

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1963

Year of Assy

1963 has been the year of assay for Sarawak, but the country has survived the test with honour and can face the future with confidence. The year opened in the aftermath of the Borneo Invasions with disaffection and violence in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. Hardly had these been allayed and quelled, than the country was assailed by the worst natural disaster recorded in its history; floods of catastrophic proportions, which deprived some twenty-five thousand of their all. The spectacle of marine craft plying for hire in the streets of Kuching was of less significance than the sight of thousands of empty stumps and wooded hill-sides, which were all that remained of the houses and farms of countless families. The cost of making good these losses and sustaining so many throughout a year, for which their entire food supply had been destroyed, imposed a grievous strain upon the country's economy, but evoked from its inhabitants a brave generosity in their response to charitable appeals; a noble chapter was written in the history of benevolence.

In April occurred the attack upon Tuluoh, which was caught unawares, and this ushered in the series of border assaults, which have continued to the present. Starting as minor harassing frontier attacks, they gradually developed into long-range penetration by mobile and highly-equipped units, such as those which operated in the Sungai Sangkat and Long Jant areas. These assaults posed a wholly new problem of defence, and in June small British units arrived to assist the hard-pressed Field Force, while shortly after a new

body, the Border Scouts, were recruited to assist in the defence of the frontier. The vigorous response to appeal for recruits for the defence forces astonished, if it did not embarrass, the authorities. Further, the constancy under attack of those dwelling along the borders, peoples for the most part hitherto reported timid and unwarlike, manifested the large fund of loyalty upon which the Government could draw.

In the middle of the year occurred the murder of some thousand young Chinese who went to Indonesia for training in murder and sabotage. The event was of moment significance, for it demonstrated that there was in the country an element wholly dedicated to violence, and indifferent to all constitutional government; it was evident also that Sarawak must henceforth be prepared for attacks from both within and without. Yet the most disconcerting aspect of this development was the failure of Chinese community leaders to hold up to denunciation and reproach, these assassins, who were upon their fell way amidst a silence that precluded either protest or intimidation.

Meanwhile the elections to district and divisional councils had been held in peace and sobriety, despite the dark terrors of violence lurking in the background, and the new Council Negeri assembled. The first system of elections, though not entirely satisfactory, proved effective under the circumstances, but by any reckoning it was evident that the majority of the electorate wished for incorporation in the proposed Malaysian Federation, and a motion to this effect was passed. The appropriate agreement was duly signed, whereby Malaysia should be inaugurated upon the 31st August.

But now President Sukarno demanded to be placated, and those who remembered the dark days of 1958 in Sarawak were reminded at his resemblance to Hitler. At a meeting in Manila it was agreed that the incorporation of Sarawak be delayed until a team representing the Secretary of the United Nations personally could assess the wishes of the inhabitants of Sarawak and Sabah. Amidst much misgiving this was done, though the British Government bailed over to the elected government of Sarawak, all the powers of internal self-government which it could enjoy under Malaysia upon the agreed date of the 31st August. It was a gesture of significance, for it showed that the Colonial Office at any rate stood fast by agreements.

Although the delay in the proclamation of Malaysia greatly embarrassed the governments of both Sarawak and Sabah, for it served to encourage the forces of violence which recked nothing of any agreements, the visit of the Secretary General's team redounded much to the credit of the United Nations, and comforted those who look to that body as an impartial arbiter in international affairs. Despite the obstruction of the Indonesian and Philippine governments, the team commenced its operations after as brief a delay as possible, and discharged its office in exemplary wise. It was accessible to persons or deputations of all descriptions; it heard all with benevolence and forbearance, and despite the scenes of riot and violence, which disgraced its reception in Sibu and Bintu, it maintained an impeccable impartiality, which com-

manded the respect of all. Its verdict, as all had foreseen, was that the majority of the inhabitants of Sarawak favoured incorporation in Malaysia.

The verdict of the people thus given, and the verdict of an impartial international body also given in support, Malaysia was proclaimed on the 16th September. It was a day of contrasts: on the one hand official celebrations, which assumed for many a spontaneous exuberance hitherto unknown, on the other hand unexcused absence of many municipal officials, community leaders and other persons of position, whose presence upon such occasions was normally presumed obligatory.

Hard upon the proclamation of Malaysia came President Soekarno's announcement of confrontation, which consolidated the aggression of the previous six months. Confrontation, as the President has been at pains to explain, is no mere battle of ideas or economic conflict; it has as its aim to crush Malaysia. Since September last Malaysia has in fact been fighting for its life. Too many have taken too lightly the process of confrontation. It has been argued that Indonesia has slumped into such economic chaos that it is incapable of harming anybody. It is certainly true that the country is in a state of economic anarchy, as witness its ludicrous currencies, but it is often forgotten that the majority of the inhabitants of Indonesia live in a subsistence economy. To them the present economic chaos means only the loss of their cash crops; they will continue to exist, though the poorer, and will not thereby be freed by any desire to overthrow their present government. Confrontation can continue for several years at the expense of the Indonesian people, without expectation of any upsurge on their part. Meanwhile confrontation costs Malaysia much. Money must now be diverted to defence needs which would otherwise have been used for social services or economic development. It weighs especially hard upon those living near the border, who because of frequent incursions are unable to go about their lawful occupations: their crops cannot be sown nor their rubber tapped, and they decline in livelihood as their sustenance and income are cut off. Further, the development of the country is thrown into jeopardy, for while will invest money in the capital development of a state, which is fighting for its existence. If confrontation costs Indonesia dear, its cost to Malaysia must not be ignored.

When will the folly of confrontation end, for folly it is which impoverishes brother nations to no purpose? This cannot be foretold, but how it will end can with confidence be prophesied. It will end when the more economically-minded Indonesian generals realise that the President is reducing their country to ruin. They will then seize power; they will not depose the President, for amongst all the diverse races, tribes and tongues, which constitute the Republic of Indonesia, the name of Soekarno is one of the few unifying influences, despite all the imbecilities, which to the outer world is common; rather they will put the President in the straight-jacket of reason and compel him to abandon confrontation. At that stage the two nations will concert together the prosperity which is in nature their mutual destiny.

Thus draws to a close the year 1963. The young nation has been sorely tried, once by fire, and has not been found wanting. Thousands of its youth have come forward to volunteer in defence, thousands more, once considered backward and of little account, have stood firm in their loyalty despite shot and intimidation; throughout the country there is a stirring of purpose to defend the fatherland.

The dawn of 1964 is for Sarawak cold and hard and bleak, yet it is relieved by the golden glow of loyalty in the hearts of the overwhelming majority of its people; some what may, they will see their country through its trials. There remains the tiny minority devoted to violence and destruction, the thousand young Chinese, who went to Indonesia for training in the arts of death. For them the only answer is the

bullet and the grenade, to the widest of which they have appealed. Yet there is still the possibility of solution: the community leaders and councillors who supported the Malaysian celebrations, the persons of position who ostentatiously abstain from any manifestation of loyalty to the state, those who industriously seek to discredit the forces defending their country, and many more unassuming antagonistic leaders. For all these 1964 will be a harsh year of decision, when they must make their choice between being loyal citizens or enemy agents, with all the fearful consequences that the latter implies.

No country fighting for its life, and President Soekarno has been at pains to explain that Malaysia is fighting for its life, no country in such a predicament can afford the luxury of having persons in important positions ostentatiously opting out of the conflict. In matters of life and death there are only friends and enemies, there is no room for neutrals. In 1963 Sarawak has found its friends in the young men who have turned out to defend it, it has found its enemies in the border bandits and the thousand young killers, but it has been surrounded by hard-faced persons, who have remained cynically neutral. In 1964 there will be no room for these, they must make a clear choice between loyalty and sedition.

Malaysia is a multi-racial nation composed of many diverse elements. The effect of the present crisis will be to weld all these in a firm unity; as other peoples have forged nationhood in war, no confrontation is the trial by fire from which the young nation will emerge hard and tempered to face the future with confidence.

Kelabit and Sarawak Diary

Thursday, 31st October, 1963

By air to Luteng. Night with Mr. B. W. Knight, Divisional Education Officer. Visited Luteng Primary school. Very pleasant buildings of twelve classrooms which are about to be extended. The packing is also very pleasant and is very well kept. The girls of primary VI were attending a sewing class and the boys a handwork class. This was mainly in basket making and cardboard work. It would be a good idea if the pupils could work in local cotton, etc., rather than imported and prepared material. There was some quite good potato-cut printing being done. The children should experiment with licking up the surplus mud to produce a continuous pattern.

Luteng Transition Class is housed in good buildings on a very good patch—all G.O.'s property. There are many empty houses and other buildings nearby. The pupils all appear to be just under fourteen which is perhaps a little old for Transition Class. Their English appears to be fairly good.

Friday, 1st November, 1963

To Marudi and Sarai by air. A very good flight but we were mixed in with an air-drop and helicopter landings on arrival. Met by Mr. Manson Toyebor, Group Headmaster, and the Bamboo Band of the Maru Upper Primary School who played all National Anthems and a number of other tunes. A very pleasant welcome.

There are 71 pupils in Primary V and VI. Their spoken English is very good and they are greatly interested in the library books many of which have been supplied by the Group Headmaster himself.

The school building of two classrooms is quite good though the furniture is poor. The dining room and kitchen building is poor. A great deal of work has been done by the pupils, under the direction of Mr. Toyebor and the teacher in charge, Mr. Roland Agus Kipong, to drain swampy land, to dig big fish ponds and to cultivate the school garden. As one result they have a very good packing. All pupils, boys and girls,

join in the work and seem thoroughly to enjoy it—especially digging out and banking up the sides of the new fish pond with large slabs of clayey mud.

The school is really one teacher short, the teacher-in-charge being Mr. Roland Agam Kipong and Mr. Toyehoo being the other teacher. Anyi Buppan, ex-Lang Liana, is engaged in making desks and tables, etc. Miss Marian Tolan, also ex-Lang Liana, a Needlework teacher from Pa Mein came to take Mr. Toyehoo's place during his absence travelling round schools.

The School Mother is Lasing who appears to feed them well.

Saturday, 2nd November. In Bario.

The official school radio appears to have been taken away last year and has not yet been replaced though a private radio is being used. In this area of difficult communications it is hoped that it will be possible next year to supply two spare radios so that replacement of a defective set could be made with the least possible delay.

The Barum District Council could help ease the work of the Group Headmaster in this area by supplying an extra copy of the teachers' pay sheets and additional copies of receipts to be signed by the teachers.

Payments, and collections, represent a big problem in the area and cases have occurred where teachers have not been paid for up to eighteen months. Payments are very erratic and money has been lost in transit. The District Council must hand over to an always clerk, who may hand over to someone else to give to the pilot of the plane who in turn hands it to someone at Bario to pass on, etc. etc. It would seem that the Barum District Council must employ a travelling cashier to pay out and collect fees such as school fees, gas licenses, rate payments, etc. Mr. Toyehoo undertook this work for the council on his present trip and this usually involved working up to 11 p.m. or midnight collecting payments which may not have been made for two or three years. This in itself is hard on the people since they are then required to pay double fees or interest on unpaid rates. It would be better to pay for one month's travel once a quarter or even half year rather than expect a few hundred men to travel down to Marudi. Even a visit to Bario by such a person at regular intervals would make it possible for the people to travel in to receive or pay out.

A visit was made to the Bario longhouse in the evening to see Pengulu Lawai. Pengulu Lawai is now too old to travel far and later in the tour it was found that he had tape-recorded a speech to his people which one of our porters carried round with him. The teacher at a later longhouse then played it to all the people on his portable tape recorder so that Pengulu Lawai's personal message reached all parts of the area. Ketahi up-to-date! Note: Portable Philips Tape Recorders are common in the area now. All teachers seem to own one and retaining Field Force personnel bring them in, possibly in line, or in addition to, sewing machines.

Similarly one of the main school-boy pastimes is now parachute dropping. All seem to have acquired a piece of coloured parachute cloth which has been made into a small parachute to which is tied a stone. The whole is bundled up and thrown high into the air where the parachute opens and floats lightly down to earth. All classrooms walls are filled with drawings of helicopters, hovercrafts, parachutes and trunks in battle-dress. Bario sometimes resembles an International Airport or R.A.F. station and, indeed when I arrived, we, as the pilot put it, "got mixed up in air-drops" and had to circle round a few times, together with two helicopters, while an Argosy completed an airdrop of supplies.

As the first faint burn of an aircraft engine pupil in Primary III or IV worth his salt will immediately say "Bewahy" or "Tain Ploow" or, if from one's sup-

posed superior knowledge of such matters, one volunteers the information "Single Ploow", the pupil, very politely and with but the faintest suggestion of amusement at such avian ignorance will say, "No. Mission plane".

Sunday, 3rd November

After much hurried last-minute business we, that is Mr. Toyehoo, myself, a number of porters and our Field-Force-Corps-armed-servant, left for Pa Lungan at 11.30 a.m. This was not before we had heard farewell salutations from the Bamboo Band and songs (including "Will ye no come back again") from the assembled school children. They then marched with us along the path and down the middle of the airstrip in full blast and long stride. As we took to the forest path we could still hear the rhythm of the drum and the moths of the flutes gradually fading away.

The first part of the five-hour walk was fairly easy with only minor ups and downs but then we had to tackle, in one, a pretty stiff climb up through a narrow gap in the hills. Finally, dropping down a narrow steep path, there was a sudden scurry in front and two or three little boys, scrum-ped to warn of our arrival, that way to do their duty. In consequence a few minutes later we came in sight of Pa Lungan longhouse and within hearing of the inevitable school bamboo band piping away at their welcoming airs. We shook hands with the teachers Mr. Laphi Beth, an old student of Ram Lintang, and Mrs. Eljan Lokai, dressed in a beautifully made cheongsam, who then escorted us into the longhouse. In this house and all other Ketahi houses we received a warm welcome and lavish hospitality, which in these B.I.M. houses did not include alcohol. However, it always included offerings of much more appreciated fruit, good bananas of all kinds, beautiful full-sized, sweet and juicy oranges, papaya, pineapples, mangoes and other fruits. Later there was good food always with plenty of pork and often deer. In return, when we left, we were only able to leave a small packet or two of the more difficult-to-obtain tea, coffee, sugar or soap.

Tuesday 5th November

With a parting gift of a sleeping mat and a leaf-packet of Ketahi salt and, of course, the band salutations, we left at 9.30 a.m., a fairly reasonable walk bringing us to Pa Uluar at 12 p.m. In good time for some excellent fruit and a good lunch. The longhouse occupies a most beautiful position on an open, grass hillside with higher mountains completely circling it. There is no school so after a little district council tea and license business we went off again at 1.30 p.m. This time we met with a pretty stiff climb and descent before we arrived at Pa Mein at 5.30 p.m. Here two or three longhouses and a small chapel cluster together high on a river bank in a broad valley surrounded by high hills. Again there to meet us was the same school with its bamboo band who marched in behind us playing away at full strength, never missing a beat even while walking over narrow log bridges and other "natural" obstacles.

During my visit the weather was ideal for walking, there being practically no rain. It is warm, or even hot, in the sun during the day but very cool immediately one moves into the shade, while at night the temperature drops to fifty-five to sixty degrees.

Wednesday, 6th November

The day was spent in the Pa Mein School. Out of the complement of about 170 some 160 are boarders. This is because few of the houses, even Pa Mein, have enough children to support a school on their own so pupils have to come from far away to board. One bright little wife of under six years of age (she should not have been in school at all) was in primary one was seen again on Friday evening at Ranzodo. She had, with four or five other children, left school at about mid-day and walked for six hours in order to be home for the week-end. They return in the same way on Sunday afternoon—a little jaunt which they undertake at least once a month.

Apart from trying to persuade the people to rebuild their houses closer together it may be best to open some more smaller, alternate-year-in-use schools at some of the larger houses in order to try and cut down the amount of travelling and boarding required for the younger children. It is possible that, with the number of Kelabit pupils now in government secondary schools, the supply of good teachers may not present too great a problem.

The school building is a large, now rather dilapidated shed divided into three "rooms" by screens. Primary IV class is conducted in the village church and is taken by the head teacher. All teachers are very slow and pupils would like to go much faster with their work. Rose Lipang, who has a good command of English, unfortunately hardly uses it in her teaching.

It is a pity that the fenced school compound has been cleared of all grass since this grows well here. This would make it much more attractive than the present bare earth which must be very muddy in wet weather.

The boarding house is a very poor and also very dilapidated "longhouse" while the dining-room-kitchen, though much larger and better built, is still rather gloomy inside. Before anything is done about rebuilding any of these buildings a decision must be taken as to whether the boarding and school facilities needed should be reduced by opening another school at, say, Pa Mada or Pa Dai. Plans must be prepared and approved before any building is started, in all cases in future, in order to avoid continuing the present type of building which is most unsuitable for school purposes.

In the evening the entire population, including the school children, which must have numbered well over 200 persons, sat down in the main longhouse to an enormous feast of rice, deer meat, pork, vegetables and fruit. The local custom here seems to be that any near neighbours at the feast may present one with a large lump of pork fat which, apart from the first piece which may be tossed back on the premises, one is obliged to eat. I managed my first piece which was quite reasonable and was then spared any further trial. The evening was rounded off with the singing of many songs, including English songs, and a "comp" type dance.

Thursday 7th November

The morning was taken up with a final visit to the school and a check on the equipment required for next year. The bamboo band net only played us off from the school compound but also followed us up to the top of the short cut to the Pa Mada track. This involved, not only surmounting the boundary fence and crossing the river on a single long bridge, but also climbing the hill or the far side, a job which practically had me on all fours. All this without missing a beat. At the top of the hill the band reformed for a few more tunes which continued, apparently, long after we were out of earshot down the forest path.

The time was now 12:30 p.m. but this was to be a mere four hours' walk and along a normal path. This means that the path can actually be seen and that there are no hills steeper than the roof of a house nor higher than a few hundred feet.

We arrived at Pa Mada at 4:30 p.m. where, as there is no school at present, a discussion took place as to the possibility of opening a school there or, alternatively, of rebuilding the house nearer to Pa Mein. During the evening gun burners were sold and rates collected—and it rained practically all night.

Friday, 8th November

There was just a little clearing up to do in the morning in the way of collecting fern from those who hadn't paid the night before and we were able to get away by 9:15 a.m. but again for a more three-hour walk to Pa Dai. This time, because of the rain it was wet and slippery and there were a few lurches. However, although I managed to collect a good few in the wet day or two, I had to keep quiet since I was

told that no-one starts counting until there are at least thirty on each list. They are most unpleasant creatures and it is misery to have boots and socks saturated with even once thick blood. However, apart from this day, it was really very dry and we were not over much bothered by them.

We managed a fairly quiet afternoon and evening at Pa Dai.

Saturday, 9th November

Again we had a short three-hour walk and arrived at Remada Laut at about 12 noon. We were entertained to lunch before moving off to Remada Ulu, a half-hour's walk away, where we were to stay the night.

Again there is no school at Remada so discussion centred on the possibilities for a school in the area and also taxes were collected.

Sunday, 10th November

We set off at 8:15 and were paddled across the river in a seemingly very unstable *pasaka* but without incident. This, we were told, was a fairly flat route so we immediately set about climbing a hill, a job with which we were occupied for something over an hour. An unattractive part about such walks is the enormous number of little streams to be crossed each one of which requires an almost vertical descent to the bed of the stream with an equally vertical ascent to get back to the level left ten minutes previously. However, having gained the top of the hill (or mountain), which proved to be the end of a long ridge, we did have a reasonably easy path along the top of the razor-backed ridge with the land falling steeply away on either side. So high were we that only occasionally could we hear, as a murmur, the roar of the rapids far below.

Eventually we had to come down off our high ridge path to the side of the Sungai Kalepong, one of the main headwaters of the Barun, and then to cross it. This I found a distinctly hazardous operation. Our porters went in first to carry the heavy axes and, not wishing to miss some photographing, I soon followed. Clad only in a pair of pants and up to my waist in water I found it exceedingly difficult to maintain a foothold on slippery round boulders against the enormous rush of water even with the help of a good stick. I was helped by two porters who tried to climb off the main pressure by stationing themselves just upstream of me. However, carefully moving each foot a little at a time we eventually managed the thirty or forty yards without mishap.

By 1:30 p.m. we had reached Lepa Arit, our night's resting place which, in this case, was a small partly-collapsed jungle cabin. This took an hour or so to repair before it could be said to be sufficient even to partly shelter us for the night.

Bed by 3 p.m.

Monday 11th November

Having nothing to stay for, and with only a banana for breakfast, we left Lepa Arit at 7 a.m. for what was to be a very hard day's walk. This ended at another, but rather better, *malai* at Lepa Wei, a name in the slow type on the map but consisting only of an open-sided hut high above a waterfall. This indeed was most welcome at 4:30 p.m. after nine-and-a-half hours of walking up mountains, down mountains, along mountain ridges, through rivers, along rivers and, sometimes, over rivers and at a time when it was a distinct effort to remember which foot to move next—and then to get it to move forward.

A very long rest was necessary for me and possibly only the approaching dark persuaded me down the vertical fifty feet to the stream where the clear cold water was most refreshing and where the bloody mess left by the lurches that I had been too tired to remove could be washed away.

Here the fern, a present from Remada, that had journeyed with us as a passenger on top of one of the packs for the last two days, met the end for which she had so bravely put up with the discomfort of jungle

traced. It's a pity it was so tough—especially as I was almost too tired to cut.

Tuesday, 12th November

Fortunately I was somewhat recovered by morning and by 7.30 a.m. we had packed up and left our camp and by 12 noon we were at Long Brang and definitely noticing the higher temperature now that we are out of the high lands. Long Brang is a small jungle clearing at the side of a small stream where a little padi, maize and tobacco is grown by a Punan family living in one small house. There are about a dozen other Punan families living around the Sungai Brang but we saw none of them.

The house provided welcome shade for a rest while we made some coffee and we were also able to treat with cement the eyes of one of the Punans. He was the first of many we were to see in the next two days who all had extremely red, inflamed and swollen eyes.

Having had a rest and having bought a newly made mat we were able to continue our journey to Long Pekan in a *perahu* brought up the day before. An hour's, decidedly easier, journey brought us to Long Pekan at about 2.30 p.m.—and a good bath in the river.

A large party of Punans, mostly carrying blowpipes and spears, arrived later in the afternoon to hear what we had to say and to ask for help with their eye trouble.

Wednesday, 13th November

We left Long Pekan at 8.30 a.m. and at 12 noon arrived at Long Banga. Here again we heard of the eye trouble and that a small patrol of troops staying in the house had sent a radio message for help.

During the evening, after a big dinner for all, there was again discussion about schools and fires were collected.

Thursday, 14th November

Near this house, Long Banga, is a small airstrip built by the Basco Evangelical Mission some years ago. Before we left at 10 a.m. there was the sound of a small plane which the young children assured me was a mission plane and sure enough, shortly afterwards, into the house came Mr. Nightingale, of the Larus Mission, in neat shorts and polo-polo hat as if he was out for a quiet morning stroll in the park. He was, in fact, out for quite a stroll since he had been brought in by the Mission plane and would then be following us out by foot visiting the houses on the way down to Marudi.

Once again, having been assured that it was quite a level path, we proceeded to a steady climb for well over half an hour until we got on the usual ridge path. Having not noticed the several people from the house who were following along behind, I was very surprised, and pleased, to see one of them put down a cane easy chair for me to sit on. It was not brought for that purpose but was only being carried to the new house nevertheless I was quite pleased to take advantage of it.

In spite of the climb our walk was not very long and in an hour-and-a-half (11.30 a.m.) we arrived at Long Lamed.

Long Lamed is a village of Punans who were persuaded to settle there by the B.R.M. about three years ago. There is a fairly large, square school building, a good paddling with some flowers and a number of small houses which have been quite pleasant and good. Unfortunately for some time there has been no immediate direction nor supervision and the houses have begun to fall down. The Punans are hunters and without sympathetic but strong persuasion they will not continue to plant vegetables, which they do not like, nor go into the river, which they also do not like, to fish. They will not repair their houses and if they are not helped with their present serious eye trouble it is likely that they will gradually drift away again

into the jungle and the work of the last few years will have been lost. It is probable that the school is the only thing holding the village together even now but without some direct and close help it is not likely to be sufficient.

The teacher knows how to make fishing net and a method of simple "fly" fishing has been explained to him. Nylon line, hooks and even a simple "fly" tied for him were sent up from Marudi. It is hoped that, may be, he can show the Punans and persuade them to fish as an alternative to hunting. The river is full of fish.

The work of the school, as might be expected, is of rather low standard though there were one or two who, with good teaching, might do well. It is not possible, at present, owing to the difference in way of life and general standard, to combine this school with the school at Long Baling though this could be possible in a few years time. If, as the teacher suggests, it is possible to persuade fifteen or sixteen new pupils (some from Long Brang) to join school in 1964 it might be reasonable to allow an additional teacher for the school, if one can be found to go there. Two teachers would be company for one another at this isolated spot and might be able to do more effective work.

At 4 p.m. we left by small *perahu* for Long Baling which we reached at 3.45 after poling and paddling down innumerable small rapids.

At night we had a large feast of which the whole house partook.

Friday, 15th November

The day was spent in Long Baling school which is housed in quite a well built building separated into two rooms. Unfortunately the building is nearly square so that the dividing wall runs in two small and badly shaped rooms. Improvement could be made if the two classes were turned to face at right angles to the present direction. If the school becomes an alternate-year-male school it may be that the rooms will not be large enough. New furniture of the proper type and size is required. The two teachers are doing quite well and have made and used some good clay models and other apparatus. The untrained teacher is too slow for his class.

There is a reasonably well built dining room and kitchen constructed by the people and they are about to construct a new boarding house and teachers quarters. Approval should be given to a final plan before work is started. Top level payments should not be made for locally constructed buildings unless they are of top-level quality.

The house and school are in a very fine open site high on the river bank with a good clean compound. It would be better if the grass was allowed to grow on the school compound instead of keeping it scraped down to bare clay which must be very muddy in the wet. It is a pity that this fine Saban house is kept separate from the house of the Lepa Koh people (as in Long Banga and other places). To see the smaller, poorer house where the Lepa Koh stay right next to the fine Saban house definitely gives the impression of the poor relations being kept outside the big house.

The pupils are very well fed, there being ample fine big fish in the river and plenty of meat easily obtainable. It is a pity that more vegetables are not grown.

Saturday, 16th November

With a present of a beautiful parang and some beads from the Headteacher, David Lina, we left Long Baling at 8.15 a.m. To save a little unpleasant walking through open hill fields we were taken down the Baling and a little way down the Baran by *perahu*. We found that the path, if that is not too good a name, followed quite closely to the left bank of the Baran, though often far above water, and most of the time almost requiring one leg to be longer than the other. Sometimes the bank was so steep that footbridges were only possible on pigs driven in the hill side and sometimes we made our way over the rocks and stones at the

river's edge. We reached the ridge at Long Montepah, this time quite large and in good repair, at 1.15 p.m.

The sun was hot and the river cool so we spent the afternoon cleaning up and preparing for the next day's journey in which I had been warned of a terrible fall or cross over before reaching Lio Manu.

Sunday, 17th November

We left Long Montepah at 7 a.m. and again we closely followed the river, sometimes on the rocks and sometimes high on the bank. Thus for the first hour or so until we crossed the Bungei Teden just where it joined the main Baran and then struck away from the river. Immediately we started to climb, and climb, and climb for the next two hours until finally we were on the ridge path and the going became somewhat easier.

For some time past we had heard deer all round, apparently quite close, and we heard and saw hornbills overhead. Each night, of course, there was an enormous volume of sound of various clicks, buzzes, shrills, hoars and so on all it seems made by the smallest insects. These also appear to be more common in this area than I have seen before as well as many beautifully coloured butterflies. In the hilly area the enormous trees, some of a gum variety, provide the fine broad white plants which wall the longhouses. There is much of interest to be seen and studied but unfortunately on such a journey as ours the main preoccupation is 'getting to the other end'.

And now I was, in fact, approaching the end of my walking tour. Though the trees at the top of our ridge we could see across the Baran valley the top of the opposite ridge. We began to descend and after a time came to a spot where a few trees had been cleared and there, far below, was a magnificent view down the river, white with rapids, and with Lio Manu Ache shining white on its knoll above the river. We still had to go there. The path continued down getting steeper and steeper until it was almost like going down a cliff face. This was what had given rise to the story of the terrible fall—and surely it must be—going up in the wet. Now it was dry but still a most difficult descent. Then we left the trees and were walking under a blazing hot sun in eight-foot high foliage and fern through which we had to scrape our way. By far the hottest and most uncomfortable hour of our journey.

Eventually at 2 p.m., seven hours after starting out, we arrived on the river bank opposite the school and built and were ferried across in a pirogue to be met by Mr. Bayly, Group Headmaster, Baran, with whom I was to carry on my journey by pirogue to Marudi. After drinking gallons of tea we were back on the river for a buck and then food before going up to the longhouse to be entertained with singing and the paper, both very pleasant.

Monday, 18th November

In the morning, with Mr. Bayly, a visit was paid to Lio Manu School. This is a fairly large double storey building with very few pupils in its classes. There is a small boarding house and a new dining hall is being built, not far from the western quarters. The school site is just below the Ache and some distance from the longhouse. It is therefore very well kept and clean.

Brief visits were paid to the school at Long Ilok, where one teacher had been absent for two weeks while he is taking his wife to Long San for medical treatment. A teacher who receives a salary for his work is expected to be present every day and to pay for such things as sending his wife away.

The building again is quite large and divided into two by screens. It is not really very suitable as a school. The school and its good position are situated across the river from the longhouse which also helps to keep it and surrounds clean and tidy. The pupils, even the smallest, seem to be expert boatmen and make nothing of the cross river journey.

The next visits were to Long Ilok and Long Anap, schools which were of a pattern to be found all down the Upper Baran. This is a square or rectangular room erected right on the level above the ground and with half walls and overhanging roof. The room may be divided into two or more rooms by screens. They are far from satisfactory and, where possible, should be replaced by more suitable buildings.

Every endeavour should be made to keep the school compound well fenced against cattle and pigs so that it can be kept on good conditions, and so that a school garden can be made.

Apparently feeling the effects of yesterday's, and previous days, walks I spent some time trying to rest in the small boat but this was somewhat difficult as cold water frequently dashed in through leaky side seams so we shut down the many rapids on this stretch of the river. With the slow going due to low water and therefore had rapids and so our visits to schools we were caught by the dark and had to stay the night at Long Selatong where we were made welcome.

Tuesday, 19th November

Long Selatong in the Mission at Long San took only thirty-five minutes but we had to pass over two very bad rapids, one almost a small waterfall. We agreed that it would not have been a good thing to try in the dark.

Before going to the school the fathers, or possibly more correctly the sisters, provided us with some welcome tea, while we watched an air drop taking place on Long Ache airstrip. The school buildings are elaborate, perhaps over elaborate for the position and importance of the school. There is a large primary I class but primary II, III and IV are a little smaller. It appears that too many of these lower primary pupils are boarders who are not very well looked after although there is a new boarding house under construction. There are not really enough children in Long San to support such a large school and the pupils in Primary V and VI are, almost without exception, boarders.

A short visit was later paid to the very modern longhouse of Temenggong Gyang Loral Jau where we were seated in cane chairs at a small table, in what might have been a room in any Racking house, and served with timed Tiger beer instead of local. The photographs on the walls were of Council Negri, London Colonial Office leaders, etc. while the decorations were pawpaw, shields, British Army crests, hats, etc. The windows were by Crittal.

We shortly left for Long Nabaha where the school is of the normal Baran pattern but in reasonable condition. There were not very many children and most were sent out while a primary IV test was conducted—one of the disadvantages of a one-roomed open school building.

We arrived at Long Pich shortly before dark and, because of unusual rain and the fact that the longhouse was a good distance away on top of a hill, we spent the night in the school.

Wednesday, 20th November

Long Pich school building is quite a good one of the Baran type, i.e. it is small and was being painted, mainly bright blue. The furniture was fairly reasonable but apart only a blackboard partition between the two rooms.

The school compound is fenced and is being levelled but a broken fence allows the pigs and cattle in. This should be attended to as soon as possible. The school garden, which has been abandoned, should be restored and if necessary a sound fence should be constructed just around the garden plot. One of the early trained teachers and a re-trained teacher seem to be doing fairly well in the school.

There is a good settlement but it is tropical. There are too many under aged children in both primary I

and II who are not capable of the work and at the same time there are too many overaged children in primary III and IV. It is essential to admit children only of the right age if they are to gain maximum advantage from their schooling. The teacher was told to regroup primary I and II next year and the six-year age test was explained to him. (A child of under six years of age is unable to touch the top of his left (or right) ear when he stretches his right (or left) arm over the top of his head. At the age of six he can just reach the top of his ear and as he grows older he can easily touch his ear. A simple, useful and surprisingly accurate test.

The Barun District Council should put into effect the Compulsory Attendance regulations at this school and, in fact, most of the Barun schools where there are still many children in the longhouse not attending the school attached to the house.

The next stop was at Long Miri, another Barun type school with the addition of a very small verandah-like projection on one side. The village people were busy erecting concrete half walls on the lower portion of the floor of which had already been completed in concrete. The people, unfortunately, are not expert plasterers.

There is a good enrolment and possibly almost all the children in the house are attending school. The teacher-in-charge, James Ngau Wan, on Form III at Tanjung Lohang, seems to be doing well and would benefit from training at Batu Lintang Training Centre.

With a little work from the people the area between the school (on the river bank) and the longhouse fence could be levelled and a deep gully filled, making a good parking and site for the new teachers' quarters to be built next year.

A short distance down river a brick built was made at Uma Barung where there is an R.C. Mission school. The teacher-in-charge Martinus Ling, on Form III at St. Joseph's, Kuching, seems to be doing quite well and should be accepted for Batu Lintang Training Centre if possible. The school, primary I, II and IV, of about thirty-eight is confined to the lower part of a Barun-type school building while the top is reserved for the church. The assistant teacher, wearing dirty clothes and with a dead, local-cigar in his mouth, seemed to be aware neither of his clothes, cigar nor class.

It seems that most of the children in the house attend the school where they sit and wait until they can be attended to by the teacher-in-charge who teaches primary IV fairly well.

The next stop was at Long Lapet where there are a number of buildings. There are two school buildings, both on the ground, with concrete floors, and the roof very high (like unfortunately). The old building, not in use at present, seems to be in fairly good shape while the building used at present is rather dilapidated. Both are, or can be, divided into two large, though badly shaped rooms. They may all be required if Long Lapet becomes a central Upper Primary School.

The present teachers' barrack quarters appear very good. The old teachers' quarters, in a very bad state of repair, are said to be possible as a boarding house for any boarders. The compound is overgrown.

The trained teacher-in-charge is very slow but the assistant a Malay(?) girl from Bako seems quite bright. She wants to be trained but she is of only Transition Class standard from Tanjung Lohang, and only wishes to teach in Miri!

Later in the afternoon we arrived at Long Luma where we were entertained for the night by Mr. and Mrs. Southwell—a welcome and refreshing change to have a real bed to sleep in.

Thursday, 27th November

Bukit Saban Upper Primary School is very fortunate to have been sited in the middle of the Long Luma

Community Development Scheme. It has obviously been of very great advantage to the pupils to be in the centre of so much purposeful activity. The school has undoubtedly had some good teachers but they too must have received much stimulus from the work of the scheme. I am sure that the school will suffer from the closure of the scheme and more still from its possible eventual transfer to Long Lapet. The school building and boarding house, both built by the students of the Community Development Scheme, are excellent buildings and far above the standard of any other school buildings seen in the Barun area.

The Long Luma area at the moment gives the impression of a thriving, industrious community of which the upper primary school forms part. I feel that it will be a great loss to all concerned if the present country-trade-agriculture school is closed down and the upper primary school removed from the scheme. Apart from the great waste of having all the machinery lying idle (admittedly there is possibly more machinery than is actually required in the scheme) the working community idea will probably be lost.

There is no doubt as to the value of the training given by Mr. Southwell and his assistants at Long Luma and during my tour, before reaching Long Luma, and whenever I commented on using a good piece of furniture (e.g. Tables, chairs, etc.) I was always told that it was made by a boy from Long Luma. The value to the students of just being allowed to work in the busy, controlled atmosphere of Long Luma cannot be too strongly emphasised.

I would therefore urge that the proposed agriculture school should be grafted on to the present scheme rather than to throw away, as I am sure it will be, the results of several years of intense constructive effort. The practical work at present being taught is surely of great value to any farmer and the presence of a farm school would no doubt modify the work being undertaken. The fact that the Upper Primary School would be in the thick of all this practical farming activity could not but have a good influence on the pupils. It should be possible to have a full primary school in Long Luma and convey the pupils from Long Lapet to Long Luma by school water bus (10 minutes).

A very brief visit was paid to Long Luma Chinese Primary School. The young teachers seem keen on their work though the often heard class chorus work will go on in full cry.

Marsh school is of the 'lower Barun' type i.e. a large shed with concrete floor divided into two rooms by a blackboard screen. The zinc roof made it very hot in spite of the fact that it was very high. This school had only Primary II, Primary III and IV and Primary IV was given the test during our visit.

There was a very good parking and a small school garden.

Long Rang has a large, rather unsuitable, two-storey building for the school. The lower part is one large space with a class in one corner. The upper part is divided into three small rooms, only two being used, and a wretched passage. Primary IV was crowded into one of the small rooms for the test.

Mr. Baply, the Group Headmaster, spent most of the evening and part of next morning repairing the Lister generating set which lights the longhouse and surrounding houses with electricity. The injector system was leaking badly causing the engine to sputter (this process being assisted by a choked filter) and the leaking diesel fuel drained into the sump causing the lubricating oil to be diluted and overflow the crankcase. When we left all appeared to be going well and a new filter will soon be on the way up to Pongshah Cove.

Friday, 22nd November

Our first call after leaving Long Rang was at Kuala Tahan School, again a rather poor and very crowded 'Upper-Barun' type building. The fifty-four primary

L-III pupils were crowded into the single small room which was without the benefit of even dividing screens for which, in any case, there was no room. A new school building is planned for 1964 but this will not be in time to accommodate any additional pupils unless in January. It is probable that there are not sufficient children for a full yearly intake and that the school should be an alternate-year-intake school beginning with a blank year in 1964. The intake even then may be only in the region of twenty-five per cent.

Turning into the Tinjar our next stop was at Long Tara where the pupils were just leaving for the week end. The staff and the pupils remaining at the school were called back to clear up the very untidy classrooms and compound. It is a pity that pupils, especially in a school which boasts a small Scout Troop, should take the trouble to make flower beds and plant flowers and then trample them down.

The school building is of good construction, though unsuitable design since it is of L-shape with, at present, three badly shaped rooms. The dormitory building is of enormous proportions and needs careful handling if full use is to be made of all the available space — if it is ever needed to the full. The under-neath, which has been converted, will be used for dining and, for there is plenty of room, recreation. It is unfortunate that dining furniture has not been provided and that pupils must either stand round one of the two tables available or sit on the concrete floor. The District Council should see that such furniture is provided as soon as possible but an energetic head-teacher would have made some temporary arrangement in the mean time for seating the children. The school mother seems to be carrying out her duties satisfactorily but needs the support and co-operation of the school staff (four teachers including a girl) if better results are to be achieved. The headteacher was told that he must prepare a roster of teachers to supervise cleaning the school, compound and garden, boarding house and messes. The school, boarding house, dining area and school compound must not be allowed to get into such a dirty and untidy state as they were on the day of my visit.

The headteacher is to be commended on running a Scout Troop and conducting Life Saving Classes, but it is not sufficient to hold a scout flag and play at life saving in the water. The scout troop has to be run efficiently and life saving has to be taught properly so that pupils know what they are doing.

Leaving Long Tara in the afternoon we arrived at Marudi at 5.30 p.m. where I stayed with Mr. Rayly.

Sunday, 22nd November

The morning was spent in a visit to Marudi Government Secondary School where, although the pupils were not at work, the results of their efforts and the efforts of the headmaster, Mr. Preller, and his small staff could be seen. The attractive site, attractive mainly because of the large trees, is partly developed and it is hoped that development will not mean the removal of all trees. Only those trees which it is absolutely essential to remove should be cut down.

It is unfortunate that the school furniture has been made of primary school size and that much is of poor quality e.g. the joints appear to have been put together without glue so that they are now coming apart. The pupils should not be required to waste their valuable voluntary work on putting right the bad work of construction. Every effort should be made to see that furniture of the correct size is supplied to schools.

Mr. Preller takes lunch with his staff and pupils so that he is kept well informed of school happenings by the informal conversations possible at the meal. He usually takes his evening meal in the bazaar and has let it be known that he spends an hour or so there in order that the people in the bazaar may come and talk to him and so that he may get to know the people. The headmaster has been very active in getting the school into full operation, clearing the compound of

builders' rubbish, which is pushed outside the 'right hand' narrow area that the contractor is required to clear, and in planting flowers and vegetables.

Sunday, 24th November

Was spent in Marudi packing up and visiting the bazaar. At 4.25 I left by air for Miri where I was met by the Divisional Education Officer, Mr. Knight and, having arrived, had time only for a short stroll on Tanjung Labang before going to attend a large dinner, organised by the Chinese School Committee and teachers, at the Miri Hotel.

Monday, 25th November

A day's visiting to a close schedule. First a short visit to meet the members of the Divisional Education Office followed by an hour's meeting with the Resident.

A visit was then paid to the Miri Middle School which has two fine buildings facing the sea behind a good parking. Two classrooms have been converted into two good laboratories which unfortunately lack an adequate water preparation room. Some form of dry storage is urgently needed, particularly for expensive microscopes and other optical apparatus. A discussion was then held with the management on the question of staffing, a difficult problem in this school which is fairly well on the way to complete change to English medium.

I was then taken to visit the unaided Pui Min Middle School which is well out of town to the north of Miri. It is a very good single storey building with a large parking that may require some filling. The school is at present running Chinese classes in the morning and English classes in the afternoon.

The grounds for the new unaided Miri Secondary School were next visited. This very fine level site, close to the Miri, was acquired with the generous co-operation of the Shell Oil Company who also assisted in getting plans and trees planted. Building is about to start and this should be a good school on a very good site.

In the afternoon, with the Divisional Education Officer, I visited Captain Gribble, Manager of the S.S.O.L. at their offices in Lutong in order to discuss the new Lutong Government Secondary School. Captain Gribble pointed out two large flat areas 'of first class' by that could be made available for the school. It is possible that the large area immediately opposite the S.S.O.L. office would be most suitable.

Captain Gribble also most generously offered to make available and alter certain buildings for temporary use of the school during 1964.

Tuesday, 26th November

Two hours were spent at Tanjung Labang School where, in spite of finished examinations, pupils waiting for examinations to start and general end-of-year feeling there was an atmosphere of quiet activity. Pupils appeared to be busy and what might, in some schools, have been complete chaos here seemed to be well disciplined. The buildings are good, the site excellent and the grounds appear to be taking shape with gardens, lily and fish ponds and tree planting. The art craft work was excellent and the woodwork very good. Examinations will probably help to show the level of the academic work which should match the practical. A great deal of self-help has obviously done a lot towards making the school a pleasant place to live and work in.

I returned to Miri for a visit to the District Council offices and a long discussion with the Chairman of the Miri District Council and the Schools Affairs Officer. After this quick visit was paid to Anchi School, Sayed عثمان School and North School all of which appeared neat, tidy and orderly. Some teachers have their hands full with forty bright six-year-olds to teach and control.

Miri, compared with Kuching, has the appearance of a new town where everything is bright, shiny and

nest and, with its cool sun breezes and wide sandy beaches, it must be a most pleasant place to live and work in.

The 2.45 p.m. plane from Lutong had me back in Kuching by 5.30 after a very interesting but stormy sea trip.

I am very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Knight who so kindly looked after me during my stay in their house at Mari at the beginning and end of my tour; to Mr. Teyshee who allowed me to stay in his house at Bario and walk with him to Lio Main; to Mr. Ripley who met me at Lio Main, arranged for the trip down to Marudi and looked after me during the trip and during my stay in his house at Marudi; and the numerous other people who offered me their hospitality in many places and in many ways.

A. G. SARRIS

Hand Rearing A Bulbul

I doubt that hepatitis has many compensations, unless one counts the saving on alcohol and the enforced leisure of convalescence!

An unexpected dividend, when I was laid low by this complaint in August, was the chance to devote time to hand-rearing a baby yellow-vented bulbul found in long grass near the house.

Wild birds were outside my previous experience, but after reference to Mr. Seythian¹ Abida of Kuching and a little personal experience of budgerigars and canaries, I decided on a diet of brown bread soaked in milk, tomato, hard-boiled egg and worms. As "Muggins" grew—which he² did rapidly—this was augmented with scraps of raw meat and occasionally luncheon meat, grasshoppers and berries (all simple and *Acridotus*). Incidentally, one really has to be an early bird to get to the stump trees before the little pick-nicked pigeons.

The bird when he arrived was quite small—his tail feathers approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. He spent the first week in an old nest we obtained for the purpose, learning to come to my finger to be fed. We used forceps to feed him, giving lumps about the size of a pea. He soon learned to convert the sight and sound of the forceps with feeding-time, which was about every half-hour while he was small. As he grew, he was fed less often.

After two weeks, by gradually extending the distance, he was required to come to my finger, he was able to fly quite well in straight lines—often landing on my hand. Then he learnt to manoeuvre.

His first flight into a tree caused some consternation, but after only a little encouragement, he flew down to me—a deeply satisfying moment, I must admit.

From then on, we went on having grass-hoppers every day—he showed the greatest interest—tried to peck the captured insects through the glass of the jar, and usually "battered" them against my finger before swallowing them with an avian gulp.

On most days he took a bath under the kitchen tap, though he was drenched and patted, when one day he tried it on a plastic bag on the verandah rail. Unable to believe his eyes, it seemed, he stepped back, took a second look, and tried again!

When he was between six and eight weeks, another fledgling was brought in. This one, though as tiny, was never to become so tame—he had the same treatment, but not perhaps the same degree of individual attention. Certainly I didn't always hand-feed him myself, because "Muggins" very soon helped. The two birds were side by side on a perch in their cage, when the youngster squawked and opened his gape. "Muggins" hesitated over a moment, bent over the youngster, turning his

head sideways, and popped the food into the baby's mouth—a fascinating demonstration of instinct in a bird that still imprints.

Eventually "Muggins" would take off each day after a few grasshoppers, hovering out over a pond and disappearing—the same hovering motion every day. Towards evening, he returned to a tree near the servants' quarters, eventually coming "home" for the night. On one wonderful occasion, when he had been away for some hours, I was walking across the grassy patch where we usually caught grasshoppers when there was a flurry of feathers overhead, and he landed on my shoulder.

In mid-October I had to leave that house, and, rather than take him from accustomed surroundings, left him there. He disappeared for a week, and then turned up, when, typically, the servants clipped his wings, thus defeating the whole object of my "parental" training.

Rearing a young bulbul like this presents very few problems, except in the early stages, when frequent feeding is necessary, and negligible cost. But the rewards of raising a stranded fledgling to the free-flying stage are great indeed. I hope that these brief notes on my own experience will encourage others to do likewise, if the chance should occur.

G. W. STEVENS

Canonicals

The announcement that the Reverend Angling has been installed Prebendary of All Saints, and the Reverend Willington Prebendary of St. Paul in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Kuching, gives pleasant occasion for discussing upon the origin and evolution of prebendaries in a fashion which, it is hoped, will be of instruction to the public and encouragement to the new canon.

From earliest times the principal clergy of the diocese, those concerned with its administration, lived with the bishop, and constituted what was called his *Sancta*. One of the results of the great reform movement of the eleventh century, the watershed of ecclesiastical history, was the break up of the episcopal *Sancta* on the one hand the bishop and his household set up on their own, on the other the diocesan dignitaries were constituted the cathedral chapter. The former diocesan revenues were divided accordingly, the lion's share going to the bishop, and the remainder being used to endow the chapter. During the half century following the Norman Conquest the nine English chapters³ were established.

The chapter was a self-governing corporation, indeed it resembled a board of directors of which the dean was chairman, the precentor vice-chairman, and each canon had an equal voice in its affairs. As a body corporate the chapter asserted itself against the bishop, so that the latter was able to visit his cathedral only by licence of the dean and chapter. In consequence it was rare for a bishop to pontificate in his cathedral more than once a year, and many bishops of consequence never functioned in their cathedrals at all. The unimportance of chapters to episcopal macrocosms was well shown at York, when the canons locked out of his cathedral Archbishop Geoffrey Plantagenet, and that though he was the son of King Henry II. It is a strange anomaly that when the great cathedrals of Europe were built, they had become the preserves of the chapters, and were completely divorced from the episcopal administration of the dioceses.

In the choir of the cathedral the first stall on the right inside the screen or pulpitum was that of the

¹ Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Salisbury, Wells and York.

induce the abbot to reside, placed every obstacle in their way to so doing. The monasteries were scarcely financial, for there was built up a common fund to be shared out amongst the residentiales, and as this increased at a most satisfactory pace, there was the obvious desire to share it amongst as few persons as possible. There was always the danger that the civil service canons upon their retirement, might decide to settle down and spend their declining years in the comfort of the cloister as residentiales, which would have diminished the share of the others. To forestall this evil various regulations were framed, the most common of which was that any canon upon going into residence for the first time must give a notice of dismission to the other canons to the value of £150. Whether this failed of its purpose, or the canons were satisfied with dismission, is uncertain, but the practice was abandoned, and in its place was imposed a residence fee varying from £30 to £40, which was paid into the common fund. The problem was solved finally in the fifteenth century, when the number of residentiales in each cathedral was limited by statute.

Canon residence did not imply vicar choral, for they were themselves present in choir. In addition they drew their commons or share of the common fund, and this was often a considerable sum. At Lincoln commons amounted to £20 p.a. to which was added a wine allowance of £3 p.a. In other cathedrals the amounts were similar, though with local variations. Most residentiales drew free bread from the capitular bakery, and this, before the introduction of the scoured potato, played the part of rice in Asia today. Free beer was also common, though the canons of St. Paul's were unusual in denying this gallon a week each; this, in addition to the wine allowance, must have made considerable demands upon the storeroom or hospitality of the London residentiales. Apart from the commons a comfortable perquisite was provided by the obits or anniversary masses for benefactors; for attending these a canon residence received a fee varying from six pence to two shillings. When it is recalled that at St. Paul's there were one hundred and eleven obits annually, it would appear that a canon could live on obits alone. Further, most residentiales were local officials of church or state, and drew handsome incomes from being judges, advocates, escheators, or other officers. Finally each residence enjoyed a spacious mansion in the cloister, complete with many amenities known to the age; the life of a canon was indeed a happy one.

England was distinctive in Christendom in that, although it had nine cathedrals with secular chapters of canons, it had ten cathedral priories*. These were in fact priories of religious orders, in which the dean and chapter were replaced by the prior and community; there were no prebends apart from those of the archdeacons, nor were there colleges of vicar choral. A distinctive feature of these establishments was that the cathedral prior enjoyed the use of pontificals, in which he outshone the dean of the secular cathedral.

Apart altogether from the 327 prebends in the nine secular cathedrals, there were those in the sixty odd collegiate churches scattered throughout the country. They varied greatly in value from those in great establishments, such as Beverley Minster with prebends of £48 p.a., to those in minute collegiate churches, such as Walsby-upon-Trym with prebends of only £8 p.a. Of special interest were the chapters royal, the canons in St. Martin in Grand (now the London General Post Office) were reserved for the officials of the Exchequer and Wardsrobe, whilst those

of St. Stephen at Westminster (now the House of Commons) were the preserve of the royal clerks and secretaries.

All who went to choir wore the surplice, and in winter the black choir cape. In most English Cathedrals there were one hundred clergy in residence, canons, vicars choral, cantuaries, and others. From all the rest the canons were distinguished by his alms; this was a great scarf of silver fur, or other grey fur, worn over his surplice, covering his shoulders and arms down to the elbows and hanging down in front to his knees. It was enormously costly, but very easy for wear in the draughty cathedral choir and very distinguished in appearance. The vicar choral also wore an alms as representing his absent canons, but in his case it was a cheap dark brown fur, fox, wolf or some other mean animal. The canon's grey alms has survived to the present day in certain cathedrals of northern France (e.g. Reims), but it is sadly reduced in size and only carried over the left arm, in appearance like a lady's boa. The vicar's choral alms has wholly disappeared, though after the Reformation the Protestant cathedral clergy affected a black scarf said to derive from it.

The life of a canon residence was by modern standards exacting. From Michaelmas to Easter matins and lauds were sung at midnight. The length of the service would depend upon the solemnity of the occasion, a ferial matins of three lessons with litanies might be despatched in little over an hour, but a feast of nine lessons, especially if amplified by the elaborate responses favoured for great occasions, might last hard upon three hours. From Easter to Michaelmas matins and lauds were sung at 5 a.m. which must have been very pleasant. Capitular mass was generally at 9 a.m. and would last (together with the minor hours) till 10 a.m. or 10.30 a.m. depending upon the solemnity. Vespers were commonly sung at 1.30 and followed by Compline, so that the canon would be back in his lodging by half past four, though the vicar choral might continue longer with various other offices, such as the office of the dead on certain anniversaries.

Despite this intensely rigorous regimen, the canons residence were far from being puritans. Their high living and lavish entertainments were proverbial, further, like all churchmen of position, they were much given to sport, in particular the chase. Dogs figure prominently in cathedral records, for not only did the canons foster very expensive animals, such as wolf hounds and great dogs, they also insisted upon bringing them into choir. The vicar choral naturally followed their betters, and nourished sporting dogs of less expensive character, such as greyhounds and whippets. Cathedral officers tended to resemble dog shows with the stalls occupied by canons, vicars choral, cantuaries and the rest, whilst the centre of the choir was occupied by sleeping dogs. This was all very well until a hind came on heat, and the distracting consequences of this have caused the entries in capitular records.

It is the fashion nowadays to blow upon canons as useless drones, who consume the patrimony of God's poor in riotous living. But the impartial observer will recognize the immense debt which society owes to them. The development of a civil service, which was not based upon organized taxation, was due to the creation of canons. The non-residence of canons led to the development of vicar choral, who were the pioneers of modern music, whilst the canons residence established that belief in Christianity is no bar to the enjoyment of the good things of this world. On the whole the canonical institution stands vindicated as wholly beneficial.

* Bath, Canterbury, Coventry, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester and Worcester, all of Benedictine monks, and Carlisle of Augustinians, or Black Canons. In each of the two dioceses of Coventry and Lichfield and Bath and Wells there were two cathedrals, one secular and one regular.

Tamworths

The Department of Agriculture recently imported from Australia twelve pure bred Tamworth pigs (six boars and six gilts). These are at present undergoing twenty-one days' quarantine and acclimatisation at the Veterinary Clinic, Sekeloh Road, under the personal supervision of the Veterinary Officer, Mr. C. V. Subramaniam. Under the Departmental pig policy the breed chosen to improve the local pigs is the Berkshire, but some breeders wish to have breeds like the Tamworth and Middle White and this resulted in the present importations costing the Government nearly 16,000.

These pigs will be loaned free to the various pig breeders in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions under the Subsidised Commercial Piggery Scheme, with the proviso that the farmers who receive these pigs will sell all suitable progeny to other farmers acquiring Tamworth pigs at the current market rate. Those farmers selected under this Scheme will be handling valuable pure bred stock and the Department has taken much care to see that only those with a good standard of husbandry including housing, hygiene and feeding are considered.

Report of the 1963 Programme of the Catholic Relief Services

This was the third year that the food programme of the Catholic Relief Services-N.C.W.C. has been in operation. This programme has been made possible through the generosity of the People of the United States of America and the Social Welfare Council of Sarawak. The former donated the food and defrayed the cost of packaging and ocean freight, the latter paid the cost of inland transportation.

The Sarawak programme for 1963 can be divided under four headings, viz, institutions, schools, family feeding centres and flood relief.

Institutions: A total of sixteen centres are served. Seven in the First Division, seven in the Third Division and two in the Fourth Division. In all, one thousand and sixty persons were served.

Schools: A total of thirty-eight schools were supplied with foodstuffs during this programme. Fourteen of these are in the First Division, seven in the Second Division, sixteen in the Third Division and two in the Fourth Division. In all two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine children were helped by this programme; eight hundred and thirty-eight in the First Division, five hundred and ninety in the Second Division, six hundred and fifty-one in the Third Division, and two hundred in the Fourth Division.

Family Feeding: Because of various economic hardships suffered by so many different areas of Sarawak it was necessary to start some form of assistance to help alleviate the problem. Approximately one hundred and twenty families are supplied with food, numbering nine hundred persons in all. Although the need for this aspect of the programme was very great, more could not be taken care of simply because the food was not available.

Flood Relief: With the advent of the devastating floods which occurred early this year, the Catholic Relief Services immediately mobilised for action. A cable was sent to the Oxford Committee for Family Relief which resulted in their granting a donation of \$179,184.38. This was immediately applied to the purchase of supplies. Five thousand blankets, rice, sugar, tinned fish, coffee, condensed milk, salt, matches, kerosene and cooking stoves were distributed while the floods were still inundating the country. Some of these supplies were air-dropped, some carried by the army and some sent by river launches.

As soon as the news of the flood reached us we immediately donated 20,000 lbs. Bulgar Wheat, 5,000 lbs. Vegetable Oil, and 5,000 lbs. of Flour. A cable sent to our main office in New York resulted in 50,000 lbs. Milk and 200,000 lbs. Bulgar Wheat being diverted from the Viet Nam programme to Sarawak. These were immediately distributed and provided a breathing space in which to prepare an official request for food to be submitted through the American Consulate General in Singapore. This request was approved and a programme was drawn up in conjunction with the National Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Committee for the distribution of the foodstuffs. We originally requested 2,000,000 lbs. Bulgar Wheat and 180,000 lbs. Vegetable Oil. This latter request was later cancelled as the Committee had received a large donation of oil through the World Food Programme. The 2,050,000 lbs. Bulgar Wheat was distributed in three lots. The third distribution will be made this month and that will conclude the Flood Programme.

1964 PROGRAMME

The 1963 programme ended in September and the 1964 programme started in October. This programme shows a natural increase.

Institutions: One new centre has been added, viz, the Sarawak Centre for the Blind. The total number of persons now being supplied with food in this category is now one thousand three hundred and forty-five.

Schools: Three new schools have been added in the First Division bringing the total to seventeen. In the Second Division no new schools have been added. In the Third Division thirty-eight new schools have been added. Of this number twenty-nine are Local Authority schools and nine Methodist Mission schools. In the Fourth Division five new Local Authority schools have been added. These increases together with natural increases in the schools already in the programme bring the total number of children being fed through this programme to four thousand six hundred and thirteen, an increase of two thousand three hundred and forty.

Family Feeding: This aspect of the programme has only been increased by one hundred. However, a supplementary request for food for six hundred and fifty persons is being submitted on behalf of the Sarawak Social Welfare Council. The Sibu Benevolent Society has also requested foodstuffs for four hundred and thirty-five families or three thousand three hundred and fifteen persons. If these two supplementary requests are approved it will bring the total number of persons in this category to four thousand eight hundred and thirty-five persons. The Sibu Benevolent Society is being asked to guarantee their own inland transportation costs and their request is conditional upon this guarantee.

School Lunches: At the request of the First Division Education Officer a school lunch programme is being planned. This would include forty schools and the total number of children who will receive this school lunch will be six thousand five hundred and thirty-six. All the schools in this category have been asked to defray their own inland transportation costs and approval of this request is conditional on this guarantee.

Financing

An attempt is being made to make the whole school programme self-supporting. To date we have received seven affirmative answers to our request as to whether or not the school can pay its own transportation costs. We hope that we will receive more such answers but until we do we must continue to include the schools who have not answered in our 1964 budget. Thus although we are requesting a budget of \$19,691.00 we hope that not all this will be spent.

It was anticipated that a saving could be shown on the budget of the present year, but due to unforeseen circumstances the United States Government has

changed the programme year to start from October to September in 1962 and not June to May as in previous years. Hence books for the first quarter are just arriving in the country and have not all been distributed.

Effect of Programme

As this is the third year of operation it is possible to assess the effect of the programme, especially in the schools. For one thing, this programme has solved, to a great extent, the dropping out of school by the students. Previously the children, especially those in the who where the major part of our programme operates, would simply drop out of school when their food supplies ran out. Now that food is assured these children remain in school. There has also been a noticeable improvement in health. For one thing there has been a drop in absenteeism due to sickness. The children are healthier, and show much more energy than they did before the programme came into their lives. They have also gained weight and filled out and are not as thin as before. With the continued operation of this programme the effects should even be more noticeable.

DISTRIBUTION TABLE

Communities	1961	1962	No. of persons 1961	No. of persons 1962
Religious				
Roman Catholic	22	22	1,281	1,528
Anglican	34	34	888	893
Methodist	9	9	528	576
Seventh Day Adventist	1	3	288	293
Islam	1	1	21	21
Local Authority	29	29	1,263	2,093
Total	86	88	4,829	5,540
Institutions				
Non-denominational	8	8	641	723
Catholic	6	6	468	528
Methodist	1	1	88	88
Salvation Army	2	2	158	151
Buddhist	1	1	48	50
Total	18	18	1,345	1,540
Family Feeding				
Maiden Wellies	1	1	150	150
Peddinges	1	1	100	100
Rau	1	1	100	150
Serian	1	1	100	200
Sarikel	1	1	100	150
Seng	1	1	100	100
Sibu	1	1	150	400
Total	7	7	680	1,200
GRAND TOTALS	111	113	6,854	8,176

Excerpts from the Annual Report of the Marine Department for 1962

General

Tonnage statistics show an all round increase for the major Sarawak ports and it is again apparent that there is surplus tonnage available in this trading area which is in keeping with the general world situation.

The highlight of the year was the opening of the Pulo Channel to Sibu. This route offers some of the difficulties associated with the Kijang entrance and much larger ships can now call at this port which is nearly sixty miles from the sea by the new passage.

Shipmasters were quick to report on the much greater facility with which they could use this channel and in May the City of *Edy* inaugurated the first regular direct

service from the United Kingdom to Sibu. Shortly afterwards the Norwegian Asia Line despatched the *M/Vs Moller* and *Morwest* on their direct service to and from Japan to Sibu.

Kuching was also covered by the new City Line service and it is now commonplace to have tonnage of over 3,000 tons dead-weight tonnage alongside the Tanah Petch Wharf. It is hoped to increase the length limit of 277 feet now regularly handled but draft will not be possible over seventeen feet.

As reported last year the position of this wharf allows much more flexibility for medium sized vessels than did the apriler wharves, but the larger vessels now using it are not only limited by draft, they must have ideal tidal stream conditions in order to negotiate safely the bends in the river.

Night time navigation of the river is now fairly easy for those medium and smaller vessels and a number of ships have taken advantage of the new lighting scheme.

Both the quantity of logs shipped from Selangor anchorage and the tonnage of shipping calling at this anchorage were nearly double the figures for 1961 and some timber shippers have reported that they are prepared to ship even larger quantities from here in 1963. To a large extent this has meant lower offers at Triso and Lugga in the Basing Lapor where anchorage holding ground is poor and currents very strong.

Cargo exported from Tanjung Manis, mostly logs and green timber, although some hundreds of tons of pepper and eggs are handled, for the first time exceeded 400,000 tons.

The Navigation and Engineering Schools were transferred to Sibu during the year as student numbers were dropping off and because of difficulties, among these being accommodation, in getting outcountry students to come to Kuching. This move has proved very successful and attendance at both schools is excellent. Dock examinations are carried out by the Marine Officer, Sibu and those for the various grades of engine driver on regular visits by the Engineer Surveyor from Kuching.

Improvement in survey of ships is continuing at a most rapid pace and the co-operation of owners is gradually being won over in the provision of satisfactory safety requirements. A new Engineer Surveyor joined the Department in August, 1962 who has, in addition to his other duties, been most helpful in training marine engine crews and whose co-operation and assistance has been welcomed at the Brooks Dockyard and other repair yards.

Stocks of approved safety equipment such as life-boats, life-jackets, navigation lamps, fire hydrants, etc., are becoming more readily available locally and for the first time the Brooks Dockyard has built lifeboats fully approved by the Survey Section of the Department.

For the second time the Hydrographic Unit spent nearly three months of the year working in North Borneo on various survey work. The importance of this Unit cannot be too highly stressed as results of its surveys have already had some bearing in obtaining a direct and beneficial effect on the economy of the country.

Training in Hydrographic Survey was given to Enche Mohamed bin Averang Duan of North Borneo under Colombo Plan arrangements. This officer was able to do most of the field work in his own territory in various surveys at Sandakan, Labuk Bay, Tamas and Semporna and followed this up with theoretical and other aspects in Kuching until 5th August, 1962.

Valuable training has been obtainable, also under the Colombo Plan, for clerical, survey, and port office staff as offered by the Marine Department, and Surveyor General of Ships in Singapore and I am most grateful to the Singapore Government and the officers of the respective departments for their assistance in this respect.

Merchant Marine Officer and other work is increasing in Sibu and Kuching, as also are Ship Survey responsibilities, and such training has proved most useful.

The Buoy and Light Section had a busy year and their work has increased with no addition to staff with the exception of few temporary labourers.

Personal contact was maintained throughout the year with the heads of neighbouring marine organisations and this culminated in a visit by Captain R. E. Gee, the Director of Marine, Federation of Malaya, from end of October to early November.

Captain Gee was accompanying the Minister of Transport of the Government of the Federation of Malaya, Datu Haji Saridin bin Haji Jabir, who was paying an unofficial visit to Sarawak and it was a pleasure, also, to meet him in informal discussion.

During the year considerable assistance has been offered to the Department by the Ministry of Transport Representative for the Far East, Mr. T. L. Bragley and his assistant Mr. R. G. Trencor, and I would like to go on record by extending my thanks to them in this report, which owing to the probable advent of Malaysia, may be the last of its kind in this form. At the same time I would conclude as usual with thanks to my own staff, ashore and afloat, for their loyal service and also to the officers of those Government Departments which often co-operate and assist the Marine Department in the carrying out of its various functions.

Shipping Casualties

Eleven lives were lost due to accidents involving water transport in 1962.

On April 23rd in the early evening, on the Oya River between Oya and Dalat, the M.L. *Sin Aftin* was collided with and sank an unnamed Malayan fishing vessel. The fishing vessel was illegally carrying thirty-three persons returning to the Kuala after attending Dalat regatta. Four children were drowned and ten injured.

On September 1st a longboat returning from Bako to Kuching overran and one person was drowned.

The M.L. *Far Fak* has not been heard of since leaving Selangan for Sibu on 22nd October. The four crew members and two passengers are missing, presumed drowned.

Apart from the unfortunate increase in the number of fatalities, shipping casualties conform to the usual annual pattern, grounding and subsequent foundering being the commonest. These accidents invariably occur during the low-tide season on the Malak, Miri and Kuala Baram Rivers. Malak Bar is especially dangerous. Two groundings during the year occurred due to rubber and steering gear damage whilst crossing the bar entering port. One vessel, the *Sing Kiew* Aun hit a sandbank on the way upriver to Simanggang and capsized.

Several collisions were reported where structural damage was caused. It is thought that many other collisions occur where damage is slight and liability is settled on the spot between the parties concerned. Most collisions occur during the hours of darkness and could be avoided in many cases if masters and jumpers paid more attention to their navigation lights.

Hydrographic Service

The collaboration of the Marine Departments of Sarawak and North Borneo in hydrographic survey work was continued in 1962. The latter Department wished to have the services of the Unit as early as possible in the year as a particularly urgent requirement had risen.

The Party complete with echo sounding motor boat and equipment were accordingly shipped to Sandakan by M.V. *Kluantan* on 13th February, returning to Kuching by S.S. *Kuala* on 16th May. During this period the following work was carried out:—

1. A survey on a scale 1/18,000 of the Teras Deyong, north-east of Sandakan, for a distance of approximately fifteen miles to determine whether a less difficult and shallower route could be found for big tugs approaching Sandakan from that direction.
2. A large-scale survey of the vicinity and approaches to Sandakan main wharf to which an extension is contemplated.
3. A survey of the approaches to North Bay, approximately six miles westward of Sandakan, on a scale of 1/18,000, to investigate the possibility of a second deep-water port being built there.
4. A hydrographic reconnaissance in North Labuk Bay, thirty-five miles north westward of Sandakan, to study the question of a site for a site for a new wharf for handling palm oil.
5. A large-scale survey of the approaches and vicinity of a new deep-water wharf at Tawau, capital of the East Coast Borneo, which was nearing completion.

Four tracings and reports of the above work occupied the Unit until 25th June.

The first tasks of importance after return to Sarawak were (1) Further sounding along and over the peninsulas which form the northern limit of the Kuala Pulak Entrance Channel (1961 Marine Department Report, Hydrographic Services, Chapter 4, paragraph 4(1) returns) and (2) the establishment of an outer fairway light buoy to mark the bar of this channel.

The increase in tonnage and draft of vessels now able to proceed to Sibu produced a need for more deep-water wharves there and also for a larger scale plan and the harbour area than is provided by Admiralty Chart 1945. A survey of a scale of 1/6,000 was therefore carried out in July. A second survey in this vicinity was undertaken in November to determine the depth between Sibu waterwharf and the Shell Oil Wharf approximately 2½ miles up Kuala Igan at Sempit Merah.

At the close of the year a survey of the approaches to Lingga was begun, this anchorage being of interest as a center loading point.

In addition to the above, the following minor work was carried out:—

1. A check on the shallow banks at Labuan Head, fifteen miles west of Sibu.
2. A check on the depths alongside the main wharf at Tanah Pauh, Kuching.
3. Fixing and clearing new light structures between Pandang and Tanah Pauh, Sempit Sarawak.
4. A check on the depths over the bar at Sematan.
5. Re-sounding of the bar at Malak prior to setting up a new leading light.
6. Laying of a second light buoy in the Kuala Pulak Bar and tidal stream observations at these two bays.

Isheh Mohamed bin Awang Damit, Assistant Marine Officer, North Borneo Marine Department was attached to the Unit from 18th February to 5th August for a course in Hydrographic Surveying.

During the year a total of seventy square miles were sounded, 900 miles of soundings run and approximately 18,000 soundings inserted on tracings.

The Merchant Shipping Ordinance

The application of this new piece of legislation, which came into force on 1st April, 1961, is proceeding smoothly considering the difficulties of administration, communications, the distribution throughout the country of trained staff, and the general unsuitability for improvement of the basic types of vessel which are traditional to Sarawak.

Ship Surveyor

The principal function of the Survey Section of the Department is to implement the policy of the Government in matters relating to Safety of Life at Sea.

The staff of the Survey Section is responsible for the application of rules and regulations made under the provisions of the various United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts extended to Sarawak by Order in Council, as well as those made under the Sarawak Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1960.

The rules and regulations in operation in Sarawak with regard to life-saving appliances, fire appliances, radiotelegraphy, radiotelephony, equipment, lifelines, etc., are similar to those in force in the principal maritime countries of the world. These rules and regulations are extensive and varied.

The section has responsibilities towards all launches and vessels owned by Government in regard to preliminary design, fitting for tenders, repairs and maintenance.

During the year under review activities have been mainly directed towards the implementation of the new Shipping Ordinance, particularly in regard to the re-classification of vessels.

Some opposition has been met with from local ship-owners in implementing higher safety standards, and it is feared that many of these local owners fail to realise their responsibilities towards the lives and goods carried on board their vessels.

As a result of a publicity campaign carried out amongst local importers, most items of safety equipment previously unavailable in Sarawak, are now readily available at the major ports.

There has been little improvement in dockyard facilities, with the exception of a new slipway in Sibu, and the shortage of skilled shipyard workers and supervisory personnel remains acute.

Mr. G. Cuthbert, Surveyor of Ships, retired in February, 1962, and Captain R. D. Johnson took charge of the section. Mr. R. H. Kennedy, newly appointed Engineer Surveyor arrived in October, 1962.

Beacons and Lights and Navigational Aids Aboard

The year has been one of considerable activity and some of the work accomplished will, I am sure, make for itself a small niche in the history of waterways in Sarawak. This includes the proving and inauguration of the Palka route to Sibu and also the lighting of the Sarawak River.

Ships of 377 feet overall length and seventeen feet draft have been regular visitors to Sibu since the opening of the Palka Channel and I have reported that vessels of up to 450 feet in length and eighteen feet draft may be accepted. It is possible further improvement can be made on these figures.

A number of mangrove ships have safely negotiated the Kuching River during the hours of darkness for the first time, and it is expected that such night-time navigation will help speed up turn-round of vessels visiting the port.

It is just as well to point out, however, that this river is by no means easy for large vessels in daylight, and as such, it would be difficult to perfect a system of lighting for total proof night-time navigation even by installing a large number of lights costing a great deal of money. I do think, however, that the \$15,000 spent on this scheme will prove very worthwhile.

Electric leading lights were installed at Mukah and have been favourably reported on so much so that the District Council wants the same at Oya and Balingian!

The Hydrographic Survey Unit, again, this year, carried out three months work for the Marine Department in North Borneo, the team going off as soon as the Palka Charts were drawn and printed. The work

of this Unit will be fully covered in the Director of Marine's Annual Report for 1962 but a few of the main items completed include a large-scale survey of the Rajang River of Sibu, a large-scale survey of the Igan River from its junction with the Rajang to two miles below Sengul Murah, a check survey off Tanah Putih Wharf, a check survey of Mukah bar, a check survey of Sennan bar and various other work. The Surveyor had a month's local leave during the year and the opportunity was taken at the same time to give leave to junior staff also.

Very few failures were reported in the coastal and river lighting system and these were rectified with the minimum of delay. Routine servicing work has been kept up to a good standard.

With the exception of a small number of sealing and painting jobs, and some repairs to steel towers by contract labour in which we had the assistance of the Public Works Department, most of the work has been carried out by the Board's employees and I am sure members will join with me in thanking these men and their leaders for a very satisfactory season's labour and planning.

Failures during 1962 were the lowest ever recorded in any one year, which with the increase in number of lights is most gratifying and compensates for the extra expense in duplicating flasher units in light houses in remote areas where there is no immediate skilled attention. When one such unit breaks down the other is at once put into operation, and as soon as possible thereafter the broken flasher is brought to the survey and light workshop in Miri, or Kuching, usually the latter, where it is repaired in an air-conditioned workshop and returned to site immediately the trouble is rectified, or replaced by a further spare if this is not possible.

Opening up, overhauling and testing of delicate electronic units in air-conditioned surroundings has given extraordinarily better results than trying to effect repairs on the unit used to lead to further breakdown only a short time later owing to damp air having got into the flasher.

Two major lights failed for very short periods owing to the invasion of swarms of moths which were killed against the light and whose bodies caused the optic motor drive to slip. It is difficult to make caplans absolutely insect tight because of ventilation problems in the larger lights.

Water Transport—Government Fleet

Several changes took place during the year. In October the workboat *Dover* was scrapped. Three new twenty-four foot diesel engine speedboats were delivered by Singapore builders in December.

Three circumstances of existing craft were carried out by the Brooke Dockyard. In May the Sumpang-based *Pyle Ray* was converted to a diesel-oil runner by fitting a 2,000-gallon capacity tank in the hold. Two other lighters, previously dumb-barges, were fitted with diesel outboard engines 85 h.p. The *Pyle Ray* and one of the powered lighters are based in Sumpang, the other lighter is based in Sibu. All are engaged on Public Works Department work.

To fit in with the expanding Public Works Department programme the stern carriers *Alma* and *Telly* were transferred from the Selubau/Rajang run to the Brunei in October and December respectively. The powered lighter *Rasa*, previously engaged between Kuching and Sumpang, was transferred to Limbang in the Fifth District in July.

The Geological Department decided to transfer their M.L. *Lambert* to North Borneo and the sailed for Jesselton in June.

The total mileage of all Government vessels shows a slight increase over the previous year but the number of passengers carried fell by about 2,000. Part of the decrease could be attributed to the loss of the services of the *Dover* and *Lambert* and part of the fact that

in conformity with the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, the maximum number of passengers carried in vessels is being strictly controlled.

The Sackler-based pilot launch, *Layang Laut* was again lagged the highest earnings. This has been achieved without any major breakdowns but due to her age, the hard service to which she has been subjected and the ever increasing pilotage work, a replacement has been approved for 1965.

All craft operated on behalf of the Public Works Department were fully occupied throughout the year, with special emphasis on the pilot carrier *Pambukan*. A new landing craft at present being built in Hong Kong is due early in 1965.

Delivery of stone from Seluyan Quarry to the Third Division was augmented by the chartering of the *Kien Jong No. 3* and due to this it was possible to transfer *Blowie* and *Taffy* to the Fourth Division.

Commercial Vessels

The pattern of the local coastal trade remained much the same as during the previous year.

One minor point was that log shippers using Sejingkat anchorage, who normally depired in logs being rafted round from the Second Division during the good weather season, April to end October, were able to protest the shipping season by using larger type coasters to take the logs to Sejingkat.

Signal Communications

The extended Ship to Shore C.W. and R.T. services have meant a very big improvement in communications leading to more accurate information on arrival times.

The V.H.F. network has been extended giving full coastal cover in the Brunai Bay area. This service proved invaluable during the emergency at the end of the year and the number of times when ships have used it to call for assistance is increasing.

Enquiries have been made by a few shipping companies regarding the installation of an International Morse Plan network, but it is felt, after a survey to gauge the number of ships calling at Sarawak ports fitted with the necessary equipment, that the time is not yet ripe, nor the traffic potential sufficient to merit the high expenditure such a service involves, both initially and in recurrent costs.

A new pilot launch for Tanjung Manis which will go into service towards the end of 1963 is, however, being fitted with a set utilizing the Morse Plan frequencies as an experiment and it will be of interest to observe what advantage may be taken of this facility.

Twelve Government craft and thirty-two Commercial ships are now fitted with V.H.F. sets.

Excerpts from the Kuching Municipal Council Annual Report for 1962

Council

1962 may not be said to be an eventful year for the Council but it was one of marked and steady progress. The Hon'ble Mr. Ong Kee Hui was re-elected President of the Council for the third year in succession and Tuan Haji Saion bin Haji Nating was re-elected Vice-President. The attendance of Councillors throughout the year was regular. The President of the Council took leave of absence during the year on two occasions in connection with the following conferences which he attended:—

ISCAP Conference in Tokyo, Japan, from 3rd March to 2nd April, 1962.

C.F.A. Conference in Melbourne, Australia, from 8th to 16th November, 1962. Another member of the Council, Co. Chan Saw Hoo, attended the Duke of Edinburgh's Second Commonwealth Study Conference during the months of May and June.

A by-election was held to fill the vacancy in Ward 9—Selama on 18th November, 1962 and Madam Barbara May was returned unopposed to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Wen Ming Chye.

The President received a number of distinguished visitors during the year and also members from several District Councils in the Third Division of Sarawak and the Bating Lupar District Council also paid visits to the Kuching Municipal Council on goodwill tours.

Housing

1962 saw a substantial increase in private housing development. The tendency was to build more and more terrace houses which proved popular especially if they were located conveniently within reach of a school or busstop. As a result, existing detached dwelling houses of some age gave way rapidly to the building of terrace houses. Although there was nothing wrong in having terrace houses erected among detached or semi-detached houses, the position nevertheless presented a problem of control in the interest of town planning.

Shophouse development indicated a downward trend in popularity in view of the fact that the number of shophouses in Kuching is considered more than sufficient to meet the needs of the township. Consequently, quite a number of shophouses which are not so favourably sited, were left unoccupied.

Consideration of the need to replace Kuching, Central Government has been successful of late in securing the services of additional Town Planners. Mr. K. A. Watts, Town Planner of the Tropical Building section of the Building Research Station, Watford, England, visited Kuching during the year to advise Government on housing and town planning problems.

Dwelling units in the Council's housing estate were fully taken up during the year in spite of the accelerated rate of private housing development in Kuching. The main reason for this is that the current rents are within the reach of the working class.

Industry

The industrial site sponsored by the Borneo Housing Development Company Limited behind the Petalingan Bazaar has not yet been fully taken up. However many industrial buildings were erected during the year covering the major phase of the scheme. The accommodation of small industries in buildings resembling shophouses has not been proved popular, the reason being that these buildings were usually located in an industrial area away from business centres, thereby depriving the tradesmen's retail sale potentialities in addition to wholesale. Broadly speaking, industrial progress in this town leaves much to be desired.

The Kuching Junior Chamber of Commerce held a successful trade fair from 26th June to 13th July, 1962 at Java Road.

Social and Recreational

The Jubilee Recreation Ground was put to good use during the year. Additional facilities for track events and accommodation for competitors were provided. The cost of maintenance of the Jubilee Recreation Ground and the Jubilee Hall continued to be high and the revenue derived from these sources plus the lease of the land to the Kuching Primary School Board was inadequate to meet recurrent expenditure, whereas the improvement of the Ground and Hall involved heavy outlay of capital expenditure for the year. The Council has also provided a sports ground for use of the Kuching Hockey Association as well as Kuching Cricket Club. The Museum Gardens continued to be a popular Sunday resort for the inhabitants of Kuching. The Sarawak Orchestral Band gave regular Sunday performances in the Museum Gardens.

The Kuching Swimming Pool which is under the constructional responsibility of the Public Works Department, is expected to be completed for use in the early part of 1963. The design of the pool is of

Olympic Standards and when completed would certainly fulfil a long-felt need of the people of Kuching.

Finance

The level of taxation remained the same as in 1961.

The Council's Part I Revenue and Expenditure accounts for the year 1962 closed with a surplus of \$67,086.18. Of the revenue figure, nearly fifty-one per cent being statutory grants, grants to aided schools and other payments from Government. The accumulated surplus general revenue balance as at 31st December, 1962, amounted to \$1,784,391.92 and out of which \$100,000, being unexpended capital expenditure, would be reverted.

The Council's reserve funds as at 31st December, 1962, were as follows:—

Fund	Amount
Workmen's Compensation Insurance Fund	\$ 50,905.87
Revenue Fund	610,528.54
Provision Fund	67,706.82
Pensions, Gratitudes, Fund	212,488.13

The total revenue collected from the Municipal Housing Estate for the year 1962 amounted to \$273,265.14 of which a total expenditure of \$299,803.64 was incurred (including loan repayment and interest charges). The deficit of \$14,738.50 for the year 1962 and further expected deficits for some years would be met out of the accumulated balance of the Housing Development Fund of \$89,123.67 as at 1st January, 1962.

Void's Fund, computed on two per cent of the total sums collected, is being appropriated annually from the housing estate revenues expenditure to offset loss of rents should there be a shortfall of revenue from vacant flats. The total accumulated balance as at 31st December, 1962, was \$38,112.36.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The heavy floods and rains occurred at the end of the year caused havoc to the roads in Kuching. As a result, the Council decided on an extended programme of road reconstruction and improvement in order to meet the unexpectedly heavy deterioration to most of the roads which are never meant to carry the present day traffic. The programme of approximately a million dollars a year covering both reconstruction and maintenance for a period of four years has been drawn up. 1963 will therefore be a year for the carrying out of urgent reconstruction and improvement works to roads. However, to carry out these works successfully it is necessary to seek the assistance of Government for a loan and road grant.

Road Construction

(a) Road at Lot 177 near Borneo Company (Under Construction (14 feet wide). Lot 177 was acquired free of cost during the subdivision of Borneo Company's land and is exclusively allocated for road with a view to connecting the Industrial Road. The width now constructed is 18 feet. The road construction work consists of 9" base course and 3" surfacing finished with two coats of Colpave grouting.

(b) Construction of a 14'-6" Road at Liming Park. This project was carried out at the expense of land-owners of Liming Park and Borneo Housing Developers happened to have abandoned the housing project and left this stretch of road of approximately 600 feet incomplete. The road work was completed with a 14' carriageway.

Reconstruction

(a) Rock Road/Mosque Road Junction Widening. This project is an improvement to the corner between Rock Road and Mosque Road. It had been a problem and risk to motorists entering Mosque Road and coming down to town from Rock Road. This had

been improved by a short extension of existing concrete culvert, deviation of existing open drain by having a large radius and shifting of the traffic light signals. The overall scheme relieves traffic hazard.

(b) Rock Road Widening Opposite Aerona Chambers. This section of the road during peak hours has always caused congestion of vehicles thus necessitates widening in order to provide sufficient width for three traffic lanes.

(c) Widening and Reconstruction of Mangar Road Adjacent to Central Parking. Last year Council took the opportunity of constructing a reinforced concrete culvert over the existing drain adjacent to the Central Parking. Having completed the culvert it was obvious that the grass verge adjacent to the culvert served no useful purpose; but because of lack of fund the commission was put forward to 1962 Construction Programme. This stretch of road from Junction of Barnack Road up to Rock Road was in a very bad state. So steps were taken to reconstruct and widen it to twenty-one feet which is the same width as McDougall Road.

(d) Reconstruction of Rumpoh Road between Crocodile Road and Water Tank. During 1961 the Kuching Water Board installed a 21" diameter water main along the edge of this road. In the course of construction some portion of the road was damaged beyond ordinary patching. This was brought to the attention of Kuching Water Board Engineer who later agreed to share the cost of total reconstruction of this stretch of road. The existing road was in a manner of fact in a very bad state and due for reconstruction. Total length of reconstructed road is 2,850 feet with a carriageway of sixteen feet.

(e) Jalan Dagok Footpath. This is an improvement of a grass track to keep up with the development in that area. The general construction is earth dumping, levelled, rolled and stone spreading to a width of 12'-0". The total length is 1,360 feet and accessible now to light traffic only.

(f) Jalan Puri Lama Footpath. Originally this was a road reserve and an old grass track. Similar reason as Jalan Dagok accounts for its improvement. Method of construction is also identical to that of Jalan Dagok. The total length is 1,360 feet with a carriageway of twelve feet. The path is open to light traffic only.

(g) Pulu Road Footpath. Pulu Road footpath now bearing the name of Ong Kew Hui Road was constructed with a motive of a future trunk road and at the same time to facilitate access to residents in that area. Though it was constructed without business faith the road has a very heavy traffic as it serves as a short cut to Green Road. The length of footpath completed provides a carriageway of fourteen feet with a total length of 2,040 feet.

(h) Resurfacing of India Street. Early in September last year Council decided to resurface India Street as the road was in a bad shape. The resurfacing work was carried out without closing of the road due to the fact that traffic at this place is usually very heavy. The old bitumen surface had long deteriorated and parking was made impossible. The resurfacing was carried out by sandblasting half section then sealed up with two coats of Colpave emulsion.

(i) Graveling Work on Carpenter Street and Ewe Nal Street. The intention of carrying out this project is to protect the surface of the carriageway as the old sealing coat had long deteriorated. Surface dressing was carried out at the minimum cost.

(j) Construction of Footpath in Marwan Gardens. Request for improvement to footpaths in the Marwan Gardens was made by the public and this scheme was put in force. Originally only a short stretch of bituminous footpath existed and the rest were earth tracks. Today all earth tracks have been converted into bituminous paths. The construction consists of 3" thick of metal sealed with a coat of Colpave.

Culverts

(a) *Extension to Culvert at 244 Mile, Rock Road.* Existing culvert had been finished a little too short during the construction of Rock Road and if left as it is would constitute great danger to motorists. This culvert has to be reconstructed to cope up with the increasing discharge when the surrounding area is developed.

(b) *Construction of R.C. culvert at junction of Sekama Road and Chewan Road.* This culvert completes the roadside drain at Sekama Road. Originally a dilapidated temporary wooden bridge existed. Traffic increased after the completion of Perky Park and it was found necessary construct this R.C. culvert.

(c) *Reconstruction of Culvert at the Entrance to K.M.C. Workshop at Petrus Road.* This scheme is to facilitate double flow of vehicles in previously only one vehicle could go through each time. The siting of the new culvert has minimised the hazard of vehicles coming and going out of the workshop.

(d) *Alteration to Culvert between Lot 319 and 318 at Lintang Park.* This project was carried out at the expense of landowners of Lintang Park and Bessene Housing. Due to constant flooding in this area affecting a row of terrace houses, the Council was asked to look into the matter. It was inspected and discovered that the twin round culvert could not cope with the water from the village and the surrounding area. A box culvert comprises of 2' 6" thick brick walls and a reinforced concrete slab was constructed. The sectional area of the culvert is now more than twice the sectional area of the previous twin culvert.

Car Parks

(a) *Car Park—Wagay Street.* The purpose of constructing this car park is to solve the problem of parking at Ewe Hui Street. The overall project provides twenty-five parking spaces.

(b) *Construction of Car Park at Barrack Road.* Due to parking problem in the heart of the town it was decided to convert the empty ground in front of Secretariat into a car park. This car park is considered one of the most elaborate ones in the Far East. It has a capacity for accommodating 77 cars and 20 motor cycles. The construction was by no means easy due to the need to construct numerous islands. In order to protect the islands kerbs were constructed to prevent cars running over the grass. The landscaping was constructed with a base course of quarry rubble rolled to a consolidated thickness of 8" surfacing consisted of 3" thick of stone No. 5 graded down to No. 1 and sealed with two coats of Colgate emulsion. The total cost to Council is approximately \$57,000 which includes a grant of \$10,000 from Central Government.

Deepening and Clearing of Drains

(a) *Clearing and Deepening of Existing Drain at Rock Road (near R.C. Culvert) near the New Show-house and "Sara Khyang" to the Railway Line.* This stretch of drain had never been cleared for a considerable length of time and was the source of flood in Batu Lintang Estate whenever there was a heavy shower. This is a very important monsoon drain where surface walkings from large areas of land are being discharged. The stream is a natural one and winds through a rubber estate and eventually seeks its course into Sungai Masing. To minimise flood in the Batu Lintang area this drain should be dredged every three months.

(b) *Drain Clearing and Deepening at Green Road.* The clearing of drain at Green Road was carried out by the Engineering Department. This drain steadily silted up, rendering flow of water difficult. Council decided that general clearing should be undertaken.

Sewerage

(a) *Alteration and Additions to the Sewerage Plans at the K.M.C. Flar, Sun Rock Road.* The work was carried out on the recommendation of Sanitary Experts

who visited Kuching early 1962. The sole intention of the project is to carry out further purification of the effluent before discharge into surface drain. To put this system into operation two additional manholes and external sewerage mains were constructed and connected to sludge chamber. Through gravity flow liquid sludge is directed to the pump house and pumped up to the Imhoff tank for further purification before effluent is discharged.

(b) *Construction of Foul Air Trap in the Sewerage Drain at the Town Market.* This is to check foul air escaping from main sewer to Town Market a popular place of confluence in the evening.

Markets

(a) *Installation of two Stand-pipes for Hawkers' Stalls at Doshon Road.* Having erected temporary sheds for the hawkers at Doshon Road the Health Department deemed it necessary to install two stand-pipes upon request from stall-holders as these were no facilities to obtain wholesome water supply.

(b) *Construction of Concrete Pavement for Hawkers' Stalls at Palm Road.* It was a request from the Council's Health Department that these concrete stands were constructed together with installation of two stand-pipes. The intention was to clear hawkers from crowding along Palm Road which constituted a danger to traffic using the road.

(c) *Installation of Twenty Stainless Steel Sinks in the Open Air Market.* It was considered necessary to provide sinks to every stall-holder in the Khoo Huan Yung Open Air Market. The project was assessed on contract basis.

(d) *Conversion of Batu Lintang Producers' Market into an Ordinary Market.* The existing producers' market had not proved to be a success. It was finally decided to convert it into an ordinary market. Approval was granted to start work on 26th October, 1962. The market though small caters all that a housewife requires.

Schools

(a) *Lundu Kuala Council School.* Existing school at Lundu Kuala could not cope with the increasing number of students so the Council found it necessary to construct an additional building of two storeys consisting of six classrooms, making the establishment a two-stream school. Earth filling was carried out by the Engineering Department with supply of earth from Batu Lintang earth pit. The construction of the school building was awarded to the lowest tenderers Messrs. Ching Ah Loo Construction for \$27,324.20 and the lining block and culverts to Messrs. Thuan Shing Koo Construction Company for \$5,277 inclusive of culverts. Sufficient furniture was supplied by Lee Hoi Kim for \$1,500 including furniture for the teachers.

(b) *Construction of Removable Partitions for Temporary Classrooms in the Jubilee Hall.* Due to inadequate classrooms Council decided to construct removable partitions for putting up two temporary classrooms in the Jubilee Hall.

(c) *Earth Filling and Levelling for the Proposed ERNC/KMC Combined School at Nanas Road West.* The site of the combined school is situated at Nanas Road West in a mangrove swamp which needs considerable amount of filling. The land (2.03 acres) was acquired at the cost of \$12,000.

Chain Link Fencing

(a) *Supply and Construction of Chain Link Fencing at Barrack Road Car Park.* The idea of putting up this fence is to prevent children from playthings sited in the car park and at the same time to use it as a means of improving the amenity of the area.

(b) *Construction of Chain Link Fencing and Earth-filling of Vegetation Blinds at the Band-stand Manner Gardens.* Construction of chain link fencing was done at the request of the Director of Music to keep away

injuries from crowding into the hand-stand. The sun normally shines directly on the back of the conductor and with the players against the sun. In order to correct this, sunshade blind was recommended.

(c) *Chain Link Fencing at Oval-shaped Road* behind the Goal Posts of the Playing Field. It has been pointed out that kicking of football at this goal post constitutes a danger to motorists and a protective barrier is therefore necessary. However, it was decided to put up a chain link fencing of 3'4" high to prevent ball from being kicked on to the road.

Sheds

(a) *Erection of a Temporary Commensator's Stand and two Shop Sheds for Competitors at Jubilee Ground.* These sheds were constructed at the request of the Sarawak Amateur Athletic Association to provide additional shelter for the Bonus Games held at Kuching. All structures were of a temporary nature.

(b) *Construction of Bicycle Shed for K.M.C. Staff.* Bicycle parking in the K.M.C. Building (Council's section) has been an eyesore and took most of the room provided for payees. For this reason the Municipal Secretary deemed it necessary to construct a bicycle shed to accommodate twenty parking spaces for K.M.C. Staff's bicycles adjacent to Senior Staff's car shelter.

(c) *Construction of Bus Shelter.* Five bus shelters were completed during the year. These shelters were erected on sites where others from shelter is not available in the vicinity of the bus stops. All of them were sited adjacent to schools.

(d) *Erection of new Zinc-roof Shed at K.M.C. Workshop for Manufacturing of Frames.* This shed was constructed for the purpose of storing aggregate for the pumice. If rains were left in the open longer time would be required to cause moisture on the notes to evaporate.

Maintenance of Buildings

(a) *Restoration Work to five Blocks of Terrace Houses at Ban Hock Road.* It was found necessary to redecorate externally some of the K.M.C. Flats at Ban Hock Road as they appear old and shabby. Restoration works started on 28th of November on five blocks only and completed before the New Year. Before application of new paint the buildings were thoroughly brushed and scraped down. Two coats of new paint were then applied accordingly.

(b) *Maintenance of Labourers' Quarters at Pusuak Road.* Repair works were carried out to replace damaged floor boards, doors, and timber wall partitions of Labourers' Quarters A, B and C, Pusuak Road.

Traffic Light Signals at Main Bazaar/Rock Road Junction

Work on the installation of traffic light signals at junction of Main Bazaar and Rock Road commenced on the 11th day of December, 1962. The overall scheme included shifting of traffic island along Main Bazaar in front of Huan Ching Bank to provide two lanes traffic and raising of two points of street light. The installation of a system of traffic light signals at this junction solved the problem of traffic control.

Filling and Levelling of Hockey Ground at Jubilee Ground

It was suggested by the Hockey Club to construct a hockey pitch on joint contribution. After due consideration, it was decided that the Council would carry out the project from Council's fund.

The overall project was constructed at the minimum cost. Earth for the filling came from Ban Lintang earth pit. The top surface was filled with a thin layer of sand obtained from Ban Lintang drains.

Tree Planting in Municipal Area

The year 1962 has been noted as the worst weather ever experienced in Kuching. Heavy storm on several occasions uprooted trees causing traffic obstruction.

It was later decided to cut down all dangerous trees along the road side before causing more destruction to overhead low tension lines and telephone wires. Some of the trees were trimmed to minimise wind resistance.

Construction of a Driveway to Septic Tank at Listing Park

Existing driveway to septic tank at Listing Park was only an earth driveway. During wet season Council's pumping truck could not go anywhere nearby so it is necessary that a concrete driveway be constructed.

Street Lighting

A considerable number of tungsten lamps were converted into 125-watt mercury vapour during the year. These were replaced in order to take advantage of the saving scheme carried out by the Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation since the difference in cost of conversion of these lights between participation in the scheme and non-participation was quite substantial.

No extensions of street were carried out during the year.

Buildings

A total of 592 applications were received during the year. Out of these 134 were approved. Among the approved plans 143 were new buildings and the rest were repairs and alterations to existing buildings. Industrial, commercial and government building schemes were in good progress during the year. The completion of the Bedrelin Blocks of flats constructed by Central Government came in handy to receive the unexpected arrival of military personnel. However, this is only a temporary measure. The Swan Building, the Sarawak Press Building, a portion of the Puduang Gardens flats and shophouses and the Overseas Union Bank are among the completed buildings worth noting. Particular care was taken in examining proposed development schemes especially to ensure that the Council's requirements for the provision of parking facilities, and density of buildings per acre were followed.

Workshop

The Council's fleet of vehicles and machineries were satisfactorily maintained during the year. An additional plant for propogating horsetails was acquired by the Workshop. Besides, the general maintenance of vehicles, plant and machineries the Workshop is also responsible for minor maintenance of lifts and electrical services of the housing scheme, traffic light signals, traffic signs and road marking. The Workshop also undertakes constructional jobs such as erection of bus shelters and repairs to bridges. The allocation of daily transport to meet the increasing needs of the Council's public works and health departments is controlled by the Council Workshop staff who keep the running record of all vehicles, plant and machineries.

General

The general maintenance of the Municipal area was satisfactorily carried out during the year. This consists of playgrounds, open spaces and road verges. In addition to this, the Council also undertook maintenance of Crown Land within the Municipal area. During the year a combined Hockey and Cricket pitch was constructed at the request of the public in front of the Jubilee Hall adjacent to the race track.

The Sarawak Road Car Park, a project of modern design was completed and opened to public use on the 12th of October. Trees are being planted thence to provide shades for parked vehicles in the future. The Council has also agreed to take over the maintenance of Listing Park, Pesty Park access roads, drains and sewers.

The Council carries its own scheme of workmen compensation and the total sum paid to its employees during the year was negligible.

KUCHING FIRE BRIGADE

Fire Calls

During the year the Brigade received thirty-one fire calls, a decrease of thirteen calls compared with the previous year. There was no report of loss of property by fire and no major outbreaks of fire occurred. An analysis of the thirty-one fire calls shows that they were:—

Genuine fire	23
False alarm	3
Emergency aircraft landing	2
Fire practice at KMC Buildings	1
Total	31

The following table shows the causes of outbreak of fire in and outside Municipal areas:—

	Municipal Area	Outside Municipal Area	Total
Accumulation of soots in chimney	3	—	3
Burning of candles and joss-sticks	1	—	1
Burning of branches of wood	1	—	1
Children playing with matches	1	—	1
Cigarette ends	1	—	1
False alarm	2	3	5
Flax crackers	1	—	1
Over-heated smoke rubber sheet	—	1	1
Over-heated oven	2	—	2
Supported arson	1	—	1
Short circuit	2	—	2
Spilled benzine	2	—	2
Unknown	9	—	9
Naked light igniting petrol in sump	1	—	1
Emergency aircraft landing	—	2	2
Total	27	4	31

The Brigade was also called on fourteen occasions to perform services not necessarily involving fire and the commonest of which was rescuing persons trapped in the lifts of the Council's seven-storey flats which were jammed as a result of mechanical breakdowns or other reasons.

Installation of fire extinguishers

During the year three hundred and seventy-four shop-houses, godowns and firms have complied with the requirement to install fire extinguishers as required under the Kuching Municipal Council (Prevention of Fire) By-laws, 1961. Two hundred and four fire extinguishers belonging to various firms, shop-houses and departments were refilled and the cost of service charged.

Installation of fire hydrants

During the year thirty-two fire hydrants were installed at various places in the Municipal area making a total of two hundred and seventy-one in all.

Petroleum Licences

During the year seventeen licences to retail non-dangerous petroleum were issued to shop-houses making a total number of thirty-two in all.

Taxis

A number of taxis were sent down to the fire station by the Land Transport Department for verification that their vehicles carried standard type of fire extinguishers.

Fire Fighting Courses

During the year, members of the Aircrew staff, Department of Civil Aviation, Duke of Edinburgh Awards Brigade, Devon Secondary School, St. Thomas's Society, Public Works Department, Malay Sea Scouts and Prison Department were given instructions on the use of standard types of fire extinguishers

and a short course on general fire fighting. A fire demonstration in co-operation with the Police, Red Cross and other public organisations was held at the Council Office at Khoo Huan Young Street during the year.

Inspection

Routine inspection on all cinemas, petrol kiosks and licensed premises dealing non-dangerous petroleum was carried out. Inspection on fire hydrants and fire extinguishers was also carried out.

Prosecution

During the year prosecution was instituted against a shop-keeper dealing in the sale of kerosene for breach of the Kuching Municipal Council (Storage of Petroleum) By-laws, 1961. He was fined \$300 by the Court.

Special Service

During the year, the Brigade was on many occasions called upon to clear away falling trees on roads and flush human drains and manholes.

The former two-shift duty system of nine hours day and fifteen hours night duty has been changed to three-shift system, with an average of eight hours of duty per shift.

EDUCATION

The following is an extract from a report dated 1st May, 1962 by the Council's School Affairs Officer:—

Enrolment

The enrolment of school-age and over age children to Primary 1 in fifteen Aided Primary Schools, one Government Primary School within the Municipal area and three Council's schools was bigger this year than that of last year. The total enrolment in 1961 was 1,985 and this year's figure was 1,989, out of which 884 children were admitted to Primary 1 classes in Chinese-medium Primary Schools and 1,125 children in English-medium Primary Schools. Among the 1,989, there are 219 over-age children and 1,779 children who were born in 1952.

Fee-Paying Primary 1 Pupils

The enrolment of Primary 1 pupils is greater than the Council's estimated figure. Originally, the Council estimated that only 1,500 children would probably seek admission to Primary 1 classes in 1962. This big enrolment was due to the fact that there was a great number of children from the rural area attending schools within the Municipal area thinking that they are also entitled to free tuition. Acting on the instruction received, I informed the schools concerned that children from outside the Municipal area are not entitled to this privilege of free tuition in aided primary schools within the Municipal area. So out of a total of 1,989 pupils enrolled, there are 264 children from outside the Municipal area paying school fees.

Number of Classes

At present there are forty-four Primary 1 classes altogether in Chinese and English Primary Schools:—

- 24 classes in English Primary Schools
- 20 classes in Chinese Primary Schools

School Fees

School fees were paid by the Council for Primary 1 pupils on behalf of parents who are residing within the Municipal area for the months of January, February, March and April as follows:—

January	\$ 4,013.80
February	\$ 4,032.00
March	\$ 4,018.50
April	\$ 4,027.50
	\$16,091.80

School Attendance

The attendance of the three Council's schools for the months of January, February, March and April was of a very high percentage as shown below:—

Name of School	Percentage			
	January	February	March	April
Kampong Lomba Rada Council School	95 %	97 %	97 %	98.4 %
New Biting Village School	97.4 %	97 %	97 %	98 %
Merpati Japung School	98 %	98 %	98 %	99 %

Teaching Staff

Originally, thirty-one teachers were engaged by the Council to teach in the three Council's schools last year. When the school of Merpati Japung reopened this year, it was found that the enrolment of Primary I classes was in excess of the number normally allowed for two streams. In view of this big enrolment, the provision of an additional stream for Primary I class and the engagement of an extra teacher for the said school was approved by the Education Department.

Primary Six Leavers

Last year there were 1,248 Primary Six leavers who were unselected. After having made closer investigation, 1,131 last year's Primary Six leavers are found attending Secondary Schools via: St. Joseph's Private Secondary School, St. Thomas's School, St. Mary's School, St. Teresa's School, Chonging Secondary School, Kuching Modern Secondary School, Liah High School, Central Secondary School, Dohson Secondary School, Chung Hwa Middle School No. 2, Chung Hwa Middle School No. 1, Chung Hwa Middle School No. 4, Sunny Hill School and Aduah Night School.

Holidays

Primary Schools within the Municipality closed for their two-week Easter Holidays after the First Term examination from 28th April to 6th May. Schools reopened again on Monday the 7th of May.

General

The Council's attention was, as usual, centred on the expansion of primary education in the Municipal area. It was appreciated that the extension should be planned in keeping pace with the development or anticipated development in the various parts of the Municipal area.

During the year it was considered necessary to build additional schools; however, due to late planning it was not possible to erect the additional classrooms by the beginning of 1963 to cater for the growing school population in primary I classes. However, the Council was able to arrange as a temporary measure two primary classes available in the Jubilee Hall which form the nucleus of an entire new school to be erected in the immediate vicinity apart from the Kampong Lomba Rada Council School. Another two primary I temporary classes were made available on the premises of the Merpati Japung Council School. These two classes will be transferred in the course to a new school which is to be jointly shared by the Kuching Municipal Council and the Kuching Rural District Council and for which a site has been acquired at the end of Nanas Road West in the K.R.D.C. area.

It was also found necessary to establish a school somewhere in the Batu Lintang (Geng Tiang Seoa Road area) and the Council has undertaken with the approval of the Education Department, to set up a primary I class for 1963 in a temporary classroom located in the precincts of the Batu Lintang Training College.

It will be noted that with the need to establish at least three new Council schools and to provide free education in respect of primary I to primary III classes by 1964, the Council would be hard-pressed financially by its responsibility towards provision of primary education within its area of jurisdiction. Government grants-in-aid for the building of these schools have been reserved and it is hoped that a higher percentage of the total costs of these buildings will be made available by Government as grants to the Council.

During the year improvements have been made to the Kampong Lomba Rada Council School in the form of the provision of direct footpaths connecting the new block of classrooms with the old block. Further, the school ground was suitably filled and levelled and this improvement has transformed the ground into a proper sports field.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Incidence and Control of Communicable Diseases

The incidence of communicable diseases in the Municipal Area remained more or less on the same level as that of the previous year. Pulmonary tuberculosis still heads the list (279 against 296 in 1961) as the ATAS Clinic still continued with its mass anti-tuberculosis campaign going from ward to ward in the Municipality, making sure that every case was not left unattended or undetected. Three cases of malaria reported were traced but their sources of infection were not from the Municipal Area—one case from Bau District and two were visitors from Colaba. There was a marked drop in the diphtheria case (19 cases as compared to 43 in 1961), but cases affected were mostly children of ages ranging from less than one year to twelve years old.

Efforts were made to bring down the incidence of dysentery by persuading some squatters in certain sections of the town who were using very insanitary overflowing pit or surface latrines to replace them with bucket latrines for which the Council would extend the service of collection. So far, thirty-four insanitary pit latrines were demolished. But this system could not be given to the occupants in Mohammedan Reserve land without reviewing the assessment rates and the further recruitment of labour for maintenance of the service. However, vigilance and precautions were still maintained for the control of communicable diseases and there is room for further improvement.

Health Campaign

The Council deemed it necessary to conduct another Health Campaign and also decided that it should be on the theme of "Keep Your Town Clean" and held within the period from 28th July to 11th August. There were competitions for Sweep-riding and Poster painting which students of thirty-two schools (both primary and secondary) in the Municipality were invited to participate. There was a very good response judging by the number of entries—92 posters and 64 mugs. Awards were given to winners. Competitions were extended to the Foodshops and Coffee-shops for the "Cleanest Coffee-shop/Restaurant". Certificates of merit were awarded to the winners. The Malay Kampong headmen also assisted in the drive. As a result, twenty-eight truck-loads of refuse comprising empty tins, cans, jars, discarded pots, pans and other unwanted household articles, were collected. Pamphlets were issued to the public bringing home to them and instilling in them the importance of keeping clean and their civic responsibility and pride in keeping the town tidy. Hand-bills were distributed to householders giving them the hints to keep food clean and the simple steps in preparing clean food.

During the period from 6th August to 11th August, a "Know Your Council" Exhibition was held, during which photographs and statistical graphs as well as handouts, depicting the various sections of work of the Department, were on display. This Exhibition was held in conjunction with the Sarawak Festival sponsored by the British Council. Other departments of the Municipal Council also took part. This campaign was a success.

Sewerage

Town Cleansing Services

The collection and disposal section of town cleansing services was under the charge of this Department, while the Engineering Department provided the servicing of the necessary vehicles.

(i) *Scavenging Service:*(a) *Street Sweeping and Drain Cleaning:*

Forty-seven men (as against 42 in 1961) were engaged in street sweeping and drain cleaning. Drain cleaning and flushing had been extended to three times a week to all sections of the town. Street sweeping and drain cleaning were also extended to satellite towns and housing estate barracks. Although with a small force of men, a fair standard of cleanliness was maintained throughout the year.

(b) *Refuse Collection:*

Twenty-three men and four trucks were used to do daily collection of refuse in four routes. There were 3,395 bins (as against 3,358 bins last year) emptied daily. During the "Keep Your Town Clean Campaign", litter bins were provided to all bus shelters and other points in town where the public were likely to litter refuse. In all, there were forty litter bins put into use. There was no extra vehicle to act as standby in case of breakdowns and during periods of overhauling. Provisions have been made in 1963 Estimates to purchase a "Dual Tip Dumping Refuse Truck" of eighteen cubic yard capacity. This type of vehicle would prove to be more economical in the long run by its large capacity and lower maintenance.

(c) *Refuse Disposal:*

Five men were engaged at the disposal ground, Sungai Kramat. Refuse continued to be safely disposed of by controlled tipping. The tip was well maintained as there was no evidence of the nuisance nor complaints of obnoxious smell. The Council has been notified by the Superintendent of Land and Survey, Fifth Division, of the Government's intention of taking back the site for coal storage purposes.

(d) *Conservancy Service:*

There was further reduction of night-soil buckets due to conversion from bucket latrines to water-borne sanitation. Hence there was a reduction of one man in the labour force, but there was not much saving in the recurrent expenditure due to the fact that the Department was taking over the recurrent expenditure for drivers' wages and the running and maintenance costs of vehicles in this service. Furthermore, this service was by a daily paid staff which incurred much overtime work, hence other costs incurred. In addition to these, expansion of the town and more calls for servicing of private septic tanks and sewage purification plant were other causes for the heavy expenditure.

There were controversial views on the town conservancy system, such as the suggestion for suspending the installation of septic tanks in shophouses in crowded areas of the town pending further study and experiments to be conducted on the possibility of improving the design of septic tanks and the method of treating effluents which discharge into open public drains. There is no doubt that bucket system is very unsanitary, and a ready proposition too for the servicing of a mere 1,600 buckets.

(i) *Collection and Disposal of Night-soil:*

This service had a force of twenty men for collection and nine men for its disposal. There were four trucks used in daily service. The spare truck was entirely out of order, and its replacement is necessary in the new year. There were 1,376 buckets emptied daily as compared to 1,597 buckets at the beginning of the year. Due to further reduction of labour, there were nine men on the disposal service, from which three men were doing part-time composting and three men looking after the clearing and washing of six public latrines daily. Composting was done only when labourers were available and machineries did not break down. The machineries and vehicles in the manufacture of compost, e.g.,

grabbing crane tractor and the dumping truck, were very old (1934). Breakdowns occurred quite often and replacement of parts was difficult. Therefore there was a drop in the production of compost (981 piculs as compared to 1,281 piculs last year). The three disposal tanks at Friarish Road which served as an unsatisfactory method of disposing human wastes, are very much overburdened, considering the nature of the sewage that discharges into the river. A negligible portion of the night-soil was used for composting with town refuse.

(ii) *Desludging and Maintenance of Septic Tanks:*

Desludging and minor maintenance works of private and Government septic tanks as well as the Council's sewerage plants, were carried out by the Council, wherever needed. These were done during the off hours of the labour force.

(iii) *Public Latrines:*

In the year, further improvements were made to the Market Street and Padungan Public Latrines by converting them from individual into automatic flushing latrines. Due to much nuisance, night cleaning was necessary for the Market Street Public Latrines. There are two public and one Government latrines maintained by the Council. Three men were engaged to cleanse them. But maintenance costs to public latrines are high because of much nuisance.

Food Sanitation:(i) *Control of Sale of Meat and Other Foods:*

Control of sale of meat continued to be carried out by daily ante-mortem examination of animals and post-mortem examination of carcasses. These were done at the Municipal slaughter-house, public markets and meat shops. Canned and preserved foodstuffs in grocery shops were checked regularly, resulting in some canned and preserved foods being found unfit for human consumption. These were seized or voluntarily surrendered for destruction. Ice-cream continued to be sampled regularly from four ice-cream factories for bacteriological analysis to ensure a minimum standard of wholesomeness.

(ii) *Food Premises:*

All employees of foodshops and food factories were medically examined for communicable diseases, with the assistance of ATAS Chest Clinic and the Government Central Laboratory. Although many licensees had made efforts to improve the sanitary standards of their premises by installing better equipment and appliances, the methods of foodhandling and personal cleanliness of most foodhandlers have still much room for improvement. Nevertheless, with more demand from the public for clean foods, the standard of preparation will automatically be raised to meet the situation.

Housing and other Development:

Many projects were submitted by developers for construction of housing estates and other mixed developments. These estate houses prove to be very popular with certain sections of people, but are not within the reach of low-income group. Unless cheap accommodation in the form of flats can be sited near the town centre, vehicle dwellers cannot be persuaded to leave their overcrowded quarters for better ones. Some standards have been maintained and enforced as regards sanitary installations and drainage of housing estates to the satisfaction of the Council in order to protect the interests of the purchasers as well as the Council which is responsible for their future maintenance. Out of 372 building plans submitted to the Department for examination and inspection of sites, 112 plans were for erection of dwelling-houses. 291 of these were provided with installation of septic tanks.

Water Supply:

Water sampling continued to be done by the Kuching Water Board and copies of reports were submitted

to the Council for information. During the year, at the request of Malay Kampong dwellers to the West of the Municipality, four standpipes were erected by the Council at places where individual supplies proved either unavailable or beyond the means of the residents.

Anti-Mosquito Works

The incidence of malaria remained zero, and the three cases reported contracted the disease outside the Municipal Area. Usual measures for anti-mosquito control were adopted, e.g., maintenance of drains, draining of swampy lands, clearing of rank vegetation and simultaneous larval collection and spot eradication by oiling or spraying of larvicides. Yet, many pieces of Crown Land, which come under the care of Public Works Department, were left unattended, due to lack of funds. Malaria mosquitoes remain a problem. Most people regarded it the duty of the Department to oil their premises, where malaria occurred. Many other factors contribute towards the recurrence, e.g., blocked compound drains, discarded tin or jerrycans, excavations for building footings, etc. Unless the co-operation of the public is obtained, malaria mosquitoes will remain the perpetual problem of the Department.

Dog-Catching

There were 2,166 dogs caught and 2,046 were humanely destroyed, the remaining twenty being claimed by their owners. But there were only 131 licences issued for dogs and 125 for bicycles. Four regular dog-catchers were engaged in this service. With the aid of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Council purchased a small pick-up truck to be used in the transportation of dogs caught, thus cutting down the time wasted to convey them to the pound.

Licensing

Report on Hawkers and Markets

(i) Hawkers

The quota for A1 and A2 has been revised—223 for A1 (wheelbarrow) and 173 for A2 (no barrow) licences—but the total number remains the same at 400 for the two categories as in the previous year. New hawkers' stances at Palm Road were under construction towards the end of the year, and they will serve the hawkers now taking pitches at the roadside facing the Miramar Theatre, where much congestion is caused. Provision has been made in the 1963 Estimates for construction of permanent shelters for these hawkers. There was not much demand for hawker licences as it has been proved that out of twenty-five vacancies advertised for hawker A1 licences, only those possessing A2 licences applied so that they can enlarge their trade by the use of barrows, motor-cycles or motor vans. These hawkers were prohibited from trading or taking stances in the central town area. Fixed hawker stances are becoming popular because these hawkers are given good sites to ply their trade and they are not causing obstruction to traffic, also with adequate space for tables and seats.

(ii) Markets

The Open Air Market was further improved by the provision of direct running water and stainless steel sink to each of the coffee stalls, thereby resulting in the improvement to the standard of preparing drinks.

The *Bata Living Products Market* is being converted into an ordinary public market by the provision of concrete stalls. It is expected that renovation work can be completed by the beginning of the new year so that applications for licences to trade in the market could be invited.

The *Central Markets (Fruit, Fish and Vegetable)* are very much congested owing to the fact that there is too limited a space given to too many stalls. Maintenance costs of these markets would continue to rise as these properties are getting older from poor to poor.

Daily cleaning and flushing were carried out in all markets.

(iii) "Points" System for Granting Licences

In the year, "the Points System" with the help of a questionnaire to every application continued to be the method adopted in allocating hawker and market licences. This system involves a great deal of time taken in investigations and completion of forms which take away the work of a qualified public health inspector to administer a non-professional duty. The time is now ripe for the Council to look into the matter forming a "Hawker and Market Department" as it is normally done in other Councils in neighbouring countries. Not only the investigations into the life history of every applicant and completion of points are a wasteful of time but also they cannot be thorough owing to the time limit in investigations and as such the reports tabled are often subject to ridicule. Therefore, the "Points System" for allocation of licences would appear superficially to be working satisfactorily, but in reality it is not.

RATING DEPARTMENT

The year 1962 saw the private housing estate developers still play an important role in housing activities. Houses in these estates were mostly absorbed by the bourgeoisie. They are still beyond the buying power of the proletarians though payment for these houses by instalment could be arranged. As a result of housing estate development, land of a quarter acre lots or above suitable for building ideal detached dwelling houses appears scarce nowadays in the Municipality. People who are planning to own ideal houses of this type began to cast their eyes on land in the immediate vicinity. Prices of land in this area have, in consequence of active demand, risen steadily. Apart from housing estate development the construction of shophouses also made great strides during the year. But owing to trade recession the newly-built shop-houses were not as saleable as in the previous year. A number of them still remained vacant. Thus supply has exceeded demand. The construction cost of buildings has remained stable throughout the year. But the price of land within the Municipality was steadily on the upward trend.

The annual rates levied on all rateable property within the Municipality for the year 1962 were as under:—

Stations	Description of Rates	Rate
Water (Electricity Only) Installation of the Mating Company Land in the Ruching Municipal Council Area	General Purpose Rate Water Rate Street Lighting Rate Education Rate	2 1/2 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 2 1/2 % of rateable value
Water (Electricity Only) Installation of the Mating Company Land in the Ruching Municipal Council Area	General Purpose Rate Water Rate Street Lighting Rate Education Rate	11 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 2 1/2 % of rateable value
Water (Electricity Only) Installation of the Mating Company Land in the Ruching Municipal Council Area	General Purpose Rate Water Rate Street Lighting Rate Education Rate Sewerage Rate	11 1/2 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 2 1/2 % of rateable value 2 1/2 % of rateable value
Water (Electricity Only) Installation of the Mating Company Land in the Ruching Municipal Council Area	General Purpose Rate Water Rate Street Lighting Rate Education Rate Sewerage Rate	11 1/2 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 1 1/2 % of rateable value 2 1/2 % of rateable value 2 1/2 % of rateable value

These rates showed an overall increase of one per cent in the Education Rate in each of the three rating divisions as compared with rates prescribed in 1961. This increase of one per cent Education Rate making it in all two per cent was necessary in order to implement the Council's decision to provide free education in respect of primary one in all aided schools in the Ruching Municipal Area for children residing in the Municipality with their parents. The General Purpose Rate of fifteen and a half per cent which included scavenging services as prescribed in 1961 had been split up account for these services separately.

Valuation List

The valuation list was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Ruching Municipal Ordinance. There were no appeals against valuations during the

year. As at 31st December, 1962, the effective annual value of private-owned properties within the Municipality amounted to \$3,348,792 as compared with \$4,09,131 twelve months previously, an increase of \$67,641 for the year. The total number of valuations entered on the valuation list for the year 1962 was 5,998 as compared with 5,945 for the previous year. A total of 493 copies of Deed of Property Transfer were received from the Land and Survey Department as against 443 in 1961.

Revenue

The total revenue collected by the department was \$1,137,519.58 an increase of \$155,483.76 over the amount collected in 1961. The increase was due to the levy of rates on new properties completed during the year and the recovery of arrears of rates for the previous year. The total amount collected was made up as follows:—

Rates	\$464,290.82
Payment in lieu of rates (Government Properties) .. .	193,227.67
	\$657,518.49

Future Prospects

Six blocks of shop-houses at the following localities were nearing completion: Palm Road, Tabin Road, Sekama Road, Sengul Apeng Road, Pending Road. Construction work on another two blocks of shop-houses at Tabin Road has begun. It is anticipated that construction work on a cinema at Sekama Road will start in the near future. A number of small and fair-sized housing estates are under development. As there are still large tracts of undeveloped land in the Kuching Municipal area, the prospect of further increase in assessment revenue continues to be bright.

HOUSING ESTATE

Tenancy

(a) Applications

This year saw a slight decrease in the number of new applications for accommodation in the Council Housing Estate at Ben Hock Road. There was a total of only seventy-nine applications received as compared with eighty-five in the previous year. The decrease in the number of applications received was by no means an indication that the people dislike Municipal housing accommodation, but might be the consequence of private housing estate development. With the Borneo Housing Development Limited acting as financiers to prospective house owners, a number of prospective tenants who have a fair steady income would therefore prefer to acquire their own houses than to become tenants of the Council flats. New applications received during the year were investigated and placed on the waiting lists. Only persons who possess the following qualifications are eligible to apply for Council flats:—

- applicants must be not less than 21 years of age;
- applicants must be either born in Sarawak or have resided in Sarawak for seven out of the last ten years, and have either resided in the Kuching District for the past three years or in the Kuching Municipal area for the past year;
- applicants whose family units do not exceed the following number of persons at the time of application:
 - Two adults and three children for a two-room flat;
 - Four adults and three children for a three-room flat or terrace house.

The number of applicants on the waiting lists as at 31st December, 1962 were as follows:—

- 108 for two-room flats
- 42 for three-room flats or terrace houses.

(b) Allocations

The Council retained the points system as the method for determining priority of awarding housing accommodation.

During the year fifty-six tenants gave up possession of their rented premises. At one stage a big number of tenants from the estate took place. Within a quarter of a total of twenty-two tenants have terminated their tenancies. These tenants left the estate either to take up possession of their newly acquired houses in private housing estates or to return to their country of origin viz. Hong Kong, in consequence of their giving up teaching in Chinese schools. These vacancies were duly allocated to applicants on the waiting list.

(c) Observance of Tenancy Agreement

During the year five tenants were cited for breach of the Tenancy Agreement. Three of them were discovered having sublet the whole of their rented premises. The other two were found having permitted their premises to be used as a common gambling place. One of the two tenants in the latter case was served with an Eviction Order by the District Court as a result of the tenant's failure to deliver up possession of the flat in his occupation upon the expiry of a month's notice served on him by the Council.

Clause 15 of the Tenancy Agreement stipulates that a month's deposit made by the tenants is to be made available to meet all claims by the landlord for repairs of rent, for damaged or destroyed fittings, for repairs to or redecoration of the premises, etc. Experience has shown that in every case of termination of tenancy, it was the tendency on the part of the tenants to ask that the deposit be taken to offset the rent for the last month prior to his giving up possession of the flat. Such a request was normally accepted as it would be against the Tenancy Agreement if it were rejected. But as a result of its acceptance, the management usually encountered difficulties in recovering cost of repairs once the tenants have vacated their flats. The position would be aggravated in the case of a tenant having left Kuching after vacating his flat. Under these circumstances an amendment was made to Clause 15 of the Tenancy Agreement to the effect that the deposit be taken to meet only such claims for cost of repairs, for damaged or destroyed fittings, etc., other than for arrears of rent.

Maintenance

When the Regional Sanitary Engineer and the Chief Sanitary Engineering Advisor of the World Health Organisation visited the housing estate in the course of their carrying out a reconnaissance survey of community water systems in Sarawak in late 1961, they remarked that the sewerage treatment work in the estate is an excellent one but with only one minor defect in its design in that it was not operating well at the time of their visit. Some suggestions to improve the plant were put forward by these two experts. Their advice was accepted and works of improvement to sewerage treatment were effected in the early part of this year. Repairs were carried out to the roofs of two blocks of 3-storey and two blocks of 7-storey flats which were damaged by a heavy storm. Five blocks of terrace houses were repainted. This was the first repainting since creation. It is intended to repaint all the housing units in the estate in stages. During the year under review, many dust bins at the refuse chutes were replaced. Several repairs were made to Children's playground equipment. Regular maintenance was given to the lifts in the 7-storey flats. All maintenance work was carried out by the Council workshop.

General

An act of vandalism by unknown person or persons occurred in the estate resulting in an electric fan in one of the lifts being removed. A new fan was installed in its place. The Estate office which was closed for business in September, 1961 has been converted into two staff quarters which were occupied by the Council's chief mechanic and electrician. Good relationship

between the Council and its tenants was maintained throughout the year. It was gratifying to note that at the close of the financial year there was no rent in arrears. The population in the estate, which comprises 532 units, was 1,677 an increase of 92 persons since the last annual report.

Sarawak 1963

JANUARY

1st, *Friday*

His Majesty the Queen approves the bestowal of New Year Honours on the following:—

Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)—Dr. Momenegga Soehaligana, O.B.E., O.S.S.

Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—Mr. Charles Hudson Southwell and Mr. Thomas Yoo Chong Hoo.

Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (M.B.E.)—Mr. Yoo Ping Hoo, Mr. John Anthony Owen and Mr. George Jamah.

Colonial Police Medal (C.P.M.)—Mr. Khoo Chong Keng.

In addition, His Excellency the Governor awards Certificates of Honour to the following:—

Ibrahim Abdulrahman bin Nang

Mr. Chan Kheng Hui

Mr. Eng Yaw Seng

Mr. Ignatius Khamsi

Madam Lily Chapman

Mr. Ong Seng Chiang

The new Nanggong Swimming Pool opens.

2nd, *Wednesday*

A government statement issued in Kuching says that the total estimated expenditure on both Development Plan Schemes and other capital works amounts to no less than \$80,638,864.

3rd, *Thursday*

First Leadership Training Course for members organised by the Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society opens.

The Governor returns to Kuching from North Borneo after attending a conference with Senior Government Officers and Service representatives.

4th, *Friday*

5th, *Saturday*

Kuching Boat Club holds its first outboard race meeting for 1963.

The new office and chamber building of the Upper Sadong District Council is declared open by the Resident of the First Division, Mr. G. Lloyd-Thomson.

Four cases of cholera confirmed at Kampong Bengoh, and a new outbreak in the Upper Kuching District.

The curfew in Limbang District is imposed from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

7th, *Monday*

A short course for teachers in England is arranged by the British Council in conjunction with the Education Department.

A vacation course for teachers opens at Belaga, Fourth Division.

The total receipts for the sale of poppies throughout Sarawak amount to \$11,239 approximately \$600 more than the 1961 collection, reports the chairman of the Ex-Services Association of Sarawak.

Two rebel leaders, Morni bin Haji Shaker and Zaid bin Yusof, both Brunei Malays, arrested by British Security Forces.

The Nanyang University 1963 Entrance Examination begins. A total of fifty candidates, one of whom is a Brunei Malay, take the examination.

8th, *Tuesday*

The Anti-Malaysia Sarawak United People's Party returns that the party will definitely send a delegation to the United Nations in New York to present its case on the Malaysia Plan.

The Governor in Council declares the following bodies to be prohibited societies under the Societies Order of 1962:—

The Sarawak Farmers' Association

Koatman Ra'ayat Imam Sarawak

Cheng Hoo School Alumni Association, Sib

Tanara National Kalimantan Umm

Angliam Dava Berata

Angliam Ra'ayat anak Sabah.

9th, *Wednesday*

The Sarawak United People's Party decides to send a trade representative to the United Nations Organisation, and withdraws its joint representation with Party Rakyat of Brunei and the Parti Momenegga Party of North Borneo sent in September last year.

A government statement announces that sugar prices will increase.

During 1962, officers of the Trade and Customs Department discovered a total of 166 offences under the Customs, Excise and Dangerous Drugs Ordinances.

10th, *Thursday*

Sibu Town is under two feet of water. The Rajang River is rising.

11th, *Friday*

Amhar names his War Cabinet; his Second Deputy Prime Minister is a political leader from Sarawak.

Kuching's second traffic light, at the junction of Main Bazaar and Rock Road, come into operation.

The new Bishop of the Anglican Diocese, the Rt. Rev. D. H. A. Nicholas, arrived in Sarawak.

A further three cases of cholera found in Upper Kuching District.

Sibu experiences worst flood yet. Many schools open on wet land.

12th, *Sunday*

Motor Vessel De Teon Lee which left Miri for Kuching sinks off Kuching about five miles north of Bantala. Total passengers, sixty-three. Three missing, two drowned, and fifty eight saved.

14th, *Monday*

Agriculture Department warns that there is danger of a new outbreak of foot rot disease of pepper.

Three new Kuching District Council Primary Schools opened.

15th, *Tuesday*

The Inter-Governmental Committee Report on Malaysia completed.

The whole of Sarawak experiencing heavy rainfall. Figures for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m. are Kuching: four inches, Sibu: 1.65 inches, Bantala: two inches and Miri: five inches.

16th, *Wednesday*

The Singapore and Malaya Inter-Governmental Committee on Malaysia begins discussions on arrangements for the proposed Federation, scheduled to come into being on August 1st.

27th, Thursday

Water pipe lines in Miri burst due to the floods caused by heavy and incessant rainfall.

Administrative Headquarters of Baram District cut off from electricity because of the flooding.

18th, Friday

The Resident of the Fifth Division, Mr. R. H. Morris, reports Upper Limbang hit by one of the worst floods ever experienced by the District.

Nine people, including three girls, suspected to be connected with the Chanderiye Communist Organisation in Sarawak are sought by the Police under the Preservation of Public Security Regulations.

20th, Sunday

The President of the Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society, Lady Waddell, appeals to all residents in Kuching for old clothes suitable for men, women and children.

Six thousand pounds of rice sent to Marudi and Trusan by the Brunei Government at the request of the Sarawak Government.

In the Nanga Medanih Area in the Fifth Division there are some 500 refugees, whilst in Limbang some 900. It is estimated that in these two areas one in every five houses has been destroyed. About 3,000 people have been made homeless, having lost all their property and livestock.

21st, Monday

Zulhi bin Haji Ahmad, Anahar's right-hand man, is discovered by his father, Pehin Datu Setia Orang Kayu Shabbanda Haji Ahmad bin Daad.

The Flood Disaster Relief Fund set up by the Sarawak Government.

British Government makes a contribution of \$100,000 for immediate relief, and further moneys being considered.

The five Pro-Malaysia political parties in Sarawak discuss and pass the draft constitution of the Sarawak Alliance.

The National President of the Sarawak Junior Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Y. Y. Lee appeals to all Japanese Local Chapters for aid to the flood victims.

During last year, it is reported that 100 bicycles were stolen of which 88 were recovered.

22nd, Tuesday

The Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society announces in Kuching that it has despatched over 2,000 articles of clothing by air for distribution to flood victims in the Limbang area.

Esa Patricia Exploration Well off-shore at Bintulu, is abandoned after reaching the depth of 8,567 feet. No oil is found in the well.

The Kuching Municipal Council donates \$5,000 for the Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

23rd, Wednesday

The central area of Malak District experiences the worst flood in years. It is estimated that half the Han population in the Oya, Malak and Malagapen River areas has lost all its cash.

The Governor and Lady Waddell have donated \$1,000 for the Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

Mr. Lee Kuan Yew announces that the Singapore Government is donating \$15,000 for the Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

25th Friday, 26th Saturday, 27th Sunday

Chinese New Year.

27th, Sunday

The Sarawak United People's Party calls upon all its branches to act promptly to raise funds, or to collect contributions in other forms, to help relieve the flood victims.

Flood Relief Fund Executive Committee is set up in \$6m to collect donations. The Chairman, Mr. Ting Lik Hong, receives \$11,240.

The Rt. Rev. Nicholas of Kuching ordains Chambers Saden Deyson in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas's.

28th, Monday

Police seize three suspected COO members in the vicinity of Batu Kawa.

Rainfall in Kuching airport records 16.58 inches.

British Troops land in Borneo Territories.

The District Officer, Seremban, reports that there has been continuous rainfall for eleven days since January 18th.

A sum of \$1334,000 contributed to the Flood Disaster Relief Fund by the American Consulate-General, Singapore.

Main Bazaar and its surrounding Kampong hit by floods, water-level ten inches.

Batu Bazaar—water-level reaches first floor of the shops.

Batu Kintang—two feet above the top floors of the houses, on the river banks.

At Kampong Rimban in Bau District, houses have been washed away and only three are left.

In all Kampongs near Batu Kintang, from Kampong Lendah to Kampong Lendah Tumbak, an average of between one to five houses in each Kampong washed away.

At Seremban twenty-three houses at Kampong Melays under six feet of water; many washed away.

29th, Monday

At Jundu Bazaar, water level reaches four feet.

At Kampong Sodelap, opposite Batu Kawa Bazaar, 6000s houses are completely under water.

Silo collects \$4,000 and 1,000 pieces of clothing for the Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

The flood hits the Upper Batu Kintang area in the First Division, and carries away twelve Malay houses near the Sarawak River.

The Kuching Commercial Employees Union holds its inaugural celebration on the premises of St. Michael's Club.

Forty-four prisoners in the Kuching jail contribute \$228 towards the Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

The District Officer, Seremban, Mr. Peter Hwang, circulates all bazaar, schools, churches, headmen and Government and Council offices asking for contributions to the Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

The Flood Disaster Relief Fund up to date is \$29,715.50.

Kuching Town and suburbs, particularly in the low-lying areas of Dana's road suffer the worst flood since the end of the war. At Gambier Road and India Street water is a knee level, and kampongs are in the streets. At Back Road in front of the General Post Office, water comes up to the Central Car Park, and in the shopfronts opposite, water level is almost two and a half feet high.

Bau is under water.

29th, Tuesday

The yearly report of the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company states that during the year ending June, 1963, 1963, the average increase in electricity consumption has been 18.5 per cent with an increase of about 20 per cent for the year under review.

Kuching is hit by the highest and most extensive flood in its history. The water, which began rising the previous day at 8 p.m. with the highest tide of the month, covers all the important roads in the town and residential area by 8 a.m. this morning, dislodging traffic and cutting off communication at vital points.

In the Kapit District, a total of \$1,300 has been raised for the Flood Relief Fund.

30th, Wednesday

Flood water recedes.

Relief work steps up.

Overall aerial survey of situation.

The flood at Dulat is down by four feet. Rice is distributed to flood victims.

The Flood Disaster Relief Fund up to date is \$153,426.28.

11th, Thursday

The Flood Relief Fund in Seremang District now exceeds \$12,000, says the District Officer, Mr. J. T. Woolen.

The Fourth Divisional Education Officer, Mr. B. W. Knight, who returns to Miri after a trip to the Baram, says that all schools at Mirioli have been occupied by flood victims.

The Director of Lands and Surveys, Mr. R. T. Russell says that following the redistribution of land in the area of the Nini Aka Cyn Road in May, 1963, many Dayaks have applied for title to the land held by them under native customary rights.

The Hon. Chief Secretary and Dr. M. Sockalingam, C.M.B., D.S.S., appointed joint Chairmen of the National Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Committee.

Dr. M. Sockalingam appointed Chairman of Fund-Raising and Relief Sub-committee.

The Hon. Chief Secretary appointed Chairman of the Executive Sub-committee.

FEBRUARY

1st, Friday

National Flood Relief Fund up to date totals \$168,146.43.

There is increased evidence of successful attempts by political groups to capture the management of Chinese Schools, a Government Statement released today says.

The District Officer, Sarawak, Mr. H. A. L. Fergusson, reports that some "Guch" (small junc) and ancient beads have been discovered at Sarawak during tourist excavations.

The Sarawak Government declares the whole territory free from cholera with effect from today.

2nd, Saturday

3rd, Sunday

4th, Monday

Relief from income tax on gifts of money made to the national flood disaster fund is announced.

5th, Tuesday

The Brunei Government today announces a donation of \$50,000 towards Sarawak's National Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

The Public Works Department announces the Seremang (Engkilil) Road closed to traffic at Mile 4 for approximately one week, because of the invasion of the new bridge at Sungai Rupa.

The Resident of the Fifth Division, Mr. B. H. Morris announces that a Senior TNEU leader Harry Chai, part Chinese and part Murut, surrendered this morning.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee on Education under the Chairmanship of the Secretary for Local Government, Mr. A. R. Mokhe, is held.

An Army-Police combined party make a raid on Lingga Sawmill and seize a quantity of GTO Documents, four GTO members arrested, and detained in Seremang for questioning.

6th, Wednesday

An appeal to President Sukarno of Indonesia to refrain from intervening in the affairs of Sarawak and to prevent any of his subjects from taking up arms against this territory is made by the Sarawak Alliance.

The Kuching Junior Chamber of Commerce awards three full scholarships and six bursary grants for the year 1963.

Ong Koo Hui, Chairman of the Sarawak United People's Party issues a statement clarifying his party's

stand with regard to Malaysia in view of the forthcoming publication of the Inter-Governmental Committee Report.

7th, Thursday

Sir Anthony Abell, the former Governor of Sarawak in a letter to the Governor Sir Alexander Waddell expresses his deep distress at the news of the recent disastrous floods.

Dr. Goh Keng Swee, Singapore's Minister of Finance says that Sarawak, with so much raw material, has considerable possibilities for the expansion of industry.

The Kuching Rural District Council donates \$2,000 to the National Disaster Relief Fund.

8th, Friday

About 10,000 tribesmen have decided to enter Northern Borneo to fight with the Brunei rebels against the British, Astoria News Agency reports from Samarai.

The Seremang Secondary School in the Second Division is to receive a splendid collection of books for the school library through the good offices of the United States Information Service.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell, accepts patronage of the Sarawak Boxing Association.

The Public Works Department announces the closure of the Matang Road from the junction with Antau Road to Mile 15.

9th, Saturday

Rumours reaches the police in Kuching that about forty armed men had invaded Telok Melawan on the Limbu Coast and had taken over the Kampong.

10th, Sunday

The Governor, accompanied by Lady Waddell, officially opens the new Bating Lupat District Council Building.

Australia gives \$10,000 to National Flood Disaster Relief Fund and promises to make a further \$10,000 for provision of Relief Supplies from Australia.

11th, Monday

Members of the Hwa Nan Sang Tung Society donate thirteen bags of rice, two bags of salt and twenty bundles of old clothing to the flood victims of Batu Kawa.

Manifesto of Sarawak Chinese Association issued. "We Believe in Unity."

12th, Tuesday

The Resident of the First Division, Mr. G. Lloyd-Thomson, opens the first Home Guard Training Course held in Kuching.

13th, Wednesday

The Sarawak Alliance makes public the memorandum, which it sent to the Secretary of the United Nations.

The Bating Lupat District Council, launches a Road Safety Campaign.

14th, Thursday

A large group of Brunei rebels, led by Yusoff Affendi, overall commander in the Borneo Territories during the December insurrection, believed by police to be trying to reach Miri.

Curfew is imposed in the Coastal Area of Lawas District from 6 p.m. to 3 a.m.

15th, Friday

The Sarawak Government agrees that political parties may use symbols at elections.

16th, Saturday

Dances for Dollars, organised by Radio Sarawak. Proceeds go to National Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

A conference of Pro-Malaysia Parties is held in Jesselton at the instigation of the Sabah Alliance Party.

17th, Sunday

A special curfew is imposed on in a small area of Limbang District.

SUPP releases its Memorandum to the United Nations.

18th, Monday

British troops launch intensive operation in the Tombaring District of Brunei, where rebel military commander Yassin Affendi was reported to have been seen with sight of his lieutenant.

19th, Tuesday

20th, Wednesday

21st, Thursday

The United Kingdom High Commissioner in South East Asia, Lord Selkirk, tells reporters that nothing will stop the formation of the Federation of Malaysia.

Orang Kayas Pemascha Rahen, of Kampong Rih Nangang, Serian appeals for a DAYAK DAY which his community can regard as their own.

22nd, Friday

23rd, Saturday

24th, Sunday

25th, Wednesday

Report of the Malaysia Inter-Governmental Committee released for publication.

26th, Thursday

Bands of rebels at large in the jungles of Brunei reported rapidly thinning out.

The Secretary General of the Sarawak Alliance, Mr. Stephen Kiskong Ningkan says that the Sarawak Alliance fully endorses the reported recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Committee Report.

Police in Kuching arrests Lau Ho Lai, a member of the Central Committee of the SUPP, under the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance.

MARCH

1st, Friday

A sum of \$240,97 received from the students studying in Canada for the Flood Relief Fund.

The Sarawak Chinese Association criticises the Inland Revenue Department for the inconvenience caused to Chinese taxpayers by providing them with salary tax forms in English only.

The Sarawak Chinese Association appeals to Government to waive school fees for three months for all students whose families or supporters have lost their source of livelihood to the floods and rains.

Third Division Boxing Championship Tournament starts in Sibu.

4th, Monday

Eight major recommendations on land policy in Sarawak contained in the report of the Land Committee submitted to the Governor in Council and accepted subject to reservations.

5th, Tuesday

The First Divisional Advisory Council passes a motion that the Inter-Governmental Committee Report be fully and unreservedly accepted.

The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, donates a sum of £100 (\$250) to the National Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

Kuching Municipal Council promises to improve the roads, which have been ruined by continuous rain and floods.

Sarawak is represented by four delegates at the 19th session of the Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East opening in Manila.

6th, Wednesday

Contributions of the National Flood Disaster Fund now total \$343,881. Of this sum, \$128,115.07 already spent in paying for emergency relief supplies for the flood-stricken areas.

The Sarawak Chinese Association announces that it is satisfied with the result achieved by the Sarawak representatives on the Inter-Governmental Committee.

New Zealand gives Sarawak schools sets of biological and botanical wall charts as gifts.

The Second Division Advisory Council approves the Inter-Governmental Committee Report in principle.

Tickets are issued by Residents and District Officers to flood victims for food relief meals, approved by the National Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Committee for March.

Mr. N. Kanda of the Overseas Technical Co-operation Agency of the Nichimen Mining Company Tokyo visits Kuching in connection with a Colombo Plan Scheme for exploratory drilling for minerals in Sarawak.

7th, Thursday

The Sarawak Chinese Association, Third Division Branch, asks for more land to be opened up to meet the needs of the people.

8th, Friday

The recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Committee Report on Malaysia approved by the Council of Negri, which welcomes the creation of the proposed Federation of Malaysia by the 31st August, 1963. It further authorises the Governor to select members of the Inter-Governmental Committee to initiate, on behalf of Sarawak, the draft of the agreement for the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia to be entered into by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaya.

9th, Saturday

A request to Government to produce a booklet to guide the men in the Street on the Laws of Sarawak is made by Mr. Dugali anak Renden in his speech for the adjournment in Council Negri.

10th, Sunday

Five hundred rounds of cartridges recovered by the Special Branch at the 7th Mile Pandaruan Road, in the Limbang District.

11th, Monday

An amendment is made in the Preservation of Public Security Ordinance, 1962 by the Governor to curb the spreading of rumours likely to cause public alarm or disturb public order.

12th, Tuesday

Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, well known American editor, author and diplomat, arrives in Kuching for a four-day visit to Sarawak.

A gift of forty bags of rice by the Australian Junior Chamber of Commerce handed over to Dr. Sockalingam by the Sarawak Junior Chamber of Commerce for the National Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

The new Sarawak National Socialist Party applies for registration.

A joint appeal made to the Chief Secretary by the Kuching Fishing Kotak Association and the Kuching Hengphun Co-operative Better-Living Village to protest against the setting up of a foreign fishing company in Sarawak.

The Sarawak Government publishes history of the Chondoleine Communities Organisation under the title of "The Danger Within".

Sibu Division of the Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society is formed.

14th, Thursday

A TNEU privy commander, Haji Boaz bin Mail surrenders to the Security Forces at Asat Asat, Lawas District.

16th, Saturday

The Kuching Teachers' Association holds its Annual General Meeting in the Sarawak Union Club.

The Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell, Sarawak's Chief Scout, presents warrants to ten scout officials at the end of the Boys Scout Association's Annual General Meeting held in Kuching.

17th, Sunday

The National Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Committee requests relief in the payment of school fees by parents in the flood-stricken areas.

18th, Monday

Trucker dogs, flown in from Singapore, used by Security Forces in Brunei in hunting down the rebel leader Yusoff Ali for whom capture the Brunei Government offers \$15,000.

21st, Thursday

The Governor makes an eight-day tour of the Fourth Division.

The new Baram District Council Building declared open by His Excellency the Governor.

Two political parties register party symbols with the Secretary for Local Government; a sailing vessel with five persons in it for the Sarawak Alliance, and three rings awarded for Sarawak United People's Party.

24th, Sunday

The committee responsible for transforming the Rumbun Water-falls and their vicinity in Serian into a first class swimming pool with other amenities decides to embark on a \$20,000 project.

The Geological Survey Department states that a relatively accessible deposit of at least 250,000 cubic yards of dolomite was found in a hill near the River tributary of the Melinau River.

25th, Monday

The Sarawak Government invites applications for two candidates for training as Engineer Surveyors in the Marine Department.

The curfew imposed in certain parts of Limbang and Lawas Districts for two days is lifted.

Security forces serving in Bas District rush a severely injured two-year-old Dayak girl to hospital in Kuching.

The Sultan of Brunei, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin says in Kuala Lumpur that Brunei will definitely join Malaysia in August.

27th, Wednesday

Four representatives of the Sarawak Alliance are earmarked to proceed to the United Nations Organisation to present the party case on Malaysia against the Sarawak United People's Party, which has also been given a hearing.

The Sarawak Government offers a prize of \$500 for a State Anthem for Sarawak.

28th, Thursday

The Kuching Municipal Council appeals to parents to have their children enrolled as soon as possible for the 1964 primary classes.

Mr. A. Vaidyanathan, Deputy Regional Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and Special Fund Officers arrives in Kuching for a three-day visit.

A total of 134 Muslims from various parts of Sarawak went on a pilgrimage to Mecca this year.

29th, Friday

The Education Department announces that in September, 1963 and January, 1964 a limited number of specialist, one year courses courses may be available for suitably qualified teachers.

29th, Friday

The 17th Gurkha Rifles give a display of arms drill.

30th, Saturday

The Sixth Annual General Conference of the Third Divisional Youth Council held in Sibu Town Hall.

31st, Sunday

National Flood Disaster Relief Fund to date totals \$392,116.74.

APRIL

1st, Monday

Convention held in Kuala Lumpur of Alliance Parties, sponsored by the Malayan Alliance.

2nd, Tuesday

Police in Sarawak seek seven Indonesian Chinese alleged to have in their possession forged identity cards.

The Co-operative Development Department, announces today that it has opened a sub-office in Limbung.

3rd, Wednesday

The Chairman of the Kuching Football Association, Mr. Peter Post, presents a cheque for \$300 to Mr. William Tan, Chairman of the Sarawak Society for the Blind.

The visiting British High Commissioner in Brunei, Sir Dennis White, arrives in Kuching on a farewell visit.

The Secretary-General of the Sarawak United People's Party, maintains that the best party to look after the interests of Sarawak and its people is one that does not get outside help, and that any political party that relies mainly on outside help will not be good for the country.

Twelve longhouses in the Kaba and Middle Ketan agree to assist in creating a community centre at Nanga Kaba.

4th, Thursday

The Serian (Sungayang Road is closed to all traffic at Iloai Kimpin (50 miles from Kuching), because of the building of a permanent bridge over the Batang Krang.

5th, Friday

Another curfew, lasting between 8 p.m. to 4 a.m. imposed over part of the State of Brunei and border areas of the Fifth Division and further north.

6th, Saturday

Professor Jacques Racif, chief of the World Bank Malaysian Economic Mission, arrives in Kuching to conclude the work of the Mission, begun in October last year.

7th, Sunday

A Tourist Advisory Committee formed in Sarawak.

8th, Monday

A Sarawak-built, wooden motor vessel, *Lee Dai* granted a certificate as a passenger ship for work in the coastal trade of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo.

Members of the Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce feté the retiring Chairman, Mr. Tan Kai Choon and the Commissioner of the Trade and Customs, Mr. J. A. G. Benson who will be retiring shortly.

9th, Tuesday

Mr. Stephen Yong, Secretary-General of the United People's Party today alleges that the Sarawak Alliance is in name only run by Sarawakians, but in actual fact managed by foreigners.

From Australia, Mr. Anthony J. Wong, Hon. Secretary of the Borneo Students Association, Queensland, sends a cheque of \$21.00 to the Sarawak Flood Disaster Relief Fund.

Dr. G. E. Watts, a member of the United Kingdom Council for Technical Education and Training for Overseas Countries arrives in Kuching for a three-day visit.

12th, Wednesday

The Department of Agriculture reminds pepper growers that foot-rot disease is still spreading through pepper gardens, and urges them to take immediate action, should any of their own vines become infected.

13th, Thursday

A friendly athletic match held at the Jubilee Ground between the visiting Singapore Swift Athletic Club and a Kuching Selects Side.

14th, Friday

The two-day sports meeting held at the Jubilee Ground ends in victory for Kuching in the Men's Section and Swift (Singapore) in the Women's Section.

Tubeka in Serian District is at 2 a.m. attacked by a gang of over thirty uniformed armed men. Corporal Ramak of the Sarawak Constabulary is killed and two constables are wounded.

15th, Saturday

Corporal Ramak of the Sarawak Constabulary, killed at Tubeka on Friday April 12th, is buried with full military honours at the Catholic cemetery at Bau.

16th, Sunday

Funeral function in honour of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. B. Fisher at the Sibn Urban District Council.

16th, Tuesday

17th, Wednesday

The United Nations Under-Secretary, Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, arrives in Kuching for a two-day visit, meets this afternoon officials from the Sarawak United People's Party and the Sarawak Alliance to hear their views on Malaysia.

A British Officer is killed during a brief exchange of fire when a top Brunei leader, Sheikh Osman bin Mahmud, brother of Auzhari is captured in a raid.

18th, Thursday

The Sarawak Government donates \$100,000 to the National Flood Disaster Fund, and also undertakes to make a matching contribution of dollar for dollar donated to the Fund from April onwards. With the addition of the Government donation of \$100,000 contributions to the National Flood Disaster Fund totals \$201,224.

In the views which he has received from delegations of political parties, as well as individual representatives, some express opposition to Malaysia in concept, according to Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Under-Secretary of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General of the Sarawak Alliance, says that news of the break away of PANAS from the group comes to him as a shock.

19th, Friday

The New Zealand Commissioner in Singapore, Mr. R. H. Wade, arrives in Kuching by air from Singapore on his official visit to the Borneo Territories.

The Government issues orders under the Proscription of Public Security Ordinance, 1962, requiring all non-Native holders of guns in the First and Second Divisions and the Serford, Blauyang and Sibn Districts of the Third Division to hand in their weapons, licences and all ammunition to the nearest police station immediately.

"Operation Parrot" carried out jointly by the Police and Army to collect arms and ammunition under the Orders issued by the Government, goes smoothly according to plan in the First, Second and Third Divisions without any adverse reaction.

20th, Saturday

The Sarawak Turf Club holds Special Race Meeting for the National Flood Disaster Relief Fund. Total Proceeds: \$10,124.20.

21st, Sunday

Major General W. C. Walker, Commanding Officer of the Armed Force in British Borneo, flies in to Kuching airport from Brunei via Labuan.

Guns which collected under the present Government orders total to date 4,872; another 1,517 still to come in.

22nd, Monday

Sibu Airport is reopened to DC-3 services operated by the Malaysian Airways.

Civil servants are allowed to stand for election to Council Negri.

23rd, Tuesday

Gumbang, a border post south-east of Bau, attacked by an armed gang of eight to ten men.

Sheikh Osman, brother of Auzhari, the Brunei rebel leader, dies in the Brunei Town Hospital as the result of wounds received in the gun fight which occurred at the time of his arrest on April 17th.

24th, Wednesday

The Secretary-General of the Malaysian Alliance Party, Senator T. M. Tan, says in Kuching that the Party Negeri Sarawak's breakaway from the Sarawak Alliance is a cause for regret.

The Sibn Urban District Council in its monthly meeting demands greater responsibility in making staff appointments.

25th, Thursday

A short service to commemorate ANZAC day held at the War Memorial, Kuching.

The Secretary-General of the SUPP denies that he ever said, that he would go into the jungle and take up arms if he had no way to oppose Malaysia constitutionally.

26th, Friday

Police have recovered a total of 7,613 weapons out of the total of 8,562 owned by the non-natives of the First, Second and part of the Third Divisions. There are still 949 outstanding.

27th, Saturday

A \$5 million long-term loan to the Borneo Housing Development Corporation Limited from the Malaysian Employers' Provident Fund, with the support of the Ministry of Finance is agreed upon.

Tubeka Police Station attacked again. No casualties reported.

28th, Sunday

Ministry employees of Sarawak Electricity Supply Corporation possessed with Long Service Certificates by the Chairman.

29th, Monday

To see that residents along the border understand the curfew bulletins with written instructions are dropped by military aircraft in the curfew areas and lampoons near the border, and a Twin Pioneer flying low over area with a public address system explains the curfew in five languages.

The Party Negeri Sarawak accuses the Malaysian Alliance delegation (now currently visiting Sarawak) of interfering in domestic politics and advising the Sarawak Alliance to engineer their election campaign.

30th, Tuesday

The Asia Foundation offers a grant of \$10,272 to the Borneo Literature Bureau to pay the salary of an Executive Editorial Assistant for three years.

The Government announces that it is now aware that a number of Sarawak Chinese, who are members of the Chuan-chiao Communist Organisation, have left the country and are operating over the Indonesian border with the bandit gangs.

A detailed analysis on the radio station calling itself the Voice of Freedom Fighters of Kalimantan Utara, is put out in an official statement by the Sarawak Government.

MAY

1st, Wednesday

The members of the Sarawak First Division Trade Union Congress celebrate May Day today.

Mr. M. McMahon of the British High Commissioner's Office in Kuala Lumpur arrives in Kuching to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a branch of the High Commissioner's Office in Kuching, when Malaysia comes into being.

2nd, Thursday

Search commences for uncollected income belonging to non-natives.

An appeal to the public to refrain from spreading or listening to rumours made by the Government.

A total of 220 applicants will be received for the Sarawak Constabulary Field Force.

3rd, Friday

Sibu Regatta is held.

4th, Saturday

Mr. Derrick Radcliff, a business executive in Sarawak and an Auxiliary Police Inspector, is one of the nine people killed in the RAF Belvedere helicopter crash in the Fifth Division.

5th, Wednesday

The Sarawak Flood Disaster Relief Fund still short of about \$100,000 to meet the target figure expected.

A warning to local fishermen that fishing in the areas of Kuala Rejing and Paloh Channel buoys is prohibited, is issued by the Director of Marine.

A warning that owners of wooden coastal vessels will meet more difficulties in future as timely regulations are tightened up, is issued by the Director of Marine.

6th, Thursday

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the 'White' Rajah of Sarawak from 1917 to 1946, dies in London.

11th, Friday

The Malaysian Alliance Government sends a delegation of four to Sarawak to assist the Sarawak Alliance in the General Elections and to co-operate against the Sarawak United People's Party.

11th, Saturday

The Eleventh Basketball Open Champion was declared open by Mr. Tan Ban Chiang of the Pangkajene Stadium in Kuching.

The Navy, Army and Air Force Institute, (NAAFI) to meet the needs of the Security Forces in Sarawak is opened by Director of Operations, Borneo Territories, Major-General W. C. Walker.

11th, Wednesday

The funeral of the late Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, takes place in London today. A memorial service is held in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Kuching, at 5 p.m.

Further recruiting for the Sarawak Constabulary Field Force begins.

16th, Thursday

Mr. H. Houghton, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, arrives in Sibu today from Brunei for a ten-day visit.

17th, Friday

The Borneo Literature Bureau sponsors a reading and book review competitions, for which prizes are offered.

The Education Department announces that it had received another generous gift of books for Sarawak Schools from Australia.

The new Kuching Swimming Pool is handed over by the Public Works Department to the Kuching Municipal Council.

19th, Saturday

The entire remaining leadership of the Brunei rebels, including the overall commander Yusoff Affandi Rahman, is eliminated near Brunei Town in an operation described as "carefully planned and brilliantly executed."

Mr. G. F. Wickett, Travelling Commissioner from the Roy Scots Headquarters in London, arrives in Kuching for a week's visit.

Kuching's new swimming pool is formally declared open by the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell.

19th, Sunday

New steps taken to strengthen security measures along the border areas of the First and Second Divisions of Sarawak.

(1) fire lines of ten rounds of machine, to people living in the carlow areas who hold licensed shotguns.

(2) raising of a new force called the Border Scouts to help defend the border against bandit raids.

Celebrations of world-wide Red Cross Centenary week marked by the opening of one-day conference.

Security forces based at Pangkajene Ampar in the left-hand branch of the Sarawak River station reports that a gang of robbers of an unknown size had looted shops at Kampungs Iyong and Tab at about midnight.

20th, Monday

The new General Post Office in Kampong Nyabor Road, Sibu, handed over to the Post and Telegraph Department.

The Sarawak Alliance is the only political party contesting in Lawas District, Fifth Division, holding a total of nine Candidates.

Hundreds of people in Kuching and surrounding areas try to join the Border Scouts, in spite of the announcement that recruiting is taking place only in the border areas of the First and Second Divisions.

21st, Tuesday

Tenants recruiting volunteers for the Border Scouts greeted with an overwhelming reception wherever they have been in the First Division.

The Governor of Sarawak, Sir Alexander Waddell presents insignia of various honours and awards to twelve people at a presentation ceremony held at the Astoria.

22nd, Wednesday

Three Labour Members of Parliament Mr. A. G. Ponnambalam (leader) Mr. A. Ponnau Broekway and Mr. R. W. Soemman, arrive Kuching by air from Singapore on a two-day visit to get first-hand information on the feelings of the people regarding Malaysia.

The new Kuching District Council Office declared open by the Resident of the Second Division, Mr. Drake-Brockman.

23rd, Thursday

Mr. Ponnau Broekway, one of the three British Labour members of Parliament touring the Malaysian Territories says that Sarawak's detention camp, situated in the Kuching area, is the best one he had ever seen.

The Government announces precautionary anti-cholera measures as a result of the cholera outbreak in Singapore and Malaya.

24th, Friday

Closing of all nominations for the election throughout Sarawak.

The Commonwealth Day Fashion and Costume Parade, organised by the Women's Council Society, Sarawak Branch, in aid of the Sarawak Flood Disaster Relief Fund proves to be an unqualified success.

25th, Saturday

The Kuching Commercial Employees' Union at an extraordinary meeting today unanimously passes a resolution urging the Government to investigate the possibility of enacting a legislation to protect the interest of the clerical staff in commercial firms in line with the Labour Ordinance.

Police in Limbang today recovered from a nearby swamp a large quantity of bank notes stolen from the Limbang Treasury during December rebellion.

26th, Sunday

Another celebration that the Sarawak United People's Party completely disassociates itself from any force, or elements which seeks to violate the territorial integrity of Sarawak, is made by the Secretary General, Mr. Stephen K. T. Yong.

The total number of seats in all the constituencies is 429 and total number of people nominated as candidates is 598, unopposed are 15 belonging to Sarawak Alliance, six to Party Negeri Sarawak, four to SUPP and 90 Independents. Leaving 334 seats to be contested by 925 candidates, or 2.6 candidates per seat; of the 598 people nominated, 272 belong to the Sarawak Alliance, 209 to SUPP, 109 to Party Negeri Sarawak; there are 421 Independents.

27th, Monday

The Department of Agriculture estimates at present that the 1963 Sarawak pepper crop will only be about 4,000 tons of white and 2,400 tons of black pepper.

28th, Tuesday

Council Negri pays its respects to the late Rajah Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, by observing a one minute silence. The Financial Secretary announces that prices of liquor, petrol and lubricating oil will be increased forthwith.

The allegation that PANAS, after breaking away from the Sarawak Alliance, is joining up with a certain political party to oppose the formation of Malaysia, is denied by the Chairman of PANAS, Datu Rindar Haji Mustapha.

Mr. Arthur Bottomley, one of the Labour MPs, says in Kuala Lumpur today, that as far as Sarawak was concerned, the support there appears to be "50-50," and that their elections will certainly be the deciding factor.

It is announced at the Council Negri meeting, that instructions have already been issued for the Police to return fire arms to reliable persons, who needed protection for certain specific purposes.

A report and the proceedings of the public Petitions Committee of Council Negri under the Chairmanship of the President of the Council, Mr. F. D. Jakeway, is laid on the table by the Attorney-General.

New tax measures introduced by the Financial Secretary, Mr. B. A. Hapburn, will enable the Government to raise an additional revenue of just over 12 million in customs duty and about 3225,000 from entertainment duty.

A motion that Council Negri approves the arrangements for the financing of primary education and financial assistance to Local Authorities contained in Sessional Paper No. 1/59 is extended to cover the year 1964, is moved by the Secretary for Local Government, Mr. A. R. Steble.

A motion that Council Negri authorises any expenditure which may be incurred by the Sarawak Government in connection with the presence of Military Forces in Sarawak pending final settlement of liability is moved by the Financial Secretary in Council Negri today.

The Kuching Municipal Council supports the recommendation of its Education Committee that Government be urged to review the present education policy so that more facilities may be made available to greater number of pupils to receive secondary Education.

29th, Wednesday

Her Majesty the Queen approves the bestowal of the following Honours for gallantry during the Brunei Rebellion.

MEMBER OF THE EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (CIVIL DIVISION) FOR GALLANTRY: Mr. Mar Shin Ching.

QUEEN'S COMMENDATION FOR BRAVE CONDUCT: Mr. Nicholas Rodney Goph, Mr. Derrick Riddell (who was later killed in a helicopter crash); Mr. Joseph King Moh Fae; Abang Omar bin Samadiah; Isheh Mohamed Faleh bin Abdullah; Peng-iah Boon Mahang; Rani Ramah Passang anak Batah, P.C. 1241 Mulu anak Ratan.

COLONIAL POLICE MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY: P.C. 392 Risap anak Ranjan, P.C. 1140 Sangah anak Junda; Corporal Saini bin Bakar; Inspector Abdul Latif bin Banih.

QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHIEFS (GOLD): Temonggong Oiyong Lawai Jan, M.B.E.

QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHIEFS (SILVER): Penghulu Nyang anak Bandan; Penghulu Akin; Penghulu Gaa; Penghulu Batah Lenjan; Penghulu Keting.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. B. A. Hapburn, announces the increase in the price of beer of three cents a quart bottle.

A miniature bag of paddy seed is handed over to the Joint Chairman of the Sarawak National Relief Committee, Dr. M. Soekalingam, by Malaysia's Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Isheh Khir Johari, representing some thirty-five tons of paddy seed given by the Malaysian Government to Sarawak paddy planters. The ceremony is witnessed by members of Council Negri.

Curfew in the Border areas of the First and Second Divisions is extended for a further month until the end of June.

The sessional paper on the structure of the Public Service Sarawak, based on the report of Mr. H. M. Watson for improvement to the emoluments and prospects of officers in the lower and middle ranks of the Service, is unanimously passed by Council Negri today during its second day session. The implementation of the Watson's proposals will involve another 22 million expenditure in a financial year.

The Council Negri today approves the revision of wages for daily paid employees.

The Divisional Medical Officer, Dr. W. T. Thom again appeals to the public today to help banish tuberculosis from Sarawak by having themselves X-rayed free at the A.T.A.S. Clinic in Mosque Road, Kuching.

The Director of Medical Services announces that a new hospital in Lunan is imminent, and that building should commence in October.

Sessional No. 3 of 1963 containing the curricula and syllabuses for the Junior Secondary Schools, is laid on the table at Council Negri.

29th, Thursday

The Malayan Prime Minister, Tungha Abdul Rahman, leaves for Tokyo for crucial talks with President Sukarno of Indonesia.

An R.A.F. Doctor, Corporal Peter Wood, assists in the delivery of baby girl when a 38-year-old woman gives birth on board a Royal Air Force Single Pioneer aircraft flying between Miri and Sibu.

Council Nagai meets for the last time in its present form and is dissolved.

31st, Friday

A call is made by Iache Alinda Dhuhy for heavier penalties on those carrying out subversive activities and its kind in the country.

JUNE

2nd, Monday

Sarawak Shell Offshells Limited announces the award of new Shell Primary, Senior Cambridge and Higher School Bursaries for 1963 to thirty-nine students. In addition, forty-two Shell Bursaries for Primary, Senior Cambridge and Higher School Certificate are renewed.

The Director of Geological Survey, Dr. F. H. Plach, announces that drilling for gold had been started at Baa, under the Director of the Survey.

In the Ulu Ai of the Second Division, there is another incident of armed bandits crossing the border in search of food.

4th, Tuesday

Cross Malaya arrives in Kuching.

The last batch of Border Scouts are sworn in today at Padawan.

As a mark of respect for His Holiness Pope John XXIII the Chief Secretary orders all flags to be flown at half-mast today, and on the day of the funeral.

6th, Thursday

Mr. Stephen K. T. Yong, Secretary-General of the SUPP, denies a report by Astoria that "50,000 members of the SUPP were ready to take up arms."

A gang of bandits smashes up the solitary village shop in Bawasing, a few miles east of Lutoh Awa. Then they go to Ramah Wani Parakak ten minutes' walk away, where they open fire in a Deyak named Mawing anak Manan, seriously wounding him. One member of the Security Forces is also wounded.

8th, Saturday

Sarawak celebrates the last Queen's Birthday parade.

The Queen confers Birthday Honours on the following persons in Sarawak:—

K.B.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Campbell Wyke, Q. C.

C.M.G.—Mr. J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E.

O.B.E.—Dr. D. A. Baid, O.B.E.

O.B.E.—Capt. D. R. Giddals, Mr. G. W. Gekki, M.B.E., O.S.S., Mr. R. H. Mann, Mr. Ong Guan Chong.

L.S.O.—Ms. Ong See Chen.

M.B.E.—Miss H. M. Wallis, Mr. Chung Lian Fatt, Mr. J. E. Seal, Mr. Wai Lam Hai.

B.E.M.—Abang Yusen bin Abang Endut.

C.P.M.—Iache Julaihi bin Hanaffa.

O.M.C.—Pengarah Baryang anak Jaring; Pengarah Jajap anak Awa; Pengarah Francis Unpay anak Bayan.

C. of R.—Tan Kampong Abdul Razi bin Abang Ading, Mr. Stanley R. Limong, Pengarah Baku anak Mangai, Mr. Sim Kheng Hai, Mr. Tan Ah Klang, Mr. Bujang anak Nyein, Mr. Lian Tapan, Mr. Paul Ho Huan, Mr. Murray William Sway.

9th, Sunday

During the past week 69 young Chinese have been arrested by Security Forces in various parts of the border area; they are nearly all teenagers or in their twenties, and some are girls.

11th, Monday

Sarawak, North Borneo, Singapore, and South Vietnam have pledged to donate \$5,000 each to the United Nations Scheme for an Asia Economic Planning Institute in Bangkok, together with other countries throughout Asia and neighbouring regions.

11th, Tuesday

The Government of Sarawak has considered a statement of agricultural policy and accepted it as showing the way in which the livelihood of the farming community may be improved.

12th, Wednesday

The Sarawak Red Cross Annual Report for 1962 says that during the year under review three new Red Cross Groups were formed—one at Lunan, one at Kibang and a sewing group in the Miri-Lalong Division. In addition a Red Cross Centre was established at Lawas and a Junior Link was formed at the Central District Council School.

At Limbang, the Public Works Department and the Army complete as a joint venture an airstrip alongside the Pandanan Road at Jilid 3.

13th, Thursday

The Maternity and Child Health Clinic at Sekama Road, Kuching has been handed over to the Municipal Council by the Medical Department.

14th, Friday

A five day conference of the Agricultural Department ended in Kuching today. It was presided through-out by the Director of the Department, Mr. J. Cook.

17th, Monday

A party of eight Senior Malaysian Government officials arrive here from Jesselton for a four-day visit.

Malaysia Airways Fokker F-27 Friendship demonstration flight.

Three bandits dressed in jungle green and carrying two rotating sub-machine guns, one Beret gun and some Mark V rifles surrounded a bungalow at Wong Pungai in the Ulu Ai area of the Lutoh Awa District.

18th, Tuesday

The Sarawak state flag to be the former Sarawak flag with Crown in Centre.

Of the 125 seats, for which results have been announced, Independents have won 53 (28 unopposed). The Sarawak Alliance 50 (34 unopposed) and the Sarawak United People's Party and Party Negara Sarawak 16 and 6 respectively. Of the 429 seats throughout the Country there remain 304 seats more to be decided.

18th, Wednesday

Election results today show that Sarawak Alliance scores a resounding Victory with 78 seats followed by Independents 63, SUPP 16 and PANAS 11.

20th, Thursday

31 of the 63 victorious Independent Candidates in the current Sarawak Election join the Sarawak Alliance. This increases the Alliance seats from 28 to 119 out of 198 seats so far announced. The party now has: a, Alliance 119, Independents 36, SUPP 17 and PANAS 15.

Several hundreds of Chinese youths have actually fled across the border into Indonesia, says a Government spokesman.

21st, Friday

The Sarawak Chinese Association expresses great concern over the statement made by a Government spokesman on the number of Sarawak Chinese youths fleeing across the border into Indonesian Borneo.

22nd, Sunday

The Sarawak Alliance fielding twenty-seven candidates in all the nine wards, is today crushed in the Kuching Municipal Council Elections. The Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP) wins twenty seats and Party Nopais Sarawak (PANAS) six seats.

23rd, Monday

The final result gained by each party in the District Council Elections is as follows: ALLIANCE; 138; SUPP; 116; Independents; 116 and PANAS; 59.

Seventeen trainees from the Public Works Department presented certificates on satisfactory completion of a one-year course in Engineering Surveying by Mr. J. K. Wardlaw, Director of Public Works today.

National Flood Disaster Relief Fund totals to date: \$811,884.35.

25th, Tuesday

185,816 voters, representing 72.3 per cent of registered voters in the contested wards, cast valid votes during the recent constituency-wide elections, according to the figures received. There were 215,310 voters who were entitled to vote in contested wards. A breakdown of the voters cast by parties is as follows:—

Alliance: 36,808 votes or 30.6 per cent.

Independents: 35,073 or 29.7 per cent.

SUPP: 45,493 or 24.5 per cent.

Party Nopais: 28,542 or 15.2 per cent.

The retiring Municipal Council holds its last meeting in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

Tomengpong Jugh ank Barling, Chairman of the Sarawak Alliance, arrives in Kuching by air from Sibu to call on the Governor, Sir Alexander Waddell to discuss the formation of the Government.

26th, Wednesday

The results of the Sarawak State Anthem Competition announced. The successful entry is that submitted by Mr. Frank Ogden of the Treasury Department, the music is that of the old State Anthem.

28th, Friday

The five-member delegation from Sarawak led by the Chairman of the Sarawak Alliance, Tomengpong Jugh ank Barling, today meet the Prime Minister, Tan Sri Abdul Rahman, at the Residency.

Mr. K. T. Yang, Secretary-General of the SUPP today maintains that in spite of the claim for victory by the Sarawak Alliance in the general elections, results showed that nearly fifty per cent of the electorate did not accept Malaysia.

29th, Saturday

Armed bandits attack a shop at Kundai in the Lunan District near the Indonesian Border, killing three persons and wounding two.

JULY

1st, Monday

Twenty Customs Officers attend the Seventh Training Course.

2nd, Tuesday

The Governor of Sarawak, declares open a symposium on Vegetation at Brooke Hall, Batu Lintang Training College.

The Medical Department announces that the Government of Sarawak has been allocated US\$14,000 (M\$43,000) of aid by the 20-nation Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Four men walk into a routine ambush laid by the Security Forces in the First Division, one man is killed the other three flee.

6th, Saturday

Sarawak's delegation (The Data Bandar, Tomengpong Jugh, Mr. Lim Beng Siew and Data Abang Haji Openg) leaves for London to initial the Malaysia Agreement.

The Governor of Sarawak declares open the Sarawak Amateur Athletics Association Championship Meeting at the Jubilee Ground in Kuching (13 records broken).

Miri wins the semi-final match of the Sarawak Cup competition against Limbang.

A conference of senior officers of the Land and Survey Department declared open by the Chief Secretary.

7th, Sunday

Yuen Long Football Team from Hong Kong beat Kuching Selected 3-1 in a friendly match.

8th, Monday

The area devastated by the Sungai Ma'aw fire near Sibu estimated at two square miles (above 1,000 acres), but the extent of the rubber land damaged only 60 acres.

12th, Friday

The Sarawak District Council donates \$2,000 to the National Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Fund.

The Borneo Games held in Jesselton.

A case of cholera admitted to Kuching Hospital from Kampong Sijaja, across river from Kuching Town.

The three men who signed the Malaysia Agreement on behalf of Sarawak—Tomengpong Jugh, Data Bender, Abang Haji Mustapha and Mr. Lim Beng Siew, given an enthusiastic airport welcome by hundreds of their supporters.

A two-day meeting of Divisional Engineers under the Chairmanship of the Director of Public Works.

14th, Sunday

Sarawak Central Co-operative Banking Limited holds its Annual General Meeting.

15th, Monday

Results from all the five Divisional Advisory Council Meetings indicate that the Sarawak Alliance has won sixteen of the thirty-six seats in the new legislative body, which will have its first session in the first week of August.

16th, Tuesday

Sarawak Cup—Semi-Final, Sibu beat Simanggang by 4 goals to 1.

17th, Wednesday

Meeting of Sarawak Alliance Council Negeri members in Sibu to discuss formation of the future Government of Sarawak.

The Sarawak Government expresses satisfaction with the manner in which the elections in District and Divisional Councils have been conducted by the Returning Officers and all other staff concerned.

Two further cases of cholera and three carriers detected in Kampong Sijaja, in addition two other cases diagnosed, one from Kampong and the other from the Prison Barracks at Teluan Road.

18th, Thursday

Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, Secretary-General of the Sarawak Alliance, unanimously elected Sarawak's first Chief Minister Designate.

Sarawak is desperately short of dental surgeons and this must be regarded with serious concern, states Col. J. F. Polter, Dental Consultant to the World Health Organisation.

Band of the Royal Marine 3rd Commando Brigade arrives in Kuching today.

19th, Friday

The Chief Minister Designate, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, and seven other Alliance leaders meet the Governor of Sarawak to discuss the formation of Sarawak's future elected Government.

Another case of cholera confirmed in Kampong Sial Kuda across river from Kuching; two suspected cases in the Lembeh Kuda area.

20th, Saturday

Hundreds of people, young and old, crowd the urban vaccination centres against cholera in Kuching Municipality area; the first day free vaccination.

21st, Monday

About 200 political detainees in the Government Detention Camp at Bukit Nias, across river, begin a 48-hour hunger strike in protest against their continued detention without trial.

The Governor appoints Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan to be Chief Minister with effect from July 22nd, 1963. On the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the following members of the Council Negri to be Members of the Supreme Council, with effect from July 22nd, 1963.

The Honourable Inche Abdul Taib bin Mohamed

The Honourable Mr. Teo Kai Seng

The Honourable Awang Hipsi bin Pengiran Ansa

The Honourable Mr. Dunsen Endauw anak Endauw

The Honourable Mr. James Wong Kim Ming.

The Governor nominates the following persons to be Members of Council Negri: Mr. Teo Kai Seng, Inche Abdul Taib bin Mohamed, Mr. Lim Hong Seng as from July 22nd, 1963.

24th, Wednesday

The hunger strike staged by the political detainees at the Government Detention Camp at Bukit Nias, across river ends.

25th, Thursday

As no further case of cholera detected since the last announcement, the vaccination centres are closed.

Allegations that political detainees received ill treatment, are emphatically denied by Government.

26th, Friday

New Supreme Council of Sarawak meets for the first time.

27th, Saturday

Sarawak Cup: Kuching (Cup Holders) beat Sibu in the Semi-Final.

The Sarawak Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Kalong Ningkan, warns that he will not hesitate to take drastic action against subversives.

Senator Nancy Barnfield of Australia said in Sibu before her departure for Brunei by way of Kuching today that Australia would continue to give Sarawak whatever assistance needed under the Colombo Plan.

28th, Sunday

Manila Summit Meeting between Tunku Abdul Rahman, President Sukarno and President Macapagal.

The Australian High Commissioner in Malaya Mr. T. K. Critchley visits Kuching.

29th, Wednesday

Brigadier F. C. Barton, Commander of the Military Forces in West Sarawak, says that the forces deployed along the border are quite sufficient to meet serious threats or attacks from Indonesian-based bandits.

The Chief Minister accompanied by members of his cabinet return to Kuching after talks in Kuala Lumpur with the Prime Minister of Malaya.

(To be continued)

DUNSTON LEE

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Mr. G. F. Wright By Night ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 3.12.63. Returning from leave.

Mr. & Mrs P. A. Chan Cheong Cheong (22 yrs & son 5 yrs) Newly appointed Revenue (Rice) Agriculture Department. By Night ML 452 Singapore/Kuching on 3.12.63. On first appointment.

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Raman (Wife Sept. P.W.D.) By Night ML 497 Singapore/Kuching on 29.12.63. On first appointment.

Departures

Mr. A. D. Mitty By Night ML 452 Kuching/Singapore on 3.12.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.

Mr. P. B. H. Pua By Night ML 451 Kuching/Singapore on 3.12.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.

Mr. P. S. Rayer By Air Marsh/Brunei on 3.12.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave.

Mr. & Mrs. E. A. B. J. Hayburn By Night ML 492 Kuching/Singapore on 12.12.63. Proceeding to Kuala Lumpur on leave prior to retirement.

Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Russell By Night ML 452 Kuching/Singapore on 12.12.63. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement.

Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Bonwood & 3 children By Airways Tanjong Man/ Sydney on 12.12.63. Proceeding to Australia on leave prior to retirement.

Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Seal & 4 children By Night ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 28.12.63. Proceeding to Hongkong on leave.

Mr. L. A. Swanton By Night ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 4.1.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on leave prior to retirement.

Mrs. D. M. Rowbottom and 2 children By Night ML 498 Kuching/Singapore on 4.1.64. Proceeding to the United Kingdom.

Sarawak Turf Club Ladies Meeting, 1963

First Day—29th November, 1963

Race 1. Ten Barrows Ladies' Handicap
Purse Class IV, 4 Furlongs

1. Wonder Stable's
Yee Or No 8.4 Maman
2. Straight Flight 8.10 Liban
3. Jeti Lab 7.52 Samadai
4. Jopet Modern 7.12 Taloon

Also ran:—

- Hongkong Holiday 8.40 Mohd.
- Sarawak Pepper 7.12 (7.05) Ngai
- Olympic Hero 7.7 Ali
- Crescible 8.4 Mia
- Tanjong Lobang 8.8 Jansail

Won by: 10 lengths, Head offshot Head
Time: 1 minute 56 seconds.

Race 2. Ten Barrows Handicap
Purse Class III, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Lee Hong Leong's
Spring Time 8.8 Mia
2. Three Rings 7.7 (7.05) Samadai
3. Five Rings 8.4 Laili
4. Judy 8.5 (8.1) Sahai

Also ran:—

- Hile 7.7 (7.16) Ngai
- Four Aces 8.4 Liban
- Tanjong Po 8.4 Taloon
- Scrambling Bales 8.10 Ali

Won by: 1 length, Neck, 24 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 52 1/2 seconds.

Race 3. Ten Barrows Thomas Handicap
Purse Class II, 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. See Han Pheng's
Houston Venture 7.10 Ali
2. The Sea 8.10 Maman
3. First Love 7.12 Mia
4. Merryman 7.10 (7.12) Ek Poh

Also ran:—

- Talung 8.4 Liban
- Long Tea 8.11 Aunt
- Satisfaction 8.4 Kanan
- Laksmama 8.11 Jansail
- Kiss Me Again 8.11 Mohd.

Won by: 1 length, 3 lengths, 16 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.

Race 4. Ten Barrows Baller Handicap
Purse Class I, 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ngan Ah Loh's
Maid Kaching 7.7 (7.12) Liban
2. Bye Bye 7.10 (7.12) Laili
3. Black Beauty 7.2 Taloon
4. Marina 7.7 Ali

Also ran:—

- Sporting Gentian 8.3 Mia
- Scratched: Nineteenth September 8.9

Won by: 4 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

Race 5. Ten Barrows Light Handicap
Purse Class I, 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. Charlie Ross's
Nineteenth September 11.2 Post

2. Pull Trail II 8.12 Eddie

3. Sang Ngo Khong 8.8 (8.1) Jansail

4. Lowlands Hero 8.5 Liban

Also ran:—

- Lord Frederick II 8.6 Yong
- Gerry's Luck 8.2 Ek Poh

Scratched: Northern Light 8.8

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

Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.

Race 5. Ten Barrows Limestone Handicap
Purse Class VI, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Lee Hong Leong's
Spiriter 7.13 Mia
2. Honey 8.8 (8.1) Sahai
3. Sarawak Time 7.12 (7.13) Laili
4. Pegasus II 8.4 Yong

Also ran:—

- Olympic Torch 8.7 (8.1) Ngai
- Chantek Manis II 8.10 Jansail
- Enjoyment 7.12 Taloon
- Sarawak Billian 7.12 (7.13) Ek Poh
- Beijing Lapok 7.12 Aunt
- Scallion 8.4 Maman
- Bales Thrang 8.10 Maimie

Won by: 1 length, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Race 7. Ten Barrows Udon Handicap
Purse Class VI, 4 Furlongs

1. Ong Tiew Kok Stable's
Tanjong Day 8.11 (8.4) Ek
2. Scrambling Kanch 8.5 Liban
3. Hongkong II 7.7 (7.12) Aunt
4. Little Papa 8.7 (8.6) Jansail

Also ran:—

- Sweet Memory 8.8 (8.1) Ek Poh
- Black Bird 8.5 Yong
- Mr. Kudu 9.7 (9.1) Sahai
- *Objection lodged against the winner was over-ruled.

Scratched: Brown Hill 8.8

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 11 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 57 1/2 seconds.

Race 8. Ten Barrows Phoenix Handicap
Purse Class I to IV, 4 1/2 Furlongs

1. Mr. Tan Teck Ann's
Judy 8.8 (8.1) Sahai
2. Sarawak Pepper 7.7 (7.2) Kanan
3. Satisfaction 9.3 Kanan
4. Lorry II 8.12 (8.7) E. Ong

Also ran:—

- Laksmama 9.4 Jansail
- Crescible 8.4 Mia
- Madame Gun 9.0 Maman
- Straight Flight 8.4 Liban
- Scratched: Scrambling Bales 8.8

Won by: Distance, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

Second Day—30th November, 1963

Race 1. Ten Barrows Kaffian Handicap
Purse Class VI, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Abdul Rahim bin M.

2. Master's
Mr. Kudu 9.0 Laili

3. Scrambling Kanch 8.8 Liban

4. Brown Hill 8.8 (8.4) Kanan

5. Little Papa 8.1 Maman

Also ran:—

- Black Bird 7.12 Yong
- Tanjong Day 8.1 (8.12) Ek
- Merryman II 7.11 Aunt
- Sweet Memory 7.7 Ali

Won by: 3 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 49 seconds.

Race 2. Ten Barrows Kanan Handicap
Purse Class V, 4 Furlongs

1. Madam Ah Nyah Klu's
Sarawak Time 7.12 (7.13) Laili
2. Scallion 7.8 Ali
3. Olympic Torch 8.12 (8.7) Ngai
4. Honey 8.8 (8.0) Sahai

Also ran:—

- Beijing Lapok 7.8 (7.9) Aunt
- Sarawak Billian 8.0 (8.1) Ek Poh
- Pegasus II 8.7 Yong
- Chantek Manis II 8.5 Jansail
- Spiriter 8.8 Mia
- Enjoyment 7.8 Taloon

Scratched: Bales Thrang 8.8, Tanjong Day 8.8

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.

Race 3. Ten Barrows Laksmama Handicap
Purse Class IV, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Ong Hay Leong's
Chakras Bales 7.7 Yong¹
2. Sarawak Pepper 7.8 (7.3) Kanan
3. Yee Or No 9.0 Maman
4. Hongkong Holiday 8.4 Mohd.

Also ran:—

- Jeti Lab 7.15 Laili
- Jopet Modern 7.7 Taloon
- Olympic Hero 7.8 Ali
- Tanjong Lobang 7.10 (7.5) Jansail
- Crescible 7.13 Mia

Scratched: Straight Flight 8.1

Won by: 5 lengths, Head offshot
1 length.
Time: 1 minute 41 seconds.

Race 4. Ten Barrows Phoenix Handicap
Purse Class I to IV, 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Charlie Ross's
Nineteenth September 9.10 Post
2. Lowlands Hero 9.1 Liban
3. Sang Ngo Khong 8.0 Kanan
4. Pull Trail II 9.3 Eddie

Also ran:—

- Lord Frederick II 8.10 Jansail
- Scratched: Northern Light 8.0

Won by: 4 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 2 minutes 36 seconds.

Race 3. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 1. 5 Furlongs

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wei Hood Tuck's Black Beauty 5.5 Male
2. Marina 1.7 All
3. Nineteenth September 8.2 Taloon
4. North Kaching 8.10 Liben

Also run:—

1. Sporting Gentles 8.8 Male
2. Red Red 8.6 Lady

Won by: 1 length, Head (Photo)

Time: 2 minutes 36 seconds.

Race 4. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 2. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Lim Hong Lany's Spring Time 8.3 Male
2. Five Rings 7.18 (1.12) Lady
3. Challenger 7.8 (5.12) Female
4. Three Rings 8.3 Taloon

Also run:—

1. Hips 1.7 (5.12) Nge
2. Lady 8.4 (8.5) Lady
3. Four Aces 1.9 (7.12) Liben
4. Hercules 8.8 (8.5) Female
5. Seawind Bales 8.10 All

Scratched: Taming Pe 8.3

Won by: 4 length, 4 length, 4 length

Time: 1 minute 42 seconds.

Race 5. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 3. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Wei Chong Hong's Satisfaction 8.1 Female
2. Kim Ma Again 8.3 Male
3. First Love 8.8 Male
4. Jonathan Venture 8.3 Male

Also run:—

1. Triumph 3.11 All
2. I Love You 8.10 (8.5) Lady

Scratched: The Boss 7.8, Victory 1.11, Merryman 7.10

Won by: 4 length, 2 length, 10 length (Photo)

Time: 2 minutes 40 seconds.

Race 6. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 4. 4 Furlongs (Consolation)

1. Mr. Chan Liang He's Honey 8.5 (8.12) Lady
2. Seamus Papi 7.11 (7.12) Liben
3. Tongue Natch 8.7 (9.8) Along
4. Bales Thrust 8.3 (8.10) Master

Also run:—

1. Black Bird 8.3 Male
2. Sweet Memory 7.12 (8.8) Ek. Pak

Scratched: Tonia, Kanch 8.8, Carlton 7.5

Won by: 4 length, 1 length, 1 length

Time: 1 minute 17 seconds.

Third Day—7th December, 1963

Race 1. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 5. 4 Furlongs

1. Wonder Balle's You Or Me 8.7 Male
2. Nineteenth September 7.12 (7.7) Taloon
3. Chakaya Bales 8.12 Young
4. My Darling 1.7 Male

Also run:—

1. Full Lark 1.12 Seamus
2. Hongkong Holiday 8.3 Taloon

Scratched: Constance 7.18 Taming

Leung 7.18 Olympic Hero 1.7

Won by: 4 length, 1 length, Distance

Time: 2 minutes 36 seconds.

Race 2. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 1. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. & Mrs. Wei Hood Tuck's Nineteenth September 18.4 Taloon
2. Red Red 7.7 (7.18) Liben
3. North Kaching 8.5 Lady
4. Sporting Gentles 1.7 Male

Also run:—

1. Three Sevens 4.12 Male
2. Marina 1.10 (7.5) Female

Scratched: Lady 8.1 (5.12) S. Ong

Scratched: Lark 8.1 (7.12)

Won by: 2 length, 2 length, 1 length

Time: 1 minute 35 seconds.

Stable clipped at the 16 furlong and jockey was cautioned.

Race 3. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 2. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Bee Han Phang's Jonathan Venture 8.3 Lady
2. Tokyo Holiday 1.11 (7.5) Female
3. First Love 3.11 Male
4. Triumph 8.7 Male

Also run:—

1. Satisfaction 8.12 Female
2. Kim Ma Again 8.8 Male
3. Lohmann 8.7 Female

I Love You 8.5 All

Machine Gun 1.7 (7.12) Taloon

Scratched: selection against Tokyo

Holiday was upheld and Jonathan Venture was awarded the race.

Scratched: The Boss 8.8, Merryman 1.2

Won by: Head (Photo) Distance, 1 length

Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

Race 4. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 3. 4 Furlongs

1. Madam Yeh Insi Kahlor's Seamus Papi 8.3 Liben
2. Mr. Kanch 18.2 Lady
3. Sweet Memory 7.12 (7.18) Ek. Pak
4. Black Bird 8.2 Female

Also run:—

1. Little Papi 8.8 Male
2. Brunei Bill 8.10 (8.8) Taloon

Taming Date 18.2 (9.11) All

Seawind Bales 8.10 (8.5) Lady

Seamus Papi 7.18 (7.12) Taloon

Scratched: Tonia, Kanch 8.8, Carlton 1.7, Nineteenth September 18.4 (Withdrawn)

Won by: 1 length, 2 length, 2 length

Time: 1 minute 28 seconds.

Race 5. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 1. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. J.R. Dumas's & Miss S. Hain's Push Trail 11.10 Lady
2. Nineteenth September 12.0 Male
3. Gory's Luck 8.9 Female
4. Larkland Hill 18.1 Liben

Also run:—

1. Northern Light 8.8 Taloon
2. Scratched: Song Nge Khong 8.8, Red Lark 8.8 (Withdrawn)

Won by: 1 length, 2 length, 2 length

Time: 1 minute 35 seconds.

Race 6. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 2. 4 Furlongs

1. Mr. Joe Han Chaw's Challenger 8.1 Male
2. Hercules 8.8 Taloon
3. Three Rings 8.3 All
4. Five Rings 8.1 Seamus

Also run:—

1. Spring Time 8.8 (8.8) Lady
2. Four Aces 7.7 (7.10) Liben

Scratched: Seawind Bales 8.4 (8.5) Lady

Won by: 2 length, 1 length, Distance

Time: 2 minutes 33 seconds.

Race 7. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 3. 4 Furlongs

1. Ong's Balle's Papi 11.12 (7.18) Taloon
2. Nineteenth September 8.3 All
3. Seamus Papi 7.5 (7.18) Along
4. Olympic Touch 8.12 Nge

Also run:—

1. Chakaya Bales 11.10 Female
2. Seamus Papi 7.18 Taloon
3. Seamus Papi 8.3 Taloon
4. Seamus Papi 8.8 Taloon
5. Seamus Papi 8.3 (8.3) Along

Scratched: Green Hill 8.2 Taloon

Black 8.8, Honey 8.5, Red 18.7, Enchantment 7.7

Won by: 1 length, 2 length, 1 length

Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

Race 8. The Sarawak Amateur Football Club 1. 4 Furlongs (Consolation)

1. Tomyah's Balle's Triumph 8.3 Male
2. First Love 7.12 Male
3. Kim Ma Again 8.8 Male
4. I Love You 8.3 All

Also run:—

1. Tokyo Holiday 8.8 (8.3) Female
2. Marina 8.8 (8.7) Female
3. Lark 11.10 Seamus

Scratched: Nineteenth September 12.0 (Withdrawn) The Boss 7.8, Merryman 1.2, Machine Gun 1.7

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length

Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1941.

[illegible]

Serewak Turf Club Ladies Meeting, 1963**Results First Day—23rd November, 1963****NUMBERS FORECAST TOTAL (THREE DIGITS)**

1st Prize No. 890 1000.00 each 50 cents ticket
 2nd Prize No. 998 10.00 each 50 cents ticket
 3rd Prize No. 311 5.00 each 50 cents ticket

\$1.00 CASH SWEEP**Race**

1. 1st No. 1438 \$102.00, 2nd No. 1003 \$96.00, 3rd No. 1738 \$88.00.
 Starters: 1477, 1583, 1030, 1611, 1564, 1222 \$0.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1221 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1909 \$110.00, 3rd No. 1704 \$82.00.
 Starters: 1203, 1568, 1000, 1601, 1136, \$0.00 each.
3. 1st No. 2441 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1544 \$144.00, 3rd No. 1619 \$12.00.
 Starters: 1609, 1103, 1644, 1876, 1873, 1897, \$11.00 each.
4. 1st No. 1641 \$100.00, 2nd No. 1483 \$110.00, 3rd No. 1400 \$10.00.
 Starters: 1878, 1622, 1320 \$15.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 1461 \$112.00, 2nd No. 1202 \$136.00, 3rd No. 1474 \$88.00.
 Starters: 1911, 1275, 1563, 1706 \$21.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1661 \$109.00, 2nd No. 1025 \$144.00, 3rd No. 1001 \$75.00.
 Starters: 1475, 1400, 1101, 1681, 1931, 1402, 1280, 10.00 each.
7. 1st No. 1009 \$129.00, 2nd No. 1719 \$111.00, 3rd No. 1613 \$82.00.
 Starters: 1817, 1644, 1711, 1611, 1084, \$12.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1110 \$114.00, 2nd No. 1198 \$107.00, 3rd No. 1761 \$55.00.
 Starters: 1128, 1611, 1002, 1947, 1034, 1094 \$8.00 each.

Results Second Day—26th November, 1963**NUMBERS FORECAST TOTAL (THREE DIGITS)**

1st Prize No. 561 1000.00 each 50 cents ticket
 2nd Prize No. 513 10.00 each 50 cents ticket
 3rd Prize No. 598 5.00 each 50 cents ticket

\$1.00 CASH SWEEP**Race**

1. 1st No. 1482 \$141.00, 2nd No. 1019 \$173.00, 3rd No. 1491 \$80.00.
 Starters: 1708, 1768, 1836, 1430, 1888 \$87.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1215 \$144.00, 2nd No. 1117 \$140.00, 3rd No. 1476 \$121.00.
 Starters: 1876, 1611, 1410, 1625, 1564, 1688, 1766, 2027, 1242 \$13.00 each.
3. 1st No. 1619 \$128.00, 2nd No. 1175 \$104.00, 3rd No. 1499 \$127.00.
 Starters: 1623, 1704, 1108, 1294, 1427, 1189, 1298 \$22.00 each.
4. 1st No. 1003 \$170.00, 2nd No. 1129 \$103.00, 3rd No. 1181 \$167.00.
 Starters: 1762, 1544, 1813 \$11.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 1617 \$106.00, 2nd No. 1912 \$108.00, 3rd No. 1418 \$120.00.
 Starters: 1711, 1447, 1536 \$11.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1914 \$171.00, 2nd No. 1610 \$106.00, 3rd No. 1615 \$143.00.
 Starters: 1606, 1597, 1403, 1461, 1922, 1849, 1264 \$19.00 each.
7. 1st No. 1908 \$108.00, 2nd No. 1521 \$114.00, 3rd No. 1430 \$107.00.
 Starters: 1646, 1006, 1514, 1308, 1253, 1714 \$17.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1481 \$119.00, 2nd No. 1103 \$119.00, 3rd No. 1706 \$79.00.
 Starters: 1886, 1717, 1522, 1418, 1748 \$15.00 each.

Results Third Day—7th December, 1963**NUMBERS FORECAST TOTAL (THREE DIGITS)**

1st Prize No. 582 1000.00 each 50 cents ticket
 2nd Prize No. 482 10.00 each 50 cents ticket
 3rd Prize No. 417 5.00 each 50 cents ticket

\$1.00 CASH SWEEP**Race**

1. 1st No. 1444 \$162.00, 2nd No. 1007 \$111.00, 3rd No. 1750 \$63.00.
 Starters: 1523, 1287, 1292, 1669, 1958, 1710 \$10.00 each.
2. 1st No. 1617 \$140.00, 2nd No. 1030 \$106.00, 3rd No. 1135 \$100.00.
 Starters: 1454, 1648, 1001, 2011, 2484 \$28.00 each.
3. 1st No. 1609 \$109.00, 2nd No. 1317 \$167.00, 3rd No. 1132 \$121.00.
 Starters: 1899, 1071, 1888, 1308, 1678, 1891, 1590, 2417 \$11.00 each.
4. 1st No. 1002 \$106.00, 2nd No. 1710 \$128.00, 3rd No. 1188 \$125.00.
 Starters: 1604, 1136, 1155, 1494, 1934, 1671, 1984, 1782 \$16.00 each.

Race

5. 1st No. 1546 \$109.00, 2nd No. 1208 \$146.00, 3rd No. 1388 \$123.00.
 Starters: 1772, 1650, 1812 \$41.00 each.
6. 1st No. 1382 \$100.00, 2nd No. 2084 \$125.00, 3rd No. 1364 \$112.00.
 Starters: 1903, 1030, 2794, 1731, 2086 \$22.00 each.
7. 1st No. 1428 \$100.00, 2nd No. 2610 \$100.00, 3rd No. 1457 \$99.00.
 Starters: 1636, 1648, 1212, 1876, 1014, 1008, 1213, 1515, 1771, 1026, 1013 \$9.00 each.
8. 1st No. 1002 \$102.00, 2nd No. 1002 \$146.00, 3rd No. 1137 \$110.00.
 Starters: 1523, 1458, 1797, 1087, 1719, 1450, 1867 \$10.00 each.

Results of 51 (40) Unilateral Nerveless draws on Wave No. 4. Second Day, 10th November, 1967

TOTAL POOL		2014-2015
100%	Government Tax	\$11,450.00
100%	Charitable Organizations	11,450.00
100%	Reserve, Turf Club	\$11,450.00
5%	Added Money	3,728.00
		<u>\$38,078.00</u>

	Stove	Picture No.	Price
FIRST	Spring Time	200190	\$72.12.00
SECOND	Five Kings	219007	10.00.00
THIRD	Challenger	217172	7.44.00
ACCEPTORS	Harvard	154408	1.01.00
	Swimming Robot	178020	1.01.00
	Baby	171218	1.00.00
	Trappings, Pt	204017	1.00.00
	Three Kings	190711	1.00.00
	Four Aces	219425	1.00.00
	Bill	191158	1.00.00

5. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2695.

177902	000070	176492	177240	177902
174309	177093	177467	176470	176900
090111	171658	177911	166400	167000
001567	000000	170000	166000	177000

Mr. Keith Chan Liang	Mr. Augustine Ip
Mr. Chan Hock Guan	Mr. Chan Kinsh Huan
Mr. A. G. Smith	Mr. S. Chan-Yee
Dr. K. W. SoHoi	Mr. Tana Wing Tin-pang

Mayor D. R. Colman

Exhibit of the Special Civil Service shown on Page No. 2. Third Day, 7th December, 1962

TOTAL FIRM		207,900.00
Rate:		
10% Government Tax	51,750.00	
10% Charitable Contribution	2,700.00	
10% Speeches Fee/Club	2,700.00	
1% Added Money	1,350.00	
		58,500.00

	Price		Price
FIRST	100	Pageant II	21774
SECOND	100	Pageant Time	20475
THIRD	100	Reagan Lyrics	10424
ACCEPTEDE	100	Oliverio Touch	27045
		Reagan Young	20236
		Oliverio III	20476
		Trinidad Young	10202
		Trinidad	17133
		Trinidad	10417
		Trinidad	40488
		Trinidad	27048
		Trinidad	10400
		Trinidad	27042
		Trinidad	21771

DOI: 10.1002/anie.200500000

20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

Mr. S. Chandler	Mr. Tai Kim Sang
Mr. Peter Choi	Mr. Chan Chung Sang
Mr. A. G. Smith	Mr. Wong Tung Hwa
Mr. Chan Hock Choo	Miss Looi Bee

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

HENRY LILL,
Secretary,
General Post Office

Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Tuesday, December 31st, 1953

S.1.00

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Residents at the Outstations will confer an obligation by forwarding to the Office early intelligence of all matters of general interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

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

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	Kuching with 14" length 11"		Kuching with 14" length 11"		Kuching with 14" length 11"	
	month	month	month	month	month	month
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Full page	22.00	44.00	22.00	44.00	22.00	44.00

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

A 5/- to 10/- gratuity to cover Rural Commission should be added to all charges shown on bills outside Kuching.

JANUARY, 1954

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES		HIGH WATER	
Day	Month	Month	☾ 1st Last Quarter 16th New Moon	☽ 1st First Quarter 20th Full Moon		
Wed.	1	27	16	New Year's Day, Ten Government or One Linn. 17th day of the 12th Moon (10 days). The Year of the Rabbit, East Asia. 4th Year of the Sengary Cycle. King Tide at 1900 hours.	0942	1909 — 1208
Th.	1	28	17	Begin close for the London Chamber of Commerce Spring Examination.	0929	1907 — —
Fri.	2	19	18		0918	1904 0915 —
Sat.	3	20	19	Kuching Boat Club Outboard Race.	0906	1918 0941 —
SUN.	4	21	20	Second Semester exam Commencement.	0903	1918 0118 —
Mon.	5	22	21	Ten Broomery.	0900	1900 0119 —
Tues.	6	23	22		1112	1902 0119 0934
Wed.	7	24	23		—	1209 — 1940
Th.	8	25	24		0940	1908 — 1941
Fri.	9	26	25		0118	1911 — 2001
Sat.	10	27	26	Begin close for the March Theory Examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music.	0114	1906 — 2004
SUN.	11	28	27	1st School exam Entrance. Ten Year Plans (R.C.).	0109	1911 — 2100
Mon.	12	29	28	First School Term examination. Kuching Rural District Council Meeting.	0940	1911 — 2110
Tues.	13	30	29		0929	1949 — 2113
Wed.	14	1	1	1st day of the 12th Moon (29 days). 1st day of Sengary. Kuching Boat Club Outboard Race. Begin close for the City and District of London Institute Examination. Kuching District Council Meeting.	0906	1911 — 2102
Th.	15	2	2	High District Council Meeting.	0904	1900 — 2103
Fri.	16	3	3	Landing District Council Meeting.	0902	1907 — —
Sat.	17	4	4		0901	1905 0941 —
SUN.	18	5	5	2nd Semester exam Entrance.	0858	1902 0904 —
Mon.	19	6	6		0904	1911 0110 —
Tues.	20	7	7		0909	1911 0111 0909
Wed.	21	8	8		0915	1919 0115 0909
Th.	22	9	9		1118	1949 0904 0914
Fri.	23	10	10	Lower Sengary District Council Meeting.	—	1904 — 0917
Sat.	24	11	11	Phi Convention of St. Paul. Seven Night. Sarawak Boat Club Race.	0906	1917 — 0918
SUN.	25	12	12	Sarawak. Australia Day.	0908	1919 — 0924
Mon.	26	13	13		0903	1906 — 2112
Tues.	27	14	14	Kuching Municipal and Kuching District Council Meetings.	0901	1916 — 2201
Wed.	28	15	15	Mei Urban District Council Meeting.	0900	1911 — 2118
Th.	29	16	16		0901	1914 — —
Fri.	30	17	17		0901	1916 — —