. Help was given, at \$10 a month through Councilor Tuan Ramah Bejeng to the two children of Tawi who had lost a leg in a hunting accident. A pair of spectacles, at the cost of \$28, was supplied to John Kuda of Ulu Ngamah.

The Society paid \$66 for calipso splints to Kani from the Rukabai. In addition the Society had also approved the cost of sending a blind man to the Blind Course conducted by Red Cross in Kuching, but the candidate refused to go.

The total expenditure of the Society amounted to \$248.07 up to 11.3.61 and the total balance on this date was \$4,088.66. During the year the Jelutong Regatta Committee donated \$285.50 to the Society and the profit from Debetenwas was \$372.00."

DISTRICT WELFARE COMMITTEES

The district welfare committees have the main function of giving relief actions or cash assistance to the destitute, the sick and the undernourished of the district. Assistance is given after some form of investigation or enquiry. Casework is, however, kept to an absolute minimum as most members are voluntary workers attending to these cases in their spare time. Occasionally the district welfare committees are called upon to assist in fire relief, to give financial support to an institution for the aged (e.g., Mii's Home for the Aged), to run T.R. Convalescent Longhouses (e.g., the Bantala District Relief and the Baram Welfare Committees), to pay transport charges for patients living in outstations to come to town centres for treatment, or to bury unclaimed dead bodies.

Apart from receiving Council grants these welfare committees maintain "self-help" by raising funds locally by various means.

The following reports of several of these committees for the year 1960 are representative of the work done by them.

Kapiti District Relief Committee

"A separate Welfare Committee was formed at the beginning of the year to manage all welfare matters and executive officers were appointed. It was thought that by doing this welfare work in the district would be improved.

Six meetings were held during the year. This was remarkable as it was unusual for such meetings to be held too frequently.

On the 13th February, 1961, the Secretary of the Social Welfare Council visited Kapiti. A number of interesting talks were given by him on the work of the Council. These were followed by lively discussions with the Committee.

Two that longhouses were completely burned down during the year. They were:—

(i) Rumah Tajang of Sungai Pelagus, Kapiti. The fire occurred on 14th June. This longhouse consisted of twelve doors with a total of seventy-three persons.

(ii) Rumah Rimba of Nanga Nansang, Sungai Tokait, Kuching, Song. The fire occurred on 20th September. This longhouse consisted of seven doors with a total of thirty-two persons.

The fire victims of both houses were given immediate relief. They received contributions from the Social Welfare Council amounting to \$350 and \$160 respectively, in addition to local contributions and parcels of clothing from the Red Cross Society.

A grant of \$200 was received from the Social Welfare Council with which to start a Relief Fund account to be matched by an equal amount raised by local contributions, and also a like amount to be given by the Kapiti District Council.

The fund of the Committee at the end of the year showed a credit balance of \$240.23.

Several welfare cases were dealt with during the year. Financial assistance was given to help patients without relatives who were discharged from the Kapiti hospital, while they awaited transport to take them home. Assistance was also given to unfortunate and destitute people who were in need of help.

No special project of any kind was undertaken during the year. A suggestion was put forward for building a home for the poor and aged persons in Kapiti and Song. This suggestion was very welcome, but it was feared that nothing could be done immediately due to lack of funds and the difficulty of acquiring suitable land."

Miri District Relief Committee

"The work of the Committee during the year proceeded along established lines.

The financial position of the Committee was favourable. During the year a total of \$9,739.42 was received by contributions from the Social Welfare Council, the Malay Charitable Trust Board and the Prisoners' Aid Society. A total expenditure of \$8,146.11 was incurred by the Committee, in monthly maintenance payments to the Chinese Charitable Trust Board, relief of destitute persons in Miri District, payments of assistance to poor persons stranded in Miri and a contribution to the cost of installing water pipes in the Proper House.

Chinese Prisoner House. The Committee paid out a total of \$4,449.54 in maintenance assistance to the Chinese Charitable Trust Board. This represented monthly payments for the feeding approximately 20 inmates. The Chinese Charitable Trust Board pays for the other half of the total maintenance cost of the institution.

Burials of Paupers. The Committee was the responsible agent for arranging the burial of persons from other districts. A total of \$192 was spent in this way including assistance to local Miri persons. Local Authorities were responsible for these burials.

Relief of Destitute Persons. A total of \$2,323.60 was spent to assist seven persons including Sabani, a blind Malay, who is also being trained and assisted by the Red Cross. All the cases, apart from this one, are of aged and infirm persons unable to support themselves, and without personal support from relatives. This also includes cash payments to relatives of sick persons from other districts detained in Miri while the latter undergo treatment, and payments to stranded persons. These payments are refunded by the district concerned.

The Committee, assisted with half of the cost of installing piped water in the Proper House. There was no request for emergency relief during the year."

District Relief Committee, Bantala

"The Bantala District Relief Committee looks back with satisfaction on another year of fruitful charitable work among the poor of the district.

The Committee met regularly once a month to deal with the work in hand. It was heartening to see that all the members, young and old, were regular and persistent in attending the meetings and showing keen interest in welfare work.

We are very grateful for the generous support given to us by the Borneo public and various agencies in the district and elsewhere. Especially noteworthy is the friendly manner in which the members of the Committee were received by the people of both the bazaar and the kampung on the occasion of the annual collection tour on Chinese New Year and on Hari Raya. The monetary gifts were also particularly generous this year.

The local lottery in aid of the Committee's funds yielded a net profit of \$1,868.50 and this can also be said to have been a marked success. Here again the Borneo public showed interest and willingness to help.

We are grateful to the Social Welfare Council, the Charle Development Company and the Borneo Recreation Club for their very substantial donations. We also extend our heartfelt thanks to the members of the district whose generosity did not fail when our funds ran low and our S.O.S. reached them.

We have been privileged to be as generous in giving as we have in taking.

Twenty-two families and individuals received monthly assistance in the form of cash donations or food parcels. We have been able to assist a number of poor persons of the district during their way in Miri as out-patients or convalescents. Two blind boys were sent to Kuching on a special course organised by the Red Cross. The T.B. Longhouse situated at the mouth of the Borneo River was in the latter part of the year entrusted to our care whilst formerly it had been managed by a separate committee. Some minor repairs to the building and the adjoining women's quarters were carried out before the end of the year, but the major ones will have to be done in 1963.

Borneo Social Welfare Committee

"The year saw a change in the function of this body. It was originally a Borneo District Council Standing Committee for Health and Social Welfare. Now it is independent of the Council and called the Borneo Social Welfare Committee, though members of its meetings are brought up in the Borneo District Council meeting for information. Its responsibility will include the affairs of the Borneo T.B. Longhouse. A separate body for this will, however, be formed in 1964.

Relief. Two longhouses were destroyed by fire during the first two months of the year. Funds were spent to help the unfortunate victims. In all \$1,287 was spent on this type of emergency relief and on assistance to the family of an Indonesian worker killed in an accident. The Committee spent nearly \$1,000 for regular relief and about the same amount for special relief to deserving cases, mostly sick people. The Committee also received applications for relief from those whose farming huts were destroyed by fire causing considerable loss, but the Committee refused to entertain these since such loss did not reduce the applicants to such poverty or hardships as to warrant relief. The Committee also paid funeral expenses of Borneo people who died in Miri while attending medical treatment. This put quite a strain on the Committee funds and it was decided that future expenses should be reimbursed by the family or relatives of the deceased as much as possible.

Fund Raising. The Committee put in much energy and effort to hold a regatta lottery, sale of bawal (liver smelt), beer and local wood carvings during the regatta, as well as organise a concert during the year to raise money for welfare work. From the profit of the regatta lottery, and sale of bawal, beer and wood carvings, \$1,747 was donated to the Committee, while the concert realised \$1,000. Though the expenditure for the year exceeded that of 1959 by over \$1,000 the Committee was able to show a healthy surplus of \$2,744.52 at the end of the year.

T.B. Longhouse. Some improvements were made to the T.B. Longhouse and a new Warden's house was erected at a cost of \$3,000.

Occupational therapy was recommended for the inmates of the T.B. Longhouse, but this has not yet been organised.

The planting of pineapples was extended to other areas and the plants continued to thrive. Poultry and the fish pond were looked after but so far results have been poor, especially the fish pond. Improvements to the poultry run and the fish pond were planned for the coming year.

There was a constant flow of recuperating T.B. patients into the longhouse and they were encouraged to do hard work such as basket-making and bread work. A few baskets were made during the year, but they were of a poor standard.

There are sixteen district welfare committees under the schedule. Their various designations are reflective of the differences in local conditions, in the diversity of local needs and the particular manner in which such needs are being met. Although the Social Welfare Council prefers to see the setting up of an independent, separate welfare body in each district to ensure the full and proper development of welfare activities, and continuity of policy and action by local people with a welfare bias, it has, nevertheless, taken the local differences into account and has encouraged these bodies under the form it has conveniently assumed. This explains why some of the bodies are District Relief Committees, others are called Health, Welfare and Improvement Committees under their appropriate District Councils, while yet others are known simply as Social Welfare Committees of the districts where they function.

In their activities all these bodies are identical. They were set up either under the aegis of the local authority or through the direct efforts of the administrative officer in charge of the district. Being such, they may be said to have a quasi-official status and their chairman is either the District Officer or the chairman of the local council (with some exceptions). Membership of the committee may, and usually does, extend to private individuals or permanent residents interested in welfare who are not members of the local council.

Other Welfare Activities

Youth Services

Among the many activities with which the Social Welfare Council is concerned that of promoting youth services in this country deserves special mention. Early in 1949, when the Advisory Committee on Social Welfare was formed, one of its tasks was to make recommendations to Government for the appointment of a permanent warden for the Boys' Home and for the home to be run on modern lines. Following upon this it urged the setting up of a probation service for youthful offenders, and arranged for the overseas training of a local officer. Later in the same year the Committee raised funds by means of a lottery and a fancy bazaar to establish a boys' club and hostel in Kuching town for the benefit of under-privileged youths.

Throughout the years the Council's support of youth movements and the expansion of youth services has been unflinching, and, unlike the early days, this has not been confined to under-privileged youths. When the New Boys' Club and Hostel was built in 1955 it costed a sum of \$15,000 and approved another \$12,000 towards furnishing and equipment. It paid \$20,000 (being half of the purchase price) to purchase nearly nine Government buildings and land of the former tin Works. The main building was reconstructed and converted into a Red Cross Transit Hostel, while the factory building close by was taken down and its space made available for the erection of the Kuching Youth Club's new building. When the Sarawak Youth Council was formed in December,

1955, it received immediate support from the Council. In 1960 Council's allocation of funds for the use of this central youth welfare body was \$11,300. The Council continued to support a number of youth clubs, and the total amount of donation for the year was \$8,000.

British Red Cross Society, Sarawak Branch

The British Red Cross Society, Sarawak Branch, received from the Social Welfare Council in 1960 a grant of \$15,000 to carry on social welfare work in close co-operation with the Council, in giving relief to victims of longhouse fires, cases of destitution and other emergencies. The Kuching Division also acts as agent for the Council in giving regular cash relief in certain cases and takes an active interest in the training of the blind.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak was formed in 1952 under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. The object of this voluntary body is to combat tuberculosis in Sarawak by all possible means, including the giving of relief food parcels and cash to stay-at-home patients and their dependants (through the Relief Committee of the Social Welfare Council) and the provision of homes for convalescent patients.

The A.T.A.S. is governed by a Council consisting of nominated and elected members with a colony-wide representation. Membership of the Association takes the forms of Life Members, Ordinary Members and Associate Members. The Social Welfare Council is represented on the A.T.A.S. Council and vice-versa.

The constitution of the Association allows for branches to be formed in the Divisions. In 1961, the Miri Branch of the A.T.A.S. was established and it has remained active. It has done valuable work in the construction of two convalescent homes in the form of Dayak longhouses, one at Bintulu and the other at Marudi, at the cost of \$42,000 given from the Association's central funds. These homes continued during the year to serve the needs of patients from the inland regions who generally require, after discharge from Miri Hospital, a period of rest in which to recuperate sufficiently for them to begin the arduous journey back to their homes and take up the thrush of normal life again. The arrangements for the tuberculosis longhouses are such that it is possible for members of the patients' families to stay with them while they recuperate.

Apart from providing clinical facilities for tuberculosis cases at A.T.A.S. Building (Wee Kheng Ching Clinic) in Kuching, and relief food parcels for patients and their families, a Convalescent Home with accommodation for twenty-eight patients, both male and female, was completed in 1958. It is situated in a pleasant locality several miles outside of Kuching town and within easy distance of the modern mental hospital. During the year the number of patients using the home was about fourteen per month. The period of residence is from four to six months. The home has no resident staff except a caretaker, but regular clinical attention is given by the medical authorities and occupational therapy is taught by the Occupational Therapist from the Mental Hospital. Up to 1959 the A.T.A.S. received a grant of \$10,000 from the Social Welfare Council.

Blind Welfare

A Blind Register was started in 1957. By December, 1958, 412 blind persons were on the list, together with the details of their case histories. This register provides a guide to the much greater degree of blindness prevalent in this country.

Visiting experts, sometimes themselves blind, like Mr. John Foster Wilson, M.A., Director of the Commonwealth Society for the Blind, gave much encouragement to those without sight, and provided the filip necessary to push forward practical schemes to help the many blind people in Sarawak.

In March, 1958, the first of these handicraft courses for blind persons was held in Kuching through the good offices of the Kuching Division of the British Red Cross Society, Sarawak Branch. Expenses for the first course were borne by the Branch and for the later courses by the Kuching Division of the Society. Each course lasted one month, and catered up to ten persons. Instructors, who were local people, taught the trainees various types of basket work, likely to sell in their own areas. Trainees were housed and fed at the Red Cross Transit Hostel.

The handicraft course was repeated in 1960 in an intensive one month course, and six trainees came from various parts of Sarawak to take part. The practical value of the course is shown by the ability of the trainees to make really marketable products after training. In addition, Kuching Division also ran a Monday morning class for the blind throughout the year.

Blind welfare, however, acquired emphasis when in June, 1959, the Council set up a sub-committee, known as the Blind Fund Committee, to serve as an interim source of finance for assistance to the blind in Sarawak, pending the formation of a properly constituted Society for the Blind. The Committee had been most active in its efforts to raise funds and in preparing the ground-work necessary for the formation of the Sarawak Society for the Blind. Towards the end of 1960, the new Society was registered, with the members of the Blind Fund Committee as its temporary officers, while its affiliation to the Social Welfare Council was subsequently sought and approved. An application had also been made by the Society for affiliation to the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. Arrangements were being finalised with Malaya for the training of a local-born teacher for the blind.

To launch the new Society, an Inaugural Meeting was held on 12th December to which more than 700 were invited. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Waddell kindly attended. The programme of music and films which followed the meeting and in which three blind children being educated by the Social Welfare Council in Malaya took part, proved a tremendous success.

The Social Welfare Council meanwhile continues to pay for the cost of training of the blind children in Malaya.

*Prisoners' Aid Society**

This Society was formed in 1953 and has the primary object of helping discharged prisoners regain a normal life and become respectable members of society. Prisoners are visited by a member of the Society soon after sentence so that the circumstances of their domestic life, employment, etc., may be fully ascertained to ensure proper adjustments being made in readiness for the day when they will be released.

Small grants, in cash or kind, are made to needy dependents while the prisoner is serving his sentence, material aid is given to prisoners on discharge.

Regular monthly visits are paid to prisoners by the Chairman and members of the Society, and special attention is paid to first offenders.

The Society has colony-wide implications as the prisoners in the main prisons in Kuching, for whom it cares, come from all parts of the country and help is given regardless of locality. The Society received a grant of \$4,500 from the Social Welfare Council during the year.

Orphans

Relief Food Parcels and Cash

Through its Relief Committee the Council is giving relief food parcels (at about \$4.97 a parcel) of rice, sugar, milk, preserved fish, cooking oil, etc., to needy cases at the cost of over \$2,000 a month. The

*The Society's 1960 Annual Report is published under the Annual Report of the Prison Department for the same year.

Committee works in conjunction with the Kuching Division of the British Red Cross Society to give some of these cases cash relief varying between \$5.00 and \$10.00 each month.

During 1960 food parcels costing \$15,753.79 and cash of \$5,175.00 were given, and recipients included cases of destitution due to old age or illness, tuberculosis families and cases of misfortune. These cases undergo a preliminary investigation of the family circumstances and are subject to review from time to time.

Spectacles

The Council continued to pay for the cost of spectacles supplied free (at about \$18 per pair) to needy cases who cannot afford to pay for them, on the recommendation of the Government Ophthalmologist. During the year \$100.00 was spent in this worthy cause.

Quadruplets

The Council has made itself the special guardian of Sarawak's first quadruplets, James, Cecilia, Bernadette and Annie Nien, born to a Land Dayak couple in September, 1957, at the General Hospital in Kuching. Upon the receipt of a letter from the Chief Secretary drawing the attention of the Council to the need of the family for help, a sub-committee was appointed consisting of three members who personally know the family to make plans and approach the Council should funds be required. This resulted in the Council approving, at the end of November, 1957, a sum of \$600 per month for the maintenance of the quadruplets. The amount was subsequently increased to \$1300. The period of maintenance was further extended in September, 1960. The quadruplets are meanwhile doing well and are now three years old.

Welfare of the Handicapped

Although no organized efforts have been made in this direction, the Council has, nevertheless, made arrangements for training deaf and dumb children in Singapore and Malaya. During the year the Council continued to sponsor the education of two deaf and dumb girls in the Penang School for the Deaf and the Singapore Sign School.

CONCLUSION

It will be seen from the foregoing pages that the work of the Council is widespread. The Council has become, as time goes on, more and more the focal point of all welfare efforts in Sarawak. True to its dual role of dispensing welfare funds as well as encouraging or initiating new welfare projects, it has steered a useful middle course, attempting to meet the country's need on the one hand without exceeding the limit of its financial resources on the other.

The Council's attempt in the past year to streamline its financial policy has resulted in funds being made available for wider distribution as to its benefit those districts and areas, or organisations, standing in most need of its assistance. The preparation of an annual estimate of income and expenditure, based on details submitted by all bodies and organisations sponsored by the Council, has enabled the Council to plan its tasks more objectively. Liaison work which went on during the year has brought about a closer co-ordination and better understanding of the problems and needs facing both the parent organisation and its affiliated bodies.

If this booklet proves of interest, and to some extent, of practical use as a guide to social welfare work in Sarawak, it will have served its purpose.

JOHN M. CHIN,

Secretary.

Social Welfare Council

Excerpts from Reports on Community Development Projects

PARAWAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, KUCHING
OCTOBER — DECEMBER, 1961

Community Development Centre

A small kitchen house for the dispensary was completed with bamboo walls, concrete floor and aluminium roof. It has always been a long-held need, for convalescing patients do find our food a bit unappealing after their sickness. In this kitchen, they can now cook an extra dish for themselves.

Another building still under construction is a petrol store, till now disused for the generator used to be kept in the food store, and petrol for the grass mower in our small office. There would be enough space too for petrol, if we need to keep more for the Land Rover.

Above three-quarters of the path was laid with concrete blocks, this involves some 270 pieces of two feet by one foot, laid lengthwise touching each other.

Labor

Both buildings and the concrete blocks were made by the inmates with our carpenter as instructor. The District Councillor, Mr. Minah, paid four men to construct a temporary shed for our Land Rover at Sungai Amah with scraps we brought.

Education

The school closed on December 8th. In the afternoon we held our school sports, which was attended by parents from other kampongs as well. There were various events for bigger and smaller children. Two other school teams connected in the relay race, with Padawan team winning. In the evening, we held a school concert in the room. Before the commencement sports prizes and a short speech were presented. We learned later that it was raining everywhere that evening, but we had the blessing of fine weather.

In early October, Mr. Quirico, our Headmaster, was sent round three kampongs—Sagit, Katus and Maras—to see if any of the children would be coming to study in Padawan. He found only four. The rest of the parents found they would be "out of pocket" to send their children here.

Since the beginning of the scheme, several boys were accepted for further secondary education, but only one girl so far. Everybody thought it is done for the girls to wait up. Suddenly this year we have three girls being accepted, but none of the boys. This from a class of twenty-four, made up of seventeen boys and seven girls, is too much for the boys to swallow. We hope that some of the younger boys will attempt the Common Entrance again next year. Perhaps we can think that after trying to educate the Dayak men in this area for the past 120 years without success, it would be an idea to start with the weaker sex.

Agribusiness

Our major loss in the livestock was in the death of Mrs. Amah. She was in quite a normal shape—suddenly went off food. We gave her a dose of worm powder, and applied a paste of Agaveide with kerosene on a sore. Three days later, maggots appeared which irritated her so much that she was restless. It was tricky to do anything more, and only after she was held by several hands could the paste be applied. She died two days later. She has served her purpose faithfully since the introduction of man in the Centre, and was buried in the proper manner.

Following instructions by the Senior Fisheries Assistant, we restocked our Pond 5, after lime had been applied, with we believe seventy-five male shrimps. One hopes all are males, for had we mistakenly introduced even one female, not only would it have a rough time,

has the whole idea of having a pond for fattening would be raised. The advantage as we see it, is so that we can go direct to the pond for fish instead of catching a few from each every time we need fresh fish.

An Extension team of the Agricultural Department came here to see how we live in these parts. They were always round the Centre and various work explained. Outside the Centre they went to Annah, had discussions and went round some pook farms.

We have some both *rambutan* and *durian* seeds to be budded later. Fifteen tiny seedlings were planted in a line parallel to the cover awnings. Two pigs had been killed and dairy kate fish harvested for the kitchen. One young goat, a cripple from a lame right-hind leg, was killed as it would neither grow up nor be good enough for a stud goat. The other, a gilt, was kept especially for the customary Christmas present. All thirty-six holes had been planted with coffee seedlings. Fifty coconut seedlings were distributed. 300 coffee seedlings were given to men from Serak and Sibson. There are now thirty manorated vines and fifteen *rambutan* ready for distribution.

The continued drought after pook planting season damaged many farms severely. Large plots did not germinate, and some young plants turned dry and stunted. From this it is fairly easy to see the next harvest will be very poor, and many stomachs will be hungry!

This year the area has a really successful fruit season. Almost all fruit trees have some, and the whole countryside is reeking with *durians*. Others, *cashuans* and *leaves* fell on paths and roads, making them more slippery than ever with the help of water poured from the baskets. With the fruit, comes the traffic of squirrels, lizards and other pests, and thus down to annihilation. During the flowering season, there was no definite instruction about justice of these, and I used to give up to twenty-five rounds per month. Recently I received certain rules to be followed in issuing them—chief of which to give ten rounds to Annah, being the nearest *Jampang*. Other *Jampang* may be given twenty at a time for two months. Must claim them one month enough to their liking! However, the rules had been followed to the letter. I was therefore conditioned with rather argumentative type, who asked me to give coffee if for just this once. After he had been explained that if others got so much, so must it be for him. Subsequently he stopped his pests, and realising the talk would not end results, I said "Yes I can give you extra, but only one. You can use the first one to shoot anything that plagues you, and after you have finished these, to use the last extra one either to shoot yourself or to shoot me." He laughed uproariously, the matter is closed and we settled for tea.

Medical, Padawan Dispensary

Stacy Story writes:—

New patients	103	Admissions	31
Returned	463	U/s Dresser	298
Total	763		

October was an exceptionally busy month which coincided with an epidemic of bacillary dysentery in Annah. The acute stage of the disease only lasted for about twenty-four hours, but the patients needed constant attention in that time. We were afraid at first that it was cholera and the vaccination teams could only reach the edge of the Padawan area in August, when only the three *Jampang* nearest to the road had had made any attempt to attend in spite of special announcements being sent to each of them.

New the urgency of sending back to ensure next year's food supply has relaxed all but the most acute cases to third or fourth place in the order of priorities again. Letters sent to all *Jampang* saying that unless they fringed the U/s Dresser each month, when asked, no medicine would be sent for minor ailments to people who did not attend in person as had been the custom pre-

viously, because of the long walks involved. There has been a sharp drop in the number of times he was fringed. It is now possible to send to the health centre those patients who, while not actually ill, do not respond to the medicines and limited investigations it is possible to give them here. Many are reluctant and afraid to go, but when all we can do here has been done, they can be persuaded with the hope of better health afterwards.

Sister Stacy took her last leave from the 25th December, and we hope is enjoying herself in North Borneo. The Dispensary Assistant, Miss Adick, had taken her annual leave in October. She returned to us fresh and with more vigour to face to the waiting of children and patients.

General

On November the 11th, T. K. Ringkong of Kakas reported the drowning of a girl in our main river. This is not surprising, for the girl came from a hill *Jampang* and perhaps was not a swimmer. However, even for a good swimmer, this river can be dangerous, when the water swells and flows at a rushing speed against sharp rocks and tree stumps sticking across in the river.

We received and distributed another lot of forty-three sets to various *Jampang*. We gratefully thank the District Officer, Kuching, for arranging for supply of them.

There was a big Christmas party on the 25th December evening. This has always been an annual occasion, when all co-workers were also invited. As usual, after the food, games followed. The affair lasted up to midnight, with everybody at one time or another, joining in the game. We were graced by the presence of both the Venerable Archbishop Hovea, and Sister Nibbel.

Mr. Agas of the Agricultural Department, Brunei, came here on the 6th November and spent two nights. His main purpose for coming here was to see the workings of this particular Community Development Scheme. He was taken to Annah to see for himself the living conditions of the people in the area. While in the Centre, he was taken round to see prisons at work, and many aspects of the scheme were explained to him.

During the past three months we welcomed a number of visitors, even if many of them did not stay for only a few hours. These are the Honourable the Resident, Pina Division, Mr. Lloyd Thomas, the District Officer, Mt. Uluhart, and Mr. Jackson, the Superintendent of Lands and Survey; Messrs. Gels and Peh from the Education Department, to take the Intelligence test for Fr. VI; Agricultural Officer, Pina Division, Mr. Hendrick; Dr. Redford and Mr. Prence—who tried to climb Pinarom without success; Messrs. Danarwan and Ong, both of the Agricultural Department; Sister Hobbie from Bantak and A. A. R. Leone from the Kuching District.

ELKS COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, SARAWAK, OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1961

This report for the last quarter of 1961 is also the last report of Phase II of the Elk's Development Scheme, which as from January, 1962, entered its Phase III under local personnel with no expatriate supervision.

The three months were mainly spent trying to ensure a hand-over as smooth as possible.

The three Nairs left upon the month of October on attachments to various Local Authority Offices. Mr. Blum took Nunci as Kinowit, Mr. Limas took Numpang as Sarawak and Mr. Laka took Tugau as Samarang. The purpose of the attachment was to give them some insight into Local Authority Office routine, and so help them in their future dealings with the District Council in their area.

The actual hand-over was done over the period 21st December to 16th December; there being proceedings at each of the three centres. These were covered by the Information Office, Kuching; unfortunately Radio Sarawak could send no representative.

At Bada we were fortunate to have the District Officer, Samaroh, with us from the afternoon of the 25th. That night, in Kamau Chongay, a meeting-cum-party was held. Representatives from the Iban Team Area (Wak) were there, including the Penghulu for Wak.

On the morning of the 26th December a meeting of the Progress Society Committee was held, followed by a meeting of the Upper Krian Parish Council (formerly the Upper Krian Village Council).

Amongst other business touched upon, Mr. Loke and Tanaka and Mr. Limay and Numpang were duly elected as Secretaries of the Progress Society and Upper Krian Parish Council respectively.

The assembly was addressed afterwards by the District Officer, whose theme was co-operation with the District Council.

The various aspects of the scheme work are now completely in the hands of the original trainees, as was envisaged at the scheme's inception. All salaries are being paid from local funds. The only Central Government help continuing is the supply of medicines for the dispensaries.

I left Bada on the afternoon of the 26th December for the Wak area, Nanga Kadek, and will be in this area at least till the end of the month when I hope to meet Mr. Wilson in Julan and finish the travelling programme.

IBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, KAMAU, OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1961

Despite many setbacks both in storms and bird flu, the protracted illness of one of the senior members of the Team, much can be seen for the efforts of both the people and the staff.

Schooling

At the recent promotion examination for scholarship entry to Primary V the pupils of Nanga Entah in the woods of the Education Officer have done very well indeed. Entry to Primary I classes in 1962 August will be for the future.

Agriculture

Scheme gardens continue to do very well. This year there has been a much greater interest in the planting of high-yielding rubber than in past years. Demand almost exceeds supplies. The excellent co-operation between Nanga Entah and the Agricultural staff deserves special mention. In every way help has been given.

Dispensary

Positive good health is I am afraid still far off, and hygiene of person and room has little evidence. Preventive response still lags far behind what one would expect. This I think is due mainly to lack of communications with the outside world, although we have done our best. On a rainy count in the whole of the river Entah all these rubber were in working order. The people are very poor, but although I suspect that they are poor, I do so with reservations in that I do not think they themselves have lowered their own potential to better living. This could be the fruit of the team but it also could be a relic from days when travelling was rife with authority and neighbours alike. Evidence for this comes from several longhouses which resolutely decline to plant high-yielding rubber because of alleged fears of future taxes.

Nevertheless, the unscrutinized rubber who came from the Bada area, by name Agnes Radin, to act as school matron keeps pegging away with her many visitors and as a result of her propaganda there is a

definite step forward in pre-natal and after-birth care. Both Dr. Lees (now unfortunately no longer with the scheme about his resignation) and Mr. Thomas, comment on her ability as a midwife. Mr. Kaima Tupai, recently returned from London, having successfully gained his S.R.N. Certificate will shortly join the Team and there is little doubt that his voice will be heard louder than that of the extremists.

Co-operative Shops

There has been a steady improvement throughout the year but from last little pockets in the area which have definitely decided that a Co-operative shop is just the thing. The two shops are in a strong financial position and a dividend of nearly three per cent was able to be paid out from the profits. Also a sum of nearly \$1,000 was elected to be put, through the development fund, to help pay the wiring of the recent electric light installation. 1962 should be a good year in view of the expected emphasing crop.

General

People have come from far and near to view the wonders of electricity. This is not surprising in view of the distance from Nanga Julan the nearest place with similar facilities. The pack trail is kept going from Friday to late Saturday.

It is hoped that during 1962 a beginning will be made to establish through Kamau District Council, the co-ordinating link namely the Upper Kamau Parish Council. In this the Iban Team Project has played an important part since members of this council, giving full democratic votes from the area, can subject to the approval of the Kamau District Council be elected from three main committees now established at Nanga Mawa on the Mawa, at Tapping Pungay on the Ulu Kamau and from Nanga Entah itself.

With the help of Mr. Thwaites, who is now back with us and in excellent health, concentration is likely to be on adult education. Staff will travel considerably in the area more remote areas than Nanga Entah. The Nanga Entah Progress Committee continues to meet regularly and under their Chairman Sera, has a standing and improving influence on the people.

IBAN TEAM PROJECTS, SARAWAK, OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1961

The current Phase I has a further one year of its planned four years to run. It had been hoped that during the final year of training all potential C.D. Assistants could have their final year at Nanga Gering, which is an ideal place for training. However, this is not now possible owing to the desirability of withdrawing all expatriate supervision from the Bada side when the latter enters Phase III in January, 1962. Consequently by January, 1962, trainees will be dispersed, mostly to the areas of scheme sites but a very few will be left on the Bada side to complete their training under the Native trainees at Bada, Nanga Bada and Gering. Two at each place is envisaged for periods.

I have every hope that trainees will be ready on schedule to start as C.D. Assistants by January, 1963, as planned in Phase III of the Iban Team Projects.

On the physical side there is good reason for satisfaction. At scheme sites such as Kadap, Nanga Entah, Mawa, schools, Co-operative shops, buildings, staff quarters and scheme gardens with high-yielding rubber are mostly ready. 1962 should see the completion of the day dispensaries. The various Committees of Progress are to be congratulated on playing their part in the Project. At Nanga Lintah on the Nanyah things of course are not so far advanced. Only a temporary school has been built so far but on the other hand the concentration has been on planting high-yielding rubber both on the scheme sites and around blocks near longhouses. The Nanyah area is a particularly poor one. Not even old rubber is available for tapping and cash crops are non-existent. Paul

Estamin, in the circumstances, has done as good a job as any senior C.D. Officer could have. Much has still to be done but the important thing is that the people are ready to make the effort towards their own progress. More financial help I think should be given to this particular project. For example, in help towards buying school desks, for buying cement to make the school permanent and more important than all, some money to help give the people food while they give labour at the scheme sites. Paul Estamin requires an outboard engine to enable him to move about the river both to advise the people and to help in the distribution of agricultural necessities such as seedbed peas, fertilizer and fruit trees, etc. It may be that the Committee of Community Development will consider these matters in the light of the needs of this particular area.

Staff of the Man Tamsu Project

January, 1962. Superintendent of Estate scheme and Man Tamsu Project—J. E. Wilson.

Training Officer—Mr. McBride, who will be more or less stationed at Kuching till he goes on leave April/May.

Travelling C.D. Assistant—Emperus and Ham.

Part time C.D. Assistant—Vasant at moment. (Original C. D. Assistant at present completing education at Nanyang). Mr. Thangay will be at Matang to avoid undue exertion and will look after the Kamow.

THE LEMNAK DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, ENGLISH, OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1961

Administration and General

The scheme has been confined with a powerful prospect, the magic charm of "how to win friends and influence people" without personal bias. In October Tani-tani Ramah Ngahing and later added as joint. Last year, when the scheme was originally launched, these two houses both firmly rejected our invitation to co-operate with a "Government venture". The new attitude is the outcome of what, I believe, are called exploratory talks.

Both houses have contributed voluntary labour and, since accommodation is now available, did so in two-day shifts to our common advantage.

Negotiations are at present in progress with the one house of the lower and middle Lemnak still outside the scheme.

A goodwill tour of representative longhouses upstream to broadcast what we are "up to" met with a more positive response than anticipated.

The scheme building programme has been completed, eight months from when our carpenter arrived to direct proceedings. Both the two-storey buildings, which provide sleeping quarters, workshops for carpentry and sewing below, with dormitory space above, as well as the office-store-health centre building now have cement floor, and so does the kitchen.

A "bangkew" has been built for the Officer-in-Charge, subsequently to serve as headmaster's quarters.

Bridges were constructed and established at the river bank. The slaves who maintained blocks up Putehman pyramids have nothing on us; we did the same thing in three feet of mud.

Clearing of the scheme "compound" continues. Some flowers (of good-to-seeing varieties) have been planted and turf was brought from English to hasten the day when what has been cleared no longer looks like Epping Forest after an air-raid.

Mr. Wilfred Agnes of Brunei, who is to launch a Community Development Scheme on behalf of his

Government, paid us a visit and took away with him plans of the "bangkew" as our contribution to Malaya.

One of the Student Volunteers, John Maxwell, administered the scheme while the Officer-in-Charge was away for two weeks in November. The other, David Stevens, after a brief attachment to the scheme was transferred to the Long Lama Centre where his technical abilities are likely to be put to more valuable use.

The two volunteers attached to St. Luke's School in Simanggang spent over a week of their holiday at and around the scheme centre, meeting Deyaks in situ and giving a helpful hand with the spade-work.

Agriculture

Most significant events of the past three months was undoubtedly the (two-day) inspection tour when the Joint Surveyor, John Channing (from Kuching) and Rubber Development Officer (Second Division) walked over much of the land which belongs to Ramah Sa. In view of the limited time it was decided to concentrate on one house, the one whose predicament is especially dire.

Stilts, more have diminished the Lemnak as with-out agricultural potential. To our great surprise—and relief—expert opinion now says there is a considerable acreage of potentially valuable soil on the opposite bank of the river and it would certainly pay to develop this area.

There remains the problem of paddy, as profitable hill rice cultivation is no longer feasible and it would be five or six years before rubber could be tapped to produce an income. That, however, is being discussed.

Spirit-levels have been objects of fascination and much in demand as Deyaks from Ramah Sa and Ramah Nangah were aided with the planting of cloned rubber. Terraces have been prepared and holes dug in readiness for the first cloned seedlings in the Lemnak. Other houses have shown interest in the A.R.P.A. and there is talk of a co-ordinating centre.

A number of vegetable plots were planted, using seeds supplied from our own gardens, which continue to bear successful crops.

A few fruit-trees, supplied by the Agricultural Department, have been planted at the centre and a number of seedlings were supplied to those Deyaks willing to dig adequate planting-holes and to raise staked.

The poultry flocks moderately and have recently increased their number by three chickens, in a total of ten. The chicken-house and hen-house are made to accommodate the dozen better quality pullets we hope to acquire.

Rat poison has been distributed in response to widespread demand, and to date there have been no instances of mother-in-law suffering from obscure complaints or sudden death among scheme assistants.

Following explanation, Deyaks administered by "veterinarian" on hill farms has been requested by half a dozen houses to deal with compound pests. Unfortunately either the "veterinarian" fails, or the Deyaks run out, but it is hoped in the New Year to have an operator from Simanggang Agricultural Office armed with a new "cannon" and ample ammunition.

By kindness of the Agricultural Department, one of our assistants is undergoing a short course in Kuching, and as soon as he returns his new knowledge of fish-ponds, pig-keeping, etc., will be put to intensive use.

Sowing classes have been held successfully in six different longhouses.

Education and Schools

At a meeting of the District Council Education Committee in English, it was formally requested that the school at Ramah Sa be brought into relation with the scheme and moved to our site. With this in view

both Education and Finance committees approved expenditures that according to the Local Authority and further implications of the move.

It is expected that the move will mean a substantial increase in the number of school-children, since the school will no longer be "private" to Rumbia Sa and Nyumbah.

A well-attended meeting of all Tani and Rumbah and others concerned was held in mid-December. The Council policy of asking financial contribution from the Deykha was ill-received, more especially as the Lomarak was recently required to contribute to the new school building in Engkilil (where few have ever been). It was suggested that Engkilil residents redress this by assisting our project, or alternatively return the cash. For protracted hours, in which the same points were reiterated ad nauseam, concluded on a more constructive note. A second meeting is to be held on New Year's Day to finalise decisions.

It was generally agreed that if the school is moved and is to cater for the whole area, adequate paths must be made, bridges constructed and land cleared for playing fields—where this was restrictedly possible since the response was enthusiastic.

The first adult literacy course is in progress. Seventeen Deykha from Rumbah Sa (men and women, mostly in the age group 14—23, but including two "senior" men) meet, at their own request, on three evenings a week and have shown sustained interest in learning to read.

Medical and Health

The only school-child not vaccinated in September, as he was away at the time, has been vaccinated since.

A course of Triple-Antigen injections is being given to all children in the age group two months to two years. Some Deykha who agreed to the first injection are no cause for the second or third, others refuse to co-operate by returning from their farms to the longhouse when it is known injections are to be given, and many babies are frequently ill. In spite of this a third of the total eligible have already received all three injections.

In November Mr. Heng Kia Heng of the Medical Department very kindly came to give a course of instruction to "Home Help".

The object is to select one or more persons from each longhouse to administer elementary medical treatment to others in his house. The drugs are supplied by the Medical Department through its dispensaries. The scheme assists with transport, advice and encouragement.

Fifteen Deykha (one a girl) were selected to attend instruction, representing all but two small longhouses. The local school-teacher spent, all were literate. For the Deykha the course was a great success, and Mr. Heng Kia Heng seemed pleased with his pupils.

The continuous demand for additional stocks is evidence that the services of our "Home Help" are much in demand. Their activities are under constant observation and, if necessary, we will hold a short refresher course in the New Year.

UNICEF Milk Powder is regularly distributed month by month and a careful check is made of its use.

Co-operative Development

Two members of the Co-operative Department paid a short visit, which owing to faulty communications was unannounced. But they were able to meet people from Rumbah Nyumbah who have shown interest in a Savings Society and possibly a Co-operative Store. They have promised to continue discussions in January.

Communications

Without any prompting Rumbah Anshah redressed and completed the path between their house and the school site.

A more extensive network of paths will depend on decisions about the school and which houses ultimately send their children.

Local Government

Although I suspect that success is Farish Council according to Sater Radio Sarawak, the town has failed to convert those political aspirants who had dreams of an "allotment".

LONG LAMA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, SARAWAK, OCTOBER—DECEMBER, 1961

This report covers the period October—December, 1961, and includes the vacation period till January 15th, 1962.

Student Enrolment

This continued unchanged till the end of the year. This is the first course in which attendance has been unbroken.

Staff

Two members of staff continued on an in-service training course at Tanjong Lohang School under Mr. Wiyand. Meanwhile two student teachers who had returned from their six months training rendered morning service. Instruction was also given by an expert on outdoor studies from Marudi, and by Mr. Cyril Leong, I.A.A. (Extension).

Agribusiness

Rice Swamp. The experimental rice swamp continued as the focal point of interest, both within the scheme and to numerous visitors from the district. We continued to improve water in the 1-inch Above Flood, water control was good and not much weeding was necessary. Grasshoppers and caterpillars gave some trouble but were controlled by spraying. The seed came into use by mid-November, and by Christmas time was ripe. By this time the school boys had gone on holidays, but harvesting was completed with the help of a little local labour.

The result exceeded our expectations. The area was slightly less than one acre, and from this we obtained 655 bushels of clean paddy. One measured area of 100 sq. feet yielding over eleven pounds clean paddy, equivalent to over 140 bushels per acre. No fertilizer was used.

Buffaloes. Both animals remain in good condition, and the female should soon calve again. Our Dusun buffalo trainer received the nose of the last bull calf in preparation for a nose ring and training. The Veterinary Department gave prophylactic injections to all animals in November. Above half an acre of Guatemalan grass has been established and is thriving.

Pigs. Our pigs continue to thrive and multiply; at one time we had ten piglets and five adult pigs. Six of the young ones have been sold, mostly to ex-students. A new pig pen has been constructed.

Fish ponds. A large new fishpond has been completed and stocked with Tilapia. The older fishponds are now heavily stocked and several harvests of fish have been taken, and some also supplied to school boys returning home.

The vegetable gardens have been maintained and have supplied the students with vegetable rations. Much help was received from Mr. Cyril Leong who has been posted to Long Lama as I.A.A. (Extension), and we look forward to his help in the future.

Tackler's Class

Currently has taken a prominent place. Each boy has made at least two complete winders, each frame with mortised joints and riveted to take glass. These winders, and the panelled doors previously made have been hung in the various buildings on the Project. Many boys have also shown great interest in making tools for themselves—planes of various types—including cables and T.&G. planes, also marking gauges, mallets, and T squares for their girding boards.

Thrusting. This term the boys have made meaning and downloading with grooved joints, and have also made angle and corner pieces. The next stage was making corrugated aluminium tanks, which are much more difficult. As with previous trainees, it was noted that the boys are able to adapt themselves quickly to technical work, even when presented with unusual problems.

Outboard Engine overhaul. In mid-November we were fortunate in being able to get an outboard engine specialist, Mr. Chia Nam Kwei, to assist in giving basic training in the maintenance and care of outboard engines. Under his guidance the boys worked on several old, unserviceable engines that had been sent to us from Government departments. All were stripped down, and from their parts three engines have been re-constructed, a 35 h.p., a 25 h.p., and 15 h.p. The boys have learned more from such an exercise than many hours of verbal instruction. We need many more such old engines for training purposes.

Engine maintenance work has also been done on the diesel generating plant, on the Hovver motor, and on the Alcon pump.

Communications

Landrover. An old Landrover Bus was obtained from Sarawak Shell Oilfields Limited, and after some delay at Marudi was transported to Long Lama on a stone barge. This is the first motor vehicle at Long Lama, and has proved very useful on our access road for carrying both goods and people. The landrover has been the object of some local interest—I anticipate soon a demand for road extension.

Speedboat. A cabin roof and windscreen were constructed on the speedboat. During the long vacation new seats and floor have been made, and steering wheel and remote control installed.

Longboats. Complete overhaul and painting was done in December on both boats.

R.F. Radio

Daily radio call-up has been maintained with Marudi and the Ulu Network. This contact is valuable, saving much time and uncertainty, and is considerably used for messages from Government departments such as Agriculture, Rubber, Education, Medical, as well as Administration. The hand-operated Marconi set is reliable but of such low power (145 watts) that signal strength is poor when conditions are unfavourable. The District Officer is arranging for the supply of a more powerful battery-operated set.

Airstrip

Some years ago an airstrip site was surveyed at Long Lama, and last year was re-surveyed more accurately on land contiguous to the Community Development Reserve. The approaches were tested recently by a Twin Pioneer of Borneo Airways. The local district committee realises the value of the project and supports it, while the R.F. Mission is willing to proceed with construction of an airstrip suitable for their own Piper Pacer aircraft when the site is approved and permission granted. An airstrip, in conjunction with the radio link, would provide communications in an area which is relatively remote to render such facilities most valuable.

Tool Kits

The tool kits, ordered in May, came to hand a few days after the close of term, but most boys were able to wait to receive their kits. To date twenty-two sets have been issued. An innovation this year was the provision of a strong beach screw for the construction of a full-size carpentry vice. It is hoped to have work-shop built, and fitted with such a vice, in each homing.

Water Supply

At the date of this report, Mr. J. Whitaker, Chief Water Engineer, P.N.D., is visiting Long Lama, and plans for water supply are taking a big step forward.

The original plan was to pump from a well located at a spring in an elevated storage tank, but with the growth of the Salams, and the addition of the Bukit Salang Upper Primary School, it became obvious that such a source was inadequate.

A pumped supply from the Baran is now recommended, and the Chief Water Engineer suggests that a simple plant to pump treated and filtered water can be installed at relatively low cost by using the facilities already available at the Community Development Project. These include galvanneal corrugated iron tanks now being made here, and the low cost at which concrete can be made at Long Lama using local Batu Gasing stone; while staff and students can supply much of the labour at a Community Development Project.

The local committee representing the business and town people are interested, and a way may be found for them to join in an enlarged supply scheme. The Chief Water Engineer will advise as to technical details and details either for the schools alone, or for the whole town area.

General Remarks

This year's course has been the most satisfactory to date. Not only has interest and attendance been maintained, but the boys have shown rapid progress in skills and were keen to make additional notes for themselves. Best of all, none have returned to their own villages, and I look forward to doing much follow-up work during the coming year.

I was particularly impressed with the calibre of some of the boys completing the course this year. There are several boys which make a valuable reserve of known characters and ability that we may be glad to draw upon some day.

UNITED KINGDOM STUDENT VOLUNTEERS OCTOBER — DECEMBER, 1961

With the repatriation at the end of the previous quarter of the 1960/61 contingent of United Kingdom student volunteers, in Sarawak under the auspices of Voluntary Service Overseas, a further group of eleven has been accepted and have now satisfactorily settled to their various assignments.

Two, John Monahan (at Lemanak) and David Steven (first at Lemanak and subsequently Long Lama) are engaged in Community Development work; two, Ian Phillips and Peter Staines (both in Kuching) are assisting in youth work; two, Paul Ransford and Peter Finch (at Serapiangan) are teaching in mission schools; three, Robin Murray (at Miri), David Edwards (in Kuching) and Michael Macleod (in Mahak) teaching in Government secondary schools and two, Richard Brown and Michael Barr (both at Sibu) employed as English teachers in Chinese schools.

A further two volunteers from New Zealand—the first from a Commonwealth country other than the United Kingdom—are expected to arrive early in the new year.

Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for 1961

MURAH DISTRICT

District Officer — G. T. Barnes

Courts

The following cases were heard in 1961:—

Criminal

High Court	88
District Court	31
Police Court	12
Petty Court	12

District Native Court	4
Native Officer's Court	14
Imprison	5
Total	128

Child	
High Court	1
District Court	7
Small Causes Court	23
Petty Court	15
District Native Court	3
Native Officer's Court	1
Total	50

Crime

There were a total of 308 reports of crime for the district. Of these one was a murder, one a culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and one a house breaking and theft by night.

There was one heartening case of the Malak public giving law and cry when a rubber drinker then stole a bale of cloth from an Indian shop in the bazaar, while the shopkeeper was serving his progeny. The offender was chased into a coffee shop whence the police were summoned to arrest him.

Chinese Affairs

Balinese shopkeepers have finally agreed to rebuild their houses and negotiations are in progress to obtain loans from the Borneo Floating Development Corporation.

The bazaar at Duket is dirty and decrepit and is very little better than Balingian. Upriver bazaar such as Lema, Kemena, Tamin and Penakuh suffer from lack of animal control. Penakuh has virtually ceased operating commercially in the face of development at Kemena.

The Foochow vegetable growers near Green Road are doing well and demonstrating what can be done with careful manuring.

Bams in the Ulu Malak reuse the Chinese boat hawker and the shopkeeper with the fish wife and yet cannot do without them.

Agriculture

Agriculture is often a battle for men's minds, and Government's weapons of persuasion are only too often blunted by obstinacy arising out of cultural conservatism, fear of future taxation or insufficient capital to effect substitution of methods. There are two different types of agriculture, the old existing methods and the newly suggested forms; the one practical, and the other, until recently, theoretical. Neither side knows very much about the other. The battle is to make farmers adopt theory and convert it to practice.

This has been influenced in Malakulu area by the surprisingly large number of longhouses in varying states of rebuilding. In the Malakulu river this figure is over sixty per cent. While this is so, people's enthusiasm, and ability, for planting new rubber, coconuts, coffee, fruit trees, wet paddy, and making fish ponds, is usually in direct ratio to the amount of work still to be done on their new house.

The Agriculture Department has, however, had a hard-working year and has been able to chalk up several solid successes.

A soil survey was carried out during the summer months in Malakulu and Balingian areas.

Assisted Padi Planting which has been going on at Ramah Budo and Kampong Tutus Ulu in Malakulu District is to be extended to Nanga Budo, Samat Serawak, Nanga Tutus and Kampong Tutus in Duket Sub-district, to Ramah Liang and Ramah Pengulu Aiding in Malakulu District and to Ramah Temunggan in Balingian Sub-district. The Kampong Tutus Ulu scheme has started rather unevenly as a result of land

ownership problems. Strict attention to the Way Padi Rules will be necessary here.

Rubber Planting Schemes are at Ramah Pengulu BUK, Ramah Temunggan, Ramah Kaki, Ramah Melat, Ramah Pengulu Aiding, Ramah Liding, Ramah Sambar and Ramah Unggat, and there are isolated schemes at three houses in the Ulu Malakulu and one in the Ulu Balingian. The Ulu Malakulu is very suitable for rubber planting, except for its inaccessibility and Komah Kasing and Kam are both seeking to extend their planting under the Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme.

Coconut planting is mostly coastal and Melanan. The block at Sungai Petanak is coming on well although attention needs to be paid to the actual planting of the nut and the selection of nursery material. There is also a block at Sungai Petana, Balingian. Unfortunately the Malakulu wet headlands are not in the same class as the Kabong soils, and for subsidiary planting of vegetables will need constant manuring. Another block is due to start at Sungai Petana and it is hoped that this can be surveyed in 1962. Yet another block at Kampong Melan, Oya, is under consideration. An area of suitable coconut land emerges from the soil survey report on the Sungai Buloh (Coastal) area. The growing plan is to encourage to link this area with Balingian by path or logging type railway.

Interest in fish ponds is slowly being kindled and in 1962 the Ulu Malakulu should be able to have fried teluk for breakfast every day.

The success of Extension Agriculture in the Oya area is undoubted, where an active and enthusiastic female Home Demonstrator has got the women behind her. They recently started construction of a cycle track linking two villages which Government has been trying to persuade the men to make for years. There is another Home Demonstrator at Malakulu, and in 1962 a new Extension Team will start at Ramah Budo on the Malakulu River.

The coastal strip from Oya to Malakulu to Sungai Buloh is suitable for coconuts, various vegetables and cattle. In small measure all three are supported, but the obvious link between cattle manure and vegetable growing is ignored or disbelieved for the most part. Cattle breeding has possibilities here and there is a need for a veterinary assistant to be stationed at Sibu, if not at Malakulu itself. There are approximately 500 cows and thirty buffaloes, as well as 400 goats and 1,000 pigs in the district. The pig figure is a low estimate.

The Enghabang area is unlikely to fulfill its flowering promise. A set of District Office Enghabang Rules, more or less codifying general local customs, was sent to every Tani Ramah in the district and was later explained by travelling administrative officers. It is expected that these rules will discourage disputes.

Local Authority

The new Malakulu District Council building was officially opened by T.E. Enaid bin Kadir in June.

Enrolment in Council schools increased by nine per cent over 1960 and two new schools brought the total up to twenty-four. A school affairs officer was assigned to administer to the needs and general running of the Council schools. Boarding extensions were made to two new schools, teachers' quarters were provided for six schools, three schools got new school buildings and two more had building extensions.

The "School Mother" scheme of having a woman (in one case a teacher's wife, in the other a Tani Ramah's wife) to look after children boarding at school was arranged to start in 1962 at Nanga Likat School and Nanga Selangan School. This is an excellent idea and the Council is to be commended on its adoption of it. School attendance in the district is generally average but is bad in those areas. Some parents seem to have little authority over their children in this respect, and if the child does not like the idea of school he does not go. There are many longhouses within

short distances of schools where not one child is at school, whereas other houses several hours away on the same river may have twenty or thirty. References concerning female education is prevalent throughout the district and girls comprising only about ten per cent of the school population. Yet in spite of this more schools are needed, notably in the Ulu Meluh area.

In the field of public works the Council has likewise surfaced 2,400 feet of roads in the Dalu Town area at a cost of \$11,000, and has helped in improvements towards the Bakang/Torus path on the Oya River.

Generally speaking the Council has had a satisfactory if rather cautious year. Services have been well maintained but a proper development programme in respect of schools and communications was impossible owing to lack of funds. Meluh must be one of the least taxed areas in Sarawak—the only rate paid throughout the district is the Rural Rate, unconditionally arranged in all areas to work out at the ubiquitous one dollar.

Education

The Government Secondary School had a successful first year under difficult conditions. The Form I of twenty-seven pupils was housed in the Youth Club while the Transition Class of 19 was in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Boarders were similarly well spaced; the boys, rather crammed, in the former S.M.O.'s house, and the girls lodged with a local school teacher. The staff consisted of the headmaster, Mr. Baxley, two B.A. teachers, a locally recruited (and versatile) music master named Mr. Mong, and, after September, Student Volunteer Michael Macdon. Despite the fragmenting factors a pleasant year had emerged by the end of the year. The school is to be known as the Three Rivers School in its new building near the airport.

Malay schools had a satisfactory year, although teaching staff present more of a problem than they do in Government schools.

Local Authority Schools are discussed separately. They have responded noticeably to extra supervision and in 1961 this must be maintained—better still, increased. Timely payments of school fees, rapid attendance due to home attractions, encephaly or commitments (harvest), apine teachers in rural schools, all are common headaches for the District Council, which can only be cured by untiring supervision.

Marine

The M.V. *Gawany* maintained regular passages between Sibu and Meluh.

The M.V. *Royaller* voyaged for 475 hours and carried 181 passengers. She is a bad sea boat and is unable to get out to sea in rough weather, even when other launches get through. As a link with Bulungan she is not much use. If the weather is rough she can't get out to sea. If the sea is calm it is quicker to get by longboat or speedboat. She is too narrow in the beam, too round bottomed and under powered. On one occasion in December when a Chinese launch was in distress near Kuala Iman the *Royaller* was called on for assistance but was unable to get out of Meluh. I can find little good to be said for her, not even her appearance. Meluh badly needs a proper sea going launch—failing that a Marine speedboat is required.

M.V. *Sin Fai Sui* was wrecked at Meluh on the 7th November. Efforts to salvage her failed and she became a total wreck. On 17th November the M.V. *Jay Chien* was damaged crossing the bar, forced into the river out of control, missed the *Royaller* by six inches, bounced off the Government jetty and finally ended up on a mud bank opposite the bazaar. She was later repaired.

Thirteen ships were surveyed at Meluh during the year.

Meluh badly needs beacons to enable ships to find their way into the river, especially at night. These have

been ordered but are taking an unconscionably time getting here.

The largest vessel to call at Meluh was the M.V. *Ling Chin Ming* of 240 tons. Net tonnage of shipping arriving in Meluh was 19,717 tons, and 863 ship arrivals were logged.

Public Works

Some two and a half miles of deviation tracks at the Meluh/Oya road have been constructed; the final surfacing of the Meluh Town roads has been virtually completed, and the work on the extension to the airfield is progressing well. Grains along the Meluh river have been constructed to prevent erosion severer from the bazaar. The dredging of the Kai Canal has been satisfactorily maintained. The reconstruction of nineteen Government quarters was completed, and the Meluh District Council Office was finished in time for its opening ceremony at the time of the Regatta in June.

Consular

At the end of the year establishment was one inspector and eighteen other ranks of whom four are at Bulungan. There are no police stationed at Dohi now, although barracks accommodation is available.

Inspector S. Jangar took over command of the Meluh District from Sergeant Hendaran on 12th October, 1961.

Only one ceremonial parade was held during the year—on the occasion of Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday.

Sixty-four distance patrols were made within the district in addition to regular short distance patrols which averaged fifteen a month. Long distance patrolling is popular not only for the break from routine but also for the substance allowances which are a welcome addition to pay.

Health

29,090 persons were vaccinated against cholera during the outbreak.

There were no serious epidemics in the district.

The health of some of the more upriver towns remains poor. Most of these ailments could be cured by soap, better food, and cleaner surroundings.

Dispensaries worked well and showed increases in out-patient figures. A major improvement in the Meluh Dispensary was the introduction of intra-venous saline drops for use in certain emergency cases.

A dispensary or rural health centre is needed in the Ulu Meluh area. When the main trunk road is through this centre could serve the role of all these clinics. At present these remote inhabitants have to make the long journey downstream to the coastal dispensaries of Dohi, Meluh and Bulungan.

Forestry

At the end of the year the Ran Hin Sawmill, Meluh, was on the point of temporarily closing down due to lack of new orders.

In Bulungan Sub-district, which comes under the Section Forest Offices, Matula, proposals were made for extending the Sangan Forest Reserve up to the Bulungan River, and for the creation of the Bulungan Forest Reserve incorporating the present Sangan Bawan Forest Reserve and taking in more of the area to the north of it up to the coast. In addition a small Protected Forest is proposed between the Anak and Arto rivers, and two more Forest Reserves at Sanga Taba and Sanga Lomai. There is still an area left on the shores of Bukit Kana (3,512 feet) which should not be overlooked.

Apart from the three sawmills in the district *Jelatang* and *Millen* forests are the chief sources of forest revenue.

Trade and Economics

The price of sugar moved about gently for two for down the scale. News that Wales was going to start

a factory at Dulis, cleared local producers, but unfortunately nothing came of it. The Tang Ling Sawmill Manager and others, however, are thinking of starting a sawn-by-products industry producing gloves, amino acids, fibre, cloth and so on. As progress news is awaited from Taiwan whether samples of *Ardisia* have been sent for processing.

Extensive cutting of saws in the Balingian area is expected to lead to the closure of at least one of the mills there in the next twelve months.

New orders for timbers are not forthcoming at present and sawmills are all working on old orders.

An enterprising trader at Kuala Balingian has started freezing fish as they come out of the fishing harbours. These are later sent down to the Sibu or Kuching markets, the M.V. *Lam Aun* providing a conveniently fast direct passage to the latter.

With the construction of a main trunk road through the upriver parts of the district the flow of trade towards the coastal towns will dwindle. These will then have to cater on purely local produce. They will have fishing, coconuts, sago and vegetables as main merchandise while the upriver rubber and jungle produce will find its way directly to Sibu down the road.

Labour

As in former years a great number of Melanau males are working away from their homes, and many are outside the district as well. Control of labour from outside the district is exercised in an effort to encourage Melanau to find employment at home. Recruiting difficulties, however, have led to a slackening in this rule and employers may now recruit up to one third of their labour from outside the district.

Nineteen cases of compensation were settled under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and one case was referred to arbitration when an insurance company stalled at paying compensation for a fatal accident when the deceased had been employed by an agent.

There were a number of cases of criminal cheating and civil breach of contract involving workmen who either misappropriated large loans in advance of their agreement or else did not bother to complete it. Employers themselves are partly to blame for these cases, for the offer of attractive loans or "bonuses" in advance often starts a spiral from which nobody profits in the long run.

Communications

Post and Telegraph. Postal services were satisfactorily maintained, and towards the end of the year a daily service from Sibu was arranged using the *Sibu-Oya* launch and the bus from Oya to Mukah.

Telecommunications were fairly good except for the link between Mukah and Dulis. This has to go via Sibu and is usually bad and sometimes appalling.

Land Transport

Public transport at the close of the year amounted to the Tai Hwa Bus Company running a twice daily service between Mukah and Oya, and Mr. Yee Gook Sui's taxi.

Miscellaneous

Research. Experiments and survey research are being carried on on fishing methods, fish marketing and fish meal production. A separate report has been submitted on this.

Fishes. Mukah takes have now been tabbed, nor do they seem to follow either Kuching or Miri with much demarcation. Since last October twenty (twenty) readings have been taken in an effort to find a Mukah tide pattern. These readings will open a year after which it is hoped to produce a graph showing Mukah tides in relation to those of Kuching and Miri.

Regatta. A successful regatta was held at Mukah in June in which was incorporated for the first time an Agricultural show.

Tuba Fishing. Dulis held an official tuba fishing in November in which more than a thousand boats took part.

Seam and Quilts. It is hoped that a Sea Scout Troop will evolve from the Thame Rivers School. Biggest problem is to obtain a suitable boat. A small vesing of a sago schooner would be ideal.

Barrows District

District Officer—R. J. Peto-Evans

Courts

High Court

There was no sitting in Miri in 1961.

Magistrates' Courts

(i) Criminal

There were 44 District Court Cases.

There were 18 Police Court Cases.

There were 19 Petty Court Cases.

There were six convictions under the Gambling Ordinance and one conviction on two charges of cheating under Section 417 Penal Code.

There were three inquiries, three summary inquiries and one preliminary inquiry.

(ii) Civil

Civil Cases are as follows:—

District Court 5

Court of Small Causes 9

Petty Court 7

Medical and Health

A noticeable increase in the number of suspected T.B. cases sent to Miri for examination was encouraging.

5,852 outpatients were treated throughout the year as compared with 6,334 in 1960.

Poisonous persons were sent to Miri as suspected leprosy. These returned home after treatment from the Leprosy Settlement.

S.M.E.P. teams were active throughout the year but a lot of propaganda work was necessary before preparations against blood samples were started. Many natives accused from members of selling their blood to build themselves bungalows in Kuching. In many long houses new people have forgotten what the good old traditional days were like.

In spite of considerable panic at the end of September and owing entirely to prompt action on the part of inoculation teams from Miri no cholera cases were reported from the district.

Five upriver girls were to Miri for training as midwives and the Superintendent of Travelling Dispensary visited the district in November to launch the "home help" scheme.

Native Affairs

See *Dulais*. The harvest was not a good one and a great number of houses have been buying rice. Prospects for the 1962 harvest, however, are good on the whole.

It is generally hoped that what was the last batch of migrants from the Second Division moved here in May. Just before their scheduled arrival nineteen doors from the Lomauk arrived unannounced and without permission causing untreatable confusion and genuine trouble to many people. They returned to Labok Aun District. Those on the official placard list were in three main parties. Nine doors comprising Rumbah Tiagang were settled at Nages Bagan, followed by Duri Abang Indoh and six above them in a business-like way. Nineteen doors under an *en-Pengulu* Ulu, after much persuasion by the latter moved up to the same place and twelve doors who claimed that they had no idea

they were supposed to go to the entrance and fortunately found a house at Ramah Duna, Sungai Maa, which house was well able to accept them. Requests for such loans from the Juklong migrants were not approved and have not proved necessary. Many of these people have not farmed virgin jungle before and are astounded at the growth of the padi in their new home. Ramah Tinangin has been supplied with cement and babbled rambutan at their own request and they are busy building a temporary longhouse. Morale is good. In Ramah Ulu on the other hand several deaths in the longhouse, including one drowning have made the people a bit apprehensive and matters are not improved by the Tan Ramah's garrulousness. The cost of pinak operations was \$7,433.66.

In April many houses were ordered to dismantle hazardous and dangerous shacks under the Local Authority Ordinance and this has had a good effect. One house in Sebauk and two in Tatus were required to deposit pledges in December for non-compliance.

The appointment of an Upriker Agent at Sarawak, Tatus, was agreed with great joy by the Ulu Arap people and has proved extremely useful from the Administration's point of view. A temporary house was built for him by Ramah Baring and Pengulu Kana prior to the construction of a quarter-cum-office in 1962.

The question of an increased General Purpose rate was brought up in all houses in April and met with little apparent resistance at first. It was with considerable difficulty, however, that the proposal of an increase from 34 to 35 per door was eventually passed by the District Council.

In Sebauk the formation of an Iban Association was started in August, to include also Krayan and Penins. It aims to improve the social and economic conditions of Ibans in the district as a whole. Registration had not been effected by the end of the year.

It was encouraging to find interest shown in realised padi schemes by Ramah Gema (Sabau) and Uluatu of Sebauk though the latter's unfortunately did not come to fruition as their land was found unsuitable. Ramah Ibing, Sungai Sapi and Ramah Uhol and Bading, Sungai Sebauk notified their intention of participating in 1962.

Interest in the schools was great and the New Year will see several new ones starting. As usual, however, it has not been rare to see individual houses participating in combined ventures.

Ramah Nawak, a thirty-two door longhouse upriver of Labang, was completely destroyed by fire on 15th March, 1961.

Malay/Melinau

During the latter part of the year it is most encouraging to find land in the Sungai Piti (Pulau) area and the area behind Bukit Batak and the Sem'an area at Sebauk being cleared and prepared for subsidy rubber. Survey of all applications in the former two places for this rubber land was virtually completed at the end of the year and 1962 should see much activity in this sphere. At Tatus shortage of available land held up matters.

In Kempong Duzang, Bintulu a start was made on a new *Arumut* farm.

With the opening of a new cane factory in November some use may be made of the cane planted in gardens which have to all intents and purposes been abandoned for many years.

The payment of Zakat first to the persons appointed as Amils in Bintulu, Sebauk, Pandan and Labang was made as advised by Mufti Isah as the new arrangements were fully explained at a meeting held by the Tuan Mufti in Bintulu. In Tatus and Kuala Tatus, however, there was a lot of opposition as the people there, it appeared, had not had sufficient explanation given to them.

In Kempong Bahara, Bintulu applications to build cheap new Kempong houses were approved by the District Council.

Krayan, Penins, Penins

In Penggari, Ramah Beluchek took up (literally) and in order to site a new house and to find reasonable farming land for the Bukayan further downriver an excursion from the Mirina P.P. between Sungai Pia, Semet and Penggari was proposed. By the end of the year this was almost set up.

In the Juklong little interest was shown by the Penins in the proposed assisted padi scheme in Sungai Semet and the idea was dropped. The advent of these Iban houses to the Kuluas area, however, seems to have had the good effect of making the Penins realise that they had better make more ample use of their own farming land and Ramah cleared and planted on a large scale between the Saah and the Maah.

In the Tabau area, Pengulu Dina finished the upper portion of his new longhouse and two other Kanan houses, Ramah Akam Lubad and Onga have their timber almost ready to start after harvest.

Chinese Affairs

At Labang six new shophouses, replacing those destroyed by fire in 1955, were completed at the end of the year and the site for a further four was cleared.

At Bintulu a block of eight three-storey brick shophouses was almost half finished at the end of the year.

A batch of Bintulu three-storeys purchased and completed a new launch, the *Chang Ming*, which will handle direct transshipments cargo from Singapore, running weekly between Bintulu and Kuching. Only the engine remained to be fitted at the end of the year.

Licences for electricity installations were applied for by private individuals to supply the Tabau and Sebauk farmers.

The rubber planters at Sebauk, mostly Freeholders, applied for additional—or some cases first—loans from the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation and the first batch of loans to forty-two planters totalling \$53,252.25 were made in late December.

Local Authority

The new Bintulu Town Resthouse was completed in September and the old building dismantled in December.

After much haggling and delays the contract for the new Council Office was let in November and work started straight away.

The extension to the Bintulu vegetable market was completed.

Maintenance of grounds at Bintulu, Sebauk and Tatus was carried out efficiently and town roads and bridges in Bintulu, Sebauk, Pandan, Labang and Tatus were kept satisfactory. An additional four mercury vapour lamps contributed to street lighting which is now very adequate indeed.

At Bintulu the Reading Room continued to function well and the Midwives Clinic dealt with 124 ante-natal and 60 post-natal cases. A Council-owned midwife also worked in Sebauk.

Two who dentists completed their training in Kuching early in the year and were posted to Tatus and Sarawak. Both have been kept very busy.

The Council assumed complete responsibility for fire-fighting in Bintulu and training was given to part-time volunteers.

A Sub-Committee of three members of the Housing and Town Planning Standing Committee was elected in March to deal with building applications and has proved a very useful staff.

A Development Committee was elected in November and first met on 20th December. Approval was given in December for the employment of Local Authority Clerks at Sebauk and Tatus in 1962 and this will help a great deal in the working of what is already a most efficient run body in this district.

Model by-laws covering fourteen subjects were adopted in October.

In March approval was given for the following rates to be increased in 1962—

Education Rate from 1% to 2%

Road maintenance Rate from 2% to 3%

and in October, after a great deal of discussion it was agreed that the effective payment to a General Purpose Rate for Dayak and Malia houses should be \$1.00 instead of \$1.05.

Trade and Customs

The falling prices for rubber and timber did not contribute to very brisk trade but nevertheless in Bintulu bazaar no shophouses were left unused and in Tulu a further shoplet was sold by auction.

Export duty for the year totalled \$55,506.27 as compared with \$119,340.41 in 1960 and import duty \$119,529.11 as compared with \$113,242 in 1960.

Labour

One accident in July involving two loggers from Hook Lee Sawmill, Tulu, was reported and claims of workmen's compensation totalled \$124.

The Bintulu Wharf Labourers' Union charges remained high, about \$32.00 per ton, but they found enough to occupy them throughout the year.

Shipping and Transport

An abundance of small launches continued to operate between Bintulu and Tulu but the existence of many depends to a large degree on the timber now worked by their owners.

A new and fairly fast launch which is Durak owned, started a regular service between Bintulu and Tulu and has proved a great convenience to many people.

In Bintulu itself thirteen new vehicles were licensed during the year, mainly for transporting building materials and the local roads are feeling the strain.

A landrover was eventually acquired and will be of great use when work on the Seliew road starts in 1963.

Land

The final surveying of Chinese gardens in the Seliew area and the surveying of new Malia applications for rubbery rubber in the Sungai Peti, Polop and Jook areas has been of great use and effect.

In July four more shoplets in Bintulu were sold by auction and fetched \$25,900.00. In October one shoplet in Labana bazaar was sold by auction and in December a shoplet at Tulu was similarly sold.

The siting of the Bintulu Secondary School raised many problems and the eventual site chosen, near the boundary of the Seliew Scheme was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The original houses for the town and suburban land at Bintulu was scrapped and it is hoped that a new one will be put in 1962 as there have been increasing demands for lots near the town.

The news that a road will really be built from Bintulu to Tulu has elicited several enquiries about Government's intentions as to the disposal of land in the vicinity.

Forestry

The reservation programme for the Section is a heavy one and will gradually cover all remaining swamp areas. It is only becoming apparent now that many people have intended to use this rather unsuitable land for farming—or so they say. Local opposition is likely to be considerable. Preliminary demarcation of the Kamana F.R. was started in mid-year but ran into considerable difficulties of this sort.

The Bintulu Sawmill Company started its mill downriver of Pander in June but owing to difficulties about a land title no working was done during the year though logging was commenced in Sungai Kaba, Jelalong.

The Sogam Lumber Company eventually appeared to be little other than a name and faded out in the

third quarter of the year. The area was put to tender in November and exploratory surveys will be carried out before any new company commences working there.

The falling prices for timber continued throughout the year, with even better remaining comparatively low, at the end. Stocks of resin and mixed light hardwoods kept mounting and bidders found it increasingly difficult to dispose of this "scarce" commodity. In the third quarter, despite an increase in the export of Japung logs, sawmills were not working to capacity and by December had virtually ceased working.

Hook Lee Sawmill, Minda Sawmill Company and Lee Sen Timber Company were all operating at the end of the year to change over to Limited Liability Companies prior to the issue to them of long-term licenses. Hook Lee Sawmill had ordered machinery for a new mill on the Bintulu side of the river and will install the district's first band-saw.

There were a few instances of felling of old jungle without permission but on the whole permission is now almost sought and taken between the Forest Department and the Administration is strictly maintained.

Consolidation

The new Police Station was completed in September and a move was made to the new premises in November. Officer people are overhauled by this technological edition.

Agriculture

This year's harvest was poor but the prospects for 1962 are good. It was encouraging to see that pesticides had been well distributed.

During the first three quarters of the year at Sungai Stajan assisted padi planting scheme was disappointing but eventually about seventy acres were planted up. Banks were continually eroded badly and the people from Rumbi Anggor were more discouraged by seeing much hard work come to nothing.

At Sungai Semadang, the people of Rumbi Gama set about things in an energetic way and the prospects for this first year are most encouraging.

The planting of coconuts at Tukung Kuching did not proceed well, mainly because of damage by pigs from the surrounding Forest Reserve. Repeated appeals were made for fencing material to be made available from Nakhya money but this was not approved and several entire gardens succumbed. Along the coastal strip between Sungai Semadang and Sungai Semarak only one or two farms started preparing the land for coconuts in earnest though it seemed an improvement was noticeable with better drains.

People are to hear about being able to take fifteen coconut seedlings per acre and there was a wide distribution of material throughout the district.

Some agricultural estates continued to grow well and an increasing interest was taken by local people in the fresh-water fish ponds stocked with tilapia.

The various competitions organized for the Cantonary celebrations aroused considerable interest but entries for the vegetable section were poor, in spite of a wide distribution of seeds. It became clear that most upriver people simply did not possess the know-how for vegetable planting and it is hoped that agricultural extension services will reach Bintulu District in 1962 in order to remedy this.

Rubber Development

By the end of 1961 4,623.18 acres had been planted under the Rubber Planting Scheme.

The planters at Sungai Seliew continued to get the greater benefit of government assistance as the concentration of rubber staff was heaviest at Bintulu. The order to spread government's efforts to the side quarters for agricultural staff at Tulu, Nuanu Bolo, Sogam (and Labana) were included in the 1962 Capital Works estimates and approved in December.

The Bintulu Agricultural Development Society continued to render valuable assistance to government providing liaison between the planters and the department and still, it is hoped, this same help and co-operation when the gardens reach the taxable stage.

Twenty-five farmers attended rubber courses at Serempong during the year, many of them from upriver areas. At Bintulu itself there was a great deal of activity amongst Malay Rubber Planting Scheme applicants and clearing for 1962 planting proceeded well.

Prison

Fifty-six persons entered the cells during the year.

After sixty years in use the prison moved to Miri next year. From what I have seen during four years, few entrants leave this kindly institution with regrets.

Public Works Department

No words of praise can be high enough for the reforming job done throughout the district. It has been admirable.

The service quarters programme started very late but by the end of the year, one Class III quarters at Bintulu was almost two-thirds done and work had just commenced on a few Class IV quarters at Bintulu and one Class IV quarters at Serempong. A 1960 Class quarters at Tatus was finished in July.

Barren drains at Pandan and Serempong were completed while in the sphere of minor works, an extension to the Bintulu Government Wharf, a wall at Kempong Jepak, latrines for the Bintulu District Office and a toilet at Serempong were all finished.

A new Police Station also went up this year.

No further work on improving the water supply was carried out apart from inspections and investigations.

Posts and Telegraphs

The sale of postage stamps in 1961 amounted to \$14,794.00 which represents a drop of \$955.00 over the previous year but nevertheless an increase of \$5,629 over 1959.

Eighteen new postboxes were received and quickly snapped up by the public.

On the telecommunications side a lot of cable-laying was done in Bintulu and work on the new building across river was almost completed. The telephone exchange was moved to the new Police Station in October.

The building for the district radio beacon was completed and the installation functioned well.

Education

The continuing of the Chinese School at Labang with the Local Authority School proved most successful and it is expected that a similar proposal in the case of the Pandan Schools has fallen through. The teachers and children at Labang did a lot of clearing work between the two school buildings and with a little more levelling and draining a good playing field will be possible.

In Sungai Lalaba an excellent boarding house in addition to the new classroom block was built at Pandulan Manik house by community effort while in the Ulu Labang Tin Ramah Saring constructed a classroom and teacher's quarters to rival any local activity construction.

In addition to the two new above-mentioned private schools, private schools were also opened in Sungai Batin at Ramah Sarung and in Sungai Serempong at Ramah Gantak.

Three four schools are to be taken over by the District Council in 1962 as well as the school at Kuala Serempong, previously run by the S.D.A. Mission. In addition the Council will open schools in Sungai Gemenan, Pandan and Kuala Anas, Tatus. There is the possibility of a third at Nanga Siga, Pandan.

The posting of Mr. W. M. Toyne, Group Headmaster of Schools, to the district early in the year gave the Council the benefit of immeasurable good advice and experience in matters educational and the School Affairs Officer and he was able to carry out many useful surveys in addition to installed supervising and inspection. In early December a seminar course for all teachers was held in Bintulu and great strides were made towards the implementation of the Council's three-year development programme despite various difficulties experienced as regards building plans and specifications.

School buildings at Kuala Serempong and Kuala Tatus were completed and contracts were let for new buildings at Kempong Jepak, Tatus and Tatus. At Ramah Batin, Tatus, a new classroom was finished and a start made on a new teacher's quarters.

Plans were finalised for feeding schemes at Serempong, Labang and Tatus in 1962.

The shortage of trained teachers remained acute with little hope of quick solution and the results of the common entrance examination were not encouraging except perhaps a new mission school.

Attendance in some old schools was not always what was desired but renewed demands for new schools give considerable hope for a more satisfactory state of affairs in the future.

The closing of the Secondary School, due to open in 1963, had not been finalised at the end of the year.

Bintulu Relief Committee

This Committee continued to render sterling service.

\$100.00 was paid out to the unfortunate inhabitants of Ramah Manik, Labang, whose longhouse was burned down in March.

Regular monthly charitable payments, totalling on an average \$400.00. The total expenditure was \$4,682.77 per year of which \$3,236.40 was raised by the Committee's efforts from the generous people of this district.

In addition the Committee helped with the sale of Red Cross Raffle tickets and the Poppy Day collection.

Regular visits were made to the T.B. Longhouse and repairs and alterations to the building were carried out under the Committee's supervision. Patients were treated in the longhouse during the year and though the monthly average is not high the share increase over the past six months is most satisfactory.

Co-operative Development

Twenty-four office bearers of societies in Bintulu attended an instruction course, conducted by Mr. Liew Fook Loy from the 3rd to 6th June.

The Padi Savings and Loan Society at Sungai Gemenan were into liquidation and the Sungai Local Authority School Thrift Society decided to do the same. The Sungai Serempong Padi Savings and Loan Society ran into difficulties through members refusing to pay back loans illegally borrowed from the Society and a similar Society at Sungai Serempong wishes to change to a Money Savings Society in 1962.

The Padi Milling Society at Kuala Serempong, however, seemed to flourish and in July the Bintulu Malay Co-operative Savings Society was formed with an initial membership of twenty-three and made considerable progress by the end of the year.

Civil Aviation

The Airport staff were kept very busy indeed during June when the Shell Company used the Airport in connection with its offshore drilling operations. Not only did the Company's Prince aircraft operate almost daily from Seria but there were also two of three helicopter flights per day from Bintulu to the drilling barge Ocean Explorer.

The Airport beacon which was completed at the beginning of the year functioned well and the condition of the strip remained good throughout the year. In November the aerodrome was classified from Air Traffic Control to Aerodrome Flight Information Service.

Staff

The departure of Sarawak Native Office Acting Subaltern at the end of April was largely felt and no replacement was made available.

As Suluah a temporary head clerk was taken on and this afforded considerable relief to an already over-worked substation office.

The appointment of an Upstream Agent at Saraga, Talas in August, met another very urgent need.

General

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, and Lady Waddell paid an official visit to Bintulu on 25th May.

In addition to holding a Court of Records, His Excellency's party visited the Government and Local Authority Offices, the bazaar, kempone and Bintulu Mosque. His Excellency entertained many Bintahams in the evening and thereafter attended a dinner in the Recreation Club and a concert in O.K.M.S. School.

On 4th September, His Excellency, accompanied by Her Majesty's Commissioner-General in Singapore, the Earl of Selkirk, again visited Bintulu and renewed friendships with many persons from the district.

A visit from the Chairman Designate of the Public Service Commission from 20th to 22nd August was greeted with considerable interest by all members of the Government staff. Several persons at the meeting on 21st August made it clear to the Chairman that there was general feeling amongst staff in anticipation that their interests were often neglected and this proposition was often seemed to go to headquarters staff who were better known to those responsible for selection. Several comments were also made on the normally permanent postings of Government staff in Kuching.

Bintulu celebrated the Centenary of its inclusion within the Sarawak Raj from 22nd to 25th September and in spite of the fact that many people had only just finished their planting the crowds were phenomenal. A booklet to mark the Centenary was published, dancing, games and agricultural competitions and exhibitions were organized as well as an exhibition of Rumay Lanas from the district as a whole. On the 24th and 25th September a regatta was organized and Rumay Airways Limited kindly arranged for jet-flights around Bintulu Town, which with side-shows in the evening, a combined schools sports meeting on the 23rd, a lantern procession on the 24th and cinema shows every night, a good time was had by all and many useful memorabilia were taken home afterwards. One of the districts' youngest inhabitants has happily been named "Centenary".

Arrivals and Departures**Arrivals**

Mr. & Mrs. G. A. DeChavez	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 27.4.62. Returning from leave.
Miss E. O'Kelly, M.A.	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 28.4.62. On first appointment.
Mr. Justice & Mrs. E. R. Hadley	By Royal Singapore/Kuching on 1.4.62. On first appointment.
Miss H. Brink	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 2.4.62. To join Mr. H. Brink.
Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Saville	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 4.4.62. On first appointment.
Mrs. V. B. Davis and 2 children	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 2.4.62. To join Mr. V. B. Davis.
Mr. & Mrs. T.D. Sykes	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 8.4.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. E. E. Bowden, 2 children and infant	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 8.4.62. Returning from leave.
Mr. A. J. N. Richards	By flight ML 476 Singapore/Kuching on 10.4.62. Returning from leave.

Mr. J. G. D. Wadsworth	By flight ML 498 Singapore/Kuching on 10.4.62. Returning from leave.
Departures	
Miss J. H. Bryant	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 26.3.62. Proceeding to Australia on permanent leave.
Miss E.R. Telegraph	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 30.3.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. H. L. Clarke	By Royal Brooke Kuching/Singapore on 11.3.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.
Mr. Justice & Mrs. D.R. Lawless	By Royal Brooke Kuching/Singapore on 11.3.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on permanent leave.
Inspector Abu Rahiyel Hal	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 2.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Miss J. T. Wicks	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. J.A.C. Walter and 2 children	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. L. E. Mealy	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. R. M. Davidson	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 24.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. P.C. McCoy and son	By Airway Kuching/Singapore on 1.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Forster and infant	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 4.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on permanent leave.
Miss M. Branning	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 5.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Robinson and 2 children	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 24.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. E. H. Jones	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.62. Proceeding on leave to Copenhagen.
Sir Alexander Waddell, G.C.M.G., P.M.C. and Lady Waddell	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. C. A. R. Wilson and 1 child	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Miss Judy Cheng	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 11.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Simpson and son	By Royal Brooke Kuching/Singapore on 14.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.
Mr. Alfred T. Dight	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 15.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on a training course.
Mr. Justice M.R.P. Rogers	By flight ML 497 Kuching/Singapore on 15.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on permanent leave.
Mr. J. W. Whitaker	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 15.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.
Mr. F. Bell	By Kuching Kuching/Singapore on 15.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Miss S. B. Steele	By flight ML 471 Kuching/Singapore on 27.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Miss T. C. K. Thomas	By Royal Brooke Kuching/Singapore on 28.4.62. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. S. Seed and 2 children	By Royal Brooke Kuching/Singapore on 28.4.62. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.

Sarawak Turf Club Easter Meeting, 1962

First Day—Saturday, 24th March, 1962

Race 1. The Jumbie Hall Stakes

Ponies Class VB. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Mr. Lok Yeng Chai's
Five Rings 8.5 (8.5) | Sarawak
Jockey |
| 2. Olympia Glory 8.5 (8.5) | Taloon |
| 3. Happy Valley 8.5 | Jalish |
| 4. Honeydew 11 8.5 | Jalish |

Also ran—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Adam Bay 8.5 | All 1 |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Mat II |
| Little Papa 8.5 | Amwell |
| Jolly Boy 8.5 (8.5) | Ed Pak |
| Midnight Bay 8.5 (7.5) | Kalon |

Won by: 11 lengths, 1 length, Next.
Time: 1 minute 11 4/5 seconds.

Race 2. The Kestrel Stakes

Ponies Class VA. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Mr. Ng Yee Shing's
Spillies 8.1 (8.6) | Hold |
| 2. Honey 8.5 | Mason |
| 3. Sarawak Billian 7.5 | Ed Pak |
| 4. Sunset Hill 7.5 (7.1) | Kalon |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| Yes or No 7.5 | Mat II |
| Charmk Mania 8.5 | Jalish |
| Tungus Maah 8.5 | Amwell |
| Tungus Maah 7.15 | All 1 |
| Tungus Maah 4.5 (8.5) | Sarawak |
| Sarawak Pepper 8.1 | Ed Pak |
| Olympic Maah 8.1 | Jalish |
| Four Aces 8.1 | Taloon |

Scratched: Lark, Ranty, Black Bird.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 10 1/2 seconds.

Race 3. The Salamander Stakes

Ponies Class IV. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Mr. Wong Yeeong Hwa's
O.K. 8.5 (8.5) | Mat II |
| 2. Haydon 8.5 | Tim Kim |
| 3. Tipton Kanch 7.5 (7.8) | Kalon |
| 4. Chatsbury Bait 8.5 | Amwell |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Tungus Pe 8.5 (8.5) | Sarawak |
| Jack Loh 8.5 | Jalish |
| Shining Ace 8.5 | Mason |
| Sarawak Page 7.15 (8.5) | Mat II |
| My Darling 7.5 | Ed Pak |
| Challenger 7.5 | Ed Pak |
| Three Kings 8.5 | Hold |
| Maah Kanch 8.5 | Wing I |
| Happy Valley 8.5 (8.15) | Ed Pak |
| Scramble 8.5 (8.5) | All 1 |
| Carson 7.5 | All 1 |
| No Regrets 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Cliff Bay 8.5 | Wicket |

Scratched: Sarawak Holiday, Spring.
Time: 1 minute 50 seconds.

Won by: 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 50 seconds.

Race 4. The Bird Stakes

Ponies Class III. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Mr. Voon Ah Lok's
Maah Kanch 7.15 (7.15) | Wing I |
| 2. Maah 8.1 | Mat II |
| 3. Jambon Kanch 8.1 | Jalish |
| 4. Hoopland Holiday 8.5 | Taloon |

Also ran—

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Mingalad 8.5 (8.5) | Tim Kim |
| Good Hill 7.5 | Mat II |
| Crescent 7.15 (7.15) | Kalon |
| Papaya 8.15 | Kalon |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | All 1 |
| Olympic Maah 8.5 | Jalish |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Sarawak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Olympic Maah 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Jalish |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |

Scratched: Wicket.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 49 1/2 seconds.

Race 5. The Bird Stakes

Horses Division II. 3 Furlongs.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Mr. Khe Pak Khe's
Sarawak Prince 8.5 (8.5) | Ed Pak |
| 2. King Billy 10.4 (10.4) | Ed Pak |
| 3. Honey Bee 8.5 | Amwell |
| 4. Parana 8.5 | Ed Pak |

Also ran—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| When Saying 8.5 | Jalish |
| Scratched: Darnold. | |
| Won by: Distance, 1 length, 1 length. | |
| Time: 1 minute 48 1/2 seconds. | |

Left at the start.

Race 6. The Limestone Stakes

Ponies Class II. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Mrs. Janet Ong's
Lark 8.1 | Jalish |
| 2. Tipton Holiday 7.5 | All 1 |
| 3. No Regrets 7.5 | Mat II |
| 4. Scrambling 7.5 | Taloon |

Also ran—

- | | |
|--|--------|
| Kia My Agie 8.5 | Jalish |
| Three Stars 8.15 | Ed Pak |
| Lakemans 8.5 | Amwell |
| Scratched: Peter's Double (Withdrawn),
Black Beauty, Maah Maah. | |
| Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length. | |
| Time: 1 minute 48 1/2 seconds. | |

Race 7. The Swan Stakes

Horses Division I. 3 Furlongs.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. "Crescent"
Orbita Paddy 8.5 | Jalish |
| 2. Mr. Haydon 8.15 | Ed Pak |
| 3. Tipton 8.5 (8.5) | Mason |

Also ran—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Scrambling Light 8.5 (8.5) | Wing I |
| Scratched: Curly. | |
| Won by: Head, 2 lengths, 1 length. | |
| Time: 1 minute 38 seconds. | |

Race 8. The Swan Stakes

Ponies Class II. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Tomahawk Stable's
The Sun 8.5 | Mason |
| 2. Maryman 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| 3. Maah 8.5 (8.5) | All 1 |
| 4. Straight Flight 8.5 | Jalish |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Tungus Lobana 8.5 | Amwell |
| Love You 8.1 | Ed Pak |
| Victory 8.15 | Kalon |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.15 | Ed Pak |
| Triumph 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Jalish |

Won by: 11 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 47 4/5 seconds.

Race 9. The Swan Stakes

Ponies Class VB. 3 Furlongs.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. O.K. Stable's
Sarawak Billian 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| 2. Tipton 8.5 (8.5) | Ed Pak |
| 3. Yes or No 8.5 | Mat II |
| 4. Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Jalish |

Also ran—

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| Black Bird 8.5 | Wicket |
| Love You 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Little Papa 8.5 | Amwell |
| Happy Valley 8.5 | Taloon |
| Adam Bay 8.5 | All 1 |

Won by: Head, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 1/2 seconds.

*Fall.

Race 10. The Kestrel Stakes

Ponies Class VA. 3 Furlongs.

(Apprentices and Approved Riders Only)

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Maah Ah Nyuk Khe's
Charmk Maah 8.1 | Nga |
| 2. Four Aces 8.15 (8.5) | A. Sam |
| 3. Sunset Hill 8.1 | Kalon |
| 4. Olympia Glory 7.5 (7.15) | Kalon |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Tungus Maah 8.5 | Adam |
| Sarawak Flyer 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Tungus Maah 7.5 (7.15) | Ed Pak |
| Olympic Maah 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 7.15 (8.5) | Ed Pak |
| Maah 8.1 (8.1) | Ed Pak |
| Happy 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Lark 8.5 | Ed Pak |

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, Next.
Time: 1 minute 31 1/2 seconds.

*Olympic against Four Aces was up-
held and the race was awarded to
Charmk Maah II.

Second Day—Saturday, 24th March, 1962

Race 1. The Pegasus Stakes

Ponies Class IV. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Mr. Ong Koo Hui's
Tungus Pe 8.5 (8.5) | Sarawak |
| 2. Jack Loh 7.5 (8.5) | Ed Pak |
| 3. Chatsbury 7.5 | Ed Pak |
| 4. Scrambling 7.5 | All 1 |

Also ran—

- | | |
|---|--------|
| Spring Time 8.5 | Jalish |
| O.K. 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Tungus Maah 7.15 | Amwell |
| No Regrets 8.5 (8.5) | Ed Pak |
| Sarawak Holiday 8.5 | Wing I |
| Scratched: Cook Champs, Three Kings,
Haydon, Scrambling Ace,
Cliff Bay,
Maah, 11 length, Next. | |

Won by: Head, 11 length, Next.
Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.

Time: 1 minute 39 4/5 seconds.

Race 2. The Starling Two Stakes

Ponies Class III. 4 Furlongs.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Tomahawk Stable's
Maah 8.5 | Mason |
| 2. Green 8.5 (8.5) | Mat II |
| 3. Crescent 7.5 (7.15) | Kalon |
| 4. Hoopland Holiday 7.5 | Taloon |

Also ran—

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Olympic Maah 7.15 | Jalish |
| Maah 8.1 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | All 1 |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Jalish |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Ed Pak |

Won by: Head, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 39 seconds.

Time: 1 minute 39 seconds.

Race 3. The March Hares

Ponies Class II. 3 Furlongs.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Miss Lucy Jett &
Mr. Wong Yee
Tungus 8.5 | D.H. Koon |
| 2. Tomahawk Stable's
The Sun 8.5 (8.5) | D.H. Koon |
| 3. Maah 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| 4. Scrambling Kanch 8.5 | Lark 11 |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Maah 8.5 | All 1 |
| Love You 8.5 | Mat II |
| Triumph 8.5 | Ed Pak |
| Tungus Lobana 8.5 | Amwell |

Scratched: First Love, Scrambling Kanch.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 49 1/2 seconds.

Race 4. The Eastern Harbour Ponies Class I. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mrs. Janet Ong's
Larry II 5.8 (5.00) (5.00) Johari
2. K. M. Apple 5.8 (5.00) (7.10) Julliah
3. Satharathin 5.1 (7.10) (7.10) Talam
4. R. Beauty 5.2 (8.11) (8.11) Maman

Also ran—

Laksmiana 7.1 (7.7) (7.7) Awang
Horse 5.4 (8.0) (8.0) Mat II
Horse Seven 5.0 (8.4) (8.4) (8.7) Maman

Scratched—Tajika Holiday.

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, 11 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 49 seconds.

Race 5. The Taseem Po Harbour Horse Div. II. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Ong See Kong's
Purana 5.9 Mat II
2. King Billy 5.0 (5.7) Mat II
3. Honey Bee 5.0 Awang

Also ran—

Chandala 5.1 (5.10) Wang II

Scratched—Rana Sanyat.

Won by: 4 lengths, 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 26 1/2 seconds.

Race 6. The Taseem Seven Harbour Ponies Class V. 4 Furlongs.

1. O.K. Pepper's
Sawak Saddle 5.0 (5.0) De'an
2. Olympia Hero 5.0 (5.7) Kaderi
3. Satharathin 5.1 (5.4) (5.5) Maman
4. Beauty 5.5 Maman

Also ran—

Olympic Glory 5.4 Talam
Tungus Nakh 5.2 (5.7) Mabel
Snyder 5.3 Mat II
Tin or No 7.10 Mat II
Beauty 5.0 (5.7) Maman
Brunei 5.0 (5.0) Kaderi
Four Aces 5.7 (5.12) A. Janti
Scrambling Kandi 7.7 (7.8) Julliah
Tanjung Kandi 5.3 Satharathin
Jolly Boy 7.7 K. Pak
Sawak Billies 5.7 Lifen
Little Papa 5.2 1st
Five Kings 5.0 Wang II

Scratched—Lotion, Azim Boy.

Won by: Head, Head, Head.

Time: 1 minute 10 1/2 seconds.

Race 7. The Taseem Eight Harbour Horse Div. I. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Khe Pak Khe's
Spanish Prince 5.2 (5.2) Mat II
2. Dillan 5.11 Maman
3. Northern Light 5.0 (5.2) Johari
4. Her Highness 5.1 Mat II

Also ran—

Orchid Fancy 5.9 (5.2) S. Ong
Clark 5.0 Awang

Won by: 10 lengths, Neck, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 24 seconds.

Race 8. The Taseem Nine Harbour Ponies Class III. 1 Furlongs.

1. Tanshwick Stable's
Machong Gap 5.5 (5.5) S. Ong
2. Coccolite 5.0 (7.0) Kaderi
3. Sporting Gemini 5.3 Ali I
4. Olympic Flig 5.1 Julliah

Also ran—

Imperial Venture 5.1 Johari
Hongkong Holiday 7.7 Talam
Balam Taming 5.1 (5.2) Maman
Belong Belong 5.4 Satharathin
Harlequin II 7.2 (5.0) Talam
Green Hill 5.2 Lifen
Mach Kuching 5.4 Wang II
Hye 5.1 Awang
Olympic Torch 5.0 (5.4) De'an
Pegusa II 5.1 Kaderi

Scratched—Mungah.

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, Head.

Time: 1 minute 22 7/8 seconds.

Race 9. The Taseem Lone Harbour Ponies Class IV. 1 Furlongs.

1. Messrs. Ong See Ngai &
Chin Chai 7.0's
Jedi 5.11 Johari
2. Chabara Bajan 7.0 (7.0) Watch
3. Chabara 7.7 K. Pak
4. Taseem Kandi 7.12 Awang

Also ran—

Naah Kadi 7.0 Wang II
Heng Tadi 5.1 (5.4) Kaderi
Hawala 5.2 Tim Ben
Tanjung Po 5.1 (5.10) Ali I
Sawak 7.10 Ali I
Holiday 5.0 Lany II
Cotton 7.7 (7.12) Kaderi
O.K. O.K. 5.1 Mat II
No Regrets 7.1 (7.12) Johari

Scratched—Tungus Kandi, Cash Change,
Horse, Azim, Chilly Boy

Spring Time.

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

Time: 1 minute 21 seconds.

Third Day—Saturday, 7th April, 1962

Race 1. The Rara Larua Harbour Ponies Class II. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Satharathin's
1. Love You 5.4 (7.10) Kaderi
2. The Rose 5.0 Maman
3. Trysting 5.0 Lifen
4. Marina 5.12 Johari

Also ran—

Scrambling Bajan 5.0 Awang
First Love 5.3 Talam
Bright Flight 7.1 (5.0) Kaderi
Homing Kandi 7.0 Ali I
Jedi 5.0 Mat II

Scratched—Tanjung Lahan,
Mervana.

Won by: Head, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 10 1/2 seconds.

Race 2. The Kawasom Harbour Ponies Class I. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Ong See Kong's
1. Love You 1.7 (7.11) Mat II
2. Satharathin 7.7 Talam
3. Jolly II 5.4 Johari
4. Taseem Holder 5.3 (5.4) Maman

Also ran—

Tungus Wira 5.0 Lifen
Khe Ma Azim 7.0 Mat II
Scratched—Khe Hark (Withdrawn),
Black Beauty, Laksmiana,
Bye Bye, Mabel Boy.

Won by: Distance, 4 lengths, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 58 seconds.

Race 3. The Kadi Harbour Ponies Class III. 1 Furlongs.

1. Mr. See Han Chen's
Bajan Spring 5.2 (5.0) Talam
2. Olympic Flig 5.4 Ali I
3. Sporting Gemini 7.7 Ali I
4. Mungah 5.1 (5.2) Tim Ben

Also ran—

Green Hill 7.7 Mat II
Harlequin II 5.1 (7.0) Ali I
Imperial Venture 5.5 (5.4) Johari
Marble Gun 5.5 (5.2) S. Ong
Coccolite 7.10 (7.1) Kaderi
Olympic Torch 5.12 (5.5) De'an

Scratched—Silver Pearl.

Won by: Head, Head, 4 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 55 seconds.

Race 4. The Dezer Harbour Ponies Class IV. 1 Furlongs.

1. Mr. See Han Chen's
Chabara Bajan 7.12 Watch
2. Hawala 5.3 Talam
3. Three Kings 5.0 (5.2) Ali I
4. Jedi 5.4 Johari

Also ran—

Naah Kadi 5.1 Lany II
No Regrets 5.2 (7.12) Kaderi
Imperial Peak 7.1 Mat II
Horse 7.0 (5.12) Ali I
Cotton 7.1 Kaderi
Tanjung 7.7 (5.4) Ali I
Chabara 7.7 K. Pak
O.K. O.K. 7.1 Mat II
My Darling 5.1 (5.0) A. Janti

Won by: 11 lengths, 1 length, Head.
Time: 2 minutes 25 seconds.
Held at one furlong post.

Race 5. The Sanyat Harbour Horse Open. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mrs. A. Hurdle's
Northern Light 5.4 (5.2) Johari
2. Orchard Fairy 5.11 Mat II
3. Purana 5.5 Mat II
4. Taseem 5.2 Maman

Also ran—

Honey Bee 5.0 Awang

Scratched—Spanish Prince, Cash, Rana
Sanyat.

Won by: 4 lengths, Neck, 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 13 1/2 seconds.

Race 6. The Bakar Harbour Ponies Class VII. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. He Sanyat's
Olympic Glory 5.2 Johari
2. Black Bird 5.0 Awang
3. Honeycomb II 5.4 Julliah
4. Happy Valley 5.1 Talam

Also ran—

Wonderful 5.1 Watch
Scrambling Kandi 7.1 (7.0) Mat II
Jolly Boy 5.12 Ali I

Scratched—Azim Boy, Little Papa.

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

Time: 1 minute 15 1/2 seconds.

Race 7. The Taseem Harbour Ponies Class VI. 4 Furlongs.

1. Mr. Wang Tung Han's
Tin or No 7.7 Mat II
2. Four Aces 5.1 (7.12) A. Janti
3. Brunei 5.1 (7.0) Kaderi
4. Honey 5.2 Maman

Also ran—

Tanjung Kandi 7.0 (7.0) Ali I
Tungus Nakh 7.0 (7.12) Mat II
Sawak Billies 5.0 K. Pak
Chabara Maman II 5.2 (7.0) Maman
Five Kings 7.10 Talam
Tungus Mabel 7.7 Ali I
Sawak Pepper 5.1 Lifen
Olympic Hero 5.3 (5.4) Johari
Snyder 5.4 (5.2) 1. Ong
Lotion 5.11 (5.5) Mat II

Scratched—Rana.

Won by: 1 length, 11 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 22 1/2 seconds.

Race 8. The Muli Harbour Ponies Class III. 1 Furlongs.

1. Tanshwick Stable's
The Rose 5.7 Maman
2. 1. Love You 5.4 (5.2) Kaderi
3. Mungah 5.1 K. Pak
4. Scrambling Bajan 5.2 (5.2) Lany II

Also ran—

First Love 5.3 Talam
Voyage 5.5 Kaderi
Tungus 5.7 Lifen
Mabel 5.1 Johari
Tanjung Lahan 5.5 Awang
Homing Kandi 7.1 Ali I

Scratched—Bright Flight, Jolly.

Won by: 1 length, 1 length,
5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 20 2/3 seconds.

Race 9. The Bakar Harbour Ponies Class I. 5 Furlongs.

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wei Heed
Jedi's
Khe Ma Apple 5.1 Mat II
2. Taseem Holder 7.7 Ali I
3. Black Beauty 5.1 Maman
4. Satharathin 5.4 Talam

Also ran—

Larry II 5.12 Johari
Laksmiana 7.12 Awang
Three Aces 5.10 (5.2) Mat II

Scratched—Tin Voti, Kity Hawk
(Withdrawn), Bye Bye,
Naah Kadi.

Won by: 1 length, 1 length,
2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 28 2/3 seconds.

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during the month of March, 1962.

CRIME AND DETECTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Gordon, Eric Stanley	<i>The Case of the Twisted Typist</i> 1961
Innes, Michael	<i>Illness Observed</i> 1961
Spillane, Mike	<i>The Drop</i> 1961

FICTION

Boult, Peter	<i>The Chinese Journalist: novel based from the French by Ren Fickling</i> 1962
Clarke, Arthur C.	<i>A Fall of Manhood</i> 1961
Compton-Burnett, Ivy	<i>The Higgles and their Fall</i> 1961
Gonzalez, Philip Gordon	<i>The Angels City</i> 1961
Hansen, Jane	<i>My Polished Lady</i> 1961
Gray, Shirley Ann	<i>The House on Culverton Street</i> 1961
Harvest, Simon	<i>Mountain Jungle</i> 1961
Jensen, Storm	<i>The Road from the Mountains</i> 1962
Koenigsberger, Hans	<i>A Walk with Love and Death</i> 1961
Scott, C. P. and Johnson, Francis (translators, editors)	<i>Wang's Tales 7: stories from modern Russia</i> 1961
Wilson, Colin	<i>John's is John</i> 1961

NON-FICTION

Anderson, Kenneth	<i>The Call of the Marabout</i> 1961. (779.26)
Beckford, Arthur J.	<i>Nikola Tesla: electrical Genius</i> 1961. (B/713)
Brown, Margaret	<i>Women in the Twentieth Century: translated from the German by Jonathan Drachery</i> 1961. (344.7)
Boyd, Alister	<i>Royal Challenge skripted</i> 1962. (719)
Carton, Neville	<i>St Thomas Becket: a memoir</i> 1961. (B/933)
Collins, Richard	<i>The Sands of Despair</i> 1961. (740.562)
Dickson, Mary	<i>Angels and Beyond: with illustrations by the author</i> 1961. (911.87)
Goswami, Laxman and Chatterji, Gita, photographers	<i>Porter: a book of photographs with an introduction by Michael Edgecombe</i> 1961. (954.311)
Grasshoff, Paul	<i>Automobiles and Life This with 21 illustrations by George Lane</i> 1962. (629.2)
Dorrell, Gerald	<i>The Widdowson Land: with illustrations by Ralph Thompson</i> 1961. (391.982)
Pollock, John	<i>The Explorers</i> 1961. (791.2)
Payson, Roger	<i>The World's Strangest Mysteries: supernatural tales from selected and verified sources</i> 1961. (391)

NON-FICTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Collins, Victor, compiler	<i>The New Year of Grace: an anthology for youth and age, compiled and edited with personal commentaries by Victor Collins</i> 1961. (200)
Griffith, Stephen, editor	<i>Gifts Handing by Air-Friends</i> 1961. (B/1441)
Hick, P. M.	<i>A Modern History of the Indian from the First Settlement to the Present Day</i> 1961. (924.4)
Jennings, Paul	<i>I Sold Daddy, Daddy I' illustrated by Colin Jennings</i> 1961. (827.3250)
Kennedy, George F.	<i>India and the First under Arms and India</i> 1961. (327.47)
King, A. C. White and Gervin, J. E. F.	<i>The Penguin Handbook of First Aid and Home Nursing with illustrations by Andrea Brown</i> 1962. (614.85)
Leving, Lawrence P.	<i>Understanding Chemistry</i> 1961. (240)
MacDonald, Dwight, compiler	<i>Paradise: an anthology from Chaucer to Keats and after</i> 1962. (827.06)
MacDonald, Malcolm	<i>India in my Indian Garden: illustrated with 50 photographs by Christine Lutz</i> 1961. (394.2)
Martin, Michael	<i>A Clean Year</i> 1961. (791.2)
Mazur, André	<i>Adrienne: the life of the Marquis de la Fayette, translated from the French by Gerald Hopkins</i> 1962. (B/1447)
Murman, James	<i>Rebels in Paradise: Indonesia's civil war</i> 1961. (959)
Railford, Edwin and Railford, Mary Augustan	<i>Encyclopedia of superstitions, 2nd ed., enlarged, edited and revised by Christine Kuhn</i> 1961. (398.3)
Robinson, Harry	<i>Latin America</i> 1961. (910)
Russell, Bernard, Ed Earl Russell	<i>Fact and Fiction</i> 1961. (300)
Saxon-Watson, Hugh	<i>The New Imperialism, 1741-1941</i> 1961. (947.044)
Sherrill, Owen Aubrey	<i>Freedom from Fear: the slave and his emancipation</i> 1959. (326)
Smoot, Beryl	<i>Winter Snow in Springtime: with an introduction by Ella Mollart</i> 1962. (915)
Tregunning, Kennedy Gordon	<i>North Britain</i> 1962. (477.92)

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1962

Division	Station	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT										RAINFALL			
				Maximum					Minimum					Mean in 1-day period	Date	No. of days	Days with Rain
				8 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	8 P.M.	Mean	8 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	8 P.M.	Mean				
FIRST DIVISION	Putaria	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
SECOND DIVISION	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
THIRD DIVISION	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
FOURTH DIVISION	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
FIFTH DIVISION	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1
	Belaga	02°02'N	113°02'E	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	11.0	11.0	1	1

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Sarawak Turf Club Easter Meeting, 1962

Results First Day—24th March, 1962

11.00 CASH SWEEP

1. 1st No. 1021 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1414 \$50.00, 3rd No. 1702 \$40.00.
Starters: 1100, 1021, 1087, 1700, 1095, 1091 \$1.00 each.

2. 1st No. 1177 \$104.00, 2nd No. 2361 \$10.00, 3rd No. 1771 \$40.00.
Starters: 1071, 1763, 1095, 1791, 1941, 1404, 1405, 1941, 1495, 1423, 1715, 1200 \$1.00 each.

3. 1st No. 1495 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1990 \$174.00, 3rd No. 1700 \$67.00.
Starters: 1000, 1075, 1414, 1467, 1450, 1595, 1407, 1500, 1100, 1600, 1470, 1710, 1450, 1914, 1471, 1270 \$1.00 each.

4. 1st No. 1230 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1427 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1579 \$93.00.
Starters: 1010, 1410, 1490, 1204, 1491, 1711, 1074, 1920, 1007, 1203, 1204, 1447, 1730 \$2.00 each.

5. 1st No. 1702 \$411.00, 2nd No. 1861 \$210.00, 3rd No. 1274 \$100.00.
Starters: 1141, 1640, 1019 \$11.00 each.

6. 1st No. 2401 \$400.00, 2nd No. 1409 \$204.00, 3rd No. 1400 \$103.00.
Starters: 1400, 1177, 1362, 1433, 1732, 1600, 1094 \$14.00 each.

7. 1st No. 1049 \$117.00, 2nd No. 1779 \$140.00, 3rd No. 1744 \$40.00.
Starters: 1049, 1140 \$41.00 each.

8. 1st No. 1159 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1942 \$116.00, 3rd No. 1101 \$77.00.
Starters: 1190, 1032, 1470, 1641, 1500, 1100, 1217 \$11.00 each.

9. 1st No. 1217 \$170.00, 2nd No. 1695 \$94.00, 3rd No. 1710 \$40.00.
Starters: 1140, 1200, 1070, 1410, 1600, 1049 \$7.00 each.

10. 1st No. 1110 \$171.00, 2nd No. 1003 \$85.00, 3rd No. 1402 \$40.00.
Starters: 1712, 1110, 1711, 1004, 1002, 1040, 1070, 1000, 1047 \$4.00 each.

Results Second Day—25th March, 1962

11.00 CASH SWEEP

1. 1st No. 1001 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1004 \$101.00, 3rd No. 1197 \$87.00.
Starters: 1200, 1207, 1001, 1197, 1100, 1090, 1240, 1002, 1000, 1041, 1000 \$0.00 each.

2. 1st No. 1004 \$171.00, 2nd No. 1007 \$107.00, 3rd No. 1200 \$140.00.
Starters: 1440, 1000, 1714, 1171, 1177, 1005, 1000, 1000, 1023, 1005, 1110 \$10.00 each.

3. 1st (D.R.) No. 1211 & 2004 \$104.00 each, 3rd No. 1107 \$60.00.
Starters: 1270, 1111, 1023, 1000, 1341, 1000, 1004 \$0.00 each.

4. 1st No. 1270 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1140 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1120 \$177.00.
Starters: 1401, 1011, 1001, 1200, 1001 \$21.00 each.

5. 1st No. 1000 \$101.00, 2nd No. 1170 \$107.00, 3rd No. 1211 \$100.00.
Starters: 1000, 1000 \$10.00 each.

6. 1st No. 1770 \$711.00, 2nd No. 1004 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1000 \$110.00.
Starters: 1000, 1403, 1000, 1107, 1711, 1004, 1401, 1007, 1211, 1004, 1007, 1004, 1100, 1100, 1004, 1714, 1110 each.

7. 1st No. 1777 \$407.00, 2nd No. 1000 \$100.00, 3rd No. 1201 \$117.00.
Starters: 1700, 1001, 1001 \$40.00 each.

8. 1st No. 1011 \$411.00, 2nd No. 1100 \$211.00, 3rd No. 1407 \$40.00.
Starters: 1001, 1211, 1711, 1017, 1001, 1001, 1000, 1207, 1407, 1710, 1202, 1140 \$0.00 each.

9. 1st No. 1017 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1200 \$111.00, 3rd No. 1200 \$10.00.
Starters: 1144, 1214, 1000, 1140, 1711, 1211, 1000, 1144, 1411, 1120, 1040, 1200, 1077, 1044, 1400 \$1.00 each.

Results Third Day—7th April, 1962

11.00 CASH SWEEP

1. 1st No. 1141 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1000 \$177.00, 3rd No. 1204 \$80.00.
Starters: 1001, 1004, 1170, 1420, 1240, 1000, 1000, 1000 \$11.00 each.

2. 1st No. 1000 \$104.00, 2nd No. 1000 \$10.00, 3rd No. 1204 \$110.00.
Starters: 1711, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000, 1403, 1001, 1147 \$14.00 each.

3. 1st No. 1211 \$104.00, 2nd No. 1007 \$101.00, 3rd No. 1004 \$111.00.
Starters: 1070, 1007, 1000, 1703, 1444, 1141, 1941, 1174 \$10.00 each.

4. 1st No. 1011 \$104.00, 2nd No. 1711 \$117.00, 3rd No. 1117 \$100.00.
Starters: 1201, 1144, 1000, 1000, 1100, 1000, 1107, 1150, 1400, 1700 \$11.00 each.

5. 1st No. 1000 \$101.00, 2nd No. 1741 \$100.00, 3rd No. 1142 \$100.00.
Starters: 1001, 1200, 1040, 1771, 1004 \$10.00 each.

6. 1st No. 1400 \$101.00, 2nd No. 1004 \$107.00, 3rd No. 1241 \$103.00.
Starters: 1400, 1700, 1711, 1710, 1914, 1070 \$11.00 each.

7. 1st No. 1000 \$401.00, 2nd No. 1000 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1000 \$10.00.
Starters: 1000, 1170, 1002, 1177, 1000, 1400, 1104, 1002, 1000, 1007, 1000, 1001 \$10.00 each.

8. 1st No. 1000 \$170.00, 2nd No. 1000 \$100.00, 3rd No. 1000 \$10.00.
Starters: 1070, 1417, 1711, 1710, 1704, 1117, 1411, 1000, 1707 \$10.00 each.

9. 1st No. 1110 \$107.00, 2nd No. 1001 \$100.00, 3rd No. 1001 \$10.00.
Starters: 1007, 1141, 1004, 1111, 1110, 1000, 1711, 1001 \$0.00 each.

Results of \$1.00 Unlimited Sweepstakes drawn on Race No. 8, Second Day Sat March, 1962

TOTAL POOL \$271,445.00

Less		
10% Government Tax	---	27,144.50
10% Charitable Organizations	---	27,144.50
10% Sweepstake Club	---	27,144.50
7% Added Money	---	8,732.11
		<u>41,165.79</u>

POOL DIVIDABLE \$230,279.21

	Runner	Ticket No.	Prize
FIRST	Madison Gun	104668	(RICHMOND) \$44,000.00
SECOND	Crocodile	145500	(LIMOGES) 22,000.00
THIRD	Springing Ganges	251878	(MIRE) 13,000.00
ACCEPTORS:	Champion	211000	700.00
	Palmer II	215620	700.00
	Rolling Nelson	121370	700.00
	North Kentucky	308117	700.00
	Mongolia	249444	700.00
	Penelope Western	236550	700.00
	Bliss Tanya	170800	700.00
	Olympic Flag	307918	700.00
	Red	245206	700.00
	Green Hill	211176	700.00
	Harpoon II	145096	700.00
	Wingsong Holiday	111550	700.00

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ \$221.00 EACH

142002	120067	147176	249706	140208
142008	187962	111708	104878	117749
227487	261007	111892	304589	150009
148007	190034	111870	109026	115080

SCRUTINEERS

Mr. Daniel Lim	Mr. Edmund Woodhead
Mr. Chan Hock Choo	Msgr. Sze's Table
Mr. Chan Sang Chong	Mrs. Anna Quabo
Mr. Chan Weng On	Miss Tan Poh Nge
Mr. Khoo Khah Kiat	Miss Tan Poh Nee
Mr. Chan Sen Hong	Mr. Chan Khiah Long

Results of the Special April Cash Sweep Drawn on Race No. 9, Third Day Sat April, 1962

TOTAL POOL \$26,411.00

Less		
10% Government Tax	---	2,641.10
10% Charitable Organizations	---	2,641.10
10% Sweepstake Club	---	2,641.10
7% Added Money	---	1,154.13
		<u>\$6,986.73</u>

POOL DIVIDABLE \$19,424.27

	Runner	Ticket No.	Prize
FIRST	Yes or No	108971	(RICHMOND) \$10,000.00
SECOND	Four Aces	108971	(LIMOGES) 1,000.00
THIRD	Bracelet Ball	200002	(LIMOGES) 1,000.00
STARTERS:	Spurrier	103111	150.00
	Handy	20676	150.00
	Lodis	10448	150.00
	Sweepstake	20800	150.00
	Olympic Ball	103177	150.00
	Champion	24903	150.00
	Sweepstake	24567	150.00
	Red	20700	150.00
	Thompson	10644	150.00
	Training Date	10014	150.00
	Five Rings	20296	150.00
	Tammy Maid	17568	150.00

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ \$200.00 EACH

11446	12412	20647	10089	12681
40447	30721	40808	45471	27943
14887	16089	12633	21381	08280
14007	25460	40647	17349	40945

SCRUTINEERS

Mr. A. G. Smith	Miss Tan Poh Nge
Mr. Chan Sang Chong	Miss Tan Poh Nee
Mr. Chan Hock Choo	Mrs. Murray Wai
Mr. Chan Khiah Long	Mr. William Tan Kah Kee
Mr. Sim Hock Keng	

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

HENRY ONG

Secretary

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Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Monday, April 30th, 1962

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

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

S.A.—M only to cover Post Commission should be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside Sarawak.

MAY, 1962

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER	
Day	Month	Year	☉ 6th New Moon ☾ 11th First Quarter	☉ 17th Full Moon ☾ 24th Last Quarter	KUCHING	MIRI
Tue.	1	27	Independence, Labour Day, St. Joseph's Week, St. Philip and James (A.C.B.).		0215	0311
Wed.	2	28	St. Michael.		0221	0317
Th.	3	29	Sibu Urban District Council.		0228	0324
Fri.	4	1	1st day of 6th Moon (29 days).		0235	0331
Sat.	5	2	1st day of 6th Moon, City & District Examination commences, Kuching Boat Club Race.		0242	0338
SUN.	6	3	2nd School Term Exams.		0249	0345
Mon.	7	4	Second School Term Examinations.		0256	0352
Tue.	8	5	Kuching District Council Meeting.		0303	0400
Wed.	9	6	J.S. Philip and James the Less (A.C.B.). Kuching District Council Meeting.		0310	0407
Th.	10	7	St. Thomas's Sports, Constabulary Sports, School Sports, Borneo Sports, Lovers' Festival Day and Sports.		0317	0414
Fri.	11	8	2nd School Term Exams, School Sports, Borneo Sports, Lovers' Sports.		0324	0421
Sat.	12	9	Hart House Hall, London Chamber of Commerce Spring Examination.		0331	0428
SUN.	13	10	St. John Baptist & St. John's, Teachers Day (P.C.).		0338	0435
Mon.	14	11	Borneo Leger District Council Meeting.		0345	0442
Tue.	15	12	S.A.A. Inter-Club Meeting.		0352	0449
Wed.	16	13	S.A.A. Inter-Club Meeting, Sarik District Council Meeting.		0359	0456
Th.	17	14	2nd School Term Exams, Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0406	0503
Fri.	18	15	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0413	0510
Sat.	19	16	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0420	0517
SUN.	20	17	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0427	0524
Mon.	21	18	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0434	0531
Tue.	22	19	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0441	0538
Wed.	23	20	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0448	0545
Th.	24	21	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0455	0552
Fri.	25	22	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0502	0559
Sat.	26	23	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0509	0606
SUN.	27	24	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0516	0613
Mon.	28	25	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0523	0620
Tue.	29	26	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0530	0627
Wed.	30	27	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0537	0634
Th.	31	28	Kuching Boat Club Long Distance Race—Swimming.		0544	0641