

Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Thursday, January 31st, 1963

\$1.00

Contents

	Page
Explosion	1
Chronicle	2
The Rabbit	7
Impressions of Sarawak: Train on the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Perth	8
If I had my Way	9
Twenty-one Common Birds of British Town and Village	10
Letters to the Editor	14
Example from Annual Reports of Administrative Offices for 1961	15
Arrivals and Departures	17
Sarawak Junior Secondary School Certificate Examination Board Exam List 1962	18
Sarawak Turf Club	21
Forest Birds	24
Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the month of November, 1962	25
Kuching Market Price List	26

The Sarawak Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1963

Explosion

Mr. Kruscher's recent announcement that he had a hundred megaton bomb in his suitcase occasioned no surprise. It is now accepted that within the next few years scientists will evolve a bomb, which in one detonation will wholly destroy human life on this planet; yet the effect of these researches is wholly salutary. The invention of iron and its application to the sword and lance led to a bloody and devastating series of wars; the application of gun-powder to military uses opened an age of destructive campaigning; but the evolution of the hydrogen bomb has opened prospects as appalling that, for the first time in history, war as an instrument of policy has been discarded. 1962 will be remembered in the chronicles as the year of division, when mankind resolved to live rather than die. The hundred megaton bomb establishes what the thousand megaton bomb will confirm, that peace and existence are indivisible. In this sense mankind owes its continuance to the explosion.

But if the atomic explosion need no longer be feared, there remains yet another which evokes fearful apprehensions, namely the explosion of population. The ultimate atomic explosion would entail immediate, painless and hygienic extinction for all, but the explosion of population threatens a large proportion of humanity with protracted agony; yet whilst the former is now generally appreciated, the latter is largely ignored.

Ever since the middle of the eighteenth century the world population has continued to increase with great rapidity. The reasons for this development are as yet undetermined, theories once popular in the last century, such as the discovery of midwifery forceps, are now discarded as irrelevant, for all records establish the fact that the increase took place in widely separated parts

of the world: in England and India, in France and China, in Russia and Peru. There is as yet no satisfactory explanation for the phenomenon. But the world population, which in the eighteenth century rose, in the twentieth soared, for thanks to the elimination of various noxious diseases, myriads of infants, which half a century ago would have perished before their fourth year, now grow to a happy maturity and produce yet more myriads.

The factors is not uniform: in the wealthy countries of Europe, North America, and Australasia it is comparatively slight, but in the impoverished states of Asia, Africa and Latin America it assumes fearsome proportions, and now multitudes are pressing upon margins of subsistence which have hitherto sufficed to maintain a life at a barely adequate standard of living. The most obvious example is afforded by the Republic of India, which has carried through great development schemes of tremendous cost and has received large assistance from all quarters. Yet the overall results are negligible, despite heroic exertions in widening against the current, it has remained exactly where it was, and relaxation of effort can but lead to its being swept away to destruction.

To all these problems there are clear and dogmatic answers. The sociologist will say that it is only necessary to instruct people in the techniques of birth control to restrain the growth of population, but this is irrelevant for in any country with a low standard of living, children are the life insurance of the parents, whom they must support in their old age; hence the more children, the better insurance. As economic conditions become more unstable and as standards of living fall, so it becomes urgent for parents to provide for their future with yet more children, and thus the vicious circle widens. The economist will say that the solution is simply one of capital, which in its quest for cheap labour will inevitably migrate to the poor countries, where returns are quickest. But this in practice does not hold good, for capital requires not merely cheap labour, but skilled labour, and this is not to be found in backward countries; further as these countries fall a prey to increasing economic difficulties, so they become increasingly unstable politically, and capital is effectively frightened away; thus again a vicious spiral develops.

Today the most pressing world problem is the population explosion, for this has three manifest in two: the have and the have-nots; the have are rapidly increasing in wealth; the have-nots are rapidly becoming poorer; but (of ominous import) the have-nots are in number increasing at frightening speed, whilst the have multiply but slowly. What will be the outcome of this contrast between vast wealth and abysmal poverty? The prospect should inspire apprehension, if not dread, but it does not, for the solutions, say the sociologists and economists, are simple and clear cut, it is only necessary to let events run their course and all will be well, meanwhile to soften the obvious increasing hardships, a modicum of charity is afforded in the form of aid and grants for development projects.

Last autumn there was published in England a book which has startling relevance to the present problems of Asia, *The Great Hunger* by Mrs. Cecil Woodham-Smith (Penguin: Hamish Hamilton), a study of Ireland

during the years 1845-1849. Mrs. Woodham-Smith has already achieved celebrity by her *Biography of Florence Nightingale* and her study of the Crimean War entitled *The Russian War*, but this volume is a scholarly and crating work, which is without doubt one of the most valuable contributions yet made to Irish history. The bold historical facts, known to every schoolboy, are that in 1845 the population of Ireland was nine million, or over half the population of England and Wales (today it is seven-and-a-half), and by 1851 two and a half million of them had disappeared. The book is an analysis of the causes of their going.

Ireland in 1845 offered a classical example of population-explosion; numbers had increased rapidly yet there has been no development of industry or even agriculture, with the result that standards of life were falling rapidly; the census of 1841 showed that half the families in the country lived in mud huts without windows, which served the multiple purposes of dwelling houses, hen houses and pigsties. One of the most significant signs of the falling standard of living had been the increasing dependence upon Collier's "accursed root" the potato, and by 1845 this was the sole sustenance of the Irish peasantry; in 1845 also it was struck by a devastating blight, which completely destroyed the crop and left starvation in its wake.

Of the two and a half million, the better off, that is those who could put down five pounds for a passage to North America, braved the Atlantic storms, came in returning timber ships, some in coffin ships which sank; the reports of the port medical officers in Quebec and elsewhere do not bear repetition, but of those who sailed one third perished, mostly of typhus, on the voyage or upon arrival. Those less well off who could afford only five shillings by the time they had reached an east coast port, fled to England. The population of Liverpool was doubled by starving typhus-ridden refugees, who died in cellars or by the roadside, or survived to starve off begging their bread along the highways. But the vast majority, who had no resources whatsoever, simply died where they had lived, sometimes whole families together in their mud huts, sometimes individually along the roadside, sometimes in towns, where they were begging, but in every case the end was the same. This was Ireland from 1845 to 1849.

Yet it need never have happened. Seventy miles away, within sight of the naked eye, lay England, immeasurably the wealthiest country in the world at the time, of which Ireland was profoundly an integral part. Further, and crowning paradox, the fat lands of the eastern counties were throughout the famine exporting grain to England, albeit the owners of wagons had to be escorted by military through villages whose inhabitants were actually dying of starvation; for much of Ireland was owned by English landlords, and those more abundant, considerably removed from the scenes of horror which were enacted upon their estates. A few, patrimonially free, Irish landlords remained in residence during those nightmare years and refrained from exacting rents from their dying tenantry; Lord Sligo acquired an honorable name; he was reported to live off the rent of his Son in the Covent Garden Opera House.

The Irish Famine precipitated a parliamentary revolution in England: Sir Robert Peel and the Tories were overthrown and supplanted by Lord John Russell and the Whigs. Yet Sir Robert, for all his faults, was a pragmatic and unadorned man, for which reason he figures as the only statesman who was prepared to dilly the principles of political economy in the interests of humanity. But when in 1846 he was overthrown, and replaced by a ramshackle Whig ministry under Lord John Russell, real financial control fell into the hands of Charles Edward Trevelyan who, although only an Assistant Secretary at the Treasury, in fact became the financial dictator of the disordered ministry. Much of this book is devoted to an analysis of Trevelyan's correspondence, for it was he who dictated Irish policy during those dreadful years. Mentioners of the book to

various periodicals have indicated him as a prodigy of himself, as one who with calculated and callous indifference consigned some million and more to death. But this is unjust, for Trevelyan was an upright and dedicated man, and the whole significance of the book is the fact that he expressed and acted upon the accepted sociological and economic views of his time when confronted with the problems of population explosion and famine, and these are the dual problems which must shortly be faced in the under-developed countries of the world today.

His answer to the problem of famine was simple and orthodox: if people are starving they will pay such high prices for food that merchants from all parts will flock to minister to their needs; when it was pointed out that these people lived at so low a standard that it was impossible for them to pay anything, he said that this opened a golden opportunity for capitalists, who could then use cheap labour to great profit; when it was pointed out that there was nothing in which capitalists could invest their capital in Ireland, there was no answer. But nevertheless it was admitted that, whatever charitable organisations might do to relieve the situation, the British taxpayer's money must not be squandered upon the undernourished Irish. Coming from the financial controller of the wealthiest country in the world, this sounded a little thin.

And all the dreadful years dragged on until in 1849, the worst of all, in less of food it was decided to send the Queen herself to make a state visit to Ireland. There were still men of conscience, even amongst the nobility, for Lords Montagu and Fitzwilliam refused to have any part in such junketings, indeed the latter suggested that if Her Majesty really wished to see Ireland she should visit Galway and Connemara, and there the dead were being shovelled into pits. Such counsels were disregarded, however, and the Queen visited only Cork and Dublin, where all was arrayed in mercenary splendor. But Victoria in those days was young, pretty and observant and she noted in her diary that behind the flapping banners the people looked ragged and emaciated; and well they might, for they were the survivors. As an example of starving on a scale there is no parallel in English history to Queen Victoria's state visit to Ireland in the dreadful year 1849; it has never been forgotten; it will never be forgiven, and the legend grew up that, when the horrors of the famine first made their impact upon the British public so that a charitable association was formed, "The British Association for the relief of extreme distress in the remote parishes of Ireland and Scotland", the Queen had solemnly contributed five pounds to relieve her starving Irish subjects. But this is untrue, in fact she subscribed two thousand pounds, and whatever Victoria's later record, it must be noted to her credit that in 1846 she still favoured Sir Robert Peel's approach to the problem of the Irish famine, which was indeed the only one compatible with humanity. Unfortunately Sir Robert was in parliamentary disgrace and his views counted for nothing; Trevelyan, on the other hand, was a virtuous man rewarded, he became Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.; he ruled in fact two and a half million up.

But what, it may well be asked, is the relevance of these far-off horrors to the world today? The answer is simple; here in mercenary are to be studied the forces which now play upon Asia, Africa and Latin America. The impact of the population explosion becomes yearly more apparent; behind the luxury hotels, sports stadia and other prestige buildings, which figure so garishly in backward countries, the struggle to live becomes more acute; more mouths must be fed from the same pot, and as it contains no more, all must go short; in most of these backward countries there is already an insupportable depression in the standard of living. It is unnecessary to imagine the next crop being swept away by some disease, as was the wretched potato in 1845, for this is highly unlikely, the immediate possibility is a slump in the United States of America or Europe; it need not be on the catastrophic scale of that in the 'thirties, a comparatively mild slump, little

reduced in these countries, could destroy the value of the primary products upon which all these underdeveloped countries depend, and so reduce them to starvation. The spectre of the Great Hunger is only round the corner.

Statesmen in Europe today view the problem largely as Trevelyan viewed it a century ago; it is a matter for self-help; restrain the borborys, attract investment, work hard, and all will be well, meanwhile (and in this they go beyond their Victorian forbears) charitable assistance will be given in the form of aid for development projects. But how relevant are these facile solutions? On Christmas Eve 1846 the *Times* published a letter from a Cork magistrate, Mr. Nicholas Connors, in which he described the effects of the famine on the towns of Skibbereen; the picture was horrible, and it provoked a Treasury minute from Trevelyan to the Prime Minister. He pointed out that all that was required to remedy these deplorable conditions was for the inhabitants of Skibbereen to form a relief committee, raise public subscriptions, open soup kitchens, and so forth. This excellent advice, however, fell upon deaf ears, for the inhabitants of Skibbereen were themselves dying of starvation or typhus; a hundred corpses had been collected from the streets and alleys of the wretched town, apart from those who had died in their houses. The reasoning in London was that, if people were prepared to make an effort to better their condition by public subscriptions and so forth, then the Government would make a charitable contribution to the good cause, but it recognised an obligation to keep the inhabitants of Skibbereen alive. That is basically the attitude of most worthy governments today with regard to bankrupt and chaotic states in Asia, Africa and Latin America; provided these are prepared to make some effort to help themselves, then charitable assistance will be gladly forthcoming, but no obligation is recognised towards these deplorable countries.

The atomic explosion has, in a sense, laid mankind together on the political plane, but the population explosion has blasted it apart on the economic plane. As some nations now become increasingly wealthy, others are ground down into destitution. The gap must be bridged, but it cannot be bridged by charitable contributions; there are needed not gifts made out of the kindness of the heart, but levies made as an accepted obligation. Until the wealthy nations of the world accept some real responsibility for the poorer nations, the population explosion is likely to produce effects far more painful than the slightest atomic explosion.

Chronicle

The situation when I arrived at Lutong on December 11 was that a very large section of the island population of north west Sarawak, including all the Kanyaho, Kapers, Kalaids and Miruns and the Ibans in the Upper Limbang and on the Bako branch of the Barun, had in some way expressed their complete readiness to take an active part in quelling the rebellion. Secondly, that a number of British Government officers who had happened to be on the spot or were at their stations immediately responded to the situation, gave the necessary leadership, rallied and organised this feeling and by the time I got there, there was already a considerable and rapidly growing armed force at the disposal of whoever was prepared to use it.

I would like to mention first in this Mr. Nick Coyle, a Rubber Development Officer, who was at Marud at the time and, of course, the leadership of Mr. John Fisher, the Resident, who gave the go-ahead to the whole movement. The call to arms was at once taken up by Temenggong Uyong Lawat Ibo, Pengulu Gaa, Pengulu Kelang and the other Barun chiefs. Mr. Richard Moola was not in a position to do anything in the Fifth Division because he had been taken prisoner by the rebels, but fortunately a police officer, Mr.

A. P. G. Primer, was in Lawas and also Mr. Marwyn Swery, a consignment man in the Public Works Department. They together did a magnificent job in rallying this type of support in those places. In fact, wherever there were leaders to give a positive direction to the local feeling the rebellion, which was entirely in the hands of the Malaya and Kadayans, did not spread outside Baram and the Lower Limbang.

Therefore, by December 12 we had the position where the military were fully engaged with the rebels in active fighting within the State of Brunai and about to be so engaged in the general area of Belaga and Sibak, in the Fourth Division. The position was still obscure at Limbang, and great care was being taken in planning any operation in case it endangered the lives of the Resident, Mrs. Morris and the other prisoners there. It was already clear, however, that the rebels were going to be completely squashed by the great force of British arms coming in from Singapore and elsewhere late next month.

The real activities of the military then became, so far as the inland areas were concerned, to prevent the rebels occupying inland, setting up any form of guerrilla organisation inland or simply causing havoc inland, or even more important escaping over the border into Indonesia from where undoubtedly a number of them had recently returned after training in the use of arms. It was, therefore, decided to deploy the masses and well growing irregular forces along the whole arc between the North Borneo border on the Trean River, right away behind Brunai, behind the Tembung District of Brunai, over the headwaters of the Limbang, again all along the border area behind Brunai in the Tutong and Bulau Divisions, and across the Barun down to Marud. An additional force of about 150 guerrillas was brought down to Miri itself to assist there under the leadership of Mr. William Gidlin and other Miri District Councilmen. At this stage we had the Motor Launch Rainbow on patrol between Marud and Kuala Baram, loaded with armed Kampuls under Mr. William Scott of the Tutong Lutong School and Mr. Eric Vennell of the Public Works Department, both of whom did splendidly. Finally, there was the more complicated, immediate question of Belaga, in the Sibak area, further down the coast from Miri. Therefore by about December 13 we had managed to put out effective blocks over a large part of the backstop area mentioned, isolated by additional officers, notably Mr. R. E. Clark of the Land and Survey Department, Mr. Munson Toyobito, of the Education Department and Mr. Barry Balabanis, of the Agricultural Department.

But in the case of Belaga, where the situation was extremely obscure and where I had twice received letters in reconnaissance although overhead from people who appeared to be rebels holding the area, we decided that irregulars could take a fully positive and aggressive role as well. Here we moved some of the Marud forces very rapidly into the Bako River under Dattak Radakh of the Borneo Company and John Bagley of the Medical Department who, with Pengulu Raya Hialang, led two powerful overland groups of mixed Kampuls, Kampuls and Ibans down the Sibak River behind Belaga—this attack being co-ordinated with the Green Jacks, the regular army, who simultaneously attacked Belaga from the coast up to the Sibak River. This worked very well indeed and completely bottled in the rebels in that area. There was no question of their occupying inland—they were attacked from both sides and also additional troops were put in by helicopter on top of them to place I designated, on December 15. That was the earliest point of the whole of this operation to be really stopped up. Belaga and that whole area were effectively cleared of rebels by December 18.

Now all the time the army were cleaning up and putting on the pressure in Brunai itself and the attack had gone into Limbang. No having finished with Belaga and quickly brought Radakh and Bagley out again, we put Radakh up in the top of the Trean River, with other forces, mainly Kalaids and Maruds.

The role of the irregulars after this was entirely that of serving as backup. Increasingly this had to be tied up with regular army units as the soldiers were free of the main battle. I would stress of course that there was always the main role in Brunei itself and then in Limbang, but that we irregulars had to take a burden off the Army shoulders inland. In fact not one single rebel has so far escaped alive into the interior or got through our cordon as far as we know. And there is no evidence that anybody is likely to do so in the immediate future.

I have been asked how it was possible to cover such a huge area on the map. The answer to that is easy. Geographical knowledge of the area is important and this was one thing I was personally able to contribute because I have travelled all over the Fourth and Fifth Divisions, also all along and inside the border with Kalimantan and southern North Borneo. In fact, although it looks tremendous on the map—owing to the terribly rugged terrain, there are very few actual routes which any sane human being can hope to use and succeed in getting away. Many of the irregulars were people who had been with us in BHD during the war in 1945 and were very proud to show on this occasion their war medals.

We were able to learn very largely from that past experience with the big organised Japanese forces, in our case over 100 strong, who attempted to escape inland to Indonesia during 1945. Using that experience and those veterans we were able to concentrate on a limited number of escape routes which, in fact, are the only practical ones available for anyone thinking of going to the border. I would like to emphasise here that we did not arm masses of people all over the country. All that happened throughout this operation was that berthed cartridges were given on allocation to forward shotgun holders in areas where there was seen the possibility of the rebels occupying or the rebellion spreading. We did not arm large areas where there was no such threat. Nobody had received any sort of outside weapons—revolvers, rifle or anything else, but there are two aspects to this thing of giving these cartridges—one, that they would be positively useful if any rebel did break through from Brunei, and I am quite sure that the average Krayak, Krayan or Kelabit would and will give a very good account of himself. Secondly, that many of these people in the interior do not normally keep any stock of these cartridges and were getting extremely worried at reports and sometimes rumours of masses of people moving about through the country. They felt they had nothing to protect their own women and children with.

Therefore, already we supplied the cartridges the whole atmosphere changed. I have seen this in remote villages, such as up in the Ulu Akah and at such places where we landed—as by or improvised airstrips in RAF Single Pioneer and helicopters. The moment we coast even five cartridges per man everybody was quiet from then on, not wanted any more and determined to make a positive contribution. In fact the rally of these inland people was something quite remarkable and nothing to do with politics or race—a real demonstration of their love for their own country—Sarawak.

The question has also been asked as to how we did keep track of the rebel movements. Well, that is a very easy one because, as I have said before, they could only use very limited routes. You cannot take a heading across the country anywhere in the interior of Sarawak—the country is much too rough. By using helicopters, and even more using Beavers and Single Pioneer (landing airtail) very close observation was able to be kept on the movement inland. In fact, as I have said, nobody did get far inland. As well as receiving notices from the ground to the air I actually received a surrender from two men below the Muluhan, in the Limbang. They held up their hands in the boat to the aircraft, dashed away downstream and were never seen again.

They were the only two people we know of who really looked as if they were ever going to penetrate

the interior at all. It may well be that there will be some people getting up there. There are two or three reports in the Fifth Division. But by the time they have got far inland, into the area I am talking about, they are going to have had an awful mauling from the army, police, aeroplanes and reconnaissance. And they are not jungle people who are doing the rebellion—they are coastal Malays and coastal Kadayans who are not at home in the jungle at all. It will be a remarkably fine performance on their part if they do manage to establish any sort of activity far inland. The helicopters, of course, have only a limited use in the interior, though they played an invaluable role in the whole operation.

But one of the great values of the helicopter was in landings made in the sub-coastal areas such as along the Tunch River and in the lower Treman where again, the very fact of landing in a helicopter, in the middle of a village square, driving out some ammunition and a spot of leadership, immediately changed the whole atmosphere. Giving the people some information and determination from first hand made all the difference. Most of the villages had completely run out of histories and had no radio working at all. Others were listening anxiously to Indonesia. The picture was terribly chaotic in them and a helicopter landing with a friend and some ammunition was worth half a battalion at that particular moment, psychologically.

So the further question arises—what did the irregulars shoot at and what did they capture? The answer is that is extremely little. I am very glad to say that that is so, because our job was to stop people getting in them. By the ordinary methods of travel all through that area, of course, within a day or so of all these people being armed, everybody knew about it over a wide area down to the coast. I feel quite sure if we had not done this, and this I know is also the view of my seniors in the army and elsewhere, if we had not done this, the rebels would have probably escaped inland. But they were not prepared to tackle these warlike ex-headhunter types of the interior and therefore they were compelled to stay down on the coastal areas.

That made it easier for the army to deal with them, though the thing is not completely dealt with yet because even the coastal country is difficult enough, God knows! The irregulars did prevent them from spreading inland and also it was essential to give some positive leadership to these inland people to stop all sorts of unhappily ideas developing and even the possibility of the rebellion itself spreading from more middle and misunderstanding. So the question is—where are the rebels now and what are left of them? The general view seems to be that they are now confined to the coastal plain and the immediate sub-coastal belt. Many of them have gone back home, trying to pretend that they are just ordinary farmers and never did any harm to anybody.

If some of them do break through and start working up the rivers now, the irregulars will not be able necessarily to hold them, but what the irregulars do is act as a stop, immediately there is a need for anything more, there's that much notice, that much intelligence and the regular forces can immediately fly in and deal with the situation, if that is necessary. One occasion of this kind has occurred. It was based entirely on rumour, but a serious rumour, and we took it seriously. A unit of Gurkhas was flown in to an inland place very quickly indeed, with very encouraging flying by RAF Twin Pioneers and the whole situation was dealt with in a matter of a few hours—that is the sort of future picture I would see, unless of course, something much more elaborate and something quite different develops. That is something we are working on now and the irregulars may have a further part to play in any long-term thinking about this whole area.

Some people have asked me if there are any lessons Sarawak can learn from this revolt. Well, of course, there are all sorts of lessons for the Administration and Intelligence and so on which are right above my head.



Baram volunteers boarding the Government launch Tolly bound for the Ulu Tinch area.



Canadians in Arms—The Green Jackets, Field Force and Sarawak Constabulary pose for a picture in Sabia District.



Ulu Tinjar volunteers under Penghulu Balas Lejan, being met by P. C. Fritz Liliu at Marudi.

But in my mild capacity as Government Ethnologist and Curator of the Sarawak Museum, there is an ethnological problem that comes out of this—that is that you cannot afford to ignore small racial groups. The Kadayans have played a major role in this. There are only about less than 10,000 of them in Sarawak but they have not been taken into account. There are practically no responsible Kadayans in any positions. They are not represented adequately in Government and this applies equally to many other groups in the north.

The large groups have received an overwhelming amount of attention not only in administration but, for instance, over the radio where only the large groups have any programmes at all. Although the populations of people like the Kadayans, the Kayanah, Kayans, Kelabehs and Muruts are relatively small, they occupy enormous areas of this country. Moreover, they are, what is called, politically backward, or what I would call, happy followers. But they can be got at and confused. In my view, what happened at Belaga, among the Kadayans, there, who I know quite well and who are extremely industrious farmers, is that they did get completely confused and misled. They are guilty all the same, no one is denying that, but there is a lesson that the same sort of thing can happen widely and I do not think the argument is sufficient that this group is a small one, therefore, we can ignore it.

In the modern world, one small group can break up a whole pattern just as in some ways this revolt has done. Also we have to remember that a group may be small in Sarawak or in Brunei but it can be very big in Borneo as a whole. The Kadayans are closely related to the Tiliangs and other peoples over a very wide area of Indonesian Borneo. In just the same way, the Kayans and the Kayanah are only a few thousands in Sarawak, but are more than 200,000 in Kalimantan. The Kelabehs are less than 2,000 in Sarawak—there are probably 100,000 over the border. Therefore on the positive side, our leadership and propaganda in these languages and to these groups, reaches right across the border in our favour. On the negative side, if we neglect them, propaganda in their languages and from their groups, very powerful in Kalimantan, can in fact end up by undermining the thinking of these groups inside Sarawak. Perhaps the worst thing about this whole horrible business as far as I see it, is that apart from the Kadayans, all the other inland tribes have not responded in that way and have shown themselves really Sarawakian and (though it is a rather out-of-date sentiment) really pro-British.

But the margin which determined this position was quite small. I am sure that it depended on individual leadership of people like Mr. Fisher, Coyah, Sogey and perhaps, in a different way, my wife down at Niah—who she had not been there and stuck to her guns, the whole thing might have spread down the coast as far as Baram. The people themselves are good-hearted and mean well, but they have got to be led. This leadership must be positive—it must be directed by a positive policy which must have some local meaning if it is to succeed. Generalisations and negative attacks on other groups or parties mean little or nothing here.

Well, there remains the question of the irregulars in the future. At the present moment over most of the country, they are in effect disbanded back in their own houses, looking after their own rice crops. We felt it most essential to do nothing in this whole operation which would start producing a civil administrative problem afterwards, such as the failure of the rice crop. Now they have got a sufficient reserve of foodstuffs and also confidence that there is a communication system and contact, air support and regular troop support, if necessary. There is, in effect a Home Guard extended over a very wide area of Northern Sarawak, and particularly all along our common border. One hopes there is no future role for the irregulars in this. That does not depend on the irregulars, the regulars, or the Sarawak Government—it depends on other people trying to do mischief to us.

I think it is very reassuring that we have got, perhaps, going on, to 1,500 people now who have been in some way, either formally or informally, sometimes in remote places, in tiny strips, with a few minutes' notice, brought into this picture. If something else does break out, these people now do look in one direction and have a very good idea of what it's all about. Of course, one of the great difficulties, in dealing with this sort of situation, and this must be remembered, is that we are covering an enormous tract of country. The whole State of Brunei is just a little less big when you compare it with the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions. I have not said anything about the Third Division because I really do not know what has been going on there—I have been fully occupied in the Fourth and Fifth. But in the Third Division, I do know that there had been rumour of 100 enemy in the Belaga District. Fundamentally that seemed absurd to all of us up in Brunei and indeed it proved to be totally false.

Now in this huge country, ridiculous rumours can develop if people are prepared to give them currency. The geography is confusing and there are many languages. Communications are difficult. That is one reason why personal leadership and continuous personal contact and confidence are important. We must not allow people to be suddenly carried away with the sort of rumours which in fact attack the Kadayans at Belaga in this whole business of raising the flag and taking the Jaka there. Perhaps I could mention one example of what actually happened in this way in the area I had been working on. Over a radio set, working on an interval interval frequency, one operator heard a story of over 100 rebels moving up the Limbang to the Kuala Melintang. Now the Kuala Melintang is within the tidal waters and within a day or so of Limbang itself and that story was not peculiar at that moment, which was about December 16. The situation was not yet under control. Rebels were being driven back by the army and there was no reason why they should not move up to the Kuala Melintang. Unfortunately the operator heard this as the Kuala Melintang because atmospheric can be very bad in the interior. Therefore with immense excitement, this was rushed through to Kiri as an absolutely top urgent signal with 500 rebels, so it eventually became and as these things do, moving into the Kuala Melintang. Now the Kuala Melintang is really about five days' hard boating, including shooting major rapids upriver from the Kuala Melintang. Actually, the last inhabited house up the Limbang is the Kelabeh house of Long Napir, in the Melintang.

As a result of this report, the only thing to do was to take it seriously—we could not ignore it. Therefore I got involved in arming the people in that area and pushing in an element of regular troops and eventually the Gurkhas who came in, went right down the Melintang, the whole way down to the Melintang. A great deal of money was expended but of course not one single rebel was ever encountered anywhere in the whole area, because in fact the country is only an escape route on the map. That is the sort of way a rumour can really develop. Self-control in people, especially responsible people in remote places, is brightly important here.

On the whole I think it would be safe to divide any present estimated rebel movement from the Brunei direction inland now, at over divide it by ten. On the other hand, never ignore it. It is by ignoring a situation that we have had this revolution. It is by ignoring or underestimating people like the Kadayans that the Belaga situation, particularly, developed. Also in other ways the situation at Limbang where the pro-Brunei Party was vastly underestimated. You cannot ignore it—you have got to deal with it.

TOM HARRISON

[The above article is reprinted from "Sarawak by the Word".]

THE YEAR OF THE RABBIT
BRINGS
PEACE *and* PROSPERITY





Men which who were captured at Paganass while attempting to escape from the Belait River into the Baran. On the extreme left (wearing spectacles) is Temonggong Gyong Luvai Jua, paramount chief of the Kutaiha.

The Rabbit

(The following talk was given by Mr. Lo Suen Min and broadcast by Radio Sarawak on 27th January, 1963.)

Well, Chinese New Year comes once again. We are now in the year of the Tiger and we shall soon be welcoming the year of the Rabbit on the 25th of January. The new year has special significance for me as I was myself born in the year of the Rabbit.

The Chinese Calendar reckons time in periods, or rather, cycles, of 60 years. Each such cycle contains an inner cycle of 12 years. Each of the twelve years has a name and a symbol. The symbols are in their order—1. Rat, 2. Bull, 3. Tiger, 4. Rabbit, 5. Dragon, 6. Snake, 7. Horse, 8. Goat, 9. Monkey, 10. Cock, 11. Dog and 12. Pig. So, if a person says he was born in the year of the Tiger, he must be 1 plus a multiple of 12, i.e., 13, 25, 37, 49, 61 or 73 years of age. This is true if the reckoning is done in the Year of the Tiger.

According to Chinese belief the Tiger year is one of much turbulence and violence, no doubt attributable to the ferocious animal itself. I am not saying this just because there has been an emergency in Brunei. Personally I think this is a rare coincidence, otherwise it would be very bad fortune-telling to say that there would be unrest in every Tiger year! However, this Tiger year is fast running over. The Rabbit year signifies Tranquility and we shall look forward to a year of progress and peace.

There are all sorts of superstitions, of course, regarding the symbol of the year of one's birth. It is commonly believed that a person born under the Tiger year should not tend to a cow giving birth as most of the little piglets would not survive, and if the same person were to be present at the birth of kittens the cat would eat up the poor little kittens. And of course, a Tiger year girl should not marry a Pig year boy or vice versa. With our modern younger set, very few people would pay serious attention to such details and anyway marriages are rarely arranged by parents through match-makers.

To my mind, the Chinese New Year, celebrated in the traditional style, is the most human of all festivals. Basically, it is the farmers' year, falling as it does on the day of the second NEW Moon after the Winter Solstice, when it is a time of rest and preparation for the activities of the coming Spring. New Year's Day (in, therefore, only take place not earlier than 20th January nor later than 25th February.

The Chinese Calendar is of great antiquity. Some sources state that it was first compiled about the year 2697 B.C. Since then it has had several minor modifications and because of its luni-solar character, it has a high standard of accuracy and has survived to the present day. Many attempts have been made to sub-

stitute the celebration of the Western New Year since the fall of the Ching Dynasty in 1911, but all attempts have failed. I understand that even Japanese farmers in the remote areas now celebrate the Chinese New Year. Officially all Japanese celebrate the Western New Year with much seriousness as those of us who have experienced the Occupation know.

The main ingredients for the proper celebration of the New Year appears to me to be (1) the manifestation of Red colour, (2) illumination and lastly, noise! On New Year's eve few people sleep as one has to bid farewell to the Old year and to welcome the New. All lamps must be lit, and a plain Red banner hung over the main door of one's house and of course, the incessant banging off of fireworks in every ceremonial of worship of the great number of deities.

This year, the noise will be very much less as the firing of crackers is not possible during the emergency, but nevertheless we should have just as auspicious a new year of peace as if we had fir off strings of exploding fireworks. The most appealing feature to me of the celebration of Chinese New Year is its non-religious nature. That the Taoists, the Buddhists and plain animals have to appease and offer sacrifices to their various guardian gods is merely incidental. The New Year is celebrated with the feeling that one has gained considerably in wisdom, strength and experience and one welcomes the New Year with hope and confidence by the wearing of new clothes, keeping one's house well-swept and decorated and the making of visits to one's close relatives and others and the meeting of guests with goodwill. One can, so to speak, celebrate it with abandon.

The usual greeting one hears is *Kung Hee Fats Choy* or "Congratulations and great wealth to you!" While admitting that riches are a good and desirable thing to have, especially on New Year's day, I would much prefer another greeting, i.e., *Sun Nien Joo Yee* or "May the New Year be to you just as you wished"—which reminds me of a story.

A medicine maker's apprentice was carrying some jars of ingredients, a long time ago, but he slipped and fell, breaking the precious jars and the various ingredients were spilled on the ground. The maker did not want to waste the good ingredients and he collected them and added on as oil here, in time to come it became famous for treating all sorts of complaints from common cold to stomach pains. It could be taken to relieve internal pains or rubbed on the forehead to cool aching heads. The medicine maker was much congratulated for his discovery and was asked for the name of this medicine. And he thought for a long time and at last called it "As you wish medicine" because it did what the patients wished and that so many spilled ingredients had gone into its making.

Well, let's come back to our New Year and let us wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year just as you have wished.

Impressions of Sarawak Team on the British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Perth

With the generous financial support from the Sarawak Government, the Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association was able to select seven of us with myself as team commander, Chan Pak Weng as manager and reserve athlete and five other athletes to represent Sarawak in the VIII British Empire and Commonwealth Games in Perth from November 22 to December 2.

The President, Mr. Tan Kai Choon, the Vice-President, Mr. E. E. Chester, the past Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. Fishenden, of the Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association and many well-wishers were at the Kuching airport to extend us their good wishes and see us off on the first leg of our journey on the 15th November.

We arrived in Singapore on the same day and took off by Quanaa plane at 4.15 a.m. in the early morning of the 17th November. It was quite an ordeal to stay up all night at the Cathay hotel lounge and wait for the bus to take us to the airport for embarkation. We had to check out of the hotel in the afternoon as all rooms were booked well in advance. I took up the matter with the Airline office and they tried in vain to find alternative accommodation for us for the night as all hotels were fully booked at the time and the best they could do was to plead with the hotel management to render a large room for us to deposit our baggage.

We arrived in Perth at about 10.00 a.m. the same morning and were met by officials of the Games Federation and taken to the Games village where athletes and officials from thirty-five Commonwealth countries were accommodated. The Sarawak athletes, full of enthusiasm, stood on top of the airport building with the Sarawak flag spread proudly open and gave us a very moving welcome.

Life in the Games village was one of leisure and fun. In our quarters, there was a refrigerator which we stocked with fresh milk delivered to us daily and pineapple juice; an electric kettle to make pot tea or coffee whenever we need it and an electric iron to press our clothes if we prefer to do our own washing. Free laundry was available and to spare the fare of losing the receipt for collection, and other inconveniences, we preferred to do our own laundry. Food was abundant. The temptation of the juicy steaks, tender boiled chicken and delicious ice cream and cakes served without restriction was so strong that for once I gave up all thought of my waist line and did full justice to it.

Swapping of badges among the athletes from all teams in the village was a common sight. The formal greeting among them was "any badges to swap?" Coming from a small country with a small team, our badge was always in demand.

Flags raised on flag poles planted in front of the quarters with signboards of the respective country by its side no doubt facilitated identification of each camp and certainly enhanced the sight of the village. However, precautions found it to be advisable to raise flags. On the early morning of the following day after our arrival, our athletes who returned from their work-out were shocked to find another country's flag fluttering on our pole while ours was flown in another camp. Though annoyed, we took the prank in good humour. As the crane for acrobatics heightened, flag from our camp after another soon began to disappear and towards the end of the Games most flag poles were bare.

I have been asked what was bad I could say of Perth. Well, the only thing bad I have the tendency to say was the over-proud display of house flies and it was no wonder that most buildings and homes have mosquito-proof fly nettings for their windows and doors. At a Physical Conference that Joseph Lee and I attended, a certain professor in the course of his

speech suddenly interjected with a loud "damn" to the dismay of the audience and instantaneously the whole house rocked with laughter for a house fly had frolicably found its way into his mouth.

Going out of the village could be a trying experience for officials and athletes in uniform as very often they were confronted with children swarming round asking for badges and requesting for signatures on autograph books.

The weather in Perth was cold when we first arrived. The wind was cold and chilly even during the days and the nights were so cold that we had to sleep with our sweaters and covered with three blankets. Throughout our stay, we so far experienced only two days of hot weather where the temperature rose to 102 degrees Fahrenheit. We did not seem to feel the heat at all and it was one of those times that we could dispense with our blankets, and went to bed without bothering to use the sweaters and blankets.

Apart from our arrival, Mr. John Stacey and his family, who spared no efforts to attend to all our needs and entertained us lavishly, we were overwhelmed by the kindness and hospitality of the people in Perth for many of them were folk who knew nothing about us and were too willing to offer to take us to their homes and showed us in various places of interest.

In Perth, Chan Pak Weng and myself had the pleasure and honour of meeting H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh who asked if we had seen him in Kuching, the Premier, the Lord Mayor of Perth and other VIPs who would like to know what Sarawak is, or what we think of the Malayan plan.

The Opening Ceremony on the afternoon of the 22nd November, presided by the presence of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was very colourful with the Wales team that headed the march past, followed by thirty-four other nations in alphabetical order and rounded up by the Australian team in the rear.

Our 4 x 110 yards sprint relay did well enough to get into the final where we finished fifth but unfortunately disqualified into sixth place for changing the bats, removing the change-over wicket.

In the 100 yards sprint, I am proud to say that our three boys ran well to survive the first qualifying round and returned the time of ten seconds by Joseph Lee, 10.3 seconds by William Chai and 10.4 seconds by William Lee but were eliminated in the second round.

Joseph's 10 seconds for the 100 yards had been consistent with his true form though he had twice registered 9.8 seconds in the Jubilee ground and may I remind you that 10 seconds is quite a respectable time and it does prove that we are not too far behind from the sprint standard in both the Asian and Commonwealth Games. Koda did well in the 440 yards hurdle despite his flustering steps in clearing the first two hurdles. Though finished last, he had recorded 33.7 seconds which is a second better than the Roman Games record of 36.7 seconds set up by Salkin. It was a pity that our anxiety in winning a place had caused his disqualification in the 120 yards high hurdles which he finished twice in the start. The winning time of Rurik (Pakistan) was 14.3 seconds, followed by Prince (Australia) in 14.4 seconds and third was Tait (England) in 14.7 seconds. Incidentally, Koda's best time in the last Asian Games in Djakarta with a bad start was 14.6 seconds and he had many a time proved that he was capable of better performance when up against top-notch hurdles. Had he not been disqualified, I am confident he would win a medal. It is hoped that he will be given more opportunity to compete abroad to gain more experience which would help to get him find a place for Sarawak in the World of Athletics.

Salkin finished last and was eliminated in both of the first qualifying rounds of 880 yards and mile. Credit should once be given to Salkin for having the guts to lead the field with Peter Seel included. In the first leg of the 880 yards in which he clocked unofficially 55.4 seconds and finished last in 2 minutes 4.9



Sarawak Team welcomed by Sarawak students at the Airport in Perth.

months. Technically, he was wrong to misjudge his own pace but is trying to run better than he ever ran before in certainly a host worthy of appreciation.

With India's withdrawal from the application to claim for organisation of the next British Empire and Commonwealth Games in 1966, it left Scotland, Rhodesia and Jamaica on the list. The ballot taken for the second time resulted in Scotland being beaten by Jamaica by only one vote. We ruled out Scotland because the Games was held at least twice in the British Isles, and Rhodesia because of political unrest there, we voted for Jamaica.

The Closing Ceremony was more colourful than the Opening Ceremony in that the speeches made, and particularly the one by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh was brief and appropriate. The procession led by Standard bearers of all teams was followed by officials and athletes of all teams mingled together in columns of eight. To the delight of all present, a column of athletes came along with borrowed gear, parking and what-have-you signboards to join the parade. The band leader who rendered music with a large choir of boys and girls was taken down from his dais and his place was replaced by one of the athletes on parade. The atmosphere was one of gaiety and sadness—gay in the fact that the Games have been successfully brought to an end and sad because all who were there had in but each other farewell at a time when friendship and understanding had just begun to find its hold.

Although we brought home no medals, we have brought back with us invaluable experience from every angle, particularly in the fact that only hard work will lead us to the road of success. Miss Pam Kilburn, the Australian girl, as a shining example is only 5 feet 2 inches in height and she still won the 80 metres hurdles in 10.9 seconds and the long jump of 33 feet 4½ inches. Anyway, we take pride in the fact that we have at least made Sarawak known to all members of the family of the British Commonwealth.

Our stay in Perth was indeed a very enjoyable one and with memories of the Kangaroo, Koala bear at Yanchap Park and the heavenly glittering lights of Perth at night looked down from the hill at King's Park inspiring in our minds, we reluctantly bade farewell but not as reveals to Mr. Storey and family, Mrs. Alkman and her two children, the Sarawak student friends and our new found friends in Perth for we never knew when we should ever visit Perth again.

LEO HAN CHONG

If I had my Way

If I had my way I would wage a war on noise. I have usually lived in rural areas troubled only by country noises, the thump of the floor as it falls off a ceiling, the gentle pawing of rats on the chair legs and the hiss of the handiroped in the garden.

Now I live in Reservoir Road, and am subject to all the urgent noises that Kuching's skilled crash specialists can raise. The noise-makers surround me like felders in a football game. To the right is a pile-driver and cement mixer turned up for Saturday afternoon. In the deep field are the Cathedral bells. In some-time I face the special tortures of children learning the piano. Behind are the exuberant inmates of the pool, clanging away in the tinamidi's and blacksmith's shops. Moreover it is considered a quiet road, beloved of learner-drivers practicing the squeaking of brakes.

Night falls and the children of my part of the town turn out their dogs to romp and snarl in courtship around my garden. Still that isn't peculiar to Reservoir Road, but there are specialities. The late night motor scooter rally clanging at full exhaust, and the helpful man in the pool who enables me to keep track of my line of sleep by beating out the hours on an iron pipe with a crowbar.

Dawn breaks and you may imagine residents look out upon the cool, silent waters of the reservoir. Not a bit of it! It's hammer, clank and clang again as laborious domestic a cement water tank.

I often wonder how much the hooting of motor horns adds to the public safety. Usually very little. A cyclist, who swung across the front of my car the other day without giving a hand signal, was quite aggravated as he clattered off his bicycle—"Why didn't you sound your horn?", he shouted. If there were no motor horns people would be more careful. There would be many less accidents driving with their motor horns instead of their brains, hooting old ladies and school children off the street.

My cousin Jack was a bright boy and got so used to noise that he could not study unless the radio was playing. He explained that this helped him to concentrate. It didn't—Jack did so badly in his exams that he could not even become a schoolteacher. I think there is a useful point here. If I had my way I would build quiet rooms all over town where children could do their homework in silent surroundings.

But it is all no use, everybody agrees that noise is a bad thing but is fast one just has to put up with it. But does one? I read in a London paper this good news. "A man admitted in court to-day that the noise made by quarrels between him and his wife amounted

to a statutory nuisance. The noise coming from Allen's house was prejudicial to the health of the neighbours. The rows were usually at weekends and sometimes lasted a week." Well the noisy couple were ordered to abate the nuisance and pay ten shillings costs.

So there is a redress. Look out my noisy neighbours! Abate your nuisance or I'll be after you.

[The above talk was broadcast by Radio Sarawak on 28th December, 1962.]

Twenty-one Common Birds of Borneo Town and Village

by TOM HARRISON, M.B.O.U.

Despite the great book by Mr. B. E. Smythies, M.B.O.U., on *The Birds of Borneo* (1960), little careful study of town or village birds has been made at the "grass roots", round behind the alpine. It is worth doing, and perhaps these notes will stimulate others—not only in towns, but in "out-stations" too. I refer here to any pervasively settled place with more than a few acres of cleared lands around homes.

There is a second reason for placing this small manual before the public eye. Bill Smythies' book provides so huge (and varied) a feast of information that "beginners" inspired with interest at the result of his pioneer work may nevertheless find it difficult to know exactly where to begin. Well: the best place to begin is often on your own doorstep! All the birds have discussed one, with reasonable luck, be seen within a few yards of almost anyone's doorstep, almost anywhere in Borneo.

These notes cover 21 birds in some detail. This is by no means of course a complete list, even of the commoner town and village ones. It is only a sample, representative of various types, in various sorts of urban locality. I originally put these observations together at the request of a local Commissioner of Girl Guides, to encourage and test local Guides on nature study back in 1947.

Commissioners come and Commissioners go. Perhaps only Curators have to go on for ever! Anyway, later leaders of local Guides and Scouts have shown no equal interest. So I too forget about my little 1947 effort,—until at a Rotary Lunch early in 1962 the Bishop of Borneo, Nigel Cornwall, asked me what the bird he had in his garden which was like a Magpie Robin but wasn't one really was!—It was a Pied Triller. But as the two are unrelated and don't come close together in any ordinary bird book, it would be easy never to find this out. That reminded me of my old test. So I dug it out of a Museum archive, already yellow and aged by now.

Now I have dusted it off and freshened it up, breathing from criticisms of friends who have seen typed copies. Quite a lot has happened to town birds since 1947, and I had to alter some things in consequence. Since then, also, I have travelled over much more of Borneo. There are differences in North Borneo, Brunei and Kalimantan to be taken into account. The present situation is, as near as possible, good for the island as a whole (I hope).

This is a few effort. Criticisms, suggestions and additions will be warmly welcomed. Please send them in. But pray remember: a thing of this sort cannot be comprehensive, or it soon defeats its own purpose—the purpose of simplicity. I want to introduce new readers to the manifold pleasures of bird-watching. Borneo holds over 300 different sorts of birds for the bold to see. Many are far away in the jungle. These are just 21, here, nearest to home.

The birds were selected in this way. I hunted them I saw as I moved around towns and villages on normal duties, not making any special bird-watching effort. Some, of course, I missed. Also I left out

others which might confuse. And since then I have kept on adding to my list—for instance, a Babbler, several Woodpeckers, a lovely Blue Flycatcher. I still haven't myself seen in town the tiny Painted Quail, which is really quite common in long thick grass, but has oddly evaded my roving eye. And I have left out several localised birds—to keep it easy at this stage in the game.

If these notes serve as a start, do not forget that even with these common birds there is still a great deal to learn; and thus, no doubt, much to correct. It is possible even in Brunei Town, Sibiu or Sandakan, to make a new observation of much interest in nature-behaviour and worth recording. Nothing can be better than for the young to observe closely and go home about their own environment by starting, simply, on one doorstep subject. Equally, the elderly may (like me) thereby increase their own enjoyment of the garden or the daily stroll, whether they are "indigenous" themselves or visitors from abroad.

The 21 birds are arranged roughly according to the sorts of place in which you are most likely to see them. (The number in brackets after the name is the number in Mr. Smythies' big book).

Birds of the LAFANS:—

1. Magpie Robin (185)
2. Yellow-rumped Bulbul (198)
3. Spotted-necked Dove (182)
4. Pied Triller (342)
5. Yellow Wagtail (331; but not illustrated in Smythies)
6. Dusky Munia (330)

Birds of the JALAN and ORANG:—

7. Common Cuckoo (211)
8. Blue-winged Pitta (323)
9. Chestnut Munia (332)

Birds of DITCHES and PONDOS:—

10. White-breasted Warbler (101)
11. White-collared Kingfisher (257)

Birds of POSTS and TELEGRAMS:—

12. Shadow-shrike (382)
13. Blue-throated Bee-Eater (267)

Birds of HOUSES and TREES:—

14. Pink-naped Green Pigeon (168)
15. Glossy Starling (322)
16. Common Iora (334)
17. Yellow-breasted Sunbird (305)

Birds in the AIR:—

18. Pacific Swallow (326)
19. House Swift (345)

Birds at NIGHT:—

20. Long-tailed Nightjar (234)
21. Collared Scops Owl (219)

The ten commoner birds are probably numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 (on winter only), 8, 9, 11, 15, 18 and 19. Anyone should be able to identify these in a few days.

A reasonably observant person should be able in a short while to learn, say, these 10 for a "pass"; then go on to 14 for this, 15 good, and over 18 "excellent". Count half for Acoustic Nua. 20 and 21,—provided you've seen it wasn't a motor-bike (or dog).

Please forward comment, local names (e.g. Dusun) and new notes. Then I can produce a second version presently, improved.

LAUREL. Latin Name: *Corythorhynchus Sordani*.

No. 1 MAGPIE ROBIN (Scrubs Robin).

This pied black and white bird is the most familiar and the loudest in towns, and often to be seen on the grass lawns. It likes to sit near dwellings. The hen is much duller than the cock. Both are something like number 4 in colour, but larger, heavier built, and much less shy. No. 4 is also seen on grass but generally only after rain. (Beginners often confuse these two).

This bird sings well, pretty and soft.

It makes a simple nest of grass, roots and hair in a hole in a wall or tree, usually well hidden and four feet or more from the ground. Three or more pale bluish or green eggs with reddish blotches.

The bird radiates an old-world cheerfulness, and his friendly attitude to man is much like the English Robin Redbreast.

Malay Name: *Pandurang or Mardai*

Riau Name: *Nevanias*.

SMYTHIES No. 385.

LAUREL. Latin Name: *Pyromoneta Gularis*.

No. 2 YELLOW-VENTED BULBUL.

A rather dull-coloured bird, not visually conspicuous; common, and to be seen on lawns and in gardens. A clear pleasing song and a loud, rough, chattering call.

Chestnut-brown above, white below, with a yellow stripe lower down. Long tail. Above the side of the Magpie Robin, but thinner and more lightly built. A noticeable white stripe over the eye shown in movement.

This bulbul will eat almost everything under the sun, from flowers to caterpillars, from seeds and buds to lizards, and lizards and lizards.

They make quite a nest but weak nest of small roots, twigs, grass and so on, with a poorly defined "trap", containing two white eggs heavily marked with purple. Usually put in a low bush, especially from December to March.

There are several other closely related bulbuls around the towns, but this is much the commonest and easiest to see. It also makes itself conspicuous at dusk, especially after the nesting season, when up to 12—15 birds gather together and make a great clattering noise before settling down to roost together for the night. No other bulbuls behave like that.

Malay Name: *Empura Lantang*.

Riau Name: *Empura Lant*.

SMYTHIES No. 388.

LAUREL. Latin Name: *Troglodytes Chrysotis*.

No. 3 SPOTTED-NECKED DOVE (Tigress Dove).

This is another common bird in most settled places, and very tame. It might well be re-named "The Radiant Bird" from its odd habit of feeding on a road, usual streak by some motorist and embedded in the radiators. For this reason, it has got rarer and shyer in motor-filled places lately.

Easy to identify, with black and white spotted neck band, very long tail, soft pinkish chest and graceful dove ways of movement. A sweet, clear call (see Malay name).

Makes a flimsy nest low down in trees and tall bushes. Very occasionally in buildings (North Borneo). Two eggs, pale white and equally rounded at both ends. One of the birds that seem at almost any time of year.

Malay Name: *Treknar (after its call "Kee-Kee")*

Riau Name: *Berkabek*.

SMYTHIES No. 182.

LAUREL. Latin Name: *Lanius Nigra*.

No. 4 PIPED TILLER.

Rather like No. 1, but smaller, more delicately built, and with much more white and less black. The hen has some faint cross-bars on her underparts and can at times look quite like a bulbul (No. 2).

These birds are not related to the MAGPIE ROBIN and form a family of their own. You often hear them trilling, and are more likely to see them swoop from a tree onto the lawn in pursuit of food—they love caterpillars.

The nest is a shallow cup of twigs and roots, often with some caterpillars over it. On a branch, sometimes fairly high up and hard to get at. Brown bluish eggs on buff background.

Malay Name: *Empura Uban*.

Riau Name: *Empura Uban*.

SMYTHIES No. 342.

LAUREL. Latin Name: *Motacilla Flava*.

No. 5 YELLOW WAGTAIL.

This is the only bird of its country-one that does not nest in Borneo, but comes south from behind the Iron Curtain and the Arctic wastes of Siberia to spend the winter in Borneo. It is a short-term immigrant, so to speak. I have to include it because it is to be found in practically every park, football field or soccer field in the country. And since the appearance of *The Birds of Borneo* it is also the bird I am most often asked to identify, because it is one of the very few common birds not included in Commander Hughes' fine illustrations to that book.

This is the "waggy", small, yellowish bird, with long legs and a long tail—which it keeps for ever wagging up and down—on the grass. It never goes into a bush or tree. There are several variations of plumage, according to age and the geographical point of origin (birds have "races" groups" too). It has a rather scratchy loud call, *crreee*, often repeated but usually only made in flight.

The Grey Wagtail is less common but also widely found all over Borneo (a especially like birds paths and you meet one every few hundred yards in Novena driving up to Temonggong and Ranau post (Kuching). Its back yellow, above the tail, and a very grey back, distinguish it from the plainer Yellow Wagtail but the easiest way of telling young birds, not yet in full plumage, is the short double call, *cr-cr-cr*. The White Wagtail is much rarer, but has been seen at Sandakan, Kota, Sib, Samsan and a few other places, on the grass.

Malay Name: *Beras-Beras*.

Riau Name: *Beras-Beras*.

SMYTHIES No. 351.

LAUREL AND SCRUB. Latin Name: *Munia Pectorata*.

No. 6 DUSKY MUNIA.

The Munia are notable for having heavy thick beaks on quite small bodies. They are also known as *PALM-BEST FINCHES*. This is closely related to No. 9, the CHESTNUT MUNIA, but is smaller, lighter built, and of a dusky brown (almost chocolate) colour all over.

It generally moves in small parties, very active and noisy, with constant twittering calls. Although really a ground bird, it will come boldly to bushes around houses. Loves golf courses, race courses and, of course, grass lawns.

It makes a big clumsy roundish nest of grass, etc., and lays up to five unmarked eggs. Often several birds will share one nest, and use it as a roosting place when not with eggs or young.

Malay Name: *Pipit Nanas*.

Riau Name: *Pipit Nanas*.

SMYTHIES No. 390.

SCRUB AND GRASS. Latin Name: *Centropus Gramacus*.

No. 7 COMMON COUCAL (Crew-Pheasant).

This is the biggest bird you are likely to see any time around town, where it feeds on the ground in long

grass, ditches and sheltered places in gardens. It is often disturbed and flies heavily, to plop down again a few paces further on.

The heavy build and the blue black head, tail and under parts in vivid contrast to bright chestnut wings and back, make the bird unmistakable. The hen has more spicily underparts.

Although often called Crow-Pheasant, it is neither a Crow nor a Pheasant, but a Cuckoo (Cuculid).

It calls "cock-ack", very loud and clear, but also has a lot of other calls. Hens burles, incuse and eggs of other birds. Its own nest is a messy affair of grass with a hole in the side as entrance, in a low clump usually. It lays 2 or 3 chalky white eggs. (You can see nest and young one in case No. 8 in the Sarawak Museum).

Malay Name: Babat Tambah.

Ran Name: Babat.

SMYTHIES No. 211.

Scrub and Grass. Latin Name: *Pitta brachyura*.
No. 8 BLUE-WINGED PITTA (Jewel Thrush).

Pittas are always difficult to see, because they run and hide in grass and seldom fly if they can help it. Their plump, strong bodies are designed for moving on foot rather than on the wing. But they are more common than one thinks. In December, 1961, for example, Mr. G. W. Stevens of the Boy Scouts spotted a pair right in the heart of Kuching. And I've seen one in Government House grounds at Kuching.

The bright colours—green, vivid blue, black, white buff, deep brown, and traces of scarlet—make this Pitta very distinctive and easy to identify if once you can get a fair look at it.

Its call is loud whistling "whit-er-ya", rapidly repeated.

The nest is big, with a side hole entrance, of leaves, dry ferns, grass, etc., on the ground or in a low bush. Four or more eggs are laid, white with purple spots and lines.

Malay Name: Bawang Dijan.

Ran Name: Kuching Mermaid.

SMYTHIES No. 221.

Scrub and Grass. Latin Name: *Munia erythrogastra*.
No. 9 CHESTNUT MUNIA.

Gives in flocks, but in town not quite so common as easily seen as No. 5—the DUSKY MUNIA,—which comes more often right around houses and gardens. But in North Borneo and Brunei it seems to be more of an suburban than down south.

This is a bigger bird than No. 5 and more brightly coloured, with a very chestnut body, and a black head. It is the main bird which eats Dapok and Daman padi.

Its call is a low chattering note.

The nest is a big bulky structure one of grass (and padi leaves if available), with a hole entrance in the side. The eggs are white with no markings, 5-7.

Malay Name: Bawang Pipit.

Ran Name: Pipit Bantu.

SMYTHIES No. 222.

Ditches and Ponds. Latin Name: *Amaurornis phaei-
cristata*.

No. 10 WHITE-BREASTED WATERHEN.

Common and tame, often feeding along the roadside if there is water near. Lately scarce along motor roads, but it is probably not far away if you are observant.

You cannot mistake its white face and front, black back, and constantly flicking tail-movements. Usually on the ground, it also pokes in low scrub and bushes.

The waterhen is generally silent but also has a call which is represented by its Malay name, and is repeated in a very harsh voice (at night, too, or if alarmed).

Its nest is near water, usually among bushes and reeds, and is only a platform hidden from view, in which four or more eggs are laid. The eggs are oval with reddish heavy markings on a creamy background. There is a good example of a nest with the cock and hen on display in the Museum, case No. 4.

The new hatched chick is a beautiful, downy dark baby, very well-possessed.

Malay Name: Krach or Kach-Kach.

Ran Name: Engkrah Pak.

SMYTHIES No. 101.

Swamps and Ponds. Latin Name: *Halcyon chloris*.
No. 11 WHITE-COLLARED KINGFISHER.

This bright, large, loud Kingfisher is easy to see and to identify, vividly blue above but with a distinct white-collar over the neck, and all white below.

It will go considerable distances from water into gardens, and feeds on worms and insects just as well as on small fish.

It nests in a hole in a bank, and lays about three pale white, finely-shaped eggs. In season, it has taken to boring holes in that area—and a pair have been doing this, in my best garden in Pig Lane for seven years now, laying twice a year.

The male call is a harsh scream, whence comes its Malay name. It has a variety of other and curious calls, however (see Mr. Simey's book for details of observations on one Pig Lane pair, his pages 305-310).

Malay Name: Beriklat Telokong.

Ran Name: Beriklat.

SMYTHIES No. 213.

Ponds and Telegraphs. Latin Name: *Ardea
Leucorhynchos*.

No. 12 SWALLOW-SHRIKE.

This bird loves to sit on posts, poles and dead branches, and to swoop out in graceful swooping flights, often catching insects in the air with great skill. It will tackle even big butterflies and carpenter bees.

The upper parts are clear ashy grey, the lower parts pale. Wings very pointed and fine.

The call is a harsh single syllable cry. Often it is seen in parties, but usually single or in pairs. Always an aggressive bird, it will attack hawks and eagles ten times its size, on sight.

The hen is rather shapely made, with greenish and wings, sometimes flat on a branch or in a palm-top. Two or three eggs are laid; brown spots at the broad end, white elsewhere.

Malay Name: Delingang Rajan.

Ran Name: Lalangang Raja.

SMYTHIES No. 192.

Ponds and Telegraphs. Latin Name: *Alcedo viridis*.
No. 13 BLUE-THROATED BEE-EATER.

The colouring is vivid blue, green, and reddish chestnut, but the most distinctive characters are the long curved beak and the two very long central tail feathers, tapering out to a point far beyond the rest of the tail, which is orange. Glides with great grace, and rules the wind. At dusk several assemble in any tall tree, in and about towns, the only nest I ever saw near one was in a bank (not the usual kind) at Seria.

The bee-eater is a very graceful fly, and it loves to catch insects in flight. It waters a rather simple bell-like call.

The nest is simply a tunnel in a bank, sometimes several feet long, with a wider space at the end containing four to six pure white eggs. Although often in and about towns, the only nest I ever saw near one was in a bank at Seria.

Malay Name: Bawal-Bawal or Kialat.

Ran Name: Bawang Kari.

SMYTHIES No. 267.

Bushes and Trees. Latin Name: *Trogon Fireana*.

No. 14. PINK-NECKED GREEN PIGEON.

This and the closely related but smaller LITTLE GREEN PIGEON are generally seen in small flocks, feeding on fruit in bushes and trees about Kuching.

Their vivid green plumage, dumpy bodies, unmistakable pigeon heads and quick flight, make them not difficult to identify. The male has a lively orange neck and breast, soft grey head. Both sexes have a yellow line down across the wing.

The usual call is gentle but clear, "ah-ah-ah-ah" far-carrying. This pleasant and incidentally very edible bird is especially common round Sibu, Miri, and Bako. In the evening, large flocks form, but owing to the increase in fire-arms, these are much fewer and sparser in recent years.

The nest is a thin, weak platform, well hidden usually in a low tree. There are nearly always two eggs, shiny white.

Malay Name: *Pasal Bakaun* or *Dad*.

Rusa Name: *Pasal Kaban*.

SMYTHIES No. 169.

Bushes and Trees. Latin Name: *Aplonis Panurgina*.

No. 15. GLOSSY STARLING.

This attractive glossy black bird is very common around the towns and often seen in flocks, especially at dusk, when it flutters to roost. Handbooks spend the night on V.H.F. or radio masts, where these are conveniently available.

It flies in flocks, and seldom goes near the ground. The call is tinkling, varied and when in groups melodious and continuous.

Nest is a tree hole, eggs speckled. Occasionally will lay its eggs in the nest of a HOUSE SWIFT (No. 19, e.g. under Kuching U.P.O. and in Sandakan).

Although cock and hen are both pure black, with red eyes, the immature birds are striped and streaky with white, so that they look quite different.

Sometimes attacks pepper, but usually no enemy of economic man.

Malay Name: *Burong Lila*.

Rusa Name: *Burong Aling* or *Anglin*.

SMYTHIES No. 323.

Bushes and Trees. Latin Name: *Apollinis Tybia*.

No. 16. COMMON DORA.

Bright yellow green below and darker above, this small, lively little bird is easy to find in the bushes of gardens, usually in pairs—the hens paler in colour. But it also likes larger trees, especially casuarinas (*Acacia* sp.).

It calls and whistles constantly, as it feeds on small insects, grubs, seeds and so on. The whistle is melodious and sweet.

A small nest seat with cobwebs covering over grasses, soft twigs and ferns is made on the end of a branch in a fair sized bush or tree; the eggs, usually two, are pale pinkish with darker spots and blotches.

Malay Name: *Ki-Cher* or *Pito*.

Rusa Name: *Pasidit Uta*.

SMYTHIES No. 354.

Bushes and Trees. Latin Name: *Nectarinia Apollaris*.

No. 17. YELLOW-BREASTED SUNBIRD.

A most little bird, with a longish, curved beak, which likes bright flowers and low bushes—it feeds off honey and tiny insects. The underparts are bright yellow, the tail black with white feather tips. As with most sunbirds, the hen is less brightly coloured. The cock has a brilliant dark purple throat and chin.

Like all sunbirds, very energetic and restless, even in the hottest noon sun (when most birds take a siesta). A nasal, high chirping call.

These and the Munias are the birds which most often nest on people's verandas. Several years running I have seen a nest in the porch of my friend the Director of Education's house at Jesselton. The nest itself is a thing of beauty, usually within easy arm's reach, hung in a vine or flowering shrub, woven of grass, down, dead leaves and sometimes moss, usually with a peculiar ragged "tail" below.

You may also see the rather larger and brighter Brown-Throated Sunbird in your garden. Perhaps the exquisite little Yellow-bellied Sunbird, the male a vivid scarlet over most of the body, and specially fond of scarlet hibiscus flowers, which it pierces at the flower base to reach the deep honey; this one is seen more often in the smaller villages, especially in the Fourth Division of Sarawak and along the coast of Brunei.

Malay Name: *Burong Mala*.

Rusa Name: *Burong Kanchil*.

SMYTHIES No. 505.

In the Air. Latin Name: *Mimastus Rustica*.

No. 18. PACIFIC SWALLOW (Resident Swallow).

We all know this bird, which often nests in old-style houses, even in the town centres. When not nesting they perch on wires and fences, or sail in graceful flight, generally near the ground.

Though Swallows look something like Swifts (No. 19), they are not in fact related. The Swallow is heavier, slower in flight, much longer in the tail, with white underparts and reddish colouring on the face.

The mud and straw nest usually contains up to five shiny eggs covered with marble or rookish spots.

The Common Swallow, like the Yellow Wagtail (No. 3), only visits Sarawak as an immigrant, from Japan and a wide arc of Siberia. As time it arrives in our main towns in thousands, filling the insect life which modern hygiene has yet to defeat. It is not easy to distinguish from the resident form, but has a black collar under the reddish throat patch—and usually a longer, more hooked, white-tipped tail.

Malay Name: *Layang Layang*.

Rusa Name: *Lekipang Teluk*.

SMYTHIES No. 324.

In the Air. Latin Name: *Apois Affinis*.

No. 19. HOUSE SWIFT.

This is the one that goes in flocks, flying up the place, with a sustained screaming sound, almost any evening. The nests, in clusters, are put under the eaves of almost any sort of building, from shop-house to Government House—if the occupier tolerates the intrusion. One of the largest, ancient, masonry and yellow colonies is over the main portion in the Pseudo-Rajmery branch of Kuching's General Post Office. But they also colonise sea-cliffs and the Tataric Island rocks.

This is a strongly built, very fast moving swift, about 5 inches long, and with considerable white patches under the chin and on the backside.

Almost anything may be incorporated in the nest. I have seen cotton wool, cock's feathers, a toothpick, red plastic string, silver paper and a piece of fine wire. Whatever they use, the lot is congealed together by the bird's own saliva, hardening into a very solid mass,—which may be used more than once (unlike most bird's nests).

The much smaller and less conspicuous Palm Swift, which is become all over, nests in the palms of the Museum Gardens. The tiny White-bellied Swallow sometimes develops a local liking for nesting even in town centres. There is a large colony under the very busy summer wharf at Jesselton. A pair nested and hatched their young directly over the dining-room table of hospitable Mr. and Mrs. Max Haynes in the Bank

(Hongkong and Shanghai) House at Jesselton for other Xmas.

Malay Name: *Layang Kanan*.

Rom Name: *Layang Kanan*.

SMYTHIES No. 345.

At Night. Latin Name: *Caprimulgus Macrurus*.

No. 20 LONG-TAILED NIGHTJAR.

This is the bird that you see in the dusk of evening swooping and whirling low over grassland and gardens and around buildings or settled on the less used side-roads and ditches—many have been killed by motor-cars in recent years, also.

You are not likely to see it during the day, when it roams on the ground or a low branch. It feeds entirely at night, largely on beetles and moths, caught on the wing.

But though hard to see, it is easy to hear. The usual call is a long drawn out "chucking" sound; but this is seldom done on the wing. Yoi Yoi Yoi, (that repeated, loud, short) Men have got half-mad counting the number of calls in one job-run at a remote installation, alone with the gin of a monsoon evening.

Two clumsy eggs are laid on the ground; no nest is made. I have seen eggs in the most unlikely places, right out in the open and in densely populated places (e.g. just at the foot of the flagpole outside the D.O.'s house at Mirat).

Malay Name: *Tanok or Kanyong Tanyong*.

Rom Name: *Tanok*.

SMYTHIES No. 234.

At Night. Latin Name: *Otus Bollandi*.

No. 21 COLLARED SCOPS OWL.

There are several owls in Sarawak, mostly quite large. This small one is the only usual owl around the towns, and very bold at nesting right in the centre (e.g. Prison Grounds).

You will be lucky if you ever see it, as it nests in some secluded nook by day, only emerging to hunt mice, beetles and other animal food by night,—when its loud double call will be heard, one which both the Malay and Iban names are based (see below). If you hear any not-took bird call in town at night it is more likely to be this one; though the name, much bigger and louder, Eagle Owl has actually nested in Pigi Lane too.

The Scops Owl nests in a hole in a tree, laying two pure white, round eggs. The babies are delicious balls of jewellery black and white fluff, and can quite easily be brought up by hand as pets.

Malay Name: *Ajak or Kanan*.

Rom Name: *Pokal or P'okel*.

SMYTHIES No. 219.

Rom Name: *White Mouse*.

We have looked at only 21 kinds here. But they are a good start for anyone who wants to learn about these charming creatures. Altogether, some 550 different kinds of bird are known from Borneo. And of these at least 150 may sometimes visit the settlements of man. At Mirat, the Shell residential sector near Miri, I once saw over 50 different kinds in a single day, all in open, cultivated or garden land,—under the shade of many motoros and the aroma of oil-field.

Some of the birds who do not much fear man are growing tamer and more numerous at present. This is especially so in North Borneo, where the issue of shotgun and other firearms licenses has been moderately restricted. In Sarawak, where every second man seems to have some lethal weapons, such tameness can trigger quick, sickening death.

Perhaps, I should have mentioned the little Red-headed Tailedbird (436 in Smythies), or the huge Pied Fantail Flycatcher (438). Or the handsome white-checked Java Sparrow (329), a large and immaculate Minia which was introduced into Borneo and has prospered in a few places—especially Labuan, Brunei Town or between the Cathedral and Law Courts (almost exclusively) in Kuching. For these, and

others, however, all you need to do is visit the newly re-arranged Bird Gallery in the Museum at Kuching, or—if you can't get there—buy, beg or borrow a copy of Mr. Smythies' book. Mr. Smythies has also written an excellent popular guide to the bird gallery exhibits, illustrated, which costs \$1.00 (order from our Museum).

Visitors from Singapore or Kuala Lumpur often ask why there are no golden-bright Orioles in our garden bushes or cheerful Myiias waiting the lawn. There just aren't, that's all. Many of our Borneo birds are like those of the mainland, many are different. Anyway, although we have some alien Java Sparrows here, we are spared the European Common Sparrow, so numerous and troublesome an expert in Singapore.

If this booklet seems to meet a need, I hope to which it (in Malay also) to cover the whole island, after further revision to meet comments—and, no-doubt, complaints?

I am grateful to Bill Smythies for checking these proofs and making several suggestions.

[The above is reproduced by kind permission from the Sabah Society's Journal. Reprints are available price 40 cents in the Sarawak Museum. Publications of similar character may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Society, c/o The Secretariat, Jesselton.]

Letters to the Editor

c/o Department of Agriculture,
Extension Training Centre,
Tanjong Selat,
Kuching.

17th December, 1962.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Sir,

Mr. Pindown's ideas on governance through ignorance are so delightfully unoriginal that it is hardly surprising he finds himself alone in assuming the task of my correction.

First of all I would like to point out that in referring to the "average citizen" I had in mind the average person for whom Secretariat and Treasury Circulars are intended and who is expected, therefore, to understand and act upon the instructions conveyed in them. I see no reason why "lectures and wheelwrights" should be excluded from free discussion of "public communication", provided they are published in a language which they can understand for which purpose even Simple English is likely to prove inadequate in Sarawak for sometime to come. Mr. Pindown's contention that government injunctions should be couched in terms which are less intelligible in order that they may appear impressive is unbearably naive and in direct contrast to the instructions expressed in Secretariat Circular No. 14 (1962). His assertion that a physician's skill is largely based on his ability to write his prescriptions in a dead language is equally wide of the mark, for in a number of countries a knowledge of Latin is no longer a pre-requisite for the study of medicine. Whilst quoting excerpts from Tacitus may seem impressive to Mr. Pindown the majority of his readers are likely to remain curiously unimpressed. I suggest that Mr. Pindown would do better to ponder on two of Lord Macaulay's axioms in regard to writing:

"The first law of writing is this: that the words employed should be such as to convey to the reader the meaning of the writer"

and "Have something to say and say it as clearly as you can.

That is the only secret of style".

Finally Mr. Pindown's theory that mystery is essential to the continuance of all government is the antithesis of the modern concept of democracy, which

stress the need to train leaders from among the people at all levels in the national structure. He should remember that poverty and ignorance are the bedfellows of ignorance. A study of the underlying causes of the French, Russian, Spanish and Chinese revolutions should serve to convince him that ignorance does not ensure the continuance of all governments but, on the contrary, that it breeds poverty and bloodshed and, ultimately, causes the overthrow of the government responsible for it.

It will be apparent, therefore, Sir, that Mr. Pilsbrow has failed in his self-appointed task of my correction.

I remain, etc.,

A. H. Saville

17th January, 1963.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Dear Sir,

While agreeing with Old Stager that documents and circulars should be as brief as possible, consistent with being easily understood, I disagree entirely that this permits writers to manufacture verbs by the simple process of adding *be* to a noun or an adjective. Sir Alan Herbert blames far and fast to literary fillings, useful in their proper place but not to be multiplied beyond what is necessary for practical purposes. He says "There seems to be notion that any British or American subject is entitled to take any noun or adjective, add 'be' to it, and say 'I have made a new verb. What a good boy am I!'" In Secretariat Circular No. 16/1962 use of the word *assess* has not reduced the length of paragraph 3. On the contrary it appears to have caused the writer to double the length of the paragraph and to confuse the meaning. The same can be said of paragraph 4 and so I am prepared to let Old Stager's five dollar note, to be paid on the K.S.P.C.A., and an odd beer at the Aurora (last paragraph 3 and 4 of Circular No. 16/1962 can be rewritten in Simple English using half the number of words yet conveying Government's intentions more clearly.

Yours faithfully,
SIMPLEX

16th January, 1963.

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Dear Sir,

I shall be delighted to take an odd "Victoria Bitter" off Simplex in the Aurora Bar at the earliest opportunity. I hope that, as a adjudicator in this contest you will join us in order to receive Simplex's five dollar bill on behalf of the K.S.P.C.A. and increase his order to 3 odd beers.

Yours faithfully,
OLD STAGER

Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for 1961

LABOR ANTU DISTRICT

District Officer — Abang Abdul Karim

Cases and Crimes

No case of serious crime was tried in Court in 1961, and the district has been concerned mainly with offences against the Immigration Ordinance for illegal entry. There was a case of discharging firearms without taking proper precautions under section 30 of the Arms

and Explosives Ordinance committed by one Tiggie alias Raja anak Benang of Kuching Chinthal, English. The accused, a minor boy of twelve years of age, caused the death of his companion who was a boy of the same age. The case was transferred to the High Court vide section 241(1)(a) of the Criminal Procedure Code with a view to the boy's commitment to a place of custody by the District Court Magistrate. The High Court Judge quashed the order of the lower Court. In law, therefore, the High Court Judge ordered, under the provisions of section 241(c) of Criminal Procedure Code, that accused be released on probation of good conduct on his entering into a bond in the sum of \$10 together with one surety in the sum of \$250 for a period of twelve months to appear and receive judgment if and when called upon, and in the meantime to keep peace and be of good behaviour.

Medical and Health

The health in the district continues to be good and there have been no outbreaks of diseases. During the Cholera outbreak at Kuching, 2,174 c.c. of Cholera vaccine have been made used for preventive measure. The people of the district are aware of Cholera as this reminded them of the "Cholera Expedition at Delok" in 1952, known locally as *Ngayau Lan*.

The S.M.E.P. officers visited the district twice during the year. In May, S.M.E.P. party led at Ulu Ai thirty-five packets of DDT powder and some canned food. The matter was reported to the Police but the cigarette could not be traced.

Blood films of porters from Indonesia were taken continually, and the report shows that many of them whose blood had been examined were carriers of malaria.

Local Authority Midwife, Miss Soon Mei Ann, was engaged by the Labok Antu District Council for English to fill the post vacated by Clerk anak Bungas. Miss Soon, though stationed at English was to travel to Labok Antu as well because the Council is still unable to engage one for Labok Antu.

The Council's Ulu Desser, Clerk anak Guchi, has been stationed at Munga Delok since April. He entered for people mostly from Delok and Ulu Ai. The people are contented with the treatment given, but seem to refuse treatment with drugs for they believed that injection is the only means to cure.

New Affairs

Upot anak Marwan of Munga Kucheloh, Delok, was elected by a large majority to succeed Pangkah Ramban who retired in February, 1961. The late Pangkah Jak was succeeded by Lameh anak Raja of Dusun to be Pangkah, Bating Ai, just above English.

An organized protest was launched for twelve doors from Ramah Dubong, Mapi, to move to Jelaiang, Binalia. It was soon followed by a move of twenty doors from Ramah Gasing, Munga Sibong, Lemauak, whose move was illegal and without written permission from the Government. They were sent back to English and now settled down at Munga Strang to form swamp post. Both these protests occurred in May, 1961.

Quite a number of Binas from the who came to the Office applying for Certificates of Identity for going over to North Borneo for the purpose of looking for jobs. Their applications were turned down as they were not properly recorded under provisions of Part III of the Labour Ordinance.

Some Binas on their return from Binalia informed their friends that, if they want to go on Binalia they should apply for birth certificates so that they can look for employment. By this information thirty-five persons applied for birth certificates. On receipt of their birth certificates they informed the writer that they wanted to go on Binalia to North Borneo to look for jobs. The Immigration Ordinance was explained in full details and they were told that birth certificates were not documents for travelling outside Sarawak.

Malay Kampung at English, consisting eighteen houses under the energetic leadership of Waki Tee Kampong Ahim, is well laid out and clean. At the back of houses four fish ponds have been made and about 100 fish of two types (Tilapia and *Lar Koh*) supplied by the Agriculture Department are reared. A small *Serai* is also seen close by.

Chinese Affairs

The English Teacher Association was officially opened in September, and this is the first Chinese Association in this district.

The business in the district is falling due to low prices of both rubber and pepper. The border trade in Labok Asm has been badly decreased as compared with 1960 trade.

This is due to the establishment of Badau station in U.S.I. close to the border.

Education

Three new schools managed by the District Council were established in the early part of the year. These three schools are situated at Nanga Delok, Tawa and Nanga Kumpong. There are now eight schools administered by the Council. The Council has recommended to open five new schools for 1962. These proposed schools are to be established at Sekarak, Nanga Jelak, Nanga Tibu, Nanga Ap and Rasi. From the increasing number of schools being opened, one can easily realize that the *sab* people are regarding the value of education gradually. It is anticipated that within the period 1960-1962 eleven new schools would be established.

The problem that is now facing the Council is the recruitment of qualified teachers, but this could be remedied in time to come.

Land

Thirteen persons from Geligan under Penghulu Sigau had been found felling virgin jungle at Salawat. The area had been inspected by the Forest Ranger, Sintang-gang, and the matter is in the hands of the Police for prosecution under section 10(3) of the Land Code.

The road truce for Selingang Road leading to Marborg had been surveyed. Only part of the proposed road had been done under Minor Works approximately half a mile.

Agriculture

The interest in rubber planting under Ulu Scheme is becoming more convincing during the year. 14,000 cloned stamps at Labok Asm nursery have been distributed mostly to people of Ulu Delok, English and Ulu Ai. 24,000 stamps are placed on order to meet the demand. The year 1960 is the first year to introduce the Ulu Scheme. 365 acres of land were applied for in 1961 under Rubber Planting Scheme for approval of 1962 planting.

Over 5,000 coconut seedlings have been supplied out for planting of which 1,500 were planted under the Coconut Planting Scheme.

Padi planting in this district on the whole is reported good and the coming harvest seemed promising with the exception of a few longhouses in English.

Although Englishmen were reported to be flowering heavily it seemed that it would give poor collection, perhaps due to the dry weather in the middle of the year.

Since ten years ago, 1961 was perhaps the most fruitful of a durian season. A total number of 107 boats from Kabong, Melakau, Pusa and Sintanggang came in early December to collect the fruits for durian cakes. The boats were anchored at the peripheries of longhouses between Bakong and Tiring Lalang.

Pepper Agronomist paid a visit to English pepper gardens accompanied by the District Agricultural Officer and Soil Surveyor.

The Soil Surveyor visited the Lomauk Community Development Scheme for the purpose of investigating

soil problem around the area within the scheme. The result of the investigation is surprising that the land in that area is not as bad as one had ever thought. About 2,000 acres of land in the area are recommended good for rubber planting. The proposal to introduce rubber planting in large scale is being considered.

Local Authority

The Council showed considerable progress during the year. The division of the post Secretary/Treasurer into two separate posts has been created. The post of Secretary has been filled up by Sarawak Administrative Officer, Shamsuddin bin Isang, on one-year probation on secondment from the Central Government. The post of Treasurer has been filled by Mr. Donald Lanning transferred from the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The former Secretary/Treasurer Mr. Walter Gregory was transferred back to the Central Government after handing over his duty in early July.

The District Council Schools both at English and Labok Asm have moved to the new buildings and the Headmaster's quarters at English will be occupied in 1962.

The Council has extended its roads' maintenance up to Selingang for the distance of approximately half a mile. All roads have been maintained satisfactorily.

The Full Council met four times during the year while the Committee Meetings were conducted on several occasions. The Council had passed By-laws based on model by-laws. Five of which have been passed with amendments (i.e. Dog License By-laws, Entertainment By-laws, Market By-laws, Storage of Petroleum By-laws and Licensing of Miscellaneous Occupation By-laws), and the rest have been passed without amendments.

Posts and Telegraphs

Telephone communication Labok Asm/English is not satisfactory. The matter has been referred to the Technical Assistant-in-Charge, Posts and Telegraphs, Sintanggang, who agreed that the reception Labok Asm/English is not to the standard at times, and has promised to improve the circuit for communication.

The mail service to Labok Asm is very irregular as the mails service depends on the available cargo for transporting, as the means of livelihood is to earn by transporting Labok Asm/English cargo.

Public Works

A redecoration was carried out during the year which gives a new look to Port Arundell, Police Barracks, Post Quarters, Government Dispensary and some Government Quarters. The new Government Office at English has been completed and was occupied in February. The provision for electricity at English has materialized and all Government Quarters at English have been connected with light.

The water pump at Labok Asm was unserviceable during the year, so the only means of carrying water to the Quarters and *Kaher* during the drought is by auto-transporting of river water. The distance and the height of the ground from the river bank to the Government buildings caused hindrance and difficulty to the carrier.

Trade

Statistics for the year compared with 1960 are as follows:—

	Posters	Rubber gals	Value in gals
1961:	14,221	8,588.12	\$486,692
1960:	17,642	24,417	1,771,087

The value of rubber in Labok Asm bazaar at the beginning of the year was \$0.90 for 100 rubber and at the end of the year increased to \$1.20 per 100 rubber.

Community Development

The Lomauk Community Development, established in the early part of the year, has shown signs of good

program. New buildings have been put up and some are almost completed. It is a pity to remark that the scheme has no sufficient staff as required to make the Office-in-Charge to run the show, such as an Agriculture Assistant, Midwife and Home Demonstrator. One man like the Office-in-Charge of the Scheme could hardly run the show, to the co-operation of the departments concerned to make a Scheme a success is badly needed. At the latter part of the year the Scheme is benefited by the services of two United Kingdom Volunteers, John Maxwell and David Stevens.

Dr. G. R. Wadsworth of the World Health Organisation conducted a survey of the area in June, and from his reports it was revealed that at least five and a half per cent incidence of anaemia, and some severe. He examined mainly children and mothers.

General

Repasts was held on 11th June, 1961, at Labok Aeta, to mark the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and was witnessed by a large crowd including U.S.I. officials led by Chuanat Radan. The OHS film Unit and Radio Sarawak also invited, and the public gave tremendous appreciation to both, especially in the Film Unit who rarely visited the district.

A meeting with Widana Semalia, U.S.I. on district level talks was held on 16th October, 1961, especially to discuss the malarial case at Ram Lintang, Untap, happened on 2nd September, 1961. The District Officer, Samarangang and the Divisional Superintendent of Police, Samarangang, also attended the meeting. Other matters of interest were also discussed.

Major D. C. Bruce Morris, M.C., Commanding Officer, Sarawak Rangers, Malaya and party visited the district to recruit Sarawak Rangers in late April and returned on 6th May to Samarangang with fifty-five recruits.

The worst incident happened in the district was the detrimental loss of a 22-door limousine at Nanga Menglak Engkari which was garied by fire on 17th November, 1961. Although no life was lost, all their properties were except for one outboard engine and a few things.

Reliefs of various kinds in the form of cash and clothing were received from the Red Cross, Samarangang Branch, Social Welfare Council, Kutaba District Council and Labok Aeta District Council. These were distributed fairly amongst the five victims.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. J. R. Lockhart (Newly appointed Superintendent, Ka- ching Water Board)	By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka- ching on 21.6.61. On first ap- pointment.
Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Anderson (Mr. Anderson is a newly appointed Town & Country Plan- ning Officer, Land and Survey Department.)	By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka- ching on 21.6.61. On first ap- pointment.
Mr. E. O'Brien	By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka- ching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Hibbert	By Jetwing Singapore/Kaching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Wilford & daughter & infant.	By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka- ching on 21.6.61. Returning from leave.
Mr. M. M. Malsgrove	By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka- ching on 21.6.61. Returning from appointment.
Mr. V. Graham (Newly appointed Marine Officer, Marine Dept.)	By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka- ching on 21.6.61. On first ap- pointment.
Mr. D. Gough (Newly appointed Staff Sur- veyor, Land and Sur- vey Department)	By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka- ching on 21.6.61. On first ap- pointment.

Mr. H.M. Baiman (Newly
appointed Staff Sur-
veyor, Land and Sur-
vey Department.)

Mr. E. C. Lockie

Mr. & Mrs. M. Beale &
2 sons

Mr. & Mrs. J. N. Harris

Mr. & Mrs. Campbell
Wylie (Mr. Wylie is a
newly appointed Chief
Forester, Sarawak,
Forest and Parks
Branch)

Mr. & Mrs. A. I.
Edgerley

Mrs. E. H. Kennedy

Dr. & Mrs. J. G. R.
Larkin & 2 children
(Dr. Larkin is a newly
appointed Ophthalmol-
ogist, Medical Dept.)

Mr. & Mrs. H.M.J.
Underbar

Mr. & Mrs. D.S. Conrad
& child

Mrs. R.H. Scott

Mr. G.G. Haydock-
Wilson

Mrs. A. V. Waddle

Mrs. R.P. Macdonald and
2 daughters

Mrs. J. Gray

Departures

Mr. John Aldley, M.C.

Mr. Lim Tze Chai

Mr. F. G. Johnson,
C.M.O. S.S.

Mrs. I. M. Whitworth

Mr. & Mrs. H. L.
Wilson

Mr. E. H. Bridges

Mr. J. K. Wardle

Mr. & Mrs. J.G. Benson

Mrs. G.J. Rattray

Dr. M. A. Renda

Mrs. M. L. Geller

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. On first ap-
pointment.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. On first ap-
pointment.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. To join Mr.
E. H. Kennedy.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. On first ap-
pointment.

By Jetwing Singapore/Kaching on
21.6.61. Returning from leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. To join Mr.
R. H. Scott.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Returning from
leave.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. To join Mr.
Macdonald.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. On first ap-
pointment.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to Australia.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom on a
training course.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom on completion
of appointment.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to Australia.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to Australia.

By Night ML 486 Singapore/Ka-
ching on 21.6.61. Proceeding on
leave to the United Kingdom.

By Jetwing Singapore/Kaching on
21.6.61. Proceeding on leave to
the United Kingdom.

Sarawak Junior Secondary School Certificate Examination Board Pass List 1962

The results shown on this list are subject to confirmation by the final result sheet, which will be despatched to Principals.

Division One — I Division Two — II Division Three — III

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL

Index No.	Name	Result
1.	Abang Ahmad Shahril	II
2.	Abdul Rahman Marican	II
3.	Abdullah	II
4.	Adnan	II
5.	Alan Khor	II
6.	Andrew Lee	II
11.	Arong Bahli	I
12.	Bahy Adh	II
13.	Chan Jay Bin	II
14.	Chen Hock Lee	I
17.	Chin Hin Joo	II
18.	Chin Thui Lung	II
19.	Chong Kok Pan	I
20.	David Pongee	II
21.	David Willie	II
22.	Dennis Arnold	II
23.	Eu Ewee Teck	II
24.	Guyot Mueni	II
25.	Ismail Chuaa Nam	II
27.	Johnny Yeng	II
29.	Jong Chuan Min	II
41.	Joni Yusoff Sabari	II
42.	Joseph Kang	II
43.	Kong Wong Choo	II
44.	Kui Chung	II
47.	Khai Kay Kwang	II
49.	Khor Lipp See	II
51.	Krisna Singh	II
53.	Kushaly	I
55.	Lee Han Boon	II
56.	Lee Hin Wah	II
58.	Lee Kin Chai	II
59.	Lee Boon Sang	I
60.	Lee Seng Guep	I
61.	Ling Li Wai	II
62.	Mahdi andi Bahli	II
64.	Mohamed Mohidin	I
65.	Mugpa Bayang	II
70.	Ong Kiameng Tang	II
71.	Ong Lark Sei	I
73.	Pang Kuan Hock	II
75.	Pang Hin Kai	I
76.	Pongee andi Lathlin	II
76.	Puan Lion	II
80.	Rajendra Swadhinagar	I
81.	Ram Iru Ismail	II
83.	Raymond Lim	II
84.	Richard Seng Cheok Chai	I
87.	Rohar andi Nala	II
88.	Sahar Sahar	II
89.	Seliman Randereng	II
93.	Tan Chai Seng	II
95.	Tan Yee Koon	I
98.	Tan Khuan Seng	II
102.	Teng Ing Cheng	I
104.	Van Thi Hoi	I
105.	Wahsan Cheng	II
107.	Wahd Saad	II
108.	Woo Suen Chiang	II
109.	William Wong Yee Ngon	II
112.	William Poyan Wain	II
113.	Yeo Lung Joo	II
114.	Yeo Lung Teck	II

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

Index No.	Name	Result
116.	Abul Abdul, Daberd	I
118.	Abdual Iskan	II
119.	Aggel Isidre, Lasso	II
121.	Aggel Isidre D., Agapito	II
123.	Chai Isidre Nila	I
124.	Chai, Martin	II
125.	Chai Min Tai	I
126.	Chan Min Ho	I
127.	Cheng Yuen Koon	II
128.	Choi Hong Tung, Michael	I
129.	Choi Hong Chung, Philip	II
130.	Chung, Paul Vincent	I
131.	Chung Si Chook	I
132.	Chun, Alan	I
133.	Chun Guan Poh	II
135.	Chun Yee Min	II
136.	Chung, Johnny Paul	I
137.	Chung, Matthew	II
138.	Chun Ki Hui, Vincent	II
139.	Chun Kok Sang	II
140.	Chun Yook Kheng	I
141.	Chun Yook Cho, Raymond	II
142.	Chung Yulcinia	II
143.	Chun Yee Hock	II
144.	Chun Yulcinia, David	II
145.	Chu Ah Cheng	I
146.	Chu Hock Kiat	I
147.	Chu Hock Quo	II
148.	Hui Kiatan Pui Ai	II
149.	Hui Kiatan Pui, Raymond	I
150.	Hui Kiatan, Gabriel	II
151.	Hui Kiatan, John	I
152.	Ho Lian Hui, Richard	II
154.	To Tock Boon, Basil	I
155.	Ho Yung Koon	I
156.	Hockin Ai	II
157.	Ismael Mohamed	II
158.	Jarling, Anthony	II
159.	Jee, George Michael	I
160.	Jong Ah, Ho, Patrick	II
161.	Jong Kim Tai	II
163.	Jong Min Joon	II
164.	Juan, William	II
165.	Kuan Sardon, Henry	II
166.	Khalid Hui Bahli	II
167.	Kho Chan Yee	II
168.	Kho Chan Yuen	II
169.	Kiproni Koki	I
170.	Kin Nyah, Andrew	I
171.	Kin Koo Han, David	I
172.	Koh Hock Tong	II
173.	Koh Teck Khuan, William	II
174.	Koh Yee Hock, Isidre	II
175.	Kook Thai Ch	II
177.	Lee, Andrew	I
178.	Lee Chung Yung	II
179.	Lee Chai Ho	II
180.	Lee Kang Ping, Francis	II
181.	Lee Meng Keng, Jerome	II
182.	Lee Moh Hong, Johnny	I

Index	Name	Result
184.	Lee Boon Hui	II
185.	Lee Joon Chai	I
187.	Lee Nam Ping	II
188.	Lim Lai Hing, David	I
189.	Lim Seng Guan	I
190.	Lim Si Lip, Philip	II
191.	Lim Thuan Joo	I
193.	Lin Shan Poh	II
194.	Lo Chan Yung	II
195.	Makung, Stephen	II
196.	Marly, Edward	I
197.	Master Singh	II
198.	Mohamed Alan Hui Ahong	I
199.	Mong, Joseph	II
200.	N. Davidson	II
201.	Ng, Joon Teck	II
202.	Norb Lee	I
203.	Nipong, Bruce	II
204.	Ong Ang Hui	II
206.	Ong Keng Guan, Gregory	II
208.	Ong Hung Boon	I
209.	Pai Tai Hui	I
210.	Papay, Martin	I
211.	Shakran Haji Bahli	II
212.	Si Hock Tong	II
214.	Sim Boon Hing	II
215.	Sing, Mohdali	I
217.	Song Kok Ann, Christopher	I
218.	Soo Lai Chong	I
219.	Song Anong, Simon	II
220.	Suhaim, John	II
221.	Tan, Anthony	I
222.	Tan Chuan Si	II
223.	Tan Gook Hong	II
224.	Tan Hock Koo	II
225.	Tan Hong Lung, Peter	II
226.	Tan Kay Kai	I
228.	Tan Kok Eng	I
229.	Tan Lee Hock	I
230.	Tan Pui Tung	II
231.	Tan Thian Chai	I
232.	Tan Yung Siew	I
233.	Tay Lee Kheng, Herman	I
234.	Teng, John	II
235.	Thuan Chang Ling, Charles	II
236.	Tan Chuan Chee, Basil	I
237.	Vanadinapen, Joseph	II
238.	Voon Wei Kh	II
240.	Woo Poh Kheng	II
241.	Wong Poh	I
242.	Yap Chung Kiam	I
243.	Yap Chung Koon	II
244.	Yap Kiang Lick, Richard	II
246.	Yong Min Teck, Peter	I
247.	Yong Tin Chai, William	II
248.	Yong Tin Keng, Stephen	II
249.	Zaki Akbar	II

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

Index No.	Name	Rank
152.	Chan Ai Lee	10
153.	Chan Ben Long	11
154.	Chan Ben Lion, Ushu	11
155.	Chang Ai Lin, Luen	10
156.	Raydine Deyan anak Adamawa	10
157.	Gun Yok Lin	11
158.	Kho Ai Ling, Iena	10
159.	Kho Saw Huang, Jala	11
160.	Kuan Choi Lee, Christine	11
161.	Lau Hui Kiew	11
162.	Lau Chiang Hui	11
163.	Lau Leung Chai	11
164.	Lo Hannah	11
165.	Mandy Hui Aikua	10
166.	Ng Mei Sang, Jala	10
167.	Ona Kuo Huen, Florence	10
168.	Ona Siok Lan, Rhonda	10
169.	Ona Hui Sang	10
170.	Ona, Hennie	10
171.	Ona Chien Yin, Cecilia	10
172.	Ona Chiew Kuo, Doris	10
173.	Yoon Suan Chit	11
174.	Amelia Hui Tanti	11
175.	Ang Kim Lin	11
176.	Chau, Ann	11
177.	Chiu Hui Lan, Elizabeth	11
178.	Chung Hui Hing	11
179.	Chun Hui Kuo, Cynthia	11
180.	Dayang Marston Hui Zai	11
181.	Ho Suk Lin, Verin	11
182.	Frederick Hui Broken	11
183.	Goh, Patricia	10
184.	Hadiak Hui Ai	11
185.	Ho Yee On, Yia	10
186.	Hj. Rahmah Hui H.	11
187.	Abd. Rahman	10
188.	Kho Chay Eng, Charmian	11
189.	Kho Yee Kiang	11
190.	Kong Tien Yin, Anna	11
191.	Kaya Heng	11
192.	Lai Saw Lin, Christine	11
193.	Lau Hong Choe	11
194.	Lee Kim Nyuk	11
195.	Lee, Susan	10
196.	Lau Gek Mai, Rosalind	11
197.	Sin Lee Kuo	11
198.	Boag, Lavin	10
199.	Stephens, Frances Yvonne	11
200.	Tan Hui Ann, Elizabeth	11
201.	Tan, Mady	11
202.	Tan Kuo Hui, Jennifer	11
203.	Tan Chiang Scott, Siew Joo	11
204.	Tham May Lan	11
205.	Tan Gek Sit	11
206.	Yu Yung Ling	11
207.	Wu Lee Sang	11

ST. TERENCE'S SCHOOL

221.	Boag, Frances	10
222.	Boag, Josephine	10
223.	Chan Hui Hui	11
224.	Chang, Jellian	10
225.	Chi Shui Lin, Deanne	11
226.	Chen Kien Choo	11
227.	Chen Suen Lin, Patricia	11
228.	Eng Li Heng, Kim	11
229.	Hui Nore	11
230.	Ho Ben Hong	11

Index No.	Name	Rank	Index No.	Name	Rank
231.	Ho Suk Hin, Diana	11	427.	Sin Choi Hain, Frances	11
232.	Ho, Suzanne	11	428.	Sotera, Angeline Hilarion	10
233.	Hon, Ann	11	429.	Tan Lee Tang, Elsie	10
234.	Hui Ai Ying, Jennifer	11	430.	Tan Pei Hui	11
235.	Joo Kuo Lan	11	431.	Tan Siew Eng, Mary	11
236.	Jong, Rachel Wong	10	432.	Tari Catherine Nydion	10
237.	Josephine Tharuman	11	433.	Tan Siew Moon	11
238.	Kho Ah Kiang	10	434.	Tommy Jack	10
239.	Kho Loy Sang	10	435.	Yip, Mary	10
240.	Kuan Hui Huen, Nora	10	436.	Yang Hui Kong, Bernadine	10
241.	Lai Siew Mai	11	437.	Yang Siew Kiang, Ruth	11
242.	Lai Choi Sit, Elizabeth	11	438.	Yang Ai Ling, Lilian	10
243.	Leung Mei Ling	11	439.	Yee Siew Hui	11
244.	Lien Hong Goh	11	440.	Yong Chien Kait, Margaret	11
245.	Liu Hui Lin, Margaret	11	441.	Lin Tui Ing	10
246.	Liu Pei Kwan, Mary	11			
247.	Lo Kai Kiew	11			
248.	Lo Lai Pui	11			
249.	Poh Siew Yung	11			
250.	Shin Yik See	10			
251.	Sin Mei Ing	10			
252.	Tan Lung Eng	10			
253.	Tan Poon Cheng	11			
254.	Tan Chai Hain	11			
255.	Teh Yek Yung, Theresa	11			
256.	Yong Nyuk Pui, Alice	11			
257.	Yong Suk Ling, Rosalind	11			
258.	Wang Jui	11			
259.	Woo Hui Kiang	11			
260.	Zaidah Sarah	10			
261.	Amman, David	10			
262.	Sadi Dora	11			
263.	Brook, Susan	11			
264.	Chen Nyuk Chai, Bernadette	10			
265.	Chen, Josephine Lily	10			
266.	Chai Nyuk Hing	10			
267.	Chen, Lucy Siew Chai	10			
268.	Chiu Oi Yin, Margaret	10			
269.	Chung Lai Fung	10			
270.	Goh, Kuo Kwe	10			
271.	Hui Kai Yin	10			
272.	Ho Suk Chiew, Cecilia	10			
273.	Hui Ai Lin, Ivy	10			
274.	Kho, Lily Ah Khok	10			
275.	Kho Gek Chang	10			
276.	Koo Hui Long	10			
277.	Kuan Sui Lin	10			
278.	Lau, Elizabeth	10			
279.	Lau Choi Hui	10			
280.	Lau, Grace	10			
281.	Lau Hui Long, Veronica	10			
282.	Lau Kai Lin	11			
283.	Ng, Evelyn	10			
284.	Ng Li Chai, Mimi	11			
285.	Ona Hui Lan	11			
286.	Sahand Halimah	10			
287.	Sah Chai Kheng, Josephine	10			
288.	Sin Ah Mei, Lucy	10			
289.	Su Hui Sang, Rose	11			
290.	Tham Yik Lit	10			
291.	Tham Suen Chien, Lucy	11			
292.	Teh Yek See, Rose	11			
293.	Yee Goh, Tina, Rosalind	11			
294.	Choi, Victoria	10			
295.	Chiu Kim Ho, Christine	10			
296.	Dadon, Philomena	10			
297.	Eng Gek Hui	10			
298.	Ngai, Maria	11			
299.	Lai Man Tin	10			
300.	Lau Kim Hong	10			

MAJLISAH MELAYU SCHOOL

401.	Abang Aida bin A. Tahir	10
402.	Abang Asah bin A. H. Abdul Rahman	11
403.	Abang Ismail bin A. Osman	11
404.	Awang Mahomed bin A. Adam	10
405.	Batu bin Wadi	11
406.	Bekong bin Sulung	10
407.	Bekong bin Kadir	10
408.	Bekong bin Supari	10
409.	Cher bin Muhammad	10

Roll No.	Name	Result
491.	Jamil bin Ismail	.. I
492.	Jamiat bin Ali	.. II
493.	Kama bin Ismail	.. II
494.	Mamali bin Ismail	.. II
495.	Prasanna bin Kati	.. II
497.	Rashid bin Ismail	.. II
498.	Abdullatif bin K. Ta.	.. II
499.	Salman bin H.	.. II
500.	Saymah bin Abang Momen	.. II
501.	Sulikh bin A. Bakar	.. II
502.	Sulaim bin Kati	.. II
503.	Sulid bin Ismail	.. II
504.	Thomas bin Chantong	.. II
505.	Zakiah bin H. Md. Din	.. II
506.	Wan Ismail bin T. Ismail	.. II

DRAGON SCHOOL

507.	Aliip bin Angkan	.. II
508.	Alupul bin Tanaka Ede	.. II
509.	Bajap bin Sagar	.. II
510.	Bajis bin Ismail	.. II
511.	Bekham bin Narwan	.. II
512.	Bon bin Abang	.. II
513.	Bong Koo Peng	.. I
514.	Broom bin Ismail	.. II
515.	Chai, Paul	.. I
516.	Chai Khe Theng	.. II
517.	Charan bin Mohd	.. II
518.	Chen Yee Han	.. I
519.	Chen Yee Wai	.. I
520.	Cheng Hui Hui	.. I
521.	Cherian bin Durb	.. II
522.	Dobor bin Nagi	.. II
523.	Derek bin Ismail	.. II
524.	Dek bin Andri	.. II
525.	Henry bin Edwin	.. II
526.	Ismael bin Osman	.. II
527.	Ho Kim Mei	.. II
528.	Hweil bin Minje	.. II
529.	Jee Han Si	.. II
530.	Jee Peng Pak	.. II
531.	Jean bin Gump	.. II
532.	Jong Pa Koo	.. II
533.	Joseph bin Nyan	.. II
534.	Karik bin Nyan	.. II
535.	Katip bin Nyan	.. II
536.	Lampang bin Liew	.. II
537.	Lee Loong Sun	.. II
538.	Lee Yee Koo	.. II
539.	Lin Hui Pak	.. II
540.	Lo Thien Sing	.. I
541.	Low Fong Sing	.. II
542.	Mahin bin Huang	.. II
543.	Mawik bin Ismael	.. II
544.	Ng Hui Koo	.. II
545.	Nilla bin Tonggi	.. I
547.	Nobis bin Linggi	.. I
548.	Nylian bin Gaudre	.. II
549.	Pang Chung Sui	.. I
551.	Poon bin Chiching	.. II
552.	Rahis bin Ismael	.. II
553.	Salman bin Ismael	.. II
554.	Sauk bin Bledod	.. II
555.	Shahin bin Huang	.. II
556.	Tajir bin Begun	.. II
557.	Tanayal bin Noh	.. I
558.	Teong bin Kardin	.. II
559.	Tong bin Noring	.. II
560.	Ulu bin Andang	.. I

Roll No.	Name	Result
561.	Umbin bin Ismail	.. II
562.	Umbin bin Ismael	.. II
563.	Wahab bin Asa	.. I
564.	Yong Yip Keng	.. II
565.	Zahedi bin Puan	.. I

LUCIFER SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL

566.	Abdul Karim	.. II
570.	Awang Wanji	.. II
571.	Bong Thiam Siew	.. II
572.	Chia Nyuk Poo, Stephen	.. II
573.	Annin Chong Klay	.. II
581.	Dalilan bin Abd. Rahim	.. I
584.	Heman bin Mohdali	.. II
592.	Lin, Seoway	.. II
593.	Limang, Seoway	.. II
598.	Ng, David	.. II
599.	Owen, Donald A.	.. II
600.	Poo Ung King	.. II
602.	Randy bin Johnny	.. II
605.	Sharifah Asamah	.. II
604.	Sharifah Fatimah	.. II
611.	Ting Yee Hui	.. II
615.	Wan Mohdamin	.. I
614.	Wong Chiew Ho	.. II
621.	Zamali bin Ismael	.. II
625.	Zee Yee Yung	.. I
626.	Lee Thian Choo	.. II
628.	Peter Lo Ting Chong	.. II
631.	Wu Hoon Yung	.. II
633.	Ho Nyuk Kian	.. II
634.	Jin Nyuk, Lee	.. II

CENTRAL SECONDARY SCHOOL

635.	Ann Kook Siew Ching	.. II
636.	Jong Ah Chiang	.. II
637.	Shirley Lin Hong Hong	.. II
638.	Lin Wai Chuan	.. II
640.	Mary Gail Ah Choo	.. II

HERBON SECONDARY SCHOOL

641.	Sharifah Mariani Ismail	.. II
642.	Yang Yee Ho	.. II
652.	Ang Hui Hui	.. II
654.	Ismael bin Chiew Chiew	.. II
655.	Alvin bin Chiew Ho	.. I
656.	Bong Min Hui	.. II
657.	Chai Chung Su Allan	.. II
658.	Chai Chin Siew	.. II
659.	Chan Ah Thian	.. II
663.	Chang See Nyuk Allan	.. II
664.	Chan See Gook	.. II
666.	Chong Poh Kiang	.. II
667.	Chai Yung Hung	.. II
668.	Chiang Siew Ai	.. II
670.	Chin Chan Chiew	.. II
671.	Chong Song Koo	.. II
672.	Chua Bak Hong	.. II
673.	Chua Kim Chee Allan	.. II
674.	Lily Ang Lee Lee Hui	.. II
675.	Chen Hui Yee	.. II
676.	Bong Keng Wai	.. II
677.	Fung Koo Yee	.. II
678.	Fong Hui Thian Allan	.. II
679.	Fong Soon Thian	.. II
679.	Fong Mei Ling	.. II
681.	George Ngai Koo Seng	.. II
683.	Ho Chin Kiang	.. II
684.	Ho Chiew Lin	.. II
685.	Ho Lee Yee Allan	.. I
686.	Ho Lai Wai	.. II
686.	To Tai Chong	.. II
687.	James Khor Kian Seng	.. II

688.	Jee Hui Thiam	.. II
689.	Jong Yung Yee	.. II
689.	Joseph Wong Min Nook	.. II
691.	Koo Kim Hui	.. II
693.	Kho Pak Sim	.. II
694.	Kim Pui Ching	.. II
696.	Law Nai Guan	.. II
698.	Lee Chai Sang	.. II
699.	Lee Hui Yung	.. II
700.	Lee Pui Yung Allan	.. II
701.	Lee Ah Yook	.. II
702.	Lim Eng Su Allan	.. II
703.	Lim Yung Sing	.. II
703.	Lim Lai Ping	.. II
705.	Nancy, Lai Chai Fung	.. II
706.	Ng Yee Hui	.. II
708.	Ng Pak Choo	.. II
709.	Poon Ming Yee	.. II
710.	Sulikh Rashid	.. II
715.	Sim Sion Lee Allan	.. II
716.	Sim Sion Sing	.. II
717.	Tan Khe Chien	.. I
718.	Tan Ming Choo	.. II
717.	Woo Yee Ling	.. II
719.	Yap Moon Kim	.. II
720.	Yee Hui Ching Allan	.. II
720.	Yook Hui Chay	.. II
722.	Yee Hui Hui	.. II

K.C.M. HOSPITAL SCHOOL

723.	Woo, Keng Min, Thomas	.. II
------	-----------------------	-------

ST. LUKES SCHOOL

SAMANGGANG

724.	Andrew Baling Lapa	.. II
725.	Annis Thian	.. II
726.	Annas bin Hajj Ismael	.. II
727.	Antonia Ismael	.. II
728.	Antonia Siew Ismael	.. II
729.	Benedict Baling Ismael	.. II
730.	Francis Dethle and Seng	.. II
731.	Gard Ismael Ageng	.. II
732.	Jonathan Ismael	.. II
733.	James Pong	.. II
734.	Jimmy Lim	.. I
744.	Lim Bock Seng	.. I
745.	Lim Lee Hoon	.. II
746.	Ngaye Ismael Ismael	.. II
747.	Oliver Karl Ismael Ismael	.. I
750.	Patrick Ismael Ismael Ismael	.. I
751.	Poo bin Ismael	.. II
752.	Shahin bin Ismael	.. II
753.	Tay Chook Pong	.. I
754.	Yoon Hoon Kai	.. II

ST. AUGUSTINE'S SCHOOL

SETOBANG

761.	Adam, James	.. II
762.	Bachir bin Ali	.. II
763.	Bahar, Thomas	.. II
764.	Chong, Patrick	.. II
765.	Chandra, Thomas	.. II
766.	Cooley bin Ismael	.. II
768.	Gan Khoo Hin	.. II
769.	Ganjah bin Ismael	.. II
770.	Gara, Geoffrey	.. II
771.	Gavin, Chantel	.. II
772.	Gara, Edmund	.. II
773.	Hweil, Peter	.. II
774.	Iga, Patrick	.. II
775.	Ismael, Anthony	.. II
776.	Ismael, Andrew	.. II
777.	Kash, Peter	.. II

Index No.	Name	Rank
776.	Lemala, Mathew	11
779.	Lining and Babel	1
782.	Nani and Eocham	11
784.	Rahin, Abdul	1
785.	Romani and Kantiang	11
788.	Sala, Caroline	11
789.	Thomas and Uthman	11
791.	Tribhawan, Nath	1

ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL, SARAKIS

793.	Agnes See	11
794.	Alexander Ben, Tong	1
797.	Augustine Wong	1
798.	Awang, Baidun bin Abdullahman	1
799.	Awang, Hippolyte	1
801.	Cecilia Chung Saw Ping	1
802.	Cecilia Wong Bando Ting	11
804.	Chiang Liang Wang	11
806.	Cheng Saw Yit	11
807.	Christopher Yap Chaw Ping	1
808.	Cheng Chiang Hua	11
809.	Chow Tsung Kiang	11
810.	Hui Sing He	1
811.	Hien Lee Kie Ing	11
812.	George Wong B. Kiet	1
813.	Hubback Nina Marcella	11
815.	Jeanie Wong Lai Keng	1
816.	Josiah Chai Lee Juan	11
817.	Kueh He Ching	11
818.	Lali and Selvetian	11
819.	Lee Chong Wei	11
820.	Lee Keng Keng	1
822.	Lee Chan Sing	1
823.	Lee Wa Hock	1
824.	Ling Chai Ong	1
825.	Ling Hwe Tong	1
826.	Ling Ngai Siew	1
828.	Lin Hwee Nam	1
829.	Lo Kah Sheng	1
830.	Margaret Wong Ngai Hui	1
831.	Mary Tung Ngai Lung	11
834.	Marshall bin Den	1
836.	Nga Si Yu	11
837.	Patricia Anding	11
838.	Patrick Chiang Ping Ung	1
841.	Phang Shien Hong	1
842.	Rita Ann Kwiat	11
843.	Rubin Augustine Vincent Lo	1
846.	Su Si Yung	11
847.	Tang Chak Si	1
848.	Ting Ngai He	11
849.	Tso Tin Yee	11
850.	Theresa Lee	11
851.	Vincent Lim Teck Hin	1
852.	William Ling Siew Hwe	11
853.	Wong Chin Chew	1
856.	Wong Kin Ing	11
857.	Wong Hung Nung	1
858.	Wong Koi Liang	11
859.	Wong Kin Hing	11
860.	Wong Kwong Tai	1
861.	Wong Lay Si	11
862.	Wong Man Tung	11
863.	Wong Ngai Kwong	11
864.	Wong Ngai Lung	11
865.	Wong Sang Oh	11
866.	Wong Siew Ping	11
867.	Yap Ching Hui	1
868.	Yi Teck Kiang	1

Index No.	Name	Rank
THE METHODIST SCHOOL, KINANG		
869.	Chan Khai Chin	11
870.	Henry Kong	11
882.	Lee Yee Hui	1
883.	Lee Kian Ming	1
879.	Ling Hui Suet	1
877.	Ling Kue Ngai	11
872.	Ling Lay Lee	11
875.	Ling Li Hoo	11
874.	Ling Poh Ping	1
873.	Ling Sai Ngai	1
876.	Ngo Hong Kiang	1
877.	Ngo Poh Ngai	11
878.	Ngai Ngai Siew	11
879.	Poo King Tong	11
880.	Su Kin Keng	1
882.	Tan Hui Wan	1
883.	Ting Hui Mei	1
885.	Wong Kin Chuen	1
886.	Wong Ming Chan	1
887.	Wong Mei Ting	11
888.	Wong See Hong	1

SACRED HEART BOYS' SCHOOL, SERI

889.	Alfred Hui Bradman	1
890.	Abdullah bin Ismail	1
891.	Alan Benjamin	11
892.	Chiang Wei Keng	1
893.	Chiang Hock Choon	1
894.	Chik Kuo Ching	1
895.	Chen Keng Suen	1
897.	Donald Ltd	11
898.	Harold Stephen	11
899.	Hwe Kwong Chit	11
900.	Hui Ding He, James	1
902.	Hu Ming Chiang, Eric	11
903.	Hui Jong	1
904.	Isabel Adrian	11
905.	Jeaning U. Clement	11
906.	Kin Siew Boon	11
907.	Kong Leung Chai, Francis	11
908.	Kong Ming Cheng, Anthony	1
911.	Kong Tung Yee, Henry	1
912.	Lee Chien Ling	11
913.	Lee Kung Hing	1
914.	Lee Young Ding, Jacob	1
915.	Leong Poh Kiang, Aaron	1
916.	Leong Si Chen, C.	1
917.	Liew Chai Hui	11
918.	Lim Ipai Tin	1
919.	Lim Hong Hui, B.	11
920.	Ling Ching Hui, Joseph	11
921.	Ling Lee Keng, Philip	1
922.	Ling Sai Ming	1
923.	Lo Hui Song	11
924.	Lau Tai Kong, Robert	1
925.	Lee Siew Koo	11
926.	Maik On Lok, Philip	1
927.	Mayong Joshua	1
928.	Michael Francis	11
929.	Moran David Edward	1
930.	Ong Kai Tsan, Michael	1
931.	Pongai Cosmos	1
932.	Poi, Edmund	1
933.	Saidi Rahid	11
934.	Su Kin Kwong, Andrew	11
935.	Sue Chiu Sen, S.	11
936.	Su Francis Han Hui	1
937.	Tan Tung POK, Francis	1
938.	Tang Chui Hui, A.	1
939.	Tang Hui Kung, Philip	11
940.	Tung Kong Ki	1
941.	Tuy Chung Hing	11

942.	Tso Tung Chee	1
943.	Tham Shi Hong, F.	1
944.	Tham Koh Keng	1
946.	Ting Chai Nam, T.	11
947.	Ting Chok Tung Lok	1
948.	Ting Tung Teck	1
949.	Tong Ching Che	1
950.	Tong Sing Ping	11
951.	Toh Hing Hong	11
952.	Voon Poh Fung, D.	11
953.	Wai Mahidi	1
954.	Wong Sheng Hui, F.	1
955.	Wong Hwe Hui	11
957.	Wong King Teck, Joseph	11
959.	Wong Peng Hui	1
960.	Wong Seng Tung	11
961.	Wong Tin Kwong	1
962.	Yap Chung Wai	11
963.	Yi Chan Kwong, A.	11
965.	Yi, Paul	1

ST. ELIZABETH'S SCHOOL, SERI

966.	Agah Ollie	11
967.	Alan Frodo	11
968.	Benson Margaret	11
969.	Bonnie Della	1
970.	Chan, Judith	11
971.	Chow, Rose	11
972.	Chiu, Mary	1
974.	Doris Maria, Dorothy	1
975.	Gao, Josephine	1
976.	Harold Larry	11
977.	Hil, Catherine	11
978.	Hu, Emily	11
979.	Hu Garibaldi	11
980.	Jew, Florence	1
981.	Jew, Mary	1
982.	Kong, Mary	11
983.	Lin, Lucy	11
984.	Lee, Catherine	11
985.	Lee, Louis	11
986.	Ling, Agnes	1
987.	Ling, Christina	1
988.	Moo, Alice	1
989.	Ng, Mary	1
990.	Ng, Bernardine	11
991.	Ong, Agnes	11
992.	Ong, Mary	1
993.	Sheng, Helen	1
994.	Suen Kuen Bo	11
995.	Suen, Rita	1
996.	Tang, Cecilia	11
997.	Tang, Leslie	1
999.	Wai, Magdalene	1
1000.	Wong, Cecilia	1
1001.	Wong Kin Ngai	11
1002.	Wong, Lucy	1
1003.	Wong, Teresa	11
1004.	Wong, Christina	1
1005.	Xavier, Jean	1
1006.	Yat, Juliana	11
1007.	Yong, Mary	11

METHODIST SECONDARY SCHOOL, SERI

1008.	Abdul Rahman bin Ismail	1
1009.	Berry Kuo Hui Ching	1
1010.	Benson Khan	1
1011.	Chan Wei Mei	1
1012.	Chan Poh Ling	1
1013.	Chow Fong Hong	1
1014.	Chow Fong Hui	1
1015.	Chong Lee Ching	1
1016.	Chong Tsin Fah	1

No. Roll	Name	Roll	No. Roll	Name	Roll	No. Roll	Name	Roll
1048.	Devana Tjiljak Madi Ang.	10	1111.	Sylvia Indan anak Khat.	10	1147.	Aweyng Abdullah	10
1049.	Khatim	11	1112.	San Bawa Lee	10	1148.	Corbin Lee	10
1050.	Hong Ho Wan	10	1113.	Tanaka Hui Tung	10	1149.	Johna Abdul Yus	10
1051.	Harphat Wong	10	1117.	Ting Ngahat, Kwan	10	1150.	Chan Kien Sang	10
1052.	Enoch Ahmad Zaki	11	1119.	Wong Shui Hui	10	1151.	Chai Soon Pin	10
1053.	Pau Mei Lin	10	ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, MIRAH			1152.	Chai Tin Kwang	10
1054.	Puang Chan Hua	10	1164.	Alphonse Along Tih	11	1153.	Poulin Varian	11
1055.	Hu Yu Ho	10	1165.	Awang Abdul bin Awg.	10	1156.	Hafiza Lina Chang Ming	11
1056.	Ho Siew Ming	11	1166.	Maham	10	1157.	Hui Sui Fai	10
1057.	Huo Hui Wai	10	1167.	Bernard Lanting Ago	10	1158.	Hella Awah	10
1058.	Imanah Tahirah	10	1168.	Calvinator Nam Lading	10	1159.	Jack Nandang anak Jettang	10
1059.	Koh Hui Kien	10	1169.	Chan Ho Yung, Dandan	10	1161.	Janet Young	10
1060.	Kong Kim Foh	11	1170.	Chan Lee Shui, Aling	10	1162.	Joseph Hui Baha	10
1061.	Lee Ai Tung	10	1171.	Huang Wang Lung	10	1163.	John Chai Min Thun	10
1062.	Lee Lay Hong	10	1172.	Hui Yu Tung	10	1164.	Khalifah Nuri Rahuman	10
1063.	Law Poh Hui	10	1173.	Ho Chai Mei	10	1165.	Kwan Koi Hong	10
1064.	Lau Lee Mei Lan	10	1174.	Ho Thun Yau	11	1166.	Liew Shi Liang	10
1065.	Leung Pak Kwai	11	1175.	Iman, Sanying, Yung	10	1167.	Margaret Pam Nook Saw	11
1066.	Ling Cheong Cheung	10	1176.	Kia Ngai Ling	10	1168.	Mathias Hui Oswald	10
1067.	Ling A Hui	11	1177.	Lau Mei Chieh	10	1169.	Mary Lai Mei Mei	10
1068.	Lau Shui Ming	11	1178.	Law Mei Chieh	10	1170.	Mohd Amin Ahmad	10
1069.	Lynn Ling Chung Fow	10	1179.	Michael Pooki Bok	10	1171.	Sophia Lee	10
1070.	Maggie Englamah	10	1181.	Michael Yau Woyee	10	1172.	Stella Lee Singh	10
1071.	Nathanah Yui Chai Ming	11	1182.	Ngai Yui, Salomon	10	1173.	Thomas Lee Nyit Kheng	10
1072.	Ona Gwanping	10	1183.	Ngo Seng Hong	10	1174.	Wai Ai bin Thunin Chuan	10
1073.	Peter Ting Chung Ngai	10	1184.	Ngai Hui Yui	10	1175.	Wai Yee Chan	10
1074.	Sandrine Kien	10	1185.	Phan Ngai Lung, Gerald	10	1176.	Yong Cheon	10
1075.	Sau Fung Lung Sang	10	1186.	Sin Yee Luen	10	TANKING LOHANG SCHOOL, MIRI		
1076.	Shanti Koonam	10	1187.	Yee Pak Suen	10	1181.	Andrey Ling Ching Fong	11
1077.	Si Seng Hui	10	1188.	Yik Lik Shui, Pooki	10	1182.	Angny Harold Pongtan Juhai	10
1078.	Suan Tin Ah Loh	11	1189.	Zachary bin Sui	10	1183.	Angny Wanda bin Pongtan Ahmo	11
1079.	Tung Cheung Hui	10	ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, MIRI			1184.	Banan Naho	10
1080.	Tung Ai Hing	11	1190.	Ali bin Mohd	11	1185.	Catherine Hui Hui Ing	10
1081.	Tung Sang Ching	10	1191.	Amira Lwin	10	1186.	Chan Yung Yui	11
1082.	Tung Sang Sing	11	1192.	Anthony bin Nam, Wong	10	1187.	Chan Sui Fui	11
1083.	Tung Huang Tung	10	1193.	Bai bin Mohd	10	1188.	Chang Kai Jung	11
1084.	Tung Hui	10	1194.	Bong Hui Kong	10	1189.	Chen Lin Yui	11
1085.	Tung Koi Ming	10	1195.	Bong Kung Pak	10	1190.	Choi Dai Shui	11
1086.	Tung Mei Lung	11	1196.	Chai Kien Kien	10	1191.	Chung Lee Chung	11
1087.	Yvonne Wong Ngai	10	1197.	Chai Kien Kung	10	1192.	Chungpin Alice Doring	10
1088.	Yui	11	1198.	Chang Yui Yui	10	1193.	Ding Seng	11
1089.	Wong Hong Hui	11	1199.	Choi Koi Nung	10	1194.	Edwin Ling Woon	11
1090.	Wong Fui Tong	10	1200.	Choi Hing Chai	10	1195.	Ganawat Nohat	11
1091.	Wong Sing Ai	10	1201.	Choi Hing Chai	10	1196.	Huang Chan Hui	11
1092.	Wong Seng Yu	10	1202.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1197.	Huang Kung Tung	11
1093.	Wong Tak Yung	11	1203.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1198.	Huang Yui Ching	10
1094.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1204.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1199.	Jack B. Sagan	11
1095.	Yui Chien Kin	10	1205.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1200.	Jack Anyin	10
1096.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1206.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1201.	Kho Kim Gook	10
1097.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1207.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1202.	Kho Poh Tung	11
1098.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1208.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1203.	Lateng Lee	10
1099.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1209.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1204.	Lee Behing Hui	10
1100.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1210.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1205.	Mohamed Hamad	10
1101.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1211.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1206.	Mohammed bin Hui Sui	10
1102.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1212.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1207.	Phang Kim Chai	10
1103.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1213.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1208.	Phang Mei Yung	10
1104.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1214.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1209.	Song Chai Sang	11
1105.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1215.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1210.	Taku bin Suan	10
1106.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1216.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1211.	Tan Khooi Koo	10
1107.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1217.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1212.	Tan Yung Suan	10
1108.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1218.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1213.	Uoi Johari	10
1109.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1219.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1214.	Yoon Chuan	10
1110.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1220.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1215.	Yui Chai bin Th. Ahmad	10
1111.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1221.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1216.	Yui Ching Fui	10
1112.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1222.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1217.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1113.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1223.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1218.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1114.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1224.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1219.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1115.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1225.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1220.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1116.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1226.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1221.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1117.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1227.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1222.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1118.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1228.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1223.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1119.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1229.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1224.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1120.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1230.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1225.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1121.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1231.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1226.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1122.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1232.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1227.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1123.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1233.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1228.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1124.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1234.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1229.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1125.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1235.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1230.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1126.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1236.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1231.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1127.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1237.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1232.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1128.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1238.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1233.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1129.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1239.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1234.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1130.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1240.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1235.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1131.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1241.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1236.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1132.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1242.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1237.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1133.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1243.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1238.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1134.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1244.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1239.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1135.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1245.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1240.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1136.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1246.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1241.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1137.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1247.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1242.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1138.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1248.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1243.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1139.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1249.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1244.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1140.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1250.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1245.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1141.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1251.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1246.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1142.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1252.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1247.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1143.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1253.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1248.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1144.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1254.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1249.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1145.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1255.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1250.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1146.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1256.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1251.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1147.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1257.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1252.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1148.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1258.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1253.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1149.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1259.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1254.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1150.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1260.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1255.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1151.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1261.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1256.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1152.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1262.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1257.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1153.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1263.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1258.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1154.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1264.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1259.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1155.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1265.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1260.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1156.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1266.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1261.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1157.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1267.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1262.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1158.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1268.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1263.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1159.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1269.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1264.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1160.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1270.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1265.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1161.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1271.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1266.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1162.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1272.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1267.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1163.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1273.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1268.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1164.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1274.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1269.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1165.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1275.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1270.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1166.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1276.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1271.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1167.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1277.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1272.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1168.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1278.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1273.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1169.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1279.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1274.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1170.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1280.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1275.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1171.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1281.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1276.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1172.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1282.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1277.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1173.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1283.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1278.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1174.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1284.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1279.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1175.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1285.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1280.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1176.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1286.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1281.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1177.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1287.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1282.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1178.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1288.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1283.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1179.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1289.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1284.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1180.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1290.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1285.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1181.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1291.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1286.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1182.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1292.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1287.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1183.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1293.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1288.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1184.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1294.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1289.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1185.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1295.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1290.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1186.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1296.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1291.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1187.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1297.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1292.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1188.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1298.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1293.	Yui Chai Fui	10
1189.	Yui Hui Kwong	11	1299.	Choi Kien Chai	10	1294.	Yui Chai Fui	

Sarawak Turf Club December Meeting, 1962

The Special December Meeting, Sunday, 23rd December, 1962

Race 1, The Christmas Handicap

Horses & Australian Points
Division II, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Mr. R. Mitchell's
Orchid Splendour 5.7 | R. Ong |
| 2. See Lion 5.8 | Bajang II |
| 3. Determined 6.1 | Edith I |
| 4. Liberty Bay 7.9 (7.11) | Ek Puh |

Also ran—

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| Two Hat 7.0 (6.5) | Liben |
| Quick Hat 7.7 (7.11) | Bajang I |

Won by: 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 6 1/2 seconds.

Race 2, The Town Handicap

Points Class VI, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Mr. Ong (See Half)
Tanjong Dato 5.7 (5.1) | Ek |
| 2. Little Pops 5.4 (5.11) | Kamar |
| 3. Satellite 5.7 (5.2) | R. Ong |
| 4. Salamat Pagi 5.7 | Liben |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Honeycomb II 7.5 (7.10) | Jallah |
| Black Bird 8.11 (8.10) | Ahlong |
| Brown Hill 8.4 | Amawal |
| Api Baku 7.7 (7.0) | Da'an |
| Pontianak 7.10 (8.1) | Mah'd |
| Mr' Koda 8.4 | Ab II |
| New Year 7.0 7.7 (7.1) | Ab I |

Won by: 1 length, 34 lengths, 41 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.

Race 3, The General Handicap

Points Class III, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Mr. Yoon Ah Loh's
Nash Kuning 7.4 (7.4) | Ngt |
| 2. Spring Time 7.11 (8.5) | Mah'd |
| 3. Tanjung Po 7.7 (7.8) | Ab I |
| 4. Devil's Flight 8.4 (7.11) | Imwal |

Also ran—

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Jonathan Venture 8.4 | Amawal |
| Crocodile 7.8 (7.12) | Jallah |
| Sporting Gentles 8.12 (8.10) | R. Ong |
| Green Hill 7.9 (7.12) | Ek Puh |
| Turkish 8.2 (8.4) | Paul I |

Won by: 11 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/2 seconds.

Race 4, The Christmas Handicap

Horses Division I, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Mrs. A. Hardie's
Northern Light 5.7 (5.9) | Bajang II |
| 2. Thrush 5.8 | Paul I |
| 3. Orchid Fairy 6.11 | Edith I |
| 4. Her Highness 6.7 | R. Ong |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| Hickory 8.1 | Amawal |
|-------------|--------|

Won by: 1 length (Photo) 41 lengths, Head (Photo).

Time: 50 seconds.

Race 5, Kamar Handicap

Points Class I, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Mawar, Ang Chong Ho &
Ong Guan Yee's
Lily Mountain 5.7 | Liben |
| 2. Marine 5.9 (6.4) | Mutan |
| 3. Larry W 6.4 (6.5) | Sabat |
| 4. Sakurabara 6.8 | Taloon |

Also ran—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Three Rivers 8.8 | Amawal |
| Naah's Day 7.7 (7.12) | Ek Puh |

Won by: Distance, Neck, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.

Race 6, The Harry Bay Handicap

Points Class II, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Tomataruk Bahda's
The Rose 7.6 | Mutan |
| 2. Nineteenth September 7.9 | Taloon |
| 3. Machine Gun 8.12 (8.10) | R. Ong |
| 4. Triumph 7.7 (7.4) | Kamar |

Also ran—

- | | |
|--|-------|
| Swampy Bales 8.4 (8.5) | Ngt |
| Kim Ma Apple 5.9 | Mah'd |
| Scrubbed: Tanjung Holiday 7.8,
1 Love You 7.7 | |

Won by: 34 lengths, 1 length, 11 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 16 seconds.

Race 7, The Ann Kinn Handicap

Points Class IV, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Wanda Bahda's
Yin Or No 8.2 | Liben |
| 2. Five Rings 8.9 | Sarawak |
| 3. Tugayun Naah 7.7 (7.6) | Imwal |
| 4. Hye 8.1 (8.4) | Edith I |

Also ran—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Hercules 8.11 | Jallah |
| Red Lob 8.11 | Amawal |
| Four Aces 8.12 (8.4) | A. Junt |
| Three Rings 4.11 (8.7) | Ek |
| My Darling 7.8 (7.12) | Bajang I |
| Olympic Touch 8.8 (7.12) | Ngt |
| Rotang Borneo 9.12 | Ab II |

Scrubbed: Tanjung 8.10, Bajang 8.7

Won by: 1 length, 4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 12 seconds.

Race 8, The Christmas Handicap

Points Class V, 4) Furlongs

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Mr. Wan Chong Hong's
Challenger 1.7 (8.10) | Ab II |
| 2. Janet Maden 8.9 | Sarawak |
| 3. Sarawak Pepper 8.11 (8.8) | R. Ong |
| 4. Spiller 8.12 | Paul I |

Also ran—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Honey 8.9 | Mutan |
| Charles Man II 8.12 | Jallah |
| Sarawak Billion 8.7 (8.6) | Mar I |
| Olympic Rose 8.7 | Amawal |
| Olympic Glory 8.12 (8.8) | Sabat |
| Happy Valley 8.4 (8.8) | Taloon |

Won by: 4 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.

Sarawak Turf Club December Meeting, 1962

NUMBERS FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

1st Prize No. 195 \$300.00 each 30 cents ticket

2nd Prize No. 686 3 \$10.00 each 30 cents ticket

3rd Prize No. 477 5 \$10.00 each 30 cents ticket

\$100 CASH SWEEP

Race

- | |
|--|
| 1. 1st No. 1034 \$275.00, 2nd No. 1111 \$138.00, 3rd No. 1108 \$91.00. |
| Starters: 1038, 1550, 1488 \$21.00 each. |
| 2. 1st No. 1027 \$238.00, 2nd No. 1493 \$109.00, 3rd No. 1282 \$54.00. |
| Starters: 1038, 1216, 1097, 1071, 2496, 1647, 1803, 1489 \$19.00 each. |
| 3. 1st No. 1430 \$271.00, 2nd No. 1049 \$105.00, 3rd No. 1728 \$51.00. |
| Starters: 1969, 1805, 1179, 1277, 1958, 1189 \$15.00 each. |
| 4. 1st No. 1031 \$203.00, 2nd No. 1738 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1641 \$50.00. |
| Starters: 1084, 1314 \$10.00 each. |

Race

- | |
|---|
| 5. 1st No. 2415 \$409.00, 2nd No. 1780 \$204.00, 3rd No. 2479 \$81.00. |
| Starters: 1764, 1886, 1851 \$54.00 each. |
| 6. 1st No. 1199 \$380.00, 2nd No. 1086 \$204.00, 3rd No. 1477 \$75.00. |
| Starters: 1011, 1177, 1021, 1286, 1679 \$15.00 each. |
| 7. 1st No. 1144 \$551.00, 2nd No. 1717 \$189.00, 3rd No. 1882 \$70.00. |
| Starters: 1054, 1256, 1261, 1988, 1661, 1770, 2496, 1808, 1486, 1364 \$9.00 each. |
| 8. 1st No. 1481 \$381.00, 2nd No. 1031 \$208.00, 3rd No. 2473 \$75.00. |
| Starters: 1982, 1484, 1875, 1085, 1684, 1156, 278 \$10.00 each. |

HENRY ONG,
Secretary,
Sarawak Turf Club

Racing, 23rd December, 1962.

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during the month of January, 1963.

CRIME & DETECTION

AUTHOR	TITLE
Hitchcock, Alfred, compiler	Stories for late at Night, 1962
Kelly, Mary	How to a Death, 1962

FICTION

Aldiss, Brian W., compiler	Forgive Science Fiction, 1962
Batty, Jean	A Time in the Sun, 1962
Brinkley, William	The Fun House, 1962
Burgess, Anthony	The winning Year, 1962
East-Rotholz, Alan	Marie Bonaparte: translated from the German by Michael Ballou, 1962.
Erskine, Rosalind	The Passion-Flower Hotel, 1962
Foster, Peter	Self-made Man, 1962
Haggard, William	The Jewels, 1962
Holter, Joseph	Death—27, 1962
Masters, John	To the Coral Strand, 1962
Murdoch, Iris	The Secreted Road, 1962
David, Willard	A Middle Class Education, 1962
Tinsell, Gillian	No Name in the Desert, 1962
Wong, Alex	My Place in the Region, 1962
White, Robin	Foreign Kid: tales of South India, 1962
Williams-Ellis, Joseph and Owen, Maith	Out of this World, No. 1, an anthology of science fiction, 1962
Winter, Selma	The Gods of Nyctem, 1962

NON-FICTION

Anderson, Jay	Forever Free: Eliza's guide, 1962. (209.144)
Alexander, Harold Robert George, Earl Alexander of York	The Alexander Monarchy (1948-1962) edited by John North, 1962. (548.11)
Brock, Alexander	Monarchy: translated from the French by Maurice Ballou, 1962. (5.5625)
Blood, George	Adapted Targot: translated by Edward Brown, 1961. (159.0625)
Bright, Francis	The Name and her World: a young person's guide, 1961. (568.11)
Chamberlain, Victor Charles	Advances in Monarchy: a practical guide to personal development, self-awareness, and maturity, with a foreword by Cyril Kirby, 1959. (158.71)
Collins, Eric	Time against the Whirlwind, 1962. (817.11)
Collins, Robert Lewis, compiler	Newman Dictionary of Dates 1962. (8000)
Course, Alfred George	A Dictionary of Medical Terms, 1962. (835)
Dove, Jean	The Migration of Birds: translated from the French by Lynnette D. Thomas, with a foreword by Roger Fox-Penner, 1962. (594.1)
Gallwey, John Kenneth	Economics and the Art of Concreteness, 1962. (120)
Gordon, Brian	The Big Push: a portrait of the South of the America, 1961. (940.42)

NON-FICTION

Hayter, Adrian	The Second Step, 1962. (8/845)
Jones, Joe	Kill is before it started: How not to play golf in several humorous lessons with illustrations by the author, 1961. (817.444)
Jucker, Nintha	Caprice in Paris: a record of the 1957-58, 1958-59, 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390-91, 2391-92, 2392-93, 2393-94, 2394-95, 2395-96, 2396-97, 2397-98, 2398-99, 2399-00, 2400-01, 2401-02, 2402-03, 2403-04, 2404-05, 2405-06, 2406-07, 2407-08, 2408-09, 2409-10, 2410-11, 2411-12, 2412-13, 2413-14, 2414-15, 2415-16, 2416-17, 2417-18, 2418-19, 2419-20, 2420-21, 2421-22, 2422-23, 2423-24, 2424-25, 2425-26, 2426-27, 2427-28, 2428-29, 2429-30, 2430-31, 2431-32, 2432-33, 2433-34, 2434-35, 2435-36, 2436-37, 2437-38, 2438-39, 2439-40, 2440-41, 2441-42, 2442-43, 2443-44, 2444-45, 2445-46, 2446-47, 2447-48, 2448-49, 2449-50, 2450-51, 2451-52, 2452-53, 2453-54, 2454-55, 2455-56, 2456-57, 2457-58, 2458-59, 2459-60, 2460-61, 2461-62, 2462-63, 2463-64, 2464-65, 2465-66, 2466-67, 2467-68, 2468-69, 2469-70, 2470-71, 2471-72, 2472-73, 2473-74, 2474-75, 2475-76, 2476-77, 2477-78, 2478-79, 2479-80, 2480-81, 2481-82, 2482-83, 2483-84, 2484-85, 2485-86, 2486-87, 2487-88, 2488-89, 2489-90, 2490-91, 2491-92, 2492-93, 2493-94, 2494-95, 2495-96, 2496-97, 2497-98, 2498-99, 2499-00, 2500-01, 2501-02, 2502-03, 2503-04, 2504-05, 2505-06, 2506-07, 2507-08, 2508-09, 2509-10, 2510-11, 2511-12, 2512-13, 2513-14, 2514-15, 2515-16, 2516-17, 2517-18, 2518-19, 2519-20, 2520-21, 2521-22, 2522-23, 2523-24, 2524-25, 2525-26, 2526-27, 2527-28, 2528-29, 2529-30, 2530-31, 2531-32, 2532-33, 2533-34, 2534-35, 2535-36, 2536-37, 2537-38, 2538-39, 2539-40, 2540-41, 2541-42, 2542-43, 2543-44, 2544-45, 2545-46, 2546-47, 2547-48, 2548-49, 2549-50, 2550-51, 2551-52, 2552-53, 2553-54, 2554-55, 2555-56, 2556-57, 2557-58, 2558-59, 2559-60, 2560-61, 2561-62, 2562-63, 2563-64, 2564-65, 2565-66, 2566-67, 2567-68, 2568-69, 2569-70, 2570-71, 2571-72, 2572-73, 2573-74, 2574-75, 2575-76, 2576-77, 2577-78, 2578-79, 2579-80, 2580-81, 2581-82, 2582-83, 2583-84, 2584-85, 2585-86, 2586-87, 2587-88, 2588-89, 2589-90, 2590-91, 2591-92, 2592-93, 2593-94, 2594-95, 2595-96, 2596-97, 2597-98, 2598-99, 2599-00, 2600-01, 2601-02, 2602-03, 2603-04, 2604-05, 2605-06, 2606-07, 2607-08, 2608-09, 2609-10, 2610-11, 2611-12, 2612-13, 2613-14, 2614-15, 2615-16, 2616-17, 2617-18, 2618-19, 2619-20, 2620-21, 2621-22, 2622-23, 2623-24, 2624-25, 2625-26, 2626-27, 2627-28, 2628-29, 2629-30, 2630-31, 2631-32, 2632-33, 2633-34, 2634-35, 2635-36, 2636-37, 2637-38, 2638-39, 2639-40, 2640-41, 2641-42, 2642-43, 2643-44, 2644-45, 2645-46, 2646-47, 2647-48, 2648-49, 2649-50, 2650-51, 2651-52, 2652-53, 2653-54, 2654-55, 2655-56, 2656-57, 2657-58, 2658-59, 2659-60, 2660-61, 2661-62, 2662-63, 2663-64, 2664-65, 2665-66, 2666-67, 2667-68, 2668-69, 2669-70, 2670-71, 2671-72, 2672-73, 2673-74, 2674-75, 2675-76, 2676-77, 2677-78, 2678-79, 2679-80, 2680-81, 2681-82, 2682-83, 2683-84, 2684-85, 2685-86, 2686-87, 2687-88, 2688-89, 2689-90, 2690-91, 2691-92, 2692-93, 2693-94, 2694-95, 2695-96, 2696-97, 2697-98, 2698-99, 2699-00, 2700-01, 2701-02, 2702-03, 2703-04, 2704-05, 2705-06, 2706-07, 2707-08, 2708-09, 2709-10, 2710-11, 2711-12, 2712-13, 2713-14, 2714-15, 2715-16, 2716-17, 2717-18, 2718-19, 2719-20, 2720-21, 2721-22, 2722-23, 2723-24, 2724-25, 2725-26, 2726-27, 2727-28, 2728-29, 2729-30, 2730-31, 2731-32, 2732-33, 2733-34, 2734-35, 2735-36, 2736-37, 2737-38, 2738-39, 2739-40, 2740-41, 2741-42, 2742-43, 2743-44, 2744-45, 2745-46, 2746-47, 2747-48, 2748-49, 2749-50, 2750-51, 2751-52, 2752-53, 2753-54, 2754-55, 2755-56, 2756-57, 2757-58, 2758-59, 2759-60, 2760-61, 2761-62, 2762-63, 2763-64, 2764-65, 2765-66, 2766-67, 2767-68, 2768-69, 2769-70, 2770-71, 2771-72, 2772-73, 2773-74, 2774-75, 2775-76, 2776-77, 2777-78, 2778-79, 2779-80, 2780-81, 2781-82, 2782-83, 2783-84, 2784-85, 2785-86, 2786-87, 2787-88, 2788-89, 2789-90, 2790-91, 2791-92, 2792-93, 2793-94, 2794-95, 2795-96, 2796-97, 2797-98, 2798-99, 2799-00, 2800-01, 2801-02, 2802-03, 2803-04, 2804-05, 2805-06, 2806-07, 2807-08, 2808-09, 2809-10, 2810-11, 2811-12, 2812-13, 2813-14, 2814-15, 2815-16, 2816-17, 2817-18, 2818-19, 2819-20, 2820-21, 2821-22, 2822-23, 2823-24, 2824-25, 2825-26, 2826-27, 2827-28, 2828-29, 2829-30, 2830-31, 2831-32, 2832-33, 2833-34, 2834-35, 2835-36, 2836-37, 2837-38, 2838-39, 2839-40, 2840-41, 2841-42, 2842-43, 2843-44, 2844-45, 2845-46, 2846-47, 2847-48, 2848-49, 2849-50, 2850-51, 2851-52, 2852-53, 2853-54, 2854-55, 2855-56, 2856-57, 2857-58, 2858-59, 2859-60, 2860-61, 2861-62, 2862-63, 2863-64, 2864-65, 2865-66, 2866-67, 2867-68, 2868-69, 2869-70, 2870-71, 2871-72, 2872-73, 2873-74, 2874-75, 2875-76, 2876-77, 2877-78, 2878-79, 2879-80, 2880-81, 2881-82, 2882-83, 2883-84, 2884-85, 2885-86, 2886-87, 2887-88, 2888-89, 2889-90, 2890-91, 2891-92, 2892-93, 2893-94, 2894-95, 2895-96, 2896-97, 2897-98, 2898-99, 2899-00, 2900-01, 2901-02, 2902-03, 2903-04, 2904-05, 2905-06, 2906-07, 2907-08, 2908-09, 2909-10, 2910-11, 2911-12, 2912-13, 2913-14, 2914-15, 2915-16, 2916-17, 2917-18, 2918-19, 2919-20, 2920-21, 2921-22, 2922-23, 2923-24, 2924-25, 2925-26, 2926-27, 2927-28, 2928-29, 2929-30, 2930-31, 2931-32, 2932-33, 2933-34, 2934-35, 2935-36, 2936-37, 2937-38, 2938-39, 2939-40, 2940-41, 2941-42, 2942-43, 2943-44, 2944-45, 2945-46, 2946-47, 2947-48, 2948-49, 2949-50, 2950-51, 2951-52, 2952-53, 2953-54, 2954-55, 2955-56, 2956-57, 2957-58, 2958-59, 2959-60, 2960-61, 2961-62, 2962-63, 2963-64, 2964-65, 2965-66, 2966-67, 2967-68, 2968-69, 2969-70, 2970-71, 2971-72, 2972-73, 2973-74, 2974-75, 2975-76, 2976-77, 2977-78, 2978-79, 2979-80, 2980-81, 2981-82, 2982-83, 2983-84, 2984-85, 2985-86, 2986-87, 2987-88, 2988-89, 2989-90, 2990-91, 2991-92, 2992-93, 2993-94, 2994-95, 2995-96, 2996-97, 2997-98, 2998-99, 2999-00, 3000-01, 3001-02, 3002-03, 3003-04, 3004-05, 3005-06, 3006-07, 3007-08, 3008-09, 3009-10, 3010-11, 3011-12, 3012-13, 3013-14, 3014-15, 3015-16, 3016-17, 3017-18, 3018-19, 3019-20, 3020-21, 3021-22, 3022-23, 3023-24, 3024-25, 3025-26, 3026-27, 3027-28, 3028-29, 3029-30, 3030-31, 3031-32, 3032-33, 3033-34, 3034-35, 3035-36, 3036-37, 3037-38, 3038-39, 3039-40, 3040-41, 3041-42, 3042-43, 3043-44, 3044-45, 3045-46, 3046-47, 3047-48, 3048-49, 3049-50, 3050-51, 3051-52, 3052-53, 3053-54, 3054-55, 3055-56, 3056-57, 3057-58, 3058-59, 3059-60, 3060-61, 3061-62, 3062-63, 3063-64, 3064-65, 3065-66, 3066-67, 3067-68, 3068-69, 3069-70, 3070-71, 3071-72, 3072-73, 3073-74, 3074-75, 3075-76, 3076-77, 3077-78, 3078-79, 3079-80, 3080-81, 3081-82, 3082-83, 3083-84, 3084-85, 3085-86, 3086-87, 3087-88, 3088-89, 3089-90, 3090-91, 3091-92, 3092-93, 3093-94, 3094-95, 3095-96, 3096-97, 3097-98, 3098-99, 3099-00, 3100-01, 3101-02, 3102-03, 3103-04, 3104-05, 3105-06, 3106-07, 3107-08, 3108-09, 3109-10, 3110-11, 3111-12, 3112-13, 3113-14, 3114-15, 3115-16, 3116-17, 3117-18, 3118-19, 3119-20, 3120-21, 3121-22, 3122-23, 3123-24, 3124-25, 3125-26, 3126-27, 3127-28, 3128-29, 3129-30, 3130-31, 3131-32, 3132-33, 3133-34, 3134-35, 3135-36, 3136-37, 3137-38, 3138-39, 3139-40, 3140-41, 3

Kuching Market Price List

January, 1963

Average

Rice—(per gantang)			
Local, White, Government Milled	1.00	1.00	1.00
Local, White, Milled	1.00	1.00	1.00
Siam "A", 1% Siem "B" China Rice	1.00	1.00	1.00
Siem "C"	1.00	1.00	1.00
Siem Broken Rice, All Super	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rangoon	1.00	1.00	1.00
Sugar—(per kat)			
White Sugar	35	35	35
Brown Sugar	40	40	40
Nipah Sugar	35	35	35
Salt—(per kat)			
Coarse	30	30	30
Fine	30	30	30
Nipah	30	30	30
Flour and Bread			
White Flour, per kat	25	25	25
Bread, per small loaf	25	25	25
Bread, per large loaf	45	45	45
Milk—(per tin)			
(i) Condensed			
(i) Libby Brand	35	35	35
(ii) Tet Pak	35	35	35
(iii) Milk Maid	35	35	35
(iv) Local Fresh Milk (per pint)	30	30	30
Eggs—(each)			
Turtle	10	10	10
Duck, fresh	14	14	14
Duck, salted	12	12	12
Fowl	13	13	13
Edible Fat—(per lb.)			
Butter	2.00	2.00	2.00
Coconut Oil	58	58	58
Vegetable Oil	70	70	70
Lard, No. 1	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lard, No. 2	90	90	90
Ghee	2.70	2.70	2.70
Dripping	80	80	80
Pork—(per kat)			
Lean, No. 1	3.20	3.20	3.20
Lean with Fat, No. 2	2.40	2.40	2.40
Pig	1.20	1.20	1.20
Ribs	1.90	1.90	1.90
Beef—(per kat)			
Beef, neck	3.00	3.00	3.00
Beef, Curry meat	1.60	1.60	1.60
Beefsteak, No. 1	3.00	3.00	3.00
Beefsteak, Curry meat	1.60	1.60	1.60
Steak, Australian	2.80	2.80	2.80
Steak, Local	2.40	2.40	2.40
Poultry—(per kat)			
Capons	2.40	2.40	2.40
Chinese Cocks	2.00	2.00	2.00
Falcons	2.40	2.40	2.40
Chinese Hens	1.60	1.60	1.60
Dayak Fowls	1.80	1.80	1.80
Ducks	1.80	1.80	1.80
Muscovy	1.60	1.60	1.60
Cross-Breed	1.60	1.60	1.60
Geese	1.60	1.60	1.60
Fish—(per kat)			
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.70	1.70	1.70
Fresh Fish, No. 2	1.15	1.15	1.15
Fresh Fish, No. 3	1.15	1.15	1.15
Prawns, No. 1	1.65	1.65	1.65
Prawns, No. 2	80	80	80
Crab, No. 1	1.20	1.20	1.20
Crab, No. 2	80	80	80
Salted Fish, No. 1	1.40	1.40	1.40
Salted Fish, No. 2	1.30	1.30	1.30
Salted Fish, No. 3	70	70	70
Vegetables—(per kat)			
Bamboo Shoots, salted	30	30	30
Bamboo (Ubiaya)	15	15	15
Banglang	18	18	18
Bayan	45	45	45

Vegetables—(per kat)—Contd.

Average

Bean Sprouts	35	35	35
Cabbage	35	35	35
Changkat Manis	45	45	45
Cucumbers (Timan)	30	30	30
Chilies, Red	70	70	70
Chilies, Green	35	35	35
Daun Bawang	35	35	35
Ensalada Panch	38	38	38
Ensalada Bear	35	35	35
Ensalada Bunga	30	30	30
French Beans	48	48	48
Garlic, fresh	30	30	30
Onion	75	75	75
Kuchang Panjang	35	35	35
Kuchang Acor	30	30	30
Kuchang Kere	30	30	30
Keladi Balam	25	25	25
Keladi Cina	25	25	25
Keladi	25	25	25
Kudang	18	18	18
Kubok	25	25	25
Laba	18	18	18
Laba Duri	25	25	25
Lada Pungur	25	25	25
Lufu	30	30	30
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	30	30	30
Lobak, salted	40	40	40
Onion, Bombay	35	35	35
Onion, small	35	35	35
Peas, Imported	35	35	35
Pink (Bitter Guard)	30	30	30
Sauerkraut, Imported	30	30	30
Sauerkraut, Local	40	40	40
Tamarind (Black Asian)	40	40	40
Tomatoes	30	30	30
Trong (Brinjale)	30	30	30
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.30	1.30	1.30
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	30	30	30
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	40	40	40
Tea—(per lb.)			
Tea, Ceylon	4.80	4.80	4.80
Tea, Chinese	1.80	1.80	1.80
Coffee—(per kat)			
Raw, Java, No. 1, Local	1.30	1.30	1.30
Raw, No. 2	1.00	1.00	1.00
Powder	2.80	2.80	2.80
Fruits—(each)			
Pisang (Lemon) (per kat)	15	15	15
Pisang Tandak	15-25	15-25	15-25
Nanas	20-40	20-40	20-40
Black Beet (per kat)	20	20	20
Seeds			
Bean card (per piece)	10	10	10
Bean cake, white (per piece)	10	10	10
Bean cake, yellow (per piece)	15	15	15
Blackam (per kat)	70	70	70
Charcoal (per piece)	8.50	8.50	8.50
Coconut, fresh (each)	20	20	20
Coconut Beef (per tin)	1.25	1.25	1.25
Dried Prawns (per kat)	2.50-3.20	2.50-3.20	2.50-3.20
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	4.10	4.10	4.10
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	25	25	25
Match, Local (per box)	60	60	60
Match, Imported (per box)	60	60	60
Soup, washing, local (per bar)	60	60	60
Soup, washing, imported (per bar)	60	60	60
Salmon (per tin)	1.50	1.50	1.50
Sardines (per tin)	70	70	70
Baka Wood (per panchang)	25.00	25.00	25.00
Cigarettes			
Flayers (per packet of 50)	50	50	50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	40	40	40
Craven "A"	50	50	50
Torch Light	40	40	40
State Express (per tin)	2.85	2.85	2.85
Capitan (per packet of 10)	40	40	40
State Express 100 (per packet of 10)	50	50	50
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	80	80	80

Sarawak Gazette

PRICE KUCHING, Thursday, January 31st, 1963

50.00

Subscription Rates (published monthly)

Single copy	10.00
Subscription for one year	112.00 or 22/-

All subscriptions are payable in advance and will not be renewed unless notice of renewal is given.

Subscribers should notify the Government Printing Office, in writing, of any change of address.

Letters and articles are welcome, and should be addressed to the Editor, Sarawak Gazette, Kuching. It is assumed that they should be submitted to the Editor's name and, otherwise, to the Editor. All communications intended for insertion in the Sarawak Gazette should reach the office at least ten days before the publication of each issue.

Residence at the Government will continue to be open to members of the Office only, and will not be open to members of the public. Members of the public will be charged a fee of 10 cents per line.

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

Advertisement Rates

(inserted in advance)

Columns width 11", length 11"

	1	2	3	4	5
1 Column	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00
2 Columns	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00
3 Columns (1 page)	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00
Full page	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00	48.00

Note.—Subscriptions and advertisement matter should be addressed to the General Manager, c/o Government Printing Office, Kuching, Sarawak.

Where special display is required, advertising extra work, the above charges may be increased up to 10 per cent.

Change of copy must be submitted to the Editor at least 10 days before the date of publication.

Special advertisements 20 cents per line with minimum charge of 10/- for every December Occurrence 10/-.

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

All—10 cents or over. Small Commission should be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside Sarawak.

FEBRUARY, 1963

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES			HIGH WATER	
Day	Chinese	Month	1st New Quarter ☾ No. Full Moon	2nd New Quarter ☾ 24th New Moon	3rd New Quarter ☾ 24th New Moon	KUCHING	MIRI
Fri. 1	8	8	Rabies clinic for Tring Low Examination.			1815	1724
Sat. 2	9	9	The Presentation of the 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			1138	1747
SUN. 3	10	10	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			—	1754
Mon. 4	11	11	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0834	1713
Tue. 5	12	12	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0548	1654
Wed. 6	13	13	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0248	1607
Th. 7	14	14	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0047	1546
Fri. 8	15	15	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0438	1515
Sat. 9	16	16	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0511	1511
SUN. 10	17	17	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0604	1506
Mon. 11	18	18	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0640	1500
Tue. 12	19	19	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0712	1494
Wed. 13	20	20	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0805	1488
Th. 14	21	21	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0840	1482
Fri. 15	22	22	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0915	1476
Sat. 16	23	23	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0944	1470
SUN. 17	24	24	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			1014	1464
Mon. 18	25	25	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			1116	1458
Tue. 19	26	26	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			1215	1452
Wed. 20	27	27	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			—	1446
Th. 21	28	28	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0044	1440
Fri. 22	29	29	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0209	1434
Sat. 23	30	30	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0315	1428
SUN. 24	1	1	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0408	1422
Mon. 25	2	2	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0457	1416
Tue. 26	3	3	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0543	1410
Wed. 27	4	4	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0623	1404
Th. 28	5	5	The 1st. Commemorative. Rabies clinic for Government Officers' Spring Examination. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0708	1398