

Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Monday, June 30th, 1958

\$1.00

Contents

	Page
Obituary	101
Births	101
Marriage	101
John Coleman Hanbury Barcroft, C.M.G., C.S.S.	101
Text of Message by His Excellency the Governor, transmitted by Radio Sarawak	102
Notes and Comments	102
Arrivals and Departures	103
The Queen's Birthday Honours	103
The Queen's Birthday—Kuching	104
The People of Sarawak	104
The Rajah Brooke Memorial Settlement	105
The Sarawak Association	107
Regatta in Retrospect	107
Sport in Sarawak	108
Kuching Athletics	109
The Inter-Territorial Athletic Meeting	109
His Excellency the Governor's Visit to Kuching and Mid Compendium	110
Colonialism	112
Other Voices (2)	113
Briefs	114
Recent Books	117
Kuching Market Price List	116

The Sarawak Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 30th, 1958

Obituary

Text: It is with regret that we record the death in Kuching of Mr. William Gladstone Teo, a former Postmaster-General of Sarawak, who retired in 1931. He died on May 26, 1958, after a short illness.

Summary: We record with deep regret the death of Mr. John Coleman Hanbury Barcroft, C.M.G., C.S.S., at Lawas on June 26, 1958.

Births

Deaths:—on 27th May, 1958, at Crowthorne, in Farnham, the wife of Peter Davies of the British Council, Kuching, a son.

First-Cross:—to Diana and Michael Frickleton a daughter, on 26th June, at the General Hospital, Kuching.

Marriage

Son: daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asst of Bimbat, Unyoh, to Robert H. A. L. Ferguson, District Officer, Btu, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Kuching, on June 21st, 1958.

John Coleman Hanbury Barcroft, C.M.G., C.S.S.

Men and women, old and young, all over Sarawak, whatever their race or religion, grieve together over the sudden death in Lawas of John Barcroft on 26th June, 1958, only a few weeks after he had been appointed Chief Secretary.

John Barcroft joined the service of His Highness the Rajah in February, 1930, and was posted to the Second Division where he spent his first seven years. There he quickly learnt to speak Dayak and to understand Dayak law and customs and he was soon recognised as one of the most outstanding of the younger officers in Dayak administration. He was therefore chosen by His Highness the Tunku Muda to accompany him in 1934 on a trip from the Second Division across the watershed to the British and down the Kanowit River in an attempt to settle the Dayak unrest in that area and he was present as interpreter at His Highness' interview with Asan, the subsequent rebel leader.

For the next year or so John Barcroft was engaged in the operations against the rebels, who eventually surrendered in 1935.

In 1937 he was appointed to be the First District Officer, Maliau, a new station in the interior of Kanowit District opened to pacify and pacify the Dayaks after the insurrection.

From there he went to Lawas and Upper Sarawak, and on to Maliau where he was when the Japanese onslaught took place.

After the lapse of life as a Civilian Prisoner of War and a short furlough at home he returned to Sarawak to discuss custom with the Dayaks and in April, 1946, was made Resident, Seragaang.

In June, 1946, he was made an officer of the Most Excellent Order of the Star of Sarawak.

In 1947 he was appointed Resident of the Third Division and in 1950 was seconded to Brunei as British Resident. In 1952 he was appointed Senior Resident and returned to Sarawak in 1955, where he became Financial Secretary, and in 1957 was awarded the C.M.G.

His great experience and wide knowledge of Sarawak and its people eminently fitted him to become Chief Secretary and his appointment recently was hailed with pleasure and confidence by the country.

It is a tragedy that he has been struck down almost before he had settled into the saddle.

His friends will remember him for his generosity and hospitality, his keen sense of humour, his whole-hearted enjoyment of a party and the genuine kindness of his heart. No one who had a good case left his presence disappointed; no one with a poor case got any encouragement at all.

He loved all outdoor pursuits, riding, shooting and fishing, and if he had to go, he would perhaps have preferred the sudden exit to an invalid's existence.

Sarawak is the poorer for his death, but he will live on in the hearts of his hosts and friends.

D. C. WHITE

Text of a Message from His Excellency The Governor, Broadcast by Radio Sarawak on June 7 1958

It is with a heavy heart that I speak to you tonight. And I know that very many of you are feeling like me, bewildered and shocked by the sudden loss of a great friend. For me, it is difficult to imagine Sarawak without the gas, friendly, irrepressible John Barcroft. He was one of those refreshing people who always remained young, who could always reduce the gloomiest moment, the most weighty occasion to laughter and light and to a sense of proportion. And now, when we need him most, he has gone. John had a serious side to his character but it was never allowed to obstruct for long and his sense of humour prevented him from ever being pompous. He was in fact the most unassuming Senior Official whom I have ever met and he did not much like it in others. He could in a flash expose the truth because in him absolute truth and integrity were in its nature. One knew with certainty whatever the occasion, whatever the audience that from John Barcroft you'll get nothing but the truth as he saw it. He could never contemplate compromise with anything which he thought was wrong or dishonest or mean. As long as this period in Sarawak's story is remembered people will tell stories about John Barcroft. They will become part of the history of this country; they are amusing kindly stories in which commonsense and truth triumph over bombast and bureaucracy. They are the sort of stories one would like to hear told about British people; they certainly represent, as John Barcroft himself did, the best in our national character and the best in the record of the Rajah's Service and we can feel proud and grateful for him. Like very many of you I shall miss him deeply as a stimulating friend, as a man who made life more amusing, who was always considerate and generous but asked for himself so little. As my principal adviser, as one on whose judgment I had come to rely implicitly, I know my loss to be irreparable. To the people of Lawas, where he served before the war, and where he died this afternoon, to the Ioms of the Third Division, to the Malays of Simanggang and to the Chinese in Sibu and Kuching, to all who have known his friendship I send my deepest sympathy. No better friend, no truer servant of the people has been this way.

Notes and Comments

The Third Sarawak Constabulary Floodlit Tattoo held at the end of May was an even greater success than the two previous shows. This is obviously going to be one of the highlights of the regular yearly features of Kuching. More power to the Hobby Horses.

The Twin Pioneer Air Service has quickly gone into operation and internal air travel in Sarawak must be very greatly improved even with only the present two aircraft operating. If connecting speedsters services can be arranged, as suggested by the Director of Marine, travel to even quite remote places will be considerably speeded up.

It seems that the usual riotous time was had by many during the visit of three ships of the Royal Malayan Navy to Kuching and Sibu. The crews were also made to work hard for their entertainment in the many sporting events arranged for them but they have a nice sea trip in which to recover—while others have to go back to work.

Two special visitors to Kuching, and North Sarawak and Brunei, were Father Miguel Barraud, a well-known linguist and ethnologist and Father Francisco Armenta, Rector of the St. Francis Xavier University in the Philippines.

They came to Sarawak to study the relationship between the Binayas of North Sarawak and North Borneo and the Binayas of the Philippines. They were able to leave after a fortnight fully satisfied that the two peoples were, in fact, of the same race, and that the Binayas of the Philippines had come from Borneo over 700 years ago.

Father Barraud himself is a Binaya.

The Kuching Boat Club, as noted in last month's Gazette, has entered into the field of sailing and has for some months past run two trips a month to Santubong for this purpose. Some members sail, some water ski or at least try, and some merely sit. Active enquiries are now going on, it is understood, with a view to increasing the sailing fleet in order to fill the large boat houses now erected at Santubong. The remark that the Boat Club provides the best "moneyworth" in Kuching has been heard on several occasions.

A big step forward in the medical field was made on Friday 6th June, 1958, when His Excellency the Governor opened the new Mental Hospital at the 7th Mile, Penrissen Road. This is a very large project which has been on the map for ten years but now that it is realised it is the most modern institution of its kind in South East Asia.

The monument, in the February Gazette, following the visit of Dr. Koenigswald, appears rather to belittle the work which has been going on at Niah for the past year or two.

It is obvious that such an eminent palaeologist as Dr. Koenigswald would not have troubled to journey half round the world to inspect work at Niah if he had not thought something of its importance. It would seem that there are no known places in Malaya, and very few in other parts of the world where such a continuous history has been preserved for study in such good conditions. And, of course, although already done to a considerable depth, the beginning of the story has not yet been reached.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, in this year's assembly, is devoting an entire morning session to a consideration of the work at Niah and Mr. Tom Harrison is to have a busy time discussing the subject with various learned societies.

A simple description of the work with an explanation in everyday terms would be very interesting reading in the Gazette which has had no Museum articles for a long time.

Arrivals and Departures

Arrivals

Sir James David Fraser (Recently appointed Surgeon in the Medical Department)	By air Singapore/Sibu on 24.5.58 On first appointment
Mr. F. C. Wollishy	By July sailing Kuching on 24.5.58
Mr. A. B. Seales	By air Singapore/Kuching on 11.6.58. Returning from leave
Mr. and Mrs. G. Lloyd-Thomas	By air Singapore/Sibu on 11.6.58 Returning from leave
Mrs. A. B. Seales and daughter	By air Singapore/Kuching on 11.6.58. To join Mr. Seales.
Lady Fraser and two sons	By air Singapore/Sibu on 21.6.58 To join Sir James David Fraser
Mr. S. A. Banton	By air Singapore/Kuching on 24.6.58 Returning from leave
Mr. D. H. R. Calloway (Recently appointed Superintendant of Constabulary)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 26.6.58 On transfer from Hong Kong

Departures

Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Fleming and two children	By air Kuching/Singapore on 15.6.58 Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom
Dr. W. Glyn Evans	By air Kuching/Singapore on 16.6.58 Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom
Mr. E. J. Goodwin and two sons	By air Kuching/Singapore on 16.6.58 Proceeding home to the United Kingdom
Miss and Denis Spring	By July sailing Kuching/Singapore on 14.6.58. On pilgrimage to Mecca
Mrs. D. C. Goodwin	By air Brunei/Singapore on 16.6.58 Proceeding home to the United Kingdom
Miss L. Harrison	By July sailing Kuching/Singapore on 14.6.58 Proceeding on extraordinary leave to the United Kingdom
Mr. & Mrs. E. Stephenson	By air Kuching/Singapore on 18.6.58. Proceeding on short leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. D. C. Goodwin	By air Kuching/Singapore on 26.6.58 Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on termination of appointment
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. R. Austin and two sons	By air Kuching/Singapore on 27.6.58 Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom

The Queen's Birthday Honours

We are pleased to record the following awards made on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Peter Kuchillo, Director of Broadcasting, became an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Wong Ngiong Hoo, Chairman of the Sarawak District Council and Chairman of the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce, became a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Tancongong Jughah anak Barling, Paramount Chief of the Iban of the Upper Rejang, was awarded the Queen's Medal for Chiefs.

His Excellency the Governor was also pleased to award Certificates of Honour to Ischeh Mohamed Zen bin Malik, an officer who recently retired from the Medical Department; to Mr. David James Lim, a retired Government clerk who is now the Secretary/Treasurer of the Lunbu District Council, and to Mr. Sit Kheng Bob, a Senior Technical Assistant of the Public Works Department.

His Excellency also bestowed on recipients certain honours awarded earlier in the year.

The citation of the award of Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire granted to Dr. Maragana Sockalingam in the New Year's Honours list is as follows:—

"Dr. Maragana Sockalingam was appointed an unofficial member of the Council Negri in March, 1955 and subsequently reappointed in 1955 and 1956. He was appointed a member of Supreme Council in 1955 but was forced by ill health to retire from public affairs at the end of 1956.

During his seven years of service as a member of the Legislature Dr. Sockalingam gave devoted and unswerving attention to the business of the Council. His wise counsel and the respect and attention in which he was held by his fellow members established for him the status of an unofficial leader of the non-Government members of the Legislature. His personal influence has always been constructively and helpfully applied to the various problems which have faced Council Negri, and has been the greatest assistance to the Government.

He has always taken a keen and active interest in social welfare work of all kinds, and has for some years played a leading part in the affairs of the Social Welfare Council."

The following are the citations read before the presentation of Certificates of Honour to Mr. An Ah Lak, Mr. Tan Chiew Lim and Mr. Ong Soon Chuan:—

"Mr. An Ah Lak, who has more than 28 years' meritorious and exemplary service to his credit, joined the Sarawak Government in 1918, as a clerk. In 1935 he became a principal accounting clerk in the Land and Survey Department and in 1940 rose to Chief Clerk. In 1948 he was promoted Administrative Assistant.

He has been of the greatest help to succeeding Heads of Department who have all spoken very highly of his excellent work, his outstanding reliability and integrity.

His exemplary conduct has been an inspiration to all who have worked with him."

"Mr. Tan Chiew Lim has served in the Second Division of Sarawak for 24 years. Not long after

joining the Government Service in 1921, he held responsible positions as court writer in various stations in the Second Division and earned a reputation as a loyal and trustworthy officer. Since 1938, he has held the post of Chief Clerk in the District Office, Simanggang, and his exemplary conduct and his skill and tact in dealing with the general public has made him a popular and respected figure throughout the Division.

"Mr. Ong Soon Chuan joined the Sarawak Government Service in June, 1921 and since that time has served in the Sarawak Museum, Secretariat for Native Affairs and Resident's and District Office, Second Division. He has been holding responsible positions in various posts since 1940 and is at present Chief Clerk in the District Office, Sarawak. At the time of the Japanese Occupation of Sarawak, Mr. Ong Soon Chuan's loyalty to his senior officers earned him physical assaults from the occupying forces.

His loyalty and conscientious work have been an example to his colleagues and the greatest assistance to his senior officers."

And last, but by no means least, came the presentation of the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society to Mr. Mani anak Pising, who joined the anti-malaria unit as a spyglass in the Third Division in January, 1957. On February 12th, 1957, during a journey from Belaga up the Malak river to Long Sand, the Government boat captured in the rapids at Long Han and one of the two Kampong Wotian passengers, an elderly woman, was carried away by the very strong current and drowned. A younger woman, a girl named Merika, who managed to hold on to a rock in the middle of the river soon became exhausted and tried to swim ashore, but she was a weak swimmer and immediately got into difficulties. With complete disregard for his own safety Mani jumped into the strong current to assist her and managed to drag her to the bank.

There is no doubt that the girl owes her life to Mani's presence of mind and outstanding courage.

For this brave act of life-saving the Royal Humane Society has awarded him the Society's Bronze Medal and Certificate.

It was indeed an unexpected pleasure to see the presentation of such a valued medal to this young boy appearing among all the steel-oid-timers. He had put his own life at stake to carry out a courageous act which he undoubtedly regarded as part of his daily work.

The Queen's Birthday—Kuching

To anyone who has recently come on a first visit to Sarawak from England, the prospect of attending a function like the celebration of the Queen's Birthday is full of interest. It is only natural to speculate on the probable level of the precision of the marching in Kuching, the quality of the military band and the degree of dignity of the ceremony as a whole.

How satisfying it is therefore to be able to report that this year's event gave to our newcomers at least an unexpected good impression.

Few capital towns of the size of Kuching can boast as handsome a parade ground where there is at once an ample space for manoeuvres and adequate natural accommodation for spectators. The Cathedral steps and the adjacent high ground convert the central square into a fine arena.

During the days preceding this holiday, P.W.D. men had been busy preparing the scene—a central seating base with a tall flag pole on either side and two stands for the chief guests, while the whole parking was simply but effectively decorated with alternate Sarawak flag and Union Jacks.

Already, soon after 7 a.m., police were lining the approaches to the parade ground as contingents of the various corps were to be seen arriving at their appointed places on the periphery.

Soon after 7.30 a.m. there was a movement of Red Cross Links, Scouts, Cubs, Guides, Brownies and Salvation Army, taking up their final positions. This was hardly complete before the band of the Sarawak Constabulary was heard from the direction of Pongulian Bate, striking up a martial tune. All eyes were turned in their direction as they marched smartly up Road Road leading contingents of the Sarawak Constabulary, the Field Force, the Police Training School and the Auxiliary Police.

Was it imagination, or was it a fact, but it did seem that the Malays predominated among the large crowd of spectators. If so, it is not surprising because this can be said to be particularly their show, the Constabulary being predominantly Malay. However that may be there was an obvious pride in the efficiency of the Constabulary, both on the part of the men themselves and of those who watched them.

The marching and counter-marching of the Band terminated, every man was ready in his place. His Excellency the Governor and his suite arrived without occasion and ascended the rostrum.

In the same way as on the occasion of 21 guns fired from over the river, the Band played "The Queen" and Sir Anthony Auld inspected all squads. It would be useless to go into every detail of what followed. One act stood out from the rest in its intense simplicity. His Excellency invited the rostrum to make way for the symbolic presence of Her Majesty the Queen, while the Royal Standard was raised and the Union Jack lowered to a second playing of the National Anthem.

No Kuching joined with towns in Sarawak and with countless ceremonies throughout the Commonwealth in honouring the Crown.

G.W.D.

The Peoples of Sarawak

(Editor's Note)

During the latter part of 1957 and January, 1958, Radio Sarawak broadcast a series of three talks on "The Peoples of Sarawak". This series of talks was arranged and edited by Mr. Tom Harrison, Government Ethnologist and Curator of the Sarawak Museum, who gave the Introductory Talk on 6th October, 1957.

He has now actually re-edited the series for publication and they will appear in the "Sarawak Gazette" beginning with his Introductory Talk in this issue.

The whole series will later be published in book form.

I	Introduction	Tom Harrison (written on 6.10.57)	1, 2, 3, 4
II	The Iban People (I)	A. J. N. Richards	15, 16, 17
III	The Iban People (II)	A. J. N. Richards	22, 23, 27
IV	The Iban Dialects	I. P. Drake-Brockman	28, 29, 31
V	The Kayan and Kenyah (I)	C. H. Southwell	31, 32
VI	The Kayan and Kenyah (II)	C. H. Southwell	32, 33, 35
VII	Kelabit and Murut (I)	Tom Harrison	39, 41, 51
VIII	Kelabit and Murut (II)	Tom Harrison	54, 55, 57
IX	Ponam and Penan	S. A. S. Gifford	31, 32
X	The Melanau	R. G. Alliman	59, 61, 67
XI	The Biaya Group	R. A. Brindley	17, 18, 21
XII	The Malays (I)	J. Goody	51, 52, 57
XIII	The Malays (II)	J. Goody	7, 8, 10
XIV	The Chinese (I)	R. Oram	14, 15, 18
XV	The Chinese (II)	R. Oram	21, 22, 28
XVI	Summing Up	Tom Harrison	28, 31, 38



E. A. N. Draper.

The Country of Sarawak.

THE PEOPLES OF SARAWAK

I
Introductory Talk

by

Tom Harrison.

Governor Ethnologist and Curator of the
Sarawak Museum.

My brief is to introduce a series of other papers or talks, entitled "The Peoples of Sarawak", which you can—and I hope will—listen to every night at this same time for the next four months. In a way it is the most ambitious enterprise of its kind yet undertaken by Radio Sarawak. At the very beginning it ought to be emphasized that this series is meant to be taken seriously. And that it will lose a lot of its effect if you only listen to it casually or with half-an-ear. Our argument is that people who live in a country with many kinds of people living in it owe that country a positive duty to get to know about the people other than their own. That it is not enough to take all the other guys (and girls) for granted. That in the processes of the modern world, it is dangerous not to know your neighbour, even if you cannot love him. Ninety per cent of racial misunderstanding is not due to deliberate nastiness or self interest, but merely due to ignorance, apathy, and dishonesty. These talks are aimed, unashamedly, at that nasty evil—the complacent person of any race who doesn't care a damn about any other.

There is no more place for that attitude in present day Sarawak. People who will not be bothered to know what their neighbours are are a menace to a decent country in a dangerous world.

Let me, next, go back, two years at least.

The series of sixteen talks, of which this is the first, was initiated—as an idea—over two years ago to fill a definite need. That need then arose from the ever increasing number of outsiders coming to Sarawak, especially responsible and educated field officers (Asian and European) wanting to get in some handy and lively digestible form, more about a country new to them. This need has further increased since the idea arose and since Radio Sarawak (with my advisory help) was able to get together the necessary people with the necessary knowledge; for such people are few and far between. It has been heightened too, by the very rapid increase—within Sarawak—of educational facilities, particularly among the Dayak and related people—the former but now "co-brothers" of Borneo. This has produced, among other things, an astonishingly rapid rise in literacy, often from zero, five or six years ago, in speaking English and particularly in a new awareness of other people, outside the immediate local group which (in the days before outboard motors, school masters and Radio Sarawak) limited the horizon of Bornean life in many respects. Today, as democratic and political broadcasts are coming into full effect, the need for inter-group information is becoming—no, has become—a matter for concern. So, these talks are being given in the original in English, then translated and broadcast in all other main languages.

This series, then, is designed to help bridge existing—and sometimes, I am sorry to say possibly slowly growing—gaps between these people who either through racial ignorance or difference in interest, do not know enough about others outside themselves. The smallest in number but greatest in ignorance of these groups is the European one. A good deal may also be said about many Chinese and some Malay in the same respect, while among many of the Dayak peoples there is, in particular, a profound ignorance of the ways and the ideas of Sarawak Chinese life, with which some find themselves out of sympathy—largely by misunderstanding.

I am emphasizing the difficulties and discrepancies to fear. I do so only because we all know that Sarawak, although a particularly mixed community racially, is also very particularly—still, and so far—a happy one. More than that a great many people outside Sarawak know it, thanks to the writings of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mrs. Hilda Morrison, Dr. William Geddes, and others. In fact, there is a risk that this life of "heaven on an earth of harmony" gets over-sold. That it ends up by becoming an exaggeration; or out of date; or worst, by deceiving us here inside Sarawak into taking the perpetuity of this Utopian bliss for granted—and doing nothing, in consequence, to preserve it.

This, in brief, is the background of the very varied and far-ranging talks which are to follow, and which all of us at the microphone's speaking and hope will not only contribute information but also some listening enjoyment.

At this stage, I ought to explain two other things about the series without (I hope) being too fancy or pompous about it all. Firstly about the speakers and their terms of reference. Secondly, about the groups we are to cover, how they were decided and how significant they are in relation to each other.

The speakers and their brief first. These were two ways of tackling the question of who should talk on these subjects. One was to invite members of each group to talk about it, so all the others. But we are not yet far enough on the road of literacy and (particularly) of broadcasting, for that. There is, as yet, no Islamic Puanan, no Kolahit and no Land Dayak ready to tackle the job, even in his (or her) own language. Even for groups much more advanced educationally, it turned out very difficult to get anyone ready to talk on his own people or able to talk on others. So, for better or for worse—the result will show which—it came back upon the English. All that can be said in favour of this expedient arrangement is that at present no other sort of person does this sort of job at all—never mind doing it so well. And at least the English are, in a way, impartial. They alone of those here, form a group which has no lasting ambitions inside Sarawak.

Once it was decided (by default, so to speak) that it should be done this way, at this date and place, the only question left was: "O.K.—but who by?" The answer was not at all easy as it may sound. Two lots were possible. Outside "experts", anthropologists and the like, of whom a number have paid us visits of a year or two to study certain groups. But admirable as has been the result, in academic and scientific terms, such studies as that by Dr. T'ien on the Chinese, or Dr. Doris Freeman on the Iban, are rather specialist stuff. Their studies were—of course available for the benefit of others, and have in fact often been drawn upon in general terms, by our speakers.

So, it came back—I won't say down—to people who know one or more local groups by living experience rather than contributions from experts from outside on short term study. That is what this means often. These are also men on this matter; no ladies being, alas, forthcoming, to add a different tone (of voice). These men range from two past missionaries in a past Chief Secretary, a senior Resident, two District Officers and the previous local representative of the British Council. Each of them has made a special study of the group he talks about. Some have spent an adult lifetime among them. Mr. Brewster and Mr. Southwell, for instance, are the only Europeans who have ever respectively mastered completely certain important groups of languages—the former Binayan of the downriver country, the latter a whole range of interior tongues, including Murut, Kolahit, Kanyah and Kayan. Both are distinguished not only by adopting the tongue but also the birth children of those people. The Brewsters have adopted two delightful Binayan twins—now at the Seris Traders School. The Southwells, a lovely little Kayan girl, Mr. Richard Curran is a fluent Chinese speaker

and has held almost every post held of in Government, including Secretary for Chinese Affairs. And Mr. Gordon Allison, C.M.S., now retired from the number one post in the Administration, has made a life study of the Melanau—as interest he continues even while living in Australia.

Each of these men was, after most careful study—of him and them—allocated a people to talk about. Once this was done, and once he agreed (personal did not because they felt they would not make it, so fell out) then it was left entirely up to him what he should say. He was simply asked to give, in his own terms, an account of this group as he knew them.

These scripts, then, give strictly personal views. It is an essential point which should, I think, give a special favour of variety and also, one hopes, of stimulation. No one speaks the last word on anyone here. Out of their will, I hope, emerge a broad pattern, a lively idea. What brings me, naturally enough, to the second main point. As well as difficulty in deciding on approach, we had trouble in deciding how to define, to decide, which groups we should include. As you may know, there is much argument among anthropologists and others as to the exact definitions of our local peoples. Who is, or is not, a Dayak? Who is an Iban a Sea Dayak and when a Biday? Are Penghulu Puan's people in the Upper Rajang areas in the Krayak or Kayan—or somebody else again, sometimes called Napian or even the illi-ili of "Kajang".

For my part, after spending thirteen years in constant touch with these group problems and terms in Borneo, I think some of this sort of argument is academic and useless. There are so many sets of criteria involved and so many of these our experience remains completely inadequate. Anyway let us cut a long story short. In the end we come back to the 1947 Census, which—under Lyth Nasden—went into the whole matter very carefully, but from a practical point of view. The grouping then devised in theory held up to the test of a practical census taken without anyone having to stay awake at night brooding on how to pronounce Puan or how to say all-in-one breath a recently devised ethnological term "Kenyah-Kayan-Kajang", the final twenty of semi-charism.

For very large groups the selected expert was asked to do two talks instead of the usual one, with Chinese, Malaya, Borneo—for instance. Here a point We must be careful in using terms like "native", "indigeneous", "early" and so on in the Sarawak context. For instance, though the present day Chinese all came into the country after the anti-Brooke Rebellion of 1857, there is enough evidence from the excavations at Niah, Sentubong and Kota Batu that the Chinese were most active here and in large numbers well over a thousand years ago. On the other hand, from the parallel evidence of folklores and the genealogical records called "nua", there is clear evidence that the present day Iban entered Sarawak less than a thousand years ago. Again, it is often assumed that our large and influential Malay population is in some way largely immigrant and contemporary with the arrival of Islam, in the 14th century A.D. In one view, this makes the Malays a separate civilisational ruling class. In another, it puts them as late arrivals. It all depends what group you belong to. There is really no doubt that at least ninety-five per cent of Sarawak's Malays are people previously pagan Dayaks, who were converted to Mohammedanism and Malay Muslims in the process (as they are still doing today) on a large scale in the

adjacent State of Brunei. In fact it would be a bold group anywhere in Borneo today who flew their own standards on grounds of priority, pure ancestry or superior culture; as we shall see from much of what is to follow.

Nor are numbers a necessary index, either of interest or importance. The small group of Kelabit in the Upper Batang for instance, have the most highly developed agriculture in the country; and they are only a side-offshoot of a very large group cut off by accident of political geography over the Indonesian border. The nomadic Puan only number a few hundreds. But they are the human occupiers of vast and virgin jungle tracts over half of all Sarawak, in the interior; and they have a way of life still very little understood by any outsider.

For those who do wish to check by audit and to get our many peoples in some sort of statistical perspective, the 1947 Census, still basically a valid and valuable account—is published by the Government Printer, Kuching, and widely available. Published in London but in print on the special studies I have mentioned, of which I would strongly recommend Dr. Tiew's "The Chinese in Sarawak", published by the London School of Economics, Dr. W. R. Geddes' brilliant "Nine Dayak Nights" (Clarendon University Press) and "The Land Dayak" (after Majors's Secretary Office) and Dr. David Fryer's "Iban Agriculture" (also HMSO). Special papers on many groups will also be found in the 1,500 pages of the "Sarawak Museum Journal," published periodically since the war and available from the Museum. Among these I should like especially to mention are the pioneer works of George Jumah (a Biday Dayak), Benedict Sandin (Iban), Richard Nyandoh (a Land Dayak) and Father Alchier (a Catholic priest now at Bintulu). All these works are also, of course, in the Museum Reference Library and available also from the Sarawak Lending Library.

Also, no comprehensive and lively general work on Sarawak peoples. This is not to belittle the past achievement of "The Pagan Tribes of Borneo" by Hose and MacDougal; but that work was published four decades ago and we have learned much since then: incidentally it is extremely hard to get. Lately reprinted is an excellent little school book "Sarawak and its Peoples" written by M. Dickson before he became—as he now is—Director of Education. This deals incidentally with the people in simple terms. But it is strictly an impersonal book. Sarawak, in adult terms, is the better or far superior, a strictly personal land.

We start (after this paper) with what are often called the Dayak peoples. These people, for present purposes, fall into its main groups most of them living inland and being basically peasant farmers except for the Puan. The long-beans in their form of life, still.

So far, practically no written literature—and often no written vocabulary of the whole language—exists. These people total over a third of Sarawak's population, but attract nine-tenths of its students, writers and tourists. They also occupy some nine-tenths of the land, often very sparsely (as with the Murut and Kenyah).

The rest of the series will be about people much better known to most, and showing less distinctive characteristics per unit than the "Dayaks". They are very much influenced by modern, industrial, civilisation; and by Government directly on a large scale. They nevertheless have many special characteristics, inside Sarawak—as well as more widespread ones. And this we shall see. . . .

The Rajah Brooke Memorial Settlement

A visit to the Rajah Brooke Memorial Settlement at the 12th Mile, Penrissen Road, at any time is a visit well worth making but a visit on that red letter day when His Excellency the Governor presents discharge certificates to inmates of the settlement is a visit never to be forgotten.

A large gathering of both inmates and visitors sat in rows under the recreation shelter roof or on the road and banks around it. The ceremony on May 28th, 1953, was simple but impressive.

Dr. Glyn Evans first described how the presentation ceremony, with His Excellency presenting the discharge certificates, had originated in 1950 from a suggestion made by Sir Anthony himself. The same system had been followed each year since then and had been copied in other parts of the world. The certificates, far more particularly the personal manner of their presentation, had completely solved the problem of wandering villagers and longhouse dwellers to accept back into their homes patients returning on discharge. He expressed the opinion that the acute infectious form of leprosy will be completely conquered in, possibly, twenty years time.

His Excellency then shook hands with forty-six patients to whom he presented discharge certificates, or as Dr. Glyn Evans called them, "diplomats" for as he pointed out, the patients had indeed been through a most useful training school.

Sir Anthony spoke of the welcome he always felt when he visited the settlement and also of the welcome he always received from ex-patients when he met them while touring the country. He stressed the fact that while in the settlement the different peoples had learned to live and work together and he asked them all to help him in the future by spreading this truth to the peoples outside the settlement.

A speech of thanks was then made and another patient presented by Anthony with two beautiful porangs which he had made and carved himself.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the visitors were able to walk around and visit the various houses, to the accompaniment of coolies, gongs and drums whenever His Excellency went, and examine the many articles that had been made. This year there was an excellent scale model of a longhouse and a schoolroom together with fishing nets, beaded baskets, hand-work, sewing weaving and much other craftwork.

And finally, for the visitors, there were some light refreshments in the house of the indefatigable Representative of the Settlement, Mr. Hamish MacGregor.

The Sarawak Association

The Sarawak Association held a Business Cocktail Party at United Service Club, London, on Thursday, May 13th. There were some 116 members and guests present. The chief guest of the evening was the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ely, better known to Sarawakians as Noel Hudson, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak from 1931—1938. Amongst the guests were 15 visitors from Sarawak, including—

Abang Mubappa	Mohamed Ali	Min Wong
Deyang Hai Mada	Chan Hai Yu	Keat Hin Hai Seng
Horowitz Janet	Abdul Rahman	Maryann Wu
Abang Sulaiman	Stephen Yong	Lim Seng Hoo
Abang Abdullahin	Mrs. Yong	Alexander Ling
June Ling		

The Association usually holds two meetings annually, in May and September. The Committee of the Association wishes it to be known that they cordially invite all visitors from Sarawak to these parties at guests of the Association.

Note: Anyone wishing to join the Sarawak Association can contact either the Secretary—

E. H. Egan, Esq.,

Dreyton Cottage,

Surrey,

Cambridge,

or the Corresponding Secretary in Sarawak—

J. A. C. Benson, Esq.,

Trade & Customs Department,
Kuching.

(Eligibility: Rule 1(a)) Persons who are or have been connected with Sarawak by official or business relations or who have lived in Sarawak for not less than a year.

The next reunion is set for 25th September, 1954.

Ragatta in Retrospect

The greatest mistake in agreeing to write an article for the Gazette is to agree. One does it, as with so many things, to keep somebody quiet—in this case the Editor. And quite unaware that one's name from that moment is indelibly writ in that gentleman's Contributions List; infelicitously cross-indexed and, as readers of this periodical will appreciate, with every conceivable subject title, from Animals to Zoology.

I am listed under "Ragatta—contest minus 3 weeks; send free programme". I must in fairness record that this included, almost Comments, efficiency, is frequently laid in practice: My programme arrived a week after the Ragatta.

Reading through last year's effort it was obvious that another spectacular impression just wouldn't do. A different angle had to be found. Inspiration came in an unexpected moment. We were going across river for our weekly lecture night with the Police when the outboard motor failed. I was idly contributing a little manual propulsion when it came. To take part! The inside story of the Ragatta. The never-before told trials and spills of the mighty dragonboat race. With luck and a suggestion of sabotage in the Rajah's Cap, it might even make the Sunday newspapers.

It was all much simpler than I'd imagined. Our club was putting in a team and would be pleased, in view of my enthusiasm, to take me in as a member of the crew. From then on it was practice and more practice. The weeks sped by, and my own became part of us and to be called a "hays" seemed fitting. Then came the never-to-be-forgotten three days. Our team in mid-stream before the throw—it seemed as if we were living for the first time.

It was rather disturbing to find how rarely one were the Estimates on resumption at the office on the Tuesday morning. Sometimes one'd seemed so unimportant while practice were on. But, one reflected, two or three nights will point those off and the article can still be in by the end of the month.

Unfortunately that the Boikler's party was that week. I might have been able to get down to it over the weekend but had a recurrence of my customary trouble (see previous, from an article I read in *Reader's Digest*, that it's Tropical Sprue but the Doctors want no obviously sporting).

It really is incredible how things go against one sometimes. The Estimates, to which I'd sacrificed my post-Ragatta urge to creative endeavour, were all

returned the next week with the explanation that this year they were required to be submitted to the Resident first. This meant days of drafting explanatory memoranda so in all fairness to the Resident he cannot be expected to approve my Soil Division Chemistry Laboratory without some help.

That was another week gone but the weekend was free and hopes of literary fruit were high. Of course it was my own fault—I should have asked my clerk how one changes a typewriter ribbon. Admittedly it did get a little muddled but there was not the slightest excuse for the agent keeping the machine a week and charging for the services of a Boy Scout.

This was all forgotten when it came to Susan's birthday. The party was a great success, about a dozen of us ending up in the open market for prawns at 4 a.m. I always seem to get an attack of my tomato trouble after good parties—I expect it's the excitement. Fortunately there was an article in the *Sunday News* about a new antibiotic for Tropical Sprue—called Carafalin—and amazingly enough I found some in a shop in town. Didn't seem to be a Chemist's but it was the right stuff—the writer said it was one of the most expensive drugs.

I took it may for the next few days but got on quite well with a rough draft of the article. I'm not superstitious or anything like that but it does seem odd how things have gone wrong. If I've told one week about once I've told her a hundred times to make sure my pockets are empty before she washes my clothes. But so—I came home after a particularly trying morning at the office to find my notes reduced to a lump, indistinguishable mass. Even drying and treating with bayal because vapour under ultra-violet failed.

It is not so surprising that a lot of the enthusiasm for the article has gone. The great writers only produced of their best when they were able to record their impressions soon after the event. It's difficult to concentrate or to recall the feel of the blade in the water, or the blur of the crowd after all this time. And I suppose a third in the heats, in cold pain, to suppose who hasn't actually experienced the thrill, doesn't sound much of an achievement. The Consolation Race on the last day would have been worth writing up—it was a bitter disappointment to get that splendid ankle jumping into the boat and have to miss it. I've often thought since that perhaps Providence took a hand, as I've not a very strong swimmer and one boat did capsize in a treacherous part of the river.

R. S.

Sport in Sarawak

June has again been the Sporting Month of the year, especially if we can include the last week-end in May, when both the Sarawak Annual Regatta and the St. Joseph's School Sports took place.

The Sarawak Regatta was as successful and colourful as ever, even if three days is a "wee bit" too long for some people. There seemed to be no lack of crews and boats and there were certainly plenty of spectators—and spirited competition. There was also the usual, rather angry, shouting and public waving after the finish of some of the races, notably the Dragon Boat Races. These races somehow seem to produce fierce arguments every year but no matter, they still go on—and even improve. This year the organisers had managed to frame their rules so that there was no toothless greybeard paddling in the schoolboy races, even though it appeared that there were still some strapping young men attending the local schools.

It is a peculiar fact, amongst many peculiar facts associated with Sarawak, that the Chinese Dragon Boat Races are paddled by almost anyone but Chinese.

The lack of support given by the Chinese Community, and the other races in general, to the Dragon Boats may well see the complete disappearance of these boats from our Regatta. It was only possible for them to be repaired sufficiently to enable them to take part in this year's regatta by funds supplied by the Regatta Committee and a donation given by the Kuching Boat Club. There was not a single additional response to a public appeal for funds.

However, the showing and result of this year's regatta has now died but it will rise again next year—and, we hope, for many years to come.

St. Joseph's School Sports produced the crop of broken records which we have come to expect at nearly every sports meeting nowadays. In fact, one question asked of the visiting American athletics coach was, "Is there any limit to human athletic achievement?" His reply was, "No." He said that only our minds prevented continuous improvement. As soon as a person manages to break a record, like the four-minute mile, then dozens of others immediately follow suit because their subconscious resistance is broken down.

Then followed in succession the Consolatory Sports, the Inter-Club Athletic Meeting and the Championship Meeting, all of which, of course, made records were broken.

In the short space of the week of the Inter-Club Meeting and the Championship Meeting, Mr. Thomas Rosenzweig, an American athletics coach, visited Kuching to help and advise with the training of our athletes. It is an astonishing fact that one could actually see the performance of the athletes improve, not from week to week, but actually from minute to minute, under his expert tuition. We have often heard of American hustle and efficiency and Mr. Rosenzweig was truly a tower of strength to our athletes during his all too short visit and not a moment of this did he waste.

That closes the athletics side of the month's happenings for Kuching at least, but such a heavy programme together with a visit from the Royal Malaysian Navy, rather upset the football league fixtures. But in spite of that there were some exciting matches.

The final sporting events of the month were the Bulker Hall Championships held in Kuching and the all important Inter-Territorial Athletic Meeting held this year in Brunei and opened by His Excellency the Governor. A strong Sarawak team, chosen after the Championship Meeting, left Kuching by air on Wednesday, June 18th, 1958. Their successes are reported elsewhere in this issue.

Truly a sporting month for Kuching and Sarawak.

Kuching Athletics

Kuching is indeed a very sports-minded town judging from the enthusiastic crowds that swarm to both football and athletic events. We have just ended two weeks of athletics. I say two weeks because it has been an almost daily round of heats eventually leading us into the final events on the Friday and Saturday of both the Inter-Club and Championship Meetings. The weather played a most important part during these two weeks, its clock being exceedingly kind to us. It can be said for certain that the band of willing helpers who acted as Officials—and very efficient they were too—are glad that everything is over and done with. Competitors though are not yet through because they are bound for Brunei to participate in the fourth Inter-Territorial Championships there.

For these two athletic meetings the S.A.A.A. was indeed fortunate to have the services of the American Coach, Tom Rosenzweig, who was asked to take over the duties of Official Starter. In spite of the very short

time, our athletes were getting well settled down to his method of starting. Tom made two new 'bests' in his training sprints here in two different Kelatins named Pawan and Kuka. He immediately took them to hand and as a result Pawan threw the Javelin the fantastic distance of 185 feet 4 inches which was some 30 odd feet more than the National record and some 7 feet more than the British Borneo record created by that indomitable stalwart, Sibelid of Brunai. Tom Kosanich was so struck with this feat that he had to remark his belongings and take out a new pair of Olympic shoes which he presented to Pawan while the latter stood in attention on the winners' rostrum.

As for the other 'best', Kuka, termed the 'Bob Marley' of Sarawak because of his effortless style of running; here we have an athlete of great potential. He came a very close second in the 120 yards run in the good time of 21.9 seconds and had experienced runners like Kadon Kial and Terrance Janting to compete against. He was the event 'Throwing the Discus' with a throw of 100 feet 5 inches which is a new record. This muscular Kelatin became the blue-eyed boy of the American coach who could often be seen training him for the various field and track events. It is truly amazing that these two jungle men, Pawan and Kuka, only 18 months out of their forests and who had never seen or handled either a Discus or Javelin have become star athletes. More undoubtedly will be heard of them in the near future. By way of a coincidence we learn from Tom Kosanich that a highly successful athlete in Yankienan is termed 'Yore' the Malay word for which is 'Kuka', a most appropriate—*coy, uncoy*—name for his Kelatin 'best' and friend. Tom tells us that in his peregrinations one night—11 was 11 p.m. to be correct, he witnessed Chinese youngsters conducting in serious vein a High Jump practice, under floodlight in Pomas Street, on the site of the old Fire Station. Fully attired in long trousers, etc., he showed them how to clear 5 feet 9 inches with ease! The Sarawak record for this event is, I think, 5 feet 7½ inches!

Kuching ladies are taking to athletics well, too. To mention one we have Chen Li Na of the Chung Hua School who, although extremely temperamental in that it is quite an effort on the part of the school to get her to train as she considers beauty more important, was her field and track events all in a class of her own. Representing Sarawak in the Malayan Championships last year she won the Long Jump with a second distance of 16 feet 2 inches. At the Sarawak Championship Meeting this year she cleared 16 feet 3½ inches thus creating a new Malayan and British Borneo record. Another achievement of hers in the winning of the 100 yards in 12.6 seconds. She has the makings of an excellent athlete if she will only submit to more training.

The sudden death of Mr. J. C. H. Barrett, the Chief Secretary, who had just presented a Silver Trophy for a new girl's event, put the S.A.A.A. in a quandary as to whether or not the Inter-Territorial Meeting should be held as it was the day of the funeral. Gubernatorial opinion was that we should carry on. We did so but not without a most impressive two minutes' silence at the Athletics Parade before the commencement of the Games—a silence usually obeyed by officials, athletes and spectators alike. R.I.P.

There has been a little public criticism in regard to the wording by the Officials of arm-bands. It was no doubt an innovation this year as previously it has been the proverbial Kosate. But do not forget that at the Olympics, arm-bands are worn by all Officials. And aren't we a miniature Olympic agonist? Why, there was one official who was seen to wear the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games Tie and yet another had the British Olympic Association Tie and Badge signifying his membership of that Association!

Mention should be made of the most valuable work put in by that most indefatigable honorary secretary, a gentleman named Tom Donnelly, who has at the tip of his fingers at any time all records, statistics, names of participants and even their numbers, etc., etc. A very silent supporter and well-wisher of the S.A.A.A.

in none other than His Excellency the Governor himself who can always be seen mingling freely with the crowds at the various lanes not to mention the track.

Writing of the athletics Tom Kosanich tells us that the Asian Games in Tokyo was the best he had seen both from the point of view of organization and performance of the athletes. It is his considered opinion that the Asian athletes has improved beyond all expectations. They are very athletic-conscious and this can particularly apply to the three territories right here in Borneo. I do think therefore, that it is high time these territories considered seriously the matter of the appointment of a full-time athletics coach with a little assistance from the Government concerned.

The Inter Club and the Championship Meetings culminated in an excellent luncheon at the Ayer's Head as previously given by the President of the S.A.A.A. to Council Members and their ladies in honour of the American coach, Tom Kosanich. We were told in our great delight at this party by Tom that he considered the local athletic associations here was a very well organized affair and that he had enjoyed his stay here better than anywhere else in the East. He said that he was greatly indebted to the people of Kuching for their unbounded hospitality, geniality and kindness and that he would be only too glad to come back again if allowed next year.

Kuching has been all agog with excitement and interest over the past two weeks. That's all over now and we wish the Sarawak contingent participating in the fourth Inter-Territorial Meet in Brunei a successful time and plenty of trophies with new records.

(Continued)

P.S.

This little setback would not be complete without mentioning the remarkable performance of Abdul Wahid Salleh of Batu Lintang, who created a new record of 6 minutes 41 seconds in the mile, beating Lee Yung Heng in a dramatic finish and of the veteran sportsman Thuan Dew Koi who still holds his 480 and 550 yards in spite of being more closely pressed than ever.

And one final word—the most important of all. While fully appreciating the great interest shown by the general public in witnessing these athletic events, for their information we should like them to know that it costs the S.A.A.A. a great deal of money to run these Meetings. And again, while fully appreciating the monetary support we receive from both the Government and the public, it is not enough. We therefore look forward to their continued co-operation and support both morally and financially.

The Inter-Territorial Athletic Meeting

The male athletes of the Sarawak team had a highly successful time at the Inter-Territorial Meeting, held in Brunei Town this month, and broke the stronghold that North Borneo have always had. In past Inter-Territorial Meets, North Borneo have won all three trophies which are awarded in the men's section, except for a single trophy won three years ago by Brunei. This time two trophies were won from these great, and they were made to fight every inch of the way to retain the third trophy, presented for most points gained. The race was in doubt until the very last events on Saturday afternoon, though all credit must go to North Borneo for fighting back bravely after being several points in arrears.

Terrance Janting gave Sarawak a narrow lead in the first leg of the 4 x 110 Yards Relay and this was retained by Kipareri and Kadon Kial, before Joseph Lee put in a morning finish to hold off galloping

Cubick of North Borneo for a record time of 44.4 seconds. This time represents roughly 18 seconds dead for the 100 yards by each of the four Sarawak runners, which shows what a fine performance this was. There was great delight among the Sarawak athletes, but nobody was more pleased than His Excellency, the Governor of Sarawak, who came over to congratulate the runners on winning, for the first time, the trophy that he himself donated.

In the 4½,000 Yards Relay, Kuala was the first runner and he handed over a yard lead to Than Siaw Kai. The latter opened up a wide gap between himself and his opponents which seemed to demoralise the opposition. Kuanin Kim kept the gap just as wide and the race was virtually won at this stage. Nevertheless, Kiyawa, our last runner, was taking no chances and went off like a bomb to register an easy victory for the jubilant Sarawak team. Seven seconds were clipped off the record with a new time of 3 minutes 28 seconds. This represents 24½ seconds by each of our runners for his lot of the 440, which is excellent when one considers that the Indo-Territorial record for the individual 440 is still 34.0 seconds. This trophy was donated by His Excellency the Governor of North Borneo, and this is the first time it has found a resting place outside home territory.

In the Track events, Sarawak were well to the fore. Joseph Lee and Juring were first and second in the 100 yards, both retaining 10.1 seconds to equal the record. Kuala ran a fine second in the 220 after locking it all over a winner at the halfway mark. Than Siaw Kai, as usual, was the 440 with Elgorai a good third after being badly dazed in Lane 6. Siaw Kai failed narrowly to win the 880, but Felix Mason came up very nicely to take third place. Abdul Wahab Salleh streaked away from the opposition to win the Three Miles in the record time of 16 minutes 32.2 seconds and Lim Yang Heng finished a good third. Salleh just failed to secure a further victory in a most exciting Mile race, though his time of 9 minutes 44.5 seconds was only 3 seconds behind the winner. The most disappointing race was the High Hurdles. Unfortunately, regulation hurdles were not available and both our handlers were disqualified for knocking down more than two hurdles. A bitter blow this, as we were expecting at least three points out of this event. Little Frances Chin obtained a third in Hurdles and High Jump, tying with Kit Loi Su in the latter event. Rasheed Anding gave a former Malayan Champion runner a hard fight in finishing second in the Hurdles. Lee Suen Lin ran third in the 100 yards and a good second in the 220. She should be a force to be reckoned with next year. Chen Li Wu, in the Long Jump, cleared 16 feet 4 inches twice to be a close second and in the Relay the girls ran a fine second. Throughout the two afternoons, fine weather and good track conditions were experienced. Excellent athletics were witnessed by the many spectators and our athletes can be justly proud of their performances. Well done, Sarawak.

T. DOWNELL

His Excellency the Governor's visit to Baram and Miri—April, 1958

It is not easy to arrange travelling on the Baram—distances are great and the water is unpredictable. The District Officer was therefore quite properly cross when, due to a misunderstanding we arrived at our rendezvous nearly two hours late. We had a hilly and tiresome trip from Kuching in Zehova but had to leave her out at sea as there was not enough water on the bar. We were met by the Resident on the Lower Borneo which took us up to Kuala Bakong but not before he had come ten miles out to sea to fetch us.

His Excellency had long promised to visit the Baram of the lower Borneo so our first stop was at Belaga, a small hamlet on the River Kaway. We were welcomed by all communities and after a cold drink with the Chinese captain and shopkeepers we walked to Panglima Amin's house about forty minutes distant.

I think I cannot describe the night there were especially than the planned programme which was allowed us to do the last lot:—

1. Native greeting at about the entrance to the house.
2. Spearing the pig.
3. Coming up to the house.
4. Pongpan, rice, etc. for offering (pating).
5. Fowl Swayer (F.R.).
6. Families leading the Governor and he joined by males, young and old. These times to end five along the house and followed by the greeting.
7. Opening of oblation sign ceremony and leading the Governor, bringing one food.
8. Spring with the propitiator and offering. Throwing away the first pouring of milk before the offering of the Governor is taken place.
9. Supplicating the swaying of Governor's offering.
10. Tape records.
11. Lomahony Jamba (Jamba to sing native song).
12. Put on a hat on Governor's head making him to be a god (Pakung Gosa) together with Resident, District Officer and other people.
13. Girls come out to sing native songs for Governor.
14. Time for bathing.
15. Time for food.
16. Sing native songs, joking, war dance and age other songs.

LATE AT NIGHT

The next morning we inspected both the schools in Belaga. The Local Authority school there is progressing well now but the headmaster obviously has a lot to cope with. The school rules forbade gambling and drinking and other childish pranks.

We were in Marudi by evening on the same day. The station was grey with the promise that the Kanyika and Kayans make from shavings of wood. The Police Guard was very green and the station had turned out in force to greet His Excellency and that night ringed a magnificent curry and dancing party in the club in his honour. The dancing went on until the usual hours and as it was held in the open on the whole population of Marudi were able to come along and join in the fun. The club in Marudi is new in size (situated near to the centre of town (between S.E.S. Co. and the slaughterhouse) and has in even very fine new badminton court which can be booked at night.

His Excellency called on Dato Zin Galan before going upstairs the next morning. The Dato was not in good health but nevertheless was up to welcome His Excellency and offer him a very hospitable board.

The next call was at Tg. Telang Agricultural Station where the Divisional Agriculture Officer, Mr. Tai, was waiting to show His Excellency round. The station is concentrating on supplying clover rubber seedlings and the idea is rapidly catching on among the small folk. Several of the propitiator and our knowledge who were travelling with us were hoping to buy planting material there.

That night was spent enclosed at Long Lama. Mr. Southwell came aboard for dinner and His Excellency and Mr. Evans spent the night in his house. He told us much about Kribbit beads—enough for us to recognize as worthless a rope of very rare looking beads we had brought in Marudi Basas! Mr. Southwell is also hard at work on his Koryak dictionary and has done the first draft. A comparative study of the various languages of Sarawak would be an enormous help to people trying to learn different dialects. One is constantly struck by the similarity of words between dialects spoken hundreds of miles apart, but it is hard to gain much more than an impression without having an appropriate study to consult.

His Excellency visited the community centre the following day and saw the trainees at their lessons in metalwork and carpentry. The S.S.O.L. have been very generous in providing machinery for the trainees to learn on. They have a fine lathe and planing machine and although it is not to be expected that such tools will be available in up-river houses the idea is to make the trainees machine-conscious so that they can effect repairs to the machines such as outboards and pump mills which are now common everywhere. The Government of Australia under the Colombo Plan has sent much agricultural equipment. There are tractors and hoes and barrows and many other implements which trainees use to help them grow their own vegetables in the little garden which has been started in the centre and which is already producing a fine crop.

The Local Authority school bamboo band played to His Excellency when he visited the school and bazaar. It is a pity that there are not more of these bands. The instruments are not difficult to make and bamboo is found everywhere in Sarawak. I don't know how "traditional" such bands are but I have no doubt that they give the children a musical education and a chance for the talented to show their worth and perhaps be encouraged to go on to other instruments.

His Excellency visited only two Koryak houses—Long Laput and Long Klang. At the former we had a traditional welcome and at the other, after a night spent playing Koryak parlor games, we had a traditional farewell. There is a tendency now for the girls to mix charcoal with kerosene oil and the resultant product takes a lot of scrubbing to get off.

There was plenty of water in the river and we were in Miti by sundown on the day we left Long Klang having stopped in Marudi to hear requests. The following day His Excellency visited Tanjung Lobang school and various offices in Miti and Zuluva came back in the afternoon to take us back to Kuching.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Sir,

CLOTHES AND THE MAN

Permit me the use of your distinguished columns to voice the increasing concern that is being felt by the more thoughtful and progressive elements of the community at the depressing tendency for gentlemen

resident in Sarawak to overdress in the evenings. Time was when one rarely saw a jacket being worn at an evening party but nowadays the jacketed party seems to be more the exception than the rule. All sections of community, boraluak and babajit alike, are affected by this urge to overdress regardless of the undoubted fact that there are few sights less edifying than that of the well-nourished male loosened in his jacket on a pleasant, warm, Sarawak evening and preening in a most painful and unesthetic manner, an embarrassment to his friends and a laughing stock among the more refined of his acquaintances.

The introduction of western clothes to Asia is one of the more serious blots on the western escutcheon and the odd thing is that Asians when they adopt this garb are manifestly more comfortable in it than Europeans since Asian sweat glands seem far better attuned to such garb than those of Europeans. Nevertheless it is doubtful whether Asians really enjoy wearing jackets unnecessarily in the perpetual summer climate of South-East Asia.

There was a time when Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was Commissioner-General in Singapore when it seemed as if a more liberal and sensible attitude towards western clothes was about to win the day. Alas with his departure to New Delhi the forces of blind and covetous reaction seem to have won the day. In that brief summer of universal hope it looked as if the dinner-jacket might be generally abandoned in South-East Asia in favour of the cummerbund and bow tie—worn and colonialist it would have been if this change had been achieved. The shirt and bow tie are a reasonable type of formal wear, especially when garbed by a brightly coloured garment round the waist to bridge the gulf between shirt and trouser top. Here was an opportunity for mass individuality to become apparent. Cummerbunds can be red or purple or canary yellow and there is even room for a little fancywork at the neck level. What spectacles could be more delightful than the Manager of . . . in yellow cummerbund with socks to match or the Director of . . . arrayed in purple. But it would be a brave man who would attire himself in this manner in Sarawak today.

It is, however, the so-called "informal" occasion that causes the most distress in progressive circles. It is a curious fact that even the most kind hearted lady and one who, in the evening, habitually never wears anything above shoulder level will think nothing of making her male guests wear shirts and ties and jackets. Most males are, of course, prepared to humour the ladies to the extent of wearing a tie (though there is not a lady in Sarawak who ever wears any construction around her own throat in the evening other than a rope of pearls) but jackets—Oh dear me no! No feminine charm, no amount of even the best whisky, no quantity of delicious *malay brevit* can possibly render the jacket anything but a grim and givious imposition on the goodwill of the long-suffering male.

In places like Hawaii and Tahiti and Manila where the dead hand of Anglo-Saxon conservatism is not as strongly felt people dress neatly and sensibly with brightly coloured open-necked shirts worn outside the trousers. These are neat, comfortable and distinctly elegant but apart from those worn by two or three exceptionally courageous, intelligent and forward-

looking individuals in Kuching, they are rarely to be seen in Sarawak.

No doubt there are a few business in Sarawak who like to encourage the comfort and well-being of their male guests and for their benefit I would like to suggest that a simple dress classification on their invitation cards would make it very much easier for the gentlemen invited to their parties to decide whether they have prior engagements. Working upwards from a state of comfort this classification is as follows:—

"Comfortable". Trousers certainly but no holds barred above the waist. This would in fact be a direct encouragement for the cool and preferably sloping open neck.

"Informal". Trousers, shirts and ties.

"Uncomfortable". As for "informal" with the addition of a jacket.

"Formal (C)". "C" for comfortable or summer-band, whichever is preferred. Black trousers, shirt, bow tie and summer-band.

"Formal (U)". "U" for uncomfortable. Essential to don that fine old fashioned recent producing garment, the British dinner-jacket, black or white.

Yours, etc.,

CONWAY LOUIS

The Editor,

The Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Sir,

I notice in the May issue of the Sarawak Gazette, under News and Comments, two notices on the activities of the Kuching Boat Club. The first concerns the entry of the Club into the sailing field and the second, although not actually mentioning the Club by name, is about the outboard races organized by the Club in the recent Sarawak Regatta.

As is probably quite well known by now, the Club has, in fact, bought three centre-board type sailing boats which are called regularly at Santubong. The Club also hopes to add to this fleet in the near future.

Even so, we do appreciate the beautiful local boats which have been gradually evolved to suit local conditions and requirements. They certainly look beautiful sailing out on the morning breeze to the fishing grounds and, perhaps, even more beautiful sailing back on the evening breeze. However, Boat Club members who are infected with the peculiar sailing bug do not always wish to sail in the particular direction dictated by the wind. They often wish to sail not only with the wind but across the wind and even against the wind, at both of which the local boats do not excel. The fishermen, not being so infected, have more sense than to try and sail against the wind—they merely down sails and row or, preferably, down sails and wait for the right wind. Again, the Boat Club boats are fairly light and built

for sport and pleasure rather than to do a particular, fairly heavy job.

As regards the outboard racing not being spectacular this, surely, is the personal opinion of your writer, which may be shared by some others, but it is hardly a statement of fact as indicated in his paragraph. The paddling races are, perhaps, usually more colourful than spectacular and in fact several people in my hearing excused themselves from attending the later days of the regatta on the grounds that the paddling races were "all the same". On the other hand the whole of the outboard races from start to finish do take place entirely within view of all the spectators and the two or three thousand who normally come to watch (not by any means all for betting purposes) testify to the popularity and interest created by these races. This, surely, suggests that many people do find them spectacular. The speed, the close proximity of the competitors and the nerve necessary in the short course all make for excitement and provide a spectacle not provided by the slower, longer paddling races.

It is indeed unfortunate that your writer is unable to take part in the enjoyment of more than one form of sport.

I am, etc.,

M. PIR-CHEONG,
Hon. Secretary,
Kuching Boat Club

Colonialism

Recent history has coined the word Colonialism. With the spread of Nationalism and Communism, the very mention of Colonialism now arouses of hot heads and suspicion. Confronting this popular belief and conviction, few scholars or historians would choose to say what they really consider might be the true interpretation of the word.

Not un-gifted with foresight, though any intelligent man could take advantage of hindsight. It is with this hindsight that the writer seeks to appraise briefly the words and demands of Colonialism.

First, we must admit that Colonialism is but a logical historical impression, that is, a certain phase of the development of history must have come anyway and, if it had not been called Colonialism, it would have been called by some other name. Possibly it could have been either Nationalism or Communism, for the simple reason that, being a historical reality, it must have a name.

When a man migrates to live in a foreign land, he is called an immigrant and when he builds or colonizes the country, he is branded a colonialist. And the process is called colonization which is synonymous to exploitation and oppression, according to the Communists or the red-hot Nationalists whose interpretation of history is Marxist. Unlike the Communists, we would call a spade a spade. We do not believe in "colonizing" a man because he opposes us thereby branding him as "reactionary" and "nationalizing" his priorities. At any rate, it is not proposed to elaborate on the subject of Communist doubletalk.

Would it not be true that, if there had been no Colonialism, there would not have been cause for nationalism either, for the common sense logic that there would not have been any organized or unified political state? And if such a state did not exist, there would not be much law or order? This may be a disputable point, for it would be contended that the world, especially those parts that were open to Colonialism, have always had some sort of order, such as the autocratic rule, "the law of the jungle", "survival of the fittest", etc., etc. There was order in the sense that there was custom, tradition and feudal authority although these do not necessarily comprise the law that we know and enjoy today.

If Law had not been established, there could be little advancement or progress. This sounds like another point for controversy, for it would be argued that some Communist states do make greater material progress in spite of the lack of it. But let us not forget that the Communist states are not in lack of laws. On the contrary, they have too many and most of them are unknown, uncodified and unenforced. These "laws", without regard to humaneness, aim at material progress.

It must be admitted, even by the more grudging, that Colonialism did bring in law and order, peace and security and slow but steady development and progress. Modern history has shown that, with very few exceptions, a backward or underdeveloped country does not develop by itself. If Colonialism had not descended on the sub-continent of India, it might be safe to assume that there would not be a politically unified India or Pakistan today. And, to bring the facts nearer home, we would still be deluded "The Wild Men of Borneo". Of course, we need not be ashamed or apologise for our wildness, for the simple reason that, even today, most men are still "wild" in more ways than one. In spite of this, let us admit that we were wild, especially in respect of culture and civilisation.

Somewhere it is said that a superior culture and civilisation must necessarily invade and conquer inferior ones. To state it more diplomatically, an advanced culture and civilisation will fill in the vacuum left by a comparatively backward one. If the British had not come to Sarawak, the alternatives would be that the French, the Dutch or the Portuguese would have come instead anyway. During the Ming dynasty, even the Chinese sent a couple of expeditions to explore S.E. Asia, though they failed to colonise any country politically or successfully. Perhaps, these expeditions explain the presence of early Chinese writers who must be considered as independent colonialists. Playing second fiddle to the development of Colonialism, they are as they are today. So, in examining Colonialism, the Chinese should not be the first to cast any stone.

The prejudiced mind will insist that Colonialism had brought something else besides civilisation and progress, namely political oppression and economic exploitation. This is the standard nationalist slogan which is equally exploited by the Communists. According to them, trade was but plain robbery as if the colonial merchants had paid nothing for what they brought and exported. These poets' minds are not able to think of mutual benefits, investments and developments. In short, they are, at best, dogs in the manger. They cannot see that before Colonialism stepped in, Kuching

was but a swamp with mangrove and sipit palms. A nationalist cannot afford to look back, be rational or analytical. He generates no moral force except through prejudice, emotional self-pity and self-righteousness. He cannot evaluate history in its true perspective.

No one would insist, of course, that Colonialism had been flawless or without blemishes. No, a thousand times no. Like governments the world over, it has made mistakes, some knowingly and others unknowingly, treating on the lines of national sentiment, of the privileged class, etc. A good government will always step on someone's toe though, perhaps, being not too colonial, no issue will be made of it. When riotous were shot in Ceylon, they were shot as rioters. Had a colonial government been there, the issue would surely have been different. The logic is there: if one hit himself, there is no thought of prosecution or revenge. He has to walk or laugh it off. Such is human nature and justice and such it must be for some time to come.

Any man will live and die, some prematurely as in the case of Napoleon and Paderin. However, even in writing a personal obituary, one must be impartial and balanced in his estimation. Colonialism is approaching a ripe, old age. sooner or later death must claim her. The historians must agree. Blinded by the prospect of power, power itself, prejudice and emotion, the nationalists are not able to see the real issues at stake. They might heed the Chinese adage that says, "While the green is ready to pounce on the clouds, it does not know the yellow bird is behind in wait."

Independent Colonialist

Footnote:

The writer writes it to be known that he is a Sarawakian and not a Chinese by race. He does not sign his name in order to avoid the misunderstanding that he would defend Colonialism to the death, thereby would be colonialist himself. Nevertheless, by his own definition, he is an "independent colonialist".

Other Voices (3)

In this issue, the writer proposes to dwell on the imaginary rather than the actual in discussing a phrase which was used sometimes in Chinese journalistic circles, viz. "voicing popular opinion." Simply stated, "to voice" in this context is to express one's own opinion in the name of others without their consent. Of course this device can be found in many parts of the world.

But there may be far subtler aspects of this mode of treating public opinion; and the following story serves as an illustration.

Once upon a time, the city of Kuala Lumpur was entirely supported by the export of durians, and so it was quite the fashion to catalogue the taste and medicinal value of this fruit. To say anything to the contrary would be disastrous. Many people who had tried in vain to like the fruit had to put up with the smell and the constant anxiety of showing an intense love for it.

At last, a Mr. Chappade could stand it no longer, and told his friends at a party that he frankly disliked

darian. This was duly reported half an hour later to a Mr. Tarantala, who, besides being an addict, liked to collect trifles in the form of darians.

"Ah," said he, "this is my chance now." So he called his lieutenant and told him to contact a reporter. "He should go," said Tarantala, "and ask Addison of the rival newspaper to do this together, for 'unity is strength.' Never mind whether their bosses agree or not, for they would not object to the downfall of this scoundrel who dares to say that darian stinks. And tell them what to ask and write afterwards."

Now, there were only two newspapers in Kuala Selama, and so when Steele and Addison presented themselves before Mr. Midea, the main darian reporter, he felt that he had to be very careful.

"Mr. Midea," the two reporters said, "Don't you think that it cannot but be a crime to try out to say that darian is the best fruit in the world? Poor Mr. Midea had been paying full attention and went so far as to record the number of negatives on his slayer; but he had failed to grasp the meaning of the question, so he just gave a non-committal grant. "Don't you think that it is unpatriotic to emphasize the worth of darian?" At the word "unpatriotic", Midea passed danger, and hastily said, "Yes." "Can you imagine a person who is capable of dishing darian?" Midea had no imagination, and so he shook his head. "In this case," continued the relentless reporters, "Mr. Calapade must have been lying when he said that he disliked darian." There was no comment, for Midea was careful to offend no one.

Then Steele and Addison went to see a Mr. Demosthenes, and suggested to him that since Calapade disliked darian, he probably thought that all those who headed darian stank. Now Demosthenes was the clerk of the Federation of Pickily Fruit Pickers' Employers' Union. He naturally took umbrage.

By the end of the day, Steele and Addison had interviewed everybody on the list prepared by Tarantala, who was careful to select only his enemies, for he enjoyed anonymity under such circumstances.

The next day, the following statement appeared in the only two newspapers in Kuala Selama:—

HOW DARE HE! OUR SACRED FRUIT SLANDERED.

Mr. Calapade, in spite of his thirty years in this country, has at last shown his true colour! He **DISLIKES DURIAN**. This was rhetorically declared at his political view at the birthday party of his two-year old baby.

As this was a hotbedfall, this reporter was thrice in conducting a scientific research of public opinion. Mr. Midea, leading expert of darian from which

our nation derives its very breath, was most emphatic in denouncing the insensitivity to the charm of the sacred fruit as nothing less than a crime which deserves capital punishment. "It is downright traitorous," continued Mr. Midea, "to be so honest as to say that he dislikes darian. This will ruin the economy of the whole nation!" In conclusion, Mr. Midea concluded by being equally frank—he called Mr. Calapade a liar.

Demosthenes, being Demosthenes, outshone Midea of course. The other leading lights of the city were reported to be unanimous in re-affirming their intense liking for, and undying loyalty to, darian. So Mr. Calapade was effectively and completely isolated and circumvented. It was expected that a mass meeting would be held to protest against the dislike of darian, and to demand the reform of Calapade by sending him to ten years' hard labour in a darian garden.

GRUNDIG

Belaga

The construction of a fort at Belaga started on the 26th of November, 1887 and was completed on the 17th of January, 1888. It was built as part of a station including a fort, barracks and two out-houses, under the supervision of Mr. ARBONNE LOW then Resident of Belaga. (Sarawak Gazette No. 120, 1st May, 1884, p. 39.) "The material and labour were contributed by an impressive variety of the natives who by then had established their houses and farms in the area: Puanan, Skapanan, Kajanaman, Labuanan, Kyuan, Kiriabin, Dyaka, Sibuan, Bakutan, Maloh, Saanan, Kancotin and Sibn Maloh."

Although the need for a station and fort had been recognised for some years past, the establishment of one was delayed by the unsettled conditions in the area of Upper Belaga, Belaga and Babel, mainly due to " . . . a system of intimidation carried on by the Kyuan, Kajanaman and others by means of false reports, threats and even depopulation which has successfully prevented the settling there of numbers of Kiriabin." (Sarawak Gazette No. 150 Report from Midea, 9th January, 1879, p.13.)

It is interesting to notice that most of the news from Belaga before the establishment of the station, came from Mirata, the informants going up the Tatu and from there over a ridge on to small tributaries of the Belaga. This mode of contact explained at length in several reports from the Resident of Mirata, in the Gazette of the years 1880 and thereafter, seemed speedier and safer than by the hazardous waters of the Upper Belaga.

Recent Books

Additions to the Sarawak Library during the month of June, 1958

AUTHOR	TITLE	AUTHOR	TITLE
Crime and Detection			
Buck, Christopher	The Case of the Fabled Fear (1958)	Hamilton, Thomas	Soldier Sergeant in Malaya illustrated by P. J. L. Robinson (1958)
Calden, Guy	Murder was Their Medicine (1957)	Hartstung, Ernest	Under the misty years (1957)
Fain, A. S.	Evolve the Cases (1958)	Harley, Bertha	Wagon Fire the story of Wagon's life and death (1954)
Flaming, Joan	Murder's Progress (1957)	Hayesfield, Thor	Alibi—the story of Janet Alford, English translation made under the personal supervision of the author (1958)
Gardner, Eric Stanley	The Case of the Mangled Cow (1958)	Hogan, Ben	The Modern Fictions of Gold by Ben Hogan, with Marjorie Watson Wood drawings by Anthony Russell (1957)
Gifford, Anthony	Death against the Clock (1958)	Howard, Cecil	Mary Kingsley (1957)
Holmes, Hank	Death makes a Claim (1958)	Hoyle, Lin Norman	Nature's family portrait translated from the Norwegian by Marjorie Alford (1957)
Hocking, Anne	Solitary Murders (1957)	Huana, Edward	The Spreading Garden illustrated by Marjorie Alford (1957)
Michael, Gladys	The Twenty-third Night (1957)	Inwood, Peter	Reflections of America translated from the French by Edward Inwood (1958)
Planché, John	The Justice of the Sings (1958)	Jones, Dr. Lawrence	Geological Observations (1958)
Quinn, Patrick	Impassioned Commitment (1957)	Kelly, Stanley Wood	The War Against Japan, Vol. 2: The Loss of Singapore (1957)
Russell, Stephen	So Deadly My Love (1957)	Leung, David	The Savage Canary: the story of resistance in Sumatra followed by Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Leung (1957)
Tarner, James	The Criminal Wars (1957)	Lanfield, Gerald	Alan C. Henry: a biography of William Sydney Porter (1957)
Underwood, Michael	Fake Witness (1957)	Larson, Stephen	The Redden Road Journal, edited and introduced by J. B. Priestley (1957)
Walters, Thurman	She Died of Course (1958)	Leitchman, John, editor	Coming to London (1957)
Wainwright, Patricia	The Gavel (1958)	Lewis, Harry	The Background of Music (1952)
		Magnus, Joseph	The Sea My Surgery (1957)
		Mason, Anne	Three Madonnas: a study of the Duxton family (1957)
Fiction			
Brown, John	After the Rain (1958)	Miles, I. G. and others	Cats Following by J. G. Miles, C. M. F. Rutherford and J. B. A. Thompson (1958)
Brinkley, William	Don't Go Near the Water (1957)	Morris, Patrick	Earth Lodging: the new families moderns explained (1958)
Burgess, Anthony	The Enemy in the Skies (1958)	Morris, James	Caribbean Fictions (1958)
Cooper, William	Young People (1958)	Oberthur, Inge	On Water: a new, revised and unaltered edition from the edition by J. T. Macfarlane (1957)
Crane, Marjorie	The Royal Commission (1958)	Perkins, Sidney Joseph	Star on the Border or, under the Spreading Anemone (1957)
Curry, Rosslyn	The Rights of Women (1958)	Phelan, Harry S. John	The Land of Malibu (1957)
Edwards, Elizabeth	Immense Commitment (1958)	Power, Miss	An Affair of the Heart (1958)
Evans, Andrew Hopkins	I Think it Best (1958)	Rand, Sir Herbert	The Tenth Muse: verses in 1957 since 1957
Montgomery, Jean-Marie	Three Shall Live (1958)	Randall, Dr. Bruce	The British Progress: a history of the Mediterranean world in the last thousand years (1958)
Mason, Oliver	After the Marriage (1958)	Randall, Edward	The Knight of Baskin: a short history of Japanese war crimes (1958)
O'Brien, Kate	As Men and Admirals (1958)	Riley, Walter Maria	France 1900 to 1958, translated with an introduction by J. B. Leitchman (1957)
Opus, Kathleen	The Soldier (1958)	Russell, Herbert, Jr	Debutant: musician of France (1957)
Payne, Robert	And Jack (1958)	Saunders, Victor L.	The Fine and the Winded: the life and times of Duhia (1957)
Reid, Paul	The Work of the Weaver (1958)	Shilling, Monica	The Shovel Fictions: a study of Japanese nationalism (1957)
Renton, David	On a Highway (1958)	Swan, Michael	The Mummies of El Escorial: Arch Bishop Chelms, Brazil, Pernambuco (1957)
Trennan, Margaret	A Grain of Wheat (1958)	Thomas, Dylan	Letters in French (London, edited with an introduction by Vernon Watkins (1957)
Tudor, Jack	The Second Stone (1958)	Thurston, James	Alone and Divorced (1957)
Williams, Ivy	The Weaver (1958)	Tyding, Lionel	A Disfranchising of Papitua (1957)
Winer, Kathleen	America, with Love (1958)	Walden, Irving	The Yankee Page: some characters who shared it in different (1958)
		Walters, Olive	A Portrait of Lord Nelson (1958)
		Whitney, Margaret, Lady	A Book of observations: a series of personal notes of observations collected and edited by Margaret Wheeler (1957)
		Whitney, Peter	Nature: a study of the practice of the great masters (1958)
Non-Fiction			
Adrian, Arthur Alan	Geological Research and the Deception Code (1957)		
Albion, Florence	The Newlands of Ireland: Allotment selected and arranged by a member of St. Andrew's Community (1957)		
Baugh, John	Radio Days (1958)		
Beecham, Sir Max	Music on the Air, New enlarged ed. (1957)		
Bayman, John, and Taylor	English Love Poets, edited by John Bayman and Geoffrey Taylor (1957)		
Geoffrey, Geoffrey	An Economic History of Japan, 1700-1958, 2nd ed. revised with an appendix (1957)		
Hine, Arthur	Deities of War (1957)		
Big, John and Tibbott, Kathleen	East from Tokyo: a journal of travels on the northern coast of Africa (1957)		
Cartwright, Richard	Live and Let Live: the school of the Wolfenden again, with a foreword by Sir John Wolfenden (1958)		
Cham, Eustace	Live and Let Live: the school of the Wolfenden again, with a foreword by Sir John Wolfenden (1958)		
Cornell, John	The "Other": a study of British foreign policy and its motives, 1919-1957 (1958)		
Dallas, David	Milton (1957)		
Davidson, Basil	Travellers alive: new travels in Chinese Central Asia (1957)		
Dexter, Mary and Tobin, Joseph Raymond, compilers	The Master Learer's Pocket Book (1958)		
Dolan, Milovan	The new Class: an analysis of the Community system (1957)		
Emmett, Walter Ernest and Matthews, Andrew	Canasta: the 1953: how they won, what they will do, how they compare (1957)		
Faber, Geoffrey	Journal of a pilgrim with background (1957)		
Fabre, Gerard	Flight without Wings: the biography of Henry Schickel (1957)		
Farrow, Rupert	The Medical Warbler (1957)		
Garland, Kenneth	Proper Gentiles (1958)		
Williams, John	Did I Find My Song, with revised preface by the author (1957)		
Gibbins, Robert	The Punting Book: a play in three acts (1958)		
Green, Graham	Inside Russia Today (1958)		
Gunter, John	War-time through the years: some of the stories (1958)		
Griffith, Nicholas			

Kuching Market Price List

June, 1958

RICE—(per goshang)	Average
Local White Government Milled	1.62
Local White Milled	1.70
Best "A"	1.68
Best "B"	1.70
Best "C"	1.70
Best Broken	1.70
Beangon	1.70

SOAP—(per kast)	
White Sugar	20
Brown Sugar	40
Pinkish Sugar	22

FLOUR AND BREAD—	
Wheat Flour per kast	50
Best per small kast	51
Best per large kast	50

MILK—(per tin)	
(a) Nestlé	48
Liberty Brand	58
Gold Medal	55
Milk Maid	48
(b) Local Fresh Milk per pint	80

EGGS—(each)	
Turkey	58
Duck, fresh	14
Duck, salted	15
Fowl	14

EDIBLE FATS—(per kast)	
Butter per lb.	2.00
Coconut Oil	78
Peanut Oil	1.40
Lard No. 1	1.40
Lard No. 2	1.50
Olive	2.40
Dropping	80

POOR—(per kast)	
Lard No. 1	1.40
Lard with Fat No. 2	1.40
Fat	1.30
Ribs	1.20

BEEF—(per kast)	
Best, whole	1.60
Best Curry meat	1.65
Best No. 1	1.50
Best Curry meat	1.60
Minion (Korean)	1.50
Minion (Local)	1.40

POULTRY—(per kast)	
Capeans	2.40
Chinese Ducks	2.00
Falcons	2.80
Chinese Hens	1.80
French Hens	1.85
Ducks	1.80
Money	1.80
Green-head	1.70
Gone	1.90

FISH—(per kast)	
Fresh Fish No. 1	1.80
Fresh Fish No. 2	1.80
Fresh Fish No. 3	70
Prurus No. 1	1.70
Prurus No. 2	1.80
Crab No. 1	1.10
Crab No. 2	70
Salmon Fish No. 1	2.40
Salmon Fish No. 2	1.40
Salmon Fish No. 3	80

SALT—(per kast)	Average
Course	20
Fine	22
Mesh	20

VEGETABLES—(per kast)	Average
Bamboo Shoots (salted)	40
Bamboo (White)	40
Beangon	40
Beyon	40
Bean Sprouts	40
Cabbage	48
Choykai Maud	41
Cucumber (Imon)	41
Chilies (Red)	1.20
Chilies (Green)	44
Leaf Spinach	1.14
Beak Peas	46
Beak Bean	46
Beak Beans	45
French Beans	46
Garlic, fresh	1.80
Garlic	70
Kangkay Potting	45
Kangkay Ayam	45
Kangkay Beans	45
Kangkay Beans	45
Kangkay Chuan	45
Kangkay	45
Kangkay	45
Kangkay	45
Lime	43
Lime Duff	43
Lime Fingers	40
Lemon	1.20
Lotus (Chinese Radish)	40
Lobak, white	40
Onions, Bombay	40
Onions, small	40
Potatoes, imported	40
Pink (Bitter) Ground	70
Sweetcorn, imported	40
Sweetcorn, local	40
Waterchestnut (Black Assam)	40
Waterchestnut	40
Young (Chinese)	40
Beans per bottle No. 1	1.15
Beans per bottle No. 2	70
Beans per bottle No. 3	40

TEA—(per lb)	
Tea, Ceylon	4.80
Tea, Chinese	1.80

COFFEE—(per kast)	
Best, Java No. 1, Local	1.20
Best, No. 2	1.00
Powder	1.00

PELTS—(each)	
Frang (Indian) per kast	15
Frang (Tandak)	10
Frang	10
Beak Beak per kast	10

MISCELLANEOUS—	
Best whole per piece	15
Best whole white per piece	15
Best whole yellow per piece	10
Beak per kast	40
Chicken per piece	7.00
Coconut, fresh each	1.20
Coconut, Best per lb	1.80 to 2.40
Dried Prawns per kast	2.10
Kangkay Oil per lb	2.10
Kangkay Oil per 100lb	21
Minion (Local) per kast	21
Minion (Imported) per kast	21
Soap, washing, local per kast	40
Soap, washing, imported per kast	1.00
Salt per lb	1.50
Sardines per lb	60
Sole Wood, per goshang	20.00

CIGARETTES—	
Flaves per packet of 20	40
Rough Rider per packet of 10	50
Corona "A"	40
Target Light	30
Star Empire	1.20
Capeans per packet of 20	20