

Sarawak Gazette

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1963

Youth and the Ages

On April 15, 1963 the Secretary for War, Stanton, announced the passing of Abraham Lincoln with the immortal phrase "Now he belongs to the Ages". The tragic tale which has just overtaken President Kennedy evokes the phrase once more, and it is proper to consider what future generations will regard as his title to fame. His outstanding characteristic was youth; not merely was he the youngest of all Presidents, he looked younger still, abnormally so for one holding such high office. Youth was the characteristic not merely of the President, but of his policies. In approaching the problems of the hour, he had the fresh self-confidence of a young man acting about a task wherein his elders have failed, and that for most people constituted his greatest charm. To those outside the United States of America, it has seemed that, since the death of Roosevelt, the seats of power in Washington have been occupied by hard-faced businessmen, the cautious products of the Age of Affluence. The advent of Kennedy was as of an angel visible in those staid circles, for he enthusiastically espoused causes which responsible statesmen had been at pains to lay, he launched great and stirring projects of a novel character, and against the torpor of the New Affluence he set the challenge of the New Frontier. His greatest achievement was to have communicated his own sense of purpose and enthusiasm to others.

The results of his endeavours have been spectacular. At home his Civil Rights programme would have been unthinkable a year or two back, abroad his Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps would have been dismissed as the dry-dreams of an impracticable idealist. Yet today his name is held in veneration by millions for these achievements. It was his tragedy that he was struck down whilst his work was as yet half completed, and the sombre forces of conservatism

were ominously marshalling against him. It remains to be seen if reaction will intervene, but if it does, its triumph will be short-lived, for Kennedy with his appeal to the young in heart has planted a ferment which must work powerfully and with far-reaching results. His title to fame will be his youth, a young man who burst into the counsels of the aged and the tired with the stirring challenge of the New Frontier, and who summoned men of good will to great causes.

*"So high is gratitude to our dead,
So great is God to man,
When duty whispers low: 'Thou must,'
Thy youth replies: 'I can.'"*

(Emerson).

Coastal Wanderings

After a lapse of nearly three years I find myself again on my way to Nongk and the surrounding areas by longboat in this coastal strip of the Kuching Rural District. For fast travel around the coast there is nothing more comfortable and convenient than a longboat powered with an outboard engine, except, of course, during the January season. There are two kampungs along the Sungai Nongk, viz. Nongk Laut, which is about half way between the river mouth and the upper reaches, and Nongk Ulu which is as far as the launch can go. The entrance to this ampul, like many others in the area, faces the South China Sea and there are extensive sand bars and mud flats at the river mouth making sea communication with Kuching difficult and at times impossible during the wetseason. Even at high tide our longboat had to follow the irregular channel marked out by long poles on the mud bars for some two miles out to sea. At very low tide the mud bar is exposed. There are many fishing tilapia and jernang situated at strategic spots to trap the fish at high tide. The coastline is roughly discernible by the mangrove trees, and for some distance inland the coast is inundated at every high tide.

With a longboat powered by a 40-h.p. outboard engine it takes about three hours to reach Nongk Ulu from Kuching, with a call at Kampung Muan Teben. Nongk Laut is a typical fishing village; the kampung is built along the bank around a conventional horseshoe bend of the ampul with the main village shop on the opposite bank. At Nongk Ulu there is a house of some dozen shops, a Chinese primary school and a Council school. The land is one flat piece of low-lying swamp from here to the mouth of the Baring Samaritan some eight miles to the west, and to the mouth of the Sadong river another eight miles or so to the east. The soil, where the land has been properly drained and cleared, is most suitable for wet paddy cultivation, coconuts and cash crops, such as soy beans, ground nuts, sweet potatoes and garden vegetables. Pig breeding and poultry keeping also prove lucrative.

During the Japanese occupation a good number of Chinese farmers moved down river from the Samarang Road area and cleared some of the swamps and

jungle for settlement. Since most of the land in the area comes under native customary rights, not many of the farmers managed to obtain uncontested land or secure a title. However, the majority went on with rearing land from the people of the area. Soon a thriving farming community grew up, and before long the inevitable bazaar sprang up. At the height of the "boom" there were about 350 farming families. With their very intensive farming methods, the farmers are able to harvest four crops from the same piece of land every year, of rice, ground nut, soy beans and maize. Others managed well with pig rearing and poultry keeping, sending pig, egg and market poultry to Kuching by launch every day.

When the price of pepper went soaring up a few years ago many families left, to return to their old haunts along the Simanggang Road area. With the coconut replanting scheme now in operation many of the cultivated areas were planted with coconut seedlings. As the young coconut palms grew up the intervening space between the palms would become unsuitable for growing any crops. During my present visit I can see very much fewer wet paddy plots. Many of the former cultivators, who were tenant farmers, have left their plots, as these were planted with coconuts. As a result the farming community has dwindled to about 150 families according to the Captain China.

The bazaar at Nenek Ulu certainly has an atmosphere of desolation about it, for most of the two dozen shops have closed down, and for those which have managed to stay in business the owners are supplementing their income by rearing pigs at the back of the shophouses. The Chinese school was making plans to build two additional new classrooms, in 1960, and now is faced with the problem of reducing the number of classes by two! The school basketball court of concrete seems to be the only high ground at high tide. Apart from using the river or canal at high tide, every body has to use his own two good feet to go from one place to another; there is no path open suitable for cycling. The Council school has a Bata Lintang trained teacher, a Primary V class has been started, and next year there will be a Primary VI class for the first time. It is good to see two lady teachers who have bravely left the comforts of a Kuching lampoon to teach there.

About forty minutes' walk away to the east lies the Sin Dayak (Derbyan) lampoon of Sangpan Gumpang on the banks of the Sungai Sampun. The usual lampoon has its some class given way to separate clusters of houses on stilts, apparently dictated by the nature of the mud flat below. A quarter mile long plank walk leads from the main footpath from Nenek Ulu to the lampoon which boasts of a Council house, where the councillor can meet with his constituents to discuss matters of interest; there are also three village shops and a very capable *peraphu*. The plank walk, made up of only a single piece of native plank placed on fallen trunks driven into the swamp below. The ends of the planks overlap at each trunk and when walking along one should avoid stepping on either extremity so as not to tip up the whole piece of plank in front, or the one immediately behind, if one is walking alone.

There seems to be some old social side among the lampoon canoe population to leave their droppings not as one would naturally guess on the wet swamp below but on the spot where the planks overlap which is the only spot where one can stand aside to let the person coming in the opposite direction pass. This rather reminds me of the filthy area left by dogs belonging to fashionable and high society ladies outside the show cases in a West End shopping district in London, after the day's business had ended. I used to live almost next door to such a department store, and coming back to the flat in the evening I would have my eyes on the latest fabrics displayed in the illuminated show cases, while my feet would inevitably slip into one of these heaps of droppings.

The Jellies bridge across the Sungai Sampun is a simple structure, utilitarian in design and constructed three years ago to replace the old rickety affair. It has a single span of some twenty-five feet and about four feet wide to permit pedestrians crossing in opposite directions. It links not only the houses in the lampoon but also the main footpaths coming from Sambe, Mepan and Nenek on the one side, and Samara and Samatan on the other. When the rebuilding of the bridge was first proposed, the people of the area were in two minds about it. One school of thought wanted the bridge to be sited directly in the direction of the footpath from Nenek, which is some four hundred yards down stream from the lampoon. People proceeding along the footpath beside the canal would be literally going in a straight line from Sambe to lampoon beyond Nenek in the Sading District coastal area. But this would by-pass Kampung Sampun Gumpang. The other school of thought maintained that no bridge would be a good one if it did not pass through a lampoon, the latter group won its argument. No exact figures were given, it was understood the bridge cost about ten thousand dollars when completed. It was one of those self-help projects, in which the people of the area contributed either in cash or labour. And the Council gave a grant of two thousand five hundred dollars.

What was remarkable about the whole project was that a Chinese temple medium at Sambe, about eight miles away, should take it upon himself to organise the collection of public donations and to chair the small committee to build the bridge. He had good response from his temple devotees and generous donations from Kuching and the Simanggang Road area. One good old Kuching Jewday gave about three thousand dollars without ever visiting the place, nor had he any business connection with the people of the area. He was most probably moved, like the temple medium, by the Buddhist belief that a lasting good deed would be best shown in the construction of a public thoroughfare, bridge or roadside kiosk offering shelter to travellers.

When it came to designing the simple structure, the Council engineers had to exercise his best and strike a reasonable balance between structural soundness and cost and the enthusiasm of the promoters for anything that could be regarded as ornate, such as a covered passage way atop the bridge. However, after many deliberations it was finally agreed that a separate covered shed should be erected on one bank of the river.

Judging by the number of people that cross the bridge every day, it indeed has been wisely sited, and fulfils the wishes of the convenors and supporters, given gladness to the people of the lampoon and much convenience to the wayfarers, though it seems a little desiring to see the lampoon.

Kampung Sambe is not far from the mouth of the Samarahan river, and it is another typical fishing village. At low tide the face-shore of mud flat is exposed. There was some years ago a long raised footpath of *alang* planks from the bazaar to the water's edge for boarding the launch or *perahu*. Also, that has gone completely, and there is no alternative to shodding, at first ankle deep and then knee deep in the cooling mud to embark or disembark from the launch or boat some fifty or more yards away. The distance is much shorter at high tide, however. There is now a daily launch service between Sambe, Tambint and Belling to Kuching. During the Japanese occupation all three bazzars were favourite gambling places, and there was brisk business in smuggling of foodstuffs and piece goods.

The daily launch service is of much importance to the people of this coastal strip, and especially to those of the Nenek area. If one misses the launch at Nenek, or if that part of the coast is storm-bound, all that one has to do is to take a brisk walk to Sambe, to be in time to catch the launch to Kuching at about seven o'clock in the morning. In fact this is the only route that is open during the rainy season. When the launch calls, there would be a procession of men, women and

children either struggling their way up the mud bank or making their way down to the water's edge. Each would be holding his slippers or shoes with one hand and some travelling article with the other. Teachers would be called high up, and for the women and others wearing sarongs, one hand would be holding up the sarong with as much modesty as they could master in the circumstances. As the water sinks deeper into the mud the higher up goes the sarong; while the pads gleefully in the muddy path of the dampyng the appears to be wearing dark grey nylon stockings.

The approach to Tambora is slightly better from the river bank, but the bazaar shophouses are built on the mud flat itself and during the rainy season a visit to the shops means walking ankle deep in mud. The Council school is at one end of the dampyng, while the Chinese primary school is at the other end. The closing of the schools no doubt has much to do with finding a reasonably dry playing field for the children. The Council school playing field is undoubtedly in the midst of a deep peat area, and while walking across it one gets a cushiony feeling as one steps on the ground. There are four little boys in this school who have special permission for being late every morning. They are the children of some Indonesian workers in a logging camp miles inland in the jungle. I waited till about a quarter to nine, and then trudged in the four little gardeners going barefooted to school. They were extremely camera shy, and despite encouragement to pose for a photograph they did not even pause for a minute, probably very eager to start their lessons after such a long wait, and all of them are under ten.

At the Chinese primary school I find a husband and wife team in charge, the ideal arrangement for both the teachers and the school. Here the children coming from faraway farms bring rice with them, and about mid-day it will be cooked for them. They will then have lunch in the school, and remain for the afternoon session. The English media lessons seem to be well received, and full use is made of this service by the teacher. As at Narak the number of shophouses proved to be too many, and only the long established shops manage to stay in business, the others merely are using the shops as residential houses, which is rather an expensive way of waiting for better and more prosperous times ahead.

LE SIEN HAN

engaged in various industries, the estimated net value of the output of these industries (value added at factor cost) and the one divided by the other giving an indication of the productivity of labour. The figures in this Table should only be regarded as approximations, but they are sufficient to show that more than half the labour force is dependent upon an industry—rice growing—with a very low output.

EMPLOYMENT IN, AND NET OUTPUT OF, VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

Industry	Number of persons engaged in industry	Net output (value added at factor cost)	Net output per head (1)
Rice	175,000	21,000	120
Other agriculture	70,000	264,000	2,300
Mining and quarrying	2,000	14,000	14,400
Manufacturing	10,000	11,000	2,200
Building and construction	4,000	10,500	2,600
Electricity and water supplies	500	1,800	3,600
Transport	1,000	11,000	4,000
Others	11,700		
	294,200		

The fact that so many people depend upon the comparatively inefficient rice industry is a severe handicap in the economy, and it is clear that the productivity of the industry must be increased (mainly by providing drainage and irrigation works, fertilisers, new varieties and insecticides) so that a better return is obtained for the work that is put into it. In this way, it should be possible, without reducing the output of rice, for a large proportion of the labour force to be engaged in more productive occupations.

Sarawak is heavily dependent on exports. The average percentage by value over the last five years (1958-1962) of Sarawak's main exports is shown in the following table:—

Rubber	49
Timber	19
Pepper	11.5
Bauxite	2.1
Sago	1.5
Oil (including re-exports)	1.6
Others	15.0
	100

There is thus a clear need to encourage diversification of exports to start to reduce the preponderance of rubber. There are possibilities of increasing mineral exports, and some scope for diversification of agriculture exports. Clearly, too, the production of food for home consumption will help to limit dependence on imports, and this is largely a matter of improved efficiency and lower costs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The broad objectives of the Plan may be briefly stated:—

- (1) To improve the farmer's livelihood and make the countryside a pleasant place to live in;
- (2) To provide employment for the country's population of working age;
- (3) To raise the per-capita output of the economy and to protect per-capita living standards against the adverse effects of a probable decline in rubber prices;
- (4) To widen the variety of Sarawak production, emphasising the development of other valuable agricultural products in addition to rubber and also giving encouragement to industrial expansion;

The Five-Year Development Plan 1964-1968

The Five-Year Development Plan is one of the most significant documents yet produced by the Sarawak Government. It may be quoted in extenso in the official publication; the following excerpts serve to illustrate its more salient points.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The People

The population contains an exceptionally large number of children and young people: about 40 per cent of the population are under fifteen years old, which is probably as high a proportion as in Singapore. This has three implications: new jobs will have to be found for growing numbers of people of working age; the population is likely to expand increasingly rapidly in future, as these young people marry and have families themselves; and the large number of children are dependent upon (and their education has to be provided by) the relatively small number of people of working age.

The Economy

About two-fifths of the economically active population get their living from agriculture. The main features of the economy can be summarised in the form of a table showing the approximate numbers of people

- (5) Finally, while stressing the importance of development which will meet production and employment requirements, to improve and expand the social services needed to provide educational opportunities for the rapidly growing school-age population, to extend the public health services over a wider coverage of the rural as well as urban population, and to provide more adequately for rural utilities.

PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT TARGETS

Agriculture and Rural Development

The main crops are rubber, rice, pepper, coconuts and sago and the history and prospects of these must now be very briefly reviewed:—

Rubber

It has been estimated that there are altogether 360,000 acres of rubber, but this figure is not particularly significant since the age is unknown, and some of it is in such poor condition as to be unsuitable except at a time of exceptionally high prices. Rubber exports over the past five years have been in the region of 45,000 tons per annum. In years of particularly high prices such as 1959 exports have risen to 54,000 tons, although unknown, but considerable, proportion of this must have been re-export of imported rubber. It is likely that there was some haphazard planting of seedling rubber during the war as a result of the breakdown of rubber restriction, and these trees should still have some years of productive life. It must however be assumed that the production from the low-high yielding trees will gradually decline in future, and that the only increase that can be looked for is from the rubber planted under the Rubber Planting Scheme.

As will become apparent there are proposals for the diversification of agriculture, and in particular for the introduction of oil palm, but in the short term there is no easy alternative to rubber as the main small-holder's cash crop. Rubber is in fact a good crop for smallholders and has a major part to play in the change-over from shifting to permanent agriculture. It is non-seasonal and no great harm is done if the farmer leaves his rubber holding for a few months to, for example, plant padi. Nevertheless, price and quality are the most important considerations and in order for Sarawak to keep its place in what will certainly be an increasingly competitive market it is essential for costs to be reduced and quality improved. These must be the twin aims of the Rubber Planting Scheme, so that at any given price it is possible for the rubber planter to produce more rubber of better quality, and hence to earn more.

Rice

Over half the economically active population rely mainly on rice growing for their livelihood, although a considerable proportion of them have subsidiary sources of income. It is estimated that Sarawak produces somewhat more than half its rice requirement, derived from hill and swamp padi in roughly equal proportions. However, there are few properly irrigated wet padi areas, and very little has been invested in drainage and irrigation works.

Hill padi is grown by natives according to traditional methods, under which it has been estimated) about 70 acres is required to support each family. Only a fraction of a family's land is farmed each year, the remainder being allowed to lie fallow, and after a crop has been taken from it the area is allowed to regenerate. The next year the family farms a different portion of their land, but eventually they will have completed the cycle and will come back to the original area, which should have had sufficient time to regain its fertility. The fallow period should not be less than 12-15 years, and so each family should, under traditional system, have enough land for at least twelve successive annual crops. If a holding is reduced

much below this point, the cycle is shortened so that the fertility of the land is not restored between crops. The traditional way of meeting the needs of an expanding population was by moving to an unoccupied area, but this is coming to be practicable and is certainly not desirable as it leads to permanent damage to over-increasing areas of land.

There are four main disadvantages to the traditional form of hill padi cultivation:—

- (1) Productivity is low in proportion to the effort required, so that the farmers get only a small return for much arduous work.
- (2) The large area of land needed for each family means that the population is very scattered. This is part of the reason for the low population density mentioned above, and makes it difficult for Government to provide the amenities which people want.
- (3) Productivity per acre is also low, so that land is occupied which could, if farmed more intensively, produce more.
- (4) Production is clumsy and a farmer's harvest may, in a bad year, be very small indeed.

Direct studies of hill agriculture that have been made indicate that a person working on a hill padi farm might expect a return on his labour equivalent to \$120-1500. This can hardly be regarded as an adequate income for a year, and yet over half the economically active people in the country depend mainly on padi for their livelihood.

The lines on which this problem must be tackled are clear. Every encouragement must be given to the planting of padi on swamps instead of on hills; the steeper hills should be planted with tree crops (rubber), or allowed to revert to jungle, and other varieties of agriculture such as livestock and fruit-growing should be encouraged. Considerable progress is being made, and, for example, over half the rubber planted under the Government subsidy scheme belongs to natives who would traditionally have been dependent on hill padi. Nevertheless, this is still a major problem, and demands intensive effort if a real improvement is to be made to the farmer's livelihood in the next five years.

Pepper

Sarawak is the world's third largest producer of pepper after India and Indonesia. However, this is a difficult crop as the price is subject to even wider variations than rubber, and it is unlikely that the total world demand will show any rapid increase in future. Efforts should continue to be directed towards reducing the cost of production and increasing the output from the acreage at present under this crop, rather than to attempting to increase the acreage.

Coconuts

Coconuts are grown in the coastal areas. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 acres and there is considerable scope for expansion of this crop both for home food consumption, and for export as coconut oil. In many cases drainage will be necessary.

Sago

It is estimated that the area under sago is of the order of 90,000 acres, mostly in the coastal district of the Second and Third Divisions. Although exports have risen steadily from 32 million-weth in 1957 to 14.2 million-weth in 1962, the price is still too low to support a satisfactory industry. Indeed, unless there is a substantial increase in price, efforts will have to be mainly directed to finding alternative means of livelihood for districts which at present depend largely on sago.

Other Agriculture

In addition to these main crops, there is considerable scope for improvement and expansion in the production of fruit, vegetables, livestock, poultry and eggs, mainly

for home consumption; as regards pigs and eggs this is largely a question of reducing costs of production in order to compete with imports from overseas. Both agriculturally and economically, the best way of achieving these objects is by the encouragement of integrated mixed farming.

New Crops

One of the major aims of the Plan is to encourage the diversification of the economy, and for this purpose to establish new crops, particularly for export. Oil palms are now grown in Malaya and Sabah, and there are large areas of soil in Sarawak upon which they will grow satisfactorily. If the oil is to be processed in a factory—which is highly desirable if the product is to be sold on the competitive world market—there has to be a stable source of palm oil in order to keep the factory continuously employed. For this reason it is likely that oil palms can most successfully be introduced on an estate basis, possibly with arrangements for subsequent smallholders' participation.

It is hoped that combined public and private investment will be able, during the five-year period to—

- (i) plant 10,000 acres of oil palm;
- (ii) plant 100,000 acres of high-yielding rubber;
- (iii) reduce the costs of paper production;
- (iv) plant 50,000 acres of economic;
- (v) increase rice output at the same time substantially increasing the proportion of swamp paddy and decreasing the proportion of hill paddy;
- (vi) increase the output of fruit livestock.

It is considerably difficult to gauge the extra employment that the agricultural development programmes may offer, particularly as a great part of the effort will be directed towards improving the type of agriculture in which there is not so much unemployment as under-employment. However, it is estimated that by 1968 agriculture will be able to provide employment for the equivalent of 20,000 extra working people. A proportion of this extra work will no doubt be done by persons at present dependent on agriculture but not fully employed. Nevertheless, it is considered most important to attract new farmers—particularly young people with a secondary education—to the land, and settlement schemes will have this as one of their most important objects.

Mines

Possibilities of increasing mineral production at the moment rest on the following:—

- (a) coal: the deposits are considerable, and the demand for coking coal is likely to continue indefinitely. It would appear to be mainly a matter of time until the deposits are mined commercially;
- (b) ceramic clay: definite interest has been expressed in these deposits. Again it appears likely that they will be exploited sooner or later, and almost certainly so if the coal is mined;
- (c) gold: to date attraction has been from the surface or by tunnels into the sides of hills. Exploration by deep drill, which commenced in 1963, may reveal further sources;
- (d) oil: test drilling over a period of years has not revealed further oil in commercial quantities. However, the geological indications are sufficiently hopeful to encourage the company to continue their investigations.

Glass sand, dolomite and limestone are available, the last of which may well be used for the manufacture of cement.

Though there is little certainty about future mining output, the figure projected for 1973 is 130 per cent of the 1961 value added to the industry. Over the period of the Plan, assuming that the coal mine comes into production, it is hoped that mining may provide 600 extra jobs.

Summary

The projections made in the preceding paragraphs are summarised:—

OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT TARGETS OF THE PLAN

	1973 Net output (Value added) (1961 = 100)	Extra jobs made available 1964-1968
Agriculture	150	25,000
Mining	130	600
Manufacturing	130	2,700
Construction	200	3,000
Utilities	400	400
Services	200	10,000
	175	45,300

The figure 175 above represents an assessment of the increase in the gross domestic product by 1973 (1961 = 100) based on the projected increases in output.

So far as employment is concerned, the target figure of 45,300 additional jobs to be made available during the period of the Plan is optimistic, but even if achieved would only be about adequate to meet the situation.

In short, even with the emphasis on directly productive investment that is envisaged, it will require the greatest effort from all sectors of the economy if the standard of living is to be maintained and employment offered to the up-and-coming generation. Any substantial diversion of investment to less readily productive sectors will mean that even those minimum targets will not be attained. This Plan is also a challenge to the wisdom and foresightfulness of the people.

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

The Farmer's Livelihood

As will already have become clear, there will be large expenditure under the Plan on such things as schools and medical facilities which will benefit the rural population, but the best way of all of helping the farmer is to enable him to earn more. In the Sarawak context this has two aspects:—

Opening up New Land for Agriculture

There can be no doubt that the best way of opening up Crown Land for agricultural purposes is by means of planned settlement over a suitable block, and on this subject the Land Committee has recommended as follows:—

That the present wasteful system of individual application for land be abolished; and

That the village or block system be used for the purpose of land administration and registration.

Almost all easily accessible land is already occupied, and access to suitable areas of unencumbered Crown Land can only be gained by constructing roads. Roads are expensive, and it is common sense to ensure that the maximum use is made of the land alongside.

Some of the areas of unencumbered land are far from existing centres of population. Indeed this is true of some of the most promising areas, with good soils, which are likely to become in time some of the most prosperous parts of the country. In order that farmers can be encouraged to settle on this new land, facilities will have to be provided for them in advance, and the necessity of establishing a new community positively demands integrated planning and a co-ordination of Government's resources.

It is clear, therefore, that the best way of opening up new land for agriculture is by the planned settlement of selected areas with suitable soils. This is one aspect of the Development Area concept.

BETTER USE OF LAND WHICH IS ALREADY BEING FARMED

As has already been pointed out the income derived from farming hill padi in the traditional fashion is small, and one of the major aims of the Plan will be to improve and intensify native agriculture to enable the farmers to earn a better livelihood.

Again it is clear that the concentration of effort on an area selected as being likely to be capable of responding in the best way of tackling this problem. For example, the results of the various subsidy schemes for planting rubber, coconuts and palm, and for farm improvement, are likely to be better if these schemes are supported by the work of agricultural extension teams. Furthermore, it is certain that the services of Government staff will be at a premium, and concentrating attention on one area at a time will help to make the best use of the available manpower. To take another example, considerable expansion is proposed in the way of agricultural credit and co-operative marketing. This will be of most use in areas which are advancing agriculturally, and conversely, agricultural improvements will be encouraged and supported by the availability of credit and improvements in commercial arrangements.

It is of course not only traditional native farming practices which are capable of improvement but the general principle remains that, unless an Government activity is to be the improving agency, concentrated effort upon areas likely to be receptive may be expected to produce the best results.

Making the Countryside a Pleasant Place to Live In

Farming is very hard work, and probably the chief factor that attracts people to the town is the prospect of earning a living by less arduous means. In this respect, the only way that the country can be made more attractive is by increasing the productivity of farming. This has been referred to in the section on the Farmer's Livelihood, but it cannot be too often stressed that, from all points of view—human as well as economic—it is increasing the productivity of our farms that will help the rural population most.

The second factor that attracts people to towns are the things that may be described as 'amenities': schools, medical facilities, roads, electric light, piped water, shops, cinemas. And lastly, there is the life, bustle and bustle of the town in contrast to the isolation of much of the countryside. Towns and the life in them attract the young and educated, the large towns of Sarawak will certainly continue to be the strongest magnets, but it is important to infuse as much life and bustle and bustle as possible into the countryside.

It is extraordinarily difficult for Government to provide the amenities that people seek if the population is too thinly scattered. One can provide almost nothing for an isolated longhouse, except possibly for an occasional visit by a Travelling Dispensary. Where there is a group of houses, it may be possible to provide a primary school, but many of the other amenities, —regular medical facilities, piped water, electricity, roads, shops—depend on the existence of a sizable village, at least as a nucleus for the surrounding countryside.

It is considered that Development Areas should help with this problem. With improved standards of farming, it will be possible for a Development Area to support a fairly dense population, which in turn will make it feasible for Government to provide amenities. This has particular relevance to the native communities changing from hill padi to more intensive farming. These populations have been especially scattered—and it has therefore been especially difficult for Government to help them—because of the large acreage of land needed to support each family. As they change over to more intensive agriculture, it will be possible for them to live closer together, and Development Areas should be a means of offering them the advantages of living near (or even in) villages.

Adoption of intensive agriculture will enable the native farmer to get a better income from a smaller area of land, but it will not enable Government to provide him with amenities unless there is (or will be) a community of sufficient size and density to justify them. The key to this problem is in the layout of the holdings which are to be intensively cultivated and these must, from the outset, be arranged so that such a community can be based upon them. It is in fact impossible to separate the two aspects, and the planning of schemes in areas at present being farmed by traditional hill padi methods must be based on the twin aims—

(i) to improve the farmer's livelihood by enabling him to take up intensive agriculture; and

(ii) to make the countryside a pleasant place to live in by providing amenities.

Many such schemes will involve the redistribution of land holdings which should become easier following the alterations in the land laws now in hand. A typical scheme in a hill padi farming area is likely to involve the following stages:—

(1) the selection of a block of land suitable for intensive cultivation and the selection of a site within this for a village;

(2) the redistribution of holdings so that each family has a 10-acre lot within the block;

(3) the bringing of this land into intensive cultivation;

(4) the movement of the farmers and their families into the village site;

(5) the provision of amenities in the village.

Stages (1) and (2) above must clearly be done first and in that order, but the order and rate of putting into practice of the other stages is likely to vary from one scheme to another.

The prerequisites for a scheme to improve agriculture and to provide amenities in a hill padi area are therefore:—

(i) a community which wishes to progress and is prepared to co-operate in the scheme;

(ii) land suitable for intensive agriculture; and

(iii) access, or the ability to provide access.

One way in which Government can add to the life of the countryside and assist in the spreading of ideas is by assisted setting of new institutions, such as secondary schools, training colleges, agricultural stations. These should not be thought of as closed entities, only to be considered in relation to their own immediate needs. A lively secondary school for example, can make a great difference to a rural community, quite apart from providing education for the children. Part of all these are the staff, who should be able to play a leading part in the life of the community generally; then there are the school hall and playing fields which can be used for numerous community functions; in many cases other people could benefit from things such as the water and electricity supplies required by the school, or the road made for access; and, lastly, there is the flow of Government funds into the neighbourhood, both by way of initial capital investment and also by way of monthly salaries. Such a school should be placed in a community upon which its levelling influence can work, but this is by no means regarded as a one-way flow of ideas. It is essential that children with secondary education should not become detached from the land and they have much to learn from the rural community.

There are thus strong reasons why Government's effort should be concentrated on Development Areas. It is not the case that people living outside such areas will be neglected, but it must be emphasized that a random scattering of effort throughout the country would lead to waste. It will be totally impossible to achieve the Plan's targets unless priority is given to Development Areas.

PROGRAMMES OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Public Investment

The allocation of public investment required to finance the various programmes is shown below:—

ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT FOR THE PERIOD 1964-68

Agriculture	Million	
Rubber Planting	21.7	
Coconut Planting	9.5	
Oil Palm	1.0	
Land Development	4.0	
Survey Topographical	2.1	
Reforestation	1.7	
Forestry	0.4	
Animal Husbandry	1.9	
Drainage and Irrigation	2.0	
Research	4.3	
Training and Extension	2.4	
Rural Centre	10.0	
Other schemes	4.1	100.0
Transport		
Roads	40.0	
Balance of cost of approved roads	11.4	
Mini-Ministry road	25.0	
Rehabilitating road	25.0	
Road Services	1.2	
Water transport	2.5	
Civil Aviation	2.9	100.0
P.R.B. Plant and Equipment		
Purchase of plant	20.0	20.0
Communications		
Telecommunications	5.0	
Broadcasting	0.5	5.5
Utilities		
Electricity	0.5	
Water	18.0	18.5
Industry	0.5	0.5
General		
Land Acquisition	2.0	
Town Development	2.5	
Research	0.5	
Miscellaneous Rural Development Projects	3.0	
Government Buildings and Works	14.0	22.0
Social Services		
Education	28.1	
Medical and Health	24.1	
Housing	1.0	
Recreational Facilities	1.8	55.0
GRAND TOTAL	242.0	

AGRICULTURE

Government's commitment towards agriculture will be a massive one, and the Departments concerned will be intended to the utmost.

Rubber

The largest individual scheme will be that aimed at planting 100,000 acres of rubber during the period. The rate of planting during the 1955-1963 plan was around 30,000 acres per annum, so that the rate of planting will have to be doubled if the target is to be achieved. In areas which are to be newly opened up for settlement it is likely that rubber will be planted on contract as this has been found to be more economical. The balance remaining to be planted by individuals will be very large, and the Agriculture Department will only be able to cope with the supervision if a considerable proportion of this is concentrated within Development Areas. The existing rates of subsidy (\$250 and \$450) are some way from covering the total cost of bringing the rubber to maturity and it is thus sometimes difficult for the poorer farmer to make use of the scheme. For this reason the rate of subsidy will be raised to \$400 for new planting and \$600 for replanting.

It is estimated that 38.5 million will be needed to cover the initial costs under the schemes for rubber already planted by the end of 1963; the total allocation for rubber planting under the Plan is 217.7 million.

Drainage, Swamp Padi and Coconut

One of the most important aims of the Plan is to increase the acreage of swamp padi. This does not necessarily mean that people at present growing hill padi will be encouraged to move to swamp areas and grow padi there. What is intended is that people at present largely dependent on hill padi will be encouraged to diversify their agriculture in ways suitable to their environment, and to plant swamp padi if there are swamps near their houses; but the major effort in swamp padi will be on the areas most suitable for the purpose, mainly along the coast and river banks.

Padi is a seasonal crop, and does not occupy the planter's time fully throughout the year. Coconuts generally thrive under the same conditions as padi but on the high ground, and thus work in well with the swamp padi planter's economy. Both will depend in many cases on drainage schemes; or put another way, the drainage schemes will find their justification in the acreage of padi and coconut land that can be brought into cultivation. These three programmes therefore are inter-related to a considerable degree, although it is not by any means intended to imply that this is so in every individual instance.

The allocations under the Plan for these schemes are as follows:—

	\$ million
Coconut Planting Scheme (50,000 acres)	9.5
Assistance to padi planters (wet padi)	1.0
Padi fertilisers (dry padi)	3
Drainage and irrigation	5.0
Total	18.5 million

Oil Palm

The land on which it is proposed to plant oil palm is south of Miri, beyond Bakin Lamber. A road through the area is under construction, but planting on a commercial scale cannot begin until access is available. It is likely that oil palm can best be introduced on an estate basis and Government may wish to be able to provide some of the capital in an initial venture.

Provided that oil palm can be thus established, it is hoped eventually to introduce a scheme for smallholders either working on a co-operative basis or in conjunction with an estate factory. \$1 million is allocated for possible investment as part of the capital in an estate. A further \$1 million is allocated for investigation, trials and expenses incidental to establishing oil palm as a commercial crop, and for the initial stages of a smallholder's scheme if this proves feasible.

Land Development

As has been indicated in the section discussing Development Areas a major part of the rural development programme will centre round a drive to improve native agriculture and attract the population to centres where education can be provided. Individual schemes will be prepared by Divisional Development Committees, but it is likely that in a large proportion of cases some redistribution of land will be required. As a result of the revision of the land laws this will be done by purchase and sales through Government, which will form an integral part of the scheme. It is difficult to assess in advance the amount that will be required, but the sum of \$4 million is allocated for this purpose, under the heading land development. It is intended that this allocation should also, where necessary, be used to meet the initial costs of settlement schemes, such as land clearance.

Survey

Reasonably accurate topographical maps are essential for planning many kinds of development, particularly the location of agriculture schemes and road access to them. The existing programme of topographical mapping will be continued, and \$1.5 million is provided for this purpose, to cover all photography, contour mapping, labour and other associated expenses.

Fisheries

The Freshwater Fisheries division of the Agriculture Department has made considerable progress in improving the culture of fish in ponds throughout the country. It is intended to continue and expand the services given by the division, together with the subsidy scheme for farmers who construct new ponds. It is also proposed to initiate brackish water fisheries development and a conservation project. The sum allocated for the freshwater schemes is \$1.2 million.

It is intended to remedy the lack of a marine Fisheries Department by requesting the Malaysian Federal Department to establish itself in Sarawak. Details of development proposals will have to wait until such time as a survey of marine fisheries requirements has been carried out, but the sum of \$0.5 million is earmarked for capital expenditure on this account, bringing the total for fisheries development to \$1.7 million.

Animal Husbandry

The programme for animal husbandry will be a continuation and expansion of the work already started. The scheme for bullock training is intended to improve the methods of *paud* cultivation, and other schemes are intended to assist in raising the standard of livestock in the country. Provision is also included for the construction of an animal quarantine station at Kuching. A total of \$1.9 million is allocated for all animal husbandry schemes.

Drainage and Irrigation

As mentioned above, \$1 million is allocated for assistance to *paud* planters. This money will mainly be used as a subsidy to planters to assist them in improving their land by minor drainage or irrigation works, and is in general confined to areas of land of less than 300 acres. Large schemes are usually but carried out directly by Government.

Malaya already has a Drainage and Irrigation Department which is experienced in conditions similar to Sarawak. It is clear that it will be desirable for Sarawak to make use of Malayan experience, personnel and equipment in this field wherever possible rather than to embark upon any duplication. It will be some time before detailed schemes can be worked out but the need for them, and their benefits in terms of increased productivity of rice and coconuts, will be substantial. \$5 million is allocated for this.

Agricultural Research

The existing programme of agricultural research will be continued and expanded with particular emphasis on the search for new economic crops, and altogether \$4.5 million is provided for this under the Plan. It is proposed to build a new research block in or near Kuching, and a station in the Fourth Division for research into oil palms. Additional laboratory equipment will be required, and the Plan provision also covers the cost of various research projects.

Agricultural Training Extension

The first essential is to ensure that there are sufficient number of properly trained Agriculture Department staff. The site of the present Agricultural School in Kuching town is not satisfactory mainly because there is insufficient land and what there is is unsuitable. It is therefore intended to construct a new School at Senongok near the present agricultural station, and \$1 million is allocated for this. It is also intended to increase the output of trained Agriculture Department extension workers, for which there is provision of \$1.5 million for buildings, equipment and materials.

As regards the education of the farmers themselves and their wives and families, \$1 million is included for two Farm Institutes, one at Long Lama and one (probably) in the Second Division; \$0.6 million for Agricultural Stations in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions which will be mainly for training purposes, and \$150,000 for farmers' courses. In addition, there

is an allocation of \$370,000 to improve facilities for Women's Institutes, and \$250,000 for mobile publicity units which will take displays, demonstrations and films on agricultural subjects into the countryside.

\$1.3 million is included in the Plan for Farm Development. The object of this scheme is to encourage balanced mixed farming, and it contains funds for subsidies for various items such as pigs, goats and fruit trees not covered elsewhere. This scheme will require close supervision by departmental staff, and will be new to Sarawak.

Pepper

It is not intended to invest Government funds with the aim of increasing the acreage of pepper cultivated. Nevertheless, the pepper farmer's income can be increased if his produce can be sold on the world market to the best advantage. This implies that Sarawak pepper must become known as being of consistently high quality, which in turn means that it should be properly processed before export. One pepper processing plant has been established at Serikin, and \$360,000 is provided for the establishment of two further plants in Kuching and Miri. There is also a small sum (\$8,500) allocated for a pepper quality certification scheme.

Rural Credit

The major part of Government assistance to the farmer will be given directly through the various subsidy schemes. However, these schemes will not cover such expenses as housing for farmers who move into new areas, and many farmers will have other capital requirements. In short, it is likely that a large amount of rural credit will be necessary to help the farmer and the fisherman to make good deficiencies in their capital resources. Government rural credit will be channelled through the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation and through the Co-operative Central Bank. It is hoped to arrange schemes for the purchase of low-cost rural houses and the maintenance of rubber and pepper gardens; for the provision of credit to pig farmers, poultry keepers and fishermen; and for improvement in marketing arrangements. \$10 million is allocated for rural credit and it is likely that a considerable expansion in the activities and staff of the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation will be necessary.

Other Agricultural Schemes

The sum of \$4.1 million for "other schemes" includes provision for a number of items which have already been discussed. In addition, \$115,000 is allocated for continuing the farm mechanisation scheme, and \$150,000 for fruit production; finally, there is \$100,000 for transport equipment for the Department of Agriculture.

Forestry

Provision of \$265,000 is included for the completion of the Timber Research and Technical Training Centre, Kuching, the object of which is to give training to operatives in improved techniques, and to introduce better methods of timber treatment. \$200,000 is also included for two small research schemes: one to examine the possibilities of establishing commercial forest plantations on soils unsuitable for agriculture, and the other to investigate the borers which attack certain species of commercial timber.

TRANSPORT

The main emphasis in regards road construction during the Plan period will therefore be upon feeder roads planned in connection with agricultural development schemes. Proposals from Divisional Development Committees amount to approximately 500 miles and this is the least that can be constructed if the agricultural targets are to be achieved. On the basis of \$800,000 per mile average cost, \$40 million is allocated for feeder road construction, and it is intended that these should be located and constructed in accordance with Divisional Development Committee's rural development plans. The continuation

It is estimated that this will cost about \$12½ million, or less if ways can be found to make satisfactory buildings at reduced cost. \$8.1 million is provided for capital grants to management to assist them to carry out the programme.

Secondary Schools

With the increasing number of children in primary schools and the increasing proportion of those who reach Primary VI, the existing policy of providing in Government or aided secondary schools places for about 30 per cent of those who sit for the selection examinations will impose very heavy Government expenditures. It is estimated that it will be necessary to expand the secondary school system to provide 40 additional form-sets by January, 1969. In accordance with existing policy a great proportion of the new places will be provided in Government secondary schools in rural areas. In fact, twenty new Government secondary schools are envisaged. A total of \$8.1 million is provided for the construction of these schools on the basis of \$400,000 for a two-stream school and \$300,000 for a three-stream school; these costs to include the purchase of land.

Teacher Training—primary

At the moment there are about 3,300 teachers in primary schools, which gives a ratio of about thirty pupils per teacher on the average. However, only about 1,360 or 40 per cent of these are classified as trained. A new teacher training college will be required which will concentrate initially on producing primary school teachers to cope with the annual increase in school population. The college will be designed to accommodate 300 students doing a two-year course, and the suitable location would be in an area accessible to both Second and Third Divisions. \$1.5 million is allocated for this project and it will be necessary for the new college to be of a much simpler type of construction than the Batu Lintang one. Batu Lintang Teachers' Training College should produce about 600 trained teachers for primary schools from December, 1963 to December, 1968; the Sarawak Teachers' Training College, Selau, about 195; and the new college should produce about 300, making 1,095 in all. On this basis, by 1968 about half of the total number of teachers would be trained which would be better than at present. In addition, with the increasing number of young people finishing secondary education it should be possible to raise the standard of untrained teachers.

Teacher Training—secondary

There are at present about 330 teachers in Government and aided secondary schools (including temporary volunteer assistants) and a further 330 will be needed to bring the number up to that estimated to be necessary to cope with the 1969 enrolment. In addition, extra secondary school teachers will be required in unaided schools so that at least 400 will have to be found during the period. Some students who have passed the Batu Lintang Teachers' Training College and Sarawak Teachers' Training College courses will be taken for secondary teaching and if 700 are taken for primary there should be about 230 for this purpose. Other sources are students returning from courses overseas, untrained secondary graduates and personnel from overseas.

Technical Education

\$700,000 is allocated for technical, commercial and vocational education. About half this sum will be required to complete the Centre in Kuching and the remainder will be used for various institutions in other parts of the country.

Other Education

Provision is also made for the following smaller schemes:—

- (i) \$400,000 for assistance towards the capital costs of extending and improving rural and extension libraries: grants to the Sarawak Library to assist it in carrying out its function of central library for the State as a whole might also be included.

- (ii) Hereafter schools broadcasting has been mainly designed for primary schools but it is likely that courses will be extended to secondary schools during the period of the Plan. It will be necessary to provide additional receiving sets for this purpose and also to add to the number available in primary schools. A total of \$100,000 is allocated for the purchase of equipment for schools broadcasting.

Medical and Health

While provision is made under the Plan for the new General Hospital in Kuching, the main emphasis during the period will be on the further extension of medical and health services in the rural areas. Under the rural health improvement scheme, training is given to men from rural areas for work on environmental sanitation: it is planned to train approximately eighty such workers during the period and to deploy them principally within Development Areas. The pilot phase of the scheme started in 1962, and \$677,000 is provided under the Plan for the 1964–1968 period. It is intended that ultimately the local authorities should become responsible for this type of work.

It has proved necessary to extend the "attack" phase of the malaria eradication project beyond the period originally envisaged, and \$1,105,000 is provided for this purpose. \$240,000 is included for the continuation of the tuberculosis control project and it is planned to start the safe phase in 1964.

\$180,000 is allocated for mass health campaigns, and it is proposed to continue the work on leprosy, to investigate the problem of trachoma, and to initiate work on nutrition. The school dental service will be extended, and \$765,000 is included for this.

The Divisional Development Committees have made proposals for new rural treatment centres, and \$1,240,000 is provided for the implementation of these proposals, together with the completion of some existing work.

There has been a striking increase in the numbers of patients treated at the various psychiatric clinics which has now become a particular feature of the mental health service. Many of these patients require 'follow up' treatment and \$150,000 is allocated for the establishment of two units for this in Sibu and Map.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCE

Over the period of the Plan the funds which the Sarawak Government will have available for development are likely to amount to between \$30 and \$35 million, and the Federal Government will therefore be the main source (or channel) of development money.

The following is a summary of expenditures according to the sources from which the funds will be obtained:—

	\$
Direct Federal Expenditure	178,449,734
Federal Grant	114,783,767
Federal Loan	18,300,000
State Funds	33,437,000
	345,071,501

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS

The proportion of Government expenditure proposed for various sectors can be summarised as follows:—

	Per cent
Economic	81
Social	14.5
Government	4.5
	100.0

The relatively high proportion of the total to be spent on economic development reflects the attitude of the Government to concentrate on the basic problems of the economy, and its view that the best way of all of helping the farmer is to enable him to earn more.

Book Review

"ENCHANTED LAND" by Joanna Catlow.
Hutchinson, 15s.

Joanna Catlow's new novel will be of particular interest to readers of the Gazette as the story is set in Sarawak, and more particularly in the town of Selading which, in spite of the author's disclaimer, most people will identify as Kuching.

Miss Catlow has attempted to set down faithfully her visual impressions of Sarawak, but this has resulted, almost inevitably, in an indiscriminate jumble of the sinister and the big moments—the head-bumping dances in the longhouse and the bottles of insect repellent, the candles for breakfast and the full-scale Chinese funeral. Against such a detailed background the characters seem shadowy and unreal. They carry out their dreary daily routine with little contact with the alien life around them. Miss Catlow well conveys the claustrophobic atmosphere of lives centred on the Club broken but rarely by a picnic excursion or a trip abroad.

The story is one of unbelievably complicated family relationships. James Kerwith is the third husband of Charlotte and with them live Veronica, the daughter of Charlotte's first marriage with a "quiet, ineffectual, Westernized Chinese doctor", and Emily the eight-year old daughter of her second marriage. When the story opens they are all awaiting the arrival of Pauline, James's daughter by his first marriage. The kindly James has brought stability of a sort for the first time to Veronica and Emily, who have suffered from the short-lived marriages and embitterments generally of their mother, and the remainder of the slight story is concerned with Veronica's attempts to preserve this precious stability in the face of Pauline's disruptive presence, and the melodramatic lengths to which she is finally led. Veronica never really knows the printed page, but the author has more success with Emily, a child caught up in situations and emotions she cannot understand, though surely her vocabulary and way of expressing herself would be more appropriate to a younger child. The indifference of insensitive adults to any but the most obvious physical needs of their children comes over well and by the end of the book we feel that boarding school is indeed the best possible answer to the problems of these emotionally-neglected children of the tropics.

Enchanted Land is—at any rate to one reader—a disappointing book. While one sympathizes with Miss Catlow's desire to write a novel based on her Sarawak experiences, the result merely serves to illustrate what the masses of fiction Somerset Maugham knew so well—that an exotic background is no substitute for a good story and in fact throws a poor one into greater relief.

S.P.S.

Excerpts from Reports on Community Development Projects

PAWAWAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEME
JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1963

Community Development Centre

Another Extension team came up here at the beginning of September to learn field work with the present team stationed here. They spent a month here, and went round the area covered by the Extension team. In addition to other work, the team also distributed some fertilizer, rubber seeds, palm oil seedlings and nine cases of American "Multi-purpose Food for Millions".

Carpenter Kuan has been busy repairing windows, walls, etc. We hope to make the buildings as "new" as possible before handing them over at the end of

the year. We need a separate kitchen for one of the buildings so that whoever moves there at the end of the year will have a place to cook and dine in. For this the Agricultural Department has agreed to pay, as the building has been allocated to that Department. The necessary materials had been ordered, and Carpenter Kuan will be able to help in the building.

Education

Fr. Peling and family came up here on 16th July to continue the work of Fr. Guayau. He will also supervise the five schools we have got in the area. On the 19th July Archbishop Hones and Fr. Guayau came here to do the handing over. The next day Fr. Guayau took Fr. Peling round the area to meet people and also to show him what is done whenever the School Supervisor goes round to each school.

The Schools Supervisor from the Education Department, Mr. Cecil Nien, came up to inspect the schools in the area. He came up in July, and it seemed that he was satisfied with the running of the schools he had seen here.

In September, new teachers' quarters were being built. At the end of the month they were almost completed. The building materials were brought by a Kuching lorry up to Kawa, and Lt. Colonel Harvey kindly arranged to let one of his trucks carrying them up to Pawawan. We are very grateful for his assistance.

Agriculture

This year the weather was perfect for burning farms because the dry season came at the right moment. Burning finished by first week of September and planting soon began. However, the dry weather lasted a bit longer, which rather badly affected the newly planted paddy. It was after some rain that the young paddy plants began to recover, and by the end of September people said that their paddy was growing very well. Ten pounds of Agrodol were given to people from Taba and Miran to use on their farms because of the slight pest attack there.

We continued to harvest pineapples, bananas from our plants, and sixty kais of fish from our ponds. We have also replanted more pineapples.

Rubber Junior Agriculture Assistants inspected rubber gardens and gave advice to farmers for the maintenance of their gardens. They have also distributed 132 bags R.R.I.M., these bags Lime and seventeen Acanthi forks to the planters.

Officers of the Agricultural Department came here to see the work of the Junior Agriculture Assistants and the Extension team. They went out with the team to the villages where the team is working.

Medical: Pawawan Dispensary

Figures given by our U/S Doctor are as follows:—

New patients	18
Retained	111
Travelling Clinics	13
Home visits	7
To Kuching	10
Total	429

In addition to the figures above people were also treated by Army medical officers who went round the area quite often. On one occasion Kuan, our driver, was roused about midnight to take a patient down to Kuching. A woman in Semrau had difficulty in delivering her baby and the Army medical man asked Kuan to take her down. He also accompanied the woman to the hospital and at the same time acted as escort for Kuan. They left Pawawan about 1 a.m. The Land Rover soon got stuck on the road but there were willing soldiers who helped to push it out. (I was told by the District Officer, Kuching, on the 20th September that the road will be closed to traffic again in the near future. I do hope that the authority concerned will give us a special permission to use our Land Rover as far as it can go freely).

General

About 200 children from schools in Padawan, Kampong Badi, Rayang and Semara attended a party organised by the security forces in the area. The soldiers put up side shows, sports, tea party plus food, cinema show and the Mianan Band also performed. Of course tea, food and cinema show only were especially for children, otherwise young and old came from many villages to see the sports, side shows and especially the band performing. This was the first time any band played here.

On two occasions we held meetings with Tia Kampong from villages nearest the border. They were reminded that they must observe the curfew time strictly, help the security forces in any way possible, pass information of strangers in the villages quickly to us, improve their paths in between the villages, and they were also asked to form their 'Own Guards'.

All other races, the Chinese, Malays, Itons and Land Dayak have said that their people are willing to defend this country with their lives if necessary. I would like to say also that most men in this area are prepared to defend the border. Since August, group after group of people came to Padawan to give their names to join the Border Scouts. They came from almost all villages along the Sematang River as far as Bantak, and along the road as far as Simpoh and Sabak.

IRAN TRAM PROJECT, NANGA ENTARAN (First Term)

It has been a frustrating quarter. Just at the finish of the first quarter disrupted arrangements, so in the third rumours of bandits on the border, a murder at Meliau, rumours that over 300 Dayaks were advancing towards Nanga Entaran to attack and sack the place, all caused upset in arrangements.

The border bandit rumour, of course, arose from the proximity of Mugh and Ulu Kambau to the Kuching. Following military operations in the area, it was soon possible to quieten the rumours and get the Dayaks back to farming and, as a result of the operation, I think, a great deal was learned both by the Dayaks and the fine body of Gurkhas most efficiently offered. The Dayaks have a warm feeling towards the Gurkhas and feel the safety of the country is in good hands until such time as Sarawak troops can be trained.

The murder at Meliau caused complete evacuation of all Chinese from the Meliau Bazaar. They took with them all their goods causing chaos in the supply channels to various parts. Both Dayaks and Chinese learned a lesson here.

The rumour of the 300 Dayaks was at the time rather more serious and seemed to have foundation for a time. All children were immediately taken from school by anxious parents. The rumour was caused through some factions of Dayaks, not around here, thinking that the coming of Malaysians meant a return to head-hunting and personal vendictas. This mistaken view was speedily put right.

I looked forward to the 4th Quarter and maybe we will get some development work done. It must be said, however, that even with the above, two adult education courses were successfully organised by Mr. Thwaites and Mr. McIlwaine who came over from Kuching to help; one course at Tappang Ponggo for both male and female, also at Nanga Entaran for male and female. The people enjoyed them.

NANGA ENTARAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHOOLS

The rumours affecting the schemes under the Iran Tram Project did not greatly affect Nanga Entaran. There was a back-wash, however, with shortage of goods in the Co-operative shop owing to disrupted supply channels at Nanga Entaran and Meliau. The arrival of Gurkha troops in the area did cause excitement, but also gave encouragement and faith that help

was at hand, should it be required. Longhouses have proved most co-operative in the provision of land areas for helicopters. For longhouses that are intending to have landing grounds first, the landing ground should be some distance away, say 100 steps. If not the crane will be jacked up from the roof at one landing. Ramah Sa Ulu Kambau lost all theirs. Also any high trees close by should be cut down first. If the landing ground is in a "concave" of trees, the helicopter pilots have as they say to "put" the engine to get in or out.

Nevertheless with the return of Imaang Sukot from Nara to help at Entan the people are well planned, and their support is steady and growing. The rubber is in good shape. The shop is by the mid-year audit showing just the right profit. The new school built with funds from Central Government and Local Authority is just fine. In the evenings, when the electric light is on, it is a really pleasant sight. The post office keeps a few busy during week ends. The dispensary or clinic as it is called now has its fair quota. Serious cases are sent by Mr. Enyang to Nanga Entaran, which is now a Government dispensary under Mr. Railing Topal.

Next June this scheme will be handed over to the Comptroller, but until 1965 it will have occasional supervisory visits from an expatriate.

IRAN TRAM PROJECT SECOND TERM NANGA KIDUP, WAR

Co-operative Shop

Business, as is usual at this time of the year, has been quiet. People being too busy farming to tap rubber. The turnover for the three months is approximately \$15,000.00. This makes the turnover for the nine months from January something in the region of fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

The six monthly audit carried out by Co-operative Development staff contained our own provisional figures, showing a net surplus for the six months January to June of \$3,000.00.

Towards the end of the quarter, arrangements were put in hand for shifting the shop premises, the greater volume of business requiring more working space than has been available to date.

One meeting was held during the quarter, on the 6th September when the six monthly audit report was discussed.

Kamot Preserving

The Kamot met twice during the quarter, in July and September. The main items for discussion were:—

1. Action in the longhouses following the Adult School.
2. Arrangements for completion of new school building.
3. Arrangements for shop building renovations.
4. Arrangements for rest house renovations.
5. Touring arrangements of CDA (JAA) Jalan.
6. Work on playing field site.

By the end of the quarter, the new school building had been completed except for exterior painting. Arrangements were made for the official opening to take place on November the 21st.

Decisions were made on the supplying by members of new fencing posts, bellies and other bellies materials for the renovation works proposed.

Enquiry was made in Sibau about Home Help and Bika training. Satisfactory reports were made on the progress in the longhouses in digging pit latrines and clearing ground for vegetable gardens, subsequent to the adult course held in June.

Only one house did not have latrines in operation by the end of the quarter. The shifting of the pigs is proving to be a bit of a problem, and discussion is still going on as to the best means of effecting this.

Suitable persons have been chosen in each house for training in Home Helps and Nurses, and work is started from Sibu on this subject.

Agriculture

CDA Jellum carried out inspections of the ARPS rubber plantings in the area. He reports that most of the plantings are of very satisfactory standard. Some very good indeed.

One longhouse has a higher proportion of "NOT so Good" (juvenile plantings) these have been given further instructions, advice and warning about exceeding their ways, if they are still interested in applying for further planting material.

Our fish pond continues to thrive. The fish supplied in June would appear to have multiplied already. Construction of fish ponds around the longhouses is under way, and we have promised to begin supplying stock for these, by the end of the year.

Our big success this month has been the unavoidable destruction of a Bali cow supplied by the Agricultural Department from Kapi. This animal was brought up here from Pukan on the 10th August. From the start, she gave trouble, being of a rather wild frame of mind, and eventually had to be put in a special compound with six-foot high setting.

At my request the veterinary assistant from Saiteti visited us to cut one of her horns which was ingrowing and had already marked the side of her head. When they attempted to catch her, she burst through the fence, breaking the barbed wire, and took to the hills. It was two days, and many weary miles later, when she was finally cornered in the Ulu Muring Wai area. Her attitude was such that the thought of tying her and carrying her back to the centre was out of the question, she was therefore shot there, and the carcass brought back and divided out amongst the Gwayang members.

This has been quite a blow to the people, as for sometime now, they have been building up great hopes for the animals to be supplied to them from the Agricultural Department.

LEMANAK DEVELOPMENT SCHEME, ENKELILI

JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1963

Administration and General

Malaysia Day was a great day for all of us. It coincided with Nagat, which occasions the killing of a chicken. Guebes took the opportunity to deliver a discourse on the importance of taxation, and called for a government guarantee of salaried employment for all Dayaks who went to school. Then, he drowned his disappointment at government's expense. But a great many showed an intelligent appreciation of what was happening in the history of Sarawak, and the Lemauk was well represented at the celebration in Engkilil.

The Lemauk village school covered a team of athletes who had been trained on the newly completed football field at Kikan. Some minor wins apart, the team was not conspicuously successful, but failure at the top-of-war reflect that we have other things to do in the side than eat. Guebes, who haunted us like a guardian angel, kept talking about posions and charms, which is a nice reminder in these developed days of the old Lemauk. Our sports exponent excelled himself; it was only a pity that another would-be contact was the wrong end of this rope, and prevented from participating by the lack of a suitable class.

At Kikan, the centre, another two-door quarter has been completed to replace the temporary shacks, which for sentimental reasons, remain like a picture in the shape of baby (aged four) making sandwiches as a memorial to much regret, many sniffs and a sore thumb. The building programme as planned is now completed, and will enable the Department of Agriculture to take over its Rural Training Centre without capital expenditure. Provision has been made in District Council estimates for an additional classroom wing and teachers' quarters at the school compound. The Bukit Batu Scheme has its own housing away from Kikan.

Paul Winkley, VSO, left in August on the wing, of innumerable Scrabble affixes, after spending a useful year mainly as a teacher. Paul contributed different things to the scheme, not least his brain-shedding notion of Aka to puka (which can be taken two ways) in the tea-sting late, and we hope the scheme did something for Paul. When he comes back, after Medical School perhaps he will have learnt to slow the late with rubber strings. Jack Davis, VSO, impressed the Samarang nursing staff with his knowledge of Thai during a seizure in hospital. Otherwise he continues in the best tradition of our New Zealand volunteers and has done sterling work with the stamps, both literally and metaphorically, as well as on the rubber block.

Agriculture

Immediately after its financial approval, prospects for the Bukit Batu Scheme were bleak indeed, and for a month or more it was doubtful whether the team could, after all, accept the natural break with tradition, and embark on organised full-time rubber planting on an estate basis with subsidiary cash and food crops. After the inevitable, endless troubles and haggling, when we left, the going up and going to Likaria, there was a change of heart, and at the last a frantic scramble for assistance.

Participants in the scheme (44 families) spent July fulfilling the preliminary conditions and began on the rubber block in August. There was a minor arrangement between the team and the Junior Agricultural Assistant in charge over the size of planting-holes, but progress has been quite remarkable and attendance excellent. 45 acres have been surveyed and holed and attendance stands at 99 per cent; the only absence (a total of twelve man-days) have been due to illness or a government summons. Each family maintains a vegetable garden, independent and the old fruit-tree. They are beginning to grasp the relevance of the newly-formed co-operative society.

Where the block touches the river about two acres have been cleared to provide a base, and a two-door quarter is virtually completed. A further building is planned to house the co-operative and for storage. Wally Brooker of the United States Peace Corps is superintending the Bukit Batu Scheme, and in spite of his accommodating manner and many charms nobody got round him. He arrived as an answering course through the first complex month and then disappeared to Bangkok. He will be welcome when he returns.

It seems more and more convincing that this is the answer to those problems: to assemble a sufficient number of families and give them a suitable subsidy to make possible the planting of rubber on estate scale and under supervision and make the subsidy conditional on subsidiary agriculture (which is important for health) such as vegetable gardens, independent and fruit-trees, schooling for children, co-operative membership. These must be conditions, not merely advice; recommendations are a matter for tomorrow.

Throughout the Lemauk area to a whole nearly 80 per cent of all families now maintain a vegetable garden and the latest report from Bera, the Kampong and the Uluap (where our trainees have returned) implies a similar figure. During the quarter twenty-six pounds were dug in the Lemauk area, forty-nine acres of A.R.P.S. surveyed or planted, forty cattle carcasses, innumerable coconuts and fish fry distributed. At least five thousand pepper vines are now in the ground, and three rubber processing-centres almost complete. Sowing and cooking classes continue as usual.

At Kikan the show pigs are huge, both female, and looking decidedly male. We thought of fixing up a clean incense-burn, a mattress and a night-light, but fearing this might attract the wrong kind of mosquitoes, are now resigned to waiting till they can be served at Tamsilil. We thought of naming them in accordance with the Padawan protocol, but were worried that their unambiguity and monotony would occupy undue space in subsequent reports. Instead we have named the

principal guests; Anahai (with my blessing) and Ragun (without). They are happy with their families, growing and reproducing. Too hot and hairy for dancing clothes, in a cooler climate they might be tempting for hearty rags. Eventually, I suppose, we will eat them, like the Chinese carpenter his dog.

Fish from our ponds taste excellent, but they are still kept primarily for breeding (and the stocking of other people's ponds) in spite of suggestions from trainers and staff.

Education and Schools

The new headmaster at Rihau is an active man with a nice extra-curricular side-line in fishing nets, but has once fallen out with a gun-boat over fishing limits. As the tutor of the lower First he has reduced enrolment and improved discipline. But local resistance to disciplinary action has not deterred several enquiries about enrolment next year. As these were from houses not at present attending, this was very encouraging. They knew all about the inevitable increase in rates.

The Council would like to establish upper primary in the Lemanak next year. As, however, most of Primary IV, the original intake, are over age, it might be better to wait till 1965 and the following class. Funds have been voted and it is certain that the present school will eventually develop into a central primary school serving the whole Lemanak area. Subsidiary schools are well established at Ramah Nanyar in the Sabangki and approved for Bura-Borua (South), Nanga Kait (up-river) and possibly Sonangji (North) for next year. This will complete school coverage.

Medical and Health

Diet records have not been easy to compile. The Bura were convinced this was another trick to tax them, and tended to under-estimate the number of chunks of chicken (and gristle and bone) they ate in a season. But since they have accepted our explanation that this is merely part of *Prinsla's* reasonable thirst for knowledge they have stopped being angry about the chapman. We have collected some fairly reliable records, which we hope will be of value to science and nutrition experts in the Medical Department.

The same applies to the scheme health record. Minimal history was the problem child. What is the use of telling you about him, he's dead, this won't make him come alive. Anyway you didn't know him. However, we now have some quite interesting records of the number of children born, the number of still-births, children dying in infancy and the cause.

The surveys are being typed on a form, a service which has been made possible, like so much else in our health work, by the presence of Ruth Horne of the Peace Corps. Ruth is an energetic *Wai to all*, and a great helper.

During the quarter, 173 people received UNICEF milk, forty-seven mothers (important or nursing) were visited; Home Helps came at least nineteen times to replenish their stock. Thirty-eight Triple-Antigen injections were given and thirty-four vaccinations. 183 blood slides were taken as part of the passive detection of malaria. In the Udayap arrangement was made for army aircraft to carry supplies into the Ulu Bessar at Bura Lintang when the river is low. This will no longer be necessary now that the road is through.

We have been promised a mould for pit-latrines tops. With this we will conclusively cement hygienic improvements into the Lemanak.

Co-operatives

The society at Ramah Nanyar from which the Baka Bura Co-operative will grow has been registered and is making satisfactory progress. Other houses have woken up to the value of co-operation and also want societies. The Udayap difficulties have been resolved.

Communications

A lean-salt spur from the trunk road to Rihau is included in the Divisional Development plan. This is essential to the prospects of both the Baka Bura Scheme and the Rural Training Centre. An extension across the Lemanak towards the Ulu Ai is likely to prove the most profitable development road in the division, for according to a soil survey recently this would provide access to 12,000 acres of fertile soil, of which at least seven thousand have excellent agricultural potential.

Conclusions

A new spirit inhabits the Lemanak and the new longhouses (40 per cent of the original scheme members have built new houses). There have been two crises in the life of the scheme: during the first year an adolescent refusal to accept, to co-operate; and just recently, the climatic with the wisdom of experience to follow. Hardened opponents have even been heard to say that they think the scheme is avert, in spite of their persistent fear that other longhouses receive similar advantages at lower cost in 'voluntary' labour.

Community Development is increasingly concerned with people and their petty preoccupations. This makes a report sound rather like family prayers (incomprehensible to the weekend visitor). Or perhaps it is the swarming rising from the exaggerated statement of one who knows he is to be deprived of his commission, like the fellow who was stripped in the Jericho Rural District.

LEMANAK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1963

On returning from long leave, the present Officer-in-Charge found the Scheme in good shape and going well. Enrolment continued at thirty-five boys till early in August when the boys went for term holidays. More than half went either to their homes or to Marali. Only one boy failed to return when the course resumed in September. Some were rather late in arriving owing to numerous disturbances about that time, but thirty-five boys are now continuing their course with enthusiasm. The third quarter is usually the time when the techniques and skills acquired can be applied to practical work in real life, and this year has been no exception.

Malaysia Day was observed on 16th September with a parade on the Town Padang. Students from all three schools paraded—Baka Bura Local Authority School; Koi Tui Chinese School; and the Community Development school. The Sarawak Flag was raised with speeches from all three Headmasters enjoining racial unity and loyalty to the State of Sarawak and the Federation of Malaysia.

Agriculture

Vegetable gardens have been continued and the students have been encouraged to develop their own individual plots. This has resulted in raising the standard of work, and it has been quite usual to see boys tending their own plots both before and after the usual timetable hours. The value of buffalo manure is now much appreciated, and all available supplies are eagerly gathered.

Padi Sawa. Owing to the continued dry weather, water had to be pumped from the Buraan to enable the buffaloes to prepare the terraces for planting. This work was done entirely by the trainees, most of whom had not worked with buffaloes before coming to this Centre. The new planting was completed by the end of September from a nursery sown with seed supplied by the Department of Agriculture.

Pigs. In August, the red Tanworth and Berkshire sows, but through mishaps of various kinds (one was drowned, and two were crushed by the cow) only four have survived as good healthy piglets. These are eagerly sought after by the local people for breeding stock.

Buffaloes. It is regretted that the female buffalo died when calving, owing to a retained placenta. There is now only the original male buffalo obtained from Kota Belud together with two male calves born here. These calves have been broken into using the ropes and have been most useful in working the swath. There is no female buffalo here at all.

Technical Classes

Carpentry and Building Construction. As in other years, as soon as basic skills have been taught, the emphasis has been laid on "learning by doing", and this year the boys have gained much practical experience, as well as making a direct and useful contribution to the local community, in the continued construction of the Maternity Clinic and Dispensary at Long Luma. A good start was made last quarter, but by the end of September most of the structural work had been completed. The trainees made six parallel doors and eighteen parallel windows, all with mortised joints and frames. These were fixed with mortise locks and lugs. More concrete work was also done surrounding the building.

No further work was done on tinsmithing or other mechanical work, as agricultural work on gardens and swath were appropriate during these months and fully occupied the students time.

Fire at Long Luma. This disastrous fire, which destroyed forty-nine doors over 400 yards long, provided the occasion for excellent local co-operation. The fire started before 3 a.m., but was not over till 5 a.m. from Long Luma. The alarm was given by one staff to the local Chinese community, and they immediately collected about ten chemical fire extinguishers from the bazaar and rushed to the scene. The Kapangs had attempted to stop the fire by cutting through the houses in two places, but the fire had leaped the gap. At the third attempt the converted use of the fire extinguishers at the gap stopped the fire. The local Chinese also gave immediately 100 gallons of rice for their food that day. Meanwhile the Community Development radio set informed the District Officer at Marudi who was able to draw on relief supplies which were rushed upriver and reached Long Luma late that same afternoon; while another Community Development boat was sent upriver to get assistance from Kayan villages. As losses were exceptionally severe, this relief from different sections of the community and from Government sources was most timely and appreciated.

Electrical Power Plant

Power lines were installed by Public Works Department down the access road to the Long Luma Kaba, and also to two Agricultural staff quarters, and electrical power has been supplied to these buildings from the Community Development Centre.

Maintenance work has been done on workshop buildings, and on boats and outboard engines in use during the quarter.

Staffing

On 23rd August Mr. and Mrs. Southwell returned from long leave in Australia and took over from Abang Zamoris, who had been Officer-in-Charge during his absence. It is appropriate to place on record the excellent manner in which Abang Zamoris and the staff had conducted the Centre during this period. Classes had been maintained and excellent progress had been made in all departments, and on taking over again the whole Centre was in commendable order and condition.

General

This next quarter, October to December, 1963, will be the last of the Community Development Centre as such. The boys are working hard to make it the best. We extend a hearty invitation to all who can visit this Centre before it closes (on December 6th) so as to see, and see for themselves the kind of training being given. Ex-students have visited us from time to time, and we

plan to do much more follow-up visitation to ex-students in the villages to which they have returned. Some will be done during this coming quarter, but much more extensive visitation is planned for next year if this is authorized and become possible.

United Kingdom Student Volunteers July to September, 1963

September saw the arrival of 1963-1964 contingent of fifteen United Kingdom student volunteers in Sarawak under the auspices of Voluntary Services Overseas, taking up new assignments and replacing their counterparts some of whom had been repatriated as early as August whilst others left Sarawak at the end of September. Two also due for repatriation early in October whilst one, Mr. John Kerwin, had volunteered to have his service extended to the end of the year.

Nine of the members of this intake was assigned to work in specific Community Development projects most of which are due to be wound-up at the end of the year prior to integration into wider context of rural development in a whole, but two were assigned to the Agriculture Department to take up new assignments in the surveying and the publicity sections of this Department. The rest took up the usual assignments in teaching and youth welfare work.

Those posted to teaching assignments in government and private aided schools were Malcolm Bush in the Three River School, Malaka, Philip Robert in Hwa Chien High School, Serket, Richard Love in St. Luke's School, Samanggay, Ian MacDonald-Smith in St. Augustine's School, Betong, Clive Humphries in Han Secondary School, Richard Turk in Kanan Secondary School, Gordon Joshua Parker in Kanomit Secondary School, Stephen Bell in Kai Chung School, Bilitang, Jonathan Marks and Paul Bonner in Sarawak Secondary School. Those doing youth welfare work under the direction of the District Officer concerned are Donald Kerwin in Kuching, David Charles Walker in Sibu and Simon Murray Brotherton in Samanggay.

Currently there are three student volunteers from New Zealand in Sarawak, one being assigned to teaching at Tunjung Lobang Secondary School, Miri, another to the A.B.C. Farm School at Sungai Pinang whilst the other is at the Laitumak Community Development Centre. It is expected that the new intake of student volunteers from New Zealand would arrive in Sarawak early in 1964.

Excerpts from Annual Reports of Administrative Officers for the year 1962

KAPIT DISTRICT

District Officer—Peter Tinggan

The year 1962 is the unique for Kapit as never before, except during the pre-war making in Kapit on 16th November, 1924 between Kayans, Kanyaks and Ithangs, only this time we saw impressive gathering of fifty-one Chiefs from the whole of Third Division including Temenggong Jagah, D.M.S., and two Pengarats, Banyang and Mbat present in Kapit and discussed for the first time a proposal for the formation of the Federation of Malaya as announced by Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya in May, 1960 and on the government white paper in Sarawak and Malaya. The conditions reached on accepting Malaysia by them have a tremendous effect on the country as a whole and Sarawak in particular as the Cobbold Commission has expressed in their report that they attached very great weight to these conditions and views expressed before them.

Convicts and Crime

In criminal cases there were one High Court case, thirty-six District Court cases, thirty in Police Court and one in Petty Court. In Civil cases, the District

has two High Court cases, eight District Court, nine District Native Court, nine Small cases and five Petty Court.

The police force are remaining active in their normal duties, and long and short patrols under the Officer-in-Charge Inspector Chembud were organised. Inspector Abu Ibrahim took over from him from 25th November while he went on leave prior to his transfer to First Division after being posted to this district for more than three years.

Native Affairs

Malay. It has been a quiet year although with an anxiety like the other races for the small population of Malays in the district, except for an opening of Parti Nigara Branch behind Kampong Lame. One, Rulin Uop has started business in his shophouse in Kapit Bazaar dealing in cloth at the beginning of the year.

Ten Dayak. It was a period full of excitement and awakening, anxiety and alertness for the Itham, first the Malaysia proposal, when the Sarawak Government took the initiative issuing the White Paper, then the *Engkayang* session and soon followed by the formation of Parti Pustaka anak Sarawak of which Tuncongong Jujuk, a.n.a. was elected President, and of course the revolt in Brunei and Northern Sarawak, which closed the very last day of the year still gloomy though hopeful.

The Itham were enjoying fairly good harvest last year, and thus prolonged period of *Reposan* among some of them and resulted with late killing of jungle which caused a poor burn. Good harvest and *Engkayang* session made *Arjidal* to North Borneo more attractive and 234 Certificates of Identity were issued. Many more left on their own and could not find work, and others stranded in Niah were sent back by Government to Kapit when revolt started in Belaga area.

In spite of the few more progressive of the Itham, the majority of them in this district are slow to catch up with the present trend of development in the country, and therefore still far behind amongst them in educating their children, building good longhouses and improving their life, but the emergence of their political party and the proposed Malaysia coupled with the increase of Council rates from \$1.80 to \$3.60 per door in 1963, has the influence in the awakening of their mind judging from an increase of enrolment in Primary one from 179 in 1962 to 487 in January, 1963 in Council Schools. There was no increase in enrolment on the previous year in the seven Mission rural schools, and early 1963 only 128 pupils were in Primary one. More new and decent longhouses have been put up and many are contemplating building new ones with separate kitchens and concrete flooring. So far, Pengulu Mungul of Kallias has the best new longhouse, though not fully completed, but clean. As a whole, and from my observation their day-to-day life has been a bit shrunken, particularly among few of their best leaders, which is in my opinion a very good sign of consciousness of all the happenings and changes around them.

Kayan, Kenyah and Kajang

Like other races also, these *Orang Ulu* groups living in Belaga Sub-district have been to a certain extent disturbed by the emergence of political parties and the proposed Federation of Malaysia. They too were trying to talk over among themselves who were the first authors, as they were suspicious that this would give them more or better opportunities materially when Malaysia is formed.

More and more looms was shown in sending their children to school, though slow in spite of having the best educational facilities provided in this district for them in modern classrooms, equipment and boarding houses at Belaga. To a certain extent the tribal conflict and suspicion among their leaders, which leads to poor co-operation and team work with the teachers

and the Council, resulted in the heavy drop of enrolment towards the end of the year in Aluan Hara School.

One school building and teacher's quarters replacing old ones will be completed soon at Long Liman, and another one will be built this year at Pemas Bah by the Council. It is left to the parents now to make use of these facilities provided for them.

A group of at least nine ladies comprising Kayan and Kajang visited Malaya on the invitation of Malayan Government with two gentlemen (husband of two of them) accompanying them. They were very grateful to the Malayan Government for inviting them, and entertaining them while there. They enjoyed their visit like other visitors, their two brothers and sisters from this district, if not more.

Chinese Affairs

It was the busiest year for several years for traders in Kapit, Song and Belaga, for at least three months in preparing for the *Engkayang* harvest, stacking and finally disposing of their sales in Sibu. Few shops who signed contracts of sales before the harvest made big profits, whereas others complained at the low price and having not made profits to their expectations. Few were reported making losses through delaying orders for too long.

The construction of eleven new shophouses failed to start during the year due to great earth moving required to fill the valley covered by some lots. The shoplot owners earlier requested the Government to fill the valley and build a road from the present bazaar. To do this various steps had to be considered in the acquisition of land and particularly the proper planning. After correspondence and discussion, the Kapit Town Plan which included these new bazaar lots was approved by the Third Division Development Committee. The acquisition of land now started, and the shoplot owners requested the Government to build a bridge or road adjoining the shoplots, and another on higher ground at the least possible delay, for trucks to go through to enable them to do the filling themselves, so that the completion of the shophouses would coincide with the completion of a new road from the present bazaar, and other developments of moving the present squatters behind the bazaar to new residential areas.

Agriculture

As indicated earlier on than affairs in this report, the paddy harvest was fairly good for the 1961-1962 season, and on the other hand, the prospect of 1962-1963 harvest is not hopeful due to poor burning. Certain areas of ricepans in Meri and Belaga were affected by recent flood.

Towards the end of the dry season, very few fish like *angapara* were seen in the market, not like in 1961 and this was partly due to less fish in the river, or the fish knew where to go instead of dashing against the nets. Ordinary fresh water fish of numerous varieties were still found in the market selling at \$1.10 to \$1.60 per kany.

Only 114,679 closed stamps were distributed under Assisted Rubber Planting Scheme during the year compared with 387,876 in 1961. An increase under Rubber Planting Scheme was issued as 21,442 stamps in 1962 against 5,734 in 1961.

Forestry

Only one sawmill, that of the *Lat Sawmill Company*, was actually in operation during the year, whereas the *Belaga Sawmill Company* was partly engaged in logging and buying and installing a new one down at Kanowit.

A new logging station was started by the Colonial Timber Company at Nanga Kaya below the Pagan rapids. Roads have been opened up leading to the Bukit Kaya forest, constructed by heavy equipment. Early in the year after work had only started for few days, the Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. A. F. B. Griffin,

accompanied by the writer was able to see the bullock working up the hill. According to the representative there, Mr. Clamback, the first thing they had to do was to send samples overseas, in order to avoid a second failure like one at Muga Lajan above Song. Actual logging for export did not start during the year.

During the year 16,283 tons of logs were extracted from the district for export compared with 7,813 in 1961. The Lee Seng Logging Company and the Balak Samwel Company produced most of the logs.

Rotam was peaking in to Kapig Barau in abundance during the year, especially from July to December, when people in the district experienced wet weather.

An inquiry into the proposed Wild Life Sanctuary at Ulu Meriran, at the request of Temenggong Jajah, o.s.s., on behalf of the people of Marudu and Bantudoh, was carried out by the District Officer in Commission. The Sanctuary was recommended to be established on a larger scale, and the name should be Marudu/Bantudoh Wild Life Sanctuary.

Public Works

A new Government Dispensary was built in Belaga, and only completed recently. When occupied soon will be another step on the improvement of Medical facilities among the Orang Ulu in the area as now the ground floor of Fort is used as a dispensary with beds for in-patients.

Four new class IV quarters were nearly completed in Kapig by the end of the year. Construction was started late as great earth moving was done on top of a small hill behind the Government Rest House.

Most of the equipment of this Department was occupied in the re-construction of Belaga airport. The work was on expanding and filling the runway. The work did not start without obstacles, and the first was the dropping of bulldozers by R.A.F. plane, which missed the point and went inside the mud at the other end of the runway about ten feet deep. The whole machine was smashed. The other obstacles were in the break-down of equipment, the rainy season and the flood. However, a successful landing of a R.A.F. light plane was made on morning of 24th December, 1962 bringing about twelve Royal Marine Commandos to Belaga, very greatly to the relief of the people there during that time, included myself of course, and thanks must go to the Department, and particularly to Mr. Sim Hoon Kheng, the Engineer-in-Charge, who worked late into the night before that emergency landing.

Amalgamation

We have a record year for births, as 238 Certificates of Identity were issued during the period, and many more as far as Mild without these Certificates. Medical

Attendance at the three static dispensaries in Kapig, Song and Belaga was as heavy as in previous years. Not that we had less sick persons several years back, but on the contrary, as now the Borneo are gradually beginning to put aside the *Manungu*. In certain areas *Manungu* are still popular, particularly in areas where the majority are not sending their children to school, and are rarely visited by Travelling Dispensary.

According to monthly reports of the Hospital Assistants, 46 cases of Malaria were treated during the year. This was evidently chiefly as a result of the blood test made throughout the district; spraying was carried out again in some areas. Some Borneo still refused to have their blood taken, due to the fact that taking their blood, they believed, could heal whatever sickness they have. Secondly, they were saying that every time the surveillance team come to their house they always re-operated, but still they say somebody get sick, and therefore it is useless to have their blood taken. Some of them even talked about giving blood, so that the owner would get few hundred dollars, but they were mistaken about ransom of rich people in Sibu paying for blood from private persons for their sick relatives. I feel that if no suitable person in the

district would tell suitable ransoms for their personal advantage, it would be easy to indicate malaria, except for those Indonesians who may bring with them the malaria blood from time to time.

The demand for more static dispensaries and maternity health clinics in the district is growing indeed. This is due to the groups of people living apart from each other and away from the existing static dispensation so that the costs of transport is more expensive than the people can afford. Those who could not afford, either stay at home and inevitably have to go to missions, or wait for relatives to help send them to the dispensary. It is hoped with confidence that requests for more health facilities which have been included in the Third Division Development Plan for 1964-1965 will be approved.

Local Government

The Council has achieved steadily if not remarkable progress during the year, particularly in providing for better school buildings and furniture, in doing so rates on education and general purposes have been increased. The change of movement on longhouses division is from \$1.80 to \$3.60 in 1963. Credit must go to all Councillors and the Chairman, who considered that this was essential for the benefit and welfare of the people they represent, and in particular Pongshulu Jajah and Atan, the Deputy Chairman, who presided at three full council meetings in the absence of the Hon'ble Temenggong Jajah, o.s.s., who was away attending either the Supreme Council or meetings on the proposed Federation of Malaysia.

Meetings were held during the year, of which one was held in Song and another was in Belaga. Though a little bit expensive, I consider it paid the cost as it was a good gesture from the Kapig representatives towards their counterparts in Song and Belaga, and people of both places will have the chance to see or hear the Council in session in their banner, discussing matters for the best interest of them all.

Three new school buildings and teachers' quarters were completed during the year, and another was nearing completion. These buildings cost the Council and Government a sum of \$41,000.

The staff are to be congratulated for their efforts, and their co-operation rendered smooth the running of the Council throughout the year.

Education

The pressure for more schools in the district is felt by the Council, and it is imperative to produce more decent school buildings for the next five years. By the end of the year under review one Pongshulu's area has as yet no school, and nine Pongshulu's areas out of a total of fifteen have only one school each, either a Mission Primary or a District Council School.

In addition to a Junior Secondary School, which it is hoped will be built very soon, one Higher Primary School is urgently required to be established near Kapig Town as in the beginning of 1963, the Methodist Higher Primary Classes were overcrowded.

One unaided Kindergarten at Song Barau was opened in the beginning of the year, and it much impressed the Borneo leaders in the official opening that there should be such a school for four or five-year old children.

More satisfactory results were obtained in the Canton Entrance Examination in the Methodist Higher Primary than in previous years.

Post and Telecommunication

An automatic telephone exchange was in operation during the middle of the year, much to the convenience of private owners of telephones and the Government servants in Kapig. A Technical Assistant Mr. Chan Kam Fai and a Junior Technical Assistant Mr. Mathew Sembang were posted to Kapig to operate it.

BINTULU DISTRICT

District Officer—Abang Rainorin bin Abang Haji Maridhi

Courts

(i) Criminal

High Courts.

There was no sitting in Bintulu 1962.

Magistrates' Court

There were 34 District Court cases.

There were 8 Police Court cases.

There were 13 Petty Court cases.

The matters involved in criminal cases heard during the year were:—

Six cases assault, two cases cheating, seven cases stealing goods, etc., in bazaar area, two cases mischief, four cases driving without licence, two cases under Arms and Explosives Ordinance, thirteen cases theft, one case personating, seven cases under Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, two cases breaking of Police supervision, two cases dishonestly using others' property, one contempt of court, two cases disorderly behaviour, one case possessing of offensive weapons, one case breach of trust, one case receiving stolen property, one case house trespass.

(ii) Civil

The bulk of the civil cases heard, dealt with land and property disputes and the recovery of debts. The number of civil cases was small compared with criminal cases. These were as follows:—

High Court	— 2 cases
District Court	— Nil
Court of Small Causes	— 7 cases
Petty Court	— 1 case

Medical and Health

The Hospital Assistant reported that a total of 10,457 cases were treated during the year. More than half of these were influenza cases which spread throughout the whole district. 87 cases of dysentery were reported and the most common sickness treated were malaria, yaws, chicken pox, etc. Generally speaking the year was marked by a modest achievement and progress in the field of curative as well as preventive medicine. The health of the people was normal and satisfactory. The six Doctors at Tabin and the Hospital Assistants at Bintulu and Tutus performed their duties satisfactorily. Last but not least was the fine spirit of public service performed by the Bintulu District Council members in the course of their duties in dealing maternity check-ups.

S.M.E.P. Units were busy taking blood from the people in order to check up the activities of malaria and treated all places in the district.

There was a decrease in the number of suspected T.B. cases sent to Miri for examination.

Native Affairs

See Dayaka. Land disputes and property squabbles were numerous during the year. Many cases which had been settled in Court many years ago were brought up again. Malay rights were taken and disregarded through non-use.

As a whole, harvest was only on the average and a great number of houses had been burning since. Prospects for 1962 harvest, however, seem at first expected to be better but on account of the recent floods this would not prove so.

Napal in 1962 started a big lute on account of bad weather and another reason for delay was that most of the people gave top priority to rubber and coconut planting and regarded padi planting as supplementary.

Mekors and Melanau

Planters, who had been approved to plant rubber under subsidy scheme behind Bukit Japak, were

extremely busy looking after their gardens. They show great keenness in their work and always abide by the advice given by the Agriculture Staff.

More applications for residential lots were received from the people at Kampong Japak. The matter had been referred to Land and Survey Department at Miri with a recommendation for an additional of 70 lots to be laid out in the area.

Chinese Affairs

A) Bantah a black eight three-storey brick shop-houses was completed and occupied during the year.

A licence for electricity installation to supply electricity to Sebach Bazar was granted to Mr. Lee Hui Liong, and by December Sebach Bazar got their electricity supply.

A) Tabin four additional shop-houses were completed and occupied during the year.

Local Authority

The building of the new Council Office was the proud achievement in the district; it cost about \$76,000. Although the building is now occupied, the official opening has yet to be performed by a distinguished person.

Maintenance of all roads and repairs of bridges at Bintulu, Sebach, Tutus, Labang and Pandan were carried out by the Council. The levelling and spreading of trial strips at Tabin Playing Field were carried out towards the end of the year. Work on drains around the field will have to be carried out in 1963.

Trade and Customs

Statistics of export duty collected during the year are as follows:—

Dehydrated Fishwing	— \$53,824.82
Damar	— 8,024.73
Rattan	— 674.43
	\$62,523.43

The import duty collected during the year was \$24,715.30. Most of the imported goods were tobacco, cigarettes and general cargo.

Major repairs to the Customs Wharf were carried out during the year. Warning has been given to the public that no heavy cargoes are allowed to be stored on the wharf.

Shipping

An abundance of small launches continued to operate between Bintulu and Tabin, etc. Communications with Kuching and Miri are good. Six motor vessels owned by local people regularly ply between Kuching and Bintulu, and from Bintulu to Miri calling at Nyabau and Niah. Motor launches from Sibn often call at Bintulu to trade. These launches carry goods and loadsheds; in return they load with belem timbers and rattan.

On 12th December, 1962, a motor vessel *Sen Suen Lee* was wrecked off-shore between Tanjung Kuching and Lifu, carrying 63 passengers including the crew. 38 passengers were alive and five persons were dead. Preliminary inquiry into the cause of the shipwreck was conducted by Captain Johnson of Marine Department, Kuching and Customs Officer Abdul Rahman, Labuan.

The Bintulu Wharf Labourers' Union has a firm control over stevedores in Bintulu, and private merchants have to arrange with the Union for the supply of labour to handle their cargoes.

No labour dispute was reported this year. Minor Workmen's Compensation disagreements were settled following reference to Labour Department.

Land

With commercial farming becoming more and more important the people in the district became land-conscious. Applications for land for either rubber or coconut planting poured in. Survey parties from Miri

came to the district to do some surveying at Sibuah, Tanjung Batu and Tatan on applications for rubber subsidy. The proceeds from auction sale for one cinema lot at Sibuah amounted to \$2,300. The widening of road at Sibuah has caused the Government to pay compensation of rubber trees to owners.

Forests

Revenue from forest royalties and the export of timber and logs to foreign countries was the most important item in the forest report. About \$400,377.00 was collected during the year in the nature of royalties from various sawmills, and miscellaneous revenue amounted to \$24,510.95. With the present stability in the price of timber, and with steady demand of Sarawak timber from foreign countries, a further increase in the forest revenue would be collected in the future.

Indonesian Kajan labourers continued to do a good job in the jungle compared with local labourers. Nearly all sawmills in the district depend on Kajan labourers to work timber and logs for export. An application for communal forest by T. R. Iking in the Sejan was turned down by the Department as the area applied for falls within the Kemena Forest Reserve. Moreover, there would unfairly be a timber scarcity in the area.

Agriculture

Applications in 1962 under the subsidy scheme were approved by the Board of Administration. The total acreage of land planted with rubber during the year was approximately 3,944.10. 3,104.05 acres were of cloned seedlings, and 7,858.05 acres were bushland ones. Apart from the Sebiaw Scheme, there are also areas reserved to the Dayaks. These areas are situated at the Sebiaw, Sengai Station Reserve and Bengey. There are also areas situated at Pandan, Sengai and Japah for Malays. The Bintulu Agricultural Development Society held numerous meetings with a view to establishing a large processing centre for the Sebiaw Bush Scheme. The matter was still unsettled owing to the difficulty of getting the farmers to back the scheme. Cash subsidies totalling \$25,130.85 were paid to planters during the year. As usual, the Extension Staff were very active and got through a great deal of work.

During the year 63 applications for planting coconuts were approved. A total acreage of approximately 1,338.82 acres has been planted at Sengai, Bintulu, Sengai Plan and Tanjung Kodorong. More land was cleared at Sengai Plan and Tanjung Kodorong.

There has been very little new planting of nipa during the year. Most of the existing palms grow wild along the river banks. In some areas farmers carried out the clearing around the nipa farms in order to increase their growth. The sowing of a nipa mill has been successful in securing a loan of \$10,000 from the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation. The new factory is not expected to begin functioning in 1963.

The harvests of hill and wet padi were on the average. Land preparation for wet padi cultivation began in August. The total area under wet padi is approximately 4,300 acres. The Department of Agriculture is raising a number of longhouses in planting padi under irrigation.

Sengai Agriculture Station continued to do well and an increasing interest was taken by local people in the fresh water fish ponds stock.

Prison

After sixty years in use, the Prison moved to Miri in July. From what I have seen, few criminals leave this kindly institution with regret.

Public Works

Progress on the 5-mile Sebiaw Road was satisfactory.

With the increase of population and housing, the water supply improved when two pumps engine was installed in Nabau Dam toward the end of the year.

The distribution system, and trunk main for the supply was completed at the end of the year.

Post and Telegraph

There was an increase in the outward and inward mails to Bintulu Post Office as a result of local Chinese sending more goods to China, and at the same time increasing their orders for foreign goods. As a result of this, the Post Office Staff was handling an ever-increasing amount of work, and they were really kept more than busy throughout the year in order to keep things running smoothly. The Assistant Controller's staff has to make in the Post Office work.

Telephone trunk calls were gaining popularity amongst the people here, as it is cheaper and quicker by telephone than by means of telegram. The V.H.F. reception at Bintulu, Tatan, Sibuah and Kuching has received considerable attention in order to improve the service to public. General overhauls on all V.H.F. were carried out throughout the year.

There was an increase in the number of Post Office Savings Bank deposits at Bintulu and, to a great extent, this enthusiasm and willingness amongst people to deposit their money in the bank was caused by the fear that their money, if kept at home, might be eaten by ants and rats. There were a few cases in which money hoarded in tin and tins was eaten by white ants.

Education

There are altogether thirty-five schools in the whole district, twenty-nine of these are Bintulu District Council schools, two Mission and four Chinese schools. Of the Council schools twenty are Dayaks, three are Malay, one is Punan and five are mixed racial schools.

The total school enrolment is 3,178, and the breakdown of the pupils on the type of school basis is as follows:—

Dayak Schools	—	1,624	pupils
Punan Schools	—	47	"
Malay Schools	—	366	"
Mixed racial Schools	—	645	"
Chinese Schools	—	459	"
Mission (M.D.A. & R.C.)	—	150	"

There are two types of Primary Classes in the Primary Schools, the Lower Primary (Up to Pr. IV) and the Higher Primary (from Pr. V to VI) and of the 3,178 school enrolment, 2,658 pupils are in the Lower Primary classes and only 541 are in the Higher Primary classes.

There is no secondary school in the district. The Government, however, has already fixed the 2nd Mile Sebiaw Road, Bintulu, as the site for new Government Secondary School, which is to be built in 1963. The school when completed will serve as a centre for those pupils who have passed their Primary VI Common Examination.

A majority of teachers in the district are graduates of the Batu Lintang Training Centre. The departure of Mr. W. M. Tryehon, the Group Headmaster of Bintulu District Council's schools, was a great loss to the district. Mr. Tryehon had made many beneficial contributions in the field of education, and he is well remembered for his dedicated service to the people.

Bintulu Relief Committee

Meetings were held regularly at monthly intervals. On the whole the attendance of members was satisfactory. The main activities during the year were the Chinese New Year and Hari Raya collections. In addition to that, the Committee was given part of the proceeds of sales of Sebiaw Ragatta cash sweepstakes.

The Bintulu District Council kindly donated to the Committee the sum of \$100. The Committee did not forget that it was indebted for a total of \$2,800. The applications for the help were increasing incredibly during the year, and many were turned down after investigation, as they were not destitute and needy cases.

In December, 58 survivors of a motor launch *Syn Zion Lee*, which was wrecked off-shore between Tanjung Kuching and Likiep, were entertained by the Committee. They were given cash for their clothing, food, accommodation and passages, and treatment was also given by the local dispensary.

Co-operative Development

There are only six registered Co-operative Societies in the District. These are one Padi Milling, two Padi Savings, two Padi Savings and Loans and one Savings and Loans.

Civil Aviation

The airport staff was kept busy indeed during the year, when the Shell Company used the airport in connection with its off-shore drilling operations. Not only did the Company's Prince aircraft operate the service flight from Sarik, but there were also two helicopter flights almost daily from Bintulu to the drilling barge *Offshore Explorer*. The Meteorological staff is operating by shift of twenty-four hours service.

BONGSANG DISTRICT

District Officer—Abang Sulaiman bin Dera Haj Mahidin

Court

Owing to the Bintuang/Sarik Road having been opened to traffic, the court work considerably increased during the year, as there were more accident cases.

It is interesting to note that there were eight cases involving the Arms and Ammunitions Ordinance in respect of Natives (Nes Dayaks), who were found in possession of guns without licences; the accused persons were in fact legally inheriting the guns from their deceased fathers or relatives; but they had never lodged reports to the Probate Officer for settlement of guns. The Court's decision was to confiscate the guns in addition to fines.

Native Affairs

The number of lots for building houses within the Malay Kampong area of Bintuang is very limited; and there is no land available for expanding new lots within that area. It is necessary to look for a suitable site for planning a new Malay Kampong somewhere along the Bintuang/Sarik Road or the Kuching/Daris Road.

More and more natives (Nes Dayaks) came down to the office applying for land for planting rubber. The land applied for was situated within both the native and mixed zone area. From information and rumours it appeared that the intention of most of the natives was not to plant rubber themselves, but to sell to non-natives, when the land had been classified as mixed zone area.

It was very fortunate for the Malays of Bintuang to have been got work with Public Works Department, otherwise they have been forced to leave their homes looking for work in other districts or stations.

The standard of living of the natives of Kampong Tiam, Mata, is maintained. Almost all the womenfolk work making sago flour and rice sago. About 90 per cent males have been working with Sin Hwa Sawmill at Daru. At the moment few buildings have been constructed within the kampong area.

The natives of Kampong Buit seemed to be living happily because they are very diligent in doing various kinds of farming from which they earn their living. They plant padi, plant water-melons, Indian-corn, bananas, fish and etc. They sell these products in Sarik, Sibu and Bintuang.

It is the usual practice for 50 per cent of males of both Kampong Seka'an and Jemaweng, Mata, go from their villages to Sibu, Malah and other stations looking for work during the flood season.

Land

The land clerk has been very busy during the year because more persons came applying for land. The Chinese community submitted an application for alienation of land which is situated along the Bintuang/Pokan Road. The land in question is interior land. Their application is still under consideration by the Development Committee.

Almost all the land within the mixed zone has been applied for by quite a number of persons. This does not include the Mata/Daru sub-district.

Public Works

There were three projects for minor roads constructed during the year. They are the extension to the residential road, Daru, the Dispensary Road, Bintuang, and the Seka'an/Bawang Road, Mata. Provision for the construction to minor roads within industrial area of Bintuang was allocated out during the year. The project could not be carried out during the year because the weather did not permit.

Food Control

White rice imported by commercial were 18,768 piculs and 61 kates and 8,022 piculs and eight kates by Government stock-pile. The average consumption for one month was 1,899½ piculs. White sugar imported during the year was 2,156 piculs and 38 kates. The average consumption was 179 piculs and 171 kates. These two kinds of imported goods were not supplied to Sub-district of Bintuang such as Mata and Daru. Few piculs of local rice were supplied from Daru to Bintuang but no records of the supply were obtainable.

Post and Telegraphs

V.S.L.F. has been running very well throughout the whole year. There was no complaint from the public in respect of bad communication link from one district to another. Total amount collected from Bintuang, Mata and Daru to the sum of \$24,677.40. Telephone services for Mata/Daru are operating only during office hours.

Trade and Customs

Since business transactions between Mata and the Bintuang traders ceased, trade in Bintuang link between poorer and poorer; besides local people from small villages along the Rajang river do not come to the Bintuang bazaar for selling or buying goods. They do their shopping in Sibu and Market. Three shop-houses were closed down during the year.

Agriculture

Planting wet *padi* was nearly completed in mid-November. The earliest planting was carried out by the farmers of Tanjung Sirih area. The average of *padi* on swampy land is approximately 10,215 and 4,780 in on hilly land. The growth of *padi* planted has been said satisfactory. There has been no serious damages by pests reported up to the end of the year. Assistance has been given to farmers of Kampong Pemasu to cultivate wet *padi* within that area. The methods of cultivation for the scheme is by using chop-pest, penes and buffaloes. The area that has been planted is approximately sixteen acres. It is expected that more farmers will be taking part in planting within the area in question next year.

There are approximately 344 acres of pepper vines planted in the Bintuang District. A few Dayaks of Romah Kampong and Kuchak are keen in planting pepper vines on a small scale.

The approved applications for planting coconut under the subsidy scheme was five during the year. Its acreage was nineteen acres. The total acreage of planting completely carried out was 416.21.

The area planted with oranges was approximately 938 acres. The planters are all of Foonchow-Chinese, 120 families. The production is for export to Kuching, Sibu and other districts within the Third and Fourth Divisions. Since the Bintuang Orange Processing

Factory, Limited, has been in operation in November, most of the farmers have sold their output to the company. The price of oranges offered is \$20.00 per picul for the Mata type and \$15.00 per picul for others.

Estimated acreage of pineapples planted in the Bintang District was 400 acres. There were of two kinds—namely *Mama Mada* and *Nanas Pasa*.

The acreage of rubber under Rubber Planting Scheme planted up to the end of the year was approximately 1045.50.

Medical and Health

In the district are three dispensaries: one each at Bintang, Mata and Daro. The dispensary at Bintang is manned by a Hospital Assistant-in-Charge and a Hospital Assistant. That at Mata is manned by a Hospital Assistant, and taking charge of the dispensary at Daro is an Ulu Dresser. The size of the present dispensary at Daro proved inadequate. It occupied a small room adjoining the Government Office. However, work has begun on the construction of a new dispensary, which will provide better services.

A midwife clinic at Bintang is maintained by the Local Council. Posted each at Mata and Daro dispensaries are two midwives employed by the Mata and Daro District Council. The plan is in hand for the construction of a new midwife clinic by the Bintang District Council.

The S.M.E.P. team based at Bintang was chiefly engaged in diarrhoeing. Resistance was met in some quarters. A few cases of Malaria parasite carriers were revealed, but any serious outbreak was averted by the prompt action taken.

No report of outbreaks of infectious diseases was received, and on the whole health remained good throughout the year.

In an effort to educate the public on the importance of public health and sanitation, the Council decided that anti-spitting posters be distributed to all food shops and market stall holders in the town, so that the public would be made more aware of the dangers of spitting indiscriminately. Another interesting feature worthy of note was the replacement of bucket system latrines with water-borne sanitation in all Government Quarters. The Councils attempt to dissuade people living in the Municipal Area from roofing pigs in their houses has met with an excellent response.

Forests

Almost all forests in the district with merchantable timber have been licensed to sawmills, namely, C.T.C. Limited, Min Hin Sawmill Company, King Tai Sawmill Company and Austral Limited. Logs continued to be cut from these licensed areas. In some instances the license refused to allow logging contractors to extract timber and threatened to cause trouble as they presumed that the forests were theirs. Applications for communal forest at Masing were submitted by those living in the area. Preparation is still in hand for the construction of this communal forest. The total amount of revenue collected during the year was \$2,685.37.

Labour

Throughout the year under review no labour dispute was brought to the notice of the Government. The Public Works Department M.R.C.U. 1, Kelapa absorbed quite a big number of local labour, mostly from the Malays and Chinese. The department also secured a small batch of Kanyak workers from Western Borneo. Owing to the incessant rain, which

fell in the latter part of the year, work on road construction was considerably retarded and it was regrettably learned that many workers had to be withdrawn by the Department. A small number of Indonesian Kanyaks were engaged by logging contractors on contract basis for a period of six months each. A total of 129 accidents were reported, of this number there were only two cases of permanent disablement. The rest were disablement of temporary nature arising out of minor accidents. Most of the accidents reported were from logging stations.

District Council

Both the Bintang and the Mata/Daro District Councils made efforts to build more schools in remote villages. The number of schools under the supervision of the Bintang District Council is twenty-one, and eighteen under the supervision of the Mata/Daro District Council.

Enrolment of pupils in all Local Authority schools are as follows:—

Bintang

Boys	764
Girls	346
	1,099

Mata/Daro

Boys	663
Girls	534
	1,197

Out of 154 students, twenty-seven passed their Common Entrance Examination at the end of the year. Most of them have prepared to continue further study in the secondary schools at Kuching or Tasek River School, Miri.

In an attempt to raise the standard of education, the Council took somewhat unpopular measures (teachers) hiring a Primary VI qualification and replaced them, wherever possible, with teachers having at least three years secondary education. This sudden action took the teachers by surprise, and also met with considerable opposition and resentment particularly from among the native communities. Thus, the year 1963 is expected to show great changes in the teaching staff of the Council, in an effort to recruit teachers with Sarawak Junior qualifications. Refresher courses have been organised by the Group Headmaster for all Council school teachers. All the teachers found the lectures most stimulating and beneficial. They were a source of great help towards improving their methods of teaching. With the arrival of the Canadian Group Headmaster, Mr. E. A. Malin, there are obvious signs of improvement in every respect in the Council schools.

Owing to the shortage of class rooms for Primary I students in the Bintang Schools, the Council has agreed to borrow one underneath the Bintang District Council office.

Earth filling for the children's' playing ground was carried out. The cost of this project was \$6,000. The equipment for the children's' play have not yet been provided up to the end of the year.

The registers of voters for both the Bintang and the Mata/Daro District Councils have been completed during the year. The number of voters who have been registered for Bintang District Council is 7,715, and for Mata and Daro is 5,115.

Constabulary

The Police Force in Bisingang has a strength of fourteen, comprising one Sergeant, two Corporals, ten Constables and one Police Inspector, who is taking charge of the station. Since the opening of the road right through to Sarikel as well as the Paluan Road there was an increase in traffic offences, and the police were kept busy on traffic duty.

Mata station has a police force of three Constables and one Corporal-in-Charge. Regular visits to Daro by the Inspector here have been maintained. Both Bisingang and Mata station are under the charge of the Officer-in-Charge of Lower Rajang District at Sarikel. The Sarawak Constabulary Band gave a concert followed by Bisingang the Karamat on the evening of 8th June, 1962. The performance took place on the King George VI Memorial Ground and fascinated the large crowd which gathered round the compound.

Economy

I regret to report that towards the end of the year the Bisingang Plastic factory, namely, the British Overseas Unique Industrial Company Limited, ceased business. The company first started operations in 1960 and produced various types of rubber slippers and polythene water tubes. Its downfall was due mainly to poor management. On account of this it ran heavily into debt and was forced to close its doors.

With the closing down of the plastic factory the long talked about orange factory emerged. This factory is situated very close to the town and is known as the Bisingang Orange Processing Factory Company Limited. Operation commenced on 1st November, 1962 and the factory concentrated on producing orange and pineapple drinks. These drinks proved very popular in the local market, and later distributions were made to nearby towns like Silau and Sarikel. Before the opening of the orange factory growers were worrying about their harvest. At the peak of the season prices of oranges ran down to between \$2 to \$3 per picul, depending on the quality, and in many gardens oranges were left to rot. Now those worries can be put aside and I am especially pleased to say that orange growers in Bisingang are having three-quarter shares in the factory. It was learnt that the factory would attempt to produce grapes and Persian fruit juice in the future. I hope that it will not be long before we are able to buy a bottle of these locally produced fruit juices in our shops.

Co-operative

During the latter part of the year two new Co-operative Societies were established, namely, Bisingang Co-operative Store Society Limited and Bisingang Co-operative Pork Consumers Society Limited. Thus the total number of societies existing in the district is seven, and this can be classified as follows:—

Consumers Stores	—	4
Rural Credit	—	1
Pork Consumers	—	1
Padi Milling	—	1
Total		7

Of noteworthy mention is the newly established Bisingang Co-operative Pork Consumers' Society Limited

which is a pioneer organisation prompted by the addition of six other pork stall-holders, who must or less appeared to have monopolised the prices of pork and pigs. This organisation will relieve the anxiety of the consumers and pig-brooders, but its success will largely depend on the efforts of its members. On the whole all the Co-operative societies are reported to be doing well.

General

March the 12th, 1962 was a red letter day for the people of Bisingang. It was the day the Coldfield Commission sat in Bisingang. The hearing was conducted in the Bisingang District Council Chamber from 9.00 a.m. till 4.44 p.m. Altogether twenty-four groups representing the various communities presented their views before the Commission. Many people came from all parts of the district. During the hearing, crowds gathered at one corner of the bazaar nearest the Council building, just to watch how things went on and to have a look at members of the Commission. On the night of 21st March, many posters were put up along Kelapa Road and within the bazaar area by the opposition party.

On Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday a parade formed by the Police, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and school children was held at the Bisingang King George VI Memorial Ground. The District Officer took the salute. Many guests including headmen, Penghulu and Tim Kompuang, and all Government Officers attended the parade which was followed by a party at the District Office. The District Officer proposed a toast to the health of Her Majesty.

A security exercise staged by Royal Marines took place in Bisingang between 18th and 20th July. Talking part were about 350 Royal Marines who landed in Bisingang from the Commandos ship H.M.S. *Salisbury* by helicopter. Due publicity was given before the exercise and, as this was the first time helicopters ever landed in Bisingang, large crowds gathered round to witness the landing which took place at the King George VI Memorial Ground. In the afternoon the helicopters landed on a site situated at 5th Mile Kelapa Road. Almost all natives called helicopters *Balau* *Explosion*.

The declaration of State Emergency on account of the outbreak of the rebellion in Brunei on the 8th December, 1962 caused much concern among the people. Special attention was paid to the local newspapers and many gave a loan ear to the radio news broadcasts. On the 19th December, 1962 a batch of thirty Home-guards were recruited, and they were placed under the direct command of the Officer-in-Charge of the Police Station. These Home-guard manual places like SERCO, Power Station, the Public Works Department Water-works, the Posts and Telegraphs Auto Exchange and other various key points around town. Public Works Department at Kelapa formed a batch of Home-guards with a total strength of 56. The Home-guards were only doing part-time duty in the camp. I must say that Bisingang remained calm and peaceful since the emergency was declared.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. A. R. Boddy (Newly appointed Marine Officer)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 11.11.63. On first appointment.
Mrs. A. C. Dickie and son	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 11.11.63. To join Dr. R. Dickie.
Mrs. H. M. Pearce and 2 children	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 11.11.63. To join Mr. Pearce.
Miss M. A. Cooke (Newly appointed Nursing Sister)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 11.11.63. On first appointment.
Mr. & Mrs. M. A. Williams and son (Mr. Williams is a newly appointed Water Engineer)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 11.11.63. On first appointment.
Mr. G. V. C. Young	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 11.11.63. Returning from leave.
Mr. E. C. Clarke	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 11.11.63. Returning from leave.
Mr. S. Hardy	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 24.11.63. Returning from leave.
Mr. P. Ratcliffe	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 21.11.63. Returning from leave.
Miss E. Magnet (Newly appointed Nursing Sister)	By flight ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 4.11.63. On first appointment.

Departures

Mrs. Milligan and 2 children	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 11.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. A. P. G. Prince and 2 children	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 7.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.

Mr. N. P. Burton-Sullivan	By flight ML 491 Kuching/Singapore on 10.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave, prior to retirement.
Mr. E. M. Atkinson	By flight ML 411(7) Kuching/Singapore on 10.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave, prior to retirement.
Mr. B. C. Balfour	By flight ML 411(7) Kuching/Singapore on 10.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. H. A. D. Palfrey	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 11.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Lambert and 2 children	By Singapore-Miri/Singapore on 11.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mrs. M. W. Wheeler	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 12.11.63. Proceeding to Australia enroute to the United Kingdom on leave, prior to completion of contract.
Mr. & Mrs. B. D. Johnson and Child	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 11.11.63. Proceeding to New Zealand on leave, prior to retirement.
Mr. N. E. Coyde	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 11.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Michalski	By flight Mervin Kuching/Singapore on 21.11.63. Proceeding to Australia on leave, prior to retirement.
Mrs. L. E. Maury	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 20.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.
Rev. Fr. G. Dumes	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 11.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Beale	By flight ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 11.11.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave, prior to retirement.

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during October and November, 1963.

Crime & Detection

AUTHOR	TITLE
Buckham, John	<i>Blue Ocean</i> . 1963.
Brack, Jack	<i>Deep Fiver</i> . 1963.
Booth, Christopher	<i>The Case of the Heavenly Twin</i> . 1963.
Cham, James Hadley	<i>A Coffin from Hong Kong</i> . 1962.
Conroy, John	<i>The Dolphin</i> . 1963.
DeBart, M.G.	<i>Enemy in the House</i> . 1963.
Gilbert, Michael	<i>After the First Weather</i> . 1963.
Hunter, Alan	<i>Grady Flaming</i> . 1963.
Lindington, Elizabeth	<i>Extra Kill</i> . 1963.
MacDonald, Ross	<i>The Underdeveloped Hunter</i> . 1963.
MacKintosh, Donald	<i>Knuckle Sigmans</i> . 1963.
Marvin, J.D.	<i>Golden's Rule</i> . 1963.
Simmons, George	<i>Maigret's Memoirs</i> . 1963.
Simmons, George	<i>A New Lesson of Life</i> . 1963.
Willson, Bryan Edgar	<i>The Man who would not Swim</i> . 1963.
Waltz, Thomas	<i>The Thief in the Night</i> . 1963.

Fiction

Richard, J.G.	<i>The Four-dimensional Alphabet</i> . 1963.
Ross, H.E.	<i>OM To be in England</i> . 1963.
Rodrigues, David	<i>For've a My Day Men</i> . 1963.
Robinson, David	<i>Telephones</i> . 1963.
Rosch, Patricia	<i>From Heaven with a Star</i> . 1963.
Ruggins, Anthony	<i>Money for the Road</i> . 1963.
Sidwell, Taylor	<i>To be in the Library</i> . 1963.
Carlson, Irma	<i>The Moonhouse Film</i> . 1963.
Condon, Richard	<i>A Talent for Loving</i> . 1963.
Dalderfeld, R.P.	<i>The Spring Machine of Mr. Green</i> . 1963.
Duncan, Jane	<i>My Friend Whodunnit</i> . 1963.
Falla, Roger	<i>Case for Emergency Ward 15</i> . 1963.
Farr, Howard	<i>Power</i> . 1963.
Franklin, Pamela	<i>Day for Four Sappos</i> . 1963.
Frost, Ernest	<i>Down to Earth</i> . 1963.
Gibbs, Henry	<i>The Mental Film</i> . 1963.
Goddard, Homer	<i>The Battle of the Pills</i> . 1963.
Grooms, David	<i>The Doctor for Real</i> . 1963.
Greenwood, Robert	<i>Spring at the Moon</i> . 1963.
Harris, Bob	<i>The Mysteriously</i> . 1963.
Haylock, John	<i>See You Again</i> . 1963.
Kennedy, James	<i>The Bells of Thunders</i> . 1963.
Kerr, Michael	<i>The Ocean Five</i> . 1963.
Kress, Joseph	<i>The World's Foundation</i> . 1963.
Linklater, Eric	<i>A Man over Fanny</i> . 1963.
Lofis, Mark	<i>The House at Sunset</i> . 1963.
Longrigg, Roger	<i>The Paper House</i> . 1963.
McCallahan, Philip	<i>Maddy's Empire</i> . 1963.
Marlowe, Alvin	<i>Are You in the Zoo</i> . 1963.
Marshall, Bruce	<i>The March of the Falling Leaves</i> . 1963.
Mason, Francis van Wyk	<i>Trouble in Russia</i> . 1963.
Mason, Charles	<i>The Reckoning</i> . 1963.
Meredith, Bill	<i>The Outbreak</i> . 1963.
Pope, Richard	<i>The House of the Milky Oval</i> . 1963.
Phillips, Gilbert	<i>The Winter People</i> . 1963.
Rob, Gustav	<i>Sahara</i> . 1963.
Rosman, Douglas	<i>The Last Rider</i> . 1963.
Somerville, Ian	<i>Flame Sheds our Skin</i> . 1963.

AUTHOR

TITLE

Spark, Martin	<i>The Girls of Slender Means</i> . 1963.
Stewart, I.M.	<i>The Last Testament</i> . 1963.
Stearns, Gordon	<i>Walters in Tunes</i> . 1963.
Treves, Henry	<i>Alone</i> . 1963.
Twin, Warren	<i>The Jaded</i> . 1963.
Wilson, Colin	<i>The World of Violence</i> . 1963.
Woodford, Peggy	<i>Abraham's Legacy</i> . 1963.
Yorke, Frank	<i>Griffin's Wax</i> . 1963.

Non-Fiction

Alto, Austin	<i>The Young Man's Guide to Mechanical Engineering</i> . 1962. (M11).
Armstrong, Donald	<i>Satan of the East</i> . 1963. (CB1437).
Baldwin, James	<i>The Five Star Time</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Barnett, Arthur D.	<i>China on the Eve of Communist Takeover</i> . 1963. (M11).
Bellin, Lindsey W.	<i>Fourth Yearly Physical Science</i> . 1963. (M11).
Bingham, G.R.	<i>Secret Service Chief</i> . By G.R. Bingham with Leonard Walters Bingham. 1963. (M11).
Brown, Nicholas	<i>Zigzag in Flanders</i> . 1943. (M14.87).
Brown, Victor and Robinson, Cecil	<i>Around the World in a Jiffy</i> . Edited by Elizabeth Clegg. Revised ed. 1963. (M11.1).
Brown, Ernest	<i>Jungle Country</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Brown, C.T.	<i>The Last Zulu King: the life and death of Caka</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Buck, James	<i>Behind the Fall of Angkor: excavated from the British by Raymond Smith</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Buck, James	<i>Mongolia, Unknown Land: excavated from the British by Raymond Smith</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Buller, Brian	<i>Answer Again</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Chabot, Jean Paul	<i>The Captain translated by Charles Duff</i> . 1963. (M11).
Cole, Bernard Newman	<i>On Wings of Feeding: the story of the Airborne Medical Services, 1940-1960: with a foreword by J.J. Connors, the President</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Crook, John	<i>Introducing Japan: with a foreword by David Ree-Crook</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Crook, George and Robinson, David	<i>Oxford in the East</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Crook, Richard	<i>On Robert: the story of my life</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Derry, Elsie	<i>Lepidoptera</i> . 1963. (M11).
Diamond, John	<i>Gap of Ganges</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Edley, Harold Cecil	<i>Introduction to Accounting</i> . 1963. (M11).
Edwards, Michael	<i>Any in the European Age 1940-1955</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Ellis, Mike	<i>Paris on the Seine</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Edmund, Karl	<i>Revels in the Tropics: travels in the Caribbean</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Earl, Frank Kingsley	<i>Glenn Tappan</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Fair, Peter	<i>Face of North America: the natural history of a continent: illustrated by Kenneth Connolly</i> . 1963. (M14.88).
Farrwell, Nina	<i>Every Girl is Entitled to a Man</i> . 1963. (M11.1).
Finger, Edwin, photographer	<i>London, City of my Dreams: photographed in colour by Edwin Finger, (ed) by Colin Macmanus</i> . 1963. (M14.88).

Non-Fiction

TITLE

AUTHOR	TITLE
Foley, Miss I.	<i>The Andean Clouds</i> , 1963. (1963.)
O'Meara, Jack	<i>My Darling Clementine: the story of Lady Churchill, with an introduction by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt</i> , 1963. (R/CHL3.)
Fleming, Peter	<i>The Fall of Adolph Hitler</i> , 1963. (244.434.)
Fisher, Eugene and Fisher, Robert C.	<i>Japan and East Asia: a definitive handbook of the Far East and Southeast Asia</i> , 1963. (952.2.)
Genard, Geoffrey	<i>The Young Man's Guide to Electrical Engineering</i> , 1962. (621.3.)
Gower, Roger	<i>Voyage to Paradise: an odd in Edward Melville</i> , 1944. (910.6.)
Gree, Robert Ford	<i>The Sails of Tanganyika: an anthropological study of an isolation-based society</i> , 1943. (371.947.)
Hansen, Lawrence and Hansen, Elizabeth	<i>The Four-Seasons Inn: Capetown, Durban, and Cape</i> , 1963. (378.4.)
Harris, Felix, photographer	<i>Holiday in Europe: text by Anne Fremantle, with an introduction by Patrick Dennis</i> , 1963. (934.)
Hartley, Mrs. Robert	<i>Star April Days</i> , 1963. (R/H199.)
Hill, Russell T.	<i>Canadian Valley</i> , 1963. (379.5.)
Holmstrom, Eric John	<i>The Age of Revolution: Europe, 1789-1848</i> , 1963. (340.57.)
Hogan, Paul	<i>Computations in North America</i> , 1963. (777.)
Hough, Richard	<i>The Mending of Fences II: the brief, controversial life of the modern landscape and its struggle with the destruction of the 'Fence of Water' and 'Weymouth'</i> , 1963. (344.314.)
Ito, Masumori	<i>The End of the Imperial Japanese Navy by Masumori Ito, with Roger Pinner. Translated by Andrew F. Burt and Roger Pinner</i> , 1963. (339.333.)
Isakson, Robert	<i>Cowboy: the biography of Sir Robert Isakson</i> , 1963. (343.9.)
Isil, Lumit	<i>Minneapolis Journal: published from the Camp by T.H. Matthews</i> , 1963. (911.17.)
King, Margaret	<i>John to Paradise</i> , 1963. (913.26.)
Lapage, Francis	<i>Play on David's Field by Francis Lapage with William Murray</i> , 1963. (R/LAG.)
Lane, Margaret	<i>Life with Louisa</i> , 1963. (789.27.)
Lawrence, Margaret	<i>The People's Cultural Bell</i> , 1963. (746.71.)
Lawson, Richard	<i>Strange Soliloquy</i> , 1963. (827.3.)
Lin Young	<i>The Phoenix of a New-formation</i> , 1963. (885.)
Loh, Robert	<i>Europe from And China: an odd in Humphrey Evans</i> , 1963. (931.)
McCarthy, Mary	<i>On the Canyons</i> , 1963. (914.647.)
McCull, Ross	<i>The Land of Douglas Elton: a journey in Outer Mongolia</i> , 1963. (913.17.)
MacIntyre, Donald	<i>Fighting Ships and Seamen</i> , 1963. (344.345.)
McKie, Ronald	<i>Malaysia in Focus</i> , 1963. (559.5.)
McNaught, Anne Boyce and Colander, Robin	<i>Illustrated Physiology</i> , 1963. (612.)
Miles, William Henry	<i>A Synopsis of Modern English</i> , 1963. (425.)
Morris, James	<i>The World Band: a prospect</i> , 1963. (312.748.)
Moulton, James Louis	<i>Study in the Arctic: a Marine Community at work with a journal by George W. Richard Gale</i> , 1963. (344.343.)
Murray, Al	<i>Modern Weightlifting</i> , 1963. (663.72.)

Non-Fiction

TITLE

AUTHOR	TITLE
Murray, Margaret	<i>My First Winter Years</i> , 1963. (R/5118.)
Norman, Diana	<i>The Lady's Glory of England</i> , 1963. (113.1.)
Ooi En See	<i>Land, People and Economy in Malaya</i> , 1963. (913.95.)
Owles, Mary	<i>Island of Plumes: a guide to the Philippines</i> , 1963. (959.14.)
Oughton, Frederick	<i>The Big Seal: the evolution of culture</i> , 1963. (344.)
Parker, Hampton Williams	<i>Seals</i> , 1963. (398.11.)
Pickering, Marie L.	<i>Tropical Cookery Simplified</i> , 2nd ed., 1963. (661.5.)
Priddy, N.J.G.	<i>The Earth and Time: a geographic picture of the world we live in</i> , 1963. (149.)
Price, E. Elizabeth	<i>English Warbler Years</i> , 1963. (449.24.)
Ridley, Anna, editor	<i>Mathematics Collection 1933-60</i> , 1963. (322.344.4.)
Rubin, Max	<i>Mineralogy: the drawings by Clara Rubin</i> , 1963. (558.4.)
Sale, Walter C.	<i>Coaching for Track and Field Athletics</i> , improved by Geoffrey Sykes, 1963. (794.4.)
Sells, George	<i>People of the Bahringer: translated from the German by Arnold J. Pomeroy</i> , 1963. (913.1.)
Samuelson, Van	<i>Science: its concept and development</i> , 1963. (577.)
Sartorius, Miguel	<i>The Journal of Francisco: the story of an Indian philosopher translated by Frank Matthews</i> , 1963. (913.4.)
Sell, Ronald	<i>Primer: studies of science</i> , 1963. (340.1.)
Seymour, Eric	<i>Land of Tomorrow: speech in Portuguese 1958-62</i> , 1963. (913.15.)
Simms, Edna	<i>Frank Your Child to Paris: with photographs by Louis Simon</i> , 1963. (799.2.)
Sivchar, Upton	<i>The Jambhughar of Upton Sivchar</i> , 1963. (R/5559.)
Smith, Lloyd A.	<i>Many Kongs: a commentary on words and phrases in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong</i> , 1963. (913.111.)
Smith, Thorald Murray	<i>The Nature of the Atom</i> , 1963. (394.34.)
Spencer, Gerald	<i>The Great Fingers</i> , 1963. (344.)
Spook Benjamin	<i>Positions of Forces</i> , 1963. (138.7.)
Staples, Hans	<i>Ball-in-Forearm: two studies in the history of the ball with the assistance of J.P. Staples</i> , 1963. (344.1.)
Taylor, John	<i>Dragonfly: the educated editor</i> , 1963. (344.34.)
Texas, The	<i>India: a survey compiled from the 'Survey' January 28, 1963</i> , 1963. (954.89.)
Todd, Marjory	<i>The Production Office and his World</i> , 1963. (344.34.)
Toland, John	<i>The Dillinger Days</i> , 1963. (344.)
Tongue, Arnold L. and Teyssie, Philip	<i>Competing Nature: a dialogue across a generation</i> , 1963. (913.1.)
Travis, Geoffrey	<i>The Indian Story: from the earliest times to 1945</i> , 1963. (344.)
Watson, William	<i>China before the Han Dynasty</i> , 1963. (931.)
Whitney, Thomas F.	<i>Smith in My Life</i> , 1963. (914.7.)
Wilson, John Brown	<i>Murphy of Selkirk: the story of an individual's career</i> , 1963. (914.4.)
Zabala, Gladys, compiler	<i>Customs and Culture of the Philippines</i> , 1963. (919.14.)

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1963

Division	Station	Latitude N.	Longitude E.	AIR TEMPERATURE IN DEGREE CELSIUS				RAINFALL					
				Maximum		Minimum		Total Rainfall	Days with Rain	No. of days	Height of Rainfall in mm.	Mean Rainfall	Mean Rainfall
				8 A.M.	4 P.M.	8 A.M.	4 P.M.						
FIRST DIVISION	Belaga	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga Airport	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga Town	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga District Office	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga Police Station	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga School	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga Hospital	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga Prison	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga Post Office	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Belaga Railway Station	4° 45' N.	113° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
SECOND DIVISION	Alor Gajah	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah Airport	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah Town	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah District Office	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah Police Station	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah School	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah Hospital	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah Prison	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah Post Office	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Alor Gajah Railway Station	5° 45' N.	102° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
THIRD DIVISION	Malak	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak Airport	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak Town	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak District Office	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak Police Station	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak School	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak Hospital	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak Prison	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak Post Office	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Malak Railway Station	6° 45' N.	101° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
FOURTH DIVISION	Brunei	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei Airport	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei Town	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei District Office	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei Police Station	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei School	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei Hospital	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei Prison	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei Post Office	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Brunei Railway Station	7° 45' N.	114° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
FIFTH DIVISION	Limau	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau Airport	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau Town	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau District Office	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau Police Station	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau School	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau Hospital	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau Prison	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau Post Office	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2
	Limau Railway Station	8° 45' N.	103° 45' E.	27.5	32.4	24.0	27.0	112.0	10	10	112.0	11.2	11.2

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DECEMBER, 1953

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES			HIGH WATERS				
English	Chinese	Malayan	☾ 1st Full Moon ☽ 1st Last Quarter ☼ 1st New Moon ☿ 1st 1st Quarter ☿ 2nd Full Moon			Kuching	Miri			
SUN.	1	16	18	1st Session in Assembly.			0431	1757	—	2349
Mon.	2	17	19	Institution of Cost and Works Accountants Examination.			0501	1826	—	2417
Tues.	3	18	20	St. Francis Xavier.			0557	1948	—	2488
Wed.	4	19	21				0640	2041	—	—
Th.	5	20	22	Chartered Institute of Secretaries Examination.			0719	2107	0803	—
Fri.	6	21	23	Third School Term ends. Lower Siding District Council Meeting.			0801	2204	0854	—
Sat.	7	22	24	Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0853	2301	0956	—
SUN.	8	23	25	2nd Session in Assembly. Top International Conference.			1000	—	0156	—
Mon.	9	24	26	School Certificate Qualifying Test.			0900	1800	0238	2151
Tues.	10	25	27				0957	1914	—	2219
Wed.	11	26	28	Meeting Upper District Council Meeting.			0159	2418	—	2123
Th.	12	27	29	Meeting District Council Meeting.			0236	2450	0809	2129
Fri.	13	28	30	Association of International Accountants Examination.			0308	2611	—	2150
Sat.	14	29	31	Lunga District Council Meeting. Serikin District Council Meeting.			0342	2655	—	2247
SUN.	15	30	1	2nd Session in Assembly.			0414	2732	—	2312
Mon.	16	1	2	1st day of 15th Moon (30 days). Lubok Antu District Council Meeting.			0440	2806	—	2380
Tues.	17	2	3	1st day of 16th Moon.			0515	2842	—	2441
Wed.	18	3	4	Ember Day. Juba District Council Meeting.			0547	2920	—	2500
Th.	19	4	5	Kuching District Council Meeting.			0622	2959	—	—
Fri.	20	5	6	Ember Day. Limbang District Council Meeting.			0658	3039	0846	—
Sat.	21	6	7	Ember Day. St. Thomas. Upper Siding District Council Meeting.			0741	3123	0931	—
SUN.	22	7	8	4th Session in Assembly. Western Borneo.			0830	3207	1029	—
Mon.	23	8	9				0918	3245	1111	—
Tues.	24	9	10	Conference Exp. Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.			1000	3348	1201	2651
Wed.	25	10	11	Christmas Day. The Nativity of Our Lord.			1158	—	1400	2650
Th.	26	11	12	Boxing Day. St. Stephen.			0000	0123	0749	2651
Fri.	27	12	13	St. John.			0152	0449	1005	2648
Sat.	28	13	14	New Year's Eve. Sarawak Turf Club Race.			0235	0547	—	2651
SUN.	29	14	15	New Year's Eve Commemoration.			0316	0640	—	2643
Mon.	30	15	16				0400	0732	—	2650
Tues.	31	16	17	New Year's Eve—Day of penitence. Sibu Urban District Council Meeting.			0452	0822	—	2650

Keywords	Abstract	Price	Link
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1000

Rice—(per catty)					
Local, White, Government Milled	...	...	...	...	1.80
Local, White, Milled	...	...	...	...	1.85
Siam "A", 5%	...	...	...	...	2.10
Siam "B"	...	...	...	...	...
China Rice	...	...	...	...	1.75
Siam Broken Rice	...	...	...	...	1.90
Rampoon	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—(per kati)					
White Sugar	...	...	...	...	.58
Brown Sugar	...	...	...	...	.50
Nipah Sugar	...	...	...	...	.50
Salt—(per kati)					
Coarse	...	...	...	...	.10
Fine	...	...	...	...	.10
Nipah	...	...	...	...	1.00
Flour and Bread					
White Flour, per kati	...	...	...	...	.15
Bread, per small loaf	...	...	...	...	.15
Bread, per large loaf	...	...	...	...	.45
Milk—(per tin)					
(a) Condensed					
(1) Liberty Brand	...	...	...	...	.60
(2) Tea Fat	...	...	...	...	.65
(3) Milk Maid	...	...	...	...	.65
(b) Local Fresh Milk	...	...	...	...	.60
Eggs—(each)					
Turkey	...	...	...	...	.18
Duck, fresh	...	...	...	...	.14
Duck, salted	...	...	...	...	.13
Pound	...	...	...	...	.13
Edible Fat—(per lb.)					
Butter	...	...	...	...	2.00
Coconut Oil	...	...	...	...	.68
Vegetable Oil	...	...	...	...	.75
Lard, No. 1	...	...	...	...	1.50
Lard, No. 2	...	...	...	...	.90
Ghee	...	...	...	...	2.25
Dripping	...	...	...	...	.80
Pork—(per kati)					
Lean, No. 1	...	...	...	...	1.00
Lean with Fat, No. 2	...	...	...	...	1.40
Fat	...	...	...	...	.80
Ribs	...	...	...	...	1.00
Beef—(per kati)					
Beef, steak	...	...	...	...	3.20
Beef, Curry meat	...	...	...	...	1.80
Beefsteak, No. 1	...	...	...	...	3.20
Beefsteak, Curry meat	...	...	...	...	1.80
Mutton, Australian	...	...	...	...	1.00
Mutton, Local	...	...	...	...	1.00
Poultry—(per kati)					
Capon	...	...	...	...	1.40
Chinese Cooks	...	...	...	...	2.00
Pullets	...	...	...	...	2.20
Chinese Hens	...	...	...	...	1.80
Duck Ponds	...	...	...	...	1.80
Ducks	...	...	...	...	1.80
Muscovy	...	...	...	...	1.60
Cross-breed	...	...	...	...	1.60
Geese	...	...	...	...	1.60
Fish—(per kati)					
Fresh Fish, No. 1	...	...	...	...	1.40
Fresh Fish, No. 2	...	...	...	...	.90
Fresh Fish, No. 3	...	...	...	...	.50
Prawns, No. 1	...	...	...	...	1.80
Prawns, No. 2	...	...	...	...	.80
Crabs, No. 1	...	...	...	...	1.20
Crabs, No. 2	...	...	...	...	.80
Salted Fish, No. 1	...	...	...	...	2.00
Salted Fish, No. 2	...	...	...	...	1.10
Salted Fish, No. 3	...	...	...	...	.70
Vegetables—(per kati)					
Bamboo Shoots, salted	...	...	...	...	.25
Budding (Lukingay)	...	...	...	...	.10
Bamghwang	...	...	...	...	.21
Bacon	...	...	...	...	.50

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Bean Sprouts	...	...	...	...	...
Cabbage	...	...	...	...	...
Changchuk Beans	...	...	...	...	...
Cucumber (Hunan)	...	...	...	...	...
Chilius, Red	...	...	...	...	...
Chilius, Green	...	...	...	...	...
Dana Horwag	...	...	...	...	...
Enechi Potsh	...	...	...	...	...
Enechi Sour	...	...	...	...	...
Enechi Soup	...	...	...	...	...
French beans	...	...	...	...	...
Garlic, fresh	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...
Kangkang Panjang	...	...	...	...	...
Kangkang Ajer	...	...	...	...	...
Kangkang Kudu	...	...	...	...	...
Keladi Batani	...	...	...	...	...
Keladi China	...	...	...	...	...
Kencas	...	...	...	...	...
Kerluang	...	...	...	...	...
Kunder	...	...	...	...	...
Laba	...	...	...	...	...
Laba Duri	...	...	...	...	...
Ladins Fingers	...	...	...	...	...
Letices	...	...	...	...	...
Lebak (Chinese Radish)	...	...	...	...	...
Lochak, salted	...	...	...	...	...
Mango, Bombay	...	...	...	...	...
Onions, small	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes, imported	...	...	...	...	...
Prick (Little Guard)	...	...	...	...	...
Sauserkant, Imported	...	...	...	...	...
Sauserkant, Local	...	...	...	...	...
Tamarind (Junk Assam)	...	...	...	...	...
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...
Trong (Brinjals)	...	...	...	...	...
Sauce, No. 1 (per bottle)	...	...	...	...	...
Sauce, No. 2 (per bottle)	...	...	...	...	...
Sauce, No. 3 (per bottle)	...	...	...	...	...
Tea—(per lb.)					
Tea, Ceylon	...	...	...	...	4.30
Tea, Chinese	...	...	...	...	1.80
Coffee—(per katl)					
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	...	...	...	...	1.40
Raw, No. 2	...	...	...	...	1.30
Powder (1st quality)	...	...	...	...	2.80
Fruits—(each)					
Pineap Uniform (per katl)	...	...	...	...	.13
Pineap Tundok	...	...	...	...	13-25
Nanas	...	...	...	...	20-35
Bush Betik (per katl)	...	...	...	...	.20
Condiments					
Bean curd (per piece)	...	...	...	...	.10
Bean cake, white (per piece)	...	...	...	...	.10
Bean cake, yellow (per piece)	...	...	...	...	.25
Blachan (per box)	...	...	...	...	.60
Charcoal (per picul)	...	...	...	...	8.50
Concent, fresh (meat)	...	...	...	...	.70
Concent head (per tin)	...	...	...	...	1.70
Dried Fishes (per katl)	...	...	...	...	2.00-3.00
Kerosene Oil (per tin)	...	...	...	...	.60
Kerosene Oil (per bottle)	...	...	...	...	.25
Macches, Local (per box)	...	...	...	...	.10
Macches, imported (per box)	...	...	...	...	.10
Soap, washing, local (per bar)	...	...	...	...	.60
Soap, washing, imported (per bar)	...	...	...	...	.55
Salmon (per tin)	...	...	...	...	1.60
Sardines (per tin)	...	...	...	...	.70
Bako Wood (per panchang)	...	...	...	...	25.00
Cigarettes					
Players (per packet of 10)	...	...	...	...	.50
Rough Rider (per packet of 10)	...	...	...	...	.40
Craven "A"	...	...	...	...	.50
White Eagle	...	...	...	...	.45
Saint Express (per tin)	...	...	...	...	2.25
Capstan (per packet of 10)	...	...	...	...	.45
Saint Express 335 (per packet of 10)	...	...	...	...	.55
Lucky Strike (per packet of 20)	...	...	...	...	.90