

Sarawak Gazette

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Contents

	Page
Merdeka	169
Planners	170
Where and When did Man become Wise?	171
Excerpts from the Public Service Commission Annual Report for 1962	172
Report on the General Elections, 1962	174
Letter to the Editor	183
Excerpts from Reports on Community Development Projects	193
Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1962	197
Chronology for the 1964 Almanac	203
Arrivals and Departures	207
Sarawak Yacht Club	208
Rural Roads	210
Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the month of April, 1963	211
Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the month of May, 1963	212
Kuching Market Price List	2

The Sarawak Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1963

Merdeka

Those of you who have lived in Sarawak for any considerable time, have worked hard for her prosperity, loved her with all your heart, and watched her growing with pride, must be able to share the joy I am feeling now as I participate in welcoming the birth of Sarawak as a state with internal self-government.

Now in Malaysia Day, which we look forward to celebrating on the 16th of September, this day definitely is the most awaited day in the whole history of our country. On this day—the 31st of August, 1963—Sarawak emerges from a romantic past as a baby of White Rajahs, through a Crown Colony, to an adult State responsible for its own internal administration. We have just passed an adolescent period culminating in our first General Election. Many people all over the world must have watched us with great concern as we made our first stride—or rather spring—amidst problems of multi-racial complications and doubts of political maturity towards statehood. Now within a period of less than five years from the formation of our first political party, we have proved to the world that we—the local people of Sarawak—can confidently shoulder the responsibility of self-government. On this day let us all remember this brilliant success we have achieved, as an encouragement to all of us to strive harder for the progress of Sarawak.

It was only a few years ago that we were caught in the fast-moving current of nationalism. This sweeping current of nationalism created problems all over Asia.

You see, like Malaya, and some other Commonwealth countries, managed to swim our way safely towards the shores of self-government. For a small country that just recently has dreamt of political independence Sarawak has done very well for herself by achieving its self-government today without sacrificing a single life. Some nations might look down upon us as cowards, for not having plunged into a gory battle when striving to achieve self-government. Whatever other nations may think of us is not important. We have our own convictions, and we try to understand our own problems and handle these problems in our own way. We know that time changes; different colonial powers have different policies. We believed that the way to lasting independence was not by violent revolution, but peaceful evolution, not by spilling blood, but by seeking participation, not by swords and guns, but by the chisel and the pen. Time has proved we are right; and the world will see we are right. The real problems of the struggle for independence lie in our success in avoiding bloodshed, and in following steadily in the footsteps of democracy.

The challenge to us now as a self-governing state is to preserve our ways of peace and harmony and to uphold the freedom that goes with democracy. Whether we shall be able to do this depends on the way each and every one of us faces up to his responsibilities as a citizen of this new State of Sarawak. If we are to keep this country of ours as the Paradise of Peace that it has always been, we should now unite and work together. We should sink our political differences beneath the realization that we all owe Sarawak our undivided loyalty and that our whole future depends so much on our efforts to build up a united and happy people. Sarawak owes its present achievements to the contribution of all the various races that she has. Every one of these races will therefore have its own peculiar role to play to make Sarawak what it will be. We have a great deal more to gain by uniting and sharing our triumphs and troubles together than by fighting each other to satisfy our greed and narrow racism.

The backbone of any nation is the common people, who work and labour for it—that is you and I, everyone in the country. A nation can only enjoy its independence if it has economic stability and a fair share of prosperity for at least the great majority of its people. The Government of Sarawak will definitely do its best to initiate development projects and undertake public works, that will be of benefit to the people. But the Government can only lead. The real advancement of Sarawak rests in the hands of its people. I therefore appeal to each and everyone of you to work hard for Sarawak, and to co-operate with the Government in making Sarawak a peaceful, prosperous and happy State that will be the pride of our children, grand-children and all our country.

HIDUP SARAWAK! MERDEKA!

(Broadcast by the Hon'ble Abdul Fakh, Minister of Communications and Works, on the occasion of Sarawak attaining internal self-government, August 31st, 1963.)

Pioneers

One of the features of life in the industrialized societies of the world today is the effort being made to recapture the spirit of adventure. In England the outward bound movement seeks to stir the spirit of youth, in America President Kennedy stimulates the younger generation to explore the New Frontier, in Russia Mr. Khrushchev encourages the high adventure offered by the Virgin Lands of Asia. Throughout these societies there is the sense of some impetus lacking, of some dynamic lost, of some spark extinguished. It is now a century and a half since, with the aid of the industrial revolution, these peoples set about remodelling their societies, the process was long and painful, and few crises in history have been as disfigured by misery or disgraced by oppression. But now the goal is achieved and the end reached: the affluent society has become a reality and within its limits there is enough for all. The harsh struggle for survival has given place to the gracious relaxation of pleasure: today most men want not any go-ahead, the powers of acquisition are directed not to the necessities but to the embellishment of life. Where once men worked fourteen hours that their children might have bread, they now work seven that they may have a television set. Yet amidst this abundance there is something of the spirit which is lacking; affluence has brought atrophy, and if the vices of the past have been discarded, the virtues have also been largely shed; if the Grandgrains are no more, neither are the Livingstones.

The nineteenth century was the golden age of the pioneer, yet the early pioneers pursued their course of necessity rather than choice. In the dreadful decade which followed the Napoleonic wars, the English labourer who trapped a pheasant to feed his starving children was sentenced to transportation, and if he were amongst those who survived the journey round the Cape and across the Indian Ocean in the hold of a convict ship, he might start anew in Australia, though his wife and family were lost forever. From such men sprang the hardy stock which created a commonwealth.

The Tsar Nicholas I (1825 — 1855) was a great believer in the virtues of transportation for even the most venial offenders. Any Russian who impugned the veracity of the Bible by blasphemously asserting that the universe was not created in seven calendar days was sent to Siberia. Unless he was a man of wealth, who could afford a conveyance, he made the journey on foot and in chains, so that the convales in the winter snows of Russia matched those in the cold holds of the convict ships as they rounded the Indian Ocean. But those who survived endured the fabulous miseries of that strange and unknown land.

By the middle of the century things had changed for the better; in England scouting was no longer prohibited by transportation, and in Russia it was possible to believe that the Bible was a language of nonsense without being sent to prison in the chains. Meanwhile the surge of volunteer pioneers was spreading over the world's frontiers. In the mid-years of the century John Lubbock coined the phrase "Go West, young man, go West" and this became the slogan of young America for the remainder of the century. When gold was struck in California, the 49'ers pressed forward to the Promised Land, and though many borrowed their homes as frontiers of the landscape along the banks of the North Platte River and across the salt deserts of Utah, those who survived founded a community of astonishing affluence.

Unlike the U.S.A. or Russia, England and France had no land frontier to challenge the sense of youth, but both were in process of acquiring large colonies or dependencies, and from both came forth two types of pioneers: missionaries and administrators. Many of the missionaries were very misadvised people (the unfortunate results of importing Bibles and opium into China are with us yet), but others were men of sterling

worth, of whom David Livingstone was the great prototype. Such men were driven by the conjunct attraction of religious zeal and the spirit of adventure. As at the time England was undergoing a religious revival, the achievements of the missionaries commanded a wide publicity and they attained the dangerous eminence of national heroes; similar achievements on the part of French missionaries were accorded a more modest recognition in that sceptical land.

Apart from the missionaries, however, there was a larger group of young men who sought adventure in the new territories as government officers. As they were rarely adorned with the halo of sanctity, they seldom attracted the attention of publicists, and today they are too often dismissed as the tools of imperialism. Yet these young men, who lived alone and isolated in remote outstations, made a contribution to human well-being which is seldom recognized, for they stood between the people they administered and the dark forces of tribal anarchy, which also would have engulfed all. Sequestered from the seat of government by lack of communications, left to take decisions of appalling gravity without any guidance, but with full responsibility, they rose to demands before which their successors today would blench. Their promising careers were sacrificed as they are caused by the unusual climates in which they worked. It may well be doubted if England or France has ever produced a class of men of such calibre as were their nineteenth century colonial administrative officers.

The apatronic government officer today is a man of different stamp than his predecessor. This is not merely his fault; he is over-relied to the telephone, which even at his bedside gives him the most intimate instructions, so that he no longer has any scope for initiative. He is frequently married, and often a respectable that his more virile forbear would have scorned. Finally he frequently enjoys many of the more questionable amenities of life in his homeland, such as washing machines and refrigerator goods. Yet for all this, the government officer is still a man stirred by the spirit of adventure; instead of following the majority of his kind in an office job at home, he has chosen to live in Kapi. The material inducements are small, at best; there is the new to suit familiar surroundings and launch out into the world of adventure.

Now with the advent of Malacca the expatriate will quickly disappear and must be replaced by local men. Yet here lies the difficulty, for it is easier to get a man from London to live at Kapi, than to find one of similar qualifications in Sibu, who is willing to do so. Yet Kapi, hardly one of the more attractive stations, must be staffed, so also indeed must be such hamlets of desolate as Pusa. It is a melancholy fact that the higher a Sarawak boy's qualifications the greater the difficulty of sending him away from his family; such as have failed the Sarawak Service will work in an outstation without protest, but the university graduate is scarcely tied to his mother's green strings and will cry out loudly against having to work outside Kuching or Sibu.

Independence brings both joys and burdens, and one of the latter consists in staffing outstations with properly qualified officers, but this will be possible only when there are developed in our young intelligentsia the twin ideals of adventure and service. Socialists can always be hired to perform specialist duties, but if self-government is to have any meaning then the tedious and onerous duties of apocryphal administration must be discharged by the people themselves. The crucial test of a young nation is whether it be young in heart, whether it can capture the *elan* of which Kingley wrote:

*When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every stone a man, lad,
And every lane a queen.*

Then hey for beer and home, lad,
And round the world away;

Young blood must have its career, lad,
And every dog his day.

ROBERT NICHOLL

Where and When did Man become Wise?

Don Brothman

Some biologists and anthropologists have attempted to split man into more than one species. There is, nevertheless, general agreement that all modern varieties should be regarded as one—*Homo sapiens*, or 'man the wise.' This species represents what is as yet the most advanced degree of evolution in terms of brain development—involving the ability to learn and to transmit information, and a capacity for 'original thought.' Moreover the various attempts that have been made to discredit Negroes, Australian aborigines and certain other human groups, alleging that they have an inferior mental capacity, have no sound scientific basis.

It would appear that man's present mental ability was established many thousands of years ago. But where and when did he attain his status as *sapiens* man?

Determining the beginnings of *H. sapiens* is no easy task—it is just as difficult as bridging the evolutionary gap from fossil ape to man. Although it is necessary to think in terms of a definite change from non-*sapiens* to *sapiens* man, obviously no clear division can be made. As in the majority of evolutionary changes, the time interval before a noticeable change between the ancestral and evolved group can be detected must be thought of in terms of thousands of years at least. At present it is still debatable which 10,000 years, or so was particularly significant for the appearance of *H. sapiens*. Differences of opinion place his arrival between upwards of 60,000 years and only 30,000 years ago, but recent views and new discoveries are throwing much more light on this problem.

The Criteria for 'Wisdom'

In reviewing early *sapiens* man, we must rely almost completely upon fragments of skull—but at least these remain as from one of the most significant areas of the body. Within the geologically short period of two million years the primate (humanoid) stem leading to modern man has increased in brain size by approximately 1,000 c.c., so that we now have a brain three times as large as that estimated for our unspecialised late Pliocene/early Pleistocene ancestor. The 'cranial capacity' of a fossil skull is certainly of value in differentiating the earlier phases of human evolution. But during the final 100,000 years the very divergent forms in the Upper Pleistocene period, in particular Rhodesian, Neanderthal and 'Cro-Magnon' man, all have brain capacities well within the range for modern man and in some cases the capacities even exceed those generally found today.

Because of the limited information which can be obtained from the external structure of the brain (as revealed by an internal cast of the brain box), attention has been directed towards the positioning and general form of the brain, particularly in the frontal region. Also details of skull change, especially at the frontal bone and face, are valuable differentiating features. It is, of course, one matter to see changes taking place in a fossil series, primate or otherwise, but it is far from an easy matter to know which features are the most significant and so deserve more 'taxonomic weight' than others.

Bearing this in mind, which fossils may be regarded as candidates for the earliest phases of evolving *Homo sapiens*?

Neanderthal man, the heavy boned, fairly large brained variety of man who spread through Europe, into North Africa, and advanced eastwards at least as far as Ubbisheim in Russia between about 70,000 and 30,000 a.c., was originally considered by some to represent one of modern man's ancestors. But in view of the time period he occupied, and some noticeable skeletal specialisations—such as a very heavy brow ridge—there is increasing opinion that he represents a 'residual', and to some extent specialised, variety of man, independent for much of his evolution from the developing *H. sapiens* group.

Pontishevalde

The earliest fossil skulls which show a clear division from the Neanderthal form were found at Pontishevalde, Charente, in 1940. The Pontishevalde skull fragments recently described in detail by Professor H. V. Vallois of Paris, would appear to date from the Riss-Sturm inter-glacial period, and are certainly more than 70,000 years old. The largest skull fragment consists of most of the top of the skull vault, but with a little overhanging down at the brow region. Although the cranial bones were markedly thick, post-mortem pressure had shattered the bones, and accurate restoration has as yet far been possible. It would appear, however, from the shape of the frontal area and the positioning of the small area of frontal sinus which remains, that there was a high vault with a fairly vertical forehead. This latter feature is confirmed by the other fragments which consist of an area of frontal bone above the nose. If Vallois is correct in saying that this person was a fully adult female, then there can be no doubt that prior to the main spread of Neanderthal man in Europe a group had existed which had the distinctive features of *sapiens* man—certainly as far as the features of the frontal bone are concerned.

An East African *Sapient*

At the site of Kapfya in Kenya, remains of four skulls were discovered in 1932, and in three of these the absence of heavy brows is noticeable. There has been much controversy over the date of these fragments, but recent uranium determinations by Dr. Kenneth Oakley support the view that this type of man must have lived in the late Middle or early Upper Pleistocene period. It is thus possible that both in France and East Africa we have *sapiens* man established at least 60 or 70 thousand years ago.

Evidence from Rhodes

There now seems little doubt that, by 40,000 years ago, not only had *H. sapiens* become fully differentiated into the varieties we know so well in the Upper Palaeolithic of Europe, but also sufficient time had elapsed for *sapiens* man to have spread into such distant points as south-east Asia. Pioneer work being undertaken in Rhodes by Tom Harrison, Curator of Sarawak Museum, has confirmed this beyond doubt. He has recently undertaken the systematic excavation of the great Niah Cave, Sarawak, resulting in the discovery of numerous skeletons. In February, 1958, at a level which yielded a radiocarbon date for charcoal of 40,000 years, part of a human skull was found. It seems probable that the skull is contemporary with these charcoal remains. The skull, also somewhat broken and in parts defective, belonged to an ancient Niah individual no more than 17 years of age, as revealed by the degree of dental development and the condition of the 'synchondrosis' at the base of the skull. But the skull shows no close affinities with the Neanderthal group. Moreover, in comparison with the palaeolithic Taigai skull from Australia (which also belonged to a youth of about the same age), it is slenderly built. The Niah skull vault appears smaller, the brow less rugged and the jaw and mouth protrude less than those of the Taigai youth. Moreover, the forehead is vertical, whereas the Australian specimen (even allowing for post-mortem crushing and deformation) appears to be robust-browed and with a

speeding forward. It seems reasonable to assume from the known evidence that true apes man had migrated well into south-east Asia by 40,000 years ago, and furthermore the slender structure of the Niah skull suggests that these early apes variety need not all have been robust forms.

The Case of Mount Carmel

Until recently, it was generally thought that the human remains from the Mount Carmel (Jordan) sites of Magharet et Tabun and Magharet et Skhul were more or less contemporary. But the noticeable differences between these skeletons, in spite of their proximity to one another and apparent contemporaneity, have given rise to much speculation. Do the Mount Carmel people represent the first evidence of a species divergence from a Neanderthal-type stock some 45,000 years ago; or do they provide a unique example of an interesting between a Neanderthal and an early Upper Palaeolithic type of man? A recent re-examination of the fossil remains from these sites, by Eric Higgs of Cambridge, now suggests that the two cave peoples are by no means contemporary, and that the Skhul people may have been quite a few thousand years more recent.

This re-analysis has helped to emphasize that it is quite unnecessary to speculate on the possibility of hybrids or primitive apes types diverging from a Palaeolithic Neanderthalized stock. It can now be suggested with more confidence that by about 40,000 years ago, and certainly no more recently than 35,000 years ago, a robust early apes variety was occupying at least some parts of south-east Asia. (Further supporting evidence is the material from Jabel Kufek—still unpublished in detail). The robust skull form of these people, as shown so well by the Skhul V individual, certainly continued into later Upper Palaeolithic times, as exemplified by the *Aurignacian* Predmost III skull.

Thus we have remains from four widely divergent sites in the Old World to vouch for the considerable antiquity of apes-type man. Whether we should designate the species 'wise' is a matter for taxonomic hair splitting. I think this must be done on morphological evidence rather than on cultural attainment, and on the former grounds I think 'wise' is right. If the dating is correct for the Kanyara and Fontcheverde fossils, then apes man had already moved into—but not necessarily stayed in—Europe and Africa by 40,000 B.C., and by 40,000 years ago he had spread right into south-eastern Asia. Considering the apparent rates of evolution seen in earlier hominids and some large mammals, it seems very unlikely that the apes divergence from a more robust *Homo* species could have occurred in less than 20,000 years. Our own species thus seems likely to be more than 80,000 years old at the very minimum, though, of course, physical change at least comparable with the extremes of variation to be found in modern races must be expected within the species during this long time span.

Predicting Man's Origin

Where was the place of origin? This is no easy question to answer in view of the paucity of evidence. Clearly we must look for an area climatically favourable but sufficiently isolated for the 'divergence' of evolution to exert an influence upon the potential apes population. From the occurrence of very robust and morphologically primitive man in the Upper Pleistocene of south-eastern Asia (Java) and the lowest part of Africa (Rhodesia and Cape Province), it seems reasonable to eliminate these areas. What Middle Pleistocene fossils are known are very fragmentary and fail to indicate a possible area of initial apes development. Bearing in mind, however, that the Neanderthal group would appear to have evolved principally in Europe, it seems reasonable to suggest that apes man diverged either in a part of south-eastern Asia (Penia, Turkestan, Afghanistan,

Pakistan) or somewhere in north-east Africa. This is blatant speculation, but I feel that the evidence so far certainly points in this direction.

To what extent can changes in artifact forms be correlated with the physical evolution of man? This is a controversial topic at present, but there is no doubt in my mind that little if any weight can be given to such correlations, at least in the latter half of the Pleistocene. The differentiation of apes and Neanderthal lines of man was not based on superior or inferior flint technology, but on a mosaic of biological factors (mutation, selective pressures, genetic drift). In other words, the biostatistical industries must not be correlated purely with one physical type, Neanderthal man. Clearly, if we place Fontcheverde, Skhul, Kanyara and Niah man in the apes category, even though they represent Stone Age cultures much inferior to the advanced Upper Palaeolithic cultures of Europe, we must concede that artifact change noticeably lagged behind biological change.

Conclusions

How about the evolution of our own form of mankind now changing, and are sure to continue to do so with further discoveries and the increasing application of modern dating techniques. The date of the emergence of apes man as known today (biologically speaking) seems likely to be much earlier than generally thought. An answer to the tantalizing question of where cannot be given with any certainty, but the most likely region on the present evidence is in south-east Asia or East Africa. One species would appear to have had a surprisingly long life, even though for the most part a humble one. Perhaps we might reflect on this before bringing it rapidly to extinction.

[Reproduced from the June issue of "Discovery" London, by permission of the Editor. The author is Senior Science Officer, British Museum (Natural History), South Kensington, London.]

Excerpts from the Public Service Commission Annual Report 1962

The Commission was established on 1st November, 1961, in accordance with the Sarawak (Public Service Commission) Order in Council, 1961, and its proceedings have been governed by the Public Service Commission Regulations made by His Excellency under that Order in Council.

The Commission was constituted—

Mr. B. L. V. WILCOX, C.M.G.	— Chairman
Mr. Kho Seon Ewe, M.B.E., O.B.E.	— Member
Mr. Edward Jirah, B.E.M.	— Member
Ahmad Haji Mustapha bin Abang	
Haji Abdul Gapor, B.E.M.	— Member

The Establishment Officer was ex-officio Secretary to the Commission, but the work of that office was actually performed by the Chairman, with the assistance between mid-August and mid-October of the Principal Assistant Secretary (Training).

The Commission held 23 formal meetings, usually on Wednesdays, but Members attended the office on many other days to study papers and record opinions. It was possible to make decisions on a number of non-controversial and routine matters in this way, but all matters on which there was any doubt or disagreement were dealt with at formal meetings, to which Heads of Departments were often invited to explain reports and recommendations.

The Commission submitted 234 separate recommendations to His Excellency and 127 to the Chief Secretary in regard to 595 posts or officers. These concerned:—

Appointments and renewals of contracts	195
Promotions	203
Acting Appointments	76

Confirmation of Appointments	25
Selection of officers for training likely to enhance prospects of promotion	85
Extension of pensionable service beyond the normal age of retirement	5
Discipline	11
Pensions	2

It should be noted that the functions of the Commission were advisory and that these figures reveal only its recommendations. Some of these were made in the latter part of the year in regard to vacancies which will not occur until 1965. If it was necessary to appoint an expatriate the Commission usually recommended that the Department of Technical Co-operation should recruit, but that organisation was seldom able to find suitable candidates quickly and was in some cases unable to recruit at all. These figures cannot, therefore, be taken as a record of actual appointments or promotions.

The Commission also rendered advice on the selection of candidates for scholarships likely to lead to eventual appointment to the service and on appointments to the more senior posts in Local Authority services. It issued 157 advertisements of vacancies.

The Commission considered that during the first year of its life its main objective should be to establish principles and methods which will remain sound and valid in the not too distant future when it will be required to shoulder examination powers and responsibilities, and to gain the understanding, co-operation and confidence of all members of the service. It believes that it has to a large extent achieved the first of these objectives and that its machinery is generally understood and is beginning to work sensibly. It is in a position to assess the extent to which it has gained the confidence of the service as a whole and time has probably been too short for it to have achieved full success in this regard.

In regard to first appointment to the service the Commission was bound by the policy of Government that—

- (1) no person not domiciled in Sarawak should be appointed if a suitable and qualified Sarawak man or woman was available;
- (2) expatriate appointments should, wherever possible, be on contract terms;
- (3) a balance between the races resident in Sarawak should, so far as is possible, be maintained in all Departments and all grades of the service.

In this connection, however, it must be observed that—

- (1) decision as to the qualifications to be required for any post runs with Government and the Commission is bound by that decision;
- (2) candidates for appointment have freedom of choice and the possibility of maintaining a racial balance in any Department depends almost wholly on the number of qualified candidates of each race who apply for appointment to it;
- (3) in regard to promotions the Commission is prohibited by its Regulations from considering any factors except seniority, merit and ability.

Twenty-five Sarawak men were appointed or promoted to posts in Division II of the service during the year. It must be generally suggested that two men, who held Government or Colombo Plan Scholarships for more than ten years and for whom posts as Medical Officers were reserved, refused to return to Sarawak. Thirty-two Division III officers were appointed to act in Division II posts. All Government and Colombo Plan scholars and private students who returned during the year, who wished to join the public service and who possessed the qualifications laid down, were appointed. It is known that there are now more than 200 Sarawak men and women overseas taking higher academic, professional, sub-professional or technical courses and there are reasons for hope that a high proportion of these will succeed in obtaining qualifications relevant

to posts in Divisions II and III of the service and will desire appointment to them, but experience and outstanding personal qualities are, it must be realised, essential for the more senior posts. The need for men and women with professional and higher academic qualifications outside the service and free to enter politics must not be overlooked and it would not be in the best interests of the country if the public service attempted to monopolise their services. A study of available lists of students indicates that there are grounds for optimism as regards the future staffing of some Departments, but the prospects in regards to others are not so bright.

The number of candidates for appointment with the Overseas School Certificate fell far short of the number of posts for which this is a normal minimum qualification and many vacancies were left unfilled, particularly in the General Clerical Service. The idea apparently persists that the Cambridge School Certificate is, or should be, a qualification for a Scholarship for higher education overseas and not as it is, and should be, a minimum qualification for appointment to a Division IV pensionable post. It is of interest that these want more candidates for technical and other posts involving outdoor work than for clerical posts.

All vacancies in pensionable posts, which could not be filled by promotions, were advertised by the Commission, whether or not powers to appoint were delegated to Heads of Departments. Although these advertisements were very carefully drafted and distributed to all District Officers, Information Offices and Secondary Schools, the sections of them setting out minimum qualifications required were largely ignored and a great deal of time was wasted by all concerned in dealing with applications from wholly unqualified candidates.

The number of disciplinary offences reported to the Commission was very small in relation to the size of the service and high standards of discipline and industry were clearly maintained.

A Public Service Commission must depend very largely on its ability to obtain full and accurate information from the Establishment Branch of the Secretariat and the Department concerned in any particular case and in all cases of promotion and in many relating to discipline it must rely to a considerable extent on the Annual Confidential Reports of the officers who are and may be concerned. It must be recorded that the importance of these reports has not been properly appreciated in the past and in many cases, particularly in the General Clerical Service, they have been found to be seriously deficient or even non-existent. Full staff-lists were not available until the end of the year.

It becomes apparent that many junior officers, who appeared on paper to possess of intelligence and personal qualities necessary for promotion, have been unwilling to put up with the inconvenience of inter-departmental transfer in order to acquire the essential breadth of experience and responsibility, which would have resulted from such transfers. In the opinion of the Commission the provisions of General Order 67 could be enforced with greater determination, particularly in the cases of young officers without children of school age, to the advantage of the service and of the officers themselves.

This situation has undoubtedly arisen from the enormous expansion of the service and the development of the country during the past fifteen years and the pre-occupation of Heads of Departments and senior officers with what appeared to be more important work. The Establishment Branch has now, however, a more senior and more permanent head and the effect of this change became apparent during the year.

The Commission is appreciative of the assistance invariably given by the Establishment Branch and of the full and accurate information in regard to Government and Colombo plan scholars made available with

commendable rapidly by the Training Branch. Heads of Departments have awarded the Commission their full co-operation in all matters which came before it. The Commission is grateful to all the officers concerned.

Report on the General Elections, 1963

Electoral and Constitutional Background

Preparation for the 1963 general elections goes back to 1961, when Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1961, Electoral and Constitutional Advances, was debated in Council Negri on 1st November, 1961, and received the support of the House. The principal electoral provisions of this Sessional Paper were that electoral registers should be instituted, that the franchise should be extended to all persons over twenty-one, subject to residential qualifications, that the tier system of election to Council Negri through District Councils and Divisional Advisory Councils, serving as electoral colleges, should be retained, and that the duration of the Council Negri then sitting (and hence of the District and Divisional Councils) should be extended to the middle of 1963.

On the Constitutional side, it was proposed to reduce the official representation in Council Negri, to provide for a Speaker, and for a "member system" as a step towards Ministerial Government to be introduced at an appropriate time after the next general elections. These provisions were embodied in an Order in Council made in July, 1962. Subsequently, in the light of the decision to form the Federation of Malaysia, a further Order in Council published in May, 1963, provided for a move straight into a Ministerial system of Government, increased the number of elected members of Council Negri to thirty-six and reduced the provision for nominated members to not more than three. The additional elected seats, distributed amongst the Divisional Advisory Councils, gave total allocations of six for the First Division, six for the Second Division, eleven for the Third Division, six for the Fourth Division and three for the Fifth Division.

At the beginning of May, 1963, the necessary amendments to the Council Negri Elections Ordinance, the Local Government Elections Ordinance and the Kuching Municipal Ordinance were passed by Council Negri. This legislation, *inter alia*, removed the three direct seats in Council Negri formerly allotted to the Kuching Municipal, Sibu Urban and Miri Urban District Councils and re-allotted them to the Divisional Advisory Councils for the First, Third and Fourth Divisions. The period of office for Divisional Advisory Councils and District Councils was fixed so that of Council Negri by providing that Divisional and District Councils' tenure of office should expire subsequent to a dissolution of Council Negri. Provision for nominated seats at the Divisional Advisory Council level was also removed.

During May, 1962, the Local Government Elections Regulations were published. These regulate the procedure for compiling electoral rolls and the holding of elections to District Councils. They were framed in a manner sufficiently broad to enable them to be applied to all District Councils, whether urban or rural.

Registration of Voters

Under the revised legislation any person who had been normally resident in Sarawak for seven out of the preceding ten years, had attained the age of twenty-one years, and was, on qualifying day, resident within the limits of the Council, was eligible to be registered as a voter for his local council, subject to the usual disqualifications. Qualifying day was fixed as the 1st November, 1962, but the work of preparing the provisional registers had to start in some rural areas immediately after the publication of the Elections Regulations, in order to ensure that as many voters as possible were registered, particularly in rural areas, registration was done on a basis of house to house

visits by District Officer and District Council staff working under the direction of the District Officers, who were Registration Officers for all Councils except Kuching Municipal and Sibu Urban District Councils, where this function was performed by the Secretaries to the Councils.

The programme for registration of voters provided for all provisional registers to be published not later than 1st December, 1962. Following the period for inspection, claims, and objections, Revising Officers were to complete their work by 5th January, 1963, and the finalised registers were to be published by 5th February, 1963. The regulations provide that these registers shall hold good for four years, subject to the proviso that in respect of the intervening years, during a period of two weeks following the anniversary of qualifying day, additions and deletions may be made. The Revising Officers were mostly District Officers, serving the districts other than their own, but the Deputy District Magistrates stationed in Kuching and Sibu also took part in the work.

The 10th December, 1962, saw the outbreak of the rebellion in Brunei and in parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of Sarawak. Fortunately the work of preparing the electoral registers was sufficiently far advanced to be generally unaffected. Finally, the work on the registers had barely been completed when disastrous floods occurred in parts of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions. Nevertheless, all registers were published as planned. A total of 302,788 voters were registered in the twenty-four Council areas. What is of some interest is inevitably transpired that some persons qualified to be voters had not been registered, but such cases were comparatively few, and it must be borne in mind that the basic aim to see that he is registered lies with the individual member of the electorate.

District Council Elections

Polling periods for the various Councils inevitably varied widely, from the one day required for the Kuching Municipal Council and Sibu Urban District Council to the eight weeks estimated as necessary for polling teams to tour the rural areas of the Kapit and Baram District Councils. It was decided to fix the date for the completion of all polling as the 25th June, 1963, and dates for polling for nominations, closing of nominations, and commencement of polling in the various districts were computed back from that date. Thus in Kapit and Baram District Council areas nominations were called for at the end of February, closing on 27th March, while the latest date on which nominations closed was 24th May, 1963.

District Officers were appointed Revising Officers in respect of all Councils except Kuching Municipal Council and Sibu Urban District Council, where the Councils' Secretaries were so appointed.

In February, 1963, it was decided to provide for the use of voting symbols on the ballot papers, and the Elections Regulations were amended accordingly. As first two party symbols were registered, for use by candidates producing a letter of authorisation from the appropriate party. The SUPP registered its badge of three inter-connecting rings within a circle, and the Sarawak Alliance devised a symbol consisting of a sailing boat with five men in it, representing the five constituent parties, sailing on a heraldic sea. One of the parties, PANAMA, decided to leave the Alliance shortly after registration, and used its own symbol of a stag's head on a background of the Sarawak flag. Provided that he satisfied the Revising Officer that he was not a member of any party, an independent candidate could submit a symbol of his own design, but the use of a symbol was not compulsory.

At the close of nominations the line-up of candidates for the 429 seats was as follows:—

Supp	Alliance	Pama	Independents	Total
205	273	109	412	998

These figures included 73 candidates whose return was unsupported. The party distribution of these unsupported seats was as follows:—

Supp 5, Alliance 34, Panas 4, Independents 28. This left a net figure of 825 candidates to contest 156 seats, or 2.6 candidates per seat. Of these a total of 68 candidates eventually lost their deposits of \$50.00 each through failing to get at least five per cent of the total votes polled in their wards.

During the month between the closing of nominations and the start of polling in each Council's area, ballot papers had to be printed and delivered to the Returning Officers. Since there would not be time to send proofs back to all districts for checking, arrangements were made for proof reading to be done in the Local Government Branch of the Secretariat. With the excellent co-operation of the Government Printer and his staff 1,897 books, each of 100 ballot papers, were printed, and all delivered in time. The work involved having blocks made for 65 different symbols used by Independents. In this respect it was fortunate that few of them chose to use symbols.

The general procedure for polling in rural areas was that the Returning Officers (District Officers) made up polling teams consisting of Administration, District Council and, in some cases, Departmental staff who toured the various wards. The time factor for completing polling in the district was controlled by the number of teams that could be made up, the number of wards each team had to cover, and the travelling time involved. Polling agents, i.e. witnesses on behalf of the candidates, accompanied the teams and signed the sealing tapes that were put on the ballot boxes when they were sealed on moving from one longhouse or village polling station to another and also at the conclusion of polling in a ward. The sealed ballot boxes were stored under Police custody until counting took place, when they were unsealed in the presence of the witnesses who had signed the seals.

In the areas of Kuching Municipal Council and Sibuan Urban District Council voting was a one-day affair, polling stations being located in schools or other suitably placed buildings wherever possible; in other cases temporary sheds were erected.

In view of the time that inevitably elapsed between the first and last wards completing polling in rural areas, it was deemed undesirable to count and announce results immediately after the conclusion of voting in any particular ward, since the results declared in respect of one part of a district might affect the voting in those parts that had still to vote. It was therefore decided that counting and declaration of results should take place after voting had been completed in each district and during the period 18th to 25th June, 1963. This instruction was misunderstood in one district and some results were announced prematurely.

There were no untoward incidents of any importance during the elections and the last results were declared

on 24th June, 1963. An overall figure of 73 per cent of the electorate in contested wards cast valid votes at the polls. The party line-up at the conclusion of the election was Supp 118, Panas 39, Alliance 138, Independent 135 seats, distributed among the Councils.

Elections to Divisional Advisory Councils

The next stage of the elections, from District to Divisional Advisory Councils, took place between 1st and 26th July. This was preceded by much activity on the part of all parties, and on 1st July the pro-Malaysia PANAS and the anti-Malaysia SUPP announced a coalition, although the Chairman of PANAS, the Datu Bendah, stated that this did not affect his party's pro-Malaysia line.

At the close of the elections from District Councils to Divisional Advisory Councils the position, taking into consideration reports of some Independents joining one or another of the parties, was that SUPP held 23, PANAS 15, Alliance 45 and Independents 24 seats in the Divisional Advisory Councils.

Elections to Council Negri

The final stage of the elections took place on 15th July, when all Divisional Advisory Councils met to choose from amongst their members the 16 elected members of Council Negri. In the First Divisional Advisory Council the SUPP-PANAS coalition resulted in the unsupported return of five SUPP and five PANAS supporters. In the Second and Third Divisional Advisory Councils Alliance candidates secured all the seats. Four of the seats in the Fourth Divisional Advisory Council went to Independents, Alliance supporters securing the remaining two, and three Independents were returned by the Fifth Division.

The distribution of seats in Council Negri at the conclusion of the elections was thus Alliance 19, SUPP-PANAS 10 and Independents 7.

Analysis

The following tables give a complete analysis of the elections:—

- Table I District Council Election Results, showing the number of votes obtained by each candidate.
- Table II Divisional Council Election Results, showing the candidates elected to the Divisional Advisory Councils.
- Table III Council Negri Election Results, showing the candidates elected by the Divisional Councils to the Council Negri.
- Table IV Analysis of the District Council Elections.
- Table V Analysis of the Divisional Council and Council Negri Elections.
- Table VI Racial Party Analysis of Divisional Councils and Council Negri.
- Table VII Analysis by Race and Sex of the Electorate.

TABLE I
DISTRICT COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS

The candidates' parties at the time of the election are shown as follows:—

	SUPP (B)	PANAS (F)	
	Alliance (A)	Independent (D)	
BAR DISTRICT COUNCIL			
Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded		Other candidates and number of votes recorded
	Unopposed	Unopposed	
1. Inapi	Ngayong Pu Dera (A)	Unopposed	
2. Migan/arak/Mony (A)		125 votes	Berning/arak, Maly (D)
3. Erubong/Tingapa	Puluan/arak, Ghom (A)	128 votes	Lau Nam Kien (A)
4. Baw	Loh Pau Nam (B)	125 votes	Puang, Lau, Migan (F)
5. Baw/Mat	Kong Mah Seng (B)	125 votes	Pon Kim Siew (D)
			Mal Dahan (M. Benda) (A)
6. Seranba	Selau Pu Nyuan (A)	145 votes	Thiga/arak/Migan (A)
	Peter Leroy (D)	254 votes	Mal/arak/Baw (D)
			Amn/arak/Migan (D)
7. Baw	Chong Mah Chong (D)	265 votes	Lau Yu Taling (A)
	Lau Lee Seng (D)	264 votes	Ng Kien Heng (A)

* Deposit forfeited

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
7. Tumpang Dutaan/ Mukah Town	Chen Shin Ku (S) 277 votes	Hamban bin Karim (P) 100 votes Alan bin Rajah (A) 11 votes Chong Ng (S) 11 votes Siem and Lin (S) 20 votes Rahim and Yusoff (P) 140 votes Ng Poh Shin (S) 50 votes Thian Koon Sen (P) 50 votes
8. Baidwan, Puteh	Ong Guan Cheng (S) 219 votes	Alvin and Raper (S) 227 votes Mey and Nyahon (S) 100 votes Philip Joo and Ny'ip (P) 75 votes Francis Joo and Nany (S) 710 votes Mia and Mowang (P) 140 votes Kanch and Nyoma (S) 41 votes Noying and Noh (S) 50 votes
9. Singai	Rapahin Duta and (P) 142 votes Nyoma Michael Rada and Nyaga (S) 211 votes	
10. Grogg/Tabu	Lien and Sim (A) 208 votes	
11. Tondong	Liew Theng and Liew (S) Disputed	
12. Oyer/Senggang	Jacob and Dallah (A) 102 votes	Wan and Nyahon (P) 100 votes

LOWER SABONG DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Semunan	Lee Thian Koo (P) 266 votes	Liew Ming Chong (S) 100 votes
2. Kuluah, Mataman	Along Poon bin Along (P) 290 votes Baker	Along Poon bin Along (S) 52 votes
3. Ng. Aka/Thomang	Robert and Tana (S) 114 votes	Jack and Jagan (P) 114 votes Kahoi and Ngai (A) 141 votes
4. Gubong/Luboh Puteh	Sejong bin H. Anis (P) Disputed	
5. Kuyyong/Bukit Puteh	Lieber and Beryong (A) 165 votes	Diam and Brip (S) 81 votes Jack and Piah (S) 59 votes Kahoi and Linggang (S) 40 votes
6. Iru/Tidagan	Chong and Loo (P) Disputed	
7. Ng. Anu, Semangar	Robert and Thian (A) 141 votes	Poh and Loo (S) 53 votes Chong Shin (S) 44 votes Choo Seng Kheng (S) 40 votes Bumai and Gebah (A) 160 votes
8. Semangar, Balinggong	Along Mohd bin Along (A) 411 votes	
9. Semangar/Balinggong	Sejong bin Haj Juman (P) 140 votes	
10. Pandan/Iru	Sejong bin Jagan (P) 210 votes	
11. Pandan/Tabu	Lai Hui Sing (S) 224 votes	Sahai bin Jagan (P) 167 votes Choo Kim Chong (S) 144 votes
12. Semangar, Nyagor	Sejong bin Jagan (P) 422 votes	

LAMBU DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Sempadi	Sahali bin Hassan (P) 201 votes	Choi bin Lahir (A) 115 votes Wahab bin Ain (S) 48 votes
2. Bangleh	Nyonggan and Mungah (A) Disputed	
3. Bangleh	Angge and Chik (S) 108 votes	Goh Hong Ping (A) 100 votes Bakong and Yip (S) 75 votes Kanch and Yip (S) 18 votes Hamban bin Muiyoo (A) 78 votes Tapan and Peter (A) 160 votes Henry Kook (S) 119 votes
4. Bangleh Kayang	Kaleng and Jemat (S) 212 votes	Henry bin Moh Hoot (A) 144 votes Iri bin Seng (A) 50 votes
5. Senggang	Dellaman bin Luyah (P) 211 votes	Nyabong and Sakam (S) 18 votes Hamban bin Rahib (S) 16 votes
6. Senggang	Sejong and Kaleng Kong (S) 243 votes	Yat and Noh (A) 11 votes Chong Hui Shie (S) 160 votes
7. Lambu Town	Pang Tung Hong (S) 270 votes	Liew Kim Pak (S) 11 votes Chik Kheng Hoon (S) 70 votes Miles and Nibron (P) 80 votes
8. Seling	Sahai bin Ahmad (P) 211 votes	
9. Senggang	Sahai bin Lahir (P) 184 votes	
10. Semunan Rural	Lee Ah Foo (S) 100 votes	
11. Semunan Rural	Sejong bin Sahai (P) 129 votes	
12. Puteh	Alan and Karim (A) 142 votes	

RIBONG MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Duta's	Along bin Taip (P) 1,187 votes Alvin bin Taip (P) 1,184 votes Rahman Zahid (P) 1,120 votes	Haji Hossain (S), Kawi (A) 748 votes Haji Saem bin Haji Selong (A) 740 votes Mohammed bin H. Sahai (A) 718 votes Alfred Zahid (S) 730 votes Arang Haji Wal bin Arang (A) 402 votes
2. Mungar	Loong Ho Yuen (P) 370 votes Mohamed bin Musa (P) 378 votes Haji Muhammad Ali bin (P) 368 votes Ahmad	Alfred Zhang Muen (A) 411 votes Haji Jastrie bin Raj (A) 392 votes Hamban Chong Kim Pak (S) 387 votes Patrick Agas and Baker (S) 384 votes Along Haji Mohammed Ramin 42 votes Haji Ali, Mohammed Taha (S)
3. Batek Batek	Ong Guan Poh (S) 420 votes Peter Ng Sing Lin (S) 420 votes Abdul Kadir Marican (S) 421 votes	William bin (A) 394 votes Lee Hoon Hock (A) 360 votes Peter Wong Choo Fan (A) 361 votes Stephen Henry (P) 181 votes Tan Hock Sing (S) 174 votes Teng bin Kip (S) 176 votes Abdul Rahman bin Yeh'ip (A) 211 votes Francis Tan Sing Chong (A) 211 votes Sim Kheng Lung (A) 136 votes Yee Chong Hui (S) 171 votes
4. Batek	Henry Ong Koo Chuan (S) 1,004 votes Chen Wang Ch (S) 843 votes George Seah Kim Sang (S) 879 votes	

* Deposit forfeited

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
5. Market	Stephen Tong Kuan Tin (S) 734 votes Lam Yung Kai (S) 641 votes Ho Wuk Hin (S) 470 votes	David Koh Yau Joon (S) 399 votes Tan Yau Yu (A) 297 votes J. Cheong Ho Nyuk (A) 274 votes Sim Fong Che (S) 144 votes Wan Ahn Bahat Tahir (S) 74 votes
6. Bazaar	Ng Koo Hui (S) 803 votes Song Thien Cheok (S) 807 votes Jennie Sim Kheng Hwa (S) 766 votes	Lo Fook Kee (S) 389 votes Wong Kai Wong (A) 149 votes Chai Heng (A) 120 votes Andrew Lim Eng Hock (A) 79 votes Tan Yit Sang (A) 70 votes Ting Ming Hui (A) 294 votes Wong Ah Suan (A) 128 votes Wu Hui (S) 107 votes Lo Yung Chai (A) 111 votes Jennet Shi Dai Sang (A) 214 votes Ngai Ah Hoi (A) 211 votes Chen Kiat Long (S) 126 votes Ahong Ahmad bin Dato (S) 430 votes
7. Padang	Ho Ah Chien (S) 1,466 votes Song Thien Ho (S) 1,444 votes Tan Jui Chai (S) 1,214 votes	Shahin Ali M. Mohdamin 283 votes Chen Woon Ho (S) 267 votes Cheong Kiu Kin (A) 176 votes Rashid Osman (S) 79 votes
8. Central	Ho Ho Lim (S) 811 votes Chen Choo Sang (S) 812 votes Charles Liming (S) 787 votes	
9. East	Bartholomew (S) 1,128 votes Chan Sui Hui (S) 1,110 votes Lim Kim Sang (S) 1,079 votes	

KUCHING RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Padawan	Jagat anak Bahak (A) 657 votes	Lai Min Iau (S) 116 votes
2. Bengah	Sagat anak Ghafar (F) 228 votes	Ahlik anak Seng (S) 181 votes T. K. Seng anak Seng (A) 78 votes Lim Chiew Teoh anak Sot (S) 44 votes
3. Pangkalan Batu	Lee Shook Nam (S) 594 votes	Gregory anak Rajang (F) 648 votes Michael Rajend Jackson (S) 627 votes
4. Jemading	Sawer anak Qasak (S) 371 votes	Mawang anak Samah (S) 212 votes Miden anak Ipat (S) 278 votes George anak Miao (F) 211 votes Tui Chuan Hui (S) 10 votes Austin Ipat (F) 349 votes Chia Suan Sam (F) 271 votes Bora Puan (S) 211 votes Thian Pin Khiam (A) 281 votes Wong Ho Mariani (F) 478 votes
5. Meridang	Bojang anak Katal (S) 250 votes	Daniel Chai anak Sang (S) 10 votes Tan Quak Hong (S) (S) 91 votes T. K. Mariani bin A. H. (A) 184 votes
6. Tuang	T. K. H. Dui bin Osman (F) 648 votes	H. Ibrahim bin H. Ahmad (A) 99 votes Sohak bin Osman (F) 71 votes Rampang anak Hain (S) 158 votes Nyongah anak Ranga (A) 158 votes T. K. Ali, Sulaiman bin (A) 11 votes Ali, Lempang
10. Samaritan	Ang, Taha bin Ang, Ishak (F) 626 votes	Said bin Nizam (S) 254 votes Ali, Mai bin Sahan (A) 88 votes
11. Sampun	Bojang bin Tulin (F) 483 votes	Armat bin Sulaiman (A) 85 votes Jong Zin Chai (S) 220 votes H. M. Sa'at Tahir (S) 264 votes Mohd. Mustafiz bin (A) 282 votes H. Daud
12. Narak	Ahan bin Kati (F) 363 votes	Said bin Nor (S) 483 votes Andrew Jiku Lander (F) 206 votes
13. Sambar	Dydamon bin Mohamad (F) 442 votes	Chin Poh Loke (S) 396 votes Kang Fook Fui (A) 155 votes Lai Cheong Kian (A) 1123 votes Lim Kiu Tin (S) 1136 votes
14. Batu Kiri	Wau Dailan bin Tanaka (F) 294 votes	Andrew Rajah anak Mohd (S) 192 votes Chang Sheng Shie (A) 108 votes Hong Kim Cheong (A) 267 votes Bromidah bin Agas (F) 167 votes Ang, Drip bin Panglim (S) 88 votes
15. Belong	Tanah bin Poo (F) 341 votes	Thian Mong Pui (A) 128 votes
16. Muan Tobas	Said bin H. Arshad (F) 1,661 votes Sagat bin Tash (F) 1,690 votes	
17. 3rd Mile	Chai Ka Khiong (S) 664 votes Lim Kheng See (S) 587 votes also Lim Kheng See	
18. 5th Mile	Chang Kim (S) 477 votes Chin Pui Song (S) 470 votes	
19. Batu Kiri	Chang Kim Kong (S) 1,184 votes	
20. Huang	Sulaiman bin Matin (F) 769 votes	

* Deposit forfeited

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
21. Gaa	Abg. عثمان bin Abg. H. (P) 208 votes Manshi	David bin Abd. Rahman (A) 283 votes
22. Mung	Chok Choi Fook (S) 552 votes	Chin Sin Pak (S) 43 votes Lee Wah Nam (S) 48 votes
23. Seketo	Chong Siew (I) 528 votes Sim Kheng Hong (S) 888 votes	Kong Yee Chong (S) 273 votes Png Hui Chong (I) 544 votes Woo Chong Chong Hong (I) 712 votes
24. Buntara	Abg. H. Muthappa bin (P) 1,838 votes Manshi	Abg. Eja bin Abg. Omar (A) 78 votes
25. Aukau	Abg. H. Haid bin Abg. (P) 716 votes (S) Sabudin	Abg. Manshi bin Abg. (A) 253 votes Mohamed Nor
26. Tapong	Abg. H. Abd. Rahim (I) 585 votes	Mohd. Nor bin H. Hassan (S) 14 votes Wng Abg. Rajaman bin Dato (A) 215 votes Yusufi Rajang Abg. Wahid bin Abg. (S) 37 votes Wahid
27. Batu Lintang	Gib bin Hassan (P) 355 votes	Abdul Kadir Hassan (A) 64 votes
28. Kuching	Mai bin Rajang (P) 113 votes	Abg. Rahman bin H. (A) 219 votes Abdullah

UPPER SARAWAK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Serian	Kanda anak Mansi (S) 413 votes	Yusuf bin Shakh Mansi (P) 263 votes Boing Kim Choon (A) 237 votes
2. Tanga	Rahim anak Dabak (A) 347 votes	Tahak anak Longhat (S) 145 votes Han bin Mohamed (P) 73 votes
3. Telokang	Isar anak Rarob (A) 319 votes	Awang Jeli bin Pengiran Png (P) 277 votes Thomas Uwek anak Laitak (S) 244 votes
4. Baki	Dahar anak Rajag (I) 347 votes	Isa Shuk Chong (I) 236 votes Longhat anak Rajag (S) 138 votes
5. Bawang	Zaid bin Ibrahim (P) 236 votes	Sengay anak Tipes (A) 134 votes Sen Moh Sen (S) 131 votes Chai Koi Choon (S) 152 votes
6. Pambur	Hong Kam Liang (S) 279 votes	Isman anak Rajag (P) 136 votes
7. Kemendahan	Tan Yau Hui (A) 234 votes	Seahng bin Haji Abdul Raah (P) 264 votes Isa anak Tahak (I) 252 votes Ahar anak Rajang (S) 146 votes
8. Baring	Rahm anak Hamzah (P) 508 votes	Nyuhana anak Nader (S) 105 votes Manshi anak Mahong (A) 84 votes
9. Bagaian	Dagah anak Baidin (S) Unopposed	Chong Nyien Chong (S) 74 votes
10. Aso	Mi anak Raye (P) 181 votes	Koo Yoi Pui (S) 100 votes
11. Teloh	Latin anak Adam (A) 417 votes	Choo Joon Yoi (S) 111 votes
12. Teloh	Mardi anak Rake (A) 238 votes	Singgang anak Ipang (S) 71 votes
13. Baki Ringin	Adis anak Thak (S) 267 votes	Ungin anak Rada (A) 220 votes Gurudin anak Danda (P) 142 votes Van Jan Kim (S) 72 votes
14. Lower Kuching	Andrew Look anak Rajang (A) 400 votes	Agustine Rajak anak Thak (P) 115 votes Shahlan J. Wong Agupah (S) 101 votes Shahlan Jangha anak Barata (S) 113 votes
15. Upper Kuching	Alan anak Nipang (P) 298 votes	Rahm anak Nayan (I) 209 votes Nora anak Nayan (S) 96 votes

BARONG LUPAT DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Ulu Buntar	Pengarah Nyak anak Rajag (S) Unopposed	Sipin anak Mansi (P) 140 votes
2. Buntar	Pengarah anak Rajag (A) 761 votes	Laruan anak Lita (S) 128 votes
3. Ulu Buntar	Pengarah Lita anak Chong (A) 556 votes	Edward W. Howard (A) 102 votes
4. Ulu Buntar	Chin Pangtan (A) Unopposed	Sidik anak Ibrahim (S) 123 votes
5. Sungai Melayu	Chong anak Anon (S) 347 votes	Andan Ulin (S) 128 votes
6. Beting Luper	Pengarah Charles Lita anak (A) 1,567 votes Jeli	Binay anak Rajag (S) 779 votes Tari Kambak Raj (S) 340 votes Kingham anak Rajag (S) 156 votes
7. Sungai Ulu	Pengarah Turi (S) (A) 1,614 votes	
8. Sungai Kari	Agustine Harvey Tanga (A) 486 votes	
9. Sungai Kari	Korah anak Layan (A) 486 votes	
10. Ulu Buntar	Agustine Rajag (A) Unopposed	
11. Sungai Melayu	Pengarah Sengay anak P. (A) Unopposed	
12. Sungai Melayu	Holla Tan (S) 211 votes	Poh Su Hoon (I) 71 votes Poh Sin Kiang (S) 156 votes
13. Sungai Melayu North and West	Along H. Manshi bin Abg. (P) Unopposed	
14. Sungai Melayu North and East	Dato Abg. H. Mohd. Zin (P) 421 votes	William Loran (S) 79 votes
15. Sungai Melayu South	Isman Jangha anak Rajag (A) 111 votes	Tan Koo Chong (S) 158 votes
16. Sungai Melayu	Abg. Zin bin Abdul Manshi (P) 117 votes	Tang Ko Sin (S) 153 votes
17. Sungai Melayu	Isman anak Kim (A) 217 votes	Koo Sin Tan (S) 213 votes
18. Sungai Melayu	Awg. Mansi bin Pengiran (A) 490 votes Jeli (P)	Nyiah anak Jeli (A) 287 votes Yusufi Abdullah bin Said (P) 228 votes Soo Ah Ser (S) 151 votes
19. Sungai Melayu	Said Aidi bin Sufik (P) 376 votes	Erak bin Rani (S) 218 votes

* Deposits forfeited

KALANGA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Kuching Town	Yee Thien Sang (S) 318 votes	Nango anak Ai (A) 148 votes
2. Sarawak-Hill Kuching	Selich bin Sarai (A) 382 votes	Ali bin Rashi (P) 228 votes
3. Sarawak-Ulu Leman	Haji Sapat bin Haji Adnan (A) 238 votes	Mahjor bin Ali Abang Sali (P) 164 votes Ngah anak Lahan (A) 158 votes Othman bin Isah (A) 72 votes Jusah bin Haji Selich (P) 157 votes
4. Lower Krian	Hansen bin Haji Lamin (A) 214 votes	
5. Selama	Edmond Langan anak Sapa (A) Unopposed	
6. Upper Arook	Hai anak Leman (A) 772 votes	Lai anak Bai (S) 52 votes
7. Kulu-Bahang	Kochendi anak Brang (A) 208 votes	Uy anak Ngah (S) 128 votes Selich anak Ngah (S) 87 votes Selama anak Jey (S) 88 votes Selama anak Bai (S) 78 votes Drang anak Sali (S) 74 votes Dana anak Ngah (S) 27 votes Bak anak Brang (S) 78 votes
8. Upper Krian	Kampung anak Alan (A) 633 votes	
9. Middle Krian East	Lingah anak Leman (A) 392 votes	Jamri anak Nangah (S) 298 votes Aliman anak Talang (S) 88 votes
10. Middle Krian West	Dandan Endenis anak Ruchana (A) 478 votes	Mangap anak Bai (S) 58 votes
11. Kuching	Andah bin Haji Is (P) 274 votes	Mariy bin Haji Bakir (A) 272 votes
12. Lower Selich	Haji Isnan bin Pali (P) 288 votes	Daud bin Asep (A) 208 votes Awang Mohammad bin Pengiran Bakar (A) 58 votes
13. Nyabongding	Seliman bin Johari (A) 351 votes	Baid bin Rajai (S) 187 votes Bajang bin Ismail (P) 58 votes
14. Bahang Nyabongding	Larich anak Bangking (S) 378 votes	Jayang anak Dany (S) 128 votes Jahri bin Ajah (P) 88 votes Mirwa anak Rihah (S) 48 votes
15. Middle Selich	Anthony Nibong anak Lingang (S) 250 votes	Lau anak Rungga (A) 128 votes
16. Upper Selich	Maggie anak Bai (P) 247 votes	Musi anak Enrie (A) 168 votes
17. Mubongthun	Hilomang anak Selichang (S) 230 votes	Yang Thien Sang (S) 288 votes
18. Kuching	Steve anak Lamin (A) 234 votes	Lau anak Minglan (A) 178 votes

LELONG AROK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. English	Bakar anak Kiyah (A) Unopposed	—
2. Ulu Ai	Yong anak Isman (A) Unopposed	—
3. Dohi	Pengahla Uthik anak Marwan (A) Unopposed	—
4. Nanga English	Jahid anak Man (A) Unopposed	—
5. Upper Lohok Arok	Pengahla Manin anak Ragi (A) Unopposed	—
6. Lohok Arok	Baki anak Uth (A) 211 votes	Tay Cho Sui (S) 58 votes
7. Jantung Ai Right Bank	Selich anak Nyabang (S) 178 votes	Si anak Nangah (S) 182 votes
8. Bahang Ai Left Bank	Layah anak Manah (S) 245 votes	Bamal anak Awan (S) 132 votes T. R. Laman anak Jang (S) 97 votes Tandong anak Ruchah (S) 78 votes T. R. Sappin anak Chah (A) 108 votes T. R. Tandong anak Pengaga (S) 28 votes
9. Upper English	Belen anak Uyah (S) 168 votes	Tok bin Huang (S) 78 votes Udahang anak Anam (A) 277 votes
10. English	Chang Sien Pui (S) 108 votes	Dugang anak Awan (S) 78 votes
11. Lower English	Gring anak Baling (S) 248 votes	Ruchah anak Laming (A) 88 votes
12. Bahang Lapan	Ashing anak Langkan (A) 114 votes	Sai anak Buring (S) 142 votes
13. Lower Lemanah	Baki anak Long (S) 216 votes	Kan Hong Tong (S) 97 votes
14. Middle Lemanah	Chuan anak Sui Karyan (A) 145 votes	—
15. Ulu Lemanah	T. R. Chiau anak Karyan (S) Unopposed	—

SARAWAK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Belaga	Bersah bin Sidi (P) 317 votes	Maridin bin Yusuf (P) 27 votes
2. Matagay	Ayap bin Yelap (P) Unopposed	
3. Tin	Ayap, Buar bin Ayap (P) 360 votes	Selipagan anak Lamin (A) 148 votes
4. Upper Puan	Almad bin H. Staffs (P) 381 votes	Spong anak Luchang (A) 53 votes
5. Middle Rimbas	Michael Rajan anak Angkan (A) Unopposed	
6. Upper Rimbas	Jocelyn Sadom anak Makap (A) 204 votes	Pengahla Henry Ganga (S) 193 votes
7. Lower Rimbas	Latapi anak Way (A) 288 votes	Ali bin Yik (S) 183 votes
8. Bangin	Si, Deris bin H. Selich (P) 238 votes	Selut bin Agil (S) 188 votes Chak bin H. Manan (S) 78 votes
9. Spang	Wong Kwe Chin (S) Unopposed	
10. Lower Pulu	Lali bin Marjan (A) 171 votes	Afu Hassan bin Abu W. (S) 112 votes Afu, Mohammad bin Ayap (P) 94 votes

Ward No.	Candidate elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
11. Middle Paka	Pengulu Nyahlong anak (A) 111 votes Lian	Matthew Jans anak Upi (A) 141 votes Andrew Mann anak Upi (A) 184 votes
12. Upper Paka	Keluan anak Kiat (A) 269 votes	Pengulu Sangat anak (A) 150 votes Urie
13. Beting Batur	Hong Tai Teck (A) 218 votes	Yee Chang Sang (A) 30 votes
14. Lower Beting	Abg. Abdul Karim bin (A) 178 votes Abg. Hassan	Abg. Rudi bin Abg. Ahmad (P) 136 votes
15. Upper Beting	Stephen Kelang Ningkan (A) 211 votes	Pegayah Montagai anak (A) 202 votes Pegayah
16. Paka/Lower Laya	Pengulu Daniel Bates (A) 386 votes Brook	Gardik anak Nyanggan (A) 179 votes Edward Hamaag (A) 182 votes
17. Middle Laya/ Lower Paka	Jahing anak Bempaling (A) 211 votes	Lala anak Bimong (A) 279 votes
18. Upper Laya/ Upper Paka	Pengulu Nangang anak (A) 221 votes Sukih	Japik anak Gelayan (A) 242 votes Birik anak Angling (A) 70 votes
19. Paka	H. Hamaari bin H. Omar (P) Unopposed	
20. Delak	Khalid bin Amari (P) 260 votes	Stephen Chong Kai Hong (A) 194 votes

BINTANG DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidate elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Serah	Saidin anak Nyiah (A) 228 votes	Jamin bin Jafar (P) 204 votes
2. Serah	Mah bin Hal Yusof (A) Unopposed	
3. Mapang	Rangit anak Benda (A) 222 votes	Nyandang anak Limang (A) 111 votes
4. Paka Batur	Chin Ming Tong (A) 208 votes	Lee Pong Ing (A) 179 votes L. Japik anak Jaman (A) 180 votes
5. Beting	Brundah anak Mahong (A) 147 votes	Jemah (A) anak Selang (A) 141 votes Pan anak Jami (A) 180 votes
6. Marahang	Harbat anak Jidin (A) 222 votes	Tang Tung Wong (A) 62 votes Atas anak Pengulu (A) 22 votes Ling Chong Pong (A) 17 votes
7. Ulu Bimang	Iskadi anak Akah (A) 212 votes	Chiong Huan Sing (A) 203 votes Buran anak Tugahan (A) 127 votes Lee Ngah Chong (A) 112 votes
8. Mader	Boon anak Ueli (A) 278 votes	Lee Hoon Chong (A) 94 votes
9. Kertang	Tang Sim Kwong (A) 179 votes	Ting Yee Lok (A) 156 votes
10. Tula	Wong Ku Ming (A) 266 votes	Wong Song Ing (A) 117 votes
11. Narsah	Wong Ting Thong (A) 431 votes	Sia Kie Tak (A) 31 votes
12. Bimang Batur	Tiong Se King (A) 182 votes	Tong Yee Hui (A) 94 votes Ling Cho Yit (A) 78 votes
13. Bintang Ward	Abg. H. Amir bin Abg. H. Kadir (A) 244 votes	Abg. alias Badarudin bin Bakar (P) 284 votes
14. Kelaga	Lu Hoon Tiah (A) 431 votes	Chan Pui Hui (A) 183 votes
15. Kemantan	Chiong Se Hong (A) 241 votes	Sia Mee Lee (A) 21 votes

KEMAS DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidate elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Ulu Jelan	Jeng anak Chah (A) Unopposed	—
2. Wai	Sabat anak Baidin (A) Unopposed	—
3. Paka	Jahit anak Sapa (A) 411 votes	Daigap anak Ngambang (A) 227 votes
4. Lempah/Dagil	Ais anak Bana (A) 262 votes	Bil anak Rengat (A) 121 votes Pengulu Linau (A) 156 votes
5. Lower Jelan	Juel anak Sibat (A) 247 votes	Dapalang anak Inang (A) 116 votes
6. Bapik	Pegayah Bapang (A) 428 votes	Ungai anak Bui (A) 121 votes
7. Malan	Pengulu Tebing (A) 408 votes	Kong Hui Hong (A) 41 votes
8. Ulu Kemant	Kahu anak Ubit (A) Unopposed	—
9. Ulu Baidin	Quang anak Jaman (A) Unopposed	—
10. Lower Baidin	Chai anak Dapang (A) 458 votes	Choi anak Gelayan (A) 84 votes
11. Ulu Ngamah	Pengulu Maman (A) Unopposed	—
12. Lower Ngamah	Pengulu Ajot anak Mugal (A) Unopposed	—
13. Kaba/Mugal	Andrew Sipi (A) 363 votes	Haga anak Domong (A) 47 votes
14. Beting Beting	Rengat anak Sangara (A) 483 votes	Balai anak Maling (A) 249 votes Lian anak Kera (A) 114 votes
15. Ulu Poi	Gunter anak Bana (A) Unopposed	—
16. Lower Poi	Joseph Uting anak Uting (A) 346 votes	Gulak anak Ulong (A) 111 votes Rengat anak Dapang (A) 46 votes
17. Malan	Nagap anak Bala (A) 417 votes	Ling Kiong King (A) 38 votes
18. Lower Kemant	Pengulu Francis Ungara (A) 388 votes	Bayang anak Japo (A) 74 votes
19. Raman/Mala	Beling anak Mada (A) 729 votes	Jani anak Jela (A) 121 votes Mohd. Rajuan bin Mohd. (P) 4 votes
20. Kemant Town	Lee Chin Chong (A) 214 votes	Ang. Shamudhin (A) 71 votes
21. Jalan Mital Bata	Lee Nai Cho (A) 114 votes	Wong Sin Tong (A) 71 votes
22. Buraan/Tah	Matthew anak Bana (A) Unopposed	—
23. Ah-Pohi	Freer Pong Song Chong (A) 366 votes	Layang anak Lian (A) 288 votes
24. Laitan	Keng Pui Kim (A) Unopposed	—

* Deposit forfeited

KAPAT DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Kapih Town	Eng Chin Joo (A) 289 votes	Nurul bin Husni (S) 253 votes
2. Maridul	Tongkongg Jangh anak Barling, D.A.B. (A) 727 votes	T. R. Wyke anak Isahar (S) 278 votes
3. Gai'at	Pengulu Kumbong anak Gasing (A) 1,619 votes	Ayem anak Sgal (S) 158 votes
4. Melinau	Pengulu Sibet anak Semada (A) 681 votes	Kallah anak Semada (S) 261 votes Masang anak Lintah (S) 178 votes
5. Mijong	Pengulu Sila anak Harding (A) 114 votes	Sibat Sibet anak Tugong (S) 211 votes T. R. Tongkon anak Rija (S) 119 votes
6. Ibi	Pengulu Rappet anak Allan (A) 952 votes	Leyah anak Rabong (S) 159 votes T. R. Rappet anak Hoon (S) 147 votes
7. Pelagan	T. R. Isep anak Ular (A) 289 votes	Siu anak Bunt (S) 179 votes
8. Ibiak	T. R. Langah anak Siban (A) Unopposed	T. R. Pendo anak Mynah (S) 228 votes Kandun anak Matang (S) 382 votes
9. Amang	Pengulu Kallah anak Rapp (S) 1,839 votes	Eng Chin Kiah (S) (S) 89 votes Bura anak Punglan (S) 283 votes
10. Song Town	Ling Chai Teh (A) 94 votes	Galen anak Pengulu Mianai (S) 222 votes
11. Lower Kallah	Pengulu Pajah anak Lajek (A) 469 votes	Kajin anak Rija (S) 342 votes
12. Tokah	Melayang anak Isahar (S) Unopposed	Kash Alam Uda Kojaman (S) 411 votes Nyipa Bato (S) 414 votes
13. Bungk	Bedah anak Duan (A) 509 votes	Lian Abok (S) 258 votes
14. Satalah	Ahi anak Angpan (A) Unopposed	
15. Upper Kallah	Pengulu Manggal anak (A) 513 votes	
16. Belaga	Pengulu Main Pasa (A) 983 votes	
17. Bala	Tikang Lany (A) 689 votes	

MAMU/DAU DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Main Bazar	Lian Sui Chong (S) Returned unopposed	
2. Kg. Jai'an Bazar	Abang Abdulrah bin Abg. (S) 202 votes	Uji bin Tupak (A) 175 votes
3. Ibi	Abang Nipit bin Pengiran (A) Returned unopposed	
4. Juncoring	Hi. Echor bin Hi. Taha (A) 114 votes	George bin Hi. Drahman (S) 89 votes
5. Bering	Puan bin Abu (S) 192 votes	Drohan bin Hassan (S) 153 votes
6. Tim	Hi. Mahsun bin Hi. Laidi (S) 263 votes	Hi. Hashim bin Ibi (A) 241 votes
7. Kuala Mulu	Penglong bin Anah (A) Returned unopposed	
8. Lemang Pili	Bawel bin Beldi (S) Returned unopposed	
9. Daro	K. A. Yahya bin Thandi (S) Returned unopposed	
10. Daro Bazar	Sin Sui Chuan (S) 31 votes	Tiong Kooing Huan (S) 41 votes Tong Ngie Sang (S) 40 votes
11. Sui	Mohamed bin Hassan (A) 218 votes	Yahya bin Abdulrahman (S) 168 votes Abdulrahman bin Hi. Kintin (S) 25 votes
12. Telajong	Baharu bin Batei (S) Returned unopposed	
13. Ibat	Hi. Razali bin Hi. Buhari (A) 114 votes	Awang Abol bin Awang (S) 111 votes

MUKAH DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Mukah Town	Yin Lam Hai (S) 228 votes	Goh Jook Ling (S) 126 votes
2. Tiliun/Tilun Hill/Bedagan	Dward bin Kadio (S) 476 votes	Dau bin Lian (S) 362 votes Pakut bin Marthin (S) 221 votes
3. Betand/Peting/Jepah/Kapah/Lama/Pendap Hill	Mohd. Fandi bin Hamdan (S) 449 votes	Razali bin Timu (S) 127 votes Pia bin Kaseang (S) 114 votes
4. Lihong/Bunt/Ala/Jaya/Ulu/Tenggan/Tiga	Mohamed Noh bin Hamdan (S) 370 votes	Mizan bin Bering (S) 186 votes
5. Pendap/Ulu/Bangk/Tiktok bin Ani (S)	397 votes	Asyeng anak Bahagan (S) 189 votes Ling Sang Tiang (S) 78 votes
6. Ulu Kanyana/Pendap/Bedagan	Tan Yong Boo (S) 100 votes	Maling anak Ayai (S) 366 votes
7. Belong/Gigh/Star/Batang Mukah	Upl anak Uthong (S) 39 votes	Bili anak Baling (S) 229 votes Wai anak Tindin (S) 186 votes Lahong anak Jaga (S) 79 votes
8. Selangan/Ulu Mukah	Ahi anak Jang (S) 242 votes	Arak anak Mynahong (S) 178 votes Arak anak Kahan (S) 182 votes Wamaran anak Rappal (S) 77 votes
9. Pemat/Mukah/Ora/Tina (Dua Pengulu Lal bin Dato (S) 419 votes Belang Pengulu Hal Mohamad		Si. Halpi bin Abdulrahman (S) 206 votes

* Deposit forfeited

SARAWAK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
10. Balan/Tanang/GM	See bin Beal (C) 462 votes	Gerard Mar Wu (C) 404 votes
11. Dulit Town/Wreod/Senglin, Boon Ling (C)	119 votes	Franklin bin Tulang (C) 166 votes
12. Kari/Keluan/Wedding/Payan/Katid	Uday bin Tin (C) 461 votes	Paul Robert bin Othman (C) 712 votes
13. Narak/Bach	Lambong anak Isahang (C) 171 votes	Woonchuan bin Jend bin Ua (C) 445 votes
14. Tande	Balan anak Udayang (C) 211 votes	Bernard Lee Chin Chai (C) 45 votes
15. Seluan/Pala/Ulu Oya	Yoon anak Janning (C) 122 votes	Baini anak Nibet (C) 119 votes
16. Selangian/Kuala	Haji Abdurrahman Sami (C) 278 votes	Melin anak Boon (C) 48 votes
17. Anak/Uday/Bawang	Dewit anak Basik (C) 127 votes	Ting Boon Lung (C) 31 votes
18. Saruan	Batayan anak Enock (C) 132 votes	Seng Ing Hoo (C) 162 votes
19. Luyah/Bach/Ulu Selangian	Melawing anak Batarai (C) 213 votes	Salang anak Mergage (C) 147 votes
		Baling anak Alun (C) 110 votes
		Chua Lai Hoon (C) 87 votes
		Sim Peng Boon (C) 46 votes
		Nyaling anak Kabin (C) 114 votes
		Thang anak Kuching (C) 107 votes
		Sam anak Nyung (C) 74 votes
		Jacki anak Kabin (C) 68 votes
		Gundin anak Kabin (C) 51 votes
		Jeland anak Chetin (C) 88 votes
		Chandun anak Joon (C) 144 votes
		Nyuran anak Gatin (C) 165 votes

SARAWAK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Pua/Chidap	Tang Chiew Sang (C) 129 votes	Wong Tin Long (A) 165 votes
2. Kempong Sarikel and Selang	Dudman bin Korin (C) 214 votes	Abd bin Marud (A) 126 votes
		Pengiran Haji Zin bin (C) 71 votes
		Pengiran Haji Omar
		Asat bin Marud (C) 38 votes
3. Sarikel Town, North	Lo Pak Ung (C) 271 votes	Chen Ka Ming (A) 231 votes
4. Sarikel Town, South	Ting Song Miew (C) 213 votes	Thao Kwun Ling (A) 115 votes
5. Bepia Bunk	Law Hong Hong (C) 468 votes	Hui Hwa Hong (A) 94 votes
6. Bui/Maradu	Ho Ah Yu (C) 436 votes	Cheng Hock Han (C) 37 votes
7. Bunk South/Pemutan	Wong Cheong Wang (C) 465 votes	Ti Suk Tong (A) 141 votes
8. Bunk North/Selanyrik	Chong Khooi (C) 442 votes	Wong Ching Yit (A) 87 votes
9. Bunk	W. Kip bin Sarilaga (C) 227 votes	Chen Tong Sing (A) 264 votes
10. Pulu	Mawring bin Lu (C) Returned unsupported	Randi bin Moh (C) 41 votes
11. Hoolong Bunk	Chiew Pak Ming (C) 162 votes	U. Tandi bin Nani (C) 20 votes
12. Sungai Rong	Lee Pak (C) 132 votes	Buang anak Penguang (A) 157 votes
13. Sungai Sarikel Ulu	Balang anak Bera (A) 104 votes	Pong anak Ulang (A) 79 votes
14. Marutan/Pulu	Lee Siew Hing (C) 117 votes	Baini anak Apek (C) 108 votes
15. Sui	Niang anak Tinggi (C) 213 votes	Chen Chiew Foy (A) 166 votes
16. Selang	Balang bin Kuan (C) Returned unsupported	Kilin anak Chiau (C) 70 votes
17. Perit/Bukang	Awang Dudman bin Awang Uat (C) Returned unsupported	Adin anak Jampang (C) 207 votes

SARAWAK DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Igan	Serret bin Hail Beal (C) 341 votes	Hansen bin Serret (A) 114 votes
2. Pual Sany	Panglima Poh anak Riya (C) 389 votes	Oslin anak Umbang (A) 247 votes
3. Ruan	Balang anak Gaman (C) 327 votes	Ling Sang Sang (C) 263 votes
		Nyambal anak Ulu (A) 124 votes
		Heil anak Gila (C) 121 votes
		Alam anak Syong (C) 734 votes
		Hilal anak Nalan (C) 223 votes
		Mugang anak Nyangga (C) 141 votes
4. Puan	Panglima Chandi anak Bera (A) 129 votes	Lo Tuk Hai (C) 82 votes
5. Luan	Jonathan Panggaw anak Rong (A) 458 votes	Jang anak Kandiwang (C) 188 votes
		Awam anak Boria (C) 186 votes
		Ling Sang Hai (C) 41 votes
		Imber anak Iyang (C) 71 votes
6. Bawing Anan	Ling Sang Sang (C) 457 votes	Tong Tin King (C) 176 votes
7. Luan	Wong Kwong Yu (C) 342 votes	T. B. Chong anak Bering (C) 713 votes
8. Pua	Wong Ng Ting (C) 345 votes	Ting Si Fong (C) 39 votes
9. Kuan	Ting So Chai (C) 347 votes	Ho Man Toh (C) 41 votes
10. Muan	Lee Kie Kiang (C) 213 votes	Kong Hing Yit (C) 182 votes
11. Tuaran	Ho Tay Chai (C) 228 votes	Ting Ming Hui (C) 206 votes
12. Duan	Ting Lik Chai (C) 368 votes	Lee Nai Kwong (C) 152 votes
		Ling Ung Siew (C) 88 votes

* Deposit forfeited

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
13. Sebatu	Ting Piu Keng (S) 119 votes	Ting Ming Hoi (S) 100 votes Tung Hwe Keng (S) 119 votes Kee Sze King (S) 71 votes Ling Doo Hui (S) 68 votes Monggo anak Saling (S) 127 votes Wong Ting Law (S) 109 votes Tuan anak Uan (S) 111 votes Wong Hiong Tung (S) 58 votes Pau Tim Ho (S) 140 votes
14. Anson	Pengcheng anak Impah (S) 194 votes	
15. Bughtle	Keng Khek Maw (S) 415 votes	
16. Teluk	Tan Ngook Siew (S) 273 votes	
17. Sebatu	Leh Kwong Chiong (S) 344 votes	Goh Keng Goo (S) 35 votes ^a Ting Tong Tong (S) 163 votes Lohar anak Jala (S) 75 votes P. Lammant (S) 204 votes Chiong Ing Seng (S) 176 votes
18. Kribul	T. B. Tjauk anak Rastal (S) 349 votes	
19. Dulang	Cheng Hui Tong (S) 415 votes	
20. Maryan	Anil anak Jusi (A) 417 votes	
21. Pak	Yap Tean Ho (S) 301 votes	Angi anak Pengulu Pihang (S) 238 votes Kipin anak Liang (S) 118 votes Kong Chai Hui (S) 39 votes Liew Pui Chong (S) 419 votes Aikah anak Jemang (S) 348 votes Selan anak Ngahmbai (S) 81 votes
22. Naman	Sandak anak Pengulu Jaran (S) 347 votes	

SINGU MANAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Upper Island	Woo Hui Sun (S) 211 votes Lai Hui Yu (S) 267 votes	Tan Ping Ling (S) 168 votes Chen Chai Tong (A) 300 votes
2. Lower Island	Khuo Peng Loong (S) 229 votes Joon Lee Keng Chong (S) 212 votes	Ung Jeng Siew (A) 243 votes Ting Jui Ming (S) 91 votes Law Ping Hui (S) 157 votes
3. Upper Kampong	Wan Huiat Mubhar (A) 485 votes Abg. Hui Mubhar, Ting Hui Abg. Mubhar, Hoi (A) 486 votes	Abdul Kahim bin Hui Taha (S) 568 votes Abg. Hui Abdul Kahim bin A. Huiat (S) 771 votes
4. Lower Kampong	Alvin bin Chaiy (A) 568 votes Pramis Louis Barung (A) 561 votes	Philip Alan (S) 277 votes Hamman Pui Maran (S) 268 votes Javad bin Haj Chai (S) 734 votes
5. Koon Croom	Peter Jeng Koon Seng (S) 328 votes Anthony Yee Tiao Goo (S) 235 votes	Ting Tong Ming (A) 134 votes V. G. Barung (A) 145 votes Hui Zai Ho Seng (S) 61 votes Augustine Owan (S) 405 votes Sarmacharya Kalahat Niley (S) 419 votes
6. Sungai Merah	Tak Gook Choon (S) 311 votes Henry Wong Yook Ping (S) 318 votes	Tung Chai Hui (S) 110 votes Ting Hui Siew (S) 208 votes
7. Bukit Asah	Chen Quak Kiat (S) 1,401 votes Chai Yuen Tan (S) 1,425 votes Chen Choon Hui (S) 1,422 votes Ling Kook Loong (S) 1,511 votes	Kong Sang Seng (A) 1,283 votes Pong Hing Seng (A) 1,243 votes Yuen Hui Ang (S) 1,183 votes Wong Tung Kai (A) 1,171 votes Chen Sing Young (S) 1,141 votes Chen Tang Hoi (A) 1,138 votes
8. Laming Road	Chen Kiu Poon (S) 1,521 votes Lau Chai Si (S) 1,563 votes Yu Hing Ka (S) 983 votes	Lau Yn Yung (S) 221 votes Yun Lin Pui (A) 1,140 votes Ting Ming Keng (A) 1,129 votes
9. Selim	Kong Ching Siew (S) 460 votes Hui Jook Yee (S) 383 votes	Chiang Hui Kwong (S) 795 votes Ling Sang Heng (A) 114 votes

BAMANG DISTRICT COUNCIL

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Kolahit Plateau	Guthi Saling anak Agas Raj (S) 381 votes	Joon Mahan anak Aban Jusi (S) 364 votes Hui Pakin anak Lian Tapan (S) 47 votes
2. Lio Mulu	Tuan Saling Ngan (S) Unopposed	
3. Ulu Baram	Tuanpenging Oyang Liew Jui, M.A., G.C.S.I. (S) Unopposed	
4. Akah/Tutuh	Pengulu Jui Ngan, M.A., (S) Unopposed	
5. Upper Tajar	Pengulu Sain Lian (S) Unopposed	
6. Long Miri	Aling Naman (S) 214 votes	Anni Kahing (S) 164 votes Pengulu Goo Jui (S) 261 votes
7. Long Laita	Quong Ding Wan (S) 449 votes	
8. Agah	T. K. Akim Akim (S) Unopposed	
9. Tutuh	Pengulu Sain Mahang (S) 383 votes	Mahdi bin Mahang (S) 300 votes
10. Poyat	Chandi anak Liah (S) Unopposed	
11. Lower Baram	Hui Wan Yuen (S) 189 votes	Haji Abdul Manan bin Ahmad Han (S) 180 votes Tung Soy Hui (S) 62 votes Awang Mahadi bin Awang Gader (S) 39 votes
12. Marud	Lo Ming Hui (S) 218 votes	Hyamhong anak Khat (S) 231 votes Hui Chen Tui (S) 124 votes Joon Mahan anak Jui (S) 108 votes
13. Lubok Nilong	Ling Ho Sang (S) 368 votes	
14. Lower Baling	Mingap anak Bock (S) 403 votes	
15. Belaga/Upper Baling	T. B. Juiat anak Noman (S) Unopposed	
16. Tana/Peking	Pengulu Buii anak Sengah (S) Unopposed	
17. Lower Tular	Gaye Aoi anak Tama Heng Gays (S) 268 votes	Sikang anak Mohar (S) 223 votes

^a Deposit forfeited

BINTULU DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Ulu Amp	T. R. Baring and (A) Unopposed	
2. Middle Tuto	John and Mago (A) 107 votes	Blong and Kasing (C) 117 votes Luton and Nalong (C) 102 votes Kunt and Jelena (C) 99 votes Kulambu and Mito (C) 111 votes
3. Tuto	Kalon and Latip (A) 121 votes	Maham and Almad (C) 96 votes
4. Kuala Tuto	Nawang and Beger (A) 147 votes	Lihan and Maran (A) 99 votes
5. Ulu Kemena	T. R. Sang and Hajang (C) 46 votes	Many Pora Buxton (C) 10 votes
6. Middle Kemena	T. R. Johari bin Senang (C) 119 votes	T. R. Baring and Maling (C) 140 votes Sultan and Ambong (C) 76 votes
7. Ulu Pandan	T. R. Madan and Boring (A) 114 votes	Tapping and Gumbi (C) 88 votes T. R. Sang and Maling (C) 119 votes
8. Lower Pandan	Pengulu Mazi and Seng (A) 104 votes	Gari and Mito (C) 109 votes Sud and Simot (C) 111 votes
9. Lower Senuh	Pag Tai Yeh (C) 114 votes	Sag and Nongang (C) 120 votes Sabit Ali Khan (C) 107 votes Dang and Senang (A) 47 votes Mak Liang Gang (A) 114 votes
10. Senuh River	Pengulu Abot and Jelo (A) Unopposed	
11. Upper Bitalu	Kambir bin Badin (A) 163 votes	Yaman bin Pahal (C) 104 votes Mahid, Anhar Khan (C) 107 votes Arari bin Lapor (C) 21 votes
12. Iqah	Amang Ismail bin Pengiran (C) 161 votes	Abmad bin Sabang (A) 86 votes Nippong and Sulina (C) 64 votes
13. Bitalu	Ismail bin Sag (A) (P) 221 votes	Mahid, Anhar Khan (A) 111 votes
14. Bazar	Goh Nyip Sam (A) 126 votes	Charles Tan Bee B. (A) 91 votes Lau Hong Chiew (C) 31 votes

MIRI DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Bazar	Yang Kew Heng (C) 140 votes Chia Kwe Hui (C) 107 votes	Chin Chin Sio (A) 130 votes Chan Yong Kew (A) 121 votes
2. River	Wong bin Teoh (C) 171 votes Mohd. Sapan bin Mohd. (A) 187 votes	Abang Seng bin Pong (A) 166 votes Tuck Ashah bin H. (C) 166 votes Boring Hong Koo Seng (C) 101 votes Khe Yung Boon (C) 179 votes
3. Kulu	James Philip Young (A) 74 votes	H. Shabudin bin Hajang (C) 55 votes Tan Sang Ann (C) 39 votes T. C. Lim (C) 39 votes Wan Koo Chang (C) 24 votes John Tan (C) 111 votes
4. Marbau	Sim Song Char (C) 227 votes	Teng Chook Sing (A) 70 votes Khee Choo Kien (C) 71 votes
5. Marbau	Rafiah bin Tuck John (A) 211 votes	Oth Haiman bin A. Wahab (C) 109 votes Law Kim Mei (C) 81 votes
6. Bitalu	George Edward Jolly (A) 216 votes	Johi bin Hassan (C) 70 votes Tan Hoi Sang (C) 21 votes
7. Kuchay	Lai Yee Yung (C) 119 votes Lau Choi Hui (C) 140 votes	Lai Kim Kuan (C) 140 votes Lai Yick Fook (C) 38 votes
8. Pujat	Anthony bin Tim Tung (C) 114 votes	Angus Zee bin Ang. (C) 178 votes Chew Achi, Rahman bin Ang. (A) 81 votes Limbang
9. Lutong	Edward Jell (A) 172 votes H. Wei Baitah (A) 158 votes	James Ting (China, Peng) (C) 117 votes John Looan Chen Yee (C) 116 votes Chai Yuen Kong (C) 117 votes Anis Yusoff (C) 70 votes
10. Kuala Baram	Yahya bin Ibrahim (C) 179 votes	Yau Sei Hin (C) 107 votes Abdul Ghani bin Mustafa (A) 70 votes Khan
11. Tanjong	G. W. Gohin (C) 134 votes	Amey bin Geyan (C) 81 votes Majumdar bin Aung (C) 74 votes Cheng Michael bin Mohd. (A) 21 votes
12. Loping	Tan Hk Phang (C) 108 votes	Syal bin Gohman (C) 71 votes Yang Shoo Chai (A) 81 votes
13. Biam	Lau Chok Mei (C) 408 votes Bong Chin Miao (C) 404 votes	Nye Cheng An (A) 80 votes Yang Yaw Nam (C) 81 votes Voon Nam Thian (C) 117 votes
14. Bikan	Liew Khian (C) 220 votes	H. Yung bin Ibrahim (C) 201 votes Mohamed bin Sarudin (A) 70 votes

* Deposit forfeited

BONG DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Bang	Pangli bin Dabak (B) 183 votes	Wahab Dabang bin Bala (B) 28 votes
2. Belawa	Chang Hwa Pin (B) 112 votes	Adnan bin Dabang (B) 102 votes Sam Klang Chang (B) 18 votes
3. Bepai	Sahali bin Bu' (B) Unopposed	—
4. Tika	Haji Mital bin Ma (B) 179 votes	Lee Pin Koo (B) 116 votes
5. Bialah	T. K. Ma bin Haji Ali (B) Unopposed	—
6. Baka	Dan and Manu (B) Unopposed	—
7. Ulu Sibul	Lian and Maling (B) 117 votes	Bongas and Benda (B) 92 votes Eko Thuan Lip (B) 84 votes Awang Abu Tally bin (B) 70 votes
8. Niah	Wan Ahmad bin Tawfik (B) 189 votes Omar	Marbot bin Jaganu (B) 18 votes Salih bin Rika (B) 71 votes
9. Sali	Bahak and Bahak (A) 153 votes	—
10. Bala	Lee Peng Chew (B) Unopposed	—
11. Ulu Niah	Bugel and Barua (A) 81 votes	Luan and Bor (B) 37 votes
12. Sali	Salleh bin Barua (B) 108 votes	Abdul Rahman bin Kaka (B) 50 votes
13. Ulu Bala	Panglima Dayang and Nihar (B) 92 votes	Mining bin Nyirpang (B) 40 votes

LAWAS DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Lawas Town	Liew Chin Koo (B) 118 votes	Awang Saman bin Karim (A) 41 votes
2. Lawas Rural	Awang Daud bin Marwan (A) 128 votes	Haji Zahid Abdul (B) 80 votes
3. Lawas District	Abul Tai (B) Unopposed	—
4. Long Semadoh	Bachis Ungay (B) Unopposed	—
5. Bih Kribin	Lafie Kaying (B) Unopposed	—
6. Middle Treas	Bugel and Lipong (B) 161 votes	Ban Aping (B) 128 votes Loh Tong Kong (B) 71 votes
7. Treas Road	Liew Chin Sang (B) Unopposed	—
8. Lower Treas	Awangin Jeng bin Pingan Hui Anshu (A) 97 votes	Pingan Haji Huan bin Pingan Haji Sami (B) 56 votes
9. Sander Rural	Awangin Matyakin bin Pingan Rural (A) Unopposed	—
10. Sander Town	Mak Yee Lin (B) Unopposed	—
11. Awa Awa	Malapir bin Daudman (B) 107 votes	Haji Marwan bin Sali (B) 38 votes
12. Pansang	Huslin bin Daud (A) 177 votes	Pingan Matyakin bin Pingan Daud (A) 131 votes Lafie bin Daman (B) 46 votes
13. Kuala Lawas	Pingan Mamin bin Almarham Pingan Tengah Mital (B) 114 votes	Awang Bugel bin Awang Daud (A) 118 votes
14. Lower Marupok	Kula bin Osman (A) Unopposed	—
15. Upper Marupok	Bia and Langer (A) Unopposed	—

LAWAS DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Ward No.	Candidates elected and votes recorded	Other candidates and number of votes recorded
1. Ulu Limbang	James Wong (B) Unopposed	—
2. Pandanan/Lahat	Anthony Belayang and (A) Unopposed Bera	—
3. Daman	Yeo Long Bann (B) 28 votes	Huan bin Abdulah (B) 83 votes
4. Tolak/Irai	Haji Abu Bakar bin (B) Unopposed Abdullah	—
5. Tolak	Isahak, Tarp bin Barut (B) 112 votes	Huan bin Manda (B) 61 votes
6. Limbang Besar	Lim Chai Song (B) 81 votes	Ang Keng Se (B) 48 votes Yong Uah Ping (B) 38 votes Lim Kim Bay (B) 27 votes Yeo Eng Long (B) 24 votes
7. Bungkis	Awang Aming bin Awang (B) 123 votes	Harithah bin Mait (B) 112 votes
8. Rungga	Haji Salleh bin Sahr (B) 183 votes	Haji Nohman bin Hg. Bad (B) 179 votes
9. Sg. Poyan/Berawa	Ahlin bin Barut (B) 117 votes	Apang and Awa (B) 213 votes Pang Lim, Baw (B) 78 votes Loh Jooitah and Yaping (B) 76 votes
10. Ulong	Yuan and Mung (B) 178 votes	Maly and Bai (B) 179 votes
11. Maluan	Gawa and Runga (B) Unopposed	—
12. Selakang	Amat bin Tiah alias (B) 141 votes Malyah	Awang Ibrahim Kamber bin (B) 87 votes Awang Kaka Haji Ladin bin Ratan (B) 25 votes
13. Bukit Kota	T. K. Marwan bin Samad (B) 128 votes	Awang Tahir bin Huan (B) 88 votes
14. Limbang Residential	Awang Bala bin Awang (B) 64 votes Bera	Rahman Dalia bin Mait (B) 33 votes Wong Ah Seng (B) 48 votes Wong Ting Chew (B) 34 votes
15. Pandan	Ang. Sali bin Tahi (B) Unopposed	—

TABLE II

DIVISIONAL COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS

First Division Advisory Council

First Column	Second Column
Kuching Municipal Council	Leong Ho Yuen (P) Ong Kee Hai (S) Stephen Kuan Tin Yong (S) Charles Lintang (S) Chen Siau Hoo (S)
Kuching Rural District Council	Abang Haji Abdulrahim bin Abang Haji Mosaif (P) [*] T.K. Haji Del bin Osman (P) Abang Haji Mustapha bin Abang Haji Mosaif (P) Abang Osman bin Abang Haji Mosaif (P) Sower anak Gerek (S) Salekha bin Mario (S) Lim Yin Khai (S) Chong Kien Kong (S)
Bas District Council	Ong Guan Cheng (S) Selen Pa' Nyam (A) Remigius Doria anak Nyam (P) Upper Sading District Council
Lower Sading District Council	Dagoh anak Rantau (P) [*] Dakau anak Bajah (P) [*] Kande anak Miroh (S) Zaini bin Ibrahim (P) Sujang bin Haji Amin (P) Dring anak Lota (P) Lee Thien Koo (P) So'at bin Ulin (P) Saidi bin Jarian (P)
Lundu District Council	

Second Division Advisory Council

Lubok Asai District Council	Ibda anak Ulan (A) Tunng anak Ningkan (A) Pengulu Masau anak Haji (A) Antung anak Langkan (A)
Batang Lajar District Council	Pengulu Charles Intai anak Jai (A) Pengulu Intai anak Jaram (A) Pengarah Stacey anak F. Ngambang (A) Edwin anak Tongkan (A) Pengulu Tasi Sh (A) Spring Sinta (A) Asperine Mirok Tanga (A)

First Column

Second Column

Saribas District Council	Abang Abdul Karim bin Abang Hassan (S) Ahmed bin Haji Saele (P) Kaden anak Kiri (A) Langi anak Jilap (A) Pengulu Ngambang anak Libra (A) Stephen Kiong Ningkan (A)
Kelika District Council	Edmond Langa anak Sapa (A) Saliman bin Johari (A) Hui anak Suman (A) Duaran Endawis anak Enchuan (A) Anthony Mibong anak Linggang (A) [*]
Third Division Advisory Council	
Sibu Rural District Council	Chong Hoo Tong (S) Kong Kai Maw (S) Ting Pit Kong (S) Tibuch anak Rantai (S) Yap Yuen Jin (S) John Lao Kiang Chong (S) Chai Tan Tui (S)
Sibu Urban District Council	
Mukah District Council	Sim Boon Liang (A) [*] Ugih anak Uchang (A) [*] Mohamed Faizi bin Hamdani (A) [*] Haji Abdul Rahman Sami (A) [*]
Belaga District Council	Loh Pak Ung (S) [*] Awang Drahman bin Awang Uma (P) [*] Wong Chong Hong (S)
Beating District Council	Sandem anak Yauk (A) Mada bin Haji Yauap (A) Boon anak Udi (A)
Mara and Daro District Council	Awang Hipli bin Penglan Amin (A)
Kanowit District Council	Pengarah Banyang (A) Pengulu Francis Unpan (A) Francis Bujang anak Manja (A) Pengulu Tolong (A) Pengulu Masam (A)
Kapit District Council	Tromenggong Jajah anak Bering (A) Pengulu Jigpat anak Jaring (A) Ong Chin Joo (A) Tajang Lamp (A)

^{*}Previously Independent.

TABLE II FOURTH DIVISION ADVISORY COUNCIL

First Column	Second Column
Miri District Council	Yang Siew Sang (S) G. W. Gellie (I) Lim Chee Hian (S)
	Sim Seng Chay (S) Chia Kim Hai (S)
Bahia District Council	Pengulu Geyang anak Nara (I) Wan Ahmad bin Tunku Omar (I) T.K. In bin Haji Ali (I)
Barau District Council	Tomonggong Oyong Lawai Jua (I) Pengulu Baya Maling (I) Pengulu Jok Ngua (I) Pengulu Beteri anak Sinyeh (I) Gulih Bahang after Agas Kaja (I) Abang Nawan (I) Pengulu Balan Lajau (I)
Bintulu District Council	Jubin anak Magga (A) Kakom anak Latip (A) Kambur bin Bubin (A) Nawang anak Baitari (A) Pengulu Abok anak Jalin (A) Pengulu Masi anak Sang (A) T.R. Modan anak Surang (A)
Fifth Division Advisory Council	
Limbang District Council	T.K. Marican bin Samat (I) Ahim bin Burat (I) James Wong (I) Yau Lung Sion (I) Haji Abu Bakar (I) Nawan anak Fagga (I)
Lawas District Council	Liam Chee Khoo (I) Abai Tare (I) Racha Umong (I) Bapel anak Lapong (I) Mak Yau Lim (I) Pengulu Mania (I)

TABLE III

COUNCIL NEIGH ELECTION RESULTS

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL NEIGH

First Column	Second Column
First Division Advisory Council	Abang Haji Mustapha bin Abang Haji Moudil (P) Abang Haji Abdulrahim bin Abang Haji Moudil (P) Abang Otman bin Abang Haji Moudil (P) Leong Ho Yuen (P) Ong Kee Hoi (S) Chan Siew Hui (S) Stephen Kuan Tin Yong (S) Chong Kian Kong (S) Charles Limang (S) Dagah anak Randon (P)
Second Division Advisory Council	Tulang anak Ninghan (A) Tasi Si (A) Dandan Endawie anak Endawa (A) Pengarah Boryy anak Nymhang (A) Stephen Kahong Ninghan (A) Kadam Kiri (A)
Third Division Advisory Council	Tomonggong Jajah anak Boring (A) Pengarah Bayang (A) Pengulu Francis Umpas (A)* Pengulu Saggat anak Jaring (A) Sag Chin Joo (A) Amang Hiji bin Pengulu Anno (A) Tujang Laro (A) Muhammad Farul bin Hamdan (A) Randon anak Nymk (A) Sim Boon Liang (A) Francis Rajang anak Manja (A)
Fourth Division Advisory Council	Tomonggong Oyong Lawai Jua (A)* Pengulu Baya Maling (A)* Abang Nawan (A)* Kambur bin Bubin (A) Pengulu Abok anak Jalin (A) T.K. In bin Haji Ali (A)* James Wong (I) Mak Yau Lim (I) Racha Umong
Fifth Division Advisory Council	

*Previously Independent.

TABLE
ANALYSIS OF DISTRICT

COUNCIL		Seat	VOTING ANALYSIS				
Total Abse- ntee	Number of Voters in Con- stituted Wards		%	Votes Granted	% Poll		
FIRST DIVISION							
Bau	16	6,700	7,515	88.3	4,837*	64.4	
Lower Sadang	12	9,096	6,704	73.8	6,338	89.7	
Lundu	12	6,423	6,803	86.6	3,548	52.1	
Kuching Municipal	23	16,502	16,502	100	12,897*	78.1	
Kuching Rural	24	33,188	33,188	100	26,426*	79.6	
Upper Sadang	12	13,204	12,461	94.3	9,385	75.3	
Total, First Division		116	95,308	86,253	94.1	68,261	79.1
SECOND DIVISION							
Belaga Upper	19	26,611	19,343	72.6	16,932*	87.5	
Kuching	18	11,892	11,238	94.4	9,836	88.3	
Lahat Area	11	7,689	4,567	59.3	3,383	74.3	
Saribas	20	14,348	12,232	85.3	8,346	68.2	
Total, Second Division		78	59,540	47,382	79.6	38,503	81.1
THIRD DIVISION							
Belaga	15	7,618	7,563	99.1	5,813	77.3	
Kuching	14	26,827	19,166	71.4	9,834	51.3	
Kuching	17	23,086	18,936	82.0	17,478	92.3	
Mambao	11	3,877	3,877	100	2,696	69.6	
Mukah	19	17,429	17,429	100	16,822	96.5	
Saribas	17	9,438	7,976	84.5	6,288	78.8	
Sibu Rural	22	17,774	17,774	100	14,217	79.9	
Sibu Urban	21	9,586	9,586	100	7,419*	77.3	
Total, Third Division		146	119,574	94,795	84.2	76,474	80.6
FOURTH DIVISION							
Baram	17	13,746	7,366	53.6	4,709	63.7	
Belaga	14	11,736	9,889	84.3	5,866	59.3	
Belaga	19	6,839	6,839	100	6,407*	93.8	
Sibu	11	9,771	4,646	47.6	3,947	84.9	
Total, Fourth Division		61	39,712	38,671	97.4	20,932	54.1
FIFTH DIVISION							
Larut	15	5,993	3,963	66.1	3,616	91.0	
Limbang	15	7,646	4,666	61.0	3,863	82.8	
Total, Fifth Division		30	13,639	8,629	63.3	7,479	86.6
GRAND TOTAL		429	303,766	281,210	94.1	203,695	72.4

*Figures corrected for multi-vote ward

IV COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS

PART DISTRIBUTION								ANALYSIS OF UNCONTESTED SEATS							
Seats Contested				Votes Secured				SUPP		PANAS		ALL		IND.	
SUPP	PANAS	ALL	IND.	SUPP	PANAS	ALL	IND.	Seats	Elect- orate	Seats	Elect- orate	Seats	Elect- orate	Seats	Elect- orate
7	3	4	3	3,014*	714*	3,728*	757*	1	515	—	—	2	515	—	—
2	8	3	—	714	3,119	760	565	—	—	3	1,622	—	—	—	—
2	3	3	3	714	1,052	990	582	—	—	—	—	1	579	—	—
21	6	—	—	6,414*	1,868*	8,282*	828*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	12	3	3	8,031*	10,807*	4,314*	3,887*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	4	6	3	1,120	2,642	3,260	1,719	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	879
48	39	19	10	25,322	25,110	11,599	7,657	1	515	3	2,622	3	1,185	1	879
1	3	11	3	1,371*	3,208*	5,318*	1,448*	—	—	1	459	3	1,623	1	966
1	3	11	6	871	1,269	4,894	2,142	—	—	—	—	1	642	—	—
4	—	9	2	1,361	—	1,461	339	—	—	—	—	3	2,629	1	513
2	7	9	2	393	2,026	3,290	2,643	1	508	2	1,408	1	645	—	—
8	14	40	10	3,867	5,403	16,823	6,796	1	508	3	1,867	10	7,538	2	1,469
7	—	9	1	3,646	299	1,348	1,129	—	—	—	—	3	405	—	—
3	—	16	5	1,172	46	4,894	3,826	1	621	—	—	8	7,198	—	—
—	—	17	—	2,064	—	6,024	1,958	—	—	—	—	3	4,276	—	—
1	—	7	8	—	—	593	1,172	1	114	—	—	3	1,612	2	1,262
—	—	—	18	—	—	10,822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	1	1	7	1,814	296	2,662	1,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1,669
12	—	4	6	4,629	—	2,375	7,687	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	4	1	4,140*	480*	1,822*	1,871*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
47	1	56	44	18,518	1,881	22,898	28,146	2	812	—	—	15	11,602	3	3,833
—	—	—	17	—	—	4,769	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6,266
2	3	8	1	378	1,442	2,366	1,473	—	—	—	—	3	1,767	—	—
10	2	8	1	2,867*	1,167*	1,922*	631*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	2	18	—	—	264	1,683	1	508	—	—	—	—	3	784
13	5	16	28	3,266	2,683	4,332	8,886	1	508	—	—	2	1,767	11	7,276
—	—	6	9	—	—	913	1,363	—	—	—	—	3	864	3	1,326
—	—	1	14	—	—	2,963	—	—	—	—	—	1	877	4	1,847
—	—	7	23	—	—	913	3,966	—	—	—	—	4	1,431	9	3,473
116	38	158	116	48,483	26,242	96,896	55,661	3	1,969	4	4,489	34	24,873	38	16,346

TABLE VI
RACIAL/PARTY ANALYSIS OF MEMBERS OF DIVISIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS AND COUNCIL NEGRI

PARTY	DIVISIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS					COUNCIL NEGRI				REMARKS
	Chinese	Malay/Indians	Other Peoples	Other Non-Malays	Chinese	Malay/Indians	Other Peoples	Other Non-Malays		
SUPP. — — — — —	107	—	4	1	4	—	1	—	*Include 1 Independent reported to have joined S.E.P.P.	
PEKAS — — — — —	2	107	41	—	1	2	1	—	*Include 2 Independents reported to have joined BAKAS, (Include 2 Independents reported to have joined BAKAS).	
ALLIANCE — — — — —	27	47	112	—	2	4	111	—	*Include 1 Independent reported to have joined Alliance. *Include 2 Independents reported to have joined Alliance. *Include 3 Independents reported to have joined Alliance. *Include 4 Independents reported to have joined Alliance.	
INDEPENDENT — — — — —	4	1	11	1	2	—	1	—		
TOTAL — — — — —	20	20	17	1	9	6	2	—		

TABLE VII
ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED ELECTORATE BY RACE AND SEX

COLONIAL	CHINESE			MALAY			OTHER NATIVE			OTHER NON-NATIVE		GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
FIRST DIVISION	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
Total, First Division												
SECOND DIVISION	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
Total, Second Division												
THIRD DIVISION	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
Total, Third Division												
FOURTH DIVISION	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
Total, Fourth Division												
FIFTH DIVISION	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
	12,596	20,000	32,596	15,213	16,803	32,017	26,000	4,361	30,361	48	31	80,366
Total, Fifth Division												
GRAND TOTAL												

NOTE: The term "Unpollable" has been used, where the voter's sex is not apparent from the register.

Letters to the Editor

The Editor,
The Sarawak Gazette,
c/o Secretariat,
Kuching.

Sr.

Re: Lawas Annual Report, 1962

I append below a letter from Secretary of Borneo Evangelical Mission, Lawas, regarding B.E.M. (or Selang Injil Borneo in Malay) as commented by the Secretary and should be grateful if you could publish it in the next issue of the Sarawak Gazette.

"The District Officer,
Lawas. . . . Sarawak.

Dear Bujang,

Recently while reading the Sarawak Gazette May 31st, I noted your fine article on the Lawas district. I thought this very clearly and positively written. However, I would like to point out one mistake you made in reference to the Muruts under "Native Affairs", page 115. You say that practically all the Muruts are members of the B.E.M. In fact no Muruts are members of B.E.M. All members are expatriates. Practically all the Muruts are in fact members of the Selang Injil Borneo. This society is quite apart from the Borneo Evangelical Mission, although we work in very closely together. However, the B.E.M. has no voice in the organization of the S.I.B. and has no voting power on the S.I.B. executive, although two representatives do sit in on their executive in an advisory capacity.

I suppose a fairly close comparison would be the Government which used to be mainly expatriates as like the B.E.M. but now it is in the hands of nationals as also is the church in the hands of the S.I.B.

I hope this clears up the point and I also hope you don't mind me taking the liberty of pointing this out to you.

Yours faithfully,

Sgt. Alfred E. Tharatt,
A. E. Tharatt
Secretary."

Yours faithfully,

Bujang Muhammad Nuz,
District Officer, Lawas

Excerpts from Reports on Community Development Projects

PAWAMAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
APRIL TO JUNE, 1963

Community Development Centre

Highest flood seen here was on the 11th April. It must have been twenty feet higher than the normal height of water in the river. Trees and bridges fell down. The children could not come from Kampong Anah to school. It is hoped that when the road is completed, the Kuching Rural District Council will also build a bridge across the river.

Meetings were held here with all the Tio Kampongs from content the Border straddled. They were warned that everybody must observe the curfew strictly. Free movements of all security forces in the area, and the people must help them in anyway possible. Any information about movement of strangers must be reported immediately to the security officers. With the formation of Border Scouts, all villages in the curfew area produced volunteers. At the end of June about 150 men applied for the wanted 100.

The decision made by Government to form Border Scouts force was both welcomed and appreciated by people here. They realize now that their own people

are also willing to defend them. This is especially so for people living right on the Border. Apart from helping to defend the Border area, these Border Scouts earn money which goes partly to the families, in this way they also benefit. This is good while it lasts. But after being defenders of the Border what? They go back to their villages and do the same work they had done before.

Labour

The Sikara Nuanin and Jawahar had been rewarded with bamboo splits. Some buildings were re-painted with Indoline. Two more latrines were dug in addition to the old ones. More than a dozen men from Kampong Ruyang and Mooking cleared the fruit hill of undergrowth and unwanted trees.

Education

During the First Term holidays all trainees and boarders were sent home. Fr. James and family left us on transfer to their own kampong. Fr. James was the School Supervisor for this area in addition to his other duties. He has done a lot for schools in the area, and we are very grateful to him for what he has done for us. Always gentle but strict he was a man respected and liked by everybody. The staff, school children and some Christians from Kampong Anah gave a farewell party for him and his family on the 23rd June, the eve of their departure. Fr. James will be coming here on the 16th July to carry on with the work.

There is an increase of school enrolment both in Kampong Ruyang and Sadir. Previously we had only one teacher for each of these schools. This year there are two teachers for each of them. In Kiding we had tried several times without success, to re-open the school there. This is a pity. Kampong Kiding and Kakan can have a school between them. There are many children of school age in these villages. The people said that they cannot afford to pay even a dollar a month for school fees.

Agriculture

An Extension Team made up of J. A. A. Hiffen, Nalid and H. D. Corolla of the Agricultural Department came at the beginning of April to work in this area. So far they have started very well in their work among the villages. More vegetation and community fish ponds are being made.

There are now eighteen marketed citrus, datus, budied combuster and 78 budied clusters still available, these had been put into polythene bags. More vegetation and pineapples were replanted. Fruits from citrus, bananas and pineapples were harvested and also 150 kates of fish.

Medical—Pawaman Dispensary

Figures given by our Ulu Dremas are as follows:—

New patients	67	Admissions	2
Returned	396		
Travelling Clinics	32		
Home Visits	18		
Total	513		

Miss Smit, the midwife, left at the beginning of April. This left only Sunda in the Dispensary. Faran, our ex-Ulu Dremas, was re-employed at the beginning of June to carry on with the work in the Dispensary. At the beginning of July, Sunda also left. He was given notice previously.

The figures above do not show the true picture as far as the area is concerned. Other patients had been sent down by the Army medical officers; a helicopter was used to fetch a critically sick child from Kiding for treatment in Kuching. These doctors and their assistants had done a lot of work in the Dispensary, and it is quite often one sees that the Dispensary is crowded.

We were informed that Sister Hobby was unable to continue working in this area after she had injured her back from a fall. She came here with Sister Nicholl on the 28th April to pack their personal things. At the same time they sorted out which are the Government and which are the Mission's property in the Dispensary. We are sincerely sorry for her and hope and trust that she will recover fully from the injury she has suffered.

General

On May 19th we held a Co-operative General Meeting and 130 members attended. More than a hundred wanted the Society to be liquidated and their savings returned. This is a pity, just as the road is about to be through and perhaps we can open a shop at the road end they decided to do this.

At the end of May the Royal Engineers came up to help making the road. By the end of June, it is possible again to use a Land Rover as far as Padawan built. This of course is true in dry weather, but when it begins to rain and stones are not put on the surface then it may be different.

ENTAHAI DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, KANOWIT APRIL TO JUNE, 1963

It has been a busy three months. The mud left by the unusually high flood waters has been mostly cleared away. New flowers, trees have been planted and temporary repairs to damaged buildings have been completed. This done we had to gear ourselves to give the maximum help to the District Office, Kanowit, by helping him to explain the coming elections. From these wards two candidates have been returned unopposed. This does not mean that there was apathy or disinterest, in those two wards; on the contrary it was on the whole very interesting and the getting together of the people enabled a lot of other problems to be sorted out. To their ultimate benefit.

Education

The opening of the new school (Sikula Gung) with forty-six pupils was a major step forward, since this school will enhance, through the main centre at Entahai a large group hitherto unserved by Community Development coverage. The help given by both the Division of Education and the Education Officer, Sibu, was warmly appreciated. Visits by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Steele both from the Education Department here reassured the people that Government will help in every way possible. Mr. Steele was invited by the Chairman of the School Com. Entahai to open the new primary school. It was a happy occasion both for the people and me. As one looked at the old broken down school and compared it with the new substantially built school, bright and inviting with its electric light there was a warm satisfaction evident in the eyes of the people and now a little gratitude for the financial help given by both Central Government and the Kanowit District Council. The Chairman duly expresses his thanks.

Co-operative Shops

The people seem to have realised at last the need to support their own ventures. Recent stocktakings indicate a very sound position and turnover is increasing.

Medical

The dispensary at Nanga Entahai is kept fairly busy with Mr. Ruyang Nangang in charge. He looks after things very well and with Mr. Ruting Tupa's return to Nanga Entahai after his Mini course, he feels that help is at hand should it be needed in an emergency.

Agriculture

The fifty thousand stamps, delayed because of floods, arrived and here, of course, all been planted out, mostly in the Ulu Entahai, an area which has until recently refused them. Plans are also by the Department of Agriculture to fill the need for someone to go round the various longhouse areas to give more direct

help and advice in applying fertilisers. October is scheduled as the next planting time and already there are many requests.

IRAN TRAINS PROJECT, KANOWIT APRIL TO JUNE, 1963

First Term—Local Train Assistants

Considerable progress was made in the two months following the floods to give the members of the train that practical training in the field and in actual routine work which had been scheduled for January. The Community Development Assistant has to know a little about most things and be specialised in at least one main section of Community Development. The Nanga Entahai train is work on the agricultural side but this is offset by help from the Agricultural Assistants stationed at Juba. They help in every way possible.

Kanowit and K.D.C. (formerly known as Kanowit Parish Council).

The successful inaugural meeting held on 9th February has been followed up by two recent meetings. This committee was found to be very useful, as one might expect, in making arrangements for the elections in June. Through the members, real and factual information did reach the most remote longhouses. The work of schools in 1964 have been discussed and recommendations to the main District Council have been forwarded. The committee show a keen appreciation of the situation and I am confident that this committee can and will help the main council in Kanowit in its deliberations and decisions. The next meeting is scheduled for 21st July.

Centres

Centres at Nanga Entahai, Nanga Maung, Tappang Fungga and the most recently opened one at Nanga Enaring for up the Ulu Kanowit sugar well for the successful outcome of the project. The new schools built with financial help at Nanga Maung, Tappang Fungga and Nanga Entahai have given great encouragement to the people. The new school recently opened at Nanga Enaring (Sikula Gung) is a splendid effort by a people so recently opposed to any form of progress whatsoever. Indeed, while Tappang Fungga was always hoped to be the spear to catch the whale, we had almost given up hope that in the time available the team could do much to help this very large group of people far up the Kanowit river. At least ten longhouses are now involved in the centre at Nanga Enaring and I am optimistic that next year advances will be evident.

Schools

By 1964 it is probable that a total of eleven schools will have been opened. The Secretary of the Kanowit and K.D.C. helps to administer these schools by ensuring teachers get their salaries on schedule, by assisting in the collection of school fees monthly returns, etc., etc. This alone is of course a great help to the Secretary of Kanowit District Council, especially when it is known that an outboard from even Nanga Entahai to Kanowit is certainly over a hundred dollars in cost.

Medical

The dispensary at Nanga Entahai, built by the people has now become a Government Dispensary and Mr. Ruting Tupa, recently returned from the Mini course is now in full charge. The Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. Finlayson, has paid a visit and I am sure that Ruting will have every help possible from the Department. Nanga Entahai is such a natural centre for the three peripheral areas it serves.

Agriculture

Nanga Entahai is the receiving centre for fertilisers, stamps and fish fry, etc., etc. It is a more natural centre than the old Michan station which is kind of half way to nowhere. There is talk that a Justice

Assistant from the Department will transfer to Nanga Lenuh and this will be a great help, ensuring that events and availability are more under Department hands.

Second Term—Co-operative Shop

Business continues to thrive. The turnover has risen steadily each month to reach a total of over RM5,500 for the month of June. This gives a total turnover for the six months of RM2,514.00; approximately half of this (RM1,210.00) was rubber. Our six-monthly audit should show, according to our own provisional figures, a net surplus in the region of \$3,000. The Annual General Meeting was held during this quarter. The committee met two times. Revised estimates had to be prepared, as the original ones based on 1962 figures, bore no relation whatsoever to reality.

Kowit Penmanship

The committee met twice during this quarter. The main items under discussion being (a) Adult Courses (b) New School Building (c) New Playing Field (d) A Bridge from Scheme site over to New Playing Field.

Adult Courses

A five-day course for male members of the Green-ping families was held from the 15th to 19th June and for women from the 21st to the 24th. Mr. Theobald and family were present throughout with a group of his trainees from Mujiok. For this I was very grateful. The courses would not have been the success they were without Mr. Theobald's presence.

I must also thank the Inspector-in-Charge of Kampong for his kindness in sending up a patrol under Corporal Amang Ramah during the period that the men were in school. The patrol spent one day here, and under the very able leadership of Corporal Ramah, each member took part in lectures and discussions on various aspects of police work.

Thanks are also due to his. Limin Numpang of Nanga Bada, who very generously gave us a week of his time, and played a major part in leading and directing the various discussions which were held during the course. Thanks also to Abdul Fatah, who arranged for an Agricultural Extension Team to be present during the women's course.

New Local Authority School Building

The Kowit Penmanship was authorized to build this building under contract to the Local Authority. A grant of \$7,000 being allowed. By the end of the quarter, the main structure had been completed with only a portion of the centre roof unfinished. Arrangements are in hand for this to be followed by ornamenting. Only better materials have been used to date, and the building promises to be really sound structure.

New Playing Field

The new building having encroached on the old playing field, it was decided to make a new one across the river. This ground has been cleared and by the end of the quarter about half of the digging required had been completed.

Bridge

It was decided that a bridge was necessary over to the field, and a better one has been talked and shaped. As soon as the level of the river allows it will be brought down to the scheme centre and placed in position. The people felt that a solid structure was preferable to hanging wire one.

Apprentice

During the month of May CDA Jehan accompanied by CDA Agnes toured the longhouses of the scheme, spending two nights in each. His main purpose was the inspection of ABPS rubber already planted. He reports that the standard is generally very good, and that he will have no hesitation in approving further income where this is applicable.

During the adult course the opportunity was taken to 'revise' on the making of terraces, and some six hundred planting holes were prepared on land adjoining the school. A Tamworth cross bar was obtained from Embau during May and is now installed with our Dayak sows. The fish pond was supplied of Alan Sangai approximately thirty fishes, and has now been restocked with Lee Kok, Sigan Stene and Shewan.

The cattle (two) have been moved into their new compound, and arrangements are in hand to receive the two which were destined for Nanga Lenuh. By agreement with Mr. Wilson they have been redirected to Kuching. Now that the cows are 'over the river' it will be possible to embark on a programme of planting on the scheme ground proper, for school consumption and as supplementary feeding for the cattle and pigs.

Four direct markets (Jinan Tapah) have been purchased, and it is hoped to get more in Sibu. Each received a selection of seed to start her own vegetable garden near the longhouse. It remains to be seen what will transpire.

LEMANAK DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, ENGLISH APRIL TO JUNE, 1963

Administration and General

Sarawak has become border conscious, and for those who live near it the border plays an ever-increasing part. Both our sub-centres in the Kampong and the Undup have been exposed to raids, and at Sangai Petang (Ulu Undup) an old friend, Tani Ramah Anjak, has been killed and his poor but progressive work laid rotting of everything. Perhaps Kampong of the Undup the other day asked to adapt arrangements for a progress into a morale meeting, since his people are at present not even able to clear such fields or harvest their pepper, let alone contemplate new undertakings. In the Kampong voluntary labour on the Extension Teams quarters has also been temporarily halted; the school-master and his boardings have been given refuge at Ramah Piden. Community Development has been reluctant to contributing the best manpower from both areas to the Border Scouts.

Although the Lemauk itself is still beyond the curfew area the spirit of our time colours the atmosphere. More particularly, partisan feeling was heightened by the elections and politics were made an excuse for venting old grudges and recalling hard disputes of the distant past. In the circumstances, issues other than the person of the candidate and political affiliation were dominant. It is a pity that, although the sophisticated Thun Iman with interest to explanatory radio programmes, the remoter old people for whom they are largely designed still prefer sangai and pragmatism.

The Regatta at English has been twice postponed and may be cancelled altogether. But it has been a useful pretext for encouraging the team to work on the football field which was necessary as a training-ground for school athletes. That and the added incentive to provide a landing-field for the helicopters, which fly over daily.

Conditions, however, have not deterred a number of visitors; another training course (with trainees from the Seramat and Kampong as well as the Lemauk) is in progress, and there have been satisfactory developments during the quarter in all fields.

Plans are going forward for the transfer of power early in 1964. It is proposed that the varied activities which at present owe allegiance to the Community Development Scheme should be independent. Schools and health work are the District Council's concern and agricultural activity will come directly under the Department of Agriculture. In addition, however, there are the Bukit Batu Scheme, which has just been launched and ideas for a Rural Training Centre linked to the overall extension programmes in the district.

The site and staff are being reviewed with these developments in view. The temporary sleepers at Kadan

which was designed for the three-year duration of the Community Development Scheme is to be replaced by a two-door quarter. The Bukit Batu Scheme is to have its own landings on the other side of the river.

The new longhouses of Ramah Melintang, Ramah Gembur and Ramah Kuching are now nearly complete. They all have separate kitchens at the back and represent a substantial improvement on the earlier houses. Ramah Pitar is also rebuilding.

Agriculture

Agriculturally, the Bukit Batu Scheme has been the most important development. It was conceived about eighteen months ago, has now been finally approved and it is at that stage of extreme infancy when one wonders how it can ever stand on its own feet let alone speak for itself. The original idea was to cater for between thirty and forty families who would receive an increased subsidy to make possible the planting of rubber on an organised (estate) basis, full-time and under supervision, partly as a way of solving the past shortage and partly to tackle the shortcomings of part-time Rubber Planting Scheme. Subsidiary agriculture, (vegetables, fruit, fish, etc.), is a condition and membership of a co-operative society.

At one time it looked as if another dozen families would want to participate, but these have still to fulfil the preliminary conditions. The Dayaks find it difficult to appreciate the meaning of "estate" discussions, and there were repercussions when the final terms appeared slightly at variance with the original suggestion. The problems have now been largely resolved in a series of meetings.

The Bukit Batu Scheme is to be supervised by Wally Hooper of the United States Peace Corps who is now in the Lemanak area in consultation with the Department of Agriculture in Kuching. Not only is he a graduate in agriculture but an excellent Valley-baller. It will be disappointing when he moves across the river and into the trees.

Rubber Planting generally continues. Ramah Ita, Ramah Bruyan and Ramah Rabong have all applied to the Assistant Rubber Planting Scheme and so have several houses in the Kampang. Ramah Gembur are working on their terraces and a start has been made on processing centres at Gelong, Bara, Nanga Lemanak and Kampang Pauh; these four schemes and almost ideal geographical distribution throughout the Lower Lemanak-Seramat-Kampong area (although, of course, they could not possibly serve all rubber production). Provision for a centre in the Undap cannot be realised at present although the people have agreed.

There is an increase in pepper cultivation. Crops and incomes have been requested and planned, further, fish ponds have been dug and stocked. There are a number of new vegetable gardens and most of the old ones are reasonably maintained. While full farming continues, seasonal vegetable gardening is sensible, since for some months of the year there is usually a supply of maize, cucumbers, pumpkin, water, etc., at the farm and it is during this period that the Dayaks are away from their longhouses.

Education

The meeting earlier this year in the Strong was successful. A school has been approved by the authorities and an impressive building (bellies, rooms and cement flooring) built with local labour and from local resources is nearly complete. It commands an ideal situation at Nanga Gembur close to where the trunk road crosses the river Skuan.

A school has been opened at Ramah Rabong, Sebauki, which caters for part of the Seramat. Another, to serve what remains of the Seramat and the Motia, only remains to be finally approved. The lower Lemanak, Seramat and Kampong will then be covered adequately. School rates, however, are still unpopular.

Medical

The arrival of Ruth Rocco of the United States Peace Corps has been an important event. Ruth is a qualified and experienced midwife and health visitor, who has a flair for drawing them, and is fast adapting herself to the deep South of the Lemanak. Her coming should make a big difference to what the Scheme is able to achieve medically and prepare the ground for when Raminda returns from her training in Kuching.

Vaccinations, Triple-Antigen injections and the taking of blood films continue in addition to surveys and the maternity service which includes U.N.I.C.E.F. milk and vitamin pills. The Home Help are still operating, and the number of families who hold their drinking water and see latrines is steadily increasing.

Co-operative

A co-operative society has been registered at Ramah Nyambar which is expected later to include members of the Pongoh's house. Others are in the embryonic stage at Ramah Ita, Ramah Rabong, Ramah Anchar and Ramah Asing. Societies at Ramah Riden and Ramah Nyarai, Kampong, would have been registered in June but for officers of the Co-operative Development Department from visiting the area having to cancel their expected visit to the area at the last minute.

Communications

The road to Batu Litang, in the Undap, will be ready soon. The Labuk Asing feeder road is expected to pass through the Kampang, and the trunk road is still only four miles from Riden.

Local Government

The new Councilor from the Lower Lemanak provides a more divided response than did his predecessor and does not see eye to eye with the traditional chief (though this is not necessarily a bad thing). It is hoped he will be able to unite the area in a more constructive attitude than "no taxation" which was an important plank in his campaign platform.

LONG LAMA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, BARAM APRIL TO JUNE, 1963

The Centre re-opened on 15th May, 1963 after two weeks fire leave holidays. Four elder Murut boys from Bakaubin and Long Lamanak left here with the idea of joining the Field Force. At present enrolment is thirty-five boys. During the holidays only twenty-three boys whose villages are far staged at the centre and the rest went home to spend their vacations.

Agriculture

It is regretted to report that the experiment of Siam appeared to be two varieties of *pusk Malaya* planted in March: one was a short-term and the other was a long-term. The experiment of short-term variety of four months old was successful and harvesting was started at the end of June. While the long-term variety showed a failure. Grasshoppers and caterpillars gave some trouble although controlled by spraying with Agrecol.

Vegetable Gardens

The vegetable gardens have been maintained and have supplied the students with vegetable rations. Much help was received from Mr. Morrell his Maj. Senui who has been posted at Long Lama as Agricultural Assistant in giving a talk on botany and we look forward to his help in future.

Fishponds

Owing to drought, several fry in the older pond were died. Harvesting of fish had been taken, and some of them were transferred to a larger and deeper pond. Students of the Adult Course were supplied with Tilapia fry. The banks of two older ponds have been eroded and concrete banks were constructed to avoid further erosion.

Buffaloes and Pigs

All animals are getting on well. The female buffalo is expecting a calf and the sow will be producing some piglets.

Technical Classes: Carpentry

Under Mr. Sing Ayei, the boys have made good progress in practicing various types of joints, including joints for clamps. The boys have also made at least one window frame, each frame with mortised joints and rubbered to take wooden panes. These windows are used for the new Maternity Clinic of Barum District Council at Long Lams. In addition they have been taught by the Dusun buffalo trainer to make plunges and have shown much initiative in finding suitable wood in the jungle for the purpose. Most boys have shown interest in making tools for themselves.

Timbering

Under Mr. Imang Ngau, the boys continued to get a high standard of work. They have progressed as far as making gutters for collecting rain water from the roof, fascias, small lamps, dovetailing with grooved joints and have also made angle and corner pieces, sprayers for spraying vegetable gardens, and the construction of galvanised corrugated tanks of about 700 gallons capacity for storing rain water.

Blacksmithing

During the quarter, we were able to engage two of the Akaii Puan, as instructors for a period of two weeks. They are experts in making pangays. Both the boys and the students of the Adult Course were taught the correct method of making pangays and knives. They were tireless at blacksmithing and were often seen to go on in their own time.

Adult Short Course

This is the second year that the Centre has held the above course for a period of one month. The course covered on a few technical skills as ironworking, blacksmithing, sharpening, carpentry tools, use of a square and level, maintenance of sewing machines, simple instruction in outboard engines, the right method of mixing and laying concrete, and demonstration of Agricultural methods, particularly the use of bollocks.

Nine young and middle-aged persons were picked up from the Tuhoh, Apoh of Barum and two from Limbung District. Some were illiterate and others had been educated. All were keen and interested in the training given. If not on account of shortage of food as a result of recent flood, they would have liked to stay longer.

Outboard Engine Overhaul

As the Centre, an attempt is being made to instruct the boys in the servicing of outboard engines. Under the guidance of Mr. Sing Ayei, the boys have been given good instruction in the basic principles and operation of outboard engines. Old outboard engines are taken apart and where possible, they are repaired. Sometimes the usable parts from broken engines are put together to make one good engine. Two engines of 40 H.P. and 35 H.P. were also overhauled for demonstration. Instruction was also given on how to detect faults in the proper case of engines.

Construction Work

Two Kanyah workmen were employed on the construction of a new Maternity Clinic of Barum District Council for most of the period. The boys also took part in the construction as part of their training. The design and plan were prepared by Mr. C. H. Southwell. Good progress has been made. The concrete work on the ground floor of Student teachers' quarters and buffalo shed were completed. Two 500 gallons water tanks were installed near the timber for storing rain water from the roof.

Electrical Power Plant

During the quarter, the routine overhaul of Southern Cross was carried out by Public Works Department mechanic from Miri, and the engine is now running smoothly. Overhaul of the Twin Cyclinder (Hafild) 14 H.P. Air Cooled Diesel was not possible. A list of parts required to facilitate a general overhaul of the engine was submitted by the Divisional Engineer, Miri and an order has been placed to John I. Thornycroft Limited, Singapore.

Medical and Health

Health has been generally good among the boys.

Maintenance

Minor repair has been made to Working building, Dormitory and the usual upkeep of grounds.

Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1962

Miss Danner

District Officer — C. A. R. Wilson

General

The year 1962 was largely one of continuance of existing trends. The largest single employer in the district, Sarawak Shell Chemicals Limited, continued to construct and gear its organisation to smaller production. The agricultural industry as a whole maintained a steady level of production, whilst hope for future expansion is high in the light of the success of the various planting and restocking schemes run by the Department of Agriculture. The rubber industry continued its rapid expansion and during the year it became quite normal to see Japanese freighters lying off the mouth of the Miri and Niah rivers loading logs. Miri town still has an air of slight decline but there is reason to believe that the town is in a period of transition between being entirely geared to and built up on Shell, and becoming a centre of normal trade and commerce, with export, import and distribution facilities and a developing light industry. Miri has, however, one great obstacle to development on the lines of, say, Kuching and that is the lack of deep-water port facilities. This enables the Miri fishermen to exert a much-hold on the economic life of the town and it is fair to say that unless this hold is broken, Miri's development will be forever stunted.

Visitors

The Cobbold Commission visited Miri in March to hear the views of the local people on the Malaysia proposal.

The Lamson Commission visited Miri in September to clarify certain points in the Cobbold Commission Report.

His Excellency the Tunku Abdul Rahman visited Miri in November in the course of a tour of goodwill in British Borneo.

Administration

The district was administered by Mr. R. J. Pele-Brans until 1st November when Mr. C. A. R. Wilson took over.

Courts and Crime

There was no serious crime during 1962 such as murder or armed robbery.

(a) High Court

There were fifteen criminal cases heard in Miri in 1962 as compared ten cases in 1961.

There were eighteen Civil cases heard in Miri in 1962 as compared eight in 1961.

(b) Magistrate Court

Cases heard are summarised as follows, with figures for 1961 for comparison:—

	Criminal		Civil	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
District Court	244	499	13	4
Police Court	743	799	—	—
Small Causes Court	—	—	28	16
Petty Court	—	—	71	34

The large increase is mainly due to more energetic detection of traffic offences.

Councils

Agreement on the boundary between Subia District Council and Miri District Council was reached.

The Divisional Data compiled Voters' Lists for the two Councils during the year.

Miri District Council

Chairman Mr. G. W. Gellie, M.B.E., O.B.E.

The Council had a good year, gaining in experience and ability to manage public affairs. Meetings were well attended and business-like. The Council staff which at seventeen is the largest in the Division maintained a high standard of service.

The new Syed Osman Malay School was completed, and opened and occupied on 1st July.

The need for a new market was felt during the year as the existing one is becoming cramped.

A basketball court, and changing rooms were constructed in the Council's sports ground.

More parking space in the centre of town was created by turning traffic islands into car parks.

The surfacing of all back lanes in the business area was completed.

The total length of concrete drains constructed during the year was 260 feet.

The old Public Health Office was renovated preparatory to opening a Maternity and Child Health Clinic there in 1963.

Subia District Council

Chairman T. K. Haji Sabong.

A new post of School Affairs Officer was filled during the year, bringing the Council staff to three.

The new District Council Office was opened on 10th October by the Resident. The Office is on the vacant padang just downriver from the bazaar, and cost \$21,500.

It was decided to increase the General Purpose Rate by one per cent in 1963 due to shortage of funds. There was some difficulty in collecting rates especially in Kodyan areas.

The "School Mother" Scheme was introduced with great success into the boarding sections of the Kampong Iran and Mamut Schools.

Four new schools were completed including one in Kampong Iran, Sani. New teachers' quarters were completed in Belenu.

The Council has no midwife at the moment, but one is training in Kuching.

Meetings were well attended and Councilors showed great interest, but are on the whole inexperienced and in need of guidance (which they are willing enough to accept). Good progress was made during the year, however, and it will not be long before the Council will be perfectly capable of conducting its business unaided.

Native Affairs

T. K. Mulp bin Tabih, head of the Miri Subdivision Malays, was made a sultan.

There were fourteen pilgrimages from Miri, but none from Sibau and Niah. The pilgrims were washed less scrupulously by a gathering of about 1,000 Muslims at the Customs Wharf.

Zakir Akrah was paid to assist, Haji Belhaman (Miri), Isahak Man (Kuching Baram) and Haji Usop (Baram). The total collection was \$334.25.

Haji Raja Pansa was celebrated on the 5th March, and Mosques at Miri, Sibau and Niah were packed to capacity.

The new Cocklight rules worked well and the public exercised restraint in asking for licenses. Six were issued during the year.

The Miri Dayak Association continued to build up its membership. The Association has premises given by Sarawak, itself Offshore Limited in the Merbau Estate which it is hoped will become a meeting place for Fourth Division Dayaks. The objects of the Association are to promote Dayak welfare, and provide tourist accommodation for travelling Dayaks. The premises will also be used as a social club by Miri Dayaks. The Association paid the burial expenses of T. B. Ijoh, or Hamah Kabuan who died in Miri Hospital.

There was little or no trouble from Dayaks moving into the district illegally (Kampung) although previous "isolated" Kampung are upgrading to be allocated farming land of their own. At present most of them have borrowed land from other houses and in one case from Kodyans.

District Relief Committee

In the course of the year the number of relief cases receiving regular food parcels and cash payments rose from a steady ten or so to thirty. This in turn led to a considerable overdraft in the Committee's current account, and at the end of the year the Committee was considering setting up machinery for a regular review of cases, to ensure that those whose circumstances improved were struck off the list at once.

The Home for the Aged, despite its change in name from "Chinese Pauper House", continued to be an overwhelmingly Chinese affair. This is no doubt accounted for by the greater cohesion of the extended family in the non-urbanised races, whose aged are cared for in the natural course of events by their families. There is a need for a new and rather enlarged Home for the Aged and the Committee has a sum of \$8,500 on deposit against the building of such a home. However, the Committee lacks this rather perplexing sum with an enlarged home with more inmates it would have to make a bigger contribution from its already overstrained resources, and would lose the income of \$400 which it derives from interest on the deposit. Tentative enquiries have been made of the Superintendent of Lands and Surveys regarding a possible site for a new home, but the decision to go ahead and build one has yet to be taken.

During the year the Committee became increasingly burdened with requests for assistance from persons from outside Miri District who become "stranded" in town. Most of these are people from Bintulu and Baram Districts, who always by a remarkable coincidence have just enough money to get them here, but not enough to get back. The Chairman arrange that in such cases the respective Welfare Committees would reimburse the Miri District Relief Committee for money advanced.

The need for homes for hopelessly paralysed persons, and for mentally defective children in Sarawak was brought to the attention of the Committee during the year. There is one case of each on the Committee's books, both of whom have to have all their bodily needs attended to by their hand-pierced relatives, upon whom they are an appalling burden.

The Emergency

Much has been written and more is no doubt to come about the rebellion which occurred in Northern

Sarawak and Brunei on the 5th December, 1963. I am only concerned here in so far as it affected Miri District, which shared with Limbang the doubtful distinction of being the only places in Sarawak where armed rebellion actually broke out.

At 2 a.m. on the morning of the 5th December, the insurgents captured the charge room of the Police Station at Belaga, and broke open the arms cage and took the arms and ammunition. They then proceeded to arrest all the principal Government officers in the station, including the Sarawak Administrative Officer, the Secretary of the Subin District Council, and a clerk (in whose custody was the key of the Sub-Treasury which they rifled) and take them off to Selarayan Kampong in the Selang river. They went next to the Kapitan Chin's shop and stole his stock of arms and ammunition. By daylight Belaga was an occupied town; the Union Flag in the District Office was torn to shreds and the flag of the Republic of Kalimantan Utara hoisted in the bazaar. The rebels who were nearly all Sibak Kadayans behaved extremely well, and although they took stuff from the shops, they signed L.O.U.s for everything which they said would be honoured once the new Republic was properly established. There were estimated to be about 400 to 500 rebels in this area, all clad in jungle green, many with elaborate and colourful insignia of rank and decorations.

At the same time Niah was under heavy threat of attack by a party of Sea Dayak braves from the Sungai Sathu area (which is contiguous with the heavily proto-TENU Sungai Kuluhi area of the Sibak river). They occupied Niah bazaar on the night of the 5th and were rumoured to be about to take Niah station in the same way that Belaga had been taken. The Government servants therefore evacuated the station and took refuge first in the nearby Kampong and later in Ramah Pasang, about forty minutes upstream, which was strongly pro-Government. The Sea Dayaks were apparently all led and confused, however, for the attack never materialised and they went home next morning.

The maximum extent of the presumed rebel held territory was from Niah to Lunk Bay, a mile South of Miri.

Miri town was itself to start with seriously threatened, having only a tiny detachment of Field Force available for defence. There is no doubt that if a timely warning had not been received by the Resident on the previous day and the Police alerted Miri and Lutong would have been taken. If this had occurred the situation would have been much more serious, and Sarawak would have lost its forward base. As it was the rebels, hearing that the Police were alerted, called off the attack and Miri was soon reinforced. On Sunday, the 9th, Dana Indih and Topoh bin Dohet raised a large force of Home Guard amongst the loyal Miri Malays. On Monday, a company of Gurkhas flew in from Singapore via Brunei, on Tuesday, a party of 116 loyal and well-armed Kayans arrived from Marudi, who were housed and fed by the Miri District Council and used to patrol the Baram. At first light on Wednesday a Battalion of Green Jacks arrived aboard the Cruiser H.M.S. Tiger. The latter immediately proceeded to monitor and despatch an expedition to strike Belaga and occupy Niah. It left the same afternoon and took Belaga at 8 a.m. on Thursday, 13th, in a very brief action, in which five rebels were killed and the whole of Belaga ridged with bullet holes.

That was the end of armed action in Miri District, although, of course, Miri town became a hive of activity and all civil administration was virtually suspended. At 5 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew was rigorously enforced until 28th December when it progressively lifted. The Green Jacks, quartered in the Chung Hwa Middle School, remained until the threat from the North disappeared.

Why did the Kadayan revolt? I discuss as best I can below the theory that it was because they are poor and neglected. This may be true of the Brunei Kadayan

but certainly not of Sibak. Waile are common there and there is a large rice surplus exported. Moreover, in recent years the Agriculture Department has worked intensively on a paddy scheme; there is a large acreage of Rubber Planting Scheme rubber and the beginnings of a coconut scheme planting in Kuluhi. The Co-operative Department has also been active amongst them. Education and medical services are good. Sibak is far from being a remote area and has a good bus and relatively large Government Station in Belaga.

The explanation lies in the fact that their residual loyalty to Brunei and their racial sentiment are stronger than had been expected. The agitators who came down from Brunei to stir them up played on these two things by telling them that the Sultan was in favour of the rebellion, and that all the Brunei Kadayans were rising. A dreamy vision of a Greater Brunei, returned to its ancient power and glory, with themselves occupying the seats of honour was held up to them. Their simple minds did not perceive the paradoxes of all this. In the first place it was the Sultan's Government against whom the Brunei Kadayans were revolting, and in the second, their forebears fed from Brunei because they were held in virtual subjection by the ruling class there. How could they hope, in a re-established Brunei (Monday? Republic?) to occupy a place in the sun?

Questioning of prisoners did not reveal the answer—in fact not one in ten of the prisoners had the faintest idea why they had joined in the rebellion. Not one of them would quote a grievance against the Government. Such is the power that an unscrupulous minority can exercise over an unsophisticated majority by manipulating their emotions and loyalties.

Forestry—Forest Reserves

The preliminary notification of the proposed Niah/San Forest Reserves of 28,300 acres was posted.

A further 230 acres was added to the Lambir Forest Reserves.

Preparatory work for the constitution of extensions to the Lower Baram Forest Reserves went ahead and claims for rights in existing reserves there were heard.

Production. Log exports increased tenfold during the year, largely accounted for by the expansion of hill-forest logging by tractor. Messrs. Syn Kih Lee, Maryong Sawmill, and Tan Chin Chang all employ narrow gauge railways for extraction, and load their logs off Kuala Niah and Sibak. This loading is a most difficult job and has to be done while the sea is calm; on the other hand if the logs are left floating at the river mouth too long they begin to deteriorate. The loading provides cash employment for some fishermen in the coastal area.

Agriculture

The pait harvest was good, both of hill padi and swamp, especially in Sibak and there was a good barn in preparation for the 1963 season.

Pig and poultry production were up slightly and the export of a large quantity of eggs, poultry and market vegetables to Brunei continued.

The production of rubber went down slightly, due it is thought, to the long period of bad weather at the end of the year. Interest in the Rubber Planting Scheme spread throughout the Sibak area, but there is little sign as yet in Niah. Sant has none, since as in many other things the absence of Government action makes for neglect. The uptake of the larger holdings in the Miri subdistrict and Belaga-Beraya areas is good, although new planting is limited by the shortage of available land.

The production of pepper continued to be heavy especially in the Rian Road and Niah areas.

A little interest has been shown in the Coconut Planting Scheme in coastal areas such as Kuala Forem, Kuala Niah and Sibak, but is so far of insignificant proportions.

Labour

The Labour Department in Miri was strengthened by the arrival of a Labour Inspector in the early part of 1962 who took over labour work from a Sarawak Administrative Officer. Inspection to all factories and sawmills was thus regularly carried out by the Labour Inspector.

There were 81 accidents including two fatal cases recorded during the year. The majority of accidents were to workers working in the logging camp areas in the forests, from falling tree branches, or other mishaps, rather than through faulty or unguarded machines.

The Sarawak Shell Offfields Limited continued to retrain some of its staff during the year. This, however, was in some cases of a temporary nature as some redundant workers were later taken back to do other jobs. There seemed to be no serious unemployment in Miri despite the redundancy.

When the Labour Inspector was contacted to take an Overseas Service Labour Officers' Course in the United Kingdom later in the year, labour work virtually ceased in the Sarawak Administrative Office formerly in charge of the Department had been transferred on promotion to Kuching.

Medical

The bed strength of the Miri General Hospital increased from 96 to about 140 and all other activities increased accordingly—operations, X-rays, dispensing, etc.

A Course for twelve Probationary Hospital Assistants finished in August.

The Red Cross Clinic at the 5th Mile Bazaar continued to function.

A new dispensary with two small wards for in-patients was opened in May. It was the intention that when this dispensary opened the Barama District would cease travelling in Niah and Suan, and a second District, based in Niah should take over their duties. This second District never materialised, however, and as a result Niah only got the attention of the District when he was summoned to an urgent case, and Suan hardly at all, since it has no telephone communications with the outside world. Suan thus preserved its record as being one of the areas most ill-served by Government in Sarawak.

Prisons

The Fourth Division Prison was transferred from Bintulu to a new building in Miri next to the Police Headquarters compound in July. The warden staff and prison clerk were transferred with it.

There are six cells in the new building but one of them has to be used for a store owing to the unfortunate omission to provide for one in the plan. An average number of prisoners of about four was contained until the enormous expansion due to the emergency.

At its height after the rebellion the prison had had three new temporary *lajang* huts each holding about 50, erected in the prison compound and surrounded by chain wire, and a temporary prison had been opened at Tanjung Lobang Secondary School by wiring off the three large dormitory blocks.

Six extra staff were taken on locally and four were sent up from Kuching. The Section Forest Officer was granted a Deputy Superintendent of Prison and he and his staff worked energetically to run the Tanjung Lobang Prison.

The maximum number of inmates at any one time was approximately 450, nearly all of whom were *Kedayan* from Sibuti detained under the Emergency Regulations.

The Prison Justice visited the Prison at monthly intervals and were as follows:—

The District Officer	— Chairman
Mr. Woo Koo Teck	— Member
T. K. Mup bin Teah	— Member
The Rev. G. Heath	— Member
Mrs. K. Dyson (Red Cross)	— Member

Immigration

The Immigration Section was strengthened during the year by the arrival of an additional Immigration Inspector. This had become necessary due to the increase international travel from the North, and port clearance work.

The Sarawak Administration Officer who had been in charge of Immigration work was transferred on promotion to Kuching and responsibility thereupon reverted to the District Officer.

Illegal immigration was slight and consisted mainly of Indonesian Kampala and Kappan who had got past Miri without getting white visit cards.

The public still regards the Immigration Department as a collection of glaucous bureaucrats who delight in obstructing their freedom of travel. They demand travel documents at short notice and blame the unfortunate consumer chiefly for their inability to sell them like bus tickets. The existence of the Sarawak (Borneo) border and the necessity to employ travel documents to cross it is also in some obscure way blamed on the Sarawak Immigration Department.

Land and Survey

A Survey party consisting of two Surveyors of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys supported by members of the local department was active in the district during the year. They were using the new survey device known as a tellurometer, putting in second order control on an existing pre-war primary triangulation, with a view to producing 1:50,000 maps of the Lamber Basin, Sibuti—Niah District. One of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys' Surveyors, Mr. J. Noel, rendered invaluable service during the emergency in Niah, when he and a local officer, Mr. E. Woolley assisted the Niah Government officers and a Museum party threatened and cut off by the rebels.

Communications

Topographically Miri District is not a typical Sarawak district. Shaped like a cottage loaf, it has its administrative headquarters in the smaller part, whilst the bulk of the District Administration's work is carried out in the larger. The District Officer thus lives outside the area to which he devotes most of his attention, and communication with it is difficult and sometimes, in bad weather, impossible. Basically the district consists of five rivers—Miri, Sibuti, Niah, Suan and Nyayan, and except for a very shaly road and touch link between Miri and Sibuti, connection between these rivers has to be by sea. Chinese launches ply regularly between Miri, Sibuti and Niah, and occasionally to Suan, and this is the normal means of transport open to the general public. There is a bar at the mouth of each of the rivers, hence entry and exit can only be made above half tide, by shallow draught launches. In only moderately rough weather such a launch is not big enough to put to sea, and hence all communications by sea ceases. At such times the beach also becomes dangerous as the water is blown further in, and in the case of heavy rain, the minor river mouths to be negotiated become deeper.

As at the end of 1962 the trunk road was creeping out from Miri and will in the next few years reach a point on the Sibuti River system for which it will be possible to proceed by outboard to Bintulu. This will be the beginning of a radical modernisation throughout the district, in the process of which all the three main river systems, Sibuti, Niah and Suan will be linked by land to Miri.

SARAWAK DISTRICT

District Officer — J. T. Wicks

Crimes

The amount of Court work again increased in 1963. Not only was the year a bad one for murders, but also the number of traffic cases materially increased with the advent of direct road communication from Kuching.

Statistics are given below:—

Counts	CRIMINAL					CIVIL
	No. of Cases	No. of Arrivals	Cases Dismissed	Deposited	Settle privately	Cases
High Court	3	4	4	2	—	4
Resident's Court	—	—	—	—	—	4
District Court	94	112	95	7	18	3
Police Court	322	24	24	—	—	—
Peony Court	322	66	66	1	2	—
Small Claims Court	—	—	—	—	—	12
District Magistrate	3	3	3	—	—	—
Magistrate's Court	60	60	60	—	—	—
Total	219	267	244	10	20	19

The road had another effect. It facilitated the entry of lawyers to Serempong where they had hitherto been practically unknown. And the lawyers were quick to take advantage of the fact. Furthermore, the lawyers briefed for a defence seldom left Serempong without one or two more briefs—unsolicited of course.

As will be seen later in this Report, the work of Administrative Officers has increased vastly, and no doubt will continue to increase. It has become increasingly difficult for them to find the time that is so essential if the cases are to be fairly heard. They have been and are working at high pressure everyday and all day; and this is not a state of being conducive to careful and balanced judgment. It would appear that the time has come for a professional magistrate to visit Serempong by road once or twice a month to hear cases.

However, it appears that the Justice meted out in Serempong satisfied the public, as of the 190 Magistrate's Court cases tabulated below only four were appealed. And of the appeals one was successful.

Cases and No. of cases	No. of appeal cases	No. of Appeals Dismissed	Appeal Successful
District Court (11 cases)	3 (Criminal)	3	—
Police Court (11 cases)	1 (Criminal)	1	—
Small Claims Court (11 cases)	—	—	—
Peony Court (11 cases)	—	—	—

Crimes

There have been a number of killings. The most serious was that of a Chinese village shop owner who was brutally killed and robbed at night. This was the fifth murder in that area in recent years, but all the others remained unsolved. The Police were commendably thorough in their investigations but received little help from the local Dayaks who must, logically from evidence adduced later, have known who was guilty. However, after a prolonged investigation of great difficulty four persons were brought to trial of whom two were subsequently convicted.

Another most unfortunate case was of a young Chinese, whose father was one of those killed in the area mentioned in the preceding paragraph. He is believed to have slashed his wife to death in the presence of their children. He ran into the jungle and a search lasting several weeks was required to find him. When he was caught he was found insane and he could not be brought to trial.

Another man brutally hacked to death his neighbour. He was brought to the Police by his father, the Tsai Kuan. Subsequently he was tried and found guilty but insane, and is still detained.

A non-law killed his father-in-law, but the Public Prosecutor considered his prosecution to have been sudden and grievous, and he was not brought to trial.

Yet another case was that of a drunken brawl at a football match. Some forty young men were involved and as a result one was hit over the head with a pole and later succumbed. A man was brought to trial and sentenced. It is worth recording that the Tsai Kuan, responsible for the festivities was tried in a Native Court of three Pengahar for failing to make arrangements to keep order, and fined.

That concludes the catalogue of deaths, and it is pleasant to report that otherwise there was little crime of a particularly serious nature.

There were a few routine cases of theft, criminal intimidation and assault, and two of possessing offensive literature.

Some of the assault and criminal intimidation cases would better have been referred back to the Dayak Chiefs concerned, who have ample powers for keeping order in their homelands. There is an increasing tendency for complainants to by-pass their Chiefs and reporting direct to the Police, believing that thereby a heavier fine will be meted out to their tormentors. As the ultimate role of the Chiefs is presumably that of Justice of the peace, this is perhaps unfortunate.

Native Affairs

The emphasis throughout the year has been political—purely political and Malaysian. In view of the ever-changing situation history does not require the writer here to set down more than the brief facts and a few of the lessons learnt.

During January and the beginning of February the administration toured constantly explaining the Malaysian concept to every Dayak Chief, Malay Ronggong and Chinese Rakan.

Thorough interest in Malaysia waned, and the Caldwell Commission Report was read by him. At the time of writing interest has again been awakened by the appeal of Malaysia in Council Negri, but to a lesser extent, and confined almost entirely to the emotional issues of language and religion.

The lessons learned are mainly those regarding the distribution of information. It has been made apparent that the Dayaks do not, in the main, listen to news or news features on their radios—and this is in the somewhat sophisticated Serempong District. They listen almost exclusively to *bersepong* and other forms of music, and tend to switch off or ignore the radio when more serious matters are discussed. There is emphatically not an argument for abolishing the radio as a source of information. The problem is more to educate the people up to using it properly. Already limited success has been secured, notably in the upper reaches of the Uluap. Nonetheless, the radio cannot yet be relied upon. Now, strangely, have people come to believe that what they hear on the radio is the truth.

By the same token, written propaganda is seldom read, unless it is very short—two or three paragraphs at the most. This is probably due to laziness. Reading is an effort to the semi-literate.

These media cannot now be relied upon to put over Government's policies and ideas to the people. The day will come, but at the moment the only safe way is by word of mouth—by constant touring by Administrative Officers and others concerned.

Another point that the political agents of parties have learned to their cost is that the belligerent Dayaks usually tend to remember the arguments of the last speaker they hear.

Another problem that has increased in importance in the district is that of young people of both sexes of Primary V to Form I education who are unable to obtain jobs. Their numbers are swelling annually and will continue to do so. They are unwilling to return to their farms, their school training having divorced them from farm life. Nor do their parents encourage them to settle down, as they feel their offspring, being literate, are meant for better things than their parents. A method of reducing the problem would be the earlier introduction of civics into the schools' curriculum backed by examination questions of the "why should farmers be educated" type. An effort during the year to start a labour exchange for these young people failed. A number of people registered but jobs were just not available.

As increasing interest has been shown by the more progressive Dayaks during the year in business. Applications for village shops have multiplied, as well as for taxis, public carriers, sawmills and other ventures. Unfortunately, almost without exception, these applications have been backed by insufficient "know-how", and were doomed to failure. Nevertheless, these applications have shown that some Dayaks have considerable capital, if only it could be channelled correctly. Two Dayaks entered a taxi company with \$1,900 capital. Having obtained the money the "leading light" of the company embarked in, for which he was later punished. Shortly afterwards they came forward again with another \$2,000, with which they wished to form another company with another principal!

The control of cockfighting has been enforced as rigidly as possible in the accessible parts of the district. This has been welcomed by most responsible leaders, and probably all Dayak women. Needless to say, habitual participants have not been amused.

Chinese Affairs

The older and more conservative Chinese who generally anxious about future citizenship in Malaya and the "special position of Natives", had in was prepared to listen; and in the event has been partly well satisfied by the Landsmen Committee Report.

The shock was considerable, when as a result of the Brunai Rebellion, Government took firm action against the communists and repressed their newspapers. A Simanggang leader was arrested. What the ultimate result will be history will tell. But there is no doubt that the communists have endured a severe setback in the district just at the time they thought success almost certain.

The position of the moderate Chinese was inevitable and unhappy. It is uncertain how much actual intimidation went on, but it is clear that most traders reluctantly considered it expedient to give support to the left wing elements. Confidence in Government waned, and indeed has only just been recovered at the time of writing.

The expected burgeoning of trade consequent upon the new road link with Kuching did not take place. That it will take place eventually is clear, but the immediate result was that a lot of people went to Kuching for their purchases, with consequent loss to Simanggang; whereas the temporary surface of the road rendered it uneconomical to use in preference to the existing Chinese haunts.

Among new enterprises is an hotel, which is insufficiently patronised and a brickworks, which is reported running at a loss. On the other hand the contractors had a good year.

The inauguration of the Sarawak Transport Company's through service have been of great value to the public, as indeed have their local services and those to English which were also started during the year. The number of buses is adequate, and it is unfortunate that greater efforts have not been made to run them to time.

The organization of taxis and public carriers left much to be desired at the end of the year, though that of the public carriers has since been improved by the inauguration of a company of some ten vehicles.

The new road has had a bad effect on the business of Lingga and Bantawan. Lingga, which was the Headquarters of the Ma Dayaks, no longer is, as they prefer to go to Simanggang by road. The traders there has lost perhaps 40 per cent of their trade, and they were not prosperous before. They purchase a considerable amount of damor, but the price is now so low they have not sold out for some time. In addition, the sawmill completed a large and fine new block containing stores, offices and a very comprehensive canteen. Although the sawmill has been "good" about not under-cutting the traders, the selection there is so comprehensive that most sawmill employees prefer to trade there, still further reducing bazaar trade. Bantawan was affected not only by the main road, but also by a mine road to Kana built by the District Administration. This has resulted in a loss of at least 50 per cent of their trade. Consideration is being given to moving the bazaar under favourable conditions to Luchau, a more suitable site on the main road.

Sebayan bazaar prospered. Six new brick shophouses were opened during the year, and a further two shop-houses planned. This bazaar finds a considerable interior, and in addition obtains considerable trade from the quarry and sawmill. Efforts by the Sebyayan Chinese to improve their water supply have not succeeded yet. The Chinese there have spent some \$4,000.00 to deepen a well.

The small business at Tibeles and Melabau, which are dependent on the proceeds of Malaks fishing with *Jermal*, are in dire straits. Most of the *Jermal* for which the Chinese pay, were carried away in the bad weather at the end of the year. It was anyway a bad year for fishing.

Local Government

This was the first year that the Council had an independent Chairman. Ponghah, now Pengarah, Bory was elected. A wise choice, for although he was handicapped by living away in Sebyayan he nonetheless managed to keep a tight grasp on the reins, guided by an experienced Secretary.

At the beginning of the year a Road Rate was imposed on those dwelling within a mile of a road, and the Education Rate was extended to a few new areas. Collection of these and other rates was satisfactory, in fact somewhat better than expected. It can be stated as a generalization that the Simanggang people now understand the necessity for rates (though this does not ameliorate their reluctance to pay them), and Councilors are anxious to increase them to a more realistic level. The latter, however, are conscious of the effect on their political future and popularity if they embark on any drastic increases. This dilemma is not confined to the Councilors of backward territories. There is little doubt that their policy of hastening forward slowly and making slight annual increases has paid dividends in goodwill.

All housepayers are valued at the same rate—that is 180.00 per annum per door. The lack of a full-time Valuation Officer precluded each door and housepayers being valued separately, although a step towards this has been undertaken by the Administration noting in the census the type of house and materials used. The rising of individual Dayak houses on their merits, which is inevitable when a Valuer is employed, will offend against the instant commutation of the Dayaks. It is the sort of thing which will give rise to rioting. Considerable pressure was brought upon the Council to impose the Education and Road Maintenance rates on everyone, irrespective of how far away from a school or road they lived. The logic of the argument was absurd—namely the statement "we refuse to pay more than they pay". This the Council was able to

ride, in terms of services. In terms of individual assessment it will not be an easy.

The Council's new office and Council chamber was completed, or nearly so, for \$120,000.00 by the end of the year. It was subsequently opened by His Excellency the Governor. The Council encountered very considerable difficulties in the machinery of carrying out the project. At first they consulted the Public Works Department about design, and the Divisional Engineer agreed to do it, but the proposed design was not acceptable to the Councilors. The Council then put it in the hands of an architect who produced an acceptable design, but refused to supervise; for two and a half per cent of the cost they agreed to send a man to inspect once a month—this was manifestly a waste of money. So the Council turned back to the Public Works Department only to find that the Department would not supervise work designed by others than the Department. So the Council had to fall back on its own resources for supervision. The services of a Technical Assistant could not be obtained in spite of repeated advertising and this responsibility finally devolved on the person of the Council's office boy! It remains to be seen how long this central and expensive building will stay up, but the indications at the time of writing are that the office boy did a good job.

The Council's ad hoc Recreational Facilities Committee collected funds and advised on requirements for the swimming pool. The project gave little trouble to the Council as it was completely designed and supervised by the Public Works Department. It was completed at the end of the year.

After various delays in obtaining approval from the Governor in Council and the Director of Lands and Surveys, the Council was at last able to sign an agreement, whereby a contractor would build three class IV quarters and rent them to the Council at \$125.00 per month. This work is now in progress, its value is entirely to Government as Government is presently housing Council's staff, and most of necessary material to do so until the Council's quarters are complete.

In addition to the above major projects the Council completed its 3-year School Building Programme towards the end of the year—that is to say the second year. This programme, and the question of Council schools generally, are included in this report under "Education".

This year was primarily a year of consolidation, and the Council put money and effort into a number of minor projects. In particular it extended, and improved by outlaying with quarry waste, most of the Kuching roads in Simanggang, Lingga and Seberang; it extended street lighting facilities in all three townships; it supplied wire rope for six bridges; it constructed bus shelters, letter boxes, car parks; it inaugurated a refuse-tire service—and started a useful demonstration; it built a public latrine in Simanggang, and started a new method of refuse disposal that cleared the houses of those who resorted to the Simanggang Town Refractory, and built new one in Seberang; it attempted to maintain the Simanggang Town Roads through the agency of the Public Works Department, an impossible task as these roads were not built to take the traffic now imposed upon them.

The Bating Lapor District Council has a smaller establishment than many rural Councils, and it ran below establishment for most of the year. It is to be congratulated on the year's work.

Education

The main event of the year was the occupation of the new Simanggang Secondary School. Unfortunately few children from Simanggang District were selected, but nonetheless, this fine school must prove an incentive to Simanggang boys for the future.

Another noteworthy event was the record number of children who passed Sarawak Exams from St. Luke's School—a total of twenty. Since few, if any, of these

children were selected in the first place the new Principal and his staff are very much to be congratulated. This school is now including agriculture as a subject, and it is thought that this may fill a long-felt need in the district.

The Primary School results, however, were most disappointing for the second or third year in succession. Only 68 out of a total of 393 Primary VI children were selected, and a majority of these were on the "second list". Thus 325 children, most of whom were of the right ages, were deprived of further education. As will be described below, the Council has done much to improve teaching conditions in schools. These poor results must be attributed chiefly to the acute shortage of trained teachers. In 1962 only eleven grade IIA and thirty-five grade IIIA teachers were employed out of a total of 117 teachers. When it is considered that seven of the Council schools are upper primary these figures are manifestly grossly inadequate, and compare unfavourably with most of the rest of Sarawak.

Schools' administration was efficiently carried out by the Council. Moreover, the Council has not yet solved the boarding problem. The Council employed a school mother for every school with twenty or more boarders. But the school mothers who could be found to work for \$70.00 per month were inefficient. Parents of children, also, were reluctant to contribute \$5.00 per month for school feeding, preferring to supply food for their own children to cook. The Council has discussed taking a stronger line on the latter question, and has decided to employ school mothers on \$80.00 per month with a view to finding a better educated person who would live away from home if necessary. Once again, more talking by Government and Council's staff only will continue parents of the benefits of a properly-run boarding school.

There were a few isolated complaints about radio reception, but on the whole the schools' broadcasting programme appeared effective.

Schools' committees have improved over the years. A few remain lazy, but many are now running efficiently, and no longer interfere with teaching, or pick quarrels with teachers. A number of districts have framed from the Council on the subject.

No new schools were allowed to open at the beginning of the year under review, owing to teacher shortages, but six were ready for opening at the end of the year, all in isolated areas. Two, in the Ulu Sarawak, are the first in the area, and noteworthy in that at last the Ulu Sarawak people are overcoming their acute conservatism.

During the year the Council planned, built and completed new schools at Miledan, Tubat, Selopong and Kluasin. In addition it converted, extended or reconstructed schools at Sandakan, Pagan, Sengah, Sengat Tindak, Seberang and Menau. Simanggang new full primary school was designed and built by the Public Works Department on behalf of the Council. A new boarding house for Pagan was set in hand. Thus Council has broken the back of the work of providing adequate school accommodation. It has further secured an additional grant for 1963 so that the remaining substandard schools may be improved. Much, however, remains to be done for the teachers, and in providing adequate boarding and dining facilities. About \$250,000.00 is required, and the progress made will depend on the availability of funds.

Medical and Health

Attention has already been made of the Council's health work in Simanggang houses. Elsewhere the Council has been able to do little, with only one Health Inspector. He has been busy most of his time with house plans, urban sanitation, etc., etc., and has seldom been able to visit rural houses; insufficiently, at any rate, to follow up his work. Particularly nothing has been done towards improving rural sanitation other than by the Agricultural Extension Teams. The

Administration were too busy during the year on other matters to do much.

The hospital and dispensary functioned normally. There were no major epidemics, though measles took its toll. This remains a considerable killer, as the old people still dress their children in cold water to reduce fever. In one house, five children died in this way. Diphtheria took several children from the Ulu Strang.

Happily, the influence of the economy is on the wane. He is frequently called in at first, but if he does not produce quick results, the hospital or dispensary is patronized. Another custom which is obsolescent is that of husbands for women in child birth. The three Council's midwives have been doing good work. They deliver few women, but are steadily building up a clientele for their antenatal clinics. The Council is most anxious to expand this service and had hoped to send two girls for training. Unfortunately only one was accepted. Efforts to obtain midwives from elsewhere have met with little success.

The supplies of drugs to dispensaries was adequate. In other years this has been a constant source of complaint by the public, but the problem now appears solved for the district. The Lingga Dispensary, which desperately needed refitting, remained untouched. It is hoped this work will be started out early in the new year.

Agriculture

In view of the admirable reports and the statistics put out by the Department of Agriculture, it is proposed to deal here with general trends rather than to "bumper" statistics from the Department as hitherto.

The year has been one of satisfactory progress. This has been accelerated by a change of heart in most Dayaks and Malays. The Dayaks in particular have made up their minds that there will be no more slash, and are getting down to a job of work. The suspicion, which so hampered the work of the Department, that Government was giving subsidies only with a view to stealing the land, is seldom now voiced.

As toward high-yielding rubber, most houses that should plant high-yielding rubber have now planted or have applied to do so. The failures are due to a limited number of causes:—

- (a) A divided house, or quarrel for leadership;
- (b) Genuine land shortage, resulting in individuals being reluctant to surrender their limited resources to the block;
- (c) Occasionally—the preponderance in one house of really lazy fellows.

Even the really conservative Dayaks of the Ulu Strang have made a start under the Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme. These were particularly to be commended, as they have some of the steepest land in the Division, and tending is really hard work. Here the realization of considerable areas of latex will be necessary if their work is not to be in vain.

In general the standards of maintenance by most of the Dayaks is good, up to, or nearly up to Chinese standard. There are, however, some glaring exceptions.

The Coconut Planting Scheme among the Malays, and the Dayaks particularly at Beting, is also progressing apace. This scheme has "caught on" rather more quickly in the district than the Rubber Planting Scheme, perhaps because reactions had already been allayed by the success of the Rubber Planting Scheme. A considerable population has no land suitable for rubber and is dependent, at the moment, on coconuts for a cash crop.

The progress on hiloponds is most satisfactory. At the beginning of the year under review there were constant complaints about the shortage of fry, which came from Tiaru. This shortage was alleviated by the new Agricultural Station at Temadok, and complaints are now seldom heard. The digging of new ponds has

gone on throughout, and few houses where the terrain is suitable are now without them. Once again the Uluang has set a lead.

The district has both large areas of swamp and also hilly areas pocketed with swamps. The people are on the whole keen to take advantage of the assistance to peat planters, and the difficulty now is of selecting the many willing houses for priority treatment.

The proposed Tanjung Biji irrigation scheme has been a great disappointment. It has been seriously held up so there is hardly sufficient good land in the area for peat planting, and any land drained for dry land crops must necessarily be at the expense of the peat. Further investigation will continue, but the final answer will probably be to retain Simatib (Biji) for peat under improved methods, and re-plant the neighbouring hills with high-yielding rubber. A suggestion that some of the population should be moved elsewhere would not have not found favour, or have been practicable.

The new Agricultural Station at Temadok made its appearance with great suddenness. One day there was nothing, the next it was there! It has had many visitors—not only "W.L.P." but also the local people, and it is proving its worth. From it, the issue of fruit trees and vegetable seed, etc., has accelerated.

There were again complaints from certain people of failure to have adequate stocks of pesticides in stations outside Simanggang, when the 1962 crop of peat was ripening.

Simanggang is still without an up-to-date chicken farm or piggery. There is scope for immediate improvement of the lot of the Simanggang residents, when it has been met to it to obtain fresh eggs. Now do fish from the local fish ponds appear to be finding their way to the market.

The distribution of plough buffaloes has been carried out, but the numbers are too small to have had any effect on the district's peat economy.

Forestry

The price of sawn remained low throughout the year, and several sawmills had to stretch staff. However, they operated smoothly and encountered few difficulties. It is unfortunate that none have yet had the courage to install bandmills, although they are looking for investments for their surplus capital.

The year marked the inauguration of the Lupar Sawmill. It appears the company did not sufficiently investigate the timber resources of its area before setting up. They ran into various difficulties, which they sought to remedy by expanding their concession in various directions. The stands of timber in their area are for the most part poor.

Annual felling of old jungle for peat farming is still being carried on in the valuable forest areas of the Ulu Strang. The people of two houses were convicted of this offence during the year.

Public Works

The main event of the year was the opening of the Serian-Simanggang road to traffic. Although the surface is not complete, and potholes are frequent, there is the promise of a good road to come. The road to Papihit was also opened to traffic, and has rendered the Administration of the Uluang and its areas much easier. Hitherto a long detour by outboard was necessary.

The formation of the Panta road was surfaced and rolled by the Public Works Department, and a number of below culverts were installed by the Administration. It has taken a considerable amount of traffic, and the surface was still excellent at the end of the year. Since then flood damaged some hill areas which have been repaired.

The Minor road to Kari from Luchau was completed, except for one temporary bridge which needs replacement, by the Administration. It is just under six miles in length and serves a considerable farming community. The Public Works Department was good enough to hire out a steam roller. This road has stood up well to the worst of the floods.

A start was made on a short Minor road to assist the Poodhoo rubber planters near Sinsanggang. Unfortunately the lands rendered work uneconomical, and completion was deferred till 1963, when it will be carried out by the Administration.

By the time when the lands interfered with work on the long-awaited Sinsanggang Sports ground. Completion is still awaited. This is being carried out by the Public Works Department with the help of a large public subscription, as well as grants from Central and Local Governments.

Post and Telegraph

The Department functioned normally and gave good service. There is a need, in this day and age, for radio telephonic communication with a number of large Jesselton and populated areas remote from Sinsanggang, but these services would not pay for themselves. The matter remains under consideration.

Chronology for the 1964 Almanac 1933 — 1963

The following dates are proposed for insertion in the Chronology of the 1964 Almanac. They will cover the years from 1933 to Malaysia. It is hoped that other persons will contribute further dates of events of significance in their respective spheres. Such contributions should reach the Editor of the Sarawak Gazette, c/o Divisional Education Office, Kuching, not later than September 30th, 1963.

- 1.1.1933 Lubok Antu becomes a district headquarters.
- 31.1.1933 Sarawak Government Railway closed.
- 1.4.1933 Education Department abolished.
- 1.5.1933 R.L.M. inaugurates flight from Singapore to Amsterdam.
- 24.5.1933 Fifth Division incorporated in the Fourth.
- 11.1933 First successful Sarawak candidate in the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.
- 1934 Boom in gold mining.
- 1934 Second Division. Plans commence regarding the Baram District.
- 1934 Evangelical missionaries from W.E.L. commence work amongst the Muruts.
- 1.1.1934 Municipal Board constituted in Kuching. Sibu, Miri, Bintu, Seremban and Serid.
- 22.5.1934 Protected Forests constituted.
- 1.10.1934 Sarawak Penal Code replaces the Indian Penal Code.
- 24.11.1934 Sybilis Clinics opened in Kuching.
- 1935 Fort Brooke opened at Miri; becomes headquarters of Kanowit District.
- 12.1935 Sarawak Library building opened.
- 7.12.1935 Police station opened.
- 1.1.1936 Serian replaces Sinsang as headquarters of the Sanying District.
- 1.7.1936 Order banning Tuba Fishing.
- 1.12.1936 Rango Mangrove dies.
- 4.1.1937 Military edition of the Sarawak Gazette.
- 12.1937 Hammered Report on Education published.
- 1.1.1938 Sports station opened.
- 1.2.1938 Rubber Regulation introduced.
- 26.2.1938 Opening of old Kuching Airport.
- 1.1939 Malay Teachers' Training College opened at the Malabakh.
- 1.4.1939 Ring broadcast in Sarawak, commentary on the Press.
- 1.7.1939 Education Department re-established with appointment of Director.
- 9.8.1939 Supply broadcast in English, Malay and Chinese begins.
- 21.1.1940 Agricultural Department revived with appointment of Director.

- 1.2.1940 Headquarters of Kanowit District moved from Miri to Kanowit.
- 22.1.1940 Treaty between Great Britain and Sarawak providing for appointment of a British Representative.
- 7.1940 Sarawak Volunteer Force formed.
- 26.9.1940 Centenary celebrations commence.
- 24.9.1940 Proclamation of the new Constitution.
- 17.11.1940 First session of the new Council Negri.
- 7.12.1940 Japanese attack Pearl Harbour.
- 8.1.1940 State of Emergency declared.
- 16.1.1940 Japanese occupy Miri.
- 19.1.1940 First air raid on Kuching.
- 24.1.1940 Japanese occupy Kuching.
- 27.1.1940 Japanese occupy Sibu.
- 14.1.1940 Tom Hartman lands at Serid. S.R.D. operations commence.
- 16.5.1940 Australian forces land in Labuan and on shores of Brunei Bay.
- 14.8.1940 Japanese surrender.
- 8.9.1940 Proclamation establishing British Military Administration.
- 11.9.1940 Australian forces enter Kuching.
- 26.12.1940 First issue of the Sarawak Tribune.
- 1940 Quarter Advisory Council established in Limbang.
- 25.4.1940 Return of Rajah and restoration of civil government.
- 3.1.1940 Parliamentary delegation arrives to ascertain wishes of people on the proposed union of Sarawak to Britain.
- 17.1.1940 Third reading of Cession Bill in Council Negri.
- 21.1.1940 Rajah signs the Deed of Cession and leaves for Europe.
- 29.10.1940 Sir Charles Arden Clarke installed first Governor.
- 28.1.1940 Circular 9/1940 issued.
- 1947 Lower District Advisory Council formed.
- 1947 Social Welfare Council constituted.
- 1947 Red Cross Society formed.
- 2.4.1947 Resignation of C.M. government servants in consequence of Circular 9/1940.
- 7.1947 Teachers' Training Centre opened at "Springfield", Kuching.
- 8.1947 Trustees nominated on government shares appointed.
- 1.8.1947 Sarawak Music Society gives first concert.
- 11.1947 First post-war candidates sit for Cambridge Junior Certificate Examination.
- 17.11.1947 Census.
- 1948 Limbang Mixed Local Authority formed; first of its kind.
- 1.1.1948 Rural Local Authorities formed at Sibu, Seremban, Sanying, Sanying and Sanying.
- 1948 Adult Education Committee (later Council) established.
- 1.1948 Sarawak Boys' Home established.
- 5.1948 Rural Improvement School opened at Kanowit.
- 11.1.1948 Works and Goods Registration Ordinance.
- 1.7.1948 Bury Limbang Teachers' Training Centre and Secondary School opened.
- 1949 Rural Local Authorities formed in most districts.
- 1949 Cooperative Development Department established.
- 1949 Sarawak Savings deposits discovered.
- 8.1949 Geological Survey Department established.
- 25.7.1949 Sir Charles Arden Clarke relinquishes the Governorship.
- 1.10.1949 Dragan Stewart, Esq., M.A., installed as second Governor.
- 11.1949 First post-war candidates for Cambridge School Certificate Examination.
- 1.11.1949 Governor Dragan Stewart murderously attacked in Sibu.
- 10.11.1949 Governor Stewart dies.
- 1950 Sarawak Information Service established.
- 1.1950 Dr. G. S. S. Brothers take over St. Joseph's School, Kuching.
- 1.1950 First Adult Library Campaign in the Puluh River.
- 1.1950 British Council established in Kuching.
- 4.4.1950 Anthony Allen, Esq., M.A., installed third Governor.

- 9.1950 Malayan Airways inaugurates regular services to Kuching.
- 1951 Community Development Committee established.
- 1.1.1951 Education Ordinance comes into force.
- 1.12.1951 Joint Judiciary for Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo set up.
- 1.1.1952 Sibu Urban, Sibu Rural and Mukah District Councils formed.
- 1.7.1952 Sibu Airport opened.
- 1953 Bako Development Project started.
- 1953 W.M.C. Anti-Malaria Project inaugurated.
- 1.1.1953 Kuching Municipal Council established.
- 11.1953 First candidates for the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.
- 1954 Hughes Fishing Village Project started.
- 1.1.1954 Kuching, Lawas and Lunan local authorities become mixed District Councils.
- 9.1.1954 Merchant Shipping Ordinance effective.
- 1.4.1954 Road Traffic Ordinance effective.
- 7.4.1954 Kuching Hospital opened.
- 8.1954 Kuching Health Centre opened.
- 9.10.1954 New Secretariat building opened.
- 11.1954 Chinese Junior and Senior Middle Common Examinations first held.
- 1955 Sarawak Youth Council formed.
- 1955 Establishment of the Plant Pathology Laboratory.
- 1955 Y.H.P. telecommunications operative.
- 1.1.1955 Trade Licensing introduced.
- 1.1955 Sarawak Radio Times first published.
- 4.1955 Automatic telephone exchange opened in Kuching.
- 6.9.1955 Recommendations of the Woodhead Report on Education approved by the Council Negri.
- 11.1955 The Sarawak Junior Examination replaces the Cambridge Junior.
- 12.1955 Regular air service established between Sibu, Brunei, Lutong, Anahak and Brunei.
- 1956 Most rural local authorities convert into mixed District Councils.
- 1956 Puchuan and Long Lurah Community Development Projects inaugurated.
- 1956 Sematan Rubber Company formed.
- 1.1.1956 Mixed Urban District Council constituted.
- 1.1.1956 New Education Grant Code comes into operation.
- 1.1.1956 Rubber Replanting Scheme inaugurated.
- 9.4.1956 Incorporation of new Cathedral of St. Thomas in Kuching.
- 26.4.1956 Letters Patent approve the new Constitution.
- 4.11.1956 First Kuching Municipal Elections.
- 1957 Construction starts on the Sibu-Singang Road.
- 1957 Kuching Community Development Project started.
- 1.1957 Sibu Teachers' Training College opened.
- 1.1.1957 Kuching Rural District Council organised.
- 1.4.1957 New Constitution comes into force.
- 4.1957 Kuching Rural Improvement School closed.
- 11.1957 Borneo Airways formed.
- 1958 Schools Broadcasting commences.
- 1958 The Niah Skull discovered.
- 1958 Production of basaltic cements at Sematan.
- 1958 Mukah and Miri rail strips opened for traffic.
- 1958 Opening of Kuching Municipal Plaza.
- 1958 Opening of Tuting Lutong and Kuching Schools.
- 1958 Establishment of the Borneo Literature Bureau.
- 1958 Discovery of the Painted Cave at Niah.
- 1.1.1958 New Land Code operative.
- 4.1958 New Mental Hospital opened.
- 11.9.1958 Council Negri approves proposal to seek closer union of the Borneo territories.
- 30.1958 Common Entrance Examination for English-medium secondary schools introduced.
- 11.1958 Common Primary & Examination for Chinese-medium schools first held.
- 1959 Inauguration of the Five Year Development Plan 1959-1963.
- 1959 Iban Town Development Project started.
- 26.12.1959 Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
- 1.4.1959 Revised Laws of Sarawak come into force.
- 2.1959 S.M.P.P. and P.A.N.A.S. political parties formed.
- 14.11.1959 Departure of Sir Anthony Abell, G.C.M.G.
- 1960 First Agricultural Extension Workers graduate.
- 1.1960 Midellan Report on Education published.
- 23.1.1960 Sir Alexander Waddell, G.C.M.G., D.M.C., installed fourth Governor.
- 15.4.1960 Census.
- 6.1960 Arrival of first Voluntary Service Overseas boys.
- 1.5.1960 New Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme.
- 1961 Lawas-Treman Road completed.
- 1961 Survey at Siantan by Nippon Coal Mining Co.
- 1961 Discovery of dolomite in the Melinau Group.
- 1961 Regular air services inaugurated to Long Akah.
- 1961 Lunanah Community Development Project started.
- 1.1.1961 Personal Income Tax introduced.
- 23.1.1961 Tengku Abdul Rahman suggests the formation of Malaysia.
- 4.1961 New Port at Kuching opened.
- 7.1961 Cholera outbreak.
- 3.1.1961 Conference on Dutch Customary Law at Singang.
- 2.1.1961 Council Negri approves optional paper on conversion of Chinese middle schools.
- 20.10.1961 New Constitution passed by Council Negri.
- 1.11.1961 Public Service Commission established.
- 11.12.1961 New War Memorial in Kuching dedicated.
- 12.1961 Malaysia Consultative Committee meets in Kuching.
- 1962 Air services commence to Lawas and Seria.
- 1962 Sibu Hospital opened.
- 1.1.1962 New Education Ordinance comes into force.
- 1.1.1962 Conversion of middle schools commences.
- 1.1.1962 Establishment of Borneo Free Trade Area.
- 3.2.1962 Govt's agreement on Malaysia signed in Kuala Lumpur by the Malaysia Consultative Commission.
- 19.1.1962 Cebuaid Commissioning by universal voters of the people as to Malaysia arrives in Kuching.
- 4.1962 Serua-Singang Road opened.
- 12.4.1962 Cebuaid Commission returns to England.
- 3.1962 First Peace Corps volunteers arrive.
- 1.1.1962 Council Negri joins Trade Unionists M.U. Preservation of Public Security Bill and Public Order Bill.
- 15.4.1962 Cucklighting Rules promulgated.
- 20.1.1962 Malaysia Agreement signed in London.
- 16.4.1962 Lord Lunsdown arrives in Kuching.
- 26.5.1962 Council Negri approves the formation of Malaysia and appoints commissioners to negotiate.
- 19.11.1962 Tengku Abdul Rahman visits Sarawak.
- 28.10.1962 Sarawak Alliance Party formed.
- 7.12.1962 Borneo Insurance.
- 8.12.1962 Limbang and Belaga captured by insurgents.
- 12.12.1962 Limbang recaptured.
- 18.12.1962 Belaga recaptured.
- 18.12.1962 Inter-governmental Commission discusses Malaysia in Kuala Lumpur.
- 1.1.1963 Singang Swimming Pool opened.
- 12.1.1963 Commencement of the Flood Disaster.
- 3.1.1963 Floods result in loss of 25,000 head of cattle.
- 12.1.1963 Home Guard training commences.
- 8.2.1963 Council Negri approves the Inter-governmental Commission's draft constitution for Malaysia.
- 12.4.1963 Order for the surrender of arms held by insurgents.
- 12.4.1963 Floods attacked.
- 23.4.1963 Gumbang attacked.
- 27.4.1963 Tuluks again attacked.
- 26.4.1963 Polling commences for district council elections.
- 8.5.1963 Death of Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, G.C.M.G.
- 18.5.1963 Soccer Scouts formed.
- 18.5.1963 Kuching Swimming Pool opened.
- 22.5.1963 Visit of M.P.s. Bottomley, Swenson and Fraser to Sarawak.
- 29.1.1963 Council Negri approves the Watson Report on education.
- 20.3.1963 Meeting in Tokyo between Tengku Abdul Rahman and President Sukarno.
- 5.4.1963 Foreign Ministers of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines meet in Manila.
- 25.4.1963 First Comet lands at Kuching Airport.

14. 8.1963 Final results of the District Council elections announced.
9. 7.1963 Agreement setting up Malaysia on 1st August signed in London.
11. 7.1963 Divisional Council election results published.
17. 7.1963 Mr. Stephen Kahing Ningkan designated Chief Minister.
20. 7.1963 Manila Summit Meeting between Tunku Abdul Rahman, President Sukarno and President Manipal.
21. 7.1963 Malaysia Bill receives Royal Assent.
3. 8.1963 Limbang Memorial unveiled.
10. 8.1963 United Nations Trust arrives in Kuching.
11. 8.1963 Centre for the Blind in Kuching opened.
21. 8.1963 Sarawak achieves internal self-government.
26. 8.1963 Malaysia proclaimed.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

- Mr. J. D. F. Scougal By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 8.8.63. On first appointment.
- Mrs. Larkin and 3 children By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 8.8.63. To join Mr. S. C. Larkin.
- Miss M. G. Ross By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 7.8.63. Returning from leave.
- Mrs. Wardsale By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 8.8.63. To join Mr. J. K. Wardsale.
- Mrs. Optiva and infant By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 8.8.63. To join Mr. J. P. Optiva.
- Mr. A. L. McCorkindale By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 8.8.63. Returning from leave.
- Mr. A. I. Derrick By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 11.8.63. To join Mr. A. I. Derrick.
- Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Clewley and 2 children (Mr. Clewley is a newly appointed Quantity Surveyor, P. W. D.) By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 11.8.63. On first appointment.
- Mr. & Mrs. D. S. Atkinson (Newly appointed Architect, P. W. D.) By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 11.8.63. On first appointment.
- Mr. & Mrs. C. H. Southwell By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 14.8.63. Returning from leave.
- Miss M. Hourcade By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 14.8.63. Returning from leave.

- Mr. S. J. Dando By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 15.8.63. Returning from a Cruise.
- Mr. & Mrs. D. M. Peckold By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 16.8.63. Returning from leave.
- Mr. G. A. T. Shaw By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 14.8.63. Returning from leave.
- Dr. & Mrs. R. M. McVittie and 3 sons By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 11.8.63. Returning from leave.
- Ms. Justice R. R. Huxley By flight ML 496 Singapore/Kuching on 11.8.63. Returning from leave.

Departures

- Dr. F. H. Frost By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 17.8.63. Proceeding on pre-employment leave to the United Kingdom.
- Mr. R. Gwilliam By flight ML 496 Kuching/Singapore on 8.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
- Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Bostart By R.R. Kuching/Singapore on 14.8.63. Proceeding on leave prior to retirement.
- Dr. & Mrs. R. E. Schmidt By R.R. Kuching/Singapore on 7.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
- Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Parsons By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 7.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
- Miss A. A. Parnock By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 14.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
- Mr. E. C. Hicks By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 14.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
- Mr. T. A. Oliver By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 17.8.63. Proceeding in the United Kingdom.
- Miss M. A. Webb By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 18.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.
- Mr. & Mrs. G. H. Lamb and son By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 18.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
- Mr. & Mrs. J. Cook and 2 children By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 18.8.63. Proceeding on pre-employment leave to the United Kingdom.
- Miss E. B. Coombes By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 18.8.63. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on completion of agreement.
- Dr. E. Asenford By flight ML 491 ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 11.8.63. Proceeding on leave to Malta.

Sarawak Turf Club Autumn Meeting, 1963

First Day—Saturday, 27th July, 1963

Race 1. The Jock Hootenar

Ponies Class VI, 4 Furlongs

1. Cops' Mable's
Pepino II 8.5 Yang
2. Jiv' Kink 8.8 Ansonal
3. Tarcia Kink 8.6 (R.17) R. Ong
4. Black Kid 7.7 Mat II

Also ran—

- Swat Mincey 7.12 Ek Pak
Little Papa 8.9 Koran
Jolly Boy 7.7 (R.5) Waked
New Year Gift 7.7 (R.12) Eki
Sundering Kink 8.11 Litan

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 04 seconds.

Race 2. The Maroon Hootenar

Ponies Class V, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wei Chong Hong's
"Bintang Barua 8.15 (R.1) Ngat
2. Happy Valley 8.3 Taloon
3. Chantek Mink II 8.8 Mat II
4. Olympic Hero 8.6 Koran

Also ran—

- Jagat Madon 8.13 Samadai
Sarawak Billian 8.2 Litan
Mazy 8.4 (R.1) Sakai
Bajang Belang 8.13 All I
Olympic Torch 8.12 (R.6) Eaten
Brumel Hill 8.8 (R.9) Ansonal
Spitfire 8.2

*Jockey fell after passing the winning post.
Scratched: Satellite 8.4.

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 02 seconds.

Race 3. The Taloon Taloon Hootenar

Ponies Class III, 4 Furlongs

1. Mince, Quake Hay Race &
Chong Kio Huan's
Sporting Gander 7.12 Mat II
2. Natch Kaching 7.10 (R.1) Litan
3. Satellite Victory 8.2 Ansonal
4. Bright Flight 7.10 (R.11) Taloon

Also ran—

- O.K. O.K. 8.6 (R.9) R. Ong
Seven Rings 8.8 All I
Spring Time 8.3 Mince

Scratched: Taiping Pe 8.8.

Won by: 2 lengths, None (Photo)
3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 00 2/3 seconds.

Race 4. The Zozona Hootenar

Ponies Class II, 4 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Chan Choon Gien's
1 Love You 8.8 Mat II
2. Five Love 8.8 Taloon
3. Triumph 8.12 Mince
4. Kio Mo Again 8.11 M'huad

Also ran—

- Saturation 8.12 Ansonal
Sundering Bala 7.7 (R.8) Ngat
Viceroy 7.11 (R.1) Jansai
Madfire Gun 8.2 Mat II

Won by: 1 length (Photo) 1 length,
1 length.

Time: 1 minute 36 1/3 seconds.

Race 5. The Governor's Cup

Horses Class 1, 5 Furlongs

1. Mince, Ang Chong Ho
& Ong Chian Teo's
Lowlands Hero 8.6 Ansonal
2. Zozo 8.3 (R.4) Eddie I
3. Lord Patrick II 8.8 Yeng
4. Northern Light 8.6 (R.2) Baling II

Also ran—

- Tiraditi 11.5 (R.12) Sakai
Western Wonder 10.1 Jansai

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

Time: 1 minute 50 seconds.

Race 6. The Ansonal Hootenar

Ponies Class 1, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wei Hood
Tad's Nineteenth
September 9.1 Taloon
2. Three Rivers 7.8 Ansonal
3. Minton 8.6 (R.2) Mince
4. Black Beauty 8.11 Mink

Also ran—

- The Boy 7.7 (R.4) Jansai
Larry 8.8 (R.8) Sakai
Boy Boy 7.6 (R.12) Koran

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

Time: 1 min. 10 seconds (equal record)

Race 7. The Koran Hootenar

Horses Class II, 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. Chan Khink Leng's
Gerry's Luck 8.7 Ek Pak
2. Sang Nio Khong 8.6 Tan Eon
3. Good Beauty 9.0 Mince I
4. Little Lady 8.8 Jansai

Also ran—

- "Tappa Hootenar 8.8 Eddie I
Scratched: Northern Light 8.8
(Kuching) Hootenar 8.8, Pea's
Speed 8.4.

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

Time: 1 minute 04 seconds.
Tied.

Race 8. The Ansonal Hootenar

Ponies Class IV, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wei Hood
Tad's Hongkong
Holiday 8.4 Taloon
2. Cocodito 8.8 Mat II
3. Five Am 8.11 Litan
4. Jell Lab 7.7 Ansonal

Also ran—

- Hill 8.5 Mince
Three Rings 8.1 All I
Club Champs 7.12 (R.1) Jansai
Five Rings 8.11 Samadai
Yes or No 8.8 (R.8) R. Ong
Sarawak Pepper 8.8 (R.1) Ngat
Taiping Lobang 9.0 Mince I

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, None
(Photo).

Time: 1 minute 0.1 1/3 seconds.

Second Day—Saturday, 2nd August, 1963

Race 1. The Kink Bala Hootenar

Ponies Class V, 4 Furlongs

1. Eagle's Mable's
Olympic Torch 8.8 Mince
2. Olympic Hero 7.12 Koran
3. Happy Valley 7.12 Taloon
4. Chantek Mink II 8.4 (R.1) Ngat

Also ran—

- Satellite 8.2 Litan
Sarawak Billian 8.12 (R.5) Sakai
Bintang Barua 8.7 (R.8) Ansonal
Jagat Madon 8.8 Samadai
Brumel Hill 7.12 Ansonal
Spitfire 8.12 Mat II
Taiping Natch 8.8 Mince II
Mazy 8.5 Mat II
Taiping Date 7.12 All I

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

Time: 1 minute 37 seconds.

Race 2. The Thomas Hootenar

Ponies Class III, 4 Furlongs

1. Mince, Quake Hay Race
& Chong Kio Huan's
Sporting Gander 8.8 Mat II
2. Natch Kaching 8.12 Litan
3. Ansonal Victory 8.10 Ansonal
4. Spring Time 8.4 Mince

Also ran—

- Straight Flight 8.8 (R.7) Jansai
O.K. O.K. 7.11 Koran
Seven Rings 8.4 All I

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, Head (Photo)
2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

Race 3. The William Ooo

Champion Cup

Ponies Class IV, 4 Furlongs

Apprentice & Approved Riders Only

1. Mince, Kio Pak Kio
Kio Tong Kiang's
Breeze 7.11 Jansai
2. Three Rings 8.2 Eaten
3. Club Champs 7.11 (R.8) Sakai
4. Yes or No 8.8 R. Ong

Also ran—

- Five Am 8.9 A. Jock
Jell Lab 8.6 (R.2) Sakai
Five Rings 8.11 Eki
Chitang Bala 7.7 (R.8) M. Sourd
Cocodito 8.12 Along
Hill 8.8 R. Ong
Sarawak Pepper 7.11 (R.1) T. Choi
Challenger 8.1 Ngat
Bala Taiping 8.2 M'huad II
Taiping Lobang 8.8 (R.1) R. All

Scratched: Hongkong Holiday 8.8.

Won by: 3 lengths, 4 lengths, Neck

Time: 1 minute 37 2/3 seconds.

RACE 4, THE JEROME HAMSTER

Homes Class I, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. S.H. Lee's
Lord Pindick B 3.1 Young
2. Lowlands Home B.13 Awaw
3. Zorro B.10 Eddie I
4. Northern Light B.5 (B.4) Bojeng II

Also ran—
Triumph 11.6 Iron

Won by: 1 length 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

RACE 5, THE B. C. L. TROPHY

Ponies Class I, 5 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Janet Ong's
Three Seven 1.11 Awaw
2. Nineteenth September B.9 Talon
3. Black Beauty 9.1 (B.11) B. Ong
4. The Bee 7.7 Mai II

Also ran—
Lucky II B.4 (B.1) Babat

Scratched: Bye Bye 7.11, Marina 7.10
Won by: Distance, 2 lengths, Neck
Time: 1 minute 21 seconds.

RACE 6, THE KUALA HAMSTER

Homes Class II, 6 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wei Chang Hong's
Hong Nip Kheng B.9 Tan Ben
2. Gerry's Luck B.4 Eh Pak
3. Hawkway B.8 Awaw
4. Good Beauty B.5 M'Far I

Also ran—
Little Lulu B.8 Yong
*Tingal Harpen B.6 Eddie I

Scratched: Pte's Double B.6
Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, Distance.
Time: 1 minute 19 seconds.

RACE 7, THE BASSAN HAMSTER

Ponies Class II, 5 Furlongs

1. Mrs. Chan Chuen Chen's
I Love You B.4 Ann
2. Kim Mo Again B.6 Mai II
3. Satisfaction B.8 Jonaki
4. First Love B.5 Talon

Also ran—
Triumph B.8 Manan

Scratched: Victory B.10, Machine Gun B.2, Nineteenth September B.8
Won by: 1 length, Distance, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 24 seconds.

RACE 8, THE BASSAN HAMSTER

Ponies Class VI, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong See Ngai's
Mr's Kudu B.5 Awaw
2. Pagoda B. B.13 Yong
3. Black Bird 7.7 Mai II
4. Little Page B.1 Koton

Also ran—
Sweet Memory 7.7 (7.10) Eh Pak
Kodi B. 7.9 All I
Mig. B.4 Samadai
Jolly Boy 7.7 Waked

Scratched: Terina Kudu B.8, Senadong Kudu B.5

Won by: Head, 2 lengths, Head (Photo)
Time: 1 minute 04 seconds.

Third Day—Saturday, 30th August, 1963

RACE 1, THE LIONEL HAMSTER

Ponies Class VI, 5 Furlongs

1. Ong's Stella's
Pagoda B. B.13 Yong
2. Little Page 7.11 (7.9) Jonaki
3. Black Bird 7.7 Mai II
4. Saloma Page B.8 Liban

Also ran—
Sweet Memory 7.7 (7.10) Eh Pak
Mr's Kudu B.7 Awaw
Jolly Boy 7.7 (7.10) Waked

Scratched: Terina Kudu B.1, Senadong Kudu B.5

Won by: 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.

RACE 2, THE KUALA HAMSTER

Ponies Class V, 5 Furlongs

1. Olympia Stella's
Olympic Hero B.4 (B.2) Manan
2. Charmed Magic B. B.2 Awaw
3. Happy Valley 7.11 Talon
4. Tunga Nadi B.5 (B.11) Jonaki

Also ran—
Royal B.1 7.7 (7.11) Koton
Nineteenth September B.5 (B.11) A'statin
Olympic Touch B.5 Liban
Money 7.11 (B.8) Babat
Hajang Bojeng B.11 All I
Sapphire B.5 Liban
Sapphire B.7 Mai II
Super Machine B.5 Samadai

Scratched: Sarawak Billan B.6, Tawong Duta 7.7

Won by: 1 length, Head (Photo) Neck.
Time: 1 minute 11 seconds.

RACE 3, THE LEE AI HAMSTER

Ponies Class II, 4 Furlongs

1. J.J.B. Jeffrey's
Tokyo Holiday B.1 (7.8) Jonaki
2. Sporting Queen 7.7 Awaw
3. Triumph 9.5 Manan
4. First Love B.5 Talon

Also ran—
Satisfaction B.10 Jonaki
Kim Mo Again B.10 Mai II
Nineteenth September 7.7 (7.9) Ngai

Scratched: Machine Gun B.2

Won by: Neck (Photo), Head (Photo), Head.
Time: 1 minute 03 seconds.

RACE 4, THE BASSAN HAMSTER

Ponies Class IV, 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong See Ngai's
Chateau Batin B.8 Yong
2. Three Rings B.9 All I
3. Sarawak Pigeon 7.7 (7.11) Koton
4. Batin Taring B.5 Waked

Also ran—
My Darling 7.10 Mai II
Mig. B.4 Manan
Hajang Holiday B.4 Talon
Five Rings B.5 Samadai
Jedi Lak B.9 Awaw
Four Aces B.11 Liban
Crescent B.10 Mohd.

Scratched: Hercules B.5 (Withdrawn), Challenger B.8, Cash Change 7.15

Won by: 4 lengths, 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 7 minutes 30 seconds.

RACE 5, THE ANTONIA CUP

Homes Open 1 1/2 Miles

1. Mrs. Ang Chang Ho &
Ong Guan Tai's
Lowlands Home B.4 (B.2) Liban
2. Lord Pindick B. B.2 Yong
3. Northern Light B.1 Bojeng II

Also ran—
Tingal Harpen B.8 Awaw
Lift

Scratched: Triumph 11.6, Rose B.2, Hong Nip Kheng B.6

Won by: Distance, 4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 11 seconds.

RACE 6, THE BASSAN HAMSTER

Ponies Class III, 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. Yoon Ah Loh's
North Kading B.11 Liban
2. Hercules 7.7 Mai II
3. Nineteenth September B.9 Awaw
4. Spring Time B.8 (7.9) Ngai

Also ran—
Bright Flight 7.7 (7.8) Jonaki
Seven Rings 7.7 All I

Won by: 1 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 19 1/2 seconds.

RACE 7, THE MANAN HAMSTER

Ponies Class I, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wei Hoon
Tuk's
Nineteenth September B.10 Talon
2. Black Beauty B.5 (B.4) B. Ong
3. Three Seven B.7 Awaw
4. Bye Bye 7.8 Mai II

Also ran—
Marina B.3 Manan
I Love You 7.7 (7.10) Ann
The Bee 7.7 (7.8) Jonaki
Lucky B. 7.10 Yong

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 04 seconds.

RACE 8, THE BASSAN HAMSTER

Ponies Class V and Class VI
4 1/2 Furlongs Consolation

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wei Hoon
Tuk's
Happy Valley B.6 Talon
2. Tunga Nadi B.8 (B.11) Allong
3. Sarawak Billan B.4 Liban
4. Brand B.1 B.9 (B.9) Eddie I

Also ran—
Charmed Magic B. B.5 (B.4) B. Ong
Tawong Duta B.8 All
Sapphire B.4 (B.11) Duta
Jolly Boy 7.7 (7.9) Waked

Won by: 1 length, Head (Photo), 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 12 1/2 seconds.

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Additions to the General Library during the month of August, 1962

[illegible]

REPORT ACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1963

Station	Location	Latitude N	Longitude E	Temperature			Precipitation			Wind			Clouds			Sun			Moon			Other		
				1 mi.	3 mi.	5 mi.	1 mi.	3 mi.	5 mi.	1 mi.	3 mi.	5 mi.	1 mi.	3 mi.	5 mi.	1 mi.	3 mi.	5 mi.	1 mi.	3 mi.	5 mi.	1 mi.	3 mi.	5 mi.
100																								

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1901.

Division	Station	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	AIR TEMPERATURE BY DECKERS' INSTRUMENT*						RAINFALL				Wind Direction (°) at 2 pm	Direction of Wind				Wind Force	Remarks
				Main Temperature			Atmosphere Foreman			Total Inches	Days	Inches	Days		Inches					
				8 a.m.	2 p.m.	8 p.m.	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum							Minimum	Days	Inches		
FIRST DIVISION	Shanghai	31° 12' N	121° 28' E	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Tientsin	39° 04' N	117° 10' E	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Beiping	39° 54' N	116° 28' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Harbin	45° 45' N	126° 58' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qiqihar	47° 18' N	123° 58' E	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Changchun	43° 52' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Jiamusi	45° 12' N	121° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qidong	42° 12' N	120° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yanji	42° 12' N	126° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qianjiang	41° 12' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
SECOND DIVISION	Shanghai	31° 12' N	121° 28' E	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Tientsin	39° 04' N	117° 10' E	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Beiping	39° 54' N	116° 28' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Harbin	45° 45' N	126° 58' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qiqihar	47° 18' N	123° 58' E	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Changchun	43° 52' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Jiamusi	45° 12' N	121° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qidong	42° 12' N	120° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yanji	42° 12' N	126° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qianjiang	41° 12' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
THIRD DIVISION	Shanghai	31° 12' N	121° 28' E	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Tientsin	39° 04' N	117° 10' E	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Beiping	39° 54' N	116° 28' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Harbin	45° 45' N	126° 58' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qiqihar	47° 18' N	123° 58' E	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Changchun	43° 52' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Jiamusi	45° 12' N	121° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qidong	42° 12' N	120° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yanji	42° 12' N	126° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qianjiang	41° 12' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
FOURTH DIVISION	Shanghai	31° 12' N	121° 28' E	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Tientsin	39° 04' N	117° 10' E	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Beiping	39° 54' N	116° 28' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Harbin	45° 45' N	126° 58' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qiqihar	47° 18' N	123° 58' E	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Changchun	43° 52' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Jiamusi	45° 12' N	121° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qidong	42° 12' N	120° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yanji	42° 12' N	126° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qianjiang	41° 12' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
FIFTH DIVISION	Shanghai	31° 12' N	121° 28' E	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Tientsin	39° 04' N	117° 10' E	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	12.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Beiping	39° 54' N	116° 28' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Harbin	45° 45' N	126° 58' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qiqihar	47° 18' N	123° 58' E	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	9.0	12.0	15.0	17.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Changchun	43° 52' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Jiamusi	45° 12' N	121° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qidong	42° 12' N	120° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Yanji	42° 12' N	126° 12' E	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	10.0	13.0	16.0	18.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Qianjiang	41° 12' N	125° 12' E	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	11.0	14.0	17.0	19.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Sarawak Turf Club Autumn Meeting, 1963

Results: First Day—27th July, 1963

NUMBERS FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

- 1st Prize No. 395 1000.00 each 50 cents tickets
 2nd Prize No. 364 10.00 each 50 cents tickets
 3rd Prize No. 688 1.00 each 50 cents tickets

5.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1263 1004.00, 2nd No. 1187 897.00, 3rd No. 1177 848.00.
 Starters: 1204, 1903, 1128, 1187, 1688, 1128 10.00 each.
 2. 1st No. 1409 1295.00, 2nd No. 1688 1162.00, 3rd No. 2438 871.00.
 Starters: 1455, 1908, 1047, 1736, 1688, 1789, 1954, 1495, 1648 5.00 each.
 3. 1st No. 1978 837.00, 2nd No. 1274 804.00, 3rd No. 1007 804.00.
 Starters: 1644, 1717, 1688, 2418, 2341 10.00 each.
 4. 1st No. 1761 1044.00, 2nd No. 1688 812.00, 3rd No. 1763 808.00.
 Starters: 1678, 1817, 1871, 1188, 1678 17.00 each.

Race

1. 1st No. 1793 823.00, 2nd No. 1688 816.00, 3rd No. 1492 801.00.
 Starters: 1208, 1899, 2446 127.00 each.
 2. 1st No. 1813 1266.00, 2nd No. 1183 818.00, 3rd No. 1779 803.00.
 Starters: 1811, 1118, 1218, 1862 516.00 each.
 3. 1st No. 1009 1216.00, 2nd No. 1408 811.00, 3rd No. 1889 826.00.
 Starters: 1471, 1862, 1176, 1110 514.00 each.
 4. 1st No. 1622 1208.00, 2nd No. 1674 1194.00, 3rd No. 1708 822.00.
 Starters: 1822, 1678, 1711, 1889, 1898, 1910, 1865, 1188 16.00 each.

Results: Second Day—3rd August, 1963

NUMBERS FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

- 1st Prize No. 327 1000.00 each 50 cents tickets
 2nd Prize No. 485 10.00 each 50 cents tickets
 3rd Prize No. 215 1.00 each 50 cents tickets

5.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1111 1199.00, 2nd No. 1121 1046.00, 3rd No. 1264 871.00.
 Starters: 1227, 1411, 1241, 1258, 1687, 1343, 1271, 1620, 1207, 1879 17.00 each.
 2. 1st No. 2445 1512.00, 2nd No. 1136 1216.00, 3rd No. 2331 812.00.
 Starters: 1400, 1934, 2738, 1688 111.00 each.
 3. 1st No. 1649 1637.00, 2nd No. 1069 818.00, 3rd No. 2082 1119.00.
 Starters: 1857, 1879, 1908, 1796, 2681, 1123, 1827, 1807, 2834, 1128, 1871, 1640 51.00 each.
 4. 1st No. 1188 1603.00, 2nd No. 1688 1021.00, 3rd No. 1165 1460.00.
 Starters: 1111, 1134 88.00 each.

Race

1. 1st No. 1164 1081.00, 2nd No. 2628 1270.00, 3rd No. 2430 1144.00.
 Starters: 1097, 1419, 2866, 1274 506.00 each.
 2. 1st No. 1682 1201.00, 2nd No. 1674 1257.00, 3rd No. 1485 1113.00.
 Starters: 1678, 1998, 1671, 1655 102.00 each.
 3. 1st No. 1230 1412.00, 2nd No. 1008 1216.00, 3rd No. 1879 1113.00.
 Starters: 1426, 1892, 1671, 1459, 2366 122.00 each.
 4. 1st No. 1877 1405.00, 2nd No. 1171 1112.00, 3rd No. 1017 876.00.
 Starters: 1708, 1818, 1688, 1684, 1882, 1795, 1181 110.00 each.

Results: Third Day—10th August, 1963

NUMBERS FORECAST TOTE (THREE DIGITS)

- 1st Prize No. 404 1000.00 each 50 cents tickets
 2nd Prize No. 041 10.00 each 50 cents tickets
 3rd Prize No. 899 1.00 each 50 cents tickets

5.00 CASH SWEEP

Race

1. 1st No. 1906 1278.00, 2nd No. 1688 1171.00, 3rd No. 1817 857.00.
 Starters: 1714, 1118, 1284, 1688, 1789, 1818 11.00 each.
 2. 1st No. 1568 1085.00, 2nd No. 2418 1195.00, 3rd No. 1820 804.00.
 Starters: 1779, 1880, 1771, 2621, 1918, 2411, 1211, 1267, 1826, 1128, 1687 88.00 each.
 3. 1st No. 1779 1475.00, 2nd No. 1991 1217.00, 3rd No. 1881 818.00.
 Starters: 1204, 2400, 1731, 1148, 1936 120.00 each.
 4. 1st No. 2368 1081.00, 2nd No. 2418 1125.00, 3rd No. 1889 816.00.
 Starters: 1381, 1763, 2411, 2898, 1811, 1898, 1881, 1641, 2688, 1177 122.00 each.

Race

1. 1st No. 2778 1216.00, 2nd No. 2781 1264.00, 3rd No. 2650 1112.00.
 Starters: 1217, 2489, 1184, 1671 111.00 each.
 2. 1st No. 2484 1468.00, 2nd No. 1240 1216.00, 3rd No. 1818 1117.00.
 Starters: 2371, 1782, 2311 109.00 each.
 3. 1st No. 1501 1441.00, 2nd No. 2024 1221.00, 3rd No. 1759 1116.00.
 Starters: 1187, 2010, 1764, 1771, 1672 111.00 each.
 4. 1st No. 1884 1294.00, 2nd No. 1171 1047.00, 3rd No. 2418 1214.00.
 Starters: 1826, 1794, 1140, 1811, 1140 114.00 each.

Results of 10.00 Unlimited Subscription drawn on Race No. 7, Second Day, 2nd August, 1963

TOTAL POOL	1111.00.00
Less:	
10% Government Tax	111.10.00
10% Charitable Organizations	111.10.00
10% Sarawak Turf Club	111.10.00
7% Added Money	83.72.45
	42,902.11

POOL DIVISIBLE 178,011.81

	Stake No.		Paid
FIRST			
SECOND			
THIRD			
ACCEPTORS:			
None			
I Love You	108495	KUCHING	108,000.00
Kin Ma Again	117511	MUKAH	18,000.00
Selfishness	110418	KUCHING	9,000.00
Victory	118076		1,800.00
Triumph	110504		1,800.00
First Love	110000		1,800.00
Maritime Club	110504		1,800.00
Scrambling Sales	111103		1,800.00

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ \$100.00 EACH

110002	110951	117004	110011	111008
108753	112110	110002	104121	117902
117007	110414	114107	114000	111200
117001	112015	110008	108000	110700

SCRUTINEERS

Mr. Pottney	Mr. Chan Hong Chong
Mr. McQueen	Mr. Chan Wing On
Mr. A. G. Smith	Mr. Chan Khok Long
Haj Sa'at Fala	Miss M. Walker
Mrs. A. B. Mitchell	Mrs. Margaret E. G. Grant

Results of the Special Cash Stamp drawn on Race No. 7, Third Day, 10th August, 1963

TOTAL POOL	57,000.00
Less:	
10% Government Tax	5,700.00
10% Charitable Organizations	5,700.00
10% Sarawak Turf Club	5,700.00
7% Added Money	1,900.00
	9,400.00

POOL DIVISIBLE 47,600.00

	Stake No.		Paid
FIRST			
SECOND			
THIRD			
STARTERS:			
None			
Nineteenth September	10259	KUCHING	10,775.00
Black Beauty	10312	KUCHING	4,500.00
Three Stripes	10401	KUCHING	1,710.00
Marina	10044		310.00
Larry II	10000		310.00
Bye Bye	10110		310.00
The Best	10006		310.00
I Love You	10341		310.00

10 CONSOLATION PRIZES @ \$50.00 EACH

10004	10701	10008	10011	10110
10000	10110	10210	10200	10041
10001	10040	10009	10011	10110
10001	10007	11000	10011	10000

SCRUTINEERS

Mr. A. G. Smith	Mr. N. McQueen
Mr. B. B. Loomay	Mr. Paji
Mr. B. E. Ford	Mr. Chan Khok Long
Mr. A. Clifton	Mr. Chan Wing On

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

Kuching, 10th August, 1963.

GHO AH BAN,
Acting Secretary,
Sarawak Turf Club.

Sarawak Gazette

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KUCHING, Saturday, August 31st, 1963

14.00

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SEPTEMBER, 1963

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER		
English	Chinese	Malay	☾ 4th Full Moon ☾ 10th Last Quarter	☀ 11th New Moon ☽ 2nd First Quarter	Rising	Falling	
SUN.	1	04	12	11th Semester exam Timers. Kuching Boat Club Championship Race Meeting.	0644	0421	0803
Mon.	2	05	13	Fu Tan Nui (Chinese) All South Day. Government Officers' Autumn Examination. Third School Term commences.	0628	0446	0917
Tue.	3	06	14		0606	0455	1034
Wed.	4	07	15		0547	0502	1159
Th.	5	08	16	Entries close for Chartered Institute of Secretaries Examination.	0618	0469	0215
Fri.	6	09	17		0601	0486	0214
Sat.	7	10	18	Kuching Boat Club Expedition to Bako.	0552	0495	0316
SUN.	8	11	19	11th Semester exam Timers.	0611	0504	0427
Mon.	9	12	20	Education Day.	0602	0517	0529
Tue.	10	13	21	Entries close for Institute of Cost and Works Accountants Examination. Kuching Rural District Council Meeting.	0554	0524	0638
Wed.	11	14	22		0554	—	0750
Th.	12	15	23	Sibu District Council Meeting (Budget Session).	0562	—	0859
Fri.	13	16	24	Malak District Council Meeting. Lichang District Council Meeting.	0558	0544	0944
Sat.	14	17	25		0544	0554	1029
SUN.	15	18	26	11th Semester exam Timers.	0547	0554	1058
Mon.	16	19	27	Midweek Law Examination commences.	0542	0614	1057
Tue.	17	20	28		0540	0636	1136
Wed.	18	1	29	End of Day. 1st day of 4th Moon (28 days). Siding Lapor District Council Meeting (Budget Session).	0540	0716	1211
Th.	19	2	1	1st day of Jamad-ul-aq.	0613	0716	1222
Fri.	20	3	2	End of Day.	0640	0732	1239
Sat.	21	4	3	St. Matthew. End of Day.	0558	0740	1341
SUN.	22	5	4	11th Semester exam Timers.	0558	0758	1436
Mon.	23	6	5	H.M. the Sultan's Birthday (1964).	0603	0800	1515
Tue.	24	7	6	Kuching Municipal Council Meeting. AUTUMN. Equinox.	0601	0807	1519
Wed.	25	8	7	Sibu Urban District Council Meeting.	0591	0808	1516
Th.	26	9	8	Upper Siding District Council Meeting.	0546	0840	1548
Fri.	27	10	9	Lower Siding District Council Meeting.	0534	—	1619
Sat.	28	11	10	Jarawai. Teri Club Race.	0551	—	1647
SUN.	29	12	11	11th Semester exam Timers. St. Michael the Archangel. Midweek Law.	0551	0914	1659
Mon.	30	13	12	Entries close for Sarawak Junior Examination.	0607	0929	1742

Kuching Market Price List

July, 1963

Average

Vegetables—(per katl)—Contd

Average

Rice—(per gantang)	
Local, White, Government Milled	1.60
Local, White, Milled	1.60
Siam "A", 5% Siam "B"	2.10
Chiaa Rice	1.70
Siam Broken Rice	1.50
Rangoon	1.70
Sugar—(per katl)	
White Sugar	.45
Brown Sugar	.45
Nipah Sugar	.50
Salt—(per katl)	
Coarse	.30
Flat	.30
Nipah	1.40
Flour and Bread	
White Flour, per katl	.25
Bread, per small loaf	.25
Bread, per large loaf	.45
Milk—(per tin)	
(a) Condensed	
(i) Liberty Brand	.60
(ii) Tea Pot	.60
(iii) Milk Maid	.65
(b) Local Fresh Milk	.50
Eggs—(each)	
Turtle	.18
Duck, fresh	.14
Duck, salted	.13
Fowl	.13
Edible Fats—(per lb.)	
Butter	2.00
Coconut Oil	.60
Vegetable Oil	.70
Lard, No. 1	1.50
Lard, No. 2	.90
Ghee	2.20
Dripping	.80
Pork—(per katl)	
Lean, No. 1	1.80
Lean with Fat, No. 2	1.40
Pot	.90
Ribs	2.00
Beef—(per katl)	
Beef, steak	3.20
Beef, Curry meat	1.70
Buffalo, No. 1	1.20
Buffalo, Curry meat	1.70
Mutton, Australian	2.80
Mutton, Local	2.80
Poultry—(per katl)	
Capons	1.40
Chinese Cocks	2.20
Falcons	2.40
Chinese Hens	1.60
Ducks, Fowls	1.90
Ducks	1.80
Muscovy	1.63
Cross-Breed	1.63
Geese	1.63
Fish—(per katl)	
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.50
Fresh Fish, No. 2	1.03
Fresh Fish, No. 3	.45
Prawns, No. 1	1.60
Prawns, No. 2	.38
Crab, No. 1	1.15
Crab, No. 3	.88
Salted Fish, No. 1	2.00
Salted Fish, No. 2	1.18
Salted Fish, No. 3	.70
Vegetables—(per katl)	
Bamboo Shoots, salted	.35
Bandong (Ulokaya)	.12
Bangkrang	.25
Bayan	.30

Bean Sprouts	.30
Cabbage	.60
Changkai Manis	.30
Cucumber (Thunai)	.26
Chilies, Red	.35
Chilies, Green	.40
Daun Bawang	1.20
Banana Peels	.41
Banana Stem	.41
Banana Stems	.41
French Beans	.44
Garlic, fresh	.80
Ginger	.80
Kuchang Panjang	.30
Kangkong Ayer	.30
Kangkong Koon	.40
Keladi Betawi	.15
Keladi China	.20
Keladi	.20
Kerbau	.18
Kerbau	.20
Keloh	.18
Labeu Duri	.30
Ladies Fingers	.40
Lettuce	.40
Lobak (Chinese Radish)	.40
Lobak, salted	.50
Onions, Bombay	.35
Onions, small	.30
Potatoes, Imported	.35
Prink (Bitter Gourd)	.80
Bruskerut, Imported	.80
Bruskerut, Local	.50
Tamarind (Bish Assam)	.40
Tomatoes	.80
Trong (Bengal)	.58
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	1.10
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	.99
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	.50
Tea—(per lb.)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.30
Tea, Chinese	1.80
Coffee—(per katl)	
Kam, Java No. 1, Local	1.47
Kam, No. 2	1.30
Powder (1st quality)	2.80
Fruits—(each)	
Puang Umban (per katl)	.15
Puang Tandel	15-25
Pear	20-40
Beak Beak (per katl)	.20
Spices	
Bean-curd (per piece)	.30
Bean-curd, white (per piece)	.30
Bean-curd, yellow (per piece)	.25
Blackon (per katl)	.60
Charcoal (per piece)	8.00
Coconut, fresh (each)	.20
Corand Beef (per tin)	1.20
Dried Prawns (per katl)	1.80-3.00
Koromua Oil (per tin)	4.00
Koromua Oil (per bottle)	.25
Matchon, Local (per box)	.05
Matchon, imported (per box)	.10
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	.65
Saltmon (per tin)	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	.70
Baka Wood (per panchang)	25.00
Cigarettes	
Players (per packet of 10)	.50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	.40
Crown "A"	.50
White Eagle	.45
Star Express (per tin)	2.65
Capitan (per packet of 10)	.45
Star Express 355 (per packet of 10)	.55
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	.90