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The Sarawak Gazette

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MONDAY, MAY 31st, 1971

Editorial

Not So Many Go Home

Those gifted with sufficient acuity ("old-womanishness" is where) are welcome to occupy their times analysing whether the questions raised in the last meeting of Council Negri fairly reflected the wishes, anxieties, even the hopes of the general Sarawak public. Others who in addition also possess a tinge of the intellectual interest and ability of a Sir Lewis Namier and following the method of that master, can find themselves profitably occupied in analysing the detail biographies of each and every member of the House. Sir Lewis Namier it was, who, through a detailed biographical studies of the members of the British Parliament during the reign of George III, left for posterity a deeper understanding of 18th Century English politics. Their family background, their earnings and their hobbies were harnessed for reading and gaining their political actions. Indeed, for any political party such exercises, though perhaps hardly inaugurating at times to the practitioners, are necessary stock and trade for planning future political strategies.

The Gazette, even had its interest so inclined, does not possess the necessary rigour for such a rather arduous undertaking. The easiest way out, which in this case also sufficiently serves the purpose of Gazette, is to assume that the subjects raised in the Council Negri are matters that occupy the minds of the Sarawak generally. We like to think this is a safe assumption; otherwise it means that the honourable members of the House are neglecting their homework—a presumption which we have absolutely no basis for entertaining.

Anxieties on possible unemployment problems occupy a fairly high position in the minds of Sarawak population, almost, one gets the impression, of reaching

a panicky proportion. Sarawak unfortunately does not have the necessary statistic on employment/unemployment situation to calm the apostles of doom. The increasing number of school leavers every year will of course expand the increasingly competitive labour market and there is a plausible case for constructing a manpower survey that should include projection on employment/unemployment situation, say for the next twenty years. Such a study though arduous required is however justly said than done as experts on such field of study are very rare birds in the world market. Private services are not so easily available. A possible hint on unemployment situation in Sarawak is indicated in the result of the household survey for the seven major towns in Sarawak which the Statistic Department conducted between November 1967 to October 1968. That sample survey showed only slightly over 3 per cent of persons looking for jobs were unable to find employment of their choice. Most of these were for white-collar jobs and even here the position is hardly alarming. That is the urban situation. As far as the rural situation is concerned the question is rather of underemployment rather than unemployment. A number of rubber gardens are for instance not being tapped. The low price of rubber has something to do with this but basically, had our people been that hard up for gainful employment, rubber tapping would be profitable to empty stomachs. Given the possibility that our young will increasingly be ready to sell their hands rather than continue belly-aching for white-collar jobs, the result of the manpower survey which the Government has promised to conduct will be possible to implement.

Let us be clear about one thing. We feel that this sort of situation deserves to be looked into—but it has to be approached in a systematic, realistic way. The type of panicky approach advanced by the apostles of doom ought to be shunned to the background.

The salubrity of the public media man is certainly beyond us. If some established requirement that new-entries on new projects must include, apparently, a statement to the effect that such a project will be for the benefit of the rural dweller, even if it is an extension of an urban water-supply system. Meanwhile the urban-rural gap again begs to be narrowed virtually in almost every sphere of opportunities and amenities.

A number of questions were raised in relation to the provision of even a very modest medical care facilities which are taken for granted by the urban dwellers. Thus there are the provision of marketing facilities for rural primary produce and the generally lower level of economic income of the rural dweller relative to his urban counterparts. These are not new issues. The chances are they will remain as pressing issues for sometime to come, as practical leverage that can be confidently offered for bridging such gaps are scarce to come by. For one thing, rural Sarawak is still extensively inaccessible. The transportation cost alone for extending the sort of even the modest aspect of urban development to the Sarawak country-side is too prohibitive. The construction of more roads to remedy the situation is guided by priorities of noticeable

material benefit. Looked at in such terms, this is sufficient to frighten those who keep watch on the various Heads and Sub-Heads of expenditure on down-grade proposals for major extension on the road construction programme, as of doubtful economic return. This therefore cannot be done for fear of reducing our overall national earnings from a safe 4 per cent figure. And so we go on, on a vicious not so merry-go-round. The gap remains in perpetuity.

We want to be quite honest about it. Sophisticated economic formulas are beyond the comprehension or even the interest of Gayety. We like to think rather in simple, practical terms. The modernisation of rural Sarawak must involve extending more roads to the rural areas—even those roads which are from the view of the strict followers, of doubtful economic return.

L.M.

Co-operation, the Essence of Community Living

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When I first went to live among the Saribas of the Lita Barum, they kindly allocated me a small hill-top just upstream of the village as the site for my house. The rise in the ground, no more than a few feet, guaranteed a continual breeze when we had cleared away the surrounding bushes, leaving the tall trees for shade. There was little in the architecture of the house to obstruct this cool movement of air; a low over-hanging roof of broad leaves, and the back walls stopped at waist-height round two sides of the building. The floor was ten feet above the ground, and a wooden log was the ladder. (My small son soon discovered that, after the laborious climb up this log on all fours, the quickest way down was nose first over the edge. He seems to cope alright with without care, more the worse for his repeated headsets.)

The upstream siting was a courtesy, for in that part of the backwoods the river supplies ALL the water for ALL the needs of ALL the village. We honoured our position of trust by digging, at the far end of the vegetable garden, the only jamban in the whole locality. It was next to the backhouse, and the atmosphere blended nicely.

In this position of majestic isolation, fifty yards from the next habitation, I was as happy as I can ever remember. Until the elders took pity on us. We must be lonely, they decided in the goodness of their hearts, away upstream all that distance from the comforting proximity of the longhouse. How did we ever manage to sleep without the continual grum of the pigs below, the gentle cradle-rocking of the whole structure caused by the howling-dogs scratching for flies by the door? How did we wake of a morning without the clamorous din of a dozen roosters in their cages beneath the floor? How did we survive a day without the company of a hundred and one jolly naked children pulling each other bump-bump-crash the length of the stream over the loose hand-hewn planks on a dried deer-skin? How indeed?

So it was decided that one of the most respected families should move in beside us, on the side from which the breeze came at the hottest part of the day. Front was out of the question; we were their guests, and this was their provision of hospitality of great personal sacrifice. And the building of that house was the most remarkable piece of co-operative labour I have ever been privileged to witness.

Early on a Tuesday morning, the whole village having been talked out at great length after Church the previous Sunday, the diggers arrived. Before that

would in due course support the floor were laid out as the ground-plan for this new bijou modern one, and a small marker stake hammered into the earth at each pole-position. Round holes were then dug out with a patang until the young men could no longer reach down further to stoop up the loosened earth. The foundations were complete.

Hardly had the last handful of earth come to the surface than the diggers arrived. There was no waiting for materials; as if by magic, they were there when they were wanted but were not being ground grinding in the way beforehand. A modern contractor with his clustered building-site could well take a lesson in logistics at Long Banga. I arrived on the scene with a long tape-measure to offer instruction in the 3-4-5 method of setting out a right angle, but this was viewed with the mildest of interest, as just another of the few *de's* complicated foreign ideas. They got it all square and level by eye.

It was the work of a few moments to get the beams up into their proper position eight feet or so above ground level, and lashed into the prepared sockets with split rattan cane. Next went the seven beams and some diagonal bracing for the roof, and the house was taking on its recognizable shape. While the builders were busy at their timber-work, others were efficiently marshalling valiant supplies of pre-laminated sections of roofing leaves, and getting the rafters laid out for hoisting up into place. Wines, and, for all I know co-ordinators as well, kept up a continual running buffet of coffee, rice and venison for the weary. The Lita has its own W.V.S. going nicely, thank you. The whole adult population of the village was there, involved in making a new house for one of its members. Young men loaned from the older ones on the job. No-one was obviously in command. No foreman showed orders, no great bow-tied architect casually scribbled plans in the shade of the trees. Everyone seemed to know his role, and got on with it without interference. A series of photographs taken at hourly intervals through the day show the remarkable progression from a bare site at day-break, stage by stage. That evening the owner-occupied moved in!

He came with his dogs, his chickens and his pigs. Our toilet was cracked. Like an amoeba, the village had multiplied on whole. We belonged.

By comparison, the removal of the ground at Duta to its new place of convenience for the Regatta was a trivial enterprise. Huge fun, but ineffectual to a degree beside the methodical discipline of Long Banga.

Having done what was necessary to ease the mind of the owner we were going to disperse, we began the task of digging the huge pole out of the ground. Hollow at the top to accommodate the burial-jars, these pillars have a solid Indian base that weighs goodness knows what. More than six feet in girth, it had sunk well down into the soft peaty soil of the riverbank. Ribs and pieces of precious plates, buried along with the spirit, kept coming to light. A flurry of worry when someone turned up the skull of the three-girl who, according to ancient tradition, had been died hand and foot and flung into the pit when the monument was set up. But it turned out to be only a coconut shell after all the excitement died down. Everyone shouted orders, everyone was the architect, everyone dug or danced or didn't beer to replace the topious quantities of bones over-produced by monumental exertion. Everyone was the foreman, everyone the hired labour.

Eventually, after what seemed an age of hacking and heaving, we had it out of the ground and into the river, mildly lashed between four boats, many children and replacement for the long-departed jars to give it the needed buoyancy for the trip upstream. By sundown, fifty or sixty exhausted men hanging on the guy-ropes, it was standing proudly on the open

ground (interest of the Office, its gaping decrees) facing downstream as custom demands, the way open for the spirit to depart to the flow afloat. Despite the wranglings of the traditionally minded, all the prettier girls kept well out of the way at the critical stages in the operation, and there was no human sacrifice this time. No-one volunteered to be tied to the top, either, to die of thirst in the sun. Times are changing.

Teamwork had triumphed again. Disorganised and haphazard, inefficient by any count but effective for all that. When will the "civilised world" with its experts and charts, its stop-watches and its think-tanks, learn to harness this productive goodwill? But perhaps that is the secret: it cannot be harnessed from the outside, it must harness itself spontaneously to what takes its imagination. It is a community phenomenon, not a result of high-powered executive decisions and external organisation. It is quite the most joyous way of getting a job done.

Educational Developments in Sarawak Since 1963

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Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of educational policy in Sarawak have been outlined in the Sarawak Development Plan and the First Malaysia Plan 1965-1970, which in fact incorporates the Sarawak Development Plan. The objectives can be summed up briefly as follows:

- (1) the spreading of elementary educational opportunities and facilities to all as indicated in the objective of providing a place in school for every primary school child.¹ In other words, Sarawak aims at universal primary education.
- (2) the eradication of the imbalances in educational opportunities between the ethnic groups, particularly the startling imbalance between the Chinese and the indigenous people. Educational policy in Sarawak has been summed up as, "to overcome the wide disparity in educational level between the native peoples and the Chinese by providing as rapidly as possible more and better educational opportunities for Malay and Dayak children."² The Inter-Governmental agreement between Malaya and Sarawak on the formation of Malaysia reinforced that "state provisions for the special position of the indigenous peoples should continue to apply."³
- (3) the improvement of educational facilities in rural areas or the reduction of imbalances between the urban and rural areas. The First Malaysia Plan aims to "improve the quality of education and to spread educational opportunities more evenly throughout the country so as to correct imbalances between the urban and rural areas."⁴
- (4) the promotion of secondary education to meet the manpower requirements of the country. Sarawak is predominantly an agricultural country (88%) and the proportion is not likely to change. Four-fifths of the employment opportunities are expected to be in rural occupations. With an increasing number in the secondary schools, it is deemed necessary to adapt the educated young people to the rural life.⁵

In the rest of this paper I shall discuss developments and trends in Sarawak in connection with the first three objectives. I shall assess educational opportunities in terms of school enrolments and school dropouts or wastage. Statistics used as measures of development will be essentially the percentage increase, the average

annual growth rate of school enrolments, and the enrolment ratio which is the percentage of children in school of the total school going population. There will be commented where possible for the total school enrolments and for primary and secondary enrolments.⁶ Wastage will be analysed by working out of cohorts of schoolchildren beginning in certain key years. Progress will be generally reviewed for the five-year period from 1963 to 1967, allowing us to see developments since Malaysia. At times the period considered will be 1963 to 1967, since we can get the most reliable population figure for 1963, that being the last Census year.⁷ Progress will also be viewed at times from the point of view of the whole of Sarawak, regionally and by ethnic groups. In fact educational trends and developments are going to be looked at in two broad dimensions—the enrolment/wastage dimension and the rural/urban/ethnic dimension.

School Enrolments

Sarawak has shown fairly remarkable progress in providing education for its population since 1963. In 1963 when it became a member state of Malaysia, its school population of 123,612 represented 15.4% of the total population.⁸ The 1967 school enrolments of 173,333 represented 18.6% of the total population.⁹ This compares quite favourably with West Malaysia whose school enrolments in 1967 of 3,786,833 represented 20.7% of the total population of 18,277,000.¹⁰

If we analyse the enrolments over the last five years, we find that the school system has expanded at a much greater rate over the last five years, that is, between 1963 and 1967 than any similar period previously. The school enrolments and percentage for 1959, 1963 and 1967 are shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1. SARAWAK SCHOOL ENROLMENTS, 1959-1967¹

	1959	1963	% Increase 1959-1963	1967	% Increase 1963-1967
Primary	68,287	105,493	53.5	146,346	32.6
Secondary	5,076	17,727	347.8	31,987	80.8
Total	73,363	123,612	67.2	178,333	40.2

The total school enrolments between 1963 and 1967 increased by 40.2%, averaging an annual growth rate of 8%, while during a similar five-year period between 1959 and 1963 the enrolments increase by 23.2%, averaging an annual growth rate of only 4.6%. Primary school enrolments between 1959 and 1963 showed an average annual growth rate of 3.8%, but between 1963 and 1967 the growth rate had jumped to 6.5%. The increase in the secondary school enrolments has been exceptionally high between 1963 and 1967, showing an average growth rate of 17.2%, but it is not particularly outstanding compared with the growth rate between 1959 and 1963 of 21.4%, annually. In absolute numbers, of course the secondary school population has increased much more in the last five years.

The growth rate compares fairly well with West Malay, six where between 1963 and 1967 enrolments in all schools increased by 3.4% annually, in primary schools by 2.3% annually and in secondary schools by 20.1% annually. Of course, for educational facilities in Sarawak to catch up with West Malaysia, the growth rate has to be much more phenomenal, for in West Malaysia the annual increase of 3.4% means a very large numbers increase, since the base of the school system is a considerable one.¹¹

The most revealing way to look at enrolments is to consider the school enrolments in terms of the school going population. This is especially so in Sarawak where nearly 80% of the population is under the age of 25. Here, however, one is immediately faced with problems because of the tremendous numbers of over-aged pupils in the Sarawak schools, as described in the section on the background to the problem. If one were to consider all primary school enrolments as representing the age group 6-11 years in school, and the secondary school enrolments as representing the

age group 12-16 years in school, one would get a very distorted picture indeed. The ratios would appear very favourable. Hence to get a truer picture of the situation we shall only consider the children in primary schools aged 6-11, and the children in schools aged 12-16. Table 2 compares the children in school in relation to the actual numbers of children of school going age in the population.

The enrolment rate improved remarkably for the school going population of 6-16 from 46.7% in 1960 to 64.5% in 1967. The enrolment ratios for 1967 compare with West Malaysia quite favourably, as can be seen from Table 3.

West Malaysia has a very much higher enrolment rate for primary schools. The 51.8% enrolment in Sarawak for the age group 12-16 is quite misleading. A very considerable number of these pupils are in fact in primary schools. Of this age group only 24,948 are in secondary schools, or 27.8% of the age group 12-16 are in secondary schools, which compares poorly with West Malaysia where 41.2% of the same age group are in secondary schools. Because of automatic promotions, there is no problem of overaged pupils in West Malaysia and the enrolments 6-11 truly represent the primary schools population, and the enrolments 12-16 represent the secondary school population. Thus, although the overall enrolment ratio for the age group 6-16 in Sarawak compares quite favourably with West Malaysia, it must be remembered that the level of education of this school population is indeed low. Of the total school enrolments of 164,534 (aged 6-16) 148,585 were in primary schools.¹²

TABLE 2. ENROLMENTS AND ENROLMENT RATIOS 1960 AND 1967¹²

	School going population	Enrolments	Enrolment %
	6-17	6-17	
1960	129,828	72,348	55.8
1967	157,456	118,764	75.4
	12-16	12-16	
1960	75,077	27,896	38.0
1967	88,533	45,830	51.8
	6-16	6-16	
1960	302,643	140,244	46.3
1967	254,969	164,534	64.5

TABLE 3. WEST MALAYSIA ENROLMENT AND ENROLMENT RATIOS, 1967¹³

Population 6-17	Enrolments 6-17	Enrolment %
1,490,543	1,321,804	88.7
Population 12-16	Enrolments 12-16	Enrolment %
1,067,640	462,969	43.2
Population 6-16	Enrolments 6-16	Enrolment %
1,518,183	1,778,833	68.7

The problem of overaged children still persists, though not as acute as in 1960. The insistence on the correct age for entry and the regular annual promotion, which is not yet mandatory, have brought about much improvement in the age range as the table below shows.

TABLE 4. PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS IN CORRECT AGE 1960-1967¹⁴

	% of Primary 1 children age 6 or 7	% of Primary 6 children age 12 or 13
1960	70.4	34.5
1961	78.3	51.5
1965	80.3	63.0
1967	83.4	63.7

The really significant enrolments should be those of the six and seven year olds, as this is the usual age for starting school and in 1966 in keeping with West Malaysia free primary education was introduced. Despite this only 3,532 six year olds and 21,230 seven year olds attended school in 1967.¹⁵ The enrolment ratio of this group works out to be approximately 46%,¹⁶ which compares very poorly with West Malaysia where by 1966 57% of the six year old children in the country were attending Primary 1.¹⁷

Thus, although overall enrolments compare very well with West Malaysia, and have shown significant improvement since 1960, school children in Sarawak do not attend school at the proper age, and generally reach a much lower level of education than their counterparts in West Malaysia.

Enrolments in Rural and Urban Areas

In considering the differences between urban and rural areas vis-à-vis developments in school enrolments, it will be easier if we look at certain geographical areas as representative of rural and urban areas. I shall consider three areas at two levels—the divisional and district. The criteria of urbanisation used will be the density of population. The First Division with average density of 1,190 people per square mile will be taken as a sample of an urbanised division, while the Fifth Division with an average density of 9 persons per square mile will be taken as an example of a rural division.¹⁸ The First Division with a population of 247,854 in 1960 contained 13.3% of the total population of Sarawak, while the Fifth Division's population of 29,000 persons comprised only 1.9% of the total population.¹⁹ It is unlikely that proportion of population in the Divisions has changed considerably by 1967. The First Division also contains the Municipality of Kuching which has the highest density of population in the state and can be considered the major urban centre of Sarawak. (Density, 6,322 persons per square mile) Compared with Kuching Municipality are other districts like Kuching Rural which has a density of 185 persons per square mile.²⁰ Lanes in the Fifth Division has a density of 9 persons per square mile.²¹ I hope to compare educational facilities and developments in these and other districts to show what the trend of development has been.

Enrolments by Division and District for 1963 and 1967 are tabulated below. We can here discuss only primary school enrolments for two reasons. Firstly, because Annual Reports of the Education Department in Sarawak do not provide the figures for secondary school enrolments by district. Secondly, in rural areas the drive at the present stage of development is for the spreading of primary education, and we wish to evaluate the developments in this direction.

TABLE 5. SARAWAK ENROLMENTS BY DIVISION²²

Division	1963	1967	% Increase
First Division	39,380	49,866	26.4
Second Division	12,802	19,991	56.2
Third Division	36,371	46,837	28.9
Fourth Division	13,898	15,418	10.9
Fifth Division	1,584	6,129	72.4

TABLE 6. SARAWAK ENROLMENTS BY DISTRICT²³

District	1963	1967	% Increase
Kuching Municipality	12,358	12,938	4.8
Kuching Rural	13,475	18,289	35.1
Lanes	1,707	3,081	79.8
Sibu Urban	6,184	7,982	29.0
Kapit	1,826	5,259	186.4
Miri	5,287	5,924	12.2
Barau	4,316	5,535	27.6

Tables 5 and 6 clearly illustrate that the greatest development has taken place in the rural areas, such as the Fifth Division, and the districts of Lawas and Kapit. The average annual growth rate in the Fifth Division between 1963 and 1967 was 14.5%, while in the First Division it was only 5.4%. From the sample of districts it is very apparent that the rural districts have increased their enrolments much more than the urban districts. Kuching Municipality and Miri have had the lowest increase in school enrolments since 1963. It is of interest to note that Kuching, which is undoubtedly the most important urban centre here had the lowest increase, of only 1.4%. On the other hand Lawas showed an increase of 75.0%, and Kapit of 58.4%. It can at least be said that the programme to accelerate primary education in the rural areas is producing some results.

This rather optimistic picture may indeed be deceptive. The problem of providing education in the rural areas undoubtedly remains great. The geographical distribution of schools differs greatly from area to area. Primary schools in the Kuching Municipality centre for an area of 34 square miles but in Lawas a primary school centres for an area of 31.2 square miles. Having noted the increase in enrolments over the five-year period, we would perhaps have a better understanding of the situation if we could compare the enrolment ratios of these districts. Here as a crude measure we can use the age group 6-14 for the school going population and calculate what proportion of this age group is in primary schools.¹⁷ This definition of school going population has been used in a recommendation by UNESCO.¹⁸ Table 7 shows the enrolment ratio for Kuching Municipality and Kuching Rural based on an estimate population for 1967 of the school going population 6-14. Any conclusions drawn from this would have to be with reservation because of the approximate nature of the population estimate.¹⁹

TABLE 7. ENROLMENT RATIO AND ENROLMENTS BY DISTRICT²⁰

	Population 6-14	Enrolment 1967	%
Kuching Municipality	16,580	12,933	78.0
Kuching Rural	31,379	18,289	58.3

The difference between Kuching Municipality and Kuching Rural is quite considerable. 20% more students of the school going population 6-14 are in primary schools in the urban centre than in the rural area. However, owing to lack of adequate statistical information, I would hesitate from drawing any concrete conclusions. It would seem reasonable to say, perhaps, that although there has been a spurt in the increase of school enrolments in the rural areas, the gap between opportunities in urban and rural areas is still a very considerable one.

Ethnic Differences in Enrolments

An outstanding feature of the rural population of Sarawak is that it comprises largely of the indigenous people. The racial composition of three sample districts is as below:

TABLE 8. RACIAL COMPOSITION BY DISTRICT²¹

	Indigenous	Chinese	Chinese % of total
Kuching Municipality	11,970	36,730	75.6
Kuching Rural	37,269	36,321	57.1
Lawas	11,668	1,578	11.3

An urban area like Kuching has more than 70% Chinese, while a rural area like Lawas has nearly 90% indigenous people. Hence, any disadvantages inherent in the rural areas are largely for the benefit of the indigenous people. A fair criteria for educational opportunity should be that the distribution of school places among

the areas should reflect the current distribution of the ethnic groups in the country. Table 9 compares the distribution of the school places among the ethnic groups with the population distribution of the areas in 1967. All the indigenous have school populations not in keeping with their numbers in the total population. Comprising a population of 58.5% of the total, the indigenous constitute only 54.3% of the school population.

Of significance in the modern world for job opportunities, social and economic advancement is the acquisition of secondary education. Here the indigenous would appear to be at an even greater disadvantage. In 1967 all the indigenous races in Sarawak had an

TABLE 9. ENROLMENTS BY RACE²²

Race	Enrolments 1967	% of school population	% of total population
Indian	36,857	30.8	39.6
Malay	28,858	26.7	18.1
Chinese	78,374	45.3	32.9
Land Dayak	12,412	7.1	8.3
Melanaus	8,777	4.8	5.7
Other Indigenous	8,102	4.7	5.8

enrolments in secondary schools of 9,614 pupils or 18.3% of the total secondary school population. The Chinese alone had 27,631 pupils in secondary schools, constituting 71.7% of the secondary school population. This was the situation despite the fact that since 1960 the greatest increase in school enrolments has been among the indigenous peoples, as Table 10 below clearly shows.

TABLE 10. PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN ENROLMENTS BY RACE²³

	1960	1967	% Increase
Chinese	63,127	78,374	58.7
Malays	14,734	28,858	96.5
Dayak and other indigenous	27,747	61,977	158.5

Although the Dayaks and the other indigenous have shown an increase in enrolments between 1960 and 1967 of 158.5%, it is soon clear that the indigenous have a long way to go before they can catch up with the Chinese in enjoying equal educational opportunities. To compare the enrolment ratio by race, the Triennial Survey in 1960 used the age group 6-14 as the school going population and compared with it the actual enrolments of each ethnic group.²⁴ I have the same for the years 1960 and 1967. Table 11 shows the result.

TABLE 11. ENROLMENTS AND ENROLMENT RATIOS BY RACE²⁵

Race	School-age pop.	Enrolments 1960	Enrolments 1967	%
Chinese	15,694	85,602	68,117	78.34
Malays	14,300	42,845	14,334	28.98
Dayak and other indigenous	91,129	100,090	27,747	63,877
Others	2,687	2,176	811	1,626
Total	203,190	148,688	104,059	173,331
				67.3

The Chinese in 1967 would appear to have the highest enrolment ratio, but between 1960 and 1967 the greatest improvement in enrolment ratio had taken place among the indigenous peoples. The enrolment ratio of the Malays improved by 25.2%, and of the Dayaks by 32.9%. This would suggest that the Chinese had the initial advantage in education, but that the policy to provide for the indigenous is beginning to show results.

To get a more accurate picture we may compare the school enrolments with the school population aged 6-16. The results are quite similar to that in Table 11, as can be seen from Table 12. This reinforces the reliability of using the age group 6-14 as the school going population in order to measure the enrolment ratio.

TABLE 12. ENROLMENTS AND ENROLMENT RATIOS FOR SCHOOLS, AGE POPULATION 6-16¹

Race	School age pop.		Enrolments		Enrolment %	
	1960	1967	1960	1967	1960	1967
Chinese	76,323	96,000	60,737	78,174	81.7	82.4
Malays	16,867	46,064	14,716	28,979	87.1	62.7
Dayaks and other Indigenes	9,246	108,204	22,387	63,979	30.3	61.3

To analyse the effects of the deliberate policy to promote primary education, a comparison of enrolment ratios in primary schools by race would be helpful. For 1967 figures are not available for enrolments by race and age. However, knowing that there are 2.7% overaged pupils in primary schools, we can adjust the total primary school enrolments accordingly.² This is assuming that the number of overaged pupils in each racial group are equal. Probably this is not so, but it is the nearest we can get to the truth in the face of inadequate statistics. Table 13 shows the enrolment ratios by race of the primary school going population aged 6-11. In primary school enrolments there has been a much more dramatic improvement among the indigenous peoples. Compared with the wide disparity of 1960, the situation in 1967 shows a much more balanced enrolment ratio. The Dayaks and the other indigenous have only 3.1% of their primary school going population in schools less than the Chinese. In fact the Malays have a higher enrolment ratio at this level than the Chinese. There may be errors to some degree considering the uncertainty of overaged pupils in each racial group and problems of population projection for 1967. However, the trend is quite obvious. While the enrolment ratio of the Chinese has been more or less standing still, that of the indigenous has been steadily improving, and by 1967 the imbalance at primary level, at least in school enrolments is not too glaring.

For secondary schools we do not know what percentage of pupils are overaged and therefore the number of pupils in secondary schools aged 12-16 will have to be rather approximate. I should imagine though that in the secondary schools as in the primary schools, the numbers of overaged pupils would be considerable. But, as the numbers of children in schools aged 12-16 are so low, we should get a fairly good idea of the trends since 1960 if we use the enrolments for Forms I to V as representing the school population aged 12-16. At least the relative positions of the racial groups should be apparent. Table 14 illustrates the enrolment ratio for secondary schools by race.

TABLE 13. PRIMARY ENROLMENTS AND ENROLMENT RATIOS BY RACE²

Race	School age pop. 6-11		Enrolments		Enrolment %	
	1960	1967	1960	1967	1960	1967
Chinese	61,888	62,808	60,659 (57,980)	61,896	84.9	84.7
Malays	11,160	27,341	10,768 (14,171)	14,860	49.9	68.7
Dayaks and other Indigenes	39,008	67,471	28,136 (27,679)	31,067	14.1	41.6

N.B. Actual primary school enrolments are given within brackets.

TABLE 14. SECONDARY ENROLMENTS AND ENROLMENT RATIOS BY RACE²

Race	School age pop. 6-11		Enrolments		Enrolment %	
	1960	1967	1960	1967	1960	1967
Chinese	16,471	14,200	1,929	2,611	29.8	48.8
Malays	16,627	16,821	341	5,422	4.2	38.2
Dayaks and other Indigenes	12,256	16,821	68	1,195	1.0	15.2

In secondary education the Chinese are still very much ahead of the indigenous races. Between 1960 and 1967 the Chinese have had the larger increase in enrolment ratio. The indigenous have also made advances, but the gap between the two groups has not narrowed. It would therefore be still true that most jobs requiring a secondary education would naturally be open to the Chinese than to the indigenous.

To sum up, in overall education facilities the Chinese have an edge over the indigenous people. Of the school age population 6-16 the Chinese have an enrolment ratio of 82.4%, the Malays 65.7%, and the Dayaks only 61.3% (table 12). In the distribution of primary education facilities some sort of balance seems to have been reached. In secondary education facilities, however, the imbalance is very marked. In possessing such better secondary educational facilities, the Chinese, therefore, are in a position to dominate the educational, professional and economic scene in Sarawak³. No doubt, the position is not as deplorable today as it was in 1960, but there is a greater awareness of the disparity between the racial groups. Differences may be lessening, but they are most likely still.

Educational Wasteage

Consideration of school enrolments alone can give a rather warped picture of the situation regarding educational opportunities and attainment of any population, especially when comparing urban/rural areas and ethnic groups. The concept of educational opportunity is more meaningful when viewed in connection with the use of school dropouts or educational wastage. Getting the children to school is one problem, but keeping them there to achieve some level of education that is functional, is quite another matter. Here a knowledge of the rate of dropouts through the school system, in primary schools, in secondary schools, in rural and urban areas and among the different ethnic groups, would help to illuminate and tackle the pressing problem of school dropouts and indirectly the question of equal educational opportunities.

The problem of dropouts is a persistent problem in all Asian countries. "It is estimated that for the region as a whole of 100 children who entered Grade I not more than 40 reach Grade V."⁴ The condition in Sarawak would appear to be better than the average for the region, but I fear that at times the conclusions of the Department of Education in Sarawak are a little too optimistic. The 1967 Annual Report concluded on a very happy note that, "the old problem of wastage, which was particularly serious in rural schools, continued to show marked improvement... The decrease in wastage is due to many causes, including the growing public appreciation of the importance of education, insistence by the Department on the correct age of admission and on regular annual promotion, better teaching facilities and methods which make schooling more attractive, improvement in boarding accommodation and the school feeding scheme, and abolition of school fees in 1966."⁵ For 1967 a retention rate of 85% is reported for the primary schools.⁶

The percentage in Standard 6 is calculated on the basis of total enrolments in Standard 5 and the intake six years earlier into Standard 1. The Standard 6 enrolments must in fact include a large number of failures and students repeating Standard 6. Since there are no automatic promotions the numbers of enrolments at

every level are probably swelled up by retentions, and possibly even occupied pupils joining at different levels. If we work out a full cohort, we inevitably find that the numbers in Standard 5 are less than in Standard 4, indicating the retention of pupils. Sample cohorts for primary schools are given below in Table 15. Taking the Standard 5 figures as being correct to the truth, the retention rate for 1962 is about 82%, and even this could be exaggerated due to failures and retentions along the line. However the improvement in the two cohorts is quite remarkable, an increase in the retention rate from 79.2% to 82.5%. This compares fairly well with West Malaysia where the retention rate of the primary school cohort beginning in 1962 was 84%.²²

TABLE 15. PRIMARY SCHOOL DROPOUTS²²

Cohort beginning	Std. 1	Std. 2	Std. 3	Std. 4	Std. 5	Std. 6
1959	23,921	19,842	16,840	15,189	14,229	16,228
	(100%)	(82.9)	(70.4)	(63.5)	(59.5)	(67.8)
1962	19,823	16,862	14,124	12,119	10,247	16,884
	(100%)	(84.9)	(72.4)	(61.1)	(51.7)	(84.7)

N.B.: Within brackets are the retention rates.

Wastage at secondary schools is not decreasing, and it is still much more serious than in primary schools. Compared with West Malaysia, the dropout rate in secondary schools of Sarawak is higher. Cohorts beginning in 1961 in West Malaysia had a dropout rate of 20%, while cohorts beginning in Sarawak in 1962 had a dropout of 60%.²³ Here as in West Malaysia the highest dropout takes place between Forms 3 and Form 4, owing to the Sarawak Junior Examination, which is accepted as the minimum qualification for most government jobs. Table 16 shows two cohorts for secondary schools in Sarawak.

TABLE 16. SECONDARY SCHOOL DROPOUTS²³

Cohort beginning	Form 1	Form 2	Form 3	Form 4	Form 5
1960	2,984	2,807	2,752	2,348	2,317
	(100)	(94.1)	(92.2)	(78.7)	(77.7)
1962	4,776	4,122	3,817	2,299	2,234
	(100)	(86.3)	(79.9)	(48.3)	(46.8)

There are more pupils in the cohort beginning in 1962, but there are also slightly higher dropouts. This would suggest that there is still a great deal to be done to reduce wastage in secondary schools. While no least of increasing school enrolments, we must also be able to hold an increasing percentage of pupils completing their secondary education. Here one of the factors that works against secondary students staying in schools is still the availability of clerkships and other jobs with less than a full secondary education. With the raising of the minimum qualification for jobs more and more students will aim for a higher level of education.

It was possible to work out only one complete cohort from Primary 1 to Form 5, beginning in 1959 and ending in 1959. Of the hundred that began schooling in 1959 only 15 reached Form 5 in 1965. This is a much lower figure than for West Malaysia, where of those who began schooling in 1958, 60% reached Form 5 of the secondary schools.²⁴ The progress of the cohort beginning in 1959 is shown below in Table 17.

TABLE 17. SCHOOL DROPOUTS THROUGH PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS²⁴

Year	Enrolments	Class	% Retained
1959	22,922	Standard 1	100
1964	14,226	Standard 6	62.1
1965	11,421	Form 1 + Transition	49.8
1965	3,629	Form 5	15.8

To sum up, wastage at primary school level has reduced impressively, but at the secondary school level the rate of dropouts is still very high. In the last decade the dropouts in the whole school system from primary through to secondary were about 85%, a rather high rate.

The statistics for wastage in rural areas are not available, but no doubt there will be greater dropouts in rural areas than in the urban. The social and economic conditions in the urban centres are in favour of a child staying in school longer. It was admitted in 1960 that, "In some areas where there is poor support for schools, children leave before completing the four years lower primary course. When a school is opened in an area previously without opportunities for schooling many country boys join the school and some of these are likely to leave after a year or two."²⁵ The situation must have improved as the Sarawak Annual Report for 1967 suggests,²⁶ but it is unlikely that the problem has disappeared.

There seems definitely to be a higher rate of wastage among the indigenous school children than among the Chinese. Figures of enrolments over the years for the different years are not available. However, enrolments by standard for the different types of schools are available. Generally Local Authority Schools have a very high percentage of native pupils, average in 1967, 93.2% of the pupils in English medium primary schools under Local Authority Management were of indigenous races.²⁷ Thus, a comparison in wastage between Local Authority Schools and Chinese Committee Schools would indicate the differences between Chinese and indigenous dropouts in primary schools. Table 18 shows parallel cohorts for Local Authority and Chinese Committee Schools.

TABLE 18. SCHOOL DROPOUTS IN LOCAL AUTHORITY AND CHINESE COMMITTEE SCHOOLS²⁸

Year	Std. 1	Std. 2	Std. 3	Std. 4	Std. 5		
1959	11,776	9,228	7,989	7,346	5,175	5,495	Local Authority
	(100)	(78.4)	(67.9)	(62.5)	(44.1)	(46.7)	
1962	9,746	8,073	7,122	5,191	4,206	4,222	Chinese Committee
	(100)	(82.9)	(73.2)	(53.3)	(43.2)	(43.3)	
1962	10,099	8,721	8,242	7,941	6,826	7,988	Local Authority
	(100)	(86.4)	(81.6)	(78.7)	(67.6)	(79.2)	
1962	6,922	5,779	5,129	n.a.	5,247	5,924	Chinese Committee
	(100)	(83.6)	(74.2)		(75.8)	(85.7)	

N.B.: Within brackets are the percentage of retention.

In both types of schools there has been a significant reduction in the rate of dropouts, (approximately 20%) between the cohorts beginning in 1959 and those beginning in 1962.

While the Chinese schools have achieved a very high rate of retention by 1967, of 93.2%, that of the Local Authority schools is still only 65.3%. The highest dropout in native schools takes place between Standard 4 and Standard 5. Hence, large numbers of native children have less than four years of schooling, and one wonders if at the end of this period they even achieve functional literacy. In both instances the numbers in Standard 6 are needed by the failures and the retentions and do not depict the true situation. However, the general disparity between the two types of schools, which in fact reflects the disparity between the two major races, the indigenous and the Chinese, is quite clearly established. For lack of statistics it was not possible to compare the dropouts for the secondary schools, but if it is true that at the primary level the higher rate of dropouts is among the indigenous, it would be even more so at secondary level, where the Chinese have always dominated the facilities.

Concluding this section on educational wastage in Sarawak, we may say that there is cause for serious concern over the dropout rate throughout the school system, particularly so at the secondary level. With the help of better statistics it should be possible to grasp as to what extent there is disparity between the urban and rural areas, and between the ethnic groups. That these disparities exist, there is no doubt. We would suggest that having tackled the problem of providing places in school for the school going population and having got the children to school, the government should now seriously turn to the task of keeping these children in school to achieve a useful level of education.

Conclusion

In the final assessment of educational developments in Sarawak, considering the two major issues, firstly, of the opportunities of children to attend school, and, secondly, of the opportunities of these children to stay at school, we can now make the following summation:

The overall school enrolments between 1963 and 1967 increased by 40%. But, even with this increase only 64.2% of the school going population aged 6-15 was in fact in schools (Table 2). The emphasis of the government has been in the promotion of primary education, where the results were more rewarding, 75.4% of the age group 6-11 being in primary schools. There is a large proportion of overseas children in Sarawak schools, and although 64.2% of the age group 6-15 were in schools in 1967, the majority of these were in primary schools.

The drive to increase educational opportunities in the rural areas bore fruit. In the period between 1965 and 1967 the school enrolments in the primary schools increased at a more phenomenal rate in the rural areas than in the urban centres. For instance, in the First Division enrolments increased by 26.4%, in the Fifth Division by 12.4%, in Kuching Municipality by 1.4%, and in Kapit by 18.5%. However the rural areas are far from catching up with the urban areas, possessing a very much lower enrolment ratio than the urban centres.

The situation of the indigenous as compared to the Chinese was as follows: The Chinese still enjoyed the greater amount of educational facilities. With a population composing 32.5% of the total population, the Chinese in 1967 constituted 45.7% of the total school enrolments. In the primary schools, however, the indigenous made outstanding progress recording an increase between 1963 and 1967 of 113.2% (Malays—96.2% and the Dayaks 136.2%). This increase had brought them to a level of parity with the Chinese in terms of primary school enrolments, as the enrolment ratios for the two races of the primary school going population suggests (Table 13). In secondary school enrolments, the imbalance is just as marked. In overall school facilities and opportunities the indigenous are therefore, very much behind the Chinese. While the Chinese enjoyed an enrolment ratio for the age group 6-16 of 82.4%, the enrolment ratio of the Malays was 65.7%, and of the Dayaks 61.3%.

School dropouts decreased by approximately 23% in primary schools between the cohort beginning in 1959 and the cohort beginning in 1962. Of the cohort beginning in 1962, 82% reached Standard 4 in 1967. In secondary schools the wastage was still appreciably high. Statistics for urban and rural and the different ethnic groups were not available, but all the indications were that there were very real disparities. For instance, dropouts were very much higher in Local Authority Schools than in Chinese Committee schools, Local Authority Schools have a very high proportion of indigenous children, suggesting that Chinese children are able to stay in school longer than the indigenous.

In the next decade attention must shift in Sarawak, as it did in Malaya in the 1960s, to the problems of secondary education. There is a pressing need to increase the opportunities for secondary education. Here, also the problem of wastage is greatest. As job opportunities with a Standard 6 Certificate or the Sarawak Junior Certificate become scarce, students will ask for a higher level of education, which will in turn improve the general standard of education in the country. This will naturally make for better qualified teachers.

Ways and means must be found to reduce the school dropouts, especially in rural areas and taming the indigenes, which may in fact be synonymous. The task here may be more a social and economic one. However, with a significant number of the indigenous and rural children being expected to at least primary education, the value of education is bound to be realised.

One could, I suppose, say that Sarawak has made great strides in the educational effort since it became a part of Malaysia in 1963. However, comparing it with West Malaysia, it must still be viewed as less developed. It may appear to have a comparable enrolment ratio of its school going population, but this population is mostly enrolled in primary schools. Its wastage rate at all levels is very much higher than in West Malaysia. For every 15 students out of 100 that reached Form 5 in Sarawak, 40 do the same in West Malaysia.

FOOTNOTES

1. Sarawak Development Plan, 1964-68, Government Printing Office, Kuching, p.49.
2. Triennial Survey, Sarawak Education Department, 1959-1960, p.8.
3. Quoted in Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.76.
4. First Malaya Plan, 1964-1970, Government Printer, Kuala Lumpur, p.96.
5. Sarawak Development Plan, p.46.
6. School statistics for Sarawak and other territories. Annual Reports of the Department of Education do not provide all the statistics one would like.
7. For 1967 I have made my own approximate projections where necessary. The Department of Statistics was able to provide statistics for 1967 by Division and race only.
8. Annual Bulletin of Statistics, State of Sarawak, 1965, p.48.
9. Calculated as % of population estimated in 1967 as 922,000, in the Annual Bulletin of Statistics, State of Sarawak, 1967, p.8.
10. Malaya Year Book, 1967, pp.332, 338.
11. Annual Bulletin of Statistics, Sarawak, 1965 p.48; 1967, p.71.
12. Enrolments for West Malaysia for 1965 and 1967 were as follows:

	1965	1967
Primary	1,179,238	1,223,954
Secondary	159,032	463,900
Total	1,338,270	1,787,854
13. Compiled from Sarawak Census Report 1960, pp.129-131, Triennial Survey, 50, 51, pp.57, 61 and Annual Report for Education Department Sarawak, 1967, pp.33, 35, 40.

School going population for 1967 was estimated on the basis of the 1960 figures, and the total estimated population of Sarawak as calculated by the Department of Statistics, for example, the age group 5-11 for 1967 was calculated as follows:

129,828	93,841
+	
744,529	
14. Compiled from Educational Statistics of Malaysia (1963-1967), Educational Planning and Research Division of the Ministry of Education, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1968, Tables 26 and 48.

15. Annual Report of Education Sarawak for 1967, p.29 and 45.
16. *Ibid.*, p.28.
17. *Ibid.*, p.34.
18. Annual Report of the Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.28.
19. *Ibid.*, p.4.
20. Singh Singh (Mrs.) Equality of Educational Opportunity in the Federation of Malaya, p.108.
21. Sarawak Census Report, 1960, p.25.
22. *Ibid.*, p.119.
23. *Ibid.*, p.179.
24. *Ibid.*
25. Annual Report of Education Sarawak for 1967, p.27-29.
26. *Ibid.*
27. It is not possible to calculate age groups 0-11 and 12-15 because Census Report of Sarawak, 1960 does not provide age groups by single years for the Division.
28. Triennial Survey, op. cit., p.12.
29. It is not possible to make a comparison with 1960 since school enrolments for that year are not available to Districts.
30. Calculated on the basis of 1960 population for this age group, the total population for the First Division in 1960 and the estimated population for the First Division in 1967, using Kuching Municipality:

$$\frac{11959}{241358} \times 58346$$

See Sarawak Census Report, 1960, pp.140-143, 150 and Sarawak Annual Bulletin of Statistics, 1967, p.5.
31. Sarawak Census Report, 1960, p.125.
32. Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.44.
Annual Bulletin of Statistics Sarawak, 1967, p.8.
33. Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.44.
34. *Ibid.* and Triennial Survey op. cit., p.28.
35. *Ibid.*
36. *Ibid.*, and Census Report of Sarawak, 1960, p.128-131. School age population for 1967 is an estimate based on the 1960 figures for school going population total racial composition and the 1967 estimate for the total group.
37. Compiled as for Table 10.
38. Annual Report of Education Department for 1967, p.14.
39. Compiled from Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.44; Triennial Survey, op. cit., p.11; Sarawak Census Report 1960, p.120-121.
40. Compiled from Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.44; Triennial Survey, p.28; Sarawak Census Report, 1960, p.120-121.
41. In 1960 the Chinese dominated most of the industries, e.g. in the manufacturing industry 72.7% were Chinese, in building and construction 62.7%, in Commerce 53.7%, in transport and communication 58.7% and in the services 54.5%. Sarawak Census Report, 1960, p.111. Figures for 1967 are not available.
42. UNESCO Technical Seminar on educational wastage and school dropouts, Report of Malaysia, Bangkok, 1966, p.3. In Lane only 52 out of 100 in Grade 4 reach Grade 5, and in Cambodia 50 reach Grade 6.
43. Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.11.
44. *Ibid.*
45. Singh Singh (Mrs.), op. cit., p.108.
46. Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak, 1961, p.12; 1960, p.11; 1966, p.25; 1967, p.18.
47. Singh Singh, (Mrs.) op. cit., p.108.
48. Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak, 1964, p.18, 1960, p.23.

49. Singh Singh (Mrs.), op. cit., p.115.

50. Compiled from Triennial Survey 1958-1960, Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak, 1963-1967, and Sarawak Department of Education Bulletin, 1959. It is not possible to work out a column up to Form 5 because of a change in the method of sampling statistics after 1955. Up to that year Form 5 enrolments are added on to the enrolments of the Chinese Middle 2, but after 1955 Chinese Middle 1 enrolments are added on to Form 5.

51. Triennial Survey, op. cit., p.11.

52. Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1967, p.11.

53. *Ibid.*, p.45.

54. Compiled from Annual Report of Education Department Sarawak for 1963-1967.

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Men in the Sarawak Civil Service, 1843-1941: XIV. The Police

SELECTED FROM THE MUSEUM ARCHIVES

by

LEE CHAN YEE

(Archivist)

From the records available it is not easy to ascertain accurately the names of those who were in charge of the Police in the early days of Sarawak.

In the Chinese inscription of 1857 the Constable's house was burnt down. The "Constable" or "Inspector of Police", as he was also termed then, was Joseph Middleton. He is mentioned as Constable in 1852, and no mention is made of any other police officer until 1863, when C. F. Forrest was appointed Sub-Inspector of Police and promoted Chief Inspector 1 August 1866.

The following list is as accurate as possible without complete records:—

1. Joseph MIDDLETON, 1852-1866.

Came out with Sir James Brooke as a boy on the *Royalist* in 1838. He is referred to in 1852

as Constable, but how long before that he filled this post is not known. He was present at the Chinese Insurrection when his two children were killed and his wife narrowly escaped death. Mrs. McDougall in her *Sketches of our Life at Sarawak* (p.127), relates how on the afternoon of 18th February, 1857, they went out for a walk along the only riding road of those days. "The Rajah spoke to the school children, and we all amused ourselves with the little Middletons, boys of four or five years old, strutting along with turbaned hats and long walking sticks. It was a dull evening, and we all felt unaccountably gloomy." That night soon after midnight, the two little boys were brutally murdered. Kuching was in the hands of the rebels, the European houses in flame and the Rajah a fugitive.

Middleton was still in the roll as Constable in 1862 and presumably in the capacity until his death in Kuching in 1868. He had the distinction of being the first police officer in Sarawak.

2. Charles Edward FORREST, 1856-1887:
Sub-Inspector of Police 1 October 1863. Chief Inspector of Police on 550 per month 1 August 1866. Resigned 6 August 1867.
3. John William MAY, 1867-1908:
Sub-Inspector of Police 1 August 1866. Inspector in charge September 1867. Resigned July 1869.
4. Sydney Charles PASS, 1868-1870:
Inspector of Police 1 September 1869. Resigned 1 February 1870.
5. I. P. P. HOCHSTADT, 1870-1872:
Inspector of Police 23 April 1870. Resigned 24 September 1872.
6. R. B. GOODENOUGH, 1872-1876:
Inspector of Police 1 October 1872. The year when he left and W. Henderson took his place has not been ascertained.
7. William HENDERSON, 1876-1877:
Originally appointed Manager of Mining experimental estates 15 September 1872. For a time (probably 1876-1877) acted as Principal Inspector of Police. Subsequently placed in charge of roads and bridges and in that capacity was chiefly occupied with the construction of the Beak Road. Proceeded on one year's leave 4 July 1879. Died in England 16 January 1880.
8. Quinton Alfred BUCK, 1877-1888:
Comptroller of Police and Prisons 1 April 1877. Afterwards Resident 2nd Class of Bataks and later of Upper Beijing. As a whole he served for eleven years in Kuching for the greater part as Comptroller of Police and Prisons. Retired on pension 31 May 1889. Died in England 21 November 1925, aged 73.
9. Captain Herbert Wilkes PECK, 1888-1888:
Superintendent of Police and Prisons 1 August 1888. Afterwards Resident of Mirah. Retired 25 June, 1901. (See S.G. April, 1931: page 35).
10. Charles William DAUBENY, 1888-1908:
Appointed a Cadet and Extra Officer First Division 18 April 1883. Duty in the Baram 2 June 1883. Officer in Charge of the Baram District to Kuching Point 1 April 1885. Explored the headwaters of the Baram River between 1886 and 1888. Appointed Inspector

of Police and Prisons 1 August 1888. Title changed to Superintendent of Police and Prisons 1 March 1901. Reverted the Sikh Contingent of the Police. Concerned in the capture of active members of Chinese secret societies in 1899. Retired on pension 31 May 1908. Served five years in Baram and eighteen years in Kuching in charge of the Police and Prisons.

11. Henry Adlington ADAMS, 1906-1912:
Except for a year and a half at Seeding 1907-1910, served the whole of his time, twenty-three years in Kuching. Joined on agreement 17 June 1902 as Civil Engineer in the Public Works Department. Duty in the Police 21 March 1906 and appointed Superintendent of Police and Prisons 1 June 1908. Duty as Resident 2nd Class at Seeding December 1912 and then Resident, Supreme Court, 27 August 1919. Admitted to permanent Staff as Officer Class III 1 July 1920. Promoted to Class III 1 January 1924. Retired on pension 1 January 1928.
12. Oliver LANG, 1912-1926:
Acting Superintendent of Police and Prisons 20 March 1912. Confirmed as Superintendent of Police 1 January 1918. Title changed to Commissioner of Police 1 December 1926. Proceeded on 12 months' leave 1 January 1928 prior to retirement on pension.
13. Lawrence Nichols KEYNOLDS, 1919-1939:
Acting Commissioner of Police 1 January 1926. Substantive title changed to Assistant Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary 1st January 1932. Acting Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary 6 March 1933. Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary 1 January 1935. Member of Council Negri 29 April 1935. Took seven months' leave from 1 December 1939 at the expiration of which he resigned.
14. Wallace Henry KELLEY, 1919-1941:
First joined as Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police 18 November 1926. Promoted to Assistant Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary 18 November 1933. Acting Commissioner 18 December 1939 and confirmed Commissioner 1 April 1941. At the impending Japanese invasion the Sarawak Constabulary was constituted a military force under the Sarawak Constabulary order and became subject to the Army Act, with certain modifications. Kelley was given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the Japanese Occupation of Kuching in December 1941. Later he escaped to Pontianak. He subsequently left Pontianak by air for Betris in January 1942 and joined General Ward's Staff at Bandung. He was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army and was evacuated to India in February 1942.

Lundu District Annual Report, 1970

LUNDU DISTRICT

District Officer—Damon Milat Using

Introduction

The year under review, 1970, was the completion of the First General Elections and the Housing and Population Census. These were important events. These events, however, did not change the pattern of life of the people much. Politics is too complicated and difficult to comprehend. For a majority the Elections passed like a dream. The Census activities were taken as routine and accepted without suspicion.

People

The various racial groups lived peacefully. This beautiful atmosphere could be due to our traditional respect for each other, the acceptance of each other's customs, and coupled, perhaps, with the simplicity of thinking and ways of life.

Economic Developments—Land and Its Problems

Ninety-five per cent of the population engaged in agriculture. This report shows problems of illegal felling of high forest, illegal transactions of customary land rights, and land disputes. When these problems were solved agriculture activities could then be initiated and materialised.

Illegal Felling of High Forest. Forest, classified under the Interior Area Land, along the Sarawak Road and patches elsewhere difficult to pin-point correctly, were illegally felled. The participants told the area to claim more land. They claimed the right to clear the area basing from a permit issued in 1964, which was no longer valid. In Kuching and Langkat the participants desired to have land on the roadside of the newly completed Sarawak Road to build new houses. This need is now under study.

Land Disputes. The most important land dispute involved Kgg, Stungging in Bau District and Kgg, Stungking in Lunan. This case had been decided in the Resident Native Court in 1956 in favour of Stungking, but the more aggressive Stungging Demands refused to move from the area. An amicable solution is under way and it is hoped the two sides would co-operate.

Economic Developments—Agriculture

Without the above problems or with them solved, the people devoted their effort to cultivate and improve their homelands and gardens. A very good sign for the year under review was an increase of savings in A.P.P.S. Eighteen new areas, ranging from ten to one hundred and twenty acres, totalling 656 acres, were opened. Table A below should give a good summary of the year's achievement—

TABLE 'A'

Scheme	Previous Year's (1970) Statistics				Area (Acres)	Exp.
	Approved Applications	Planted Area (Acres)	Percentage Planted	Approved Area		
New EPR 'A'	308	126	41%			
Re-opened EPR	88	420	51%	92,800	2,774.00	
CPS	400	287	46%	68,791	32,640.75	
APPR New	158	125	81%	26,270	21,000.70	
Old	203	244	100%	15,800	15,177.15	
Maintenance	118	118	100%	1,700	1,041.20	
Total				20,170	60,465.65	
	units	units				
EPR	15	15	100%	3,000	2,991.00	
PR Pattern	5	1	20%	1,400	1,000.00	
GPS	15	10	66%	3,000	3,994.47	
Demarcation	1	1	100%	100	77.80	

Rubber. Due to many reasons rubber gardens were left unmanaged. Some of the known reasons are (i) low prices, (ii) those normally tapping rubber were busy collecting engkawang, and (iii) the availability of jobs with cash payments.

Rice. The harvests of both wet and hill paddy were poor. The area planted for wet paddy was about 400 acres less than the previous year. The harvesting coincided with the collecting of engkawang, and crops were left to rot on the fields.

Pepper. Planting pepper was everywhere. It is estimated that no less than 5,000 stam being planted in the year.

Cocoa. It is estimated 700-1000 acres of cocoa-rub are bearing. These are nearly all first to two year seedlings. One holding of 30 acres was attacked by leaf-eating caterpillars.

Ulu-mut (Engkawang). A very good harvest. The average price per pikul was 520.00. The amount of engkawang collected in the district was 5,000 pikuls for an income of 2,600,000.00. In 1968/1969 season 5,593 pikuls exported fetching an income of 2,967,500. 1970 saw an increase of 512,500.00. It must be mentioned here that the amount sold direct to Bau and Kuching buyers is not known. The figures given are taken from the shopkeepers in Lunan Bazaar. In view of this fact, the production figure should be a bit higher. This is also true for the 1968/1969 season.

TABLE B

ILLIFE-NUT PRODUCED

	Pikuls	Estimated Income
1968/1969	5,593	2,967,500.00
1968/1970	6,000	3,100,000.00

Watermelons. A large amount of watermelons were produced, fetching a very good price. Many families made considerable income out of planting watermelons. Some made a profit well over \$1,000.00.

Economic Developments—Forest

1970 saw only 0.3 per cent increase of forest revenue from last year. Table C below would give a good comparison. There are three agencies, Lunan Forest changed hands in 1970, and the new owners are trying to improve production.

TABLE C

FOREST REVENUE

1967	338,648.36
1968	327,378.78
1969	345,625.78
1970	345,770.36

Trade

Trade and retail is active. Local raw materials are sold in exchange for consumers' goods.

Barter trading with the Indonesian further slackens. In 1969 the import duties amounted to 5410.17 and only 566.34 this year. There was no import duties in Sarawak. The Indonesian traders called direct to Kuching to do their business.

Communications

Goods are generally brought here by land transport. In 1970 2442.46 wheel cart was collected a decrease from 1969, which was 3341.54. The opening of Sarawak Road made the villagers along it to come to town more frequently, with their products for sale in Lunan Bazaar fetching better prices than the barter traders willing to pay in their villages.

Two fifty-foot bridges were built by the Public Works Department costing 570,000.00.

Minor Rural Projects

The District was allocated with 320,100.00 for Minor Rural Projects. Three badminton courts, six wells, a footpath, two jetties and a bridge were completed satisfactorily. Lunan football field was further improved. Only a footpath project left uncompleted due to local dispute.

Education

Primary Level. In 1969, 2,877 pupils were enrolled in primary schools, and only 2,716 in 1970. Out of 96 teachers 56 are trained. 404 pupils took the Common Entrance Examination and 92 passed.

**A COMPARISON CHART OF COMMON
ENTRANCE EXAMINATION**

Year	No. of Pupils	Selected	%
1967	190	66	45
1968	161	55	35
1969	339	76	23
1970	404	91	about 22

Secondary Level. There were 217 pupils compared to 191 in 1968. Sixty-six candidates sat for SGC Examination, five obtained Grade I, sixteen Grade II, twenty-one Grade III, and the rest having statement of attainments. This is an improvement of 1.1 per cent from the previous year's result.

Adult Education. There were nine classes operating. There were 124 men and 156 women taking part. The progress of learning was satisfactory.

Medical and Health Services

Throughout the year under review, the Local Authority carried out its health programmes satisfactorily. This was due largely to the co-operation of the public. There is still room for improvement, but problems need to be dealt with slowly and tactfully.

The Medical Department staff headed by the Senior Hospital Assistant performed their duties admirably. The Hospital was often crowded; they worked hard and the public seemed satisfied.

The Housing and Population Census

The Housing and Population Census went on smoothly. The population of the district and housing can be seen from the table below.

GROUP POPULATION

Group	Population	No. of Houses
Malays	3,263	943
Chinese	3,228	495
Land Dayak Selako	4,287	691
Sea Dayak	2,175	425
Land Dayak Ijau	2,008	283
Launde Secondary School	123	18
Military Camps, Launde and Sematan	285	26
Civil Servants and Families, Launde	389	65
Civil Servants and Families, Sematan	39	9
Total	17,892	2,978

Administration

It was a very busy year for everyone. Most officers were involved in the General Elections and the Housing and population Census. On top of the above jobs, the administrative officers and the Resident's and District Office clerks participated in organising celebrations which included the Hari Kebangsaan and Children's Universal's Day. The most important V.I.P. to visit Launde was the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Sarawak, when he officially declared open the Sarawak Road.

The Hari Kebangsaan was very successful. The amount collected before deducting various expenses was well over \$5,000. The people who participated came from all over the district. Many agreed the celebration attracted a record crowd.

The Administration saw the retirement of Tanaka Hajji Ali (SAO Sematan), the transfer of SAO Gary Tag. SAO Abdul Rashid came in the early part of the year, and to be transferred to Second Division in 1971. SAO Richard Yang replaced SAO Gary Tag. SAO Ismail Takip is earmarked to replace SAO Abdul Rashid in 1971.

Cooperation

The beginning of the 70's seems promising. Everyone has been co-operative. I would like to express here, therefore, my sincere thanks to the staffs of various Departments for being able to make it all possible to bring about a year without serious mishaps and for their technical advice and whole hearted co-operation. I hope we will work even more closely in the coming year.

Training Awards

The following scholarships have been awarded during the months of April and May, 1971:

Type of Award	Approximate Duration of Course
F.A.O. Fellowship for a study tour of Philippines and Indonesia	
Che Ngapiah binti Hainkin	6 months
British Government Technical Assistance Training award to undertake a course in Crop Protection in U.K.	
Mr. Alfred Jaba	3 weeks
Sarawak Government scholarship to study Islam Religious Affairs at the Kolej Islam Malaysia, Klang	
Che Rokayah binti Ramli	2 years
State Government In-Service Training award for training in the Fine Office Savings Bank Procedure in Kuala Lumpur	
Madam Foo Kim Yung	1 month
State Government In-Service Training award for Practical Chemistry Equipment training at the Rubber Research Institute, Kuala Lumpur	
Mr. Philip Tan Suet Huan	2 weeks
Sarawak Government In-Service Training scholarship for attachment to the Drainage and Irrigation Department, West Malaysia	
Enche Alias bin Hamdan Mr. Chuanio Choo Joon Lee	3 months
Supreme Council Customary Scholarship to pursue a degree course in Civil Engineering at the University of Malaya	4 years
Mr. Lai Lim Hoon	

Letters to the Editor

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Chief Minister's Office,
KUCHING.

Sr.

In Mr. Dennis Lee's February diary my trip to the United States of America was reported to have been sponsored by the State Government. It wasn't.

I. It was in fact sponsored by the Department of State in Washington.

SIH MUNAN,

Political Secretary to Chief Minister

A Sarawak Malaysian Diary

APRIL, 1971

compiled by
Low Cuan Yee

Tu, Thursday

The Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister's Department presents a cheque of \$110,000 to the Tun Kuangcong of Kuangcong Sorapan in Nimok town as a Federal grant for the construction of a school.

Commenting on the possibilities of setting up a zoo in Kuching, the Curator of the Sarawak Museum, Mr. Benedict Sandia, says that the Museum is very keen to have a zoo but it must be supported by the people and somebody has to set the ball rolling.

The American Ambassador to Malaysia, Mr. Jack W. Lydman, arrives in Kuching for a two-day visit. He says business organisations in the United States have shown considerable interest in investments in Malaysia.

Wed, Friday

The Chief Minister, Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says that he is prepared to meet a delegation from the Sarawak Government Asian Officers Union regarding the modified report on the Staffing Salaries Report.

A happy blind pupil from the School for the Blind, Jitu and Nipping, 12, is third in the 100M breast stroke for the C group and in the 50M breast stroke for the same group, beating several sighted boys of the same age group.

According to the latest figures from the Statistics Department, Sarawak's imports from West Malaysia last year amount to \$114.4 million against 99.1 million the previous year—an increase of 24 per cent.

The British Government has presented a \$5,500 grant to the Sarawak Arts Council. The presentation is made by the First Secretary, British High Commissioner's Office in Kuching, Mr. I. S. Price, to the Chairman of the Council, Encik Saleh Askar.

Sat, Saturday

Radio and TV Malaysia celebrates its 25th Anniversary. As part of an elaborate programme to celebrate the silver jubilee, Radio Malaysia (Sarawak) declares an open house for the public when more than 10,000 people from Kuching visit the Broadcasting House.

The annual report of the Kuching Water Board states that a total of 1,708,133,000 gallons of water were produced by the Board's treatment plants at Batu Kintang and Mawang in 1970 which represents an increase of 4.5 per cent compared with the 1969 water production.

Speaking at the opening of a secondary level course for 33 adult education teachers at the Brook Hall, Kuching, the Deputy Minister of the Prime Minister's Department, Tuan Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, says that Malaysia's future as a strong and secure nation can be guaranteed if there is complete integration of our citizens of various racial origins. He also stresses that Bahasa Malaysia is one of the most important factors in achieving a cohesive society.

The Kuching Municipal Council plays host at a dinner party in honour of Mr. Goh Meng Tuck on the occasion of his retirement as Director of Lands and Surveys, Sarawak.

Sun, Sunday

A Director of the Sarawak Branch of the Malaysian Red Cross Society says that the Society will set up more clinics in schools if they can provide space.

Referring to a statement by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Encik Mohamed Khir Johari, calling on the K.M.C. to expedite the passing of plans for lands, the President of Kuching Municipal Council, Mr. Ieng Thian Chook, says it is the policy of the K.M.C. to expedite the passing of plans either for the building of new hotels or the expansion of existing ones.

The Resident, Fifth Division, Abang Zaimuddin bin Abang Ail, declares open the 100,000 Kubong District Council School, Limbung.

Mon, Monday

After the Supreme Council meeting, the Chief Minister, Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says that the Sarawak Coalition Government will send three top government officials to attend a meeting in Kuala Lumpur on the proposed establishment of the pepper company.

The Chief of Naval Staff, Commodore Dato' K. Thanabalingam arrives in Kuching to start a working inspection of bases and ships of the Royal Malaysian Navy. He says that the Royal Malaysian Navy have enough ships to back up security forces operations in Sarawak, but reinforcements will be deployed if the need arises.

The Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister's Department, Tuan Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, says that the Government is due to help farmers in Sarawak with financial loans, transportation and marketing, in addition to stabilising land schemes.

The State Organizer of the Adult Education Department, Encik Zaimuddin bin Haji Sarim, discloses that the adult education classes in Sarawak have catered for 45,662 people since they were introduced in 1965.

Some service advisers from six friendly countries—the United Kingdom, South Vietnam, U.S.A., New Zealand, Thailand and Indonesia—arrive in Kuching from Kuala Lumpur for a three-day visit to the State.

Tue, Tuesday

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Yong, says that the Sarawak Development Finance Corporation is to set up two youth settlement schemes in the Fourth Division under the Second Malaysia Plan.

The 1th Annual Conference of the Sarawak Secondary Schools' Principals Association opens. In this opening speech, the President, Mr. N. J. Hayward says the Education Department to ensure that both government and aided secondary schools in Sarawak be genuinely and completely multi-racial.

Wed, Wednesday

The Deputy Minister to the Prime Minister, Tuan Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud, says that faced with the problems of unemployment, the youth should be more flexible in their choice of jobs.

At the end of a three-day visit to the State, the seven military attachés are full of praise for the high fighting efficiency of Malaysian troops in Sarawak.

8th, Thursday

The Governor, Tan Date Yusoff Haj Bujang, accompanied by the Chief Minister, Dato Hajj Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, arrives in Serapi to begin a three-day visit to coastal villages in the Third Division.

Before leaving for Kuala Lumpur, the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Yong, declares that the Ministry of Health is to be asked to take over the provision of clean water supply to villages and longhouses as part of its rural health promotion.

The Minister for Welfare, Abang Iwan Zaini, presents rice and other essential commodities to Muslim Jemaat anak janggan, widow of Mr. Sugi anak Baki who was brutally murdered by a group of communist terrorists at Serapi 14 last month.

9th, Friday

Good Friday.

10th, Saturday

Speaking to staffs of Government departments and Binatang District Council at the Council Chamber, Binatang, the Chief Minister, Dato Hajj Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, warns that he will not hesitate to take action against anyone deliberately giving wrong explanations on the position of Bahasa Malaysia as the national language and on the usage of English.

The Agriculture Department has set up a Farmers' Organization Section responsible for organizing farmers into some form of co-operative body capable of looking after its own affairs, especially in respect to financing.

At the opening of a five-day course for 150 members of Angkatan Nisbatul Islam Berastu (ANIBA), the Minister for Welfare, Abang Iwan Zaini, suggests that Islamic religious courses be conducted for non-Muslims to help to clear whatever misconception they may have regarding Islam.

11th, Sunday

The people in Lower Rejang, Third Division, give the Chief Minister, Dato Hajj Abdul Rahman Ya'kub a tumultuous welcome when he visits them.

The Federal Minister for Technology, Research and Local Government, Dato Ong Koo Hai, arrives in Kuching for a one-week visit to find out in what ways his Ministry can help local investors in establishing agro-based and wood-based industries in Sarawak.

12th, Monday

Speaking at the opening of the four-day annual conference of anti-corruption agency officers in Kuala Lumpur, the Acting Prime Minister, Tan (Dr.) Idris, says that the backbone of corruption in the country has been broken and corruption in the public service is now confined to less than one per cent of government servants.

The Medical Director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), Mr. Malcolm Potts, says the risk in taking pills is very rare compared to other risks and family planning is an intrinsic element in the prosperity of the country.

Joseph Lee and Elna Kai Lung win the doubles title in the Kuching Open Tennis Championship beating John Chow and Kock Heng EE 6-4, 7-6, 6-4 and 6-3.

13th, Tuesday

The Secretary of the Kuching Municipal Council, Mr. Tan Nyit Chin, reveals that a move is being made to consider the leasing of licences to hawkers in the Malay Kampong.

Dr. Tanchuan N. L. Chin, a member of the Malaysian Institute of Management Governing Council, declares that MIM proposes to set up its first branch in Kuching.

Three members of the National Union of Muslim Students of Malaysia arrive in Kuching on a ten-day visit to promote closer co-operation and understanding with the Sarawak Muslim youth movement, BINA.

The Lunah and Sarawak Social Club in Sibu donate \$2,250 to the National Disaster Relief Fund.

The Commissioner, Sarawak Royal Malaysia Police, Enoch Hancuan bin Sirat, presents a cheque of \$2,000 from the National Patriotic Fund to Madam Low Wei Jian, wife of late Corporal Kong Siew Long, who was killed by communist terrorists on August 13 last year at Serapi Lohup, Kanowit District.

Augustine Song wins the singles title in the Kuching Open Tennis Championship by beating Klio Kai Lung 6-2, 6-3, 7-6 and 6-2.

14th, Wednesday

The Federal Minister of Health, Tan Sri Hajj Sardon Hajj Jabir arrives in Kuching for a two-day visit. He says that rural health services will be given top priority under the Second Malaysian Plan.

A new service to the public has been started by the coming into operation of a massage clinic at the Centre for the Blind at Ong Tiang Woon Road, Kuching.

15th, Thursday

The Information Minister, Tan Sri Dato Ghazali Mastor, says that if a definite purpose can be established for the introduction of TV in Sarawak, the Government will have to find the money for it.

The Secretary-General of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Tan Sri Sheikh Abdullah bin Sheikh Abu Bakar, says that Malaysians can listen to Radio Peking provided they do not disseminate in any way broadcasts which are considered to be prejudicial to the security of the country.

The Supreme Council has approved a draft amendment bill to enable a lady Muslim to be appointed a member of the Islamic ultimate Majlis Islam Sarawak.

The Minister of Health, Tan Sri Hajj Sardon bin Hajj Jabir, who is on a four-day visit to East Malaysia, says that almost 90 per cent of all medical and health projects in Sarawak under the First Malaysian Plan have been completed.

16th, Friday

A two-week Prosecution Course for thirteen Police Inspectors from various divisions and branches of the Royal Malaysian Police begins at the Police Headquarters at Badarua Road, Kuching.

Five members of the Women's Agricultural Bureau in South Australia arrive in Kuching to begin an eight-day visit to the State.

The Chairman of the Selangor Chevaliers Home, Puan Sri Sa'adah Sardon, who is on a three-day visit to Sarawak, says that more Chevaliers Homes should be set up and the public should support them because this is a worthwhile cause.

17th, Saturday

The Governor, Tan Date Yusoff Bujang, declares upon the \$1.5 million Limbung Broadcasting Station. In his opening speech he rebukes the people of Sarawak to guard against the 'sugar coated words' of the communist terrorists and other subversive elements.

After the first meeting of the newly-formed Community Service Council, the Chief Minister, Dato Hajj Abdul Rahman Ya'kub calls on the people to come forward with ideas for the improvement of the government.

The Minister of Culture, Pongshin Abek anak Jahn declares upon the Sibu Hindu temple, the construction of which was subsidised by a Federal grant of \$5,000.

19A, Sunday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, declares that Sabah and Sarawak are to hold further talks following a Central Government reply to their memorandum on the Sulfur Salaries Report.

The Minister of Culture, Penghulu Abok dikehun open the Mr. Sarawak 1971 Competition which is won by Salaman Isanito with Johnny Cox as runner-up.

The Sarawak Islamic Youth Movement (IBWA) urges the State Government to place the Majlis Islam Sarawak under the direct authority of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong to ensure that the Islamic laws in the State are enforced in line with the other states.

The 1971 Sarawak Trade Fair ends.

19B, Monday

The Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government, Dato Ong Koo Hai, says that his Ministry will look into the technical problems of setting up a viable saw industry in Mukah.

Five officials of the National Mapping Committee under the leadership of the Director of National Mapping, Malaysia, Tuan Haji Mohamed Yusif bin Yahya, arrive in Kuching on a four-day visit.

Mr. Marcus Loong, the well-known violin teacher and Director of Music of the Sarawak Music Society, has been awarded a bursary by the British Council for further training in the art of violin teaching in Britain.

20A, Tuesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says that an economic expert will be engaged by the State Government to help in formulating and implementing its programme of economic development.

The Minister with Special Functions and Information, Tan Sri Ghazali Salleh says in Tawau that civil servants must move in gear with government policies so that the government machinery can function.

At an all-community reception at Amin-Amin, Luvu, the Governor, Tun Duta Tunjaya Bujang, has reiterated that more development projects aimed at uplifting the living standards of the people, particularly in the rural areas, will be carried out under the Second Malaysia Plan.

21A, Wednesday

Six young Penans including three girls are among the batch of 32 farmers who complete a 14-week course at the Kubong Farmers' Training Centre, Limbang.

A spokesman of the Sarawak Shell Company declares that the production of oil is expected to increase from 30,000 barrels a day to 70,000 barrels a day later this year.

22A, Thursday

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East Malaysia, Major-General Ismail Ibrahim and his Indonesian counterpart, Letnanjenan Mulya Udarn Sri Bino Arjipodjo arrive in Kuching to hold a meeting to review the achievements of the co-ordinated operations of the two armed forces.

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Simon Eusebio Maja, at meet-the-people sessions at various longhouses in Lubok Antu District calls on the people, especially the natives, to learn to be progressive and business-minded in order to play a full part in the increased tempo development in the country.

Before his departure to Kuala Lumpur, the Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Yong, declares that a committee to advise the setting up of the State Sports Council has been formed.

22B, Friday

Three research scientists from the Plant Protection Limited, England, arrive in Kuching to investigate the foot-rot disease problem of pepper.

Seven delegates from the Sarawak Youth Council leave for Kuala Lumpur to take part in the National Youth Convention to be held from April 24 to 25.

Addressing civil servants at Selayan in the Second Division, the Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, stresses the importance for civil servants to ensure first class public relations with the people.

24A, Saturday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, declares open a \$124,000 school at Lingga. At the opening speech he states that the Government will spend nearly \$16 million for development projects in the Second Division under the Second Malaysia Plan.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Sarawak Society for the Blind held at the Sarawak Red Cross Headquarters, the following are elected office-bearers for the year 1971-1972: President, Senator William Tan; Vice-President, Father Harry van Ruy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry Wong; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Lee Seng Ling; Committee Members, Dr. G. Martinus, Mr. Bidiari Mohamed, Mr. Gensawi Muk and Mr. Tangamatin.

25A, Sunday

Speaking at an all-community dinner in his honour in Sintangang the Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says he will ask the Director of Lands and Surveys and Agriculture to look into the problems arising from land shortage faced by farmers in the rural areas.

26A, Monday

Addressing civil servants in Sintangang, the Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, urges them to put in full efforts in their work so that Sarawak can become a model state in Malaysia.

Mr. Geoffrey Corbett, an examiner from Trinity College of Music in Kuching to examine violin and piano students. He gives a talk on "Development of Music."

A two-week intensive course for junior staff of the Rejang Port Authority begins in the Authority's building in Sibu.

27A, Tuesday

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, leaves for Kuala Lumpur to see the Prime Minister, Tan Abdul Razak on the composition of the State Security Committee and other state matters like the Sulfur Salaries Commission Report and primary education.

Fifty-one detainees including thirteen women, are released from the Centre of Preventive Custody after they have renounced communism and pledged their undivided loyalty to the King and country.

The Resident, Third Division, Mr. Yau Ping Hsu, declares open the Third Division Development Committee Meeting at the Divisional Development Operations Room in Sibu. It is attended by forty members

consisting of Members of Council Negeri and Parliament, all District Officers in the Divisions and Divisional Heads of Departments.

The Federal Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Tan Sri Dato Yusungggong Jugah, says he fully supports the proposal by the Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, to abolish primary six common entrance examination in the State.

29th, Wednesday

The Deputy Chief Minister, Mr. Stephen Yong, says that MARH (Malaysian Agricultural Research Development Institute) is to do a research on the problems of pepper research in Sarawak and recommend ways of overcoming them.

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, announces in Kuala Lumpur, the composition of the Sarawak State Security Committee which will replace the State Operations Committee. They are: Chairman, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub; Members, the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, Tan Sri Dato Yusungggong Jugah, the two Deputy Chief Ministers, Mr. Stephen Yong and Mr. Siman Dombak Maja, the State Secretary, Dato Gamsan Lombat, the Deputy State Secretary, Alang Yusof Patch, the Commissioner

of Police, Enche Hamdan Sirat, the General Commanding-in-Chief, East Malaysia, General Ismail bin Ibrahim and the Commander of the Third Malaysian Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Ghazali bin Dato Seb.

29th, Thursday

At the monthly press conference the President of Kuching Municipal Council, Mr. Song Thim Cheok, assures the public that the Council finances and accounts are being done in a normal and proper manner otherwise the Ministry of Local Government and the Council's audit in the Anti-Corruption Agency will go after the Council for acting contrary to law.

The Chief Minister, Dato Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, says that the State Government is prepared to set aside funds for welcoming PATA (Pacific Area Travel Association) delegates to Sarawak next year.

30th, Friday

Deputy Prime Minister, Tun (Dr.) Ismail arrives in Kuching for a three-day on-the-spot study of the problems of security and development in Sarawak.



PUSTAKA
NEGERI
SARAWAK

Kuching Market Price List

April, 1971

Average

Rice —(per gantang)	—
Local, White, Government Milled	—
Local, White, Milled	—
Local, White 100%	2.50
Local	2.40
China Rice	1.50
Local Broken Rice A & B Super	1.00
Rampans	—

Sugar —(per kati)	—
White Sugar	40
Brown Sugar	35
Raw Sugar	30

Salt —(per kati)	—
Coarse	30
Fine	30
Rock	30

Flour and Bread	—
White Flour, per kati	11
Bread, per small loaf	11
Bread, per large loaf	11

Milk —(per tin)	—
(a) Condensed	—
(i) Libby Brand	30
(ii) Tan Pin	30
(iii) Milkmaid	30
(b) Local Fresh Milk	30

Eggs —(per kati)	—
Fresh	14
Duck, fresh	15
Duck, salted	20
Fowl	11

Edible Fat —(per lb.)	—
Butter-Gold Charm	5.50
Coconut Oil, 1 per	1.00
Soya-bean Oil, 1 per	1.00
Lard, No. 1 1 lb. tins	1.00
Lard, No. 2 1 lb. tins	1.00
Oliver 2 lbs	1.00
Dropping 1 lb	30

Pork —(per kati)	—
Loin, No. 1	3.00
Loin with Fat, No. 2	1.00
Pig	40
Ribs	1.00

Beef —(per kati)	—
Best, steak	3.00
Best, Curry meat	1.00
Butt, No. 1	2.00
Butt, Curry meat	1.00
Mutton, Australian	2.00
Mutton, Local	3.00

Poultry —(per kati)	—
Chicken	1.00
Chicken Cooks	1.50
Falcons	2.00
Chinese Hen	1.40
Duck Fresh	1.50
Ducks	1.00
Muscovy	1.40
Cross Breed	1.40
Game	1.40

Fish —(per kati)	—
Fresh Fish, No. 1	1.00
Fresh Fish, No. 2	70
Fresh Fish, No. 3	50
Prawns, No. 1	1.40
Prawns, No. 2	40
Crabs, No. 1	1.40
Crabs, No. 2	1.00
Squid Fish, No. 1	1.00
Squid Fish, No. 2	70
Squid Fish, No. 3	50

Vegetables —(per kati)	—
Bamboo Shoots, dried	20
Bamboo (B. Miamzi)	10
Brussels Sprouts	30
Beans	30
Bean Sprouts	30
Cabbage	30

Average

Vegetables —(per kati)—Cont.	—
Changriok Beans	50
Cucumber (Throat)	20
Chilies, Red	60
Chilies, Green	45
Bean Sprouts	30
Beans, Fresh	40
Beans, Broad	45
Beans, Long	40
French Beans	60
Garlic, Fresh	1.00
Onions	20
Kuching Potatoes	50
Kuching Avoc	50
Kuching Beans	50
Edible Beans	60
Edible Onions	40
Garlic	20
Kuching	20
Kandor	20
Luffs	20
Luffs, Dried	20
Luffs, Fresh	40
Luffa	1.00
Luffa (Throat Beans)	50
Lotus, salted	40
Onions, Bombay	40
Onions, small	20
Potatoes, Imported	40
Peas (Green Beans)	20
Spaghetti, Imported	30
Sourbeans, Local	1.00
Tomatoes (Black Beans)	1.20
Tomatoes	1.00
Young Onions	20
Sweet, No. 1 (per basket)	1.20
Sweet, No. 2 (per basket)	30
Sweet, No. 3 (per basket)	20

Tea —(per lb.)	—
Tea, Oolong	4.00
Tea, Chinese	1.00

Coffee —(per kati)	—
Raw, Java No. 1, Local	3.00
Raw, No. 2	1.00
Roasted (1st quality)	3.00

Fruits —(per kati)	—
Pineapple (per basket)	11
Pineapple (per basket)	11
Oranges	40-60
Red Fruit (per basket)	20

Timber	—
Best grade (per picul)	50
Best grade, white (per picul)	40
Best grade, yellow (per picul)	20
Medium (per picul)	50
Charcoal (per picul)	5.00
Coconut, fresh (per picul)	20
Dried Beef (per picul)	1.00
Dried Fruit (per picul)	1.00
Kerosene Oil (per picul)	0.00
Kerosene Oil (per picul)	20
Matchbox, Local (per picul)	30
Matchbox, Imported (per picul)	10
Saw, washing, local (per picul)	20
Saw, washing, imported (per picul)	30
Salt (per picul)	1.00
Salt (per picul)	1.00
Red Wood (per picul)	24.00

Explosives	—
Flares Gold Leaf (per packet of 10)	40
Rough Nite (per packet of 10)	20
Crown "A"	45
Benzo and Hojops (per packet of 10)	1.00
Capsule (per packet of 10)	11
Star Explosive Filter Caps (per packet of 20)	50
Early Nite (per packet of 10)	1.00

MARKETS OF THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL SERVICE, KUCHING, SARAWAK.
MARKET DATA FOR THE YEAR 1971, 4.2.1, GOVERNMENT PRINTING.



Sarawak Gazette

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JUNE, 1971

CALENDAR			MOON PHASES AND EVENTS		HIGH WATER		
English	Chinese	Malay	First Quarter—04. 0542 hrs. Full Moon—04. 0604 hrs.	Last Quarter—04. 0124 hrs. New Moon—04. 0127 hrs.	Kuching	Masa	
Tue. 1	2	4	Baqab Festival Day. Coconut Plant Day.		1003	1119	— 1403
Wed. 2	13	7	Public Holiday. Birthday of H. M. the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.		1040	1150	0956 1440
Thurs. 3	12	8	-----		—	1217	0957 —
Fri. 4	11	9	-----		0923	1013	0940 1513
Sat. 5	10	10	-----		0213	1107	0941 —
SUN. 6	14	11	Tawar Sempit. Sarawak Text Club Exam.		0316	1458	0937 —
Mon. 7	15	12	-----		0412	1517	0937 —
Tues. 8	16	13	-----		0503	1553	0940 —
Wed. 9	17	14	-----		0550	1628	1017 —
Thurs. 10	18	15	Coconut Ceremony.		0636	1703	1052 —
Fri. 11	19	16	B. Bawating.		0722	1738	1131 —
Sat. 12	20	17	-----		0807	1818	— 1211
SUN. 13	21	18	1st Seminar Series Tawar.		0843	1903	— 1257
Mon. 14	22	19	-----		0920	1938	— 1342
Tue. 15	23	20	-----		1003	2111	— 1420
Wed. 16	24	21	Lawas District Council Meeting.		1007	2151	— 1504
Thurs. 17	25	22	Lundu District Council Meeting.		1148	—	0930 1744
Fri. 18	26	23	Semenyax Exam or Exam. Seribas District Council Meeting.		0903	1225	0715 2119
Sat. 19	27	24	-----		0317	1302	0719 —
SUN. 20	28	25	2nd Seminar Series Tawar.		0221	1359	0817 —
Mon. 21	29	26	-----		0341	1446	0846 —
Tue. 22	30	27	Kuching Municipal Council Meeting.		0446	1531	0921 —
Wed. 23	1	28	1st day of the International 9th Moon (29 days).		0540	1616	1002 —
Thurs. 24	2	29	Fly Birthday of St. John the Baptist. Kuching District Council Meeting.		0626	1638	1047 —
Fri. 25	3	1	1st day of Ramadan-ul-Fard.		0720	1719	1127 —
Sat. 26	4	2	-----		0759	1820	— 1209
SUN. 27	5	3	3rd Seminar Series Tawar.		0833	1904	— 1247
Mon. 28	6	4	-----		0924	1954	— 1333
Tue. 29	7	5	St. Peter and Paul (P.C.). St. Peter (A.C.B.).		0934	2021	— 1358
Wed. 30	8	6	Bau and Sibau Urban District Council Meetings.		1004	2150	0750 1417