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# INFORMATION ON SARAWAK

Compiled and prepared by the  
Sarawak Information Service

BORNEO LITERATURE BUREAU  
KUCHING

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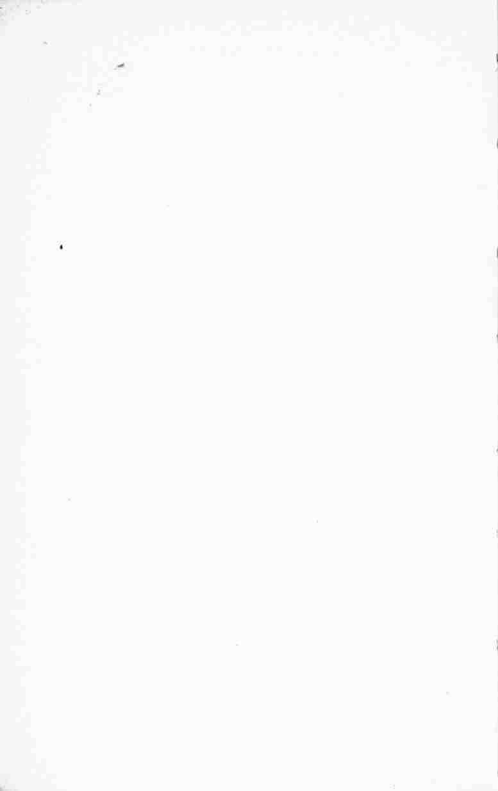
Land Classification  
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## FOREWORD

This Handbook is designed to answer enquiries about Sarawak and to help visitors and would be visitors and investors. It is hoped that it will provide most of the answers which must otherwise be provided individually.

The Handbook attempts to cover a great deal of ground in a very short space. To deal fully with all the matters contained in it would call for something much larger and the indulgence of readers is sought towards its many imperfections. Any merits which it possesses are largely due to the numerous Government Officers who have assisted and advised in its preparation.

A special tribute is due to the business houses listed in the directory at page 47 which have given the Handbook their encouragement and support and have contributed substantially towards its cost of production.



## PART I

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### *Situation*

As every schoolboy should know Sarawak is in Borneo. It comprises an area of about 48,250 square miles on the northwest coast of the island. Its indented and interrupted coastline is about 500 miles long and the greatest distance inland from the coast is about 150 miles.

Generally speaking the country is low lying along the coast rising gradually to a tangled mass of hills inland. The coast is often sandy and fringed by casuarina trees which bear a superficial resemblance to conifers. Due to the amount of silt brought down by Sarawak's numerous rivers, completely white sand beaches and clear inshore waters are rare.

Behind the coastal strip the land generally falls away into swamps composed of deep peat and covered with valuable swamp forest, the brackish waterways edged by stands of Nipah Palm. Some of these swamps in the river deltas are very extensive. Limited areas of alluvium or where the peat is very shallow can be cultivated but much of the deep peat is unsuitable for agriculture. Peat shrinks rapidly when drained and if this is done it often results in salt water flooding.

The swamps gradually give way to low hills with fingers of swamp projecting up the valley bottoms. These hills are naturally covered by high forest but this has largely been cleared for agriculture in the more accessible areas.

Still further inland the country becomes almost entirely hilly, very rough, broken country, largely uninhabited and interspersed with high ranges and peaks.

The picture is different in Southwest Sarawak because here a number of mountains approach quite close to the coast.

### *Rivers*

The dominant feature of the Sarawak landscape is the multitude of rivers. The country has a heavy and constant rainfall and these waters drain away in a series of rivers of remarkable size considering the area of Sarawak.

They rise in the mountains and commence as mountain torrents which soon develop into beautiful clear streams rushing downwards over rocks and shingle banks. As they near the lowlands they become staid and more placid acquiring a brownish tint from silt and peat stains until they emerge as massive waterways building their deltas out to sea and nearly always with a constantly shifting and shallow bar at the mouth.

Rivers have been and still are the main channels of communication in the country. The lowland rivers can be used by fair sized coasters and large launches. The Rejang is navigable by ocean going steamers of up to 1,000 tons as far as Kapit, 120 miles from the sea.

When the launches can go no further travel is by outboard engined dugout canoe or perahu and these eventually give way to lighter boats which are poled and paddled. Up river good water conditions are essential for travel. Droughts make travel difficult and floods render it impossible.

With few exceptions all settlement has been along the rivers. Nearly every longhouse has its landing place. Gradually with the building of roads and airfields dependence on the rivers is being reduced but they are still of overwhelming importance and the fact must be appreciated if the realities of Sarawak are to be understood.

### *Mountains*

There are no large scale highlands though at the head of the Trusan and Baram rivers there are elevated areas averaging 3,000 feet or more in altitude, with peaks rising to 5,000 feet or more.

The highest point in Sarawak is Murud, 8,000 feet high, a whale-backed lump of a mountain where the drainage systems of the Baram, Limbang and Trusan rivers meet. There are quite a number of inland peaks 5,000 feet or more in height. Noteworthy are Mulu, Kalulong and Batu Lawi (curious double

pinnacle) in the 4th and 5th Divisions, the Hose mountains in the 3rd Division and Penrissen, Pueh, Matang and Santubong in the 1st Division.

There are also two interesting and uninhabited plateau areas in the 3rd and 4th Divisions called the Linau-Balui and Usun Apau plateaus which have only recently been discovered and investigated. They are volcanic, the Usun Apau covering 350 square miles and the Linau-Balui plateau a smaller area and average 3,000 feet in height. Unfortunately their heavily leached soils and their inaccessibility provide little promise of any development potential.

### *Geology*

To the layman Sarawak appears to consist largely of mud derived from the hills of soft rock which are known by various terms to the geologist, and by less endearing ones to those who have to slither up and down them in wet weather.

Actually the geology is a little more complicated than this. West Sarawak, south and west of the Lupar River, forms part of what is known as the 'continental core' of Borneo, and contains the oldest rocks in the country. In Palaeozoic times, something like 300 million years ago, there were many active volcanoes in this part and the lava and ash erupted from them now form mountains such as those around Serian. In the sea which covered west Sarawak during late Palaeozoic time, corals and other reef building animals flourished, and formed the limestone reefs which now build spectacular mountains at Bau (Jurassic and Cretaceous) and in the Sadong headwaters (Permian). In Tertiary times the sea withdrew, and most of west Sarawak was a flat estuary covered with peat-swamp, some of which eventually formed coal, such as the seams in the Klingkang Range. In later Tertiary times, granite and other igneous rocks were intruded into the crust, and millions of years of erosion have left these hard rocks as mountains, whereas the surrounding softer rocks have been worn away; examples are the Pueh Range, Gading, and Tiang Laju near Lubok Antu. Tertiary sandstone also builds striking mountains, such as the Bungo and Klingkang Ranges. With some of the hot igneous rocks that were intruded, especially around Bau, were solutions containing minerals, such as gold and ores of antimony and mercury, that rose up into the crust



to form mineralized veins, some of which have now been exposed by erosion of the overlying rocks and are accessible to mining. During late Tertiary and Quaternary times, slow weathering of basalt and other igneous rocks gave rise to residual deposits of bauxite (aluminium ore) such as those that are now mined at Sematan.

The remainder of Sarawak, north of the Lupar River, has had a different geological history. From examination of the rocks, it is believed that at the end of the Mesozoic (about 100 million years ago) this part was a subsiding trough or *geosyncline* filled by the sea. Rivers draining the central mountains of the continental core of Borneo brought into this trough, over millions of years, fantastic quantities of mud and sand, forming deposits several miles thick. As the trough was filled by sediments, subsidence occurred progressively further to the north and west, and, through several periods of folding and uplift, the mud and sand were hardened to rock and raised above the sea to form the hills and mountains of that part of Sarawak. Some of these rocks contained oil, probably derived from the bodies of microscopic marine animals and this is preserved in the rocks where the structure is favourable, as at Miri Oilfield in north Sarawak.

Towards the end of the folding movements, many active volcanoes grew in central Sarawak, and from these great amounts of ash and lava were thrown out. Much of this now remains forming high country, such as the Hose Mountains and the Usun Apau and the Linau-Balui Plateaus.

The mountains of Sarawak are being actively worn down by erosion, and the rivers carry mud and sand from them to the sea, where they are deposited and build out the coast at the large delta areas of the Rejang and Baram Rivers, a continuation of the process by which most of Sarawak was formed. We may conjecture that millions of years hence, further elevation of the off-shore areas will add more land and hills to Sarawak, formed of the mud and sand that is now being deposited. Some of the great peat deposits which cover the swampy coastal plain may be preserved as coal, and new volcanoes may come into existence.

### *Climate*

The climate is a pleasant and equable one though somewhat humid. It is never cold and although it can get

fairly hot during the daytime, the heat is never oppressive and the nights are cool. Prickly heat is virtually unknown and although some people like to have air conditioned bedrooms they are certainly not a necessity for people of any race.

Meteorologists can distinguish four seasons but most people only the most pronounced season which is the North East Monsoon from October to about mid-February. There is the mild South West Monsoon from April to August, and two shorter seasons of about eight weeks each separate the end of each of these from the commencement of the other.

Rainfall is heavy in Sarawak; Kuching records an average rainfall of 158 inches a year, ranging from 226 inches in 1882 to 106 inches in 1888, but there is always a daily mean of 3 to 7 hours of bright sunshine at Kuching depending upon the season. At Miri the average annual rainfall is 124 inches (or 100 inches a year more than London's annual rainfall) with a daily mean of 6 to 7 hours of bright sunshine fairly consistently through the year.

Another characteristic feature of Sarawak's climate is the uniform temperature, which in 1959 at Kuching varied between absolute extremes of the highest maximum of 93.4°F on 19th June to the lowest maximum of 77°F on 7th January. The lowest minimum during 1959 was 67.9°F on 3rd March and the highest minimum was 76.4°F on 8th June. The mean maximum temperature during 1959 was 87.9°F and the mean minimum temperature 72.5°F.

At dawn the relative humidity is usually about 98% and at 2 p.m. 70%.

More detailed information on the climate and weather statistics are printed in the Sarawak Museum Journal Number 11 of 1958, which can be obtained for \$3 from the Sarawak Museum, Kuching, and in the Annual Reports of the Department of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services.

### *Fauna and Flora*

There is virtually no big game in Sarawak. The largest land mammal is the rhinoceros which was formerly not uncommon in the interior jungles. Unfortunately it was harried to extinction through lack of protection before the war.

Rhinoceros horn is a valuable item in Chinese medicine. A rhinoceros was illegally shot as late as 1951 in the Upper Rejang but it must now be regarded as extinct.

The wild ox or tembadau is also very rare, now being confined to a few places in the Baram, Bintulu, Upper Rejang and Sibuti-Niah-Suai area. Although at one time it was thought that wild water buffalo existed in Sarawak this is now known to be incorrect.

Deer are fairly common. There are four species. The rusa, the local sambur, is a large and rather ugly deer. The antlers carried by the stags are short and clumsy. Barking deer and two kinds of mouse deer are fairly common. Wild pigs are found all over the country. At times they migrate in great numbers when certain jungle trees are fruiting.

There are no elephants in Sarawak, though they occur in North Borneo. Tigers and tapirs are unknown in the island, although a tapir was once featured on one of the pre-war North Borneo stamps. Remains of wild buffalo, tapir and tiger have however been found in the Niah Caves.

The little Malayan Honey Bear occurs and quite a number of wildcats, the largest (and not very large at that, weighing only up to about 40 pounds) being the shy and inoffensive Clouded Leopard. The Orang Utan or Maias still occurs in Sarawak but is now confined, mainly through the felling of jungle for farming, to the area between the Sadong and Batang Lupar rivers with a small and isolated colony in the swamp forests between Binatang and Durin on the South bank of the Rejang. Gibbons and numerous species of monkeys occur although their numbers have been greatly reduced by shooting. The curious Long-nosed Monkey is confined to the swamps.

There are many kinds of squirrel, some very beautiful, and other rodents, bats, shrews and small carnivora. Whales and dolphins occur off the shores of Sarawak and dolphins occasionally penetrate some way up the tidal rivers.

The fauna is greatly affected by two factors, the clearing of jungle for agriculture and the number of shotguns in the country. Guns are the treasured possessions of all natives; there are more than 50,000 in the country and life is very hard for squirrels. The elimination in settled areas of pig, deer and monkeys, all of which can be very destructive to

food crops, is a gain to agriculture but many harmless and attractive animals are also shot for food. It may incidentally be pointed out for the benefit of zoo-goers that the capture of almost every gibbon seen in captivity has involved the killing of the mother. The same applies to maias though this animal is strictly protected in Sarawak.

The numbers of large birds have similarly been reduced. There are some 553 species of birds, including migrants, found in Borneo nearly all of which occur in Sarawak. They include some very beautiful and distinctive species, particularly the pheasants. The latter are confined to the hill jungle. Of particular interest are the swiftlets which make their nests in caves from a salivary secretion. The best varieties of nest, i.e. the ones least mixed with feathers and moss, are a valuable Chinese food delicacy, though to the European palate they are rather tasteless.

There are many large hawks and eagles and the various kinds of hornbill are conspicuous and distinctive. The hornbill plays an important part in native mythology. The nesting habits are curious, the male walls up the female in a hole in a tree and feeds her there until the young are ready to fly.

Many migrant waders visit the extensive coastal mudflats but oddly enough wild duck are extremely rare. Shooting (for sport) is confined to snipe and pigeon. A major work on the birds of Borneo by B. E. Smythies is due to appear shortly.

The reptiles are well represented. Crocodiles are now uncommon though they exist and occasionally kill people. A recent victim was the son of a well known professional crocodile catcher. There are many snakes and lizards. Pythons grow to a considerable size though they rarely exceed 20 feet in length. 30 feet is really a maximum and any reports of snakes larger than this should be treated with reserve. It may be noted that a snake skin, when detached from its owner, can with a little judicious tugging and pulling be greatly stretched. There are a few poisonous snakes, including some which live in the sea, but they are only very rarely a danger to life. (For an account of the snakes of Sarawak see the paper by N. S. Haile in the Sarawak Museum Journal Vol. 8, No. 12, New series.)

Two kinds of turtle occur and one breeds in large numbers on the turtle islands between Santubong and Tanjong Datu in

the First Division. Millions of eggs are collected and sold for food for the benefit of Muslim charities and institutions. The eggs are soft shelled and in appearance not unlike table tennis or ping-pong balls.

A great many kinds of fish exist in the rivers and sea. A favourite Sarawak sport is tuba fishing, the organised poisoning of a stream with the juice of tuba or derris root which stupefies fish and brings them to the surface where they can be speared. A successful tuba fishing is tremendous fun but very often they are unsuccessful. It is an activity which is controlled. Tuba fishing does not impair the eating qualities of the fish.

The Sarawak seas are by no means rich in fish. Muddy, shallow tropical seas do not support a heavy fish population compared with northern waters. There is however a large variety of fish including some large sharks, rays and swordfish. Fishing is undertaken on a rather small scale and there is always a shortage during the North East monsoon. There is a limited amount of game fishing at sea but it calls for special and expensive launch arrangements. Some fish can be taken by spinning in up-river waters if they have not been overfished by Dayaks.

There is an immense population of invertebrates of every kind. Insects are particularly noticeable and there are many beautiful and unusual butterflies, moths and beetles. They include some of the largest species in the world.

Visitors need not worry about the existence of dangerous animals. The Honey Bear, which is short sighted and short tempered, may charge if surprised, and pig shooters are occasionally injured by their prey. Snakes are nearly all inoffensive though the King Cobra or Hamadryad has the reputation of being at times aggressive in other parts of its range. The hazards are remote in the extreme.

Nor need dangers be anticipated in the waters. Crocodiles have been responsible for an occasional death since the war, mostly in the Baram, but sharks are no menace to sea bathers. Despite the existence of the usual tropical sharks in Sarawak waters, Malay and Melanau fishermen never have any hesitation about going into the water even well out at sea. Indeed one style of fishing practised by the Melanaus and known as "panau" consists of anchoring palm leaves in the sea. Shoals of fish

congregate under the palm fronds and are actually chased into a scoop net lowered over the side of the boat by the fishermen who dive in and swim under water.

The flora of Sarawak is bewildering in its variety and complexity. Thousands of years of constant high temperature and heavy rainfall have provided the best possible conditions for plant growth. Numerous plants have evolved in Borneo and their numbers have been supplemented by invasions from the continent of Asia and from Australia. It is estimated that there are at least 10,000 species of flowering plants in Borneo and this takes no account of the equally numerous lower orders of plants such as ferns, mosses, lichens and fungi.

Tropical rain forest, the natural vegetation of Sarawak, still covers over 70% of the country. It bears little relationship to the popular conception of jungle being neither inaccessible nor abounding in beautiful flowers.

Immense trees up to 200 feet or more in height dominate the forest which is entirely evergreen. The forest canopy has many storeys composed of numerous species of tree some of which never grow more than a few feet in height. A single acre may contain as many as 150 different species of tree and different soil types again have different floras. The flowers of the trees are usually small and inconspicuous but fruits are often large and fleshy. The seeds are disseminated by wind, birds and animals. The foliage is thick and leathery though some of the smaller plants have beautifully variegated leaves.

The forest floor is covered with seedlings of the trees and climbers, and herbs are relatively few in number. The trees themselves provide a home for a wide variety of plants of different habits, each finding a particular niche in the canopy. Large lianas which include the rattans (climbing palms) compete for light with the larger trees, and numerous small climbers are found on the stems of trees down to ground level.

Epiphytes (plants which grow on other plants though not parasitically) are abundant throughout the canopy. The most numerous are orchids, the majority of which have small and inconspicuous flowers. Only a few species possess the large and showy flowers which have been brought into cultivation.

There are about 100 species of figs, some with very strange forms. The most interesting are the strangler figs, the seeds

of which are initially deposited by birds in the crowns of trees. They eventually completely surround and strangle their host.

Parasites, though not particularly numerous, include a species of the genus *Rafflesia* which produces the largest flower in the world. Its huge fleshy flowers may measure up to a yard across. The well known pitcher plants are often abundant on poor soils where they obtain some of their nutrients by catching and digesting insects.

The flora of Sarawak is still very imperfectly known and there is plenty of scope for the amateur botanist and plant collector who will find the excellent reference collection in the Kuching Herbarium of great assistance in identifying plants.

### *People*

The Sarawak population is a very mixed one. The preliminary results of the census carried out in June, 1960, give the following as the totals of the main racial groups. The figures in brackets are the comparative totals from the 1947 Census.

Malay	- - - - -	129,397	( 97,469)
Melanau	- - - - -	46,318	( 35,560)
Sea Dayak	- - - - -	236,686	(190,326)
Land Dayak	- - - - -	56,755	( 42,195)
Other Indigenous	- - - - -	37,864	( 29,867)
Chinese	- - - - -	229,067	(145,158)
European	- - - - -	1,531	(   691)
Others	- - - - -	6,773	( 5,119)
		<hr/>	
Total, all groups	- - - - -	744,391	(546,385)
		<hr/>	

The largest racial group, that of the Sea Dayaks, or Ibans, is mainly found in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions although being a restless and energetic people they have also settled in almost every other district in Sarawak. Only Lawas District in extreme northern Sarawak has no resident Iban community.

The Ibans were probably fairly late arrivals in Sarawak coming from the Kapuas area of Indonesian Borneo. They were the original head hunters of Borneo and it was their piratical forays out to sea which brought them into early contact with Europeans and earned them the title of Sea Dayak.

They are still predominantly a longhouse dwelling community. Each family has an inner private room (the door or "bilek") and a share in a common outer room (the "ruai") and an open verandah (the "tanju"). Up to 60 or 70 families may live together but the usual number is about 12 to 15. The longhouse is presided over by an elected headman known as the "Tuai Rumah" and a group of houses elect their own chief or Penghulu.

The mainstay of the Iban economy is the planting of hill rice after clearing and burning off the jungle. It is a wasteful system of agriculture though not unsatisfactory on poor soils provided a long fallow of 15 years or more can be followed. However when the fallow falls to below 10 years as often happens nowadays the productivity of the soil is seriously affected.

With increasing demands on the available hill land and lack of virgin land for fresh settlement Ibans are becoming increasingly interested in the more productive swamp padi. They also have large areas of poor rubber, much of which is tapped on a share cropping basis by Chinese tappers, and they are being encouraged to plant up high yielding rubber.

The Ibans are monogamous. Polygamy is very little practised in Sarawak by people of any race and it is contrary to the custom of most of the non-Muslim native people.

✓ The Land Dayaks are related to the Ibans but are an altogether more mild and conservative people. They too are longhouse dwellers and they are confined to the 1st Division. Unlike the Ibans they show no interest whatever in migrating to other areas.

Their villages resemble those of the Ibans but are generally a complex of several small longhouses without the "tanju" and always containing a special and separate guesthouse.

Although their numbers are limited the Land Dayaks speak a surprisingly wide variety of dialects. Their land is overworked and impoverished but notwithstanding this they



refuse to migrate elsewhere. Their social organisation generally resembles that of the Ibans but their chiefs are known as "Orang Kaya", literally rich man, and not Penghulu. The Land Dayaks have had an eventful history for they were on the verge of extinction when James Brooke became Rajah.

Malays are a very important section of the population. They are mostly found along the coast where they engage in fishing and rice growing, but every town and settlement has its Malay community and kampong.

The Malays were the main support of the Brooke regime and formerly the locally domiciled government officers such as policemen, sailors and junior administrative officers, known as Native Officers, were almost all Malays; the clerical staff were usually Chinese.

They still play a very important part in the life of the country but they no longer have a monopoly of the government service which has been greatly expanded and is now staffed by members of all races.

Malays are of course Muslims but although Sarawak Malays are as devout as any other Muslims they are at the same time exceptionally liberal and tolerant in their outlook on life. Although Islam permits a man to have more than one wife monogamy is the general rule.

Islam has made many converts among the indigenous peoples, who once converted become Malayanised with remarkable rapidity. The most important group of such converts is that of the Melanaus, a people living along the coast of the 3rd and 4th Divisions. They are related to the Kayans of the interior and a substantial proportion have been converted to Islam, the remainder being Christian or pagan. The latter are known as "Liko".

The Melanaus, who are now much mixed with the Malays, are the main sago producers of Sarawak, sago being the starch to be found in the trunk of a large palm tree which grows in the swamps. They own extensive sago plantations, work in the forests extracting timber, plant rice and are skilled fishermen. Another small Muslim group is that of the Kedayans, said to be descended from Javanese immigrants, who live in the 4th and 5th Divisions.

The Kayans and Kenyahs are the inhabitants of the Upper Rejang and Balui, the Baram and Ulu Kemena which they are believed to have reached from the Batang Kayan area of Indonesian Borneo. With them for convenience may be grouped a number of small communities, Sebops and Berawans in the Baram, Kejamans and Skapans in the Rejang.

The Kayans were at one time the great rivals of the Ibans when the latter were moving across Sarawak from the Second to the Third Divisions in the middle of the 19th century. At that time the power of the Kayan and related tribes extended from the Rejang to the Limbang.

They came into conflict with the Rajah's Government and it was the Tuan Muda, later to become the Second Rajah, who organised and led the great Kayan expedition of 1863 when the Upper Rejang was attacked by some 15,000 Ibans. The expedition resulted in the overthrow of the Kayans and the process of decline was hastened by lack of resistance to introduced diseases, particularly cholera and smallpox. This may have been due to the debilitating effects of chronic malaria which is endemic in the inland valleys. Today the Kayans and their allies are a much reduced group but are beginning once again to expand in numbers now that malaria has been brought under control.

They are longhouse dwellers but very class conscious and with an inherited aristocracy which contrasts with the very much more egalitarian social structure evolved by the Ibans and Land Dayaks. The doors of the chiefs, often very large and imposing, are in the centre of the house. The doors decline in rank outwards and become smaller towards each end of the house. The Kayans and Kenyahs are gifted and artistic peoples, great singers and dancers and very receptive to education. They have come to be known in the Fourth Division as "Orang Ulu".

In the Fourth and Fifth Divisions are found respectively the related Kelabits and Muruts. The few remaining Sarawak Kelabits mostly live at the head of the Baram. Large numbers remain in Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). They are a very energetic and intellectually able people with a distinctive life and culture of their own. They are famed for their industry and their gargantuan parties.

The Kelabits and the more numerous Muruts of the Trusan valley of the Fifth Division are the most productive padi planters in Sarawak but they can derive little monetary gain from this due to the inaccessibility of their homelands. The Muruts are more dour than the Kelabits. They were converted en masse to Christianity before the war which has changed them from being the hardest drinkers to the most rabidly sober people in Borneo.

In the middle Limbang are to be found another small Native group, the Bisayas. They are well to do farmers with a peculiar style of longhouse. In the Third and Fourth Divisions are to be found communities of nomadic and longhouse people known variously as Penans and Punans.

In addition to this varied native population there is of course the large Chinese Community which the 1960 Census may show to be the largest of any racial group in Sarawak. There have been early trading connections with China dating back for hundreds of years but major settlement really only commenced with the arrival of James Brooke. Hockien traders from Amoy followed in his wake and Kheh goldminers pushed their way in from the Sambas area of Indonesian Borneo to work the gold deposits of Bau and Siniawan. The revolt of the gold miners in 1857 nearly resulted in the complete extinction of the state of Sarawak.

With settled conditions came many more immigrants from South China, Teochews, Henghuas and Hailams, Cantonese and Foochows. They have engaged in trade, sawmilling and fishing and the planting of gambier (no longer practised), pepper and rubber. They have acquired a predominant place in the economy of the country, control all retail trade and provide the backbone of the Government clerical and technical services.

The Chinese have done an immense amount to develop Sarawak. Without their industry and thrift and the credit facilities which they provide, Sarawak and its people of all races would be much poorer.

Inevitably the position which the Chinese have achieved is the source of some jealousy and distrust on the part of Natives, although Chinese are very much restricted in the amount of land they can acquire. All immigration is now strictly controlled.

There is also a very much smaller Indian immigrant community, mostly Muslims from Southern India with a few Hindus and Sikhs. They are cloth dealers, money lenders and Public Works Department drivers and labourers.

It should be noted here that the term Native is used in Sarawak to denote the indigenous peoples as distinct from the Chinese. It is a term which may be freely used and has not been corrupted by misuse as has happened elsewhere in the world. There is nothing derogatory attached to the word as used in Sarawak.

The number of Europeans, including families, is probably in the vicinity of 3,000. 1,000 or so in Kuching and Miri, a few hundred in Sibu and smaller groups elsewhere.

### *Historical sketch*

Discoveries in the Niah Caves in the 4th Division have proved that Sarawak was inhabited at least 40,000 years ago. A succession of human remains have been found there showing that the caves were in use as human habitations on and off from 40,000 B.C. onwards. Extremely interesting archaeological investigations undertaken by the Sarawak Museum are fully described in the pages of the Museum Journal and in other scientific periodicals.

Borneo is too poor and uninviting to have become the centre of one of the great Asian civilisations as was the case in Java and Cambodia. In historical times civilisations grew elsewhere while Borneo remained peopled by men and women who left few permanent records of their presence, although the Niah investigations have shown that an important culture existed up to 1,000 A.D. A contributory factor is the restricted occurrence of good workable stone in Sarawak, where ironwood or belian is about the most permanent and durable material in regular use.

But certainly there were people in Sarawak and people sufficiently numerous and advanced to be worth trading with. They attracted to the shores of Sarawak three main streams of outside interest.

Firstly there were the Chinese. There is evidence to show that they have been trading with Sarawak since the 6th or 7th centuries A.D. or even earlier, sailing their big trading junks down with the North East monsoon and bringing with them

pottery and hardware and no doubt many other trading goods. There are a number of early trading sites between Tanjong Serabang and Santubong in the 1st Division where innumerable pieces of broken pottery have been found as well as large quantities of iron slag. At these places the traders apparently sorted out their cargoes before distribution to the interior. For their return journey they loaded beeswax, hornbill casques, monkey's gall stones and rhinoceros' horns, camphor, canes, hardwood timber and other local produce.

Secondly, some Indian Hindu influence made itself felt and remains have been found in the 1st and 5th Divisions.

Thirdly, there was the influence of the Arabs and Malays bringing the faith of Islam with them, and settling in the Brunei area in about the 14th century. What is now Sarawak became part of the domains of the Sultan of Brunei, though Brunei power did not extend to the interior. The eastern seas were free and the picture which emerges is one of reasonable stability and of commerce carried out with mixed tribes, very like the people living in Sarawak today though it seems likely that the Kayans and Dayaks had not yet arrived in the country.

This relatively peaceful prelude was interrupted by the arrival of Europeans in eastern seas in the 16th century—Portuguese, Spaniards, Hollanders and Englishmen. The objective of Europeans in the Far East at that time was generally the same, to avoid political entanglements and to canalize trade through their own hands. Gradually the relative freedom of trade was reduced and with it the volume of trade itself declined. The power of the native states which had grown up in the East Indies declined, including the power of the Malay state of Brunei which had reached its zenith in the early 16th century. Piracy became more profitable than legitimate trade and the states sought to replace what they had lost by conniving at the depredations of fleets of free booters manned by Malays, Suluks (from the Philippines) and Sea Dayaks.

Upon this scene there appeared in 1839 Mr. James Brooke, an adventurous and high-minded English gentleman who had decided to venture his fortunes in a voyage to the East in his own ship, the *Royalist*. His story is well known and there is no need to describe it in detail here. He assisted the Brunei

viceroi in what is now Kuching, to settle peacefully an uprising of the Sarawak Malays and Dayaks in the 1st Division. In return for his services he was made Rajah of Sarawak in 1841 with authority over the area from Tanjong Datu to the Samarahan river.

James Brooke was loyally supported by the Sarawak Malays, but he could have achieved very little without the more massive assistance of the Royal Navy, particularly in combating the aggressive and piratical Sea Dayaks. With the help of the Royal Navy the power of the Dayaks was checked; the Rajah became a national hero in Britain and he was knighted in 1848.

But hardly had he attained this pinnacle of popular success than he was attacked by Joseph Hume and other radicals, particularly for the decisive action of Beting Marau in 1849 off the mouth of the Kalaka in the 2nd Division. Here the Royal Navy finally broke the piratical power of the Dayaks. For the rest of his life the Rajah had to rely on his own resources and although these were in the end adequate, the controversy was to embitter his later years.

In the meantime more territory had been ceded by Brunei and serious insurrections in 1857 and 1859 suppressed. In the former year the Chinese goldminers of Siniawan and Bau actually captured Kuching and the Rajah only narrowly escaped with his life. These rebellions were suppressed with the help of loyal Malays and Dayaks. By 1868 when the first Rajah died, the territory of Sarawak extended from Tanjong Datu to Tanjong Kidurong beyond Bintulu.

The first Rajah never married and was succeeded by his nephew, Charles Johnston, who changed his name to Brooke. The second Rajah had worked for years in Sarawak and had a particular understanding of the 2nd Division Dayaks. He lacked the gaiety and imagination of his uncle but he was a man of great strength of mind, patient and skilled in his dealings with native peoples and, although something of a tyrant, able to arouse and retain the devoted loyalty of his European officers.

The second Rajah consolidated and extended his inheritance. The Trusan valley on the other side of Brunei was acquired in 1884, the Baram in 1883 and the Limbang in 1890.

Sarawak finally reached its present limits in 1905 with the cession of Lawas by the North Borneo Company. Peace and order were finally established and head hunting, the curse of interior Borneo, was gradually suppressed. European economic penetration was strictly controlled and plantation development was discouraged.

Inevitably there were periodical expeditions to punish rebellious chiefs but they were undertaken with the minimum of expenditure and bloodshed and with the support of the overwhelming majority of the people. Rebels were humanely treated and generally ended their days as staunch friends and supporters of the Rajah.

Sir Charles Brooke died in 1917 and was succeeded by his son the present Rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke. Under his rule Sarawak continued in its quiet and peaceful way. An occasional Dayak firebrand still sought to defy the government, and the last rebellion to take place was that of Asun, a disgruntled 3rd Division Penghulu, in the early thirties.

The Japanese war was to effect as great a change in the history of Sarawak as the arrival of James Brooke in 1839. The Japanese quickly overran Sarawak, capturing Kuching after a spirited defence by a battalion of Punjabis on Christmas Day, 1941. Europeans were interned and the handful who sought to remain at liberty were all killed with the exception of those who were captured in the Ulu Limbang and Ulu Trusan.

It is a curious fact that despite its apparent immensity not a single European, no matter how experienced, was able to remain at liberty in Borneo during the war years. There was a particularly horrible massacre by Japanese troops of Europeans from the Third Division who had escaped to Long Nawang in Dutch Borneo.

The Japanese occupation was typical of its kind. The people of Sarawak suffered greatly and many lost their lives. The Japanese were unable to provide either an efficient administration or to clothe and feed the population properly. As the tide of war turned and the allies surged back on the heels of the retreating Japanese, it was decided to organise military groups inside Sarawak. Parties were successfully dropped into the Kelabit area at the head of the Baram, and

at the same time as the Australian 9th Division was moving into Labuan and the Brunei Bay area, the Japanese came under attack in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions. A particularly interesting and little known effort was that undertaken by a handful of European officers in the Third Division who, with the aid of loyal chiefs, kept hordes of wildly excited Dayaks under control and so forestalled an indiscriminate attack on innocent Chinese as well as on the Japanese.

The Australian forces reoccupied Sarawak, and their military administration was withdrawn in 1946, when His Highness the Rajah resumed charge. But in the meantime the Rajah had concluded that owing to changed post-war conditions the future welfare of the country would best be safeguarded if it became a British Crown Colony. The Rajah therefore ceded Sarawak to the Crown on the 1st July, 1946. Since then it has been administered as a British Colony.

It may be appropriate at this point to mention that the Rajah received no financial consideration of any kind for ceding Sarawak to the British Government apart from the grant of a pension. Indeed he handed over to the new Colonial Administration reserves amounting to the sum of \$13 million, as well as \$6 million in cash, and donated £50,000 from his own pocket for educational purposes.

The first Governor of Sarawak was Sir Charles Arden Clarke. During his tenure of office there was unfortunately agitation against cession on the part of some Malays, and this culminated in the murder of his successor, Mr. Duncan Stewart, in Sibu in December, 1949.

The Third Governor, Sir Anthony Abell was, however, successful in healing these unhappy rifts during the course of his long and popular tenure of office from 1950 to 1959.

The good normal relations between all communities and government, which have always been characteristic of Sarawak, have been fully restored and strengthened. Political, social, educational and economic development has been steady and sustained and Sarawak faces the future with confidence. Sir Anthony Abell was succeeded by Sir Alexander Waddell in February, 1960.



*Political Development*

The Brooke regime was a benevolent and popular autocracy which relied upon a very small core of devoted European officers who spent their entire careers in Sarawak and who came to be most intimately associated with the country and its people. This core of European officers was buttressed by the Native Officers' Service staffed by an intermediate type of local administrative officer. Members of this service, who were mostly Malays, were in charge of the small government stations. Its senior members were trusted and experienced advisers. Native officers helped still further to bring people and government together.

There was a state advisory body known as the Council Negri which had an official majority and met every 3 years. It could hardly be regarded as a live political body. The government was well suited to the needs of the people and was popular and respected. Its weakness lay mainly in the inadequate attention it paid to matters of education and preparation for political development. No local men occupied senior posts in the Government and, although it was the object of the Rajahs to fit the people to run their own affairs, in practice very little was done to prepare them for greater responsibilities.

The process of preparation for self-government has been greatly expedited since the war. Educational services have been rapidly expanded, though native education has still a long way to go, and particular attention has been paid to the development of local government.

The entire country is now covered by 24 separate Local Authorities, all members of which are elected. In some cases, the District Officer remains as an adviser but many of the functions which were formerly the direct responsibility of the District Officer have now passed to the Local Authorities.

The Local Authorities elect representatives to Divisional Advisory Councils from amongst their own members. These councils are otherwise purely advisory in function. They do, however, elect from their own members the unofficial representatives in Council Negri. There are five Divisions, each under the administrative charge of a senior government official known as a Resident. There is a majority of unofficials

in Council Negri. Out of a total membership of 45, 24 are elected unofficials, 14 are officials, 4 are nominated and 2 are standing members originally appointed by the Rajah in 1941. From this it will be seen that Sarawak is seeking to develop democracy from the roots upwards and that the framework for popular government has been established. Further progress must largely depend on the political and educational development of the people themselves.

In the meantime political parties are being formed, the first of these in the field being the Sarawak United Peoples' Party and the Party Negara. The country-wide Local Authority elections held at the end of 1959 were unfortunately characterised by a good deal of communal feeling and communal voting particularly in the 1st Division. However, the danger signs have been given at an early stage in the country's development and given the restraint and goodwill which is so abundantly present in Sarawak, the political future should be a reasonably stable and secure one.

At the same time everything possible is being done to increase the proportion of local men in the government senior service. The number of suitable candidates has not, however, kept pace with the post-war expansion of the government services and there is still a need for the services of the so-called expatriate. The former Native Officers' Service has been re-named the Sarawak Administrative Service, and is now open to men of all races, including Chinese. A number of officers have been promoted to senior posts in the government service from this and the clerical services.

The major difficulty is that of uneven educational development between the various communities. Effective Native education only started after the war whereas the Chinese already had a highly developed educational system of their own as well as the majority of students in the Mission schools. The result is that there are far more qualified Chinese candidates available for the higher ranks of the government service than Natives.

The simultaneous bringing on of the Native peoples and the orderly and harmonious integration of the Chinese into the body politic are the two main problems facing the peoples of Sarawak as they move towards the goal of independence.

*Law and Government*

Sarawak has a considerable body of law of its own contained in local ordinances and Native customary law. The latter applies particularly in questions of inheritance and in family and social matters. Chinese customary law is recognised to some extent but only where recognition is given in a local ordinance. Criminal law and procedure are based on the respective Indian Codes suitably modified for use in Sarawak. A certain amount of United Kingdom legislation is also applied in Sarawak mostly by Order in Council. The revised Laws of Sarawak were issued in 9 volumes stoutly bound in blue rexine in 1958 and are obtainable from the Government Printing Office for the sum of £35 sterling.

In matters not covered by Sarawak law English common law is applicable.

Sarawak shares a joint judiciary with Brunei and North Borneo. The Chief Justice and two High Court Judges reside permanently in Sarawak. There are also three stipendiary Magistrates, two in Kuching and one in Sibü.

Other Magistrates are Administrative Officers who undertake magisterial work as part of their general duties. There are three classes of Magistrate. Those of the 1st Class can hear a civil case where the subject matter has a value of up to \$1,000, or impose a sentence of up to one year's imprisonment in a criminal case. The limits of the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate are \$500 and 6 months, and of a 3rd Class Magistrate \$100 and 3 months. These powers are subject to some variation both under the provisions of certain ordinances in criminal matters and by authority of the Chief Justice in civil matters.

There is also a system of Native Courts which are generally competent only to try cases in which all the parties are Natives and mainly relating to breaches of Native Customary Law, minor civil matters, and land disputes involving land not held under title. The Native Courts can also hear any matrimonial or sexual dispute involving a non-Native man. The Customary Law of the woman's race is applicable in such cases.

The Constabulary, although administered as a Government Department, is unlike other Departments in that it is established by an Ordinance which provides for its constitu-

tion, functions, powers and duties. It has a strength of about 1,400 officers and men.

The Government conforms to the usual pattern found in Crown Colonies. The Chief Secretary is the head of the Civil Service. There are the usual branches and departments of Government. For administrative purposes the country is divided into five Divisions each in the charge of a senior administrative officer known as a Resident. Each Division is again sub-divided into Districts in the charge of District Officers and some Districts are still further sub-divided into sub-districts presided over by Sarawak Administrative Officers.

Every District now has its own fully elected Local Authority with powers in a number of matters relating to health, education, and municipal and other affairs. They collect certain revenues which are supplemented by grants from the central Government and elect members from among themselves to the Divisional Advisory Councils which in turn elect the unofficials in the legislature or Council Negri. The unofficial members of Council Negri again elect 5 members to the Supreme or Executive Council which also has 3 ex-officio and 2 nominated members. Supreme Council is presided over by the Governor.

### *Education*

To appreciate the educational system of Sarawak it is necessary to look a little way back to the position in the days of the Rajahs. It was not the policy of the Brookes to promote education and accordingly, apart from establishing a limited number of primary schools for Malays, education was left in the hands of private agencies.

Schools were established by the Christian Missions, using English as a medium of instruction and catering largely for Chinese children, although Muslim and other Native children were also accepted. A fair number of Natives were educated in these schools but most of the students were Chinese and the schools were of uneven quality. Some of the Mission schools established were of first-rate quality and included the leading secondary schools in the country such as St. Joseph's, St. Thomas's, St. Teresa's and St. Mary's. Small country schools were, however, very much less efficient. Few teachers were trained and qualified as such.

The Chinese developed their own system of education on the pattern evolved in China after the 1911 revolution. The organisation and administration of these schools was largely based on American ideas. The Chinese community displayed great energy in establishing their schools and contributed generously towards them, though some of the finance has been raised by unofficial levies on the Sarawak community as a whole by Chinese traders.

Since the government of the day did virtually nothing for the schools apart from providing token financial assistance it would be unreasonable to criticise the Chinese for pressing ahead with their schools as best they could, but the schools undoubtedly suffered from certain shortcomings. The curriculum was orientated almost entirely on China, discipline was weak due to the system of management evolved largely through committees of merchants, teaching methods were unimaginative, the teaching of languages other than Chinese was weak and the outlook was nationalistic and intensely conservative.

Although, as already mentioned, government Malay schools were established the vast bulk of the Native population enjoyed no educational facilities at all. At the end of the Japanese war Government set itself the objective of introducing universal primary education. An English medium teacher training centre was established in Kuching in 1947 when a start was made in opening new rural schools, and the provision of primary education was made a local authority responsibility.\*

It became clear, however, that if education was to be provided for all, and in particular if the Chinese school system was to become part of a harmonious national system of education, fundamental reforms were necessary. In 1955 existing methods of providing government financial assistance were scrapped and an entirely new system of Grants-in-Aid was established.

Under the new system all schools accepting Grants-in-Aid (which means in practice the vast majority of schools in Sarawak) submit annual estimates of expenditure to Government. All approved expenditure in excess of the total realised from

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\*A teacher training centre in the medium of Chinese was also established in Sibu in 1957.

the collection of fees on approved scales and Local Authority contributions of 7-10% is met by Government. Grant-in-Aid schools are not allowed to incur annual expenditure over and above the approved total. At the same time capital grants for new school buildings were introduced and teachers have been provided with greatly improved terms of service, and greater security of employment.

Since the new system was introduced considerable progress has been made. There has been a very large increase in school enrolments and the importance of the new system may be gauged from the fact that recurrent expenditure has increased from \$1,292,827 in 1955, the year immediately preceding the introduction of Grants-in-Aid, to an estimated total of just under ten million dollars in 1960. All modern aids of teaching are employed including educational broadcasting, established with the assistance of the New Zealand Government, which is proving particularly useful for the widely scattered and often isolated rural schools.

To help cater for the increased demand for secondary school places Government is establishing its own secondary schools. These cater for all communities and provide instruction in English, together with facilities for studying the main vernacular mother tongues in addition, if that is desired.

There have been some teething troubles but on the whole the new system can be said to be working well. It has been loyally accepted by all communities, although acceptance has involved some surrender of the previous freedom enjoyed by the private agencies.

Inevitably some educational problems do exist in Sarawak. Communist practices have established a foothold in some Chinese schools and changes in the Chinese school system are difficult to introduce, largely owing to the extreme conservatism of the Sarawak Chinese, and unwarranted fears that change must imply an attack on Chinese "culture". There are growing difficulties in providing employment outlets for Native students leaving school who, unlike the Chinese, cannot readily be absorbed in commerce. Most Natives tend to regard white collar employment with government as the ultimate and most desirable objective in life, and they show little interest in life on the land which is all that the majority can hope for. However, given a reasonably buoyant economy and adequate

finance for further economic development, it is believed that these problems can gradually be tackled and successfully overcome.

Limited facilities for the technical training of artisans are being established, but for all higher education Sarawak has to rely on overseas institutions, particularly in Malaya and Singapore, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

A system of Government-sponsored scholarships provides promising students with the opportunity to study overseas and very generous assistance in this field has been received from the great Colombo Plan donor countries, particularly Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Scholarship awards are made on the recommendations of a strictly representative committee consisting of three officials and five unofficials. At Appendix 1 will be found a summary of statistics to show the growth of education in Sarawak since the war, with particulars of students who have undergone or are undergoing higher studies and training overseas.

The history of educational development and a survey of present problems is contained in the McLellan report which makes significant recommendations for the future expansion of the educational system and is now (1960) under study by Government.

### *Community Development*

Community Development, helping and encouraging the people to improve their ways and standards of life through better organisation and understanding and through their own efforts, is one of the principal objects of Government. The Administration, the Medical, Co-operative, Agricultural and Educational departments and Local Authorities are all doing their utmost in this direction.

But there are also two specialised development schemes under way in Sarawak which are of special significance. In the Padawan Land Dayak area of the First Division a scheme is being operated in partnership by the Anglican Mission and Government under the leadership of Canon Howes. An entirely separate scheme is being carried out in the heart of the Iban or Sea Dayak country in the Ulu Krian in the Second Division

and in the Kanowit river system of the Third Division by Mr. J. K. Wilson, a former Principal of Batu Lintang Training Centre.

Both these schemes aim at the improvement of the economic system of the Sarawak countryman, at better farming and education and hygiene. Good progress has been made and the work carried out by a small and devoted body of Community Development workers with popularly elected local committees has been very impressive.

These schemes are essentially short term and experimental. It is as yet impossible to say to what extent such external stimulus will produce lasting results. However the view of Government is that it is essential to do everything possible to expedite rural development and the eventual outcome of these schemes must be of the utmost importance for the future of the country.

### *Health*

Sarawak is a relatively healthy country by tropical standards and here the heavy rainfall plays a very useful part for nearly the whole country gets a good hosing down almost every day.

Until recently malaria was widespread and proved to be a serious problem in some of the inland valleys. The disease is now, however, well on its way to complete eradication as a result of an intensive Sarawak financed campaign carried out during the past few years with the technical advice of the World Health Organisation.

Tuberculosis is perhaps the most serious disease and is widespread both in town and country. A country-wide project for the control of tuberculosis has recently been approved in principle.

Trachoma, yaws, diphtheria, leprosy, filariasis, worm infections and venereal disease exist but steady progress is being made towards their elimination. Water borne and fly borne diseases such as dysentery and typhoid are rare though it is a sensible precaution for visitors to be inoculated against typhoid. Cholera and smallpox, which were a serious source of interior depopulation at the turn of the century, are now unknown. Visitors should be in possession of valid vaccination certificates.



There is no rabies and dogs and cats imported from most places except Great Britain, Australia and North Borneo must undergo six months quarantine.

There are Government Hospitals in Kuching, Simanggang and Sibü. Government has also taken over responsibility for the Miri Hospital which has hitherto been run by Sarawak Shell Oilfields Limited. There are plans for small Government Hospitals in the charge of doctors in Sarikei and Limbang, and a network of dispensaries with restbed accommodation exists in the smaller places.

Particular attention is being paid to preventive medicine. There is a growing health inspectorate, the duty of which is to teach and ensure better sanitation and hygiene. Much work remains to be done in this direction, however, particularly in the countryside.

Widely dispersed longhouse communities present a considerable problem in health education. Longhouses are particularly well adapted for the spread of tuberculosis and the system of sanitation is primitive in the extreme. Refuse is thrown through the floor and people relieve themselves in the bushes around the longhouse. The balance of sanitation is maintained by numbers of free roaming pigs. These animals are in fact extremely effective scavengers and longhouses are generally quite free from flies. In the occasional house where no pigs are kept the difference is a great one. To induce longhouse dwellers to dig and use latrines and to pen their pigs and feed them properly away from the house is an uphill task but encouraging progress is being made.

Sanitation in the towns was formerly a matter of nightsoil collection, i.e. sanitation by bucket, and many of the older buildings still retain this admittedly unsatisfactory system. The immediate elimination of nightsoil collection is made difficult by the high cost of introducing modern sewage systems in Sarawak. But all new buildings are required to have septic tanks installed and they are used in all the better class of houses.

A rather unsatisfactory feature of urban life in Sarawak has been the inadequacy of piped water supplies. Despite a most abundant rainfall townspeople have often suffered from lack of water during dry spells.

Energetic steps are now being taken by the Public Works Department to remedy this state of affairs and the position will soon be reached where all the principal towns will be provided with adequate supplies of first class treated water. Water rates vary from place to place but the rate for private consumers in Kuching and Sibu is \$1.25 per thousand gallons.

Insect pests are sometimes troublesome in the evenings only but are never a danger to health. The worst of these are nuisance (non-malarial) mosquitoes and sandflies. They are more noticeable in the rainy season and can be countered by using a good insect repellent. Mosquito nets or mosquito proofed bedrooms are a necessity.

Scorpions and centipedes occur but rarely sting or bite anyone. It is, however, best not to walk around at night bare foot. Leeches are a nuisance in hill jungle after rain but they will not affect many visitors to Sarawak.

Leech bites bleed rather freely. It is important not to scratch the wound when it itches as this generally turns it septic. There is another much larger kind of leech found in swamps but not in peat swamps.

There are numbers of snakes in Borneo but most of them are non-poisonous and entirely harmless. Even the few poisonous species are inoffensive. Visitors to Sarawak are earnestly advised not to have a fit of the horrors every time they set eyes on a snake. Just give a snake a chance to move on and it will do so quickly enough. If it does not you can always write to the newspapers about it.

### *Press and Radio*

An English daily, the *Sarawak Tribune*, is published in Kuching. The daily *Straits Times* of Singapore and the weekly *Borneo Bulletin* of Brunei (owned by the *Straits Times*) also circulate in Sarawak. An unusual feature of Sarawak is the existence of a monthly government paper, the *Sarawak Gazette*, which has been appearing since 1870. Contributions come largely from government officers.

There are a number of small Chinese papers. At the time of writing (early 1960) 4 are being published in Kuching, 4 in Sibu and 1 in Miri. There is also a Malay paper, the *Utusan Sarawak* which appears 3 times weekly. Government monthlies

in Malay and Dayak. *Pedoman Ra'ayat* and *Pembrita*, are produced by the Government Information Office as well as a regular cyclostyled bulletin, *Sarawak by the Week*, which also appears in Malay.

Radio Sarawak is a modern broadcasting system which broadcasts in 4 languages on the short wave and medium wave bands. There are 2 transmissions and the hours devoted to each language are:—

General programmes	- - - - -	3
English	- - - - -	3
Malay	- - - - -	1½
Iban	- - - - -	1½
Chinese	- - - - -	3½
Total	- - - - -	<u>12½</u>

Although operating as a Government Department Radio Sarawak enjoys a large measure of autonomy and every encouragement is given to independent discussion. Imports of radio sets for the period since Radio Sarawak was established in 1954 to the end of 1959 have totalled about 35,000. The number of radio licences issued in 1959 amounted to 28,327.

Radio Sarawak in collaboration with the Education Department also undertakes educational broadcasting for 1½ hours daily during term time. The Education Department provides the teaching material and Radio Sarawak the technical facilities. This medium of instruction is showing considerable promise under Sarawak conditions. First priority is being given to the needs of the scattered native schools in rural areas.

### *Religious Life*

Islam is the faith of all Malays and Kedayans and many Melanos and Indian traders. Mosques are to be found in almost every town and village. It is a faith which is marked by both devotion and lack of bigotry. The Muslims of Sarawak are in fact a quite exceptionally liberal and tolerant people.

The Muslim faith makes a certain number of converts amongst the indigenous people of Sarawak. The main bar to

its more rapid growth has probably been the strict Islamic injunction against pork which is a serious matter for longhouse dwellers in Borneo where the pig is the main domestic animal. Conversions amongst Chinese are rather rare.

A number of Christian missions are at work in Sarawak. The first in the field was the Anglican Mission which became established shortly after the arrival of the First Rajah. It was followed in the eighties by the Roman Catholic Mission and around the turn of the century by the Methodists. Subsequent arrivals have been the Seventh Day Adventists and the Australian Borneo Evangelical Mission.

A curious new faith, that of the Bungans, purely native in origin but with certain Christian features, has appeared among the Kayans and Kenyahs of the Baram and Upper Rejang having spread over the border from Indonesian Borneo.

There are also small communities of Hindus, Buddhists and Bahais.

## PART II

### THE ECONOMY

#### *Agriculture*

Sarawak is basically an agricultural country. It always has depended and, barring sudden and unexpected discoveries of mineral wealth, always will depend for its economic well-being on what can be produced from the land.

It is unfortunate, therefore, that the soils of Sarawak should be quite exceptionally poor. There are some fairly good but scattered pockets of volcanic soils and there are good alluvial and muck soils in the lower reaches of the rivers but the former are very limited in extent and difficult of access, while the latter can generally be used only if costly drainage and reclamation works are undertaken. The majority of the soils are acid and heavily leached. Although in a virgin state they support a heavy forest cover which in turn produces a layer of surface humus, the latter is quickly lost when the forest is cleared.

It is a tribute to the industry and energy of its people that Sarawak should be able to produce as much wealth as it does from the land. Rice is the staple food and is grown all over the country. Most of the rice planted is hill padi. The jungle is cut and burned off and rice is planted on the bare soil thus exposed. The next year the farmer goes on to another area, leaving the jungle to regenerate.

On virgin soils yields can be very high and provided there is a fallow period of fifteen years or so it is not a bad way of utilising poor hill soils, but as the population grows and pressure on the land increases so the period of fallow is reduced until it is too short to restore any measure of fertility to the land, which may then become so degraded that it will not support anything save coarse grass (lallang), bracken, and poor scrub.

Smaller quantities of rice are planted by Malays and Dayaks on swamp land and by Muruts and Kelabits on irrigated hill land. The yield under such conditions is much higher and can be sustained indefinitely given good husbandry.

Unfortunately, the cultivation of rice does not provide a good cash return to the cultivator under the conditions prevailing in Sarawak. It is more a way of life than an economic source of livelihood. Actual production of rice in Sarawak is not known but it is inadequate for the needs of the country. Imports of rice, mainly from Siam, have varied since the war between 11,500 and 47,000 tons per annum. Only one crop per year is harvested in Sarawak, although in the past some native peoples have planted two.

The Chinese plant limited quantities of swamp and irrigated rice but the quantity is only substantial when the prices of other agricultural commodities are depressed.

The main cash crop in Sarawak is rubber. It is well suited to the country's soils and climate. It has been planted by nearly all communities, except a few of those living in the interior too far away to enable the rubber to be brought economically to market. Much of it has been planted on unsuitable soils including peat soils, particularly in the Rejang. Standards of cultivation and processing are generally poor and the quality of rubber produced is low.

Nevertheless, rubber has brought great wealth to the country and it must be recognised as the main cash standby of the Sarawak farmer. Production tends to fluctuate because a great deal of rubber is left untapped when prices are low. Since the war production has fluctuated between 23,000 tons in 1954 and 55,475 tons in 1950. Particulars of this and other export crops will be found in Appendix 2.

An important new planting and replanting programme is now underway, designed to ensure that 90,000 acres of high yielding clonal rubber are planted up by 1964 and brought into production by 1970. This is designed not only to increase productivity in the country as a whole but also to diversify the economy and to reduce the present dependence of much of the rural population on subsistence padi farming. Government provides high yielding planting material, fertiliser and cash to approved planters on suitable rubber land. The value of the

assistance given amounts to \$250 per acre in the case of new planting and \$450 per acre in the case of re-planting. The total cost of the programme is \$35,000,000 which in part is being met by a cess of 2 cents per lb. on rubber exported. The programme also seeks to promote improved processing of rubber. If the quality of rubber exports could be improved very substantial benefits would be felt by the economy as a whole.

Pepper is a traditional product of Sarawak, where it is planted almost exclusively by Chinese. Pepper is the berry of a vine which is trained to grow up hard wood posts. When ripe the berry is orange red in colour. The black pepper of commerce consists simply of dried berries. White pepper has had the skin removed after the berries have been soaked in water and is more valuable than black pepper. The proportions of the two varieties produced fluctuate in accordance with the price differential.

Pepper is a product where a little goes a long way, and since it can be brought into bearing in only thirty months, a state of world-wide over-production can very rapidly be reached. Pepper gardeners have always had to face wild fluctuations in price. In the immediate post-war period an initial shortage forced up prices to unprecedented levels and was quickly followed by a great increase in production. The price then fell to an uneconomically low level, and the reverse process was followed. Production fell until there was a shortage and at the time of writing (early 1960) pepper is once more in short supply and the price has again risen.

Sarawak, which is able to produce pepper of exceptionally high quality, has suffered from these fluctuations and would benefit from moderate but steady and reasonably remunerative prices. Unfortunately, pepper consumers show little disposition to ensure stable conditions for producers. Though very willing to criticise any upward rise, they ignore the hardship suffered by producers when prices are unreasonably low, as in 1957 and 1958.

Sago is the third of Sarawak's main agricultural export crops. It consists of the starch contained in the trunk of a large palm which grows in the lowland swamps, particularly those of the Third Division. Wild sago or "pantu", a much

smaller palm, grows in the hill jungles and is an important substitute foodstuff for the people of the interior when rice is in short supply. The starch is not exported.

The cultivated sago palm has a life of about ten to fourteen years when it flowers, bears fruit and dies. A year or so before it flowers, the palm is felled and the log cut into sections which are towed to the nearest settlement. Here the sections or "krats" are split and the internal pith rasped to the consistency of coarse sawdust. This is generally done in crude, Chinese-operated mills.

The rasped pith is then washed either in small factories or at the homes of the producers. Water is poured over the pith which is shaken and stamped on. The water carries the starch in solution to a trough below where it is deposited as a cheesy mass whilst the fibrous part of the pith is thrown away. The starch is sun dried and forms the sago of commerce. Pearl sago consists of little pellets of the starch.

Sago is a valuable starch but unfortunately it only commands a very low price due to the crude methods of manufacture and the generally low quality of the exported produce. It is hoped to establish a pilot plant to discover whether the entire process could not be undertaken to convert the freshly cut log to dried and purified sago starch in one continuous process. It is not certain, however, whether the stands of palms in any one river are large enough to sustain a plant of economic size, and whether the problem of brown peat stain in the water, which is almost universal in the sago areas, can be overcome at an economic cost.

Sago is regarded as an important product with a large development potential. It is of great importance in the Mukah, Oya and Matu areas of the Third Division where it is the only worthwhile cash crop suited to the terrain.

Coconut palms are grown throughout Sarawak but the production of copra is largely confined to the First Division. Production is small and insufficient to satisfy the local demand. It is consequently necessary to import copra. A coconut planting scheme has been introduced which will subsidise new planting by providing assistance to the value of \$125 per acre. The initial target acreage is the modest one of 10,000 acres but it is hoped that this total will be capable of substantial expansion.



Oil palms are not grown on a commercial scale in Sarawak, although unsuccessful attempts were made to do so in the Third and Fifth Divisions before the war. Further experiments with this valuable crop are planned in the Limbang valley.

Pineapples grow well in Sarawak. They are produced for the home market but none are canned though an attempt was made before the war. Pineapple canning is a possible industry for the future since large areas of peat land suitable for their cultivation could be made available to would-be planters.

Other fruits—oranges, pomelos, lemons, limes, papayas, bananas, durians, mangosteens, rambutans, jack fruit, temedak, langsats, and many more are grown for the home market as well as a wide variety of vegetables, but none are of commercial importance. No cocoa is grown and present indications are that local conditions do not suit this crop. Coffee is grown in small quantities but is very liable to attack by borer pests. It is possible that lowland tea may be grown successfully in Sarawak.

In the field of animal husbandry, the pig is the only animal found in large quantities. Although small numbers of buffaloes and cattle exist, mainly in the Fifth Division, they are unusually subject to parasitic infection. Small numbers of very poor quality goats are also kept mainly by Malays. Chickens, fighting cocks and ducks are widely kept and the supply is fairly adequate for local needs.

Fresh water fish farming is being steadily expanded but sea fisheries conducted by Chinese, Malays and Melanaus provide barely enough fish for local needs. The seas adjoining Sarawak are relatively poor in fish and fishing is seriously interfered with by rough weather during the North East monsoon. It is thought that there may be scope for developing a prawn pond industry in the brackish lower reaches of the Sarawak rivers.

There is a well staffed Agricultural Department which, in addition to the usual services provided to farmers by a department of this nature, is paying particular attention to research and extension. Research includes Soils Survey (an excellent and fully staffed modern laboratory has been

provided). Agronomy (with particular reference to rice and pepper), Plant Pathology (which has been concentrated so far on the problems of pepper foot rot disease) and Entomology. Extension work, which only commenced in 1959, aims to teach the farmer, and also the farmer's wife, better methods of agriculture and utilisation of farm produce in the home. Particular attention is being paid to the role played by women in the farming community. Drainage and irrigation work is undertaken by the Hydraulics Branch of the Public Works Department.

### *Forestry*

Sarawak possesses very important forest resources, as might be expected in a tropical country with a heavy rainfall. There are two main types of forest, the swamp forests found in the peat swamps of the deltas and the dry land forests found on well drained ground and which are known technically as lowland dipterocarp forests.

A feature of tropical forests is the very large number of timber species. Uniform stands are virtually unknown except where Alan (*Shorea albida*) grows gregariously over considerable areas of the swamp forests. The density of commercial timber is low and rarely exceeds 20 tons to the acre.

There are about 6,000 square miles of swamp forest and, although their true value has only been recognised since the war, they produce most of Sarawak's commercial timber. By far the most important species is Ramin (*Gonystylus bancanus*), an excellent light hardwood comparable to beech. Ramin has a white colour, is singularly free from defects and is very suitable for furniture manufacture, mouldings, plywoods and many other uses. Annual production has averaged about 250,000 tons during the past few years but the supply is limited and production is expected to fall to a total of about 140,000 tons in 1965 and thereafter.

The other principal swamp timbers are Alan (*Shorea albida*), Kapur (*Dryobalanops rappa*), Meranti (*Shorea* spp.), Jongkong (*Dactylocladus stenostachys*) and Sepetir (*Copaifera palustris*). These are all excellent hardwoods and very large supplies are available. Sepetir is being increasingly used for furniture under the trade name of rosewood, which is derived from its attractive reddish colour.

There are much larger areas of lowland dipterocarp forest but in accessible places it has largely been cleared for agriculture. Most of the stands are in the interior and are often difficult of access. The best known timber is probably Belian (*Eusideroxylon zwageri*), the celebrated Bornean ironwood, one of the strongest, heaviest and most durable timbers in the world. Unfortunately supplies are very limited and localised and exploitation is now strictly controlled.

The principal timbers are dry land varieties of Kapur and Meranti, Keruing (*Dipterocarp* spp.), Selangan Batu (*Shorea* spp.) and many other species. There are also limited supplies of valuable tropical conifers, particularly Sempilor (*Dacrydium elatum*) and Bindang (*Agathis alba*).

In the tidal areas are found forests of mangrove which produce excellent firewood, while cutch, used in staining fish nets and for tanning, is extracted from the bark. The tidal areas are also the home of the Nipah Palm (*Nipa fruticans*), an important source of housing thatch and a potential source of sugar which can be extracted in considerable quantities by tapping the flower stems.

Forest policy is to conserve the country's forest estate and to place timber production on a basis of sustained long-term yield. Large areas totalling 11,000 square miles have been constituted as Forest Reserves or Protected Forests. Timber production ranks only after agriculture as the most important economic activity carried on in Sarawak.

Nearly all the accessible forests have now been licensed for timber production and there are relatively few openings available for further investment except in the case of companies willing to take up forests in areas requiring considerable expenditure for the opening up of communications.

### *Mineral Resources*

At the present day the principal minerals of commercial importance in Sarawak are petroleum and bauxite. The Miri oilfield in northern Sarawak was discovered before the first world war and at its peak produced 5½ million barrels of oil in 1929. The field was rapidly declining when the Pacific war broke out and the installations were destroyed. The field is now nearing depletion and production since the war has been only about half a million barrels a year.

Sarawak Shell Oilfields Limited have carried out an energetic search for oil and expenditure on prospecting and in drilling exploratory wells has amounted to many millions of dollars. Unfortunately these costly investigations have not so far been attended with success. A pocket of high pressure gas with traces of oil was found at Suai, south-west of Miri in 1953 and small quantities of oil at shallow depth have been found near Marudi in the Baram, but neither of these is of commercial significance.

There are some hopes that oil deposits may be found on the continental shelf. Interesting structures are known to exist off the Sarawak coast and exploratory wells will be sunk from a specially constructed drilling barge. Sarawak Shell Oilfields have exclusive rights to work the off-shore area and a wedge shaped coastal strip with its base on the Brunei border and extending to the mouth of the Rejang.

The only other mineral of major commercial importance at present is bauxite, which occurs in high grade deposits at and near Sematan on the coast to the west of Lundu in the First Division. Proved reserves of ore at present amount to some 5½ million tons but there is reason to suppose that the actual reserves are larger. Bauxite has been mined by the Sematan Bauxite Company since 1958. Production in 1959 totalled 207,000 tons, mostly exported to Formosa and Japan, and is now of greater value than that of oil.

In the past gold mining in the Bau area of the First Division was an important activity. The total Sarawak production amounted to 1,216,088 ozs. from 1864 to 1958. The main Bau deposits became exhausted in the early 1920's and production is now small, about 2,500 ozs. per annum. There has recently been some revival of interest in gold mining.

Although it is not expected that further investigations will reveal the existence of large quantities of gold in the porous quartz calcite veins and rubble and clay eluvials worked in the past, the slender possibility does exist that further quartz ores may exist in the Bau district. Specimens with a gold content of 4 to 5 ozs. per ton have been found but without very large scale investigations the existence or otherwise of appreciable ore bodies of this kind must remain an unknown factor.

Alluvial gold has been found in a number of districts but most of the payable deposits have been worked out.

Antimony in the form of stibnite has been worked in the past, particularly in the Bau area, but no workable deposits are now known to exist. Mercury has also been worked in the Bau district but there is no production at present.

There are a large number of coal occurrences in Sarawak, particularly in the Silantek area of the Second Division in the Bintulu district of the Fourth Division and in the Mukah and Kapit districts of the Third Division. Most of the coals are lignite but some of higher grades and with coking qualities are known. No substantial deposits of good coking coals have yet been proved in Sarawak.

There are large deposits of limestone suitable for lime and cement manufacture in several Divisions but supplies of road stone are limited and this shortage greatly adds to the cost of road construction. There is an up to date Geological Survey Department and a great deal of information on the geology and mineral resources of Sarawak may be found in the extensive publications of that Department.

### *Industry and Investment Possibilities*

There is only a very limited amount of what might be regarded as industry in Sarawak. The most important industrial installation is the oil refinery at Lutong near Miri, which processes a large proportion of the oil produced in the neighbouring State of Brunei as well as the small Sarawak production.

Sawmills are the most numerous units and the largest employers of labour. There are altogether 70 sawmills in the country.

There are numerous padi mills, all of very small size, and crude sago factories in the sago producing districts. A certain number of other industrial units are to be found in Kuching and Sibui; a vegetable oil factory and several distilleries, cigarette, noodle, biscuit and furniture factories.

Every encouragement is given to persons wishing to establish new industries and a special Ordinance, the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Ordinance, was enacted in 1957. Approved pioneer manufacturers are permitted to write off their capital free of company income tax in any five of the

first eight years of operation. They are also permitted to import their factory equipment free of duty and to bring in the technicians and managerial staff necessary to start the industry. The Ordinance is to be found at Appendix 3.

The response to the Ordinance has been a limited one. The manufacture of cement, plastics, particle board, veneer, plywood, knitted goods, tin containers, rubber-soled shoes and Batek sarongs have been declared pioneer industries, but only in the case of veneer, plywood, knitted goods, rubber-soled shoes and tin containers have the necessary factories been set up.

Government officers are often asked by potential investors what new industries are required and officially favoured. The answer is that Government welcomes the introduction of any industry which does not require protection, will not make serious inroads on important revenues and which will preferably involve the processing of locally available raw materials for export in a more valuable form than was previously the case. However, Government is not qualified to advise on the business side and the best thing is for interested persons to visit Sarawak to study the possibilities on the spot.

Sarawak can offer the investor stability and security, liberal exchange regulations and a labour supply receptive to modern methods and labour saving machinery. Undeniably adverse factors are the small size of the local market, relatively expensive communications both inside Borneo and with the outside world, and a shortage of skilled labour. In addition, Natives of Sarawak do not show much interest and aptitude as estate labour.

Both land and labour are expensive—wage rates for unskilled and semi-skilled labour vary between \$3 and \$15 per day. The cost of living is high. A few specimen prices of basic drinks and foodstuffs are to be found at Appendix 4.

Electric power is supplied by the Government owned Sarawak Electricity Supply Company. Details of the generating plant in operation by this company together with a tariff of rates charged are given at Appendix 5.

### *Immigration*

Despite its low population density Sarawak does not offer facilities for large scale immigration. Government policy is to

permit immigration for permanent residence only if it can be shown that the presence of the immigrant will benefit the economy of the country. Every application is dealt with individually on its merits.

In general it can be said that immigrants able and willing to invest substantial capital sums in useful new enterprises are permitted to immigrate together with managerial staff. Technical staff are permitted to enter and work in Sarawak for whatever period is necessary to enable local men to be trained up to do the work. Immigration by unskilled labour is totally prohibited.

The ban on unskilled labour is due to the fact that there is under employment in Sarawak. Furthermore it must be realised that the Native element of the population disapproves of any considerable volume of immigration by non-Natives. Government policy is to respect Native opinion in the matter but not to the extent of depriving the country of useful investment. In practice the number of permits issued for permanent residence is very small.

Temporary immigration is permitted on a more generous scale provided the immigrant can show that he is assured of employment and will not deprive a local man of a job. Temporary permits are also issued to artisans mainly in the building trades when it can be shown that enough local men are not available for any specific job. This particularly applies to building contracts. The ban on unskilled labour is, however, an absolute one.

Holders of British passports are freely permitted to enter Sarawak for temporary visits. In addition no visas are required in the case of nationals of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Western Germany, the United States of America, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Turkey and San Marino. Visitors from all other countries must obtain visas from the nearest British Consulate or from the Immigration Departments in Singapore or Hong Kong. Visitors should be able to produce reasonable evidence of their ability to maintain themselves while in Sarawak and to return to the place from where they commenced their journey. Applications to reside permanently in Sarawak or to take up employment there must, with the exception of government employees, be made to the Deputy Controller of Immigration.

*Land*

The land tenure system of Sarawak is based on twin principles: the need to protect the native population from exploitation by non-natives of whatever race, and the need to provide non-Natives, particularly the Chinese, with enough land for effective economic development.

Apart from 11,000 square miles of forest reserves and protected forests, the land is therefore divided into three main categories.

Firstly, there is Mixed Zone Land in which any person, Native or non-Native, can acquire title to land. The total area of Mixed Zone Land amounts to about 4,400 square miles, including much of the most accessible land.

Secondly, there is Native Area Land totalling about 2,500 square miles in which only a Native can acquire title to land.

And thirdly, there is Native Customary Land, Native Communal Land and Interior Area Land, covering most of the rest of the country, in which no titles of any sort are issued and in which only Natives can acquire customary rights to land. Customary rights are established by felling the original jungle and, very roughly, give the feller and his descendants the right of usage only. It should be noted that patches of Native Customary and Native Communal land may exist in either of the first two categories. A map showing the distribution of the main categories of land is attached.

The land situation is greatly complicated by the system of shifting cultivation practised by Natives of Sarawak which has resulted in native rights being very widely established. Until Natives can be brought to farm on a more intensive basis there will be relatively little surplus land to spare. Land can only be alienated if it is entirely unencumbered in the first place, or if the holder of customary rights applies for title or if the rights are extinguished or surrendered. In practice this means that large scale alienation of land, except where virgin jungle can be made available, is only possible in thinly populated or inaccessible areas, mainly in the interior.

There are only a few small estates in Sarawak and the vast proportion of land held under title is owned by small-holders. While this to some extent militates against rapid and efficient



land development, the absence of a landless rural population imparts an exceptional measure of social stability to the country.

There is no freehold land. It is entirely leasehold and, except in the case of a limited number of old 999 year leases, the terms are generally 60 or 99 years, shorter in the case of temporary installations. Land is alienated under the Torrens system of registration of title.

Rents are 2% of assessed leasehold value in the case of town land; the basic rate of agricultural land is \$3 per acre (less for padi and grazing land). In the case of newly alienated agricultural land two-thirds of the rent is remitted for the first five years. Rents are liable to be revised at 20-year intervals.

Crown land in town and suburban areas is usually alienated by auction but direct alienation of agricultural land on payment of premia assessed by the Land and Survey Department is permitted at the discretion of the Director of Lands and Surveys and this is the general practice.

There is very little Crown land available for development purposes near the towns, particularly in the case of Kuching and Sibü. In Kuching, however, it has proved possible to develop industrial areas suitable for light industry in collaboration with the Borneo Development Corporation and it is hoped to develop similar areas in Sibü.

Various maps are obtainable from the Land and Survey Department or from the Rex Bookstore in Kuching.

### *Trade and Commerce*



The main exports of Sarawak other than minerals are rubber, pepper, timber and sago. The post-war export figures are given at Appendix 2.

The export of rubber, pepper and sago is almost entirely in the hands of Chinese business houses. Most of the produce is disposed of in Singapore, although increasing quantities, particularly of pepper and sago, are now being exported direct to consuming markets.

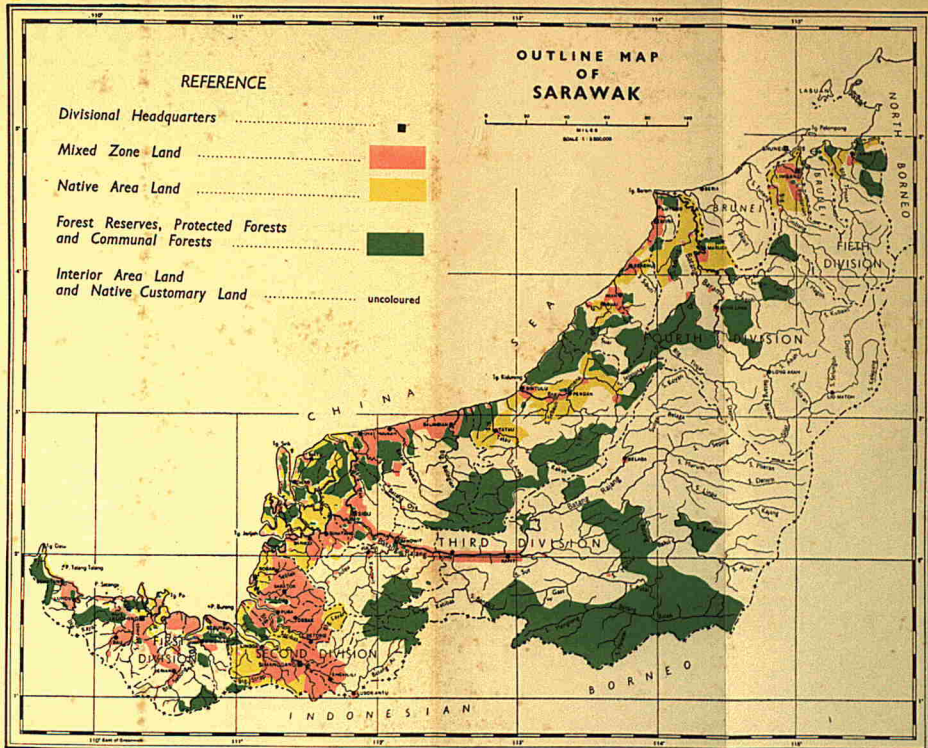
Timber is exported by the various sawmills and by a few brokers mainly to Europe, Australia, Japan and Hong Kong. The importance of the Japanese market is steadily growing.

# OUTLINE MAP OF SARAWAK

## REFERENCE

- Divisional Headquarters ..... 
- Mixed Zone Land ..... 
- Native Area Land ..... 
- Forest Reserves, Protected Forests  
and Communal Forests ..... 
- Interior Area Land  
and Native Customary Land ..... uncoloured

0 20 40 60 80  
MILES  
SCALE 1:500,000



Imports are shared between the large European firms and the much more numerous but generally smaller Chinese firms. The Sarawak market is a very conservative one. It is not easy to persuade consumers to change from a brand to which they are accustomed.

Some details of the main categories of imports and their value during the past few years are to be found at Appendix 2, which also contains the Customs and Excise tariffs. Very complete trade statistics have been issued every six months since the beginning of 1956 and may be obtained from the Government Printer at a cost of \$3 for the January to June issues and \$5 for the complete year. There has been a favourable trade balance for most of the post-war years. The relevant figures, excluding imports and exports of Brunei oil, are also given in Appendix 2.

It should be noted that nearly all retail trade is in the hands of Chinese merchants and shopkeepers. Although the part played by this section of the community is sometimes the subject of criticism and although it is perhaps unfortunate that there should have been such a lack of commercial development on the part of Natives of Sarawak, it should be realised that not only do the Chinese traders provide a market for any and every kind of local produce, but that they also provide extensive credit facilities for their customers, Chinese and Natives alike. These market and credit services play a very important part in maintaining and developing the economic life of the community as a whole.

Details of some of the principal business houses, the types of business which they transact and the agencies which they hold are given in the directory at page 47.

Ample banking facilities are available in Sarawak. There are branches of several well-known overseas banks and in addition there are a number of well-established Sarawak banking institutions. The currency in use is the Malayan dollar, which is worth 2s. 4d. sterling. There is up to date legislation dealing with banking, companies, trademarks, patents, workmen's compensation and third party motor insurance. Further information is obtainable from the Registrar of Companies, the Registrar of Trademarks and the

Registrar of the Supreme Court (in the case of patents), all of which offices are discharged by the same gentleman.

Shipping presents rather a varied picture. There are direct and regular sailings by small and intermediate classes of ship to Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, Siam and Australia. The main port of call for these small vessels is Kuching though they also call in the Rejang and at Miri if inducement offers. These services handle virtually all the trade with Sarawak except in the case of timber. Most of the timber is exported in large ocean-going ships calling at the Rejang and also at Sejingkat, below Kuching, and one or two other loading points.

While it is impossible to provide complete details of all shipping rates, a few specimen rates are to be found at Appendix 6.

# BUSINESS DIRECTORY

## BANKING

### THE CHARTERED BANK

Banking.

Rock Road, Kuching.

Telephone: 2738 & 2739.

Cable Address:

CHARTABANK KUCHING.

Head Office:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1853 and established in Kuching since 1923)

Other Offices in Sarawak:

In Simanggang, Sibul, Sarikei and Miri.

Other Offices in United Kingdom:

West End Branch—2, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

Manchester—52, Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.

Liverpool—28, Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.

New York Agency:

65, Broadway, New York City 6, U.S.A.

Hamburg Agency:

2a, Borsenbrücke, Hamburg 11, West Germany.

The Bank, its wholly owned subsidiary, The Eastern Bank Ltd., and its associates Allahabad Bank Ltd. and The Irano British Bank, through their system of more than one hundred offices extending to most centres of commercial importance in the

### THE CHARTERED BANK

—Contd.

Middle East, South and South-East Asia, the Far East, New York and Hamburg, provide complete and up-to-date banking services sustained by expert knowledge and long experience of Eastern trade, finance and industry.

### COLONIAL

#### DEVELOPMENT

#### CORPORATION

The Colonial Development Corporation is a British Government organisation established to assist in the economic development of British dependent territories. The Corporation already has some £4½ million invested or committed in North Borneo and Sarawak. It is prepared to consider financial participation in any major enterprise of economic development. Further information may be obtained from Colonial Development Corporation, 33 Hill Street, London W1, or from Malaya

### **COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION — Contd.**

Developments Ltd., P.O. Box 494,

Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, or from

Borneo Development Corporation

Ltd., P.O. Box 342, Kuching,

Sarawak.

### **THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**

**Banking.**

**115 Padungan Rd., Kuching.  
Cross Rd., Sibu.**

Telephone: Kuching 3351, 3352.  
Sibu 788

Cable Address: WAYFOONG.

**Head Office:**

1, Queen's Road C., Hongkong.

**Branches Of The Group In:**

Hongkong	Cambodia
Singapore	Japan
Malaya	India
Thailand	Pakistan
South Vietnam	Burma
Indonesia	Mauritius
North Borneo	Ceylon
Brunei	Aden
Sarawak	Tunisia
Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Jordan	Lebanon
Libya	Syria
Philippines	Persian Gulf

### **THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION — Contd.**

**Associated Banks:**

Mercantile Bank Ltd.  
(Incorporated in England)

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch  
Street, London, E.C.3.

The British Bank Of The  
Middle East.

(Incorporated in England by  
Royal Charter)

Head Office: 7, King William  
Street, London, E.C.3.

### **The Hongkong And Shanghai Banking Corporation Of California**

(Incorporated in the State of  
California with limited liability)

**Head Office: 80, Sutter Street,  
San Francisco.**

**Capital Authorised:**

HK\$100,000,000

(Stg£6,250,000)

**Capital Issued and Fully Paid Up:**

HK\$78,974,750

(Stg£4,935,922)

**Reserved Fund:**

HK\$175,186,640

(Stg£10,949,165)

**Group Assets:**

HK\$55,040,000,000

(Stg£315,000,000)

**Chief Manager:**

The Hon. Michael W. Turner,  
C.B.E.

**Deputy Chief Manager:**

G. O. W. Stewart

## SHIPPING

### THE SARAWAK STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

#### Ship Owners.

32/33 Khoo Hun Yeang Street,  
Kuching.

Telephone: 2701.

Cable Address: STEAMSHIP.

#### Agents:

Straits Steamship Co., Ltd.

China Navigation Co., Ltd.

#### Passenger Agents:

Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.  
Lloyd Triestino.

#### Insurance:

Liverpool & London & Globe  
Insurance Co., Ltd.

For International Airline Bookings  
Telephone 3366.

For Cargo Bookings

Telephone 2706.

For Passage Sea-bookings

Telephone 2702.

Sibu Office Telephone 282.

Binatang Office Telephone 506.

Sarikei Office Telephone 6.

## MINING

### SARAWAK SHELL OILFIELDS LTD.

Oil exploration, oil production  
and refining.

Lutong, Sarawak.

Cable Address:

SAROILCO, MIRI.

Sarawak Shell Oilfields Ltd. is  
an associate company of the  
Royal Dutch/Shell Group of  
Companies.

### SEMATAN BAUXITE LTD.

#### Bauxite Mining.

Office: Lanka Bldg., Kuching.

Mine: Sematan, Sarawak.

Telephone: 3984.

Cable Address: 'SEMBA' Kuching.

## SAWMILLS

### BORNEO UNITED SAWMILLS LTD.

#### Exporters and Importers.

14, Kampong Pulau Road,  
Sibu, Sarawak.

Telephone: 527 & 773.

Cable Address: BORMILL.

Timber Exporters.

Sawmill Requisites and Engines,  
Importers.

Insurance & Shipping Agents.

### CHIP FOH SAWMILL CO.

#### Sawmill.

Dealers in all kinds of Timber  
& Exporters of Ramin, Meranti  
Bunga & Jongkong Sawn &  
Meranti Bunga Logs.

c/o P.O. Box 62, Miri,  
Krokop Road, Miri.

Telephone: 493.

Cable Address: CHIPFOH.

### HOCK TONG HIN SAWMILL CO., LTD.

#### Timber & Log Exporters.

General Importers & Exporters  
& Commission Agents.

Sebang, Lower Sadong,  
Kuching.

Cable Address:

DRAGON SEBANGAN  
KUCHING.

## **HOE HUNG SAWMILL CO.**

**Sawmill & Coconut Oil Milling.**

**96, Main Bazaar, Kuching,  
Sarawak.**

Telephone: Office 2913.

Store 3579.

Cable Address: SARICOM.

Exporter of Logs, Sawn Jongkong  
Ramin, & Spetir, Copra &  
Coconut Oil.

General Importers.

## **MONTAGUE L. MEYER (SARAWAK) LTD.**

**Timber Producers and  
Exporters.**

Specialists in Rift Sawn Ramin,  
5/4, 6/4 & 8/4 thickness and  
Bindang (Agathis) Peeler logs.

**Head Office: Sibu.**

Sawmill: Bukit Kinyau, Sarikei  
District.

Miri Office: 83, Gilbert Estate,  
Miri.

Telephone: Sibu 326.

Sawmill—Tanjong

Mani 1.

Miri 486.

Cable Address:

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Sales Representation:

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Gerrard's Wire Tying Machines  
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(Timber bundling equip-  
ment).

De Havilland (Marine) Pty. Ltd.,  
Sydney.

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Cellcure (Australia) Pty. Ltd.

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Sebuyau Sawmill Co., Sebuyau.

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**Simanggang — 93 Club Rd.**

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Telephone: Kuching 3873.  
Simanggang 85.

Cable Address:

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Borneo Motors (Malaya) Ltd., Kuala Lumpur & Branches.

Borneo Motors (Borneo) Ltd., Kuching & Branches.

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Orchard Motors (Malaya) Ltd., Kuala Lumpur.

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*Co-operation*

The Sarawak Government has always attached great importance to the encouragement and development of the co-operative movement. The Co-operative Department was formed in 1949 and recurrent expenditure amounts to about \$250,000 per annum.

Progress has been steady but slow. It can hardly be said that Sarawak provides an ideal field for the rapid growth of co-operation. The people are not spurred on by acute poverty, the standard of living, although not as high as it should be, is a relatively comfortable one by Asian standards generally, the Natives tend to be easy-going and willing to leave their economic affairs very largely in the hands of Chinese traders. The Chinese themselves are sturdy individualists and, except in the case of certain Foochow communities, they have shown little readiness to embark on co-operation. All sections of the community tend to be impatient at the restraints, trouble and plain hard work involved in co-operation.

Nevertheless, despite these rather adverse factors, growth has been steady and, given patience and perseverance, there are good hopes for the future of the movement. Some relevant statistics which show its growth are given at Appendix 7.

*Taxation, Public Finance and Development*

The most important sources of revenue are import and export duties. Excise duties which at present are levied primarily on locally produced liquor and cigarettes, also make an appreciable contribution.

Direct taxation mainly consists of company income tax which is levied at a rate of 30 per cent on the profits of limited liability companies. There is also a system of trades licence fees payable by other businesses which are not registered as companies. There are a number of miscellaneous sources of revenue. Royalties on timber and mineral produce are among the most important. A breakdown showing how the revenue for 1959 was collected is given at Appendix 8.

It will be noticed that there is no personal income tax in Sarawak. The introduction of further direct taxation has, however, been considered by a Commission which submitted its report early in 1960. It is anticipated that a fundamental revision of the tax structure which may include the introduction

of personal income tax will not be long delayed and this was approved in principle by Council Negri resolution in March 1960.

The budget has since 1958 been divided into two parts, recurrent and capital. Government policy is to keep recurrent expenditure plus an annual contribution of \$1,000,000 towards the cost of capital works within the total of the reliable revenue anticipated, i.e. the minimum revenue which can reasonably be anticipated without taking into consideration wild upward fluctuations in commodity prices.

The latter factor is one of major importance in Sarawak. The prices of all its main revenue earning commodities tend to fluctuate between wide limits. High prices in their turn stimulate increased production and vice versa, which severely affects the revenue from export duties. Furthermore, in a small-holding country such as Sarawak higher commodity prices lead almost immediately to greatly increased purchases of consumer goods which in turn lead to increased revenue from import duties.

The excess over and above the total of reliable revenue is devoted to the capital budget which consists of the non-recurrent expenditure of the Public Works Department and expenditure on development generally.

Development expenditure is based on the current development plan of Sarawak. A plan has been in existence since 1948. It has been revised and expanded on four occasions in the past twelve years. The most recent revision is that for the years 1959-63 inclusive which provides for the expenditure of \$153,681,834.

There are two types of development scheme—those designed to expand the economy and those of a social welfare nature, i.e. medical and educational schemes. The object is to lay greater emphasis on the economic schemes to provide a soundly based and expanding economy without which the social welfare schemes cannot be maintained.

Development has been financed mainly from the large surplus balances which were accumulated during the boom years between 1950 and 1952. An important source of finance has also been the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund of the United Kingdom. Assistance received and promised from

the Government and people of Great Britain since the end of the war amounts to approximately \$50,000,000. Very valuable assistance in many fields has also been received under the Colombo Plan through the provision of scholarships, technical experts and capital grants, and particularly from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Loan finance is being used for development purposes and \$25,000,000 has been raised in this way.

A number of statements which it is hoped will prove useful in understanding the finances of Government are given in Appendix 8 including a summary showing how expenditure was divided between the recurrent and capital budgets in 1959; actual expenditure by Heads in 1959 showing the distribution between departments; annual revenue and expenditure since the war including expenditure on development and showing the amounts received from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund; and the breakdown by Heads of planned expenditure under the Development Plan 1959-1963.

It should be noted that the budget classification into recurrent and capital budgets was only adopted in 1958. For the purposes of the Appendix capital expenditure for the post war years has been arrived at by lumping together Public Works Department non-recurrent and development expenditure, but the assumed reliable revenue is only shown for 1958 and subsequent years.

Development is planned and supervised by a strongly representative Development Board under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary and consisting of four officials and seven unofficials.

There are also in existence three other bodies which have an important part to play in development. The Sarawak Development Finance Corporation is a statutory body designed to promote industrial and agricultural development on sound business lines through the provision of capital on reasonable terms. The Corporation is under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary who is assisted by a number of experienced businessmen and other prominent unofficials. Money has been advanced to a number of business concerns, to groups of rubber planters and to pepper exporters.

The Borneo Development Corporation and Borneo Housing Development Limited are subsidiaries of the Colonial Development Corporation. They are also doing very valuable work, particularly in the setting up of small industrial estates for light industry and in helping to finance home-ownership.

### *Communications*

Sarawak is a remarkably roadless country and there are no railways. Traditionally communications have been by river and there has been an almost complete absence of lateral communications overland.

Road building has been made especially difficult by three factors, a great shortage of good roadstone over much of the country, a very heavy rainfall and the swampy nature of much of the terrain. Ample supplies of good stone are available south and west of the Batang Lupar but the rest of the country has to rely on scattered outcrops and inferior gravel deposits. It is necessary to transport stone by water for the Third Division from Sebuyau near the mouth of the Batang Lupar in the Second Division. This lack of road stone inevitably means that the cost of road building is extremely high. Technical difficulties also add to the cost. The rainfall is high and all roads must cross numerous swampy places. Roads must be stoutly built if they are to stand up to permanent motor traffic.

These factors will help to explain why there are so few roads in Sarawak. Apart from urban roads around Kuching, Sibu and Miri, there are only good roads from Kuching to Bau and Serian with new links under way from Serian to Simanggang, between Sarikei and Binatang in the Third Division, and between Lawas and Trusan in the Fifth Division.

In addition a certain number of simple country roads are under construction. The most important of these are two roads running from the Serian road into the Land Dayak country of the First Division and one from Sibu to the Ulu Oya.

There is virtually no limit to the number of roads which could usefully be built, and outline plans for a trunk road system and feeder road network have been drawn up. The limiting factor is simply that of money. Not only do roads

cost a lot to build but they also cost large sums to maintain, and desirable though they are they do not immediately pay their way.

A question frequently asked by the newcomer to Sarawak is why the Government does not immediately do the obvious thing and build a trunk road from Kuching to Miri. The answer is that if the Sarawak Government could see its way to finding about \$200,000,000 for the capital cost plus many millions more for annual maintenance it would be very happy to do so.

Government policy is to concentrate on building the maximum mileage of roads with the money available. Particular attention is now being paid to the construction of country feeder roads designed to open up the maximum amount of land for economic development at the minimum cost.

Three standards of road have been adopted, trunk, secondary and feeder roads. The cost of construction per mile, including a hire charge for construction equipment but excluding the capital cost of equipment, is very roughly of the order of \$250,000 per mile for trunk roads, \$190,000 for secondary roads and \$50,000 for feeder roads.

No roads to the complete trunk road or secondary road specifications are in fact being built. The earth works of the Simanggang road, the main road development scheme, are being built to trunk road standards but the bitumen sealed carriageway will initially be 9 feet wide only. Similarly the Sarikei-Binatang road will not initially be completed to full secondary standards. Certain feeder roads, however, will be planned in such a way as to simplify their eventual upgrading to secondary road status.

Rivers remain the most important lines of internal communication and their value must not be discounted. They provide a very large mileage of safe and reliable water ways. Their cost of maintenance is low except for the provision of wharves, and the cost of transport in fleets of Chinese launches is very moderate. In the lowlands a number of canal links between the river systems, e.g. between the Kalaka and Rejang and between the Baram and Belait (in Brunei), could readily

be constructed. The cost of construction and maintenance is high however and the volume of traffic does not warrant this at present though one link, the Kut canal between the Igan and Oya Rivers, has been built.

Every riverside government station and many private concerns have their own wharves generally built of belian timber. There are also moderate wharf facilities for sea-going shipping. At Kuching there is a new wharf 800 feet long together with ample godown facilities which can accommodate ships up to 350 feet long and 17 feet in draught. At Sarikei there is a small pontoon wharf and at Binatang there is a small fixed wharf. Both can accommodate one ship. At Sibu there is a wharf 470 feet long capable of accepting 2 vessels. The Rejang ports are however only accessible to ships of up to 280 feet in length and 16 feet draught.

Large ocean going ships can reach the anchorage at Tanjong Mani near the mouth of the Rejang. Draught is limited by the bar which is 22 feet in depth with a rise of roughly 12 feet. A potential site for a deep water port exists at a place called Gunong Ayer on the southern bank of the Rejang where a limited amount of dry land emerges from the surrounding swamps. Such a development would, however, be extremely costly and cannot be undertaken at present. Ships of a slightly smaller size (500 feet length and 25 feet draught) can reach the anchorage at Sejingkat below Kuching.

Miri in the Fourth Division has an open roadstead where tankers load the entire production of oil from Sarawak and Brunei. Limited lighterage facilities are available for other kinds of cargo. The Baram River is not accessible to large ships owing to its possession of a particularly shallow and difficult bar and the shallowness of the water inside the mouth of the river.

The Brooke Dockyard, a Government owned institution in Kuching under the management of the Director of Public Works, provides small scale but up to date dockyard facilities including a dry dock 240 feet long and 40 feet wide. There are a number of Chinese shipyards building launches up to 100 feet long and 150 tons gross.

Air communications are playing an increasingly important part in Sarawak. There is a modern airport at Kuching with a runway 5,100 feet long which is used by the Dakotas and

Viscounts of Malayan Airways and by the DC6's of Cathay Pacific Airways. Malayan Airways' Dakotas also operate to Sibu. Both Kuching and Sibu are served by daily services from Singapore.

There is a useful network of smaller airfields at Sematan, Simanggang, Mukah, Bintulu, Lutong and Marudi which are regularly used by the Twin Pioneer aircraft of Borneo Airways. Other airfields exist at Belaga in the Ulu Rejang, Long Akah and Bario in the Ulu Baram, Ba Kelalan and Long Semado in the Ulu Trusan, and at Lawas, but it has not yet proved possible to bring them into regular use. Details and dimensions of existing airfields and of a new airfield under construction at Bario are to be found at Appendix 9.

Unfortunately internal air communications are proving to be somewhat disappointing. In spite of the acquisition by Borneo Airways of the Twin Pioneers which possess special short take off and landing characteristics it is being found in practice that these characteristics do not necessarily apply under Bornean conditions of heavy rainfall. In order to ensure that small grass-surfaced internal airfields are fully serviceable at all times it will be necessary either to lengthen them considerably (often a matter of great difficulty) or to provide them with expensive non-skid, i.e. gravel or bitumen, runways. These difficulties are proving to be a very severe brake on progress.

There is a very complete network of VHF radio telephone communications. Almost every bazaar and Government station is linked in this manner to its divisional capital which in turn is linked by a multi-channel network to Kuching. A link from Singapore to Kuching is also being established. The VHF network is supplemented by a number of simple HF radio telephone links to remote up-river areas.

An extensive system of postal services also exists and there are Post Offices in every Government station. There are excellent air mail services and the average time of transmission for a letter between Europe and Kuching or Sibu is about 3 to 4 days, slightly longer to other places.

Details of Telegram and Air Mail postage rates are given at Appendix 13.



### PART III

## MAINLY FOR VISITORS

### *Tourism*

Sarawak is not an ideal country for tourism because it is generally lacking in easily accessible architectural or scenic attractions. Its main interest for the overseas visitor lies in the home life of longhouse dwellers. Unfortunately the home life of human beings does not provide a suitable basis for a tourist industry.

For this reason the Sarawak Government is unable actively to promote or encourage tourism, though at the same time it is not considered that there is any need to insulate Dayak and other longhouse communities from all contact with the outside world. Visitors and tourists are free to come to Sarawak and travel where they like within certain limits but they must travel at their own expense and make their own arrangements. Government officers will give help and advice short of undertaking responsibility for travel or accommodation arrangements. The only areas and places which are restricted for visitors at present are the Turtle Islands, the Rejang River system above Nanga Balleh and the Kanowit river and its tributaries above Julau, but further restrictions are under consideration. Restrictions on the Turtle Islands are designed to protect the turtle egg industry and on the Upper Rejang and Balleh to ensure that visitors do not make excessive demands for assistance towards their transportation in sparsely populated ulu areas and do not get into difficulties in remote areas which will involve Government in the trouble and expense of extricating them. Applications for permission to visit the Turtle Islands should be addressed to the Curator, Sarawak Museum. In the case of other restricted areas application should be made to the District Office of the area in question.

Visitors should note that the number of hotels and resthouses in Sarawak is very limited though simple Chinese

meals are obtainable in all bazaars. A list of recognised hotels, lodging houses and government resthouses is given at Appendix 10.

Outboards for river travel can be hired in most Divisional and District Headquarters. It should be noted that a knowledge of Malay or Chinese is almost indispensable for independent travel in Sarawak outside the main centres of population.

### *Food and Drink*

It cannot be said that Sarawak has developed any very special forms of cooking and all Native cooking suffers from an excess of salt fish and a deficiency in vegetables. Dayaks and other non-Malay natives subsist largely on rice with any meat or fish available very roughly and crudely chopped up and boiled or roasted. The Dayaks eat their rice in the conventional way with the grains soft but separate, but Kayans, Kenyahs and Muruts cook it until soft and wrap great glutinous lumps in leaves.

The Malays specialise in very excellent curries which again are deficient in vegetables although curried pineapple is a frequent and altogether admirable ingredient. The curries are mild, containing much coconut, and are served with a variety of sambal, little plates of such items as peanuts, salt fish, pickles and banana slices.

A particularly excellent form of Malay food is "satay" little pieces of meat grilled on a skewer over charcoal and then dipped in a hot and savoury sauce of ground peanuts and chillies. For those who like it satay sauce also makes an interesting addition to salads.

In the Melano country where cooking otherwise resembles that of the Malays, sago was formerly the staple article of diet and a variety of little cakes made of sago are still prepared there. The Melanos also eat slices of raw fish dipped in a special sauce, which taste much better than one might expect.

There are a number of South Indian Muslim restaurants, particularly in Kuching which serve excellent curries. Fair to poor European food is obtainable in several hotels and government rest houses.

The main type of cooking in Sarawak is Chinese. There are Chinese restaurants in most towns and there are coffee

shops in almost every bazaar. Most coffee shops can provide some form of cooked food.

For the convenience of visitors a short list of Chinese dishes in English and Chinese is attached at Appendix 11. The list is divided into 3 sections. Section A lists those very simple dishes which one may expect to find in any Chinese coffee shop. Section B lists a few common dishes which most restaurants can provide while Section C gives a few more elaborate dishes.

It should perhaps be explained that the steamboat which features in Section C is a metal chafing dish built round a charcoal stove in which the customers themselves cook vegetables, pork, chicken etc. Connoisseurs of this dish have the affable custom of adding half a bottle or so of Scotch whisky to the soup in order to give the brew a little body.

Every variety of liquor is available. Non-Muslim natives make their own drinks, mostly from rice. The two most important kinds are the Iban tuak and the borak brewed by Kayans, Kenyahs and related peoples. Borak is bitter, tuak smoother and slightly sweet. Good brews of both are quite drinkable and really good tuak is first class.

There are high import and excise duties on liquor sold in the shops (in Sarawak the man who drinks and smokes is the main prop of government finance) but prices though high are not prohibitive. There are no special closing hours. So long as a coffee shop is open a customer will be served and even when he goes to sleep the coffee shop owner will generally not mind waking up again and serving his customers with a dozen bottles of beer.

### *Social and Sartorial*

The main rules are to bathe regularly and to dress simply. Sarawak has a hot climate and consequently its inhabitants make a practice of bathing twice a day. Visitors should do likewise, even if they have been brought up in a cold northern climate to believe that one bath a week is more than ample. Similarly clothes need changing twice a day.

People in Sarawak dress sensibly and informally. Jackets are seldom worn except on formal occasions.

Some more detailed sartorial notes taken from the government publication supplied to government officers on first appointment are attached at Appendix 12.

### *Photography*

The difficulties of photography in the tropics are greatly exaggerated. The main problem is not heat but humidity. It is essential that optical equipment and negatives should be kept dry when not in use. This can easily be achieved by storing in reasonably airtight boxes with a frequently baked out supply of the invaluable dessicant, Silica-gel.

It is also important that once film has been opened for use it should be used and developed as quickly as possible. While awaiting development it should be kept with Silica-gel.

Air conditioning is useful in storing unexposed photographic material at an even temperature and in keeping the photographer cool when working in the darkroom. It is also essential in developing colour film. But for normal work it is in fact far from essential and its importance has been grossly exaggerated. In particular optical equipment should be taken in and out of air conditioning as little as possible as the change from the artificial temperature to the normal one causes condensation and promotes the growth of mildew on the lenses.

Printing and developing can be undertaken in Sarawak or alternatively exposed films can be sent by air to Singapore. It should be borne in mind that second class airmail is far cheaper than first class and just as quick. The only difference is that the packages must not be sealed.

Sarawak people are helpful about letting themselves be photographed and it is not customary for them to request payment. But they do like receiving photographs of themselves and any promises to send prints should be fulfilled. There have, in the past, been far too many broken promises and they cause bad feeling.

### *Miscellaneous Points for Visitors*

Sarawak men and women in every walk of life are courteous, helpful and considerate. They will automatically do everything possible to make the visitor's stay a pleasant one. They expect from visitors the same good manners which they themselves display.

It must be realised that Sarawak is not yet highly developed and sometimes things move a little slowly. But there are never any difficulties which patience and good manners cannot solve.

This little homily may strike readers as being tedious, trite and uncalled for and so of course it is in the case of the majority of visitors. But there is always the impatient or bad tempered exception who can cause a disproportionate amount of ill feeling. Sarawak is jealous to preserve the excellent relations with visitors from the outside world which have been built up over the past 120 years.

Details of passport requirements are given under the section entitled Immigration on page 42. The visitor should have a valid vaccination certificate though it is not insisted on unless the visitor is coming from or has passed through an infected area. Similarly a cholera certificate is only necessary if the visitor is coming from an area where cholera has broken out. Typhoid inoculations are not required but their possession is a sensible precaution anywhere in Asia.

A large variety of goods is dutiable (see Appendix 2) but a temporary visitor need not anticipate any difficulties. Used portable goods are allowed in duty free although there is some control on cameras, photographic accessories, musical instruments and bicycles. The Customs will ask the visitor for a reasonable assurance that such articles will be exported again when he leaves Sarawak.

In addition the visitor can bring in cosmetics in use, up to half a pound of tobacco or two hundred cigarettes, a quart of wine, a quart of spirit and a quart of beer. The visitor need not, therefore, anticipate suffering from thirst on first arrival in Sarawak. Motor cars, aircraft and pleasure craft can be brought in on a temporary basis.

The Commissioner of Customs can require security on dutiable goods if he is not fully satisfied that the goods will be re-exported. He is always glad to provide visitors with any information which they may require.

If for any reason a visitor wishes to bring in with him supplies of dutiable goods other than personal effects and

which will not be re-exported much time will be saved if detailed lists are available for Customs use. It is pointed out that a very wide range of most consumer goods is available at reasonable prices inside Sarawak.

Hotels exist in Kuching, Sibuan and Miri but it is advisable to book accommodation well in advance. There are plenty of taxis available in these places and if there is not one at the airfield the airline office will help you call one. The airlines do not provide transport of their own. Taxis are not metered. The usual charge for a taxi in town is \$1. The question of tourism is discussed in a separate section and brief notes on the districts of Sarawak are given in the *Gazetteer*. If you visit native villages and kampongs you should have your own bedding and food supplies. You may be offered food but you should not take it for granted. If offered rice you should eat some of it whether you like it or not. Many Native communities (though not all) would regard themselves as very stingy if they did not offer the visitor at least some rice and they would think the visitor very ill mannered if he did not accept it.

Try and talk to the people and do not be standoffish. They like to hear news from the outside world. Treat them with the same consideration you expect visitors to show to you in your own home. It is customary to call on the visitor to dance at any longhouse party and if you can do something special to entertain the house, stand on your head or perform conjuring tricks or play the bagpipes, your social success will be assured.

Natives do not expect to be paid for hospitality but it is customary to make presents in return. You cannot go far wrong with drinks, cigarettes and sweets and perhaps sarongs for the headman and his wife.

Labour should normally be paid for. District Officers and Sarawak Administrative Officers will advise you. But even if you are invited to a village and you do not pay for any labour involved in transporting you, be sure and refund the cost of any petrol used.

Do not expect to travel on the cheap. Sarawak is an exceptionally expensive country and the dollar does NOT go a long way.

Official calls are kept to a minimum. Divisional Residents have visiting books in their houses. Visiting books are also maintained in Kuching by the Chief Justice (at his residence in Rock Road) and by the Chief Secretary and Governor. The two latter books are to be found in the Pangkalan Batu Police Station by the riverside in front of the Judiciary.

## PART IV

### A DISTRICT GAZETTEER OF SARAWAK

For Administrative purposes Sarawak is divided into five Divisions, each under the administrative control of a Divisional Resident. This *Gazetteer* will deal with each Division in turn, and each administrative district contained in the respective Division. It is hoped that the general information given may be of use to visitors.

#### FIRST DIVISION

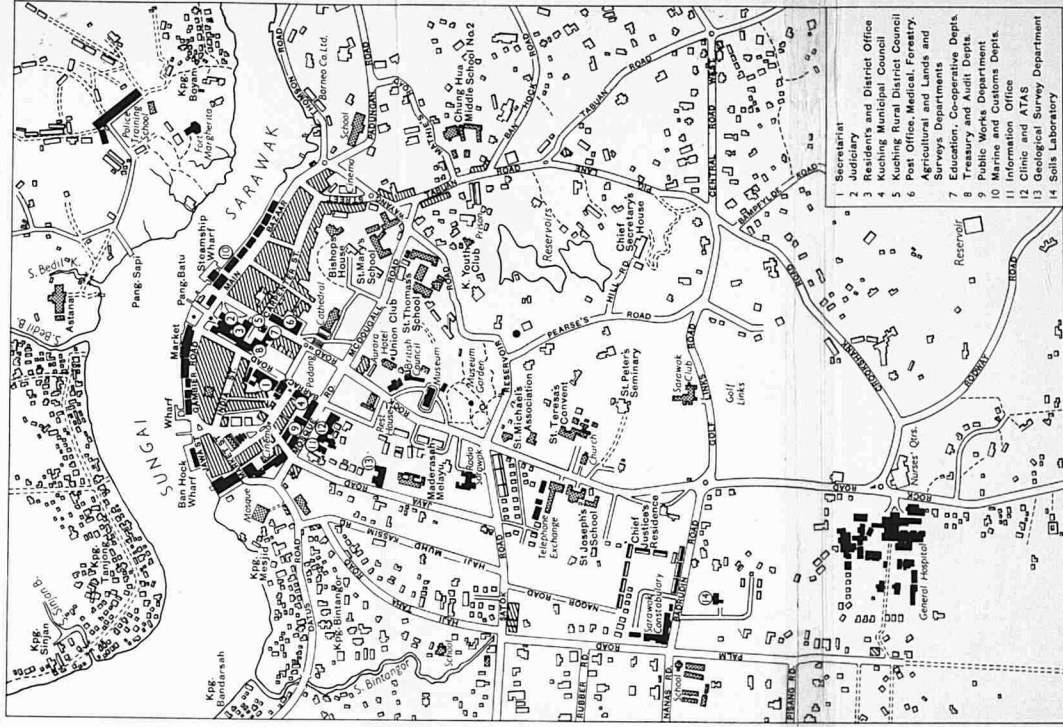
Consists of the 5 Districts at the western end of Sarawak where James Brooke first established his authority.

##### *Kuching*

Both the capital of Sarawak and that of the First Division, Kuching is situated on the banks of the Sarawak river. It is by world standards a very small town of about 60,000 inhabitants but it constitutes by far the largest concentration of population in Sarawak. It contains the principal government and commercial offices and a certain number of small manufacturing concerns.

Kuching is nowadays generally reached by air. The airport is seven miles outside the town, to which it is joined by a rather narrow and winding road which is now in the course of being enlarged. There is a good hotel, the Aurora, with air-conditioned accommodation, in the centre of the town, and a number of other hotels which are listed at Appendix 10. Commercially, Kuching is the main centre for the First and Second Divisions of Sarawak and also, oddly enough, for much of the Fourth Division which is handicapped by lack of harbours from exporting direct overseas. Municipal affairs are in the charge of a fully elected Kuching Municipal Council and a very lively standard of debate is maintained in the Council.





Compiled and drawn by Land and Survey Dept.,  
Sarawak, 1960.

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# MAP OF KUCHING TOWN CENTRAL

The population is about two thirds Chinese and one third Malay.

*What to see in Kuching*

It is suggested that the visitor should make a point of spending some time in the Sarawak Museum which exhibits excellent collections of archaeological and natural history material. The Sarawak Library adjoins the Museum and nearby are attractive public gardens. A visit to the Law Courts on the river front is also of interest, particularly the Supreme Court, an imposing building erected by the Second Rajah in 1874. Bold and imaginative local art forms have been incorporated in the roof panels and in the door and window grilles of this building. If the Court is in session do not be intimidated but go and sit in the public gallery from where you can admire the ceiling panels and see the Unified Judiciary of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei at work as well. The Supreme Court also serves as the legislative building for meetings of Council Negri.

A drive through the kampong area with its fine Mosque and numerous Malay houses built on pillars in the traditional style is always of interest, and the opportunity should also be taken to visit the port area at Sungei Priok in the Pending area where a small but modern port has been built. There are some small but attractive old Chinese temples.

The shopping possibilities for curios and other local work are rather limited but quite attractive local silver jewellery is obtainable from the numerous goldsmith's shops at the lower end of Rock Road.

The Astana, formerly the Rajah's palace and built by the Second Rajah in 1870, is now the residence of the Governor and lies across river from Pangkalan Batu. Slightly downriver from the Astana is the old Fort Margherita. The Astana possesses considerable charm and contains some interesting portraits. A curious feature of the well known portrait of the First Rajah in the Astana is that the poor man has at some time been a target for blow pipe practice! The canvas has been punctured in several places. Not, one imagines, that the Rajah, whose gaiety and sense of humour helped to make him such a well loved figure among his contemporaries, would have minded very much.

There are several cinemas, and Chinese and Indian restaurants. Some suggestions in the matter of food are to be found under the section entitled Food and Drink.

Night life is largely non-existent and there are no cabarets or night clubs. The Sarawak Club, the Union Club and St. Michael's Association provide normal club facilities, and any visitor wishing to avail himself of such facilities should contact the club secretaries. There is also a flourishing Art Club, Music Club, Rotary, Jaycees and various associations such as the Australian Association, and the Ex-Services Association and the St. Andrew's, St. David's, St. George's and St. Patrick's Societies. There are very ample facilities for religious observance. The Anglican and Roman Catholic Cathedral Churches are both in Rock Road. A signal gun is fired every evening at 8, a practice dating back to the days of the Rajahs.

There are regular race meetings, and in common with many other centres in Sarawak, Kuching has an annual regatta, mostly for canoes manned by eight to sixty paddlers, which is always worth seeing. In addition there are regular outboard races.

While Kuching can hardly be regarded as a tourist resort, its winding old-fashioned streets and the friendliness and good humour of its people give it a charm all its own.

### *Kuching—Rural*

Kuching has a large rural area which stretches as far as mile 24 along the road to Serian. There are a number of small bazaars along this road and also at various places on the coast. The population consists of Chinese, Malays and Land Dayaks. A good impression of the interior of the country can be gained by a drive up the Padawan secondary road which joins the Serian road at Mile 22. For those who like hiking there is an interesting walk to the top of Serapi, the principal and highest point of the Matang range, from where a very fine view can be obtained over the countryside and seacoast. A path which is still in quite good condition, and which was built by the Rajahs, commences at the Waterworks Depot at Mile 8 on the Matang Road. There is an interesting and well labelled Arboretum at Semongok off Mile 10 of the Serian road.

There are a number of interesting coastal villages and a visit to Santubong is well worth while. For this it is necessary to hire a launch or outboard. There are government rest houses at Santubong, which lie below the very fine and precipitous Santubong mountain, and these may occasionally be hired. Application should be made to the Chairman of the Santubong Bungalows Management Committee, c/o Education Department.

For the really energetic a scramble to the Trig. Station near the top of Santubong is an interesting experience. A guide is procurable for \$5 which may seem steep but not nearly as steep as the path to the top! Santubong was the site of a trading station in the middle ages or even earlier. At that time the mountain was really an island and there are many remains at its foot brought from China. A figure believed to be of Indian origin has also been unearthed there.

To the east of Santubong there is a National Park and Nature Reserve in the Bako area. Here again there is limited accommodation which may be hired through the Warden, c/o the Forestry Department. The National Park covers a considerable area of rather poor but virgin jungle through which a number of interesting walks have been cut. There are also some good bathing beaches at the further end of the Park.

### *Bau.*

Bau is the centre of a district which was formerly important for gold mining and lies amongst a jumble of steep limestone mountains. It is a sleepy little town although there has recently been some revival of interest in gold mining. The surroundings are very attractive. The former surface workings have now become flooded and form several pretty lakes. There is good swimming in one called Tai Parit but swimmers are liable to get out of their depth since it is 200 feet deep. There is a good road to Bau which is about 22 miles from Kuching. A number of little bazaars exists in the neighbourhood. Siniawan is of interest for it was one of the centres of the rebellion in 1857 when the Chinese gold miners captured Kuching and very nearly destroyed the then infant state of Sarawak. The population of Bau District is predominantly Chinese and Land Dayak.

### *Lundu*

Lundu is the most westerly district in Sarawak. It is reached by sea from Kuching. Lundu itself is a small bazaar lying beneath an impressive mountain known as Gunong Gading. An even finer mountain range, Gunong Pueh, runs down to the sea to the west of Sematan. At Sematan there are very important deposits of high-grade bauxite, which is mined for export mainly to Japan and Formosa. There are three such deposits, one immediately behind Sematan, another a few miles away on a hill called Bukit Gebong and the third deposit at Tanjong Serabang. There are some very beautiful beaches between Sematan and Tanjong Datu, and it is unfortunate that they should be so very difficult of access. The turtle islands of Talang Talang also lie within the district, but they may only be visited with the permission of the Curator of the Sarawak Museum. The district is inhabited by Land Dayaks, some Ibans and a fair number of Malays and Chinese.

### *Upper Sadong*

Serian, 42 miles from Kuching is the capital of the Upper Sadong district which is the main Land Dayak district of Sarawak. The importance of this bazaar was due to its being for many years the end of the road designed to link Kuching and Simanggang. It adjoins the Sadong river. There is an older and smaller bazaar at Tebakang, a little way upriver. A drive up the road to Tebedu will give the visitor a good impression of the beautiful but rather impoverished Land Dayak country, which has been degraded by over-cultivation and excessive pressure of the population on the available land.

At Mile 34½ on the Serian Road there is the Tarat Agricultural Station where a visitor is always welcome. This is also a centre for instruction in agricultural extension and rural education. At Mile 32 a road runs off to the left to link Samarahan estate. This was formerly a Japanese rubber estate. After the war it was purchased by the Rubber Fund and is being developed as a pilot scheme in properly organised land settlement. Serian is an important pepper producing centre.

### *Lower Sadong*

This area covers extensive swamps on the lower Sadong and coastal areas at the mouth of the river. It is a fertile and

important padi production area and it is also the main coconut producing area of Sarawak. The population is very largely Malay, but there is also a prosperous community of Bugis immigrants from the Celebes. The capital is Simunjan and a few miles inland is Gunong Ngili where, from 1873 to 1931, the Rajah's government used to mine coal. The mine workings have been abandoned for many years now, but a visit to the hill is of interest and can be made along the line of the old mine railway. Sadong is one of the main areas where the Orang Utan or Maias is still found in Sarawak. The river has a strong tidal bore, and this is a feature which has to be watched by persons travelling by boat.

## SECOND DIVISION

This Division, which was originally the main Dayak stronghold of the country, is reached from Kuching by sea or by air. The road link should be completed by about the end of 1963.

### *Simanggang*

The capital of the Division and of the district bearing its name. It is a small town on the banks of the Batang Lupar, a shallow tidal river with a very strong bore. Originally, in 1849, the Rajahs established a fort further upstream at the mouth of the Skrang river but the site was low-lying and liable to flood and consequently the fort was moved down in the year 1864. The bore is incidentally the source of Somerset Maugham's rather uncharitable story, "The Yellow Streak". Simanggang is a fair sized bazaar, with an airfield, modern hospital and a new secondary school. There is a small rest house which is, however, generally occupied by visiting government officers, and a pleasant little club.

The district covers a considerable area from the Sebuyau sub-district at the mouth of the Batang Lupar to the Skrang. At Sebuyau there is a small government station and it is also the site of a large quarry in the hill of granite behind the bazaar. This is the main source of road stone for the Third Division. Midway between Sebuyau and Simanggang is another small station at Lingga, which was of some importance in the Rajahs' days. The second Rajah spent a number of years in charge of this station before a move was made upriver to the mouth of the Skrang.

There is a fine, table-topped mountain, Bukit Lesong, above Lingga, and the Banting Dayaks living below Lesong were some of the earliest converts to Christianity in Sarawak. The Lingga river rises in the Klingkang range along the Indonesian border where considerable deposits of good quality coal are known to exist. Extensive investigations are now being undertaken by Japanese interests but it has not yet proved an economical proposition to work them.

Between Lingga and Simanggang there is a very interesting padi-growing area at Bijat where a large number of longhouses line the bank, the inhabitants of which cultivate the fertile alluvial padi lands behind. The other bank of the Batang Lupar consists of the Maludam peninsula, a large area of deep peat swamp containing much valuable swamp timber.

The main tributaries of the Batang Lupar are the Undup on the left bank, and the Skrang on the right bank, both of which join the Batang Lupar above Simanggang. The Undup was formerly one of the main recruiting centres for the old Sarawak Rangers, and the Skrang was once famous for its piratical inhabitants. (The early books on Sarawak spell the word "Sakarran"). They are both very beautiful rivers in their upper reaches and the Dayaks of the Lower Skrang are amongst the most advanced and well-to-do in Sarawak.

### *Lubok Antu*

This covers the Upper Batang Lupar area. Its two main centres are Engkilili, an important pepper growing area, and Lubok Antu, which is a small administrative centre not far from the Indonesian border. It is overlooked by a fine mountain called Bukit Besai from which on a fine day a view may be obtained of the interesting lakes of the Upper Kapuas in Indonesian territory. There is also an interesting mountain group between Engkilili and Lubok Antu called Tiang Laju. The main rivers which drain this district are the Lemanak, the Engkari and the Batang Ai which run through broken and rather impoverished hill country. The border is very close and there is a considerable amount of trade across it. Both here and elsewhere the border is a purely geographical one and in no way ethnographical. The same people live on each side.

*Saribas*

Saribas is another district, the inhabitants of which were famous as head hunters and pirates in the early days. The quiet and sleepy rivers of the district were at one time the scene of spirited encounters between the Royal Navy and Dayaks. The Saribas people, however, early made peace with the Rajah, embraced Christianity and are now by far the most advanced and best educated community of Dayaks in Sarawak. Some longhouses even have their own power stations. They are also very prosperous, having taken to rubber planting at a very early stage, and in fact most of the shop houses of the district are owned by Dayaks and rented out to Chinese.

The fine saddle backed mountain known as Sadok between Saribas District and the Skrang valley was the stronghold of the famous Dayak outlaw Rentap. He held out successfully against two expeditions in 1857 and 1859 and it was only at the third attempt in 1861 that the stronghold was finally reduced by the Rajah's forces.

*Betong*

Betong is the district capital. It is of special interest because it possesses the earliest ironwood fort still in its original form, and this still serves as the government office. It is complete with drawbridge and upper storey which in the old days formed the residence of the District Officer. It celebrated its centenary in 1958. The Saribas river is also shallow and tidal and has a bad bore. Launches at Betong lie on the mud at low tide. Communications with Simanggang are along a small road from Betong to a place called Lidong on the Lower Skrang but there is no through road. The main rivers are the Paku and the Rimbas with small bazaars called Spaoh and Debak on each river. The upper Saribas is formed of 2 streams called the Padeh and the Layar.

*Kalaka*

This district covers the area drained by the Krian and Seblak rivers. It, too, is predominantly a Dayak district although there is also a substantial Malay population. Kabong at the mouth of the Krian is one of the largest Malay kampongs in Sarawak. It has such a reputation for gaiety that it is known as the Paris of Sarawak!



Originally the district was inhabited by a distinct people called the Serus now absorbed by the Dayak immigrants. Curious stone figures made by Serus are to be seen in the Sarawak Museum.

The district is a fertile one with a very considerable agricultural potential, but it has always been extremely isolated. There is a rough road between Saratok, the capital of the district, and Roban on the Seblak, and it is now proposed to improve this to all-weather standards of construction and extend it to join the Sarikei/Binatang road. This should greatly stimulate the development of the district by providing it with convenient, all-the-year-round access to a port.

Saratok district has been the centre of some very interesting pioneer work in the community development field at a place called Budu about a day's journey upstream from Saratok. The Budu scheme aims at the self-improvement of the Dayaks although the initial impetus has been supplied by the presence of European Community Development officers. The scheme has been extended into neighbouring areas of the Third Division.

One of the great difficulties in the Second Division has always been the urge of the Dayaks, instead of improving their own land which is admittedly impoverished, to move to other districts. It is no longer possible to provide would-be migrants with all the land which they would like and it is hoped that through community development, the provision of adequate agricultural extension services and improved education it will be possible to induce the Dayak communities to exploit their existing areas rather than to seek to move elsewhere.

Saratok has also been the centre of a pioneer venture in rural education. A Canadian Colombo Plan Group Headmaster was placed in charge of a number of rural schools and has achieved considerable success in improving their standards of efficiency. While there is no lack of educational enthusiasm in Sarawak it is only by work of this nature that the standards of rural schools can be improved.

An interesting feature of the district which may one day be put to good use is the existence of a narrow channel linking Nyabor in the Third Division, which lies in a tributary of the

Rejang, with Sessang on the Seblak. Given the need it would be a relatively simple matter to construct an effective canal here.

It was off Kabong near the sandbanks of Beting Marau that the Royal Navy finally broke the piratical power of the Sea Dayaks in 1849. A large Dayak fleet which had been on a foray as far as Matu was cornered by a Naval squadron and largely destroyed. The Dayaks showed great bravery in attacking the Naval vessels. Such an action was the only way to stamp out a murderous form of piracy but the loss of life was considerable and provided ammunition for many attacks on the First Rajah in England. As a result naval assistance was withdrawn from him for good.

### THIRD DIVISION

The Third Division is by far the largest one in Sarawak, and embraces the drainage areas of the Rejang, Oya, Mukah and Balingian rivers. It has a large population of Chinese down-river. Up-river and in the hills the population is predominantly Dayak, with some Kayans and Kenyahs at the head of the Rejang and Balui. There is a substantial Melano population in the coastal area.

#### *Sibu*

The capital of the Division and the second town in Sarawak. It lies at the point where the Rejang splits into two halves, the Rejang proper and the Igan rivers. It is a thriving, rapidly expanding port town, but swampy and low-lying. It has a population of about 20,000 people. There is a good airfield 4 miles outside the town which can be used by Dakotas but not by anything larger. Sibu is an important commercial centre, particularly for the rubber and timber trades. It has expanded very rapidly since the war and local affairs are in the charge of an Urban Council.

Although of very considerable commercial importance it can hardly be said that Sibu is scenically an attractive town except in so far as the great sweep of the Rejang river in front of the town is impressive. It makes up for its geographical shortcomings by the exceptionally energetic, cheerful and hospitable nature of its inhabitants.

There is a comfortable rest house and several hotels. The Sarawak Hotel is recommended. Good Chinese food is obtainable. The Island and Recreation Clubs provide normal club amenities. The road network behind Sibu is very limited, but a road is being built out to the Ulu Oya with a view to opening up that area for agricultural development. The population is predominantly Chinese, with a fairly large section of Malays and Melanos.

One of the most interesting features of Sibu is the mass of Chinese launches to be seen along the Chinese launch wharves, particularly early in the morning when they are starting off on their journeys up and down river. There are few countries where launches provide the equivalent of bus services to such an extent, and the bustle and good-natured uproar, which give the impression of great confusion but which is always sorted out very smoothly, is a feature of Sibu life which the visitor should make a point of seeing.

### *Sibu Rural*

Sibu Rural covers a large area in the middle Rejang mainly inhabited by Foochow Chinese and Dayaks. The Foochows have planted large quantities of rubber on low-lying peat areas. This is not ideal rubber land but the rubber has brought the population a very considerable amount of prosperity. With the exception of the immediate vicinity of Sibu and the road to the Ulu Oya, travel is entirely by water, although a considerable number of paths have been built on a self-help basis with assistance from the Government through the Chinese garden areas. Durin, upriver on the left bank of the Rejang, is a small bazaar. Above it rises about the first hill to be encountered, topped by a Roman Catholic church which provides a very conspicuous feature.

### *Binatang*

Binatang is a district lying downriver from Sibu which covers the drainage areas of the Binatang and Maradong rivers, and the delta area as far as Daro and Matu. Apart from the hills at the head of the Binatang river it is almost uniformly flat and low-lying, and the delta area is covered by a maze of tidal channels. As in Sibu the population is mostly Chinese with a considerable number of Dayaks, not only in the hills

but in the swamps as well. The district contains valuable forests and some good alluvial padi areas as well. It grows pomelos of quite exceptional quality and good oranges. The bazaar is a substantial one and is in the process of being joined to Sarikei by a circular road. Road building through the swamps has proved to be a matter of considerable difficulty owing to the great depth of the peat and the high cost of filling.

Matu is quite different in character from the rest of the district. It comprises a number of Melano kampongs which are devoted to the working of sago. The Matu river is a curiously attractive one, fast flowing with clear but dark brown, peat-stained water which appears black and contrasts very pleasantly with the intense green of the countryside. There is a channel between Daro and Matu called the Aikman Canal which is passable to small boats. The boat journey is one of singular charm for those well equipped with mosquito repellent.

In years gone by Matu was a district headquarters but its importance has declined and the last District Officer lost his reason. He was never replaced.

### *Sarikei*

A thriving little town and port on the Lower Rejang. Originally it was an important pepper producing area and while this is still the case, it is also an important rubber-growing district and contains valuable forests. It is a natural outlet for the neighbouring Kalaka district in the Second Division, and a road to link Roban and Saratok with Sarikei will be built. The wharf is a small one, consisting of pontoons. The original wharf, built just before the war, subsided gently into the river and now provides an inclined ramp to the Customs godown. Sarikei has a predominantly Chinese population, with a certain number of Dayaks and Malays. The largest sawmill is located at Rejang at the mouth of the river. At Selalang, a former centre of the catch industry on a left bank tributary, veneer and plywood is now being produced.

It was in Sarikei district that the value of ramin forests was first established by the Colonial Timber Company which was formed at the end of the war by a group of enterprising Australians who had served in the military forces in Sarawak. An important deep water anchorage is located at Tanjong Mani. A little way upstream from Tanjong Mani on the left

bank there is a small knoll called Gunong Ayer which rises out of a limited area of dry land stretching through to the site of a sawmill at Bukit Kinyau. This is a possible site for a future deep-water port for Sarawak. It would be possible to link Gunong Ayer to the Sarikei-Jakar-Roban road, although the construction of such a link through the swamp would be very expensive. The road would have to pass a hill with a Dayak longhouse on it called Bukit Sari which is of interest as being one of the first centres of Roman Catholic Missionary effort in Sarawak.

### *Mukah*

Mukah district is the main sago producing area of Sarawak, and is inhabited largely by people of Melano extraction, although there are considerable numbers of Dayaks upriver. The Melanos cultivate sago and rice. Their roomy fishing boats are called "barongs" and are a most attractive sight under full sail. A Melano speciality is "Umai", slices of fish eaten raw after being dipped in a special sauce.

There are three rivers, the Oya, Mukah and Balingian, and there are large areas of cultivated sago palms, particularly in the Oya. There is a channel which has been enlarged to form a proper canal between the Oya and Igan rivers, but the extremely soft nature of the soil makes maintenance and the prevention of bank erosion very expensive. This channel is known as the Kut canal.

Apart from the administrative headquarters at Mukah, a pleasant little town with a useful feeder airstrip and a resthouse and club, there are bazaars on the Oya River at Dalat just below the start of the Kut canal and at Oya at the mouth of the river, and also at Balingian. The district has great charm, and it is unfortunate that the low price of sago has made it an economically somewhat depressed area. There is every reason to suppose that sago is a starch with a very considerable development potential, and it is hoped that the present crude method of manufacture can be replaced by efficient and up-to-date factories which will convert the freshly cut log to starch in one operation, thereby preserving all its qualities intact. There are very extensive ulu areas inhabited by Dayaks. The Ulu Oya comes very close to the Rejang in Kanowit district. It is hoped that the construction of the new

feeder road from Sibu to the Ulu Oya will be the first step in the more intensive agricultural development of the upriver areas.

### *Kanowit*

This mainly covers the very extensive drainage area of the Kanowit river and has the biggest Dayak population of any district in Sarawak. The district also includes two extensive rivers, the Poi and Ngemah on the left bank of the Rejang and a number of smaller rivers on the right bank. Kanowit, which is situated at the mouth of the Kanowit river, is now a somewhat depressed bazaar. Much of the trade has moved elsewhere. The town site is subject to very extensive and rapid erosion. It was, however, the first centre to be established by the Rajah's government in the Third Division, and existed before Sibu was founded. It was here that in 1859 two of the Rajah's officers were murdered by the Kanowits, a local tribe related to the Kayans, of whom only a small remnant now exists. The murderers were harboured by the Kayans and this was one of the main reasons leading to the great Kayan expedition of 1863 which finally broke the power of that people. In those days there were very few Dayaks in the district which apart from the Kanowits had only a sparse population of people called Bukitans. The Dayaks gradually pushed over from the Second Division in the latter half of the last century, and no Bukitans now remain. Most of the Kanowit Dayaks trace their origin to the Lemanak in the Second Division, except for the people of the upper Julau and the extreme Ulu Kanowit who came from Saribas.

There are a number of small bazaars in Kanowit district which trade direct with Sibu, and their activities have consequently reduced the importance of Kanowit bazaar. The largest of these bazaars is Julau, a very thriving centre indeed, and notable for the particularly good relations established by the Chinese community with the Dayaks of the area. The natural outlet for the trade of Julau is really Binatang, and a road to link Julau to the Sarikei/Binatang Road at Kelupu is under consideration. Another feeder road will also be built from Pakan in the middle Julau to link with the Sarikei/Binatang Road.

The history of Kanowit has been a somewhat turbulent one, and it was the scene of the last rebellion against the Rajah's authority in the thirties, under the leadership of a disgruntled ex-penghulu called Asun. At that time Kanowit was administered from Sibu and the lack of close contact may well have contributed to the state of unrest which developed. The Ngemah, Poi, Julau and Ulu Kanowit were all seriously affected. A line of blockhouses had to be built to deny the rebels access downriver, and many houses had to be moved to the Igan. Asun died recently. He was banished to Lundu for many years but was allowed to return to his own area to spend his last years on the Entabai river where he had grown up.

A minor uprising of a similar nature under the leadership of one Bakar was only narrowly averted after the war. Bakar, however, lacked popular following and was eventually induced to surrender by the District Officer. He too was sent to live in Lundu and he was eventually killed by a fellow Dayak while engaged in trading operations across the Indonesian border.

The site of the engagement between the Rajah's forces and the Kanowits in 1859 which is so graphically described in "Ten Years in Sarawak" is to be found a little way upriver in the Kabah, a right bank tributary of the Rejang. It is now a quiet and forested hillock adjoining the river, but on one occasion it was the scene of a bitter engagement and one where the Kanowits made very effective use of blow-pipes and poison darts.

The old ironwood Roman Catholic church in Kanowit was built in the eighties. The district is a stronghold of the Roman Catholic Mission. The church is a very fine one though unfortunately suffering from bank erosion. It was machine-gunned by the Royal Australian Air Force during the war, and one of the curiosities of the district is a 50 calibre bullet which, having entered an ironwood pillar has turned round and appears to be doing its best to emerge once more in the direction from whence it came.

There is a fine mountain called Bukit Sepali on the watershed between the Ngemah and the Katibas. It has one very precipitous face and as seen from a distance from Kanowit Fort looks like a miniature edition of Kinabalu, the great mountain in North Borneo.

*Kapit*

This covers an immense area drained by the Balleh, Upper Rejang, Balui, Belaga and the Katibas. The headquarters at Kapit is situated at the limit of launch navigation. Beyond Kapit the river becomes shallow at Nanga Balleh and the Pelagus rapids. Kapit is a prosperous and progressive little bazaar, with a pretty lake behind the government office and a circular walk in the hills beyond built by a former District Officer, the one incidentally who ended up by losing his reason in Matu. It is now an important centre for the Methodist Mission which has built an up-to-date hospital and a large school. There is a tremendous rise and fall in the level of the river at Kapit, and in really dry weather the river bank appears as a substantial and muddy cliff.

The Balleh and its tributaries contain one of the main concentrations of Dayak population in Sarawak, but in the Rejang proper there is no Dayak settlement beyond Nanga Pila on the other side of the Pelagus rapids. The latter are a major obstacle for transportation and many lives have been lost in passing through them by boat. There is a path along the right bank and passengers walk through while the boats are man-handled through difficult places below. Attempts have been made to remove some of the more dangerous rocks in the rapids by blasting, both in the Pelagus rapids and elsewhere in Sarawak, and some limited success has been achieved. There are further difficult rapids beyond Pelagus.

The upriver end of the rapids, Pasir Nai, was the scene of a dramatic and tragic onslaught on the Japanese in 1945. The Japanese had been instructed to withdraw into the centre of Borneo, and a party was proceeding upriver accompanied by a number of political prisoners. The Dayaks accompanying them had made up their minds to attack the party when a suitable occasion presented itself. This was done at Pasir Nai when the entire Japanese party was wiped out as well as the political prisoners.

Beyond Nanga Pila the country of the Orang Ulu, Kayans, Kenyahs, Penans, Kejamans and Skapans is reached. The countryside is very sparsely populated and the distances between houses are very great. At one time the country supported a much larger population and the Kayan confederation was continually at war with the Dayaks. In 1863 a great



expedition was mounted under the leadership of the then Tuan Muda who was later to become the Second Rajah. Some 15,000 Dayaks made their way past the Pelagus rapids which the Kayans had thought impassable and brought war and destruction to the valley as far as beyond Belaga. This checked the power of the Kayans, whose numbers were further reduced by disease and also by sporadic unofficial and unauthorised warfare with the Dayaks.

There is a sub-district headquarters at Belaga where an airfield has now been established. A certain number of houses are to be found in the Belaga river which has easy access to the Tinjar, a tributary of the Baram. There are also scattered houses in the Balui by which name the Rejang is known above Belaga. From the head of the Balui there is very easy access over the border to the Indonesian station at Long Nawang. A considerable number of Kenyahs moved over the border into Sarawak territory during the war, but the area as a whole is an empty one and many fertile valleys which one hundred years ago supported a substantial population of large long-house communities has now reverted to jungle.

The Dayaks of the Balleh are well known through the writing of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald who became the adopted son of the famous chief Temonggong Koh. They have maintained to a remarkable extent Dayak traditions of hospitality and good living based on ample land resources in relation to the population. The present Temonggong, Jugah, a very vital and dynamic personality, lives on a tributary called the Merirai. Although the Roman Catholic church was first in the field in Kapit a considerable number of Dayaks have now become Methodists.

Another sub-district of Kapit embraces the Song area where the Katibas river joins the Rejang. This river too, is inhabited by Dayaks and was one of the first areas in the Third Division to be settled by them. It is only a small station with schools and a Roman Catholic Mission. There is a range of mountains, the Hose Mountains, running between the Balui and Balleh rivers and an interesting volcanic plateau has been discovered between the Linau and the Balui.

A feature of some interest in Kapit is that elephants have been introduced to work timber in the Ba valley. Although

the original importers, the Borneo Company, no longer operate there some of the elephants are still being used by Chinese timber companies.

#### FOURTH DIVISION

This Division covers the area from beyond Balingian to the Brunei border.

##### *Bintulu District*

Bintulu District comprises the valleys of the Kemena and Anap rivers. Bintulu is the capital of the district. A very attractive little town at the mouth of the Kemena, it possesses a good airfield, a hotel and a club and is readily accessible by air. It is an important centre for the collection of jelutong, a jungle rubber used in making chewing gum. There is a mixed Malay/Melano population on the coast, with Dayaks in the lower reaches of the Kemena and small numbers of Kayans in the Ulu. There are also a few communities of settled Penans.

Formerly Bintulu was very isolated. At one time it was part of a Coastal Division which also covered Mukah and Bintulu districts. The capital was Mukah and the Division must have been an exceptionally attractive one from the point of view of officers fortunate enough to serve there.

There is a sub-district of Bintulu called Tatau, on the Anap river. A good many Dayaks have settled on the tributaries of the Anap, and Penans and Bukitans are to be found in the Kakus. There are volcanic mountains in the Tau range, the highest point of which is Bukit Mersing (3,344 feet) and it is believed that the upper reaches of the valleys draining from this massif may have a useful agricultural potential. It is possible that the Upper Anap and the forests which cover it could be exploited by a road running in from opposite Kapit on the Rejang and investigations are being undertaken.

##### *Miri*

This covers a long coastal strip between Bintulu and the Brunei border, and includes the Niah and Sibuti valleys. Miri town, the capital, is the third most important town in Sarawak. Its importance principally derives from the Miri oilfield which was discovered in 1909. It was the first oilfield to be worked in British Borneo and the original well is still working. The

field is now virtually exhausted but a refinery at Lutong is still in operation and processes much of the oil produced from the Seria field in the neighbouring state of Brunei. This oil is also exported from Lutong.

The population of Miri is mainly Chinese, with a fairly substantial population of Malays, Dayaks and Kedayans particularly in Sibuti, Niah and Suai. The Kedayans are an interesting people who are said to be descended from the followers of a Javanese princess called Chanai Lela who married a Sultan of Brunei. In the Niah, Sibuti and Suai areas the Kedayans outnumber the Malays. Sibuti is a particularly fertile padi growing area.

Limestone hills at Niah contain very fine caves which have for years been the centre of an important birds' nest industry, the removal of the edible nests of the swifts which breed in the caves and the extraction of guano produced by the millions of bats which also live in them. Recently very interesting human remains have been discovered in the caves as a result of investigations by the Sarawak Museum, and which have established that the caves have been occupied by human beings on and off since 40,000 B.C. Quite apart from their archaeological wealth, the caves are in themselves very impressive and spectacular. The removal of the birds' nests is a particularly interesting operation, as Sarawak Museum investigations have shown that the nest collectors climb up perpendicular poles no less than 500 feet long in order to scrape the nests off the roof of the caves, and throw them down to assistants below.

### *Baram*

This district covers the whole of the Baram valley and at one time included Miri district as well. The district headquarters at Marudi were established in 1883 long before there was any Government station at Miri. The Baram river is not as large as the Rejang, but it is nevertheless an extremely impressive stream and has a number of fine tributaries of which the Bakong, Tutoh, Akah and Tinjar are the most important.

Marudi is an attractive small centre on the first elevation to be found along the banks of the river. Downstream there is very little settlement except in the Bakong where a

considerable number of Dayaks live as well as Malays. The latter are by origin converted Penans, as are many of the Malays in the immediate vicinity of Marudi. There is an interesting pagan burial cave in the vicinity of the sub-district headquarters at Beluru. Dayaks have also settled in the lower reaches of the Baram and in the lower Tinjar valley. The rest of the district is inhabited by Orang Ulu, i.e., by Kayans, Kenyahs and related peoples.

The Lower Baram, downstream from Kuala Bakong, lies very close to the Belait river, and a canal could be very easily constructed to join the two rivers at a place called Pagalayan if the need ever arose.

At the limit of launch navigation there is a fair sized bazaar at Long Lama. The wealth of this bazaar has been derived very largely from the birds' nests which are found in a number of limestone caves in the district. These nests are of the very highest quality. Rights to the caves belong mainly to the people of Long Laput, a very large Kayan longhouse a little way upstream from Long Lama. Over the years a very large proportion of the profits from the birds' nests has been converted into arrack to the great benefit of the Chinese traders in Long Lama.

The Baram beyond Long Lama is a very beautiful river, but very empty. The distances between houses are very considerable. There are a number of dangerous rapids which have to be surmounted. Important tributaries are the Patah and the Akah. The latter is probably the most dangerous river in Sarawak. The Kayans and Kenyahs of the Baram are unquestionably the finest boatmen of the country. There is a small bazaar at Long Akah. The house of Temonggong Oyong Lawai Jau, paramount chief of the Orang Ulu, is at Long San just beyond Long Akah. This well known chief had the misfortune to have his magnificent longhouse burnt down a few years ago. This involved the tragic loss of most of his family heirlooms handed down from a long line of great Kenyah chiefs.

Arguments as to whether Borneo people should go on living in longhouses is one which has not yet been settled. Chiefs and Headmen are usually in favour of the longhouse system as it simplifies traditional native administration. Continuation of the system is, however, a brake on progress

since development of the community tends to be geared to its slowest moving member, and losses through fire which occur with depressing regularity are a serious source of impoverishment of the native peoples.

The Baram has been the centre of a certain amount of mission rivalry. Until the war the river was predominantly pagan but once the Temonggong had decided to accept Christianity immediately after the war conversion has been rapid. As a result the Roman Catholic Mission has worked upriver from its old base in Marudi while the Evangelical Mission has come downriver from the Kelabit country and there has been a head-on collision in the middle reaches. This has caused a certain amount of difficulty and the position is further complicated by the existence of an indigenous faith, that of the Bungans.

There is an uninhabited plateau called the Usun Apau area some 3,000 feet in altitude between the Tinjar and the Baram where a magnificent waterfall 800 feet in height occurs not far above a place called Long Julan. It was only discovered a few years ago although dozens of government officers have passed within two days' journey of the fall over the years.

The high land at the head of the Baram is inhabited by the Kelabits, a very interesting and dynamic people. This was the centre from where S.R.D. operations commenced during the war. There are several tracks into the Kelabit country. The ones most generally used are by the Akah or from Lio Matu. Access from the Trusan side involves crossing Indonesian territory although there is a very steep and difficult path through Sarawak territory over Murud which is occasionally used.

The Tinjar is a beautiful river, very under-populated. Here and elsewhere in the Baram there is a good deal of pressure from the Dayaks who wish to encroach on what has always been Orang Ulu land. The objections of the Orang Ulu can be readily appreciated but there can be no doubt that much of the land is under-populated. The Tutoh is perhaps the most beautiful river, particularly where its tributaries flow below the great limestone mass of Mulu. The upper Tutoh is a very difficult and rarely used route to the Kelabit country.

As in a number of other places in Sarawak some of the watersheds between rivers are very low, this particularly applies between the upper Kemena in Bintulu district and the Tinjar, and between the Melinau tributary of the Tutoh and the upper Madalam in Limbang district. The latter watershed is so low that Kayan war parties used to drag their canoes over when attacking the Limbang.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the Baram is the under-population. In historical times and even quite recently the valley supported a large number of native communities, but it is only since the war, with the provision of more effective medical facilities and the elimination of malaria, that the peoples have started to increase in numbers once more.

The valley is also one of the main centres of Penan population, a curious tribe who wander through the jungle living on wild sago and the animals they shoot. They obtain external necessities such as cloth and salt at special government-supervised trading meetings at which they exchange various kinds of jungle rubber, monkeys' gallstones and the gall bladders of honey bears (both items valued in Chinese medicine) with the Kenyah traders who have a traditional right to trade with specific groups of Penans.

## FIFTH DIVISION

This is a very small Division on the other side of Brunei which has become Sarawak territory in bits and pieces. The Trusan valley was ceded to Sarawak in 1884, the Limbang in 1890 and Lawas district in 1905. Temburong district between the Trusan and Limbang, however, has remained part of Brunei. There are no land communications between the two districts of the Division, and between the Division and the remainder of Sarawak except by means of long and difficult journeys through the hinterland.

### *Limbang District*

Limbang District consists of the valley of the same name. The Divisional Headquarters at Limbang is a prosperous centre and there are smaller bazaars upriver at Danau and Ukong. The valley is one of the finest in Sarawak and its agricultural potential is very considerable. The inhabitants downriver are mostly Malays, Kayans and Bisayas, with a fairly large group

of Dayaks in the middle reaches and a very small number of Kelabits in the Medihit. The valley suffered in the middle of the last century from a combination of Brunei mis-rule and onslaughts by the Kayans. At one time it undoubtedly supported a large population. There are reports that in the eighteenth century Chinese pepper gardeners were at work as far as the Medihit, and the extreme ulu valleys, in particular the Adang, once supported large communities of Muruts. Interesting Hindu relics were found on the site of the old Residency in Limbang. Limbang is easily accessible from Brunei. There is a sheltered channel joining the Brunei river to the Limbang, and the journey by fast outboard takes about 45 minutes. It is thought that the Limbang offers the best prospects for the cultivation of oil palms in Sarawak, and a pilot plantation is planned. The upper reaches of the valley are extremely mountainous and contain the curious and very striking double-peaks of Batu Lawi which early travellers were led to believe was almost the height of Kinabalu in North Borneo. An extremely interesting early account of a journey up the Limbang to the Adang is to be found in St. John's "Life in the Forests of the Far East".

### *Lawas*

This consists of the Trusan and Lawas valleys, the latter purchased from the British North Borneo Company in 1905. The Trusan is a very extensive river, but is not navigable by even the smallest canoe beyond a place called Long Tengoa. The entrance to the Trusan is also very shallow. The Lawas river next-door is smaller but much more readily accessible to medium-sized coasters. A road now links Lawas and Trusan. Trusan is the limit of launch navigation in that river and formerly contained an interesting old ironwood fort.

The original inhabitants of the district were Muruts and possibly some Bisayas downriver. Muruts are now largely confined to the upper reaches. There are however communities of these dour and rather reserved hill people across the border in the neighbouring areas of Indonesia. The down river peoples are mostly Malays and Kedayans with a few Tagals in the Merapok valley. Tagals are a distinctive North Borneo people, though known there as Muruts, who build longhouses with a sprung dancing-floor. The Merapok is extremely close

to the Mengalum in North Borneo and in times of flood the Mengalum overflows across the border into the Merapok. Lawas has the distinction of having two airfields, one built by the Government and one by the Borneo Evangelical Mission, on opposite sides of the river.

All travelling beyond Lawas and Long Tengoa is by walking, which is unusual in Sarawak. It takes 7 to 10 days to reach the Indonesian border. There are a number of settled valleys formed by right hand tributaries of the Trusan. The head of the valley is at Ba Kelalan where the Muruts cultivate irrigated rice on an intensive basis, and there is a low watershed leading over from here to still larger valleys on the Indonesian side. It is a curious fact that the people across the border at one time made their submission to the Rajah's government but the watershed was against them. Access to Lawas is very much easier than in the other direction to the Indonesian administrative capital of Tanjong Selor near Tarakan.

The Muruts were formerly a very turbulent and independent people and much given to quarrelling amongst themselves. The Rajah's government mounted an expedition against two chiefs called Okong and Dayong in 1900 which finally subdued the area. The Muruts suffered greatly from the inroads of smallpox and cholera and the effects of malaria and a very high incidence of alcoholism. They were in fact the heaviest drinkers in Sarawak and were steadily drinking themselves into a state of extinction when they became converted to Christianity in the thirties. Since then drinking has been almost completely abandoned, and the Trusan is now the driest area in Sarawak. The Muruts will not even plant tobacco, which is probably the most valuable crop for the valley, because they have been taught it is sinful to do so. The Muruts did well in the war and the Europeans who took refuge among them were well looked after and, although they had eventually to surrender, there were no casualties. The Muruts also distinguished themselves in the S.R.D. operations described in "World Within".



## APPENDICES

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# APPENDIX I

## EDUCATION IN SARAWAK, 1948-1959

Year	No. of Schools		Number of pupils			No. of Native* Pupils	Percentage of Girls in total enrolment		Successful Cambridge Overseas School Certificate	Successful Candidates in Chinese Senior Middle	Central Government Expenditure (Recurrent) (Budget only)
	Prim.	Sec.	Prim.	Sec.	Total		Prim.	Sec.			
1948	347	17	32,414	1,050	33,464	8,627	30.6	28.6	14	—	S 276,436
1949	378	20	34,526	1,296	35,822	9,965	31	28	8	—	328,995
1950	406	20	37,670	1,753	39,423	11,448	31	26.9	21	—	416,660
1951	411	24	39,734	2,550	42,284	11,233	31.4	30	35	—	564,752
1952	441	27	41,914	3,537	45,451	12,072	32.8	27	46	—	632,476
1953	478	34	44,499	4,573	49,072	13,294	33	28	62	—	769,292
1954	504	34	47,543	5,245	52,788	15,121	33.8	29.6	62	30	1,042,137
1955	563	34	53,257	6,271	59,528	17,348	33.8	31	111	74	1,292,827
1956	605	33	61,852	7,174	69,026	21,863	35.3	32.5	113	88	5,748,864
1957	676	36	71,414	7,993	79,407	27,520	36.2	32.9	117	124	7,194,015
1958	756	38	82,216	8,716	90,932	34,452	36.9	33.3	179	290	8,757,335
1959	809	36	88,587	8,556	97,143	37,697	38	32.2	149	216	9,474,555

Note:—"Native Pupils" include Malay, Dayak, and other indigenous groups.

## TRAINING OVERSEAS

During the year 1959, 85 Sarawak Government and Sarawak Government sponsored students left Sarawak for training overseas. Of these, 39 were financed by the Sarawak Government from its Development funds, 17 by the Australian Government, 9 by the New Zealand Government, 9 by the Canadian Government, 3 by the Indian Government, 3 by the Philippine Government, and one each by the Japanese Government, UNESCO, ECAFE, WHO, and the Sino-British Fellowship Trust.

At the close of the year, the total number of Sarawak Government and Sarawak Government sponsored students and trainees still abroad was 108, and the following statement shows the countries in which they were studying:

Singapore and Malaya: (financed by the Sarawak Government)	29
United Kingdom: (financed by the Sarawak Government)	13
Australia: (financed by the Australian Government)	31
(financed by the Sarawak Government)	2
New Zealand: (financed by the New Zealand Government)	19
(financed by UNESCO)	1
Canada: (financed by the Canadian Government)	9
India: (financed by the Indian Government)	3
Philippines: (financed by the Philippine Government)	1

Of these, 46 were reading for degrees and 52 were undertaking diploma, certificate and other courses. These comprise courses in Education (21); Medicine and allied subjects (29); Engineering (26); Law (4); and other miscellaneous courses.

Total number of scholarship students and trainees who had completed training as at 31st December, 1959, with breakdown by subjects.

U.K.	96
Australia	53
Singapore	46
Malaya	42
New Zealand	16
Ceylon	6
Japan	4
Canada	3
India	2
Philippines	2
Indonesia	1
Sudan	1

*Post-Graduate (4)*

- 2 Education
- 1 Medicine
- 1 Forestry

*Degree (32)*

- 3 Administration
- 9 Education
- 3 Civil Engineering
- 1 Architecture
- 1 Electrical Engineering
- 1 Telecommunication Engineering
- 1 B.Sc. (Physics)
- 4 Law
- 1 Co-operative
- 5 Medicine
- 2 Dentistry
- 1 Pharmacy

*Diploma, Certificate and other courses (236)*

- 22 Administration
- 11 Agriculture and Fisheries
- 10 Co-operative
- 4 Printing
- 2 Geology
- 5 Forestry
- 7 Broadcasting
- 2 Islamic Affairs
- 7 Social Welfare
- 1 Accountancy
- 1 Librarianship
- 1 Labour Inspection
- 1 Organisation and Methods
- 2 Information
- 3 Girl Guides

- 2 Museum Work
- 6 Land and Survey
- 8 Civil Aviation
- 15 Engineering and kindred subjects
- 22 Police
- 50 Education
- 47 Medicine
- 6 Trade and Customs
- 1 Journalism

## APPENDIX II—IMPORTS

	<i>Value of Imports</i>
1946 - - - - -	\$ 28,796,092
1947 - - - - -	72,254,705
1948 - - - - -	98,769,885
1949 - - - - -	109,969,460
1950 - - - - -	289,330,704
1951 - - - - -	383,745,457
1952 - - - - -	382,945,953
1953 - - - - -	394,912,338

<i>Imports</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>
Food - - - - -	\$ 46,171,815	\$ 51,810,564	\$ 52,304,726	\$ 54,847,724	\$ 48,429,193	\$ 55,770,187
Beverages and tobacco - -	10,387,084	10,981,987	10,890,770	9,592,713	8,445,386	9,139,867
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels) - - - -	3,521,584	6,212,217	5,002,866	4,411,205	4,285,247	6,784,864
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials (includ- ing oil from Brunei) - -	268,840,691	299,185,882	321,294,717	328,245,472	310,112,589	304,868,668
Animal & vegetable oils and fats - - - - -	638,764	546,106	560,314	484,772	443,080	665,032
Chemicals - - - - -	8,416,621	9,827,035	9,527,966	9,568,936	9,987,625	11,612,653
Manufactured goods classi- fied chiefly by material	22,789,614	25,573,075	24,623,419	22,116,991	20,472,928	25,025,082
Machinery and transport equipment - - - - -	18,615,690	19,012,679	19,825,929	18,928,026	16,713,963	21,553,343
Miscellaneous manufactured articles - - - - -	9,246,555	10,176,535	10,420,985	9,075,788	8,546,771	12,158,718
Miscellaneous transactions & commodities N.E.S.	8,857,395	8,086,752	8,514,341	5,762,675	5,929,550	7,175,658
Total - - - - -	\$397,485,813	\$441,412,832	\$462,966,033	\$463,034,302	\$433,366,332	\$454,754,072

# APPENDIX II—EXPORTS

<i>Exports</i>	1946		1947		1948		1949	
	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>
Petroleum crude & refined . . . .	219,444	\$ 4,173,959	1,672,274	\$ 52,382,575	2,631,709	\$111,753,896	3,312,823	\$135,117,901
Rubber . . . . .	23,526	19,316,549	35,550	26,084,589	39,879	34,532,924	38,902	31,545,400
Pepper . . . . .	654	859,901	1,573	3,213,497	443	1,159,242	321	2,025,997
Sago Flour . . . .	5,048	1,097,664	39,221	10,598,863	49,751	11,124,325	27,082	4,699,629
Copra . . . . .	18	3,369	168	50,448	1,718	1,040,412	3,418	1,676,702
Jelutong . . . . .	199	104,603	3,000	2,705,857	2,401	2,228,479	1,272	1,182,665
Timber . . . . .							36,607	2,018,896
Illipenuts . . . .			7,658	1,897,248	22	5,061	752	444,970
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>248,889</b>	<b>\$ 25,556,045</b>	<b>1,759,444</b>	<b>\$ 96,933,077</b>	<b>2,725,923</b>	<b>\$161,844,339</b>	<b>3,421,177</b>	<b>\$178,712,160</b>

<i>Exports</i>	1950		1951		1952		1953	
	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>
Petroleum crude & refined . . . . .	4,055,954	\$230,308,089	4,947,598	\$303,186,679	4,951,942	\$307,060,951	4,807,389	\$299,580,387
Rubber . . . . .	55,475	113,941,617	42,521	158,865,402	31,471	65,182,029	23,958	31,616,358
Pepper . . . . .	282	4,107,166	1,214	17,925,184	4,013	33,031,835	8,997	49,443,086
Sago Flour . . . .	38,243	9,277,842	23,945	7,988,232	22,620	5,954,774	16,073	4,371,384
Copra . . . . .	4,230	2,651,451	3,864	2,654,196	2,612	1,106,541	2,635	1,275,837
Jelutong . . . . .	1,552	1,795,932	1,094	2,310,331	1,066	2,107,951	970	2,126,562
Timber . . . . .	44,133	2,839,725	54,528	4,727,834	98,309	8,925,910	155,694	13,861,976
Illipenuts . . . .			22	9,272	30	15,465	2,807	2,141,873
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,199,869</b>	<b>\$364,921,822</b>	<b>5,074,786</b>	<b>\$497,667,130</b>	<b>5,112,063</b>	<b>\$423,385,456</b>	<b>5,018,523</b>	<b>\$404,417,463</b>



<i>Exports</i>	1954		1955		1956		1957	
	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>
Petroleum crude & refined . . . .	4,664,009	\$302,135,439	5,129,365	\$329,674,435	5,578,735	\$356,704,393	5,476,938	\$376,932,495
Rubber . . . . .	23,188	31,087,822	39,411	78,744,880	41,234	68,635,041	41,000	73,301,798
Pepper . . . . .	15,466	43,706,513	16,297	31,624,800	19,818	24,610,131	13,621	17,231,981
Sago Flour . . . .	12,543	2,828,635	9,871	2,006,735	12,576	2,422,702	12,780	2,088,559
Copra . . . . .	2,994	1,281,778	1,575	504,352	476	156,540	—	—
Jelutong . . . . .	1,148	3,130,801	451	915,854	591	1,560,825	370	1,106,967
Timber . . . . .	197,376	13,879,952	210,043	21,962,081	197,089	19,064,435	201,617	19,538,560
Illipenuts . . . . .	16,046	12,631,295	1,458	873,213	158	92,198	—	—
Total . . . . .	4,932,770	\$410,682,235	5,408,471	\$466,306,350	5,850,677	\$473,246,265	5,746,326	\$490,200,360

<i>Exports</i>	1958		1959	
	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Value</i>
Petroleum crude & refined . . . . .	5,080,319	\$347,498,004	5,357,908	\$351,182,759
Rubber . . . . .	38,542	60,430,509	43,836	94,898,236
Pepper . . . . .	9,727	15,143,620	8,350	18,097,820
Sago Flour . . . . .	16,508	2,345,107	17,780	2,399,769
Copra . . . . .	117	70,179	84	54,694
Jelutong . . . . .	482	1,633,611	396	1,557,072
Timber . . . . .	194,954	19,568,542	317,244	31,040,471
Illipenuts . . . . .	6,205	7,119,738	22,006	19,976,395
Total . . . . .	5,346,854	\$453,809,310	5,767,604	\$519,207,216

## APPENDIX II—EXCISE DUTIES

		<i>Duty</i>
<b>Liquor—</b>		
(a) Per standard gallon	...	\$7.60
(b) Per proof gallon	...	\$9.60
<b>Matches—</b>		
(a) Per 100 boxes, each containing on an average not more than 100 matches	...	\$1.20
(b) Per 10 boxes, each containing on an average not more than 100 matches	...	\$1.80
Plus for every 50 matches or portion thereof in excess of 150 in each box—per 100 boxes	...	\$0.60
<b>Petroleum products—</b>		
(a) Petrol	...	\$0.50 per gallon
(b) Kerosene	...	\$0.15 per gallon
(c) Diesel oil	...	\$0.20 per gallon
(d) Gas oil (H.S.D.)	...	\$0.20 per gallon
(e) Fuel oil	...	\$0.50 per gallon
(f) Lubricating oil	...	\$0.50 per gallon
(g) Lubricating Grease	...	\$0.15 per pound
<b>Cigarettes—</b>		
Cigarettes (Machine made) including paper and filter tip	...	\$3.50 per lb.

## APPENDIX II—IMPORT DUTIES

		<i>General Tariff \$</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff \$</i>
<b>Alcoholic Beverages:</b>			
Sparkling wines not exceeding 42 per cent proof spirit	per gallon	33.75	33.75
Still wines exceeding 26 per cent but not exceeding 42 per cent proof spirit	per gallon	15.00	15.00
Still wines not exceeding 26 per cent proof spirit	per gallon	7.50	7.50
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	per gallon	3.30	3.30
Brandy, whisky, rum and gin			
(i) Not hereinafter provided for	per proof gallon	56.60	56.60
(ii) Imported in bottles and accepted by the proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent proof spirit	per gallon	39.60	39.60

		General Tariff \$	Preferential Tariff \$
Toddy, arrack, saki, pineapple spirit and samsu including medicated samsu			
(i) Not hereinafter provided for	per proof gallon	27.00	27.00
(ii) Imported in bottles and accepted by the proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81 per cent proof spirit	per gallon	18.90	18.90
Bitters and Liqueurs not exceeding 100 per cent proof spirit	per gallon	56.60	56.60
Any other alcoholic beverage n.e.s. ... ..	per proof gallon	56.60	56.60
Arms and Ammunition:			
Rifles and guns ... ..	per barrel	20.00	20.00
Pistols and Revolvers ... ..	each	3.00	3.00
Cartridges, loaded or empty ...	per 1000	10.00	10.00
Air gun pellets ... ..	per 1000	.50	.50
Cigarette Lighters ... ..	each	.50	.50
Cigarettes including paper and filter tips ... ..	per pound	8.30	8.30
Cigars and Cheroots ... ..	per pound	13.00	13.00
Coffee:			
Beans ... ..	per pound	.05	.05
Roasted (including ground) ...	per pound	.10	.10
Cosmetics and Perfumery ... ..	ad valorem	30%	30%
Cutlery including forks and spoons	ad valorem	10%	10%
Domestic and Industrial Holloware:			
Cast iron ... ..	per pound	.04	.04
Tinned or galvanised ... ..	per pound	.08	.08
Enamelled ... ..	per pound	.12	.12
Aluminium ... ..	per pound	.24	.24
Other ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Electric Lamps:			
Torchlight, flashlight and similar bulbs ... ..	each	.02½	.01
Other (including fluorescent tubes but excluding bulbs for use on vehicles) ... ..	ad valorem	25%	10%
Fireworks and Firecrackers (including the immediate wrapper) ...	per pound	.30	.30
Furniture ... ..	ad valorem	25%	10%
Glassware (Domestic) ... ..	ad valorem	20%	20%

		General Tariff \$	Preferential Tariff \$
Jewellery and Gems real and imitation ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Joss Sticks and Paper ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
Machinery, Plant, Apparatus:			
Office machinery and equipment and parts thereof .....	ad valorem	10%	10%
Lawn mowers ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
Electrical and wireless apparatus component parts and accessories thereof but excluding dynamos and industrial electric motors ... ..	ad valorem	25%	10%
Refrigerators, parts and accessories thereof ... ..	ad valorem	25%	10%
Machinery n.e.s.—			
Sewing Machines—			
Domestic hand ... ..	per piece	20.00	20.00
Domestic treadle ... ..	per piece	30.00	30.00
Other ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Spares and accessories ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Weighing and Measuring machines ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Outboard Motors ... ..	ad valorem	5%	5%
Engines for marine and industrial use, excluding engines imported as an integral part of machinery ... ..	ad valorem	7½%	7½%
Matches:			
Containers with not more than 100 matches ... ..	per container	.02	.02
For every additional 50 matches or part of 50 matches over 100 matches in a container an additional duty ... ..	per container	.01	.01
Metals and metal manufactures including composite goods mainly metal but excluding constructional and building materials, agricultural and artisans' tools			
	ad valorem	15%	15%
Musical Instruments and accessories including gramophones, gramophone records and needles			
	ad valorem	20%	20%
Non-Alcoholic Beverages:			
Aerated, fruit and mineral waters in bottles ... ..	ad valorem	20%	20%
Fruit and vegetable juices in cans	ad valorem	20%	20%
Other (including cordials and concentrated fruit juices) ... ..	ad valorem	20%	20%
Old Newspapers ... ..	per pound	.02	.02

		General Tariff \$	Preferential Tariff \$
<b>Paints:</b>			
Distempers ... ..	per pound	.05	.05
Other (including lacquers, enamels, varnishes, compositions and similar preparations) ...	per pound	.10	.10
<b>Petroleum Products:</b>			
Petrol ... ..	per gallon	.50	.50
Kerosene ... ..	per gallon	.15	.15
Diesel oil ... ..	per gallon	.20	.20
Gas oil ... ..	per gallon	.20	.20
Fuel oil ... ..	per gallon	.15	.15
Lubricating oil ... ..	per gallon	.50	.50
Lubricating grease ... ..	per pound	.15	.15
Photographic and Cinematograph Equipment and Materials ...	ad valorem	20%	20%
Plastic Goods and Materials other than wearing apparel ...	ad valorem	10%	10%
Playing Cards of all kinds ...	per pack	.50	.50
Pottery and Porcelain ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
<b>Provisions:</b>			
Milk and cream, condensed, dried, powdered or in any other way preserved ...	per pound	.04	Free
<b>Confectionery</b>			
(i) Chocolate ... ..	per pound	.30	.30
(ii) Sugar ... ..	per pound	.15	.15
(iii) Other (including sweet biscuits) ... ..	ad valorem	5%	5%
Sharks' fins ... ..	per pound	.50	.50
Fresh fruit and nuts, excluding oil nuts ... ..	per pound	.04	.04
Dried fruits including dehydrated fruits ... ..	per pound	.04	.04
Preserved fruit ... ..	per pound	.05	.05
Jams, jellies, pulps and pastes, honey, syrup and treacle ...	ad valorem	20%	20%
Cocoa powder, malted milk compounds — mixtures e.g. Milo, Ovaltine, etc. ...	ad valorem	20%	20%
Birds' nests ... ..	per pound	.60	.60
<b>Rubber Tyres and Tubes including synthetic:</b>			
Bicycle Tyres ... ..	each	.80	.20
Bicycle tubes ... ..	each	.40	.10
re-imported retreaded tyres ...	ad valorem	25%	10%
Other, including flaps ... ..	per pound	.75	.30

		<i>General Tariff \$</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff \$</i>
Soap:			
Toilet ... ..	per pound	.25	.25
Synthetic ... ..	per pound	.20	.20
Other ... ..	per pound	.10	.10
Stationery and Stationery Supplies including printing paper, fountain pens and propelling pencils but excluding newsprint ... ..			
	ad valorem	10%	10%
Sugar ... ..	per pound	.01½	.01½
Tea ... ..	per pound	.10	.10
Textiles and Wearing Apparel:			
Floor covering and tapestries—			
of wool ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
of cotton ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
n.e.s. ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
Piece goods—			
Suitings—			
Made of wool or wool substitutes and mixtures thereof ... ..	square yard	.60	.60
Other ... ..	square yard	.40	.40
Drill ... ..	square yard	.16	.16
Cotton Sheetting—			
Bleached or dyed in the piece ... ..	square yard	.08	.08
Unbleached ... ..	square yard	.06	.06
Other, excluding textiles containing silk, linen or wool but including sarongs—			
Printed or colour woven ...	square yard	.12	.12
Bleached or dyed in the piece ... ..	square yard	.10	.10
Jumpers, cardigans, sweaters and pullovers, jerseys and similar garments ... ..	each	.40	.40
Shirts and Blouses—			
(i) Made of woven cloth ... ..	each	.30	.30
(ii) Other ... ..	each	.20	.20
Underwear and nightwear including pyjamas, vests, singlets, pants and similar garments ... ..			
	each	.20	.20
Socks and Stockings—			
Stockings made of wool, nylon, silk, artificial silk, including mixtures of the same ... ..	dozen pair	6.00	6.00

		General Tariff \$	Preferential Tariff \$
Stockings made of cotton ...	dozen pair	2.00	2.00
Socks made of wool or nylon including mixtures of the same ... ..	dozen pair	2.00	2.00
Other ... ..	dozen pair	1.00	1.00
Hats and Caps—			
Made of felt ... ..	each	.32	.32
Other ... ..	each	.16	.16
Footwear—			
Slippers ... ..	per pair	.40	.40
Boots, shoes and sandals of which the soles are made of rubber and the uppers of—			
Leather ... ..	per pair	1.00	1.00
Canvas ... ..	per pair	.24	.24
Other textile materials in- cluding coated canvas ...	per pair	.40	.40
Wooden clogs ... ..	per pair	.10	.10
Made of leather n.e.s. ... ..	per pair	1.50	1.50
Other ... ..	per pair	.40	.40
Blankets, rugs and coverlets—			
Made of wool or mixtures containing wool ... ..	each	2.00	2.00
Cotton ... ..	each	.50	.50
Other ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Trousers made of material not containing wool or wool sub- stitutes—			
(i) Long ... ..	per pair	.80	.80
(ii) Other ... ..	per pair	.40	.40
Apparel for babies ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Cotton yarn ... ..	ad valorem	5%	5%
Any other textiles or textile goods and apparel whether made up or not ... ..	ad valorem	15%	15%
Timber ... ..	ad valorem	20%	5%
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured ... ..	per pound	4.00	4.00
Manufactured, imported in con- tainers of any kind for retail sale to the public ... ..	per pound	8.00	8.00
Other ... ..	per pound	4.50	4.50
Toys and Games ... ..	ad valorem	20%	20%
Travel Goods, Purses, Handbags, Pocket Books and Wallets ...	ad valorem	20%	20%

		<i>General Tariff</i>	<i>Preferential Tariff</i>
		\$	\$
Umbrellas			
Paper covered ... ..	each	.10	.10
Other ... ..	each	.60	.60
Vacuum Flasks ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
Vehicles, parts and accessories therefor:			
Motor cycles ... ..	ad valorem	25%	10%
Tractors ... ..	ad valorem	20%	5%
Earth moving equipment ... ..	ad valorem	15%	Free
Vehicles specially built for use solely in the extraction of timber ... ..			
	ad valorem	7½%	7½%
Other motor vehicles ... ..	ad valorem	25%	10%
Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles, excluding tyres and tubes ... ..			
	ad valorem	25%	10%
Bicycles, tricycles, parts and accessories therefor, excluding tyres and tubes ... ..			
	ad valorem	20%	5%
Vehicles n.e.s. parts and accessories therefor excluding tyres and tubes ... ..			
	ad valorem	25%	10%
Veneer Sheets, Wood and Plywood	ad valorem	20%	5%
Watches and Clocks, parts and accessories therefor ... ..	ad valorem	10%	10%
Waxes and Polishes ... ..	ad valorem	20%	20%



## APPENDIX II—EXPORT DUTIES

Bauxite	...	5% ad valorem
Birds nests	...	10% ad valorem
Copra, coconuts, coconut oil, coconut meal, coconut cake, palm oil	...	10% ad valorem
Damar	...	10% ad valorem
Fish, dried, salted or otherwise preserved, and other fish and sea produce	...	10% ad valorem
Guano	...	10% ad valorem
Gutta—Jangkar and all kinds not otherwise specified	...	10% ad valorem
Jelutong Raw	...	12% ad valorem
Jelutong, pressed (unrefined)	...	Duty payable on raw jelutong plus one third
Jelutong, refined	...	Twice the duty payable on raw jelutong
Illipenuts (Engkabang)	...	5% ad valorem on the 1st \$5 per picul
		plus 15% ad valorem on the next \$10 per picul
		plus 20% ad valorem on the balance
Provided that total duty payable shall not for the time being exceed \$10 per picul		
Orang Utan (Maias)	...	\$100 per head
Pepper—White	)	5% ad valorem on the 1st \$50 per picul
Black	)	plus 10% ad valorem on the next \$25 per picul
		plus 15% ad valorem on the balance
Ramin in the round	...	50% of value per ton in excess of \$43
Rubber other than wet sheet rubber	...	5% ad valorem on the 1st \$50 per picul
		plus 10% ad valorem on the next \$10 per picul
		plus 15% ad valorem on the next \$10 per picul
		plus 20% ad valorem on the next \$10 per picul
		plus 25% ad valorem on the balance
		1½ times the duty under rubber duty
Wet ribbed sheet	...	

(The value on which duty on rubber will be based will be the average Singapore price of R.S.S. No. 1 in bales over the previous three weeks from which an allowance of 12% will be deducted).

## APPENDIX III

CHAPTER 31 OF THE LAWS OF SARAWAK  
PIONEER INDUSTRIES (ENCOURAGEMENT)

*Section*

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## CHAPTER 31

Ord. No.  
16 of 1949  
32 of 1951  
18 of 1956  
38 of 1956.

## PIONEER INDUSTRIES (ENCOURAGEMENT)

*To encourage the establishment and development of new industries in Sarawak and to make provision for the granting of certain relief from Customs Duty and Income Tax to persons establishing factories in connection with such industries and for purposes incidental to or connected with any of the foregoing purposes.*

[16th September, 1957.]

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Ordinance, 1957.

Interpretation.

2. In this Ordinance—

“construction day” means the day specified in any application under section 4 as being the day on or before which it is intended to commence to construct the factory to which the application relates, or, in any case where the factory is in existence before the date of such application, such day as may be specified as the construction day by the Governor in Council in the order made under section 4;

“factory” includes all buildings and structures within the same curtilage used for—

(a) the housing of machinery, plant or apparatus of any description for the manufacture of any product or the generation of power for such manufacture;

(b) the storage of any raw materials, fuel or stores necessary for the manufacture of such product;

(c) the storage of any such product prior to the time at which the property in such goods passed to any person other than the manufacturer thereof;

(d) the proper administration of the business of the manufacturer in relation to the manufacture of such product and the sale thereof; or

(e) canteens, rest rooms, recreation rooms, lavatories, baths and wash rooms for workers employed by the manufacturer in the manufacture of such product or in any process incidental to such manufacture;

"limited company" means a company limited by shares and incorporated in Sarawak under the Companies Ordinance, 1956;

38 of 1956

"pioneer enterprise" means the manufacture by a pioneer manufacturer at a pioneer factory of any relevant pioneer product or the sale by him of any relevant pioneer products so manufactured;

"pioneer factory" means any factory established or occupied for the purposes of a pioneer industry;

"pioneer industry" means an industry declared under section 3 to be a pioneer industry;

"pioneer manufacturer" means a limited company declared under section 4 to be a pioneer manufacturer;

"pioneer product", when not preceded by the word "relevant", means any product declared under section 3 to be a pioneer product;

"production day" means the day specified in any application under section 4 as being the day on or before which it is anticipated that the factory to which the application relates will commence to produce in marketable quantities the pioneer product or products intended to be manufactured therein, or, in any case where such factory has commenced to produce the pioneer product or products in marketable quantities before the date of such application, such day as may be specified as the production day by the Governor in Council in the order made under section 4;

"relevant pioneer product" used in relation to any pioneer manufacturer means the pioneer product of the pioneer industry in relation to which such pioneer manufacturer has been declared under section 4 to be a pioneer manufacturer.

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the Governor in Council may, whenever he is satisfied, whether upon representations made to him in that behalf by any person or otherwise, that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, by order declare—

Governor in Council may, subject to conditions, declare an industry to be a pioneer industry.

(a) any industry—

(i) which he is satisfied is not being conducted in Sarawak on a commercial scale or at all and for which there are insufficient manufacturing facilities in Sarawak to enable such industry to be conducted on a commercial scale; or

(ii) for which, in his opinion, there is favourable prospect of further development, to be a pioneer industry; and

(b) any specified product of such industry to be a pioneer product.

(2) Before making any order under subsection (1), the Governor in Council shall—

(a) cause a notice to be published in at least three issues of a newspaper at intervals of not less than one week and twice in the *Gazette*, setting out the order which it is proposed to make and inviting any person who objects to the making of such order to give notice in writing of his objection and of the grounds on which he relies in support thereof to the Clerk of Councils on or before such day as may be specified in such notice; and

(b) consider any objections which may have been received pursuant to such notice.

Governor  
in Council  
may declare  
a limited  
company  
to be a  
pioneer  
manufacturer.

4.—(1) The Governor in Council, on the application of any limited company which is desirous of establishing a pioneer factory in Sarawak for the purpose of manufacturing any pioneer product or products or on the application of any limited company which has already commenced to construct or to occupy a factory for the purpose of manufacturing any pioneer product or products or which has already commenced to manufacture any pioneer product or products, if he is satisfied that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, and in particular having regard to the number of pioneer factories already established or about to be established for the manufacture of such pioneer product or products and to the output or anticipated output of such pioneer factories, may in his absolute discretion by order declare that company to be a pioneer manufacturer in relation to a pioneer factory and pioneer industry specified in such order with effect from such

date as may be so specified which date may be a date before the commencement of this Ordinance. In any such order the Governor in Council may specify the construction day, which need not necessarily be the day on which the construction of the factory commenced, or the production day or both in any case in which such day or days are not specified in the application:

Provided that (a) the Governor in Council may in any such order declare that the effect thereof shall be restricted to any part of a factory or to any grade, quality, description, type or classification of a pioneer product or products and the order shall have effect accordingly as so restricted:

(b) the Governor in Council may in any such order impose continuing conditions to be observed by the pioneer manufacturer and subject to which the status of pioneer manufacturer may be retained.

(2) Every application under subsection (1) shall be in writing and shall specify—

(a) the locality or proposed locality of the factory in respect of which the application is made;

(b) the construction day which shall not be later than twelve months after the date of the granting of the application, or, in any case where a factory is already in existence, furnish such information as the Governor in Council may require in order to be able to specify the construction day;

(c) the production day which shall not be later than eighteen months after the construction day, or, in any case where the production of a pioneer product or products has already commenced, furnish such information as the Governor in Council may require in order to be able to specify the production day; and

(d) the pioneer product or products intended to be manufactured or already being manufactured at the factory.

(3) No person other than a limited company shall be declared to be a pioneer manufacturer in relation to a pioneer factory but save as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the promoters of a limited company to make an application under

subsection (1) and an order under this section may be made conditional on the incorporation in Sarawak of the company declared by the order to be a pioneer manufacturer.

Relief from  
customs duty.

5. Every pioneer manufacturer shall be entitled, upon the issue to it of a licence by the Governor in Council and subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by such licence, to import into Sarawak free of customs duty during a period of five years commencing on the date on which it became a pioneer manufacturer by virtue of an order made under section 4, such of the articles included in the Schedule as may be specified in such licence, if the company satisfies the Commissioner of Trade and Customs that such articles are required for the construction, alteration, reconstruction or extension of the pioneer factory in relation to which it was declared under section 4 to be a pioneer manufacturer, or for equipping such pioneer factory or extension thereof for the purpose of manufacturing the relevant pioneer product or products, so however, that relief from customs duty shall not be granted under this section in respect of articles which in the opinion of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs are intended for the purpose of effecting repairs to such pioneer factory or extension thereof, or to any apparatus, machinery, appliances or equipment in any pioneer factory or extension thereof.

Special  
provisions  
relating to  
articles  
imported  
free of  
customs  
duty.

6.—(1) Every pioneer manufacturer which imports into Sarawak any articles in respect of which it has been granted relief from customs duty under the provisions of section 5 shall—

(a) keep such record in such form and containing such particulars as may be required by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs of the articles so imported;

(b) cause such articles to be marked with such mark and in such manner as may be required by the Commissioner of Trade and Customs; and

(c) permit the Commissioner of Trade and Customs or any person authorized by him at all reasonable times to inspect such record and to have access to any factory or warehouse under its control for the purpose of examining any such articles which the Commissioner of

Trade and Customs may believe to be therein and of satisfying himself of the accuracy of the particulars in relation to such articles contained in such record.

(2) Every pioneer manufacturer contravening any of the provisions of this section and every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company who knowingly or wilfully authorizes or permits such contravention shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of five thousand dollars.

7.—(1) No article imported by a pioneer manufacturer free of customs duty under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be sold, given away or otherwise disposed of or used for purposes other than the manufacture of the relevant pioneer products at the pioneer factory by such pioneer manufacturer except—

Restriction upon disposition of articles imported free of customs duty

(a) in the case of an assignment of the pioneer factory for the purpose for which such article was imported, to the assignee of such factory;

(b) upon the pioneer manufacturer paying, or giving security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Trade and Customs for the payment of an amount equivalent to the amount of customs duty which, but for the provisions of this Ordinance, would have been payable upon the importation into Sarawak of such article; or

(c) after the expiration of five years from the date of importation of such article.

(2) Every pioneer manufacturer contravening any of the provisions of this section and any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, in the case of the company, a fine of a sum equivalent to three times the value as at the date of importation of the article in respect of the disposal or use of which it contravenes such provisions and, in the case of any officer of the company, a fine of one thousand dollars.

8.—(1) Every pioneer manufacturer shall be entitled in each of any five years during a period of eight years, commencing on the production day or any day which may be substituted therefor by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section 10, to set off against income arising from

Relief from income tax.



the manufacture of the relevant pioneer product at any pioneer factory in relation to which the company is a pioneer manufacturer or from the sale by it in its capacity as manufacturer of any relevant pioneer product so manufactured a sum equivalent to one-fifth of the permitted capital expenditure:

16 of 1949.

Provided that in the case of a manufacturer declared to be a pioneer manufacturer under the provisions of this Ordinance, the initial allowances on capital expenditure in respect of which provision is made in the Income Tax Ordinance, shall not apply in relation to the permitted capital expenditure as aforesaid.

For the purposes of this subsection a pioneer product which, when manufactured, by reason of its dimensions or weight, will not be capable of being transported safely from the pioneer factory in relation to which it has been declared a pioneer product to the place where it is intended to be used shall be deemed to be manufactured at that pioneer factory if it is manufactured at the place where it is intended to be used wholly by persons employed by the pioneer manufacturer of such pioneer product, in its capacity as such pioneer manufacturer, and wholly with plant, machinery, equipment and materials belonging to such pioneer manufacturer and ordinarily used by it at such pioneer factory for the manufacture of the relevant pioneer product.

(2) No allowance shall be made under subsection (1) in respect of any year of assessment later than the eighth year after the year of assessment in which the capital expenditure was incurred.

16 of 1949.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Income Tax Ordinance, no deduction in respect of income shall be claimed or allowed for exhaustion, wear and tear of any property of the pioneer manufacturer, the capital expenditure in respect of which has, in accordance with the provisions of this section, been wholly set off against the income arising from the pioneer factory.

16 of 1949.

(4) Where such capital expenditure has not been wholly set off against the income arising from the pioneer factory a deduction for exhaustion, wear and tear of the property aforesaid computed on a basis similar to the annual allowance specified in the Income Tax Ordinance, may be made and it

shall be lawful for such pioneer manufacturer to carry forward such allowance or part thereof in so far as may be necessary to effectuate the deduction in full, so, however, that in each of the five years mentioned in subsection (1)—

(a) such deduction shall be made before the sum specified in subsection (1) is set off against income; and

(b) where, in the result, the sum so to be set off cannot in any particular year be set off in full it shall not be lawful for the pioneer manufacturer to carry forward such sum or any part thereof to another year in order to effectuate the set off against income.

(5) For the purposes of this section the permitted capital expenditure shall be such sum as the Collector of Income Tax is satisfied the pioneer manufacturer has expended upon the purchase of building materials or plant, machinery or appliances for the construction, alteration, extension or equipment of the pioneer factory in relation to which it is a pioneer manufacturer and upon effecting such construction, alteration, extension or equipment:

Provided that there shall not be deemed to be permitted capital expenditure any sum expended upon effecting any repairs to the pioneer factory or to any extension thereof or to any plant, machinery, appliances or equipment in the pioneer factory or in any extension thereof or upon replacing any plant, machinery, appliances or equipment in the pioneer factory or in any extension thereof.

(6) Every pioneer manufacturer shall be entitled within six years after the end of the year of assessment in which any sum is set off, as provided in subsection (1), to distribute any sum or sums so to set off to its shareholders or debenture holders as capital monies free of income tax.

9.—(1) No pioneer manufacturer shall, without the prior approval of the Chief Secretary in writing, employ within Sarawak in a pioneer enterprise any person not ordinarily resident in the territory:

Restriction on employment of non-residents in a pioneer enterprise.

Provided that if the pioneer manufacturer satisfies the Chief Secretary that the services of any skilled workmen, artisans or mechanics or of any persons possessing particular professional or technical qualifications or skills or experience

are necessary for the proper conduct of the pioneer enterprise and that such services cannot be otherwise obtained, the Chief Secretary may by permit in writing authorize it to employ within Sarawak such number and classes of skilled workmen, artisans and mechanics, and of persons possessing particular professional or technical qualifications or skills or experience, not ordinarily resident in the territory and for such periods as may be specified in the permit.

(2) The Chief Secretary may from time to time require any pioneer manufacturer to make such return of—

(a) the number of persons in each category of work who are ordinarily resident in Sarawak; and

(b) the number of persons in each category of work who are not ordinarily resident in Sarawak,

employed by it within Sarawak in a pioneer enterprise as the Chief Secretary may think fit.

(3) Any pioneer manufacturer who—

(a) employs in a pioneer industry any person not ordinarily resident in the territory, without the prior approval of the Chief Secretary as provided in subsection (1); or

(b) fails to make any return required by the Chief Secretary under subsection (2), or makes in any such return any statements which he knew or ought to have known to be false,

shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of two thousand dollars.

Provisions  
relating to  
revocation or  
recognition  
of pioneer  
manufac-  
turers.

10.—(1) Where any pioneer manufacturer fails or neglects—

(a) to commence to construct the pioneer factory in relation to which it is a pioneer manufacturer on or before the construction day; or

(b) to commence to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products in marketable quantities at such pioneer factory on or before the production day, the Chief Secretary may by notice in writing require the pioneer manufacturer within thirty days of such notice either—

(i) to commence to construct the pioneer factory or to commence to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products at the pioneer factory in marketable quantities, as the case may be; or

(ii) to establish to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the failure or neglect to commence to construct the pioneer factory or to commence to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products in marketable quantities, as the case may be, was due to some cause beyond its control, and that there is a reasonable prospect of its commencing to construct the pioneer factory or commencing to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products in marketable quantities, as the case may be, within such time as the Governor in Council may consider to be reasonable.

(2) Where any pioneer manufacturer having been required under subsection (1) so to do fails to satisfy the Governor in Council—

(a) that the failure or neglect to commence to construct the pioneer factory to which such notice relates on or before the construction day, or to commence to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products at such factory in marketable quantities on or before the production day, as the case may be, was due to some cause beyond its control; or

(b) that there is reasonable prospect of its commencing to construct such pioneer factory or commencing to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products in marketable quantities at such pioneer factory within such time as the Governor in Council may consider reasonable, the Governor in Council shall revoke the order under section 4 declaring the company to be a pioneer manufacturer in relation to the pioneer factory and pioneer industry in respect of which such order was made and thereupon the provisions of section 5 and section 8 shall cease to apply to that company in respect of such pioneer factory and such pioneer industry and the pioneer factory shall cease to be a pioneer factory.

(3) Where any pioneer manufacturer on being required so to do by notice under subsection (1), satisfies the Governor in Council—

(a) that the failure or neglect to commence to construct the pioneer factory to which such notice relates on or before the construction day, or to commence to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products at such pioneer factory in marketable quantities on or before the production day, as the case may be, was due to some cause beyond its control; and

(b) that there is reasonable prospect of its commencing to construct such pioneer factory or commencing to manufacture the relevant pioneer product or products in marketable quantities at such pioneer factory, as the case may be, within such period as the Governor in Council may consider reasonable,

the Governor in Council shall by order declare that there shall be substituted for the construction day or for the production day, as the case may be, some other day specified in such order, and thereupon the provisions of this Ordinance shall take effect as if the day specified in such order was the construction day or the production day, as the case may be, specified in the application under subsection (2) of section 4, or in the order made under section 4.

(4) Where the Governor in Council has been so requested in writing by any pioneer manufacturer or is satisfied that any pioneer manufacturer has contravened any of the provisions of this Ordinance other than any provision express or implied that it shall observe the conditions imposed by an order under section 4 and that having regard to all the circumstances of the case it is expedient so to do, he may revoke the order under section 4 of this Ordinance declaring that company to be a pioneer manufacturer in relation to the pioneer factory and pioneer industry in respect of which such order was made and thereupon the provisions of section 5 and section 8 shall cease to apply to that company in respect of such pioneer factory and such pioneer industry and the pioneer factory shall cease to be a pioneer factory.

(5) Where the Governor in Council is satisfied that any pioneer manufacturer has broken any of the conditions contained in the order declaring the company to be a pioneer manufacturer and subject to which it was so declared to be a pioneer manufacturer and that having regard to all the circumstances of the case it is expedient so to do, he may

revoke the order made under section 4 declaring that company to be a pioneer manufacturer in relation to the pioneer factory and pioneer industry in respect of which such order was made.

(6) When any order made under section 4 is revoked under the provisions of subsection (2) the company which in such order was declared to be a pioneer manufacturer shall be liable to pay the Commissioner of Trade and Customs all sums which but for the provisions of section 5 would have been payable as customs duty on the importation of any articles for the construction, alteration, re-construction or extension of the pioneer factory in relation to which it was declared under section 4 to be a pioneer manufacturer, or for equipping such pioneer factory or any extension thereof for the purpose of manufacturing the relevant pioneer product or products.

(7) When any order made under section 4 is revoked under the provisions of subsection (5) the provisions of section 5 and section 8 shall be deemed never to have applied to the company declared to be a pioneer manufacturer under such order in respect of the pioneer factory and pioneer industry specified in such order; and that company shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Ordinance or the Income Tax Ordinance, be liable to pay to the Commissioner of Trade and Customs all sums which but for the provisions of section 5 would have been payable as customs duty on articles acquired for the construction, alteration, re-construction or extension of the pioneer factory, or for equipping such factory or any extension thereof for the purpose of manufacturing the relevant pioneer product or products, and to the Collector of Income Tax such income tax as would but for the provisions of section 8 have been payable in respect of the pioneer enterprise: <sup>32 of 1953.</sup>  
<sub>& 16 of 1949.</sub>

Provided that if in the opinion of the Governor in Council liability to the payment in full of any such sums or any such tax would cause undue hardship or if for any other reason the Governor in Council deems it expedient so to do, the Governor in Council may remit the whole or any part of such sums or tax.

(8) Any sum which may be payable to the Commissioner of Trade and Customs under the provisions of subsection (6) may be recovered under the provisions of section 11 of the

18 of 1956. Crown Proceedings Ordinance, 1956, which shall apply in relation thereto in like manner as it applies to the payment of duty under the Customs Ordinance.

12 of 1953. (9) In any case in which any income tax becomes payable to the Collector of Income Tax under the provisions of this section, section 62 of the Income Tax Ordinance, shall apply as if there had been substituted for the words "the year of assessment" in the fourth and fifth lines thereof the words "one year of the revocation of the order made under section 4 of the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Ordinance."

Restriction  
on use of  
pioneer  
factory.

11.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), no factory, whether it is still a pioneer factory or not, which has been specified as a pioneer factory in any order under the provisions of section 4 shall, without the prior approval of the Governor in Council, be used at any time within ten years from the date on which such order takes effect for any purposes other than those of the production of the pioneer product or products for the purposes of which such factory was specified as a pioneer factory.

(2) Any company or other person using any such factory in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of one thousand dollars and in the case of a continuing offence an additional fine of five hundred dollars in respect of each day during which the offence continues.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any factory which has ceased to be a pioneer factory and in respect of which all sums payable to the Commissioner of Trade and Customs and to the Collector of Income Tax under the provisions of subsection (6) or subsection (7), as the case may be, of section 10 have been paid.

Power of  
Governor in  
Council to  
sanction  
transfer of  
pioneer  
factory.

12.—(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Governor in Council may upon the written request of a pioneer manufacturer sanction the transfer of the pioneer factory in respect of which it is a pioneer manufacturer from one site to another subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may impose, whether or not in relation to—

(a) the removal of existing buildings and structures comprising the factory; or

(b) the demolition of such buildings and structures and the erection of other buildings and structures on the new site.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Governor in Council may in any particular case impose as a condition that the pioneer manufacturer shall before the transfer is effected pay to the Commissioner of Trade and Customs all sums or any part of such sums which but for the provisions of section 5 would have been payable as customs duty on the importation of any articles used in the construction or equipping of the buildings and structures which after the transfer is effected will no longer be used in connection with the operation of the factory in relation to which it was declared to be a pioneer manufacturer.

## SCHEDULE

### (SECTION 5)

All building materials, tools, plant, machinery pipes, pumps, conveyor belts, or other appliances and materials necessary for and used in the construction, alteration and extension of the factory or for equipping the factory or any extension thereof for the manufacture and preparation for sale by the pioneer manufacturer of the relevant pioneer product or products.



## APPENDIX IV

## SPECIMEN FOOD PRICES (MAY, 1960)

## Locally produced fresh foodstuffs.

(unless otherwise stated, price is per kati, 1 1/3 pounds)

Pork			Vegetables		
Lean No. 1	...	\$3.00	Spinach	...	.32
Lean with fat	...		Bean sprouts	...	.30
(No. 2)	...	\$1.50	Cucumber	...	.25
Ribs	...	\$1.80 - \$2.00	Long Beans	...	.30
Poultry			Lettuce	...	.75
Capons	...	\$2.40	Radishes	...	.80
Hens	...	\$2.40	Tomatoes	...	.80
Ducks	...	\$1.80	Marrow	...	.15
Geese	...	\$1.70	Chinese cabbage	...	.60
Fish etc. (first grades)			Egg Plant		
Fish	...	\$1.80	(Brinjals)	...	.30
Prawns	...	\$1.40	Fruit (each)		
Crabs	...	\$1.20	Bananas (best		
Eggs (each)			quality)	...	.15
Turtle	...	.08	Pineapple	...	.20 - .40
Duck	...	.15	Papaya	...	.20 - .40
Fowl	...	.20	Coconuts	...	.20

## Imported Cold Storage Supplies.

(prices per pound)

Beef			Sausages		
Fillet Steak	...	\$4.40	Pork sausages		
Rump Steak	...	\$2.60	uncooked	...	\$1.60 - \$2.00
T. Bone Steak	...	\$2.80	Salami	...	\$3.00
Corned Silverside	...	\$2.40	Liverwurst	...	\$2.60
Beef Steak	...	\$1.80	Cheese and Butter		
Veal			Cheddar	...	\$2.00
Leg Middle Cut	...	\$2.80	Gorgonzola	...	\$2.40
Cutlets	...	\$1.76	Edam	...	\$2.00
Pork			Gruyere	...	\$3.20
Leg Middle Cut	...	\$2.40	Australian Butter	...	\$1.90
Chops	...	\$1.92	Danish Butter	...	\$2.40
Loin	...	\$1.92	Poultry and game		
Lamb			Spring Chickens	...	\$2.80
Whole Leg	...	\$2.00	Fowls	...	\$1.80 - \$3.20
Shoulder	...	\$1.32	Chinese pheasants		
Chump Chops	...	\$2.00	(per brace)	...	\$9.00
Bacon and Ham			Turkeys	...	\$2.80
Cooked Ham	...	\$3.84	Rabbits	...	\$1.32
Back Bacon	...	\$2.60	Miscellaneous		
Streaky Bacon	...	\$2.20	Ox Liver	...	\$1.60
Fish			Ox Kidneys	...	\$2.00
Fresh Salmon			Ox Tongue	...	\$2.00
Middle Cut	...	\$4.40	Ox Tail	...	\$1.30
Smoked Salmon	...	\$6.40	Sheep's Kidneys	...	\$2.80
Kippers	...	.96	Sheep's Heart	...	\$1.20
Fresh Herrings	...	.75	Australian Hen		
			Eggs (each)	...	.18 - .20

**Imported Cold Storage Supplies.—(Cont'd.)**

Fats		Imported Fresh Vegetables (unfrozen).	
Beef Suet ... ..	.60	Tomatoes ... ..	.80
Lard ... ..	\$1.00	Carrots ... ..	.80
Margarine ... ..	.90	Beetroots ... ..	.80
Quick Frozen Produce		Leeks ... ..	\$1.00
(12 oz. packets).		Cabbages ... ..	.60
Brussels Sprouts	\$1.30	Potatoes ... ..	.25
Broad Beans ...	\$1.40	Onions ... ..	.27
Strawberries ...	\$2.20	Imported Fruits (each)	
Raspberries ...	\$2.20	Oranges ... ..	.30
		Grapefruit ... ..	.50
		Lemons ... ..	.20

**Tinned and packaged foodstuffs.**

(Note: Prices vary considerably)

Corn Beef (12 oz. tin) ... ..	\$1.00 - \$1.25
Tongue (12 oz. tin) ... ..	\$1.75 - \$2.20
Ham (1 lb. tin) ... ..	\$4.20
Sausages (1 lb. tin) ... ..	\$1.10 - \$1.80
Salmon (1 lb. tin) ... ..	\$2.00 - \$3.85
Sardines (per tin) ... ..	.55 - .85
Peas (1 lb.) ... ..	.95
Carrots (1 lb.) ... ..	.75
Cauliflower (2 lbs.) ... ..	\$1.50
Peaches (2 lbs.) ... ..	\$1.40
Pears (2 lbs.) ... ..	\$1.60
Fruit Salad (2 lbs.) ... ..	\$2.45
Fruit Salad Cocktail (diced) ... ..	\$1.85
Condensed Milk sweetened (14 ozs.) ... ..	.65
Condensed Milk unsweetened (16 ozs.) ... ..	.55
Milk Powder (5 lbs.) ... ..	\$9.30
Milk Powder (2½ lbs.) ... ..	\$5.00
Bread (1½ lb. loaf) ... ..	.50
Ryvita (1 lb.) ... ..	\$1.90
Corn Flakes (6 ozs.) ... ..	.90
Wheat Flour (per kati) ... ..	.25
Sugar (per kati) ... ..	.25
Vegetable Cooking Fat (2 lbs.) ... ..	\$1.40
Olive Oil (½ gallon) ... ..	\$8.50
Nescafe (2 ozs.) ... ..	\$1.60
Lyons Coffee (1 lb.) ... ..	\$3.30
American Coffee (1 lb.) ... ..	\$5.20
Lipton's Tea (4 ozs.) ... ..	\$1.40
Eating Chocolate (1 lb.) about ... ..	\$3.70

**Rice.**

(per gantang 6 katies)

Siam No. 1 ... ..	\$2.10
2 ... ..	\$2.00
3 ... ..	\$1.85
Local ... ..	\$1.40

**Drinks and Cigarettes.**

White Label Whisky .. ...	}	\$12.50
Black and White Whisky ... ..		
John Haig Whisky ... ..		
Gin ... ..		\$11.00
Brandy ... ..		\$10.50—\$14.00
Sherry ... ..		\$ 6.30—\$11.50
Liqueurs ... ..		\$16.00
Beer (per bottle but less by the case) ... ..		\$ 1.30—\$ 1.50
Table Wines (French and German) about ... ..		\$ 7.50
Fruit Juices (18 ozs.) ... ..		\$ 1.10—\$ 1.25

*NOTE:* There is a good deal of variation in price, particularly of such items as Table Wines. A good range of brands is available in Sarawak and for the connoisseur a much wider range is obtainable from Singapore.

Players Cigarettes (tin of 50) ... ..	\$ 2.35
Players No. 3 (tin of 50) ... ..	\$ 2.60
Pipe Tobacco (2 ozs.) ... ..	\$ 2.20

## APPENDIX V

SARAWAK ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.  
ELECTRICITY TARIFFS**KUCHING and SIBU****Lighting and Fans** - - - - - 30 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month

**Combined Domestic**

for lighting, fans, cooking, heating, refrigeration, air conditioning etc. (i.e. all domestic uses)

First 30 units per month: 30 cents per unit

Next 30 units per month: 12 cents per unit

Above 60 units per month: 10 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$6.00 per month

This tariff is applicable to consumers occupying a private dwelling not used as an hotel, boarding house or mess or for any business, trade or profession, who consume electricity for other purposes in addition to lighting or fans and whose installation contains at least one 13 amp socket outlet.

In cases of dispute as to the application of this tariff, the consumer may appeal to the Chief Electrical Inspector whose decision shall be final.

**Business Power**

electricity used on business premises including shops, factories, offices, hospitals, clubs, schools, broadcasting, posts and telegraphs, etc.,

for

air conditioning, cooking, heating, refrigeration, water heating, domestic appliances, medical apparatus, small motors etc.

First 5,000 units per month: 15 cents per unit

Above 5,000 units per month: 12 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month.

### Industrial Power

electric motors used for industrial purposes, and manufacturing processes

First 1,500 units per month: 15 cents per unit

Next 3,500 units per month: 10 cents per unit

Above 5,000 units per month: 8 cents per unit

Special industrial tariffs with particular reference to off-peak loading may be negotiated with bulk industrial consumers at the discretion of the Company. The Company reserves the right to restrict use between 6 p.m. and midnight in case of emergency.

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month

### Cinemas and Theatres

Either COMBINED Lighting and Power

First 1,000 units per month: 30 cents per unit

Above 1,000 units per month: 15 cents per unit

Or SEPARATE Lighting and Power

Lighting—Fixed minimum Charge \$3.00 per month

All units above 1,000 per month 15 cents per unit

Power —First 1,500 units per month: 15 cents per unit

Above 1,500 units per month: 10 cents per unit

### Street Lighting

Inclusive of all maintenance charges: 30 cents per unit

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*Note:* On all Tariffs, a MINIMUM CHARGE of \$3.00 per month per meter is applicable, with the exception of the Combined Domestic Tariff for which a \$6.00 MINIMUM CHARGE per month is levied.

Minimum charges and tariffs are applicable for the whole or part of any one month and are not transferable from one location or building to another.

**MIRI**

**Lighting and Fans** - - - - - 35 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month

**Combined Domestic**

for lighting, fans, cooking, heating, refrigeration, air conditioning etc. (i.e. all domestic uses)

First 30 units per month: 35 cents per unit

Next 30 units per month: 23 cents per unit

Above 60 units per month: 14 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$6.00 per month

This tariff is applicable to consumers occupying a private dwelling not used as an hotel, boarding house or mess or for any business, trade, or profession, who consume electricity for other purposes in addition to lighting or fans and whose installation contains at least one 13 amp socket outlet.

In cases of dispute as to the application of this tariff, the consumer may appeal to the Chief Electrical Inspector whose decision shall be final.

**Business Power**

electricity used on business premises including shops, factories, offices, hospitals, clubs, schools, broadcasting, posts and telegraphs, etc.,

for

air conditioning, cooking, heating, refrigeration, water heating, domestic appliances, medical apparatus and small motors etc.

First 5,000 units per month: 17 cents per unit

Above 5,000 units per month: 14 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month.

**Industrial Power**

electric motors used for industrial purposes, and manufacturing processes

First 1,500 units per month: 17 cents per unit

Next 3,500 units per month: 14 cents per unit

Above 5,000 units per month: 12 cents per unit

Special industrial tariffs with particular reference to off-peak loading may be negotiated with bulk industrial consumers at the discretion of the Company. The Company reserves the right to restrict use between 6 p.m. and midnight in cases of emergency.

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month

**Cinemas and Theatres**

Either COMBINED Lighting and Power

First 1,000 units per month: 35 cents per unit

Above 1,000 units per month: 17 cents per unit

Or SEPARATE Lighting and Power

Lighting—Fixed minimum Charge \$3.50 per month

All units above 1,000 per month 17 cents per unit

Power —First 1,500 units per month: 17 cents per unit

Above 1,500 units per month: 14 cents per unit

**Street Lighting**

Inclusive of all maintenance charges: 35 cents per unit

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*Note:* On all tariffs a MINIMUM CHARGE of \$3.00 per month per meter is applicable, with the exception of the Combined Domestic Tariff for which a \$6.00 MINIMUM CHARGE per month is levied.

Minimum charges and tariffs are applicable for the whole or part of any one month and are not transferable from one location or building to another.

**BAU, SERIAN, SIMANGGANG, BETON, SARIKEI,  
BINATANG, KANOWIT, KAPIT, MUKAH, BINTULU,  
MARUDI, AND LIMBANG.**

**Lighting and Fans** - - - - - 35 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month

**Domestic Power**

for cooking, heating, refrigeration, air conditioning,  
etc:

First 200 units per month: 17 cents per unit

Above 200 units per month: 14 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month.

**Business Power**

electricity used on business premises including shops,  
factories, offices, hospitals, clubs, schools, broad-  
casting, posts and telegraphs, etc.

for

air conditioning, cooking, heating, refrigeration, water  
heating, domestic appliances, medical apparatus and  
small motors etc.

First 5,000 units per month: 17 cents per unit

Above 5,000 units per month: 14 cents per unit

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month.

**Industrial Power**

electric motors used for industrial purposes, and  
manufacturing processes

First 1,500 units per month: 17 cents per unit

Next 3,500 units per month: 14 cents per unit

Above 5,000 units per month: 12 cents per unit

Special industrial tariffs with particular reference to off-peak  
loading may be negotiated with bulk industrial consumers at  
the discretion of the Company. The Company reserves the  
right to restrict use between 6 p.m. and midnight in cases of  
emergency.

Minimum Charge \$3.00 per month



**Cinemas and Theatres****COMBINED Lighting and Power**

First 1,000 units per month: 35 cents per unit  
 Above 1,000 units per month: 17 cents per unit

**Street Lighting**

Inclusive of all maintenance charges: 35 cents per unit

*Note:* On all tariffs a MINIMUM CHARGE of \$3.00 per month per meter is applicable.

Minimum charges and tariffs are applicable for the whole or part of any one month and are not transferable from one location or building to another.

**10TH MILE**

**Lighting and Fans** - - - - - 60 cents per unit

**Domestic Power**

for cooking, heating, refrigeration, air conditioning, etc.

First 200 units per month: 30 cents per unit  
 Above 200 units per month: 20 cents per unit

**Business Power**

electricity used on business premises including shops, factories, offices, hospitals, clubs, schools, broadcasting, posts and telegraphs, etc.

for

air conditioning, cooking, heating, refrigeration, water heating, domestic appliances, medical apparatus and small motors, etc.

Flat rate: 30 cents per unit

**Industrial Power**

electric motors used for industrial purposes, and manufacturing processes

First 1,500 units per month: 30 cents per unit  
 Above 1,500 units per month: 20 cents per unit

Special industrial tariffs with particular reference to off-peak loading may be negotiated with bulk industrial consumers at the discretion of the Company. The Company reserves the right to restrict use between 6 p.m. and midnight in cases of emergency.

**Cinemas and Theatres****COMBINED Lighting and Power**

First 1,000 units: 30 cents per unit

Above 1,000 units: 30 cents per unit

**Street Lighting**

Inclusive of all maintenance charges: 60 cents per unit

*Note:* On all tariffs a **MINIMUM CHARGE** of \$3.00 per month per meter is applicable.

Minimum charges and tariffs are applicable for the whole or part of any one month and are not transferable from one location or building to another.

**ELECTRICITY SUPPLY DETAILS**

<i>Station</i>	<i>Operating Hours</i>	<i>Technical Details of Supply</i>
Kuching, Simang- gang, Sibul, Sarikei, Binatang, Miri, Limbang	24-hour service	A.C. 50 cycles 230 Volts 1 phase and 400 Volts 3 phase
Bau, Serian, Betong Kanowit, Kapit, Bintulu, Marudi	13½-hour service 5 p.m. to 6.30 a.m.	A.C. 50 cycles 230 Volts 1 phase and 400 Volts 3 phase
10th Mile	12-hour service 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.	A.C. 50 cycles 230 Volts 1 phase 400 Volts 3 phase
Mukah	18-hour service 3 p.m. to 9 a.m.	D.C. 230 Volts 2 wire and 460 Volts 3 wire

**Hours of Supply:** In general, these will be extended as electrical loads develop and the economics of such action are proven.

## APPARATUS FOR HIRE

The Company normally has apparatus for hire at the following rates:—

Ceiling Fans—60"	\$2.00 per month
12 Gallon Water Heaters	\$3.00 per month
2 Plate Cookers with Oven	\$3.50 per month
3 Plate Cookers with Oven	\$6.00 per month

Minimum hire period 12 months.

Installation Charges to the Consumers' account.

## HIRE PURCHASE APPLIANCES

The Company offers credit facilities up to \$3,000 for domestic consumers and \$5,000 for commercial consumers, for hire purchase of electrical appliances. Typical appliances available under this scheme are:—

Air Conditioners	Refrigerators
Motors	Washers
Cookers	Water Heaters

## APPENDIX VI

**Specimen Shipping Freight Rates on Cargo shipped  
between Singapore and Sarawak Ports**

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>How Charged</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Aerated Waters . . . . .	M . . . . .	\$ 24.00
Beer or Stout . . . . .	M . . . . .	27.00
Bricks . . . . .	W . . . . .	17.00
Cars & Private Motor Vehicles (Uncrated)	Up to 12' overall length exclusive of bumpers .	120.00
	Over 12' up to 14' O.L. exclusive of bumpers .	132.00
	Over 14' up to 16' O.L. exclusive of bumpers .	164.00
	Over 16' up to 17' O.L. exclusive of bumpers .	196.00
	Over 17' up to 18' O.L. exclusive of bumpers .	207.00
	Over 18' up to 19' O.L. exclusive of bumpers .	220.00
	Over 19' up to 20' O.L. exclusive of bumpers .	230.00
Bus, Tractor, Lorry etc. . . .	Overall cubic contents per 40 cu. ft. . . . .	17.00
Cattle . . . . .	Per head . . . . .	33.00
Cement . . . . .	W . . . . .	22.00
Copra . . . . .	W . . . . .	30.00
Cotton Piece Goods & Materials	W/M . . . . .	33.00
Damar Mata Kuching or Daging (Grades 1 & 2) . . . . .	W . . . . .	35.00
Damar Darat & Laut—value under \$15 per picul . . . .	W . . . . .	19.00
Damar Darat & Laut—value over \$15 per picul . . . .	W . . . . .	30.00
Dogs . . . . .	Per head . . . . .	15.00
Ducklings—in baskets . . . .	Per basket . . . . .	1.65
Eggs—fresh or salted . . . .	Per case, tub or basket of 300/400 . . . . .	1.45
Fish, salted . . . . .	W . . . . .	37.00
Fish, dried (Pusu or Kambong)	W . . . . .	28.00
Flour, Sago . . . . .	W . . . . .	21.00
Flour, Wheat . . . . .	W . . . . .	27.00
General Cargo . . . . .	W/M . . . . .	33.00
Goats . . . . .	Per head . . . . .	6.00
Guns—Sporting (loose) . . . .	Each . . . . .	5.00

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>How Charged</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Illipenuts . . . . .	W . . . . .	\$ 40.00
Logs (Max. 25 feet) . . . . .	M (Hoppus) . . . . .	37.00
Machinery . . . . .	W/M . . . . .	34.00
Motor-cycles . . . . .	Each . . . . .	20.00
Motor-cycles—with sidecar, loose . . . . .	Each . . . . .	33.00
Pepper—Black or White . . . . .	W . . . . .	52.00
Pigs (in basket) . . . . .	Per head . . . . .	5.50
Ponies—Shippers to provide fod- der and Attendant . . . . .	Per head . . . . .	42.00
Radios, Radiogram Sets . . . . .	W/M . . . . .	40.00
Refrigerated Cargo . . . . .	M (Minimum \$5.00) per ton . . . . .	40.00
Rice and Rice Bran . . . . .	W . . . . .	15.00
Rubber (Local) . . . . .	W . . . . .	34.00
Sewing Machines—Hand, un- crated . . . . .	Each . . . . .	5.00
Sewing Machines—Pedal, un- crated . . . . .	Each . . . . .	8.00
Sheep . . . . .	Per head . . . . .	6.00
Sugar . . . . .	W . . . . .	17.00
Sugar—Manufactured . . . . .	W/M . . . . .	33.00
Timber—Sawn . . . . .	M . . . . .	26.00
Tyres—Bicycle, Motor or Lorry	M . . . . .	27.00

W = by weight per ton of 20 cwt.

M = by measurement of 40 cu.ft.

W/M = by weight and measurement.

Scale Ton = 20 cwt./40 cu.ft.

## SEMI-DANGEROUS CARGO (General Cargo rate plus 50%)

Acetic Acid	Nicotine
Acetic Acid Anhydrous	Oxygen Gas
Ammonia Liquor (cyls)—S.G. 0.959 or over (less than 10% Ammonia)	Phosphoric Acid—S.C. under 1.2
Arsenic	Potassium Sulphide
Bleaching Powder—Chloride of Lime, Chlorinated Lime	Potassium Sulphide—with at least 50% water
Calcium Cyanamide containing over 5% Calcium Carbide	Saltpetre (Sodium Nitrate)—limited quantity if under deck
Carbolic Acid (Phenol)	Sodium Arsenite
Carbon Dioxide (C.O.2)	Sodium Metabisulphite
Chemical Refills for Fire Extinguishers	Sodium Sulphide—with at least 50% water
Formic Acid	Sulphur
Hydrogen Peroxide up to 6%	Tar Oil Compounds, on deck

## DANGEROUS CARGO (General Cargo rate plus 100%)

Accumulators wet (loose or packed)	Hydrochloric Acid
Acetylene Gas	Hydrofluoric Acid
Alcohol	Matches (Non-Safety)
Ammonia Liquor—S.G. under 0.959	Methylated Spirit
Anhydrous Ammonia (cyls)—S.G. under 0.959	Muriatic Acid
Aviation Spirit	Naptha
Barium Binocide	Nitric Acid
Barium Peroxide	Paints, Enamels, Lacquers, Varnish etc.—F.P. under 73°
Butane Gas	Paranitrophenol
Calcium Carbide	Petrol, Motor Gasoline
Carbide of Calcium	Petroleum Spirit
Cartridges (Safety)	Phosphoric Acid—S.G. 1.2 or over
Cellulose Paint (according to solvent)	Phosphorous Amorphous Red
Chloroform	Potassium Chlorate Powder
Chromic Acid	Potassium Cyanide
Collodion H2O2 over 6%	Potassium Sulphide containing less than 50% water
Cyanides	Sulphuric Acid
Dangerous Cargo not otherwise enumerated	Sulphur Dioxide
Ether	Sweet Spirits Nitre
Firecrackers	Trichlorethylene
	Wood Alcohol

## EXPLOSIVES (General Cargo rate plus 500%)

CARRIAGE PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES: Acetone, Bituminous Paint, Carbon Bisulphite, Hydrogen, Phosphorous Stick, Zinc Dust.

## SPECIMEN FREIGHT RATES FOR SHIPMENT TO EUROPE, U.S.A., AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN DIRECT OR WITH TRANSHIPMENT IN SINGAPORE.

Note: European base ports comprise the following:—

Amsterdam	Genoa	Hull	Naples
Antwerp	Glasgow	Liverpool	Port Said
Avonmouth	Hamburg	London	Rotterdam
Bremen	Havre	Marseilles	

Destination	Pepper		Sago		Sawn Timber		Logs	
	Direct	T/S	Direct	T/S	Direct	T/S	Direct	T/S
(1) European Base Ports (Shillings Sterling)	469/6 W	559/- W	183/6 W	220/- W	250/- M	290/- M	261/- M	315/- M
(2) U.S.A. (U.S. dollars)	—	\$ 110.25 W	—	\$40.00 W	—	\$53.50 M	—	\$57.50 M
(3) Japan (Malayan dollars)	\$ 137.00 W	\$ 153.00 W	\$53.50 W	\$69.00 W	\$ 118.00 M	\$71.25 M	—	\$ 101.25 M
(4) E. Australia (Australian shillings)	—	666/6 W	265/- W	337/ 11 W	Bundled 240/- Loose 283/- M	310/6 M	283/- M	339/6 M
(5) W. Australia (Australian shillings)	—	546/6 W	215/- W	287/ 11 W	Bundled 192/- Loose 235/- M	262/6 M	251/- M	301/6 M

M=Measurement ton (1) 40 cu. ft.; (2) (3) (4) and (5) 50 cu. ft.

W=Weight ton of 20 cwt.

## APPENDIX VII

## GROWTH OF CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

<i>Year</i>		<i>Registered Societies</i>	<i>Total Membership</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>Reserves</i>	<i>Share Capital</i>
				\$	\$	\$	\$
1948	-	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	-	24	1,481	39,533	39,533	139	30,825
1950	-	63	3,555	161,151	157,856	3,094	82,588
1951	-	79	5,451	342,495	329,394	8,559	127,304
1952	-	109	6,901	560,077	531,916	19,755	225,593
1953	-	123	8,019	739,834	707,001	32,152	263,424
1954	-	137	9,451	889,584	870,637	44,014	286,735
1955	-	145	9,516	1,022,959	986,657	54,421	288,662
1956	-	150	10,454	1,284,400	1,242,149	68,429	360,296
1957	-	154	10,962	1,869,550	1,823,906	85,039	405,151
1958	-	168	11,710	2,114,037	2,076,420	105,039	406,739
1959	-	172	11,253	2,463,677	2,377,720	119,180	389,775







## ACTUAL REVENUE 1959

*Ordinary Revenue*

Customs	\$37,882,625.80
Licences, Taxes and Internal Revenue	3,858,656.10
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	1,018,717.01
Departmental Services	2,046,443.72
Reimbursements	1,549,229.99
Land	1,120,046.80
Forestry	3,440,894.66
Posts and Telegraphs	1,930,186.41
Marine	587,243.96
Revenue from Government Property	1,605,883.92
Interest	3,443,734.25
Income Tax	10,101,281.72
	<hr/>
	\$68,584,944.34
	<hr/>

*Extraordinary Revenue*

Land Sales	\$ 660,904.32
Loans Repayments	469,527.96
C. D. & W. Grants (towards recurrent expenditure only)	146,459.99
Miscellaneous	527,794.43
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,804,686.70
	<hr/>
	\$70,389,631.04
	<hr/>

# STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1946-1959

	<i>Revenue</i>		<i>C.D. &amp; W. Grants</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1946 (From April 15th)	\$5,569,690.22		—	\$6,046,990.93
1947	\$12,879,213.09	incl:	\$122,854.16	\$10,986,633.32
1948	\$15,783,896.06	incl:	\$467,863.93	\$13,025,257.72
1949	\$15,349,661.62	incl:	\$676,150.30	\$17,945,155.37
1950	\$32,139,743.57	incl:	\$1,969,126.98	\$18,004,500.30

In 1951 a separate account was opened for Capital Development. The Capital (or Part II) account derives revenue from the following main sources:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| i) Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. | iv) Contributions from various special funds. |
| ii) Contributions from Sarawak's reserve balances.        | v) Revenue from C.D. and W. Schemes.          |
| iii) Contributions from Annual revenue.                   | vi) Loans.                                    |

<i>PART I</i>				<i>PART II (Capital Account)</i>			
<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>		<i>Contribution to Capital a/c</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>C.D. &amp; W. Grants</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	
1951 \$47,349,365.00	\$22,517,206.74	incl:	\$3,774,135.00	\$11,499,126.41	incl: \$1,433,990.98	\$3,870,777.09	
1952 \$54,266,009.42	\$28,724,480.02	incl:	\$3,500,000.00	\$6,942,409.58	incl: \$1,351,096.63	\$7,973,232.16	
1953 \$43,688,311.99	\$34,280,449.20	incl:	\$8,900,000.00	\$23,562,379.33	incl: \$2,364,366.98	\$16,526,217.96	
1954 \$43,800,621.21	\$33,264,705.88	incl:	\$5,798,551.00	\$21,727,382.95	incl: \$520,322.73	\$21,140,259.65	
1955 \$49,774,861.37	\$34,431,606.28	incl:	\$3,446,903.00	\$11,939,836.20	incl: \$655,644.38	\$13,423,333.06	
1956 \$51,434,042.29	\$43,374,437.64	incl:	\$3,000,000.00	\$20,915,113.67	incl: \$679,624.61	\$20,048,407.67	
1957 \$52,163,916.07	\$50,587,350.53	incl:	\$3,000,000.00	\$27,430,019.51	incl: \$4,026,159.42	\$23,931,005.90	
1958 \$60,045,666.46	\$57,956,443.62	incl:	\$10,228,661.28	\$19,434,614.79	incl: \$2,486,900.78	\$22,663,848.39	
1959 \$70,389,631.03	\$64,924,383.03	incl:	\$14,804,686.70	\$17,114,680.24	incl: \$4,092,147.29	\$27,461,242.19	
1960 \$63,914,500.00	\$63,875,240.00	incl:	\$8,675,400.00	\$22,966,230.00	incl: \$7,945,795.00	\$38,609,395.00	

(Estimated)

## *Estimated Reliable Revenue*

1958	\$51,201,812.00
1959	\$49,736,500.00
1960	\$56,239,100.00

## DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

*Actual Expenditure  
to 31/12/58*

*Estimated Expenditure  
for 5-year period 1959-1963*

	\$	1959 \$	1960 \$	1961 \$	1962 \$	1963 \$	Totals \$
Agriculture and Fisheries . . . .	8,161,616	4,901,994	6,216,660	7,600,732	9,154,896	8,450,602	36,324,884
Forestry . . . . .	692,682	7,255	67,960	353,960	430,710	11,015	870,900
Communications . .	48,178,907	9,058,000	12,781,902	11,586,219	10,314,442	9,380,611	53,121,174
Fuel and Power (Electricity) . . .	8,264,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	—	—	4,600,000
Education . . . . .	8,428,584	3,395,261	3,129,037	4,494,043	4,567,391	3,540,671	19,126,403
Medical and Health	8,065,293	2,000,059	1,975,869	2,085,500	1,550,000	1,930,364	9,541,792
Water Supplies . .	7,123,207	1,305,862	1,963,468	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,994,500	9,063,830
Miscellaneous . . .	23,648,556	3,240,307	3,577,781	4,780,397	5,475,493	3,958,873	21,032,851
Totals . . . . .	112,562,845	26,008,738	30,721,677	34,400,851	33,292,932	29,266,636	153,681,834

## APPENDIX IX

DETAILS OF SARAWAK AERODROMES

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*1st Division*

Name: Kuching  
Elevation: 80 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 5,100 ft x 150 ft.  
Surface: Asphalt on metal.  
Suitability: LCN 20.

Name: Sematan  
Elevation: M.S.L.  
Runway Dimensions: 2,300 ft x 180 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

*2nd Division*

Name: Simanggang  
Elevation: 35 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,800 ft x 60 ft.  
Surface: Bitumen.  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

*3rd Division*

Name: Sibul  
Elevation: 22 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 3,600 ft x 90 ft. (extensions to provide bitumen runway 4,500 ft x 100 ft under construction).  
Surface: Grass on metal.  
Suitability: Up to Dakota aircraft standard.

Name: Mukah  
Elevation: M.S.L.  
Runway Dimensions: 1,350 ft x 60 ft.  
Surface: Grass.  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

Name: Selalang  
Elevation: 40 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 720 ft x 60 ft.  
Surface: Hard clay, sand and patches of grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

Name: Belaga  
Elevation: 180 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,415 ft x 120 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

Name: Long Geng  
Elevation: 350 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,140 ft x 30 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

#### *4th Division*

Name: Bintulu  
Elevation: 10 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 3,600 ft x 90 ft.  
Surface: Grass.  
Suitability: Up to Prince aircraft standard.

Name: Lutong  
Elevation: 5 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 3,366 ft x 125 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Up to Prince aircraft standard.

Name: Marudi  
Elevation: 103 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,400 ft x 60 ft.  
Surface: Grass.  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

Name: Long Atip  
Elevation: 300 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,500 ft x 45 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

Name: Long Tebangan  
Elevation: 500 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,080 ft x 30 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

Name: Long Akah  
Elevation: 300 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,401 ft x 95 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

Name: Lio Matu  
Elevation: 700 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,020 ft x 60 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

Name: Long Banga  
Elevation: 750 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,320 ft x 90 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

Name: Bario  
Elevation: 3,300 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,725 ft x 77 ft. (new airfield 1,800 ft x 120 ft under construction).  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

#### *5th Division*

Name: Lawas Government  
Elevation: M.S.L.  
Runway Dimensions: 1,350 ft x 90 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Up to Twin Pioneer aircraft standard.

Name: Lawas Mission  
Elevation: M.S.L.  
Runway Dimensions: 1,200 ft x 120 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.



Name: Long Semado  
Elevation: 2,150 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,416 ft x 45 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

Name: Ba Kelalan  
Elevation: 2,900 ft AMSL  
Runway Dimensions: 1,050 ft x 45 ft.  
Surface: Grass  
Suitability: Light aircraft.

## APPENDIX X

## HOTELS AND RESTHOUSES

*Abbreviations*

S	Single rooms
D	Double rooms
A	Air conditioning
B	Meals available
E	Private bathroom
F	De Luxe room

*NOTE:* 1. Government Resthouses are frequently occupied by Government servants who have priority in the allocation of such accommodation.

2. Charges are for room hire only and do not include meals.

*Kuching*

Aurora Hotel ... ..	8 SE \$15; 9 DE \$25; 3 SAE \$25; 12 DAE \$35; 4 DAEF \$45; B.
Arif Hotel ... ..	12 D \$6 (1 person) \$8 (two persons).
Grand Hotel ... ..	6 S \$6; 2 D \$10.
Sarawak Hotel ... ..	6 S \$6; 1 D \$8.
Government Resthouse ... ..	6 S; 1 SE; 7 DE; B.

*Simanggang*

Government Resthouse ... ..	2 S; 1 DE; B.
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*Sarikei*

Nyuk Khoo Hotel ... ..	6 D \$6.
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*Sibu*

Sarawak Hotel ... ..	2 DEAF \$25; 6 DAE \$22; 4 DAE \$18; 2 SAE \$15; B.
Rex Hotel ... ..	1 DAE \$16; 2 D \$8; 7 S \$6.
Majestic Hotel ... ..	4 DAE \$16; 2 SE \$8; 4 SE \$6.
New World Hotel ... ..	5 DAE \$15; 4 SAE \$13.
Government Resthouse (Re- served for Government officers and their families only) ... ..	3 DE, B.

*Mukah*

Government Resthouse ... .. 2 DE; 2 D.

*Kapit*

Government Resthouse ... .. 2 DE.

*Bintulu*

Sky Hotel ... .. 1 DE \$12; 1 SE \$7; 7 S \$6.

*Miri*

Fatimah Hotel ... .. 3 SAE \$16; 5 SE \$6.50; 4 S \$5.50;  
4 DE \$11; 3 D \$10; B.

Miri Hotel ... .. 5 D \$6; 4 D \$4; 5 S \$5.

Government Resthouse (at  
Tanjong Lobang some  
way out of town) ... .. 4 DE; B.

*Marudi*

Government Resthouse ... .. 2 D.

## APPENDIX XI

## CHINESE FOOD

Simple dishes generally obtainable in all Restaurants and Coffee Shops.

Fried rice

炒 飯

Fried noodles

炒 麵

Boiled noodles

湯 麵

Curry and rice

咖 哩 飯

Fried rice noodles (fine)

炒 米 粉

Fried or boiled rice noodles (thick)

炒裸條或湯裸條

Bread

麵 包

Assorted Chinese cakes

中 式 點 心

Various kinds of sandwiches

西 式 麵 包 點 心

Meat Dumplings

肉 包

Plain white rice (boiled)

白 飯

Common dishes generally obtainable in restaurants without prior ordering.

Sweet and sour pork

糖 醋 排 骨

Fried prawns

炒 鮮 蝦 或 蝦 球

Steam-boat

火 燉

Pork chop

炸 豬 排

Fried chicken

炒 雞 丁

Steamed Fish

水 蒸 魚

Fish with vinegar

醋 溜 魚

Fried eggs (omelette)

炒 雞 蛋

Mixed soup

雜 會 湯

Fish fillet

炒 魚 片

More elaborate specimen dishes obtainable in Kuching. Orders must generally be placed in advance. Such restaurants have a large additional number of dishes.

AH LOKE'S RESTAURANT, (Hainan)

公 益 餐 館

144, Padungan Road,

浮魯岸路一四四號

Kuching.

Sweet Birds' Nest Soup

清 燉 甜 燕

Suckling Pig

紅 粧 白 玉

Shark's Fins with Chicken

雞 絲 魚 翅

Roasted Chicken

燒 雞

Duckling

棋 盤 全 鴨

Eggs and Crab Meat

芙 蓉 蛋

Fried Fresh Quail Eggs

紅 紋 鵪 旦

Sweet and Sour Fish

甜 酸 白 鯧

Omelet Chicken, Mushroom, Crab

春 餅

Fruit Jelly Lung yen

什 錦 且 利 龍 眼

## ANN LEE RESTAURANT, (Hainan)

## 安 利 酒 樓

28 Carpenter Street,

木工街二十八號

Kuching.

## Birds' Nest Soup

鳳 絲 清 燕

## Shark's Fins with Crab

蟹 底 魚 翅

## Roasted Pork

烤 金 錢 肉

## Steamed Chicken and Ham

砌 鷺 鶯 雞

## Chess Board Duck

棋 盆 大 鴨

## Fresh Turtle Soup

清 炖 甲 魚

## Crab Salad

蟹 肉 沙 叻

## Fried Choon Hua (made from pork and onions)

炸 酥 春 花

## Steamed Fish

生 炊 鯪 魚

## Eight Fairies Cross The River (dessert, mixed fruits with jelly)

八 仙 過 河

## FOOK HOI RESTAURANT, (Cantonese)

## 福海餐室

22 Rock Road,

大石路二十二號

Kuching.

Chicken Soup with Birds' Nest

銀河會燕

Shark's Fin Soup with Minced Ham

紅燒包翅

Chess-Board Duck

棋盤大鴨

Paper-wrapped Chopped Chicken with Oyster Sauce

紙包蠔油雞

Broiled Chicken's Liver and Crab Meat

炸蚢鳳肝

Stewed Abalone with Minced Ham

紅燒鮑甫

Spring Rolls with Fried-egg Wrap

旦皮春卷

Fried Crab Meat

炒桂花蚢

Steamed Fish with Milk Sauce

白汁會魚

Chopped Chicken and Mushroom

磨菇雞球



## CHIA HENG RESTAURANT, (Teochew)

## 正興酒樓

36 China Street,

中國街三十六號

Kuching.

## Roast Pork

明火烤乳豬

## Shark's Fin

紅炖大明翅

Duck with Eight Varieties (cooked with lotus seeds,  
mushrooms, nuts, ham and vegetables)

香酥八寶鴨

Fried Coin Crabs (crab meat fried in the shape of a coin)

酥炸金錢蚶

Pigeons Crossing Golden Bridge (a pigeon soup)

乳鴿渡金橋

Ginger Fried chicken

南薑炸雞鵝

Steamed Fish with Chilli

川椒炖鰱魚

Pigeon's eggs steamed with Vegetables

炖芥菜乳鴿卵

Jade Tree Chicken (steamed chicken with ham)

金華玉樹雞

Mushroom Chicken Soup

草菇雞片湯

## APPENDIX XII \*

## WARDROBE REQUIREMENTS FOR MEN

The main thing to bear in mind is that Sarawak has a warm climate and the general practice is to change your clothes twice a day. You put on fresh clothes in the morning and change in the evening before dinner and so on. You therefore need plenty of shorts, underclothing and drill shorts or slacks. The following list gives an outline of a desirable wardrobe. Not everyone will be able to afford to buy all items in which case you can safely reduce the number of such things as shirts, shorts, slacks and underwear and buy additional items in Sarawak when you feel you can afford to do so. Fair tailoring is available particularly if you can provide examples to be copied.

**Suits** You should have at least one good tropical suit. The best materials are either Dacron or Orlon or a good quality lightweight woollen material. It is a good idea to buy a second pair of trousers as they are often worn without a jacket.

**Evening clothes** Rarely used but still necessary. Most people wear white dinner jackets and soft shirts with collars attached. But a lightweight black dinner jacket has the advantage that you can use it more readily at home.

**Worsted or grey flannel slacks** They can conveniently be worn in the evening and being suitable for temperate countries as well they are always useful. Two pairs.

**Khaki or white cotton slacks** If you like to wear slacks during the day you will need about four to six pairs. If on the other hand you prefer shorts (which are certainly cooler) you will still find one or two pairs of slacks very useful.

**Cotton Drill Shorts** Even if not worn in the office you will need them for recreational purposes and travelling. So bring at least two pairs, and six pairs if you will be wearing them daily. Colour is optional, white, khaki, green or grey. The latter look neat. Don't bring worsted or other woollen shorts as you will only wear shorts for a day at a time and the woollen materials will not stand up to the washing. Drill shorts can readily be made up locally.

\* From the booklet issued to Government officers on first appointment entitled "Conditions of Living in Sarawak".

**Shirts** Two quick drying Orlon or Dacron shirts for travelling.

Two best quality white cotton shirts with long sleeves.

Six cotton shirts with short sleeves for everyday use. Most officers use shirts which tuck into their shorts but if you like to wear the beltless, bush shirt type which hangs outside the trousers, you will find them particularly cool and comfortable.

Two short sleeved sports shirts. You can either have the conventional tuck in shirts or the Hawaiian type of shirt which is cheerful and comfortable and can be worn on informal evening occasions too.

**Underwear** Cotton sleeveless singlets and pants. Bring a good supply, say not less than eight of each.

**Socks and stockings** Best stick to cotton or terylene: The half length socks with expanding elastic tops are the best. The ones made of heavy ribbed cotton are particularly useful. Bring a dozen pairs plus one pair of black socks for evening wear. Stockings are not much worn with shorts as socks are cooler but if you like them bring four pairs.

**Handkerchiefs** At least a dozen.

**Pyjamas** On the whole pyjamas are not very suitable for tropical use. Most people in Sarawak wear locally bought sarongs with or without locally made short cotton jackets. Best bring two pairs of lightweight cotton pyjamas and try out a sarong after your arrival.

**Dressing gown** Only needed when travelling. The most useful type is made of towel material.

**Ties** You will not need very many but if you do want to wear one daily bring washable ones.

**Shoes** Bring a couple of pairs of good general purpose brown shoes, or sandals which are cooler, for everyday use plus a good pair of black shoes for use with a lounge suit, and a pair of pumps. The normal wear for travelling is a pair of rubber soled canvas shoes. They are obtainable locally and quite cheaply and the best thing is to buy several pairs at a time. Walking in Borneo nearly always involves getting your feet wet and leather is only suitable for town wear.

**Hats** About the only time you need a hat in Sarawak is when you review a guard of honour and since you are not likely to be doing this, at any rate to begin with, you might just as well not bring one. If, however, you are bald or cannot take hot sun on your head you will find one a convenience for travelling and outdoor activities. People don't get sunstroke in Borneo and there is no need for a solar topee. The essential thing is to have a good pair of dark glasses, preferably smoke grey. If you wear glasses it is well worth while to have a pair made up to your own prescription in dark glass.

**Raincoats** A light plastic raincoat is useful for weathering heavy showers. The burberry type of raincoat is of little use. Don't bring an umbrella. The general practice is to use Chinese oiled paper umbrellas which cost about 1/6, last for a long time and are cheaply replaced when your friends borrow them and forget to give them back.

**Bathing trunks** Facilities are rather limited except on the coast, which is not accessible by road from Kuching, but you should have a pair of trunks.

In Kuching there is a swimming pool in the Sarawak Club and there are swimming pools in Miri.

**Temperate clothes** In addition to the above you need enough warm clothes to see you out of England and back again without catching pneumonia. If you are travelling by air one suit and hat and raincoat is all you need but if you are travelling by sea you can please yourself. Bear in mind, however, that wool tends to get mildewed and attacked by insect pests in the tropics. You either have to keep your woollens in an air tight box or see that they are aired carefully and regularly. The best thing is to bring the minimum.

**Suitcases and trunks** The main thing is to avoid leather which is likely to mildew in Sarawak when put away in the storeroom. Suitcases should be lightweight since you are always liable to travel by air. Aluminium suitcases are particularly useful. You would be well advised to have at least one good quality steel trunk or Marshall chest for keeping woollen and other things in. They are expensive but well worth while. It is worth the trouble to have them shipped in stout crates with screw on tops which can be used again if you are transferred.

## WARDROBE REQUIREMENTS FOR WOMEN

The same general remarks apply to women as to men, only clothing for them and for children is even simpler.

**Dresses for the day** The simplest cotton ones are the best, they wear out quickly because of the constant washing, therefore at least six to start with.

Linen and silk are both too hot for most women. Nylon is not at all good being very clammy. There are numerous shops selling all kinds of cotton materials and it is possible to get them made up. New pattern books are very welcome. Good seersucker and the non-iron materials are especially good.

**Dresses for the evening** Two or three cotton cocktail dresses. Some people like a silk or nylon skirt with a change of blouses; lace is good for these. Taffeta and other fancy silks (except for one special dress) are not good because of washing. It is advisable to bring a couple of evening dresses for the special occasion when the men wear dinner jackets, one long and one short.

**Holiday, home and sports** The usual white shorts, etc., for tennis and badminton. Many women like slacks for wearing at home, but they are never worn in the streets. The atmosphere, though casual, is not of a holiday resort, even in the outstations. One or two sun-top holiday dresses for home or seaside wear.

**Cold weather or wet** It is never cold, unless one is travelling by water in the early morning, so one cardigan is enough, and perhaps an evening wrap or stole. It is wet, and one or two light plastic capes or loose coats are very useful. So too are several plastic bags for storing clothes, especially those not in use.

**Shoes and stockings** Do not bring too many shoes. Several light ones of the sandal type for day wear, they need not be all white. One or two smart ones for evening. Quality is more important than quantity. It is possible to get quite good Chinese made ones in Kuching and the other towns in the smaller sizes. Stockings are only worn two or three times a year, and can be bought here.

**Underwear** As with the dresses bring just what you need to use, nylon or cotton pants, suggest 6 pairs, and half slips. These should be cotton, nylon is much too hot, and transparent

too. Four to six nightdresses or pyjamas also of cotton. Several cotton house coats are very useful as they can be worn in the evenings at home (say two or three).

**Hats and gloves** These are only worn on rare occasions, therefore one hat and one pair of gloves, but it is an "occasion" therefore something rather smart and special; small hats are best because of storing. Many of the remarks about temperate clothes, suitcases, etc., of course apply to both sexes.

**Cosmetics, sun tan lotion, insect repellent, etc.** Nearly all the well-known varieties can be obtained in Kuching or ordered from Singapore, including French perfumes.

**Hair** There are several fairly good hairdressers in Kuching—but not in outstations—bring good cutting scissors.

## APPENDIX XIII

## AIR MAIL POSTAGE RATES

Per  $\frac{1}{4}$  Ounce

Country of Destination	Letters	Second Class Mail	Post Cards	Light Air Letters	Special Super-scription
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Aden ... ..	.70	.30	.40	.35	
Afghanistan ... ..	.55	.25	.30	.35	
Algeria ... ..	.85	.30	.45	.40	
Argentine Republic ... ..	1.50	.55	.80	.60	
Australia (including Cocos Keeling Islands) ... ..	.55	.20	.30	.30	
Austria ... ..	.90	.35	.50	.45	
Bahamas ... ..	1.20	.45	.65	.45	
Bahrain ... ..	.50	.20	.30	.30	
Belgium ... ..	.85	.30	.45	.45	
Brazil ... ..	1.30	.50	.70	.55	
<div>LETTERS 12 cents for the 1st ounce. 8 cents for every additional ounce.</div>					
BRUNEI ... ..	<div>SECOND CLASS MAIL 4 cents for each 2 ounces in addition to the ordinary surface mail postage rates.</div> <div>POST-CARDS 8 cents.</div>				
Burma ... ..	.50	.20	.30	.35	
Cambodia ... ..	.35	.15	.20	.30	
Canada ... ..	1.05	.40	.55	.40	
Ceylon ... ..	.30	.15	.20	—	
Chile ... ..	1.55	.55	.80	.60	
China (including Manchuria) ... ..	.40	—	—	—	
Colombia ... ..	1.30	.50	.70	.55	
Czechoslovakia ... ..	.85	.30	.45	.40	
Denmark ... ..	.85	.30	.45	.40	
Egypt ... ..	.60	.25	.35	.30	
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) ... ..	.85	.30	.45	.40	
Fiji Islands ... ..	.70	.30	.40	.35	
Finland ... ..	.90	.40	.50	.45	
Formosa ... ..	.45	.15	.25	.35	
France ... ..	.85	.30	.45	.45	
Germany ... ..	.80	.30	.45	.40	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... ..	.75	.30	.40	.35	
Greece (including Crete and Dodecanese Islands) ... ..	.80	.30	.45	.40	

## Per ½ Ounce

Country of Destination	Letters	Second Class Mail	Post Cards	Light Air Letters	Special Super- scription
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Hawaiian Islands ... ..	-.85	-.30	-.45	-.40	
Holland ... ..	See Netherlands				
Hong Kong ... ..	-.30	-.15	-.20	—	
India (including Portuguese India) ... ..	-.40	-.20	-.25	-.30	
Indo-China ... ..	See Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam				
Indonesia ... ..	-.35	-.15	-.20	-.30	
Iran (Persia) ... ..	-.60	—	-.35	-.35	
Iraq ... ..	-.60	—	-.35	-.35	
Irish Republic (Eire) ... ..	-.75	-.30	-.40	-.35	
Israel ... ..	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.40	
Italy ... ..	-.75	-.25	-.40	-.40	
Japan and Ryuku Islands	-.55	-.20	-.30	-.35	
Jordan ... ..	-.60	-.25	-.35	-.30	
Kenya ... ..	-.75	-.30	-.40	-.35	
Korea (South) ... ..	-.60	-.20	-.35	-.35	
Laos ... ..	-.35	-.15	-.20	-.30	
Lebanon ... ..	-.70	-.25	-.40	-.40	
Libya (Cyrenaica and Tri- politania) ... ..	-.75	-.25	-.40	-.40	
Luxembourg ... ..	-.85	-.30	-.45	-.45	
Macao ... ..	-.40	-.15	-.25	-.30	By Air to Hong Kong
Madagascar ... ..	-.95	-.35	-.50	-.45	
Madeira ... ..	-.95	-.40	-.50	-.45	
Malaya ... ..	-.20	-.12	-.12	-.15	
Malta ... ..	-.70	-.30	-.40	-.35	
Mauritius ... ..	-.95	-.35	-.50	-.40	
Mexico ... ..	1.25	-.45	-.65	-.55	
Morocco — Tangier and Tetuan ... ..	-.85	-.35	-.45	-.35	
Morocco—French Zone ... ..	-.95	-.35	-.50	-.45	
Morocco—Spanish Zone ... ..	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.45	
Muscat ... ..	-.50	-.20	-.30	-.30	
Nepal ... ..	-.40	-.20	-.25	-.30	
Netherlands ... ..	-.85	-.30	-.45	-.45	
New Zealand ... ..	-.60	-.25	-.35	-.30	
Nigeria ... ..	1.00	-.40	-.55	-.40	

NORTH BORNEO  
(including LABUAN) ...

LETTERS	12 cents for the 1st ounce and 8 cents for every additional ounce.
SECOND CLASS MAIL	4 cents for each 2 ounces in addition to the ordinary surface mail postage rates.
POST- CARDS	8 cents.



## Per ½ Ounce

Country of Destination	Letters	Second Class Mail	Post Cards	Light Air Letters	Special Super- scription
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
Northern Rhodesia ... ..	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.40	
Norway ... ..	-.90	-.30	-.50	-.45	
Nyasaland ... ..	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.35	
Pakistan ... ..	-.50	-.25	-.30	-.30	
Philippines, Republic of	-.45	-.15	-.25	-.30	
Poland ... ..	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.45	
Portugal ... ..	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.45	
LETTERS 12 cents for the 1st ounce and 8 cents for every additional ounce.					
SARAWAK ... .. SECOND CLASS MAIL 4 cents for each 2 ounces in addition to the ordinary surface mail postage rates.					
POST-CARDS 8 cents.					
Saudi Arabia ... ..	-.75	-.25	-.40	-.40	
Singapore ... ..	-.20	-.12	-.12	-.15	
South Africa, Union of	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.35	
Southern Rhodesia ... ..	-.85	-.35	-.45	-.35	
Spain ... ..	-.90	-.35	-.50	-.45	
Sudan ... ..	-.65	-.25	-.35	-.30	
Sweden ... ..	-.90	-.30	-.50	-.45	
Switzerland ... ..	-.80	-.30	-.45	-.40	
Syria ... ..	-.70	-.25	-.40	-.40	
Tanganyika ... ..	-.75	-.30	-.40	-.35	
Thailand ... ..	-.35	-.15	-.20	-.30	
Tunisia ... ..	-.80	-.30	-.45	-.40	
Turkey ... ..	-.85	-.30	-.45	-.40	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ... ..	-.95	-.40	-.50	-.45	
United States of America	1.15	-.40	-.60	-.50	
Vatican City State ... ..	-.75	-.25	-.40	-.40	
Venezuela ... ..	1.40	-.50	-.75	-.55	
Vietnam ... ..	-.35	-.15	-.20	-.30	
Yugoslavia ... ..	-.90	-.40	-.50	-.45	
Zanzibar ... ..	-.80	-.30	-.45	-.35	

## NOTE:—

- (A) All First Class Mail, i.e. (Letters, Letter Packets and Post Cards) posted in Sarawak for destinations within Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo (including Labuan), and prepaid at the appropriate Surface Mail Postage Rates is forwarded by air whenever earlier delivery can be effected. No Air Mail Label is required.
- (B) Second Class Mail, i.e. (Newspapers, Printed Packets, Commercial Packets, Sample Packets, Small Packets and Literature for the Blind) may be sent within Sarawak, to Brunei and North Borneo (including Labuan) on payment of an Air Mail fee of 4 cents for each 2 ounces or part thereof in addition to the ordinary Surface Mail Postage Rates. Each article must either bear an Air Mail Label or the superscription "BY AIR MAIL" on the top of the address side of the cover and also must be clearly and appropriately superscribed for the particular service intended e.g. "PRINTED PACKET".
- (C) The minimum charge of 60 cents applicable to Small Packets and 30 cents to Commercial Packets sent by Surface route must be applied to Small Packets and Commercial Packets sent by air to Empire and Foreign Countries (including Singapore and Malaya).

# TELEGRAPH RATES

## COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

Effective 22nd July, 1960.

DESTINATION	Full Ordinary		LT Letter Telegrams		GLT Social Telegrams		PRESS		URGENT PRESS		GOVERNMENT	
	Rate per word	Minimum number of words	Min. 22 words	Each extra word	Min. 10 words	Each extra word	Min. 14 words	Each extra word	Min. 14 words	Each extra word	Rate per word	Minimum number of words
	\$ c		\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c	
ALL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	0.80	7 wds.	8.80	0.40	4.00	0.40	0.56	0.04	3.50	0.25	0.40	7 wds.
Except the following:—												
MALAYA SINGAPORE CHRISTMAS ISLAND	0.35	7 wds.	3.85	0.20	1.75	0.20	0.56	0.04	2.10	0.15	0.35	7 wds.
SARAWAK												
NORTH BORNEO												
BRUNEI	0.10	10 wds.	—	—	—	—	0.56	0.04	0.98	0.07	0.10	10 wds.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

NOTE. Urgent telegrams are not accepted as such by Burma, the United States of America and the United States of Indonesia and during transmission over the wires of those countries they will rank as ordinary telegrams.

DESTINATION	FULL ORDINARY Rate per word Minimum 7 words	LETTER TELEGRAMS (LT) Minimum 22 words	LETTER TELEGRAMS Rate per extra word
	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
<b>EUROPE</b>			
Austria	1.90	21.25	1.00
Belgium	1.90	21.25	1.00
Czechoslovakia	2.00	22.35	1.05
Denmark	1.85	20.15	0.95
Finland	1.85	20.15	0.95
France	1.85	20.15	0.95
Germany	1.85	20.15	0.95
Greece and Greek Islands	1.85	20.15	0.95
Holland	0.95	11.00	0.50
Italy	1.90	21.25	1.00
Luxemburg	1.90	21.25	1.00
Norway	1.85	20.15	0.95
Poland	1.95	21.25	1.00
Portugal	1.85	20.15	0.95
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	1.85	20.15	0.95
Spain	1.95	21.25	1.00
Sweden	1.85	20.15	0.95
Switzerland (including Liechtenstein)	1.90	21.25	1.00
Turkey	1.90	21.25	1.00
Vatican City State	1.90	21.25	1.00
Yugoslavia	1.95	21.25	1.00
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>NORTH</b>			
Egypt—Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said and Suez	2.25	24.55	1.15
Egypt—Other Offices	2.25	24.55	1.15
Libya	1.90	21.25	1.00
Morocco	2.05	22.35	1.05
Sudan—Port Sudan	2.25	24.55	1.15
Sudan—Other Offices	2.25	24.55	1.15
Tunisia	1.85	20.15	0.95
<b>EAST</b>			
Ethiopia	2.50	27.85	1.30
<b>ASIA</b>			
Afghanistan	1.40	—	—
Arabia—Mukalla, Seiyun	2.65	28.95	1.35
Arabia—Saudi Arabia	2.70	30.05	1.40
Arabia—Yemen	2.20	24.55	1.15
Burma*	0.90	9.90	0.45

\*Social Telegrams (GLT) Minimum Charge 10 words \$4.50  
Each word ... .. 0.45

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DESTINATION	FULL ORDINARY Rate per word Minimum 7 words	LETTER TELEGRAMS (LT) Minimum 22 words	LETTER TELEGRAMS Rate per extra word
	\$ c	\$ c	\$ c
China—Macau	1.25	13.55	0.65
China—Shanghai	1.65	17.95	0.85
China—Taiwan	1.45	15.75	0.75
China—Other Offices	1.65	17.95	0.85
Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos)	1.20	13.55	0.65
Indonesia	1.10	12.10	0.55
Iran	1.75	19.05	0.90
Iraq	1.90	21.25	1.00
Israel	0.80	8.80	0.40
Japan	1.75	19.05	0.90
Korea, North	1.80	20.15	0.95
Korea, South	1.75	19.05	0.90
Lebanon Republic	2.45	26.75	1.25
Persian Gulf—Bahrein	1.85	20.15	0.95
Persian Gulf—Doha	2.00	22.35	1.05
Persian Gulf—Dubai and Sharjah	2.15	23.45	1.10
Persian Gulf—Kuwait	1.90	21.25	1.00
Persian Gulf—Muscat	1.55	16.85	0.80
Philippines Republic—Manila	1.45	15.75	0.75
Philippines Republic—Other Offices	1.70	19.05	0.90
Syria Republic	2.45	26.75	1.25
Taiwan	1.45	15.75	0.75
Thailand	0.55	6.60	0.30
Turkey in Asia	1.90	21.25	1.00
Vietnam, North	1.20	13.55	0.65
Vietnam, South	1.20	13.55	0.65
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Mexico	2.85	31.15	1.45
United States of America	0.95	11.00	0.50
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>			
Costa Rica—Limon, Puntaarenas, San Jose	3.25	35.55	1.65
Costa Rica—Other Offices	3.35	36.65	1.70
Guatemala—San Jose de Guatemala	3.25	35.55	1.65
Guatemala—Other Offices	3.35	36.65	1.70
Honduras (Republic of)	3.25	36.65	1.70
Nicaragua—San Juan del Sur	3.25	35.55	1.65
Nicaragua—Other Offices	3.40	37.75	1.75
Panama (Republic)—Ancon, Balboa, Colon, Cristobal and Panama	3.15	34.45	1.60
Panama (Republic)—Other Offices	3.20	35.55	1.65
Salvador	3.50	38.85	1.80
St. Andrews Island	3.20	35.55	1.65
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>			
<i>Southern Part</i>			
Argentine Republic	3.40	37.75	1.75
Brazil	3.15	34.45	1.60
Chile	3.40	37.75	1.75

## APPENDIX XIV

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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# SARAWAK

SCALE 1:1,500,000



## LEGEND

- Road: Main ————
- Road: Other - - - - -
- Road under construction - - - - -
- Boundary: International - - - - -
- Boundary: Division - - - - -
- Headquarters: Division ■
- Headquarters: District ■
- Government Station \*
- Small Bazaar and/or Village o
- W/T Station v
- V.H.F. Station v
- Lighthouse ⚓
- Airport: Airfield ◇

