

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1956

Saying for the Month

The course of gravity of legal developments lies not in legislation, not in juristic science, nor in judicial decision, but in society itself.

—ROBERT

The New Constitution

On the third of August Her Majesty the Queen in Her Privy Council at Arsenal Castle made the Sarawak (Constitution) Order in Council, 1956, and thereby provided Sarawak with a new Constitution to have effect from a date to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor by Proclamation in the Gazette. The Order in Council was published simultaneously in London and Kuching on the fourteenth of August. It can be found in the *Gazette Extraordinary* Part II, Volume XI, Number 28. The following is a speech broadcast on the occasion by the Honourable the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. J. C. H. Barcroft—

"Ladies and gentlemen: I come to the microphone this evening to tell you something about the new Constitution which has just been granted for Sarawak by Her Majesty the Queen and which was published in Kuching at noon today.

The first written Constitution for Sarawak was granted in 1941 by His Highness Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the Third Rajah of Sarawak. That Constitution naturally in the circumstances of the day provided for an Official majority in the Council Negri that is to say, a majority of Government Officials, but it did lay down certain cardinal principles including the important principle that the goal of self-government was always to be kept in mind—that the people of Sarawak shall be entrusted in due course with the governance of themselves and that continuous efforts shall be made to hasten the reaching of this goal by educating them in the obligations, responsibilities and the privileges of citizenship.

The Government of Sarawak ever has been mindful of this wise declaration of intention and every encouragement has been given to the peoples of this country to take an increasing interest and to play an important part in the Government of Sarawak.

In 1948, the first Local Authority, or local body of self-government, was set up. By the end of 1955, there were no less than fifteen of these Local Authorities, each managing the Local Government affairs of their own district. In fact, by the end of last year, the greater part of Sarawak had been brought under Local Government, and next year should see the entire country under Local Government. This is truly a remarkable achievement, and one of which Sarawak can be most justly proud.

As was to be expected with this important development in Local Government, the Council Legislature realized that the time had come when Sarawak's Constitution itself was in need of revision, and on Wednesday, 7th September, 1955, the Honourable Mr. Khoo-Peng Loong, Unofficial Member of the present Council Negri, moved a resolution praying that a message be conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen informing Her Majesty that the Council Negri welcomed, and believed that the inhabitants of Sarawak would welcome, the grant of a new Constitution for Sarawak. This motion was seconded by the Honourable Abang Haji Abdulrahman, another Unofficial Member, and was passed unanimously by the Council Negri.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the new Constitution which Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, has been graciously pleased to grant to this country adopts the principles contained in the resolution, and that the new Constitution provides that the new Council Negri and the new Supreme Council will be constituted on the lines requested by the Council Negri.

The effect of this will be that the new Council Negri will have an Unofficial majority; in other words, the total number of Unofficial Members will exceed the total number of all other Members.

I am particularly happy to tell you, and I am certain that most of my listeners will be equally delighted to hear, that Her Majesty has thought

proper to set out in the new Constitution the nine cardinal principles originally laid down in the first written Constitution of Sarawak.

I do not propose, ladies and gentlemen, to go into the Constitution section by section as even now copies are being published for general distribution and before long it will be available throughout Sarawak. I will merely draw attention to a few important details as the Constitution contains all customary provisions for a Legislature with an Unofficial majority.

The new Legislative body will consist of forty-five Members, of whom twenty-four will be Unofficial, fourteen will be *ex-officio*, four nominated to represent interests which the Governor considers inadequately represented, and the remainder of three will be Standing Members. I am authorized to say, in order to remove any doubts, that Government undertakes that Standing Members, of whom I have said there are only three, will be free from any direction or control by Government or Government Officers and that they will be able to vote freely on any measure.

The new Supreme Council for Sarawak will consist of three *ex-officio* Members, namely the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Attorney-General; two Nominated Members and five Elected Members, who shall be persons who are Elected, Nominated or Standing Members of Council Negri.

The Councils representing the five Divisions—or Divisional Advisory Councils, as they will now be called—will elect twenty-one of the twenty-four Unofficial Members. Of these, five will be elected by the First Division Advisory Council, four by the Second Division Advisory Council, six by the Third Division Advisory Council, four by the Fourth Division Advisory Council and two by the Fifth Division Advisory Council. The remaining three Members will be elected by the Kuching Municipal Council, the Sibn Urban District Council and the Miri Urban District Council.

In order to qualify for election as an Unofficial Member the person must amongst other things be over twenty-one years of age and a British-Protected person, and must with certain exceptions have resided for at least seven out of the last ten years in Sarawak.

The new Constitution will come into force on a day to be appointed by His Excellency the Governor and I can assure you all that it is His Excellency's intention that that day should be in the very near future.

In the meantime, legislation is being prepared providing for the mechanics of bringing the new Constitution into force. The most important of these is the Electoral Law, which is being drafted under the new Constitution and will provide for the Constitution of the Divisional Advisory Councils and for the election of the Unofficial Members of Council Negri. Provision in the Electoral Law will also be made for the election of members of Divisional Advisory Councils by District and other Local Councils. This will mean that District and other Local Councils will elect the people, who, in their turn will elect from amongst their own members, all of the Unofficial Members of Council Negri except the three Unofficial Members who will be elected direct by the Kuching Municipal Council and the Sibn and Miri District Councils.

To sum up, I would say that Her Majesty has graciously been pleased to grant a Constitution for Sarawak on the terms asked for by the Council Negri of Sarawak, and furthermore that Her Majesty has thought proper to include in the Constitution details of the cardinal principles of the Rule of the English

Rajahs—such principles being in general accord with those which govern the administration of all parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

This new Constitution, the Constitution which has been published today, marks a tremendously important step forward in the democratic progress of your country towards that ultimate goal of self-government. In granting Sarawak a Constitution embodying a Legislature with an Unofficial majority Her Majesty has conveyed to you her confidence that the people of Sarawak can be increasingly entrusted with the management of their own affairs and with the government of their own country. It is now for you, the people of Sarawak, to show through your representatives—the Unofficials of Council Negri—that you are worthy of this trust by demonstrating your readiness and ability to accept the obligations, responsibilities and the privileges of citizenship.

It is my earnest wish that Sarawak may prosper and flourish under her new Constitution.

Notes and Comments

His Excellency the Governor returned from leave on Friday 24th August. Brilliant sunshine greeted his arrival. After being met at the airport His Excellency drove to Pangkajene Barr where he inspected a Guard of Honour and was greeted by Members of Supreme Council and Heads of Departments before crossing over to the Azura.

British Bornes can be proud indeed of its performance in the Malayan Amateur Athletic Championships, having gained three first places, three second places, two third places, one fourth place and two sixth places. One of the first places was gained by Terrence Jamieson of Sarawak who won the 150 yards race with a time of 18.1 seconds—not his best but good enough this time. Of the other two first places, one was gained by Gahlan of North Borneo in the Long Jump and the other by Shideel of Brunei in a record Shot Put.

A company has been formed in Kuching by a Kadish business man with the object of getting fish from the sea to the table more cheaply than is being done at present. One of the ways in which this object will be achieved is the employment of new fishing methods. Some fishermen have already gone to Malaya's West Coast to study the methods used there.

The French motor vessel "Durand d'Uville" paid a visit to Miri and Kuching at the end of July. Being unable to come earlier the vessel arrived at midnight at Pandak. French songs, traditional and otherwise, floated through the stately halls of the Azura Hotel on the evening of the visit. Sporting contests were held and won by the visitors: the Captain was most aquatic and said it must have been an accident: *jeuques* is polka! The ship is named after a distinguished admiral who, after a life spent amidst hazards and tempests in the four corners of the globe, had the misfortune to be knocked down at home by one of the first railway trains.

Kuching Art Club is one of the most popular institutions of its kind and has a remarkably high average talent as anyone can see from its annual exhibition. It is presently running a series of one-man shows in the pleasant surroundings of the British Council Library. We believe that this has benefited the exhibitors: it has also benefited the library. Long may it continue.

It is sad to have to record the departure on retirement this month of Mr. I. R. Oatman, one of the best-known of Government officers, particularly amongst the Chinese community. Mr. Oatman first came to this country in 1924. After service in the First and Fifth

Division he went to Amoy in 1926 to study Hokkien, returning in 1928. When the Japanese forces arrived he was District Officer, Buntol. After his release from internment in 1945 he held many offices including Acting Resident, Fourth Division, Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, Protector of Labour, Secretary for Local Government, Secretary for Native Affairs, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Commissioner of National Registration, Chairman of the Board of Examiners, Member of the Social Welfare Council and Member of Supreme Council. He was also well-known as Director of the Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

The little Chinese temple at Muan Toban shines like a jewel from the grass of the hillside above the Kampong, and the steps leading to it have been renovated and it is now a place of regular pilgrimage.

The Kuching Division of the British Red Cross Society will hold its annual bazaar on September 29th. As usual, the organisers are nobly setting out to beat last year's record total.

The Majlis Islam held a conference on 16th July attended by delegates and observers from districts throughout the country. The main work of the conference was to discuss a draft revised version of the Undang-Undang Melaka. It was generally agreed that the existing Undang-Undang, promulgated in 1910, should continue but that fines and punishments should be revised to conform with the present day value of money. The Honourable Dato' Opong, President of the Majlis, held a reception at his house to mark the occasion. The reception was attended by the delegates and other guests and afforded an excellent opportunity to meet and talk with old friends from far places. The Honourable Dato' Bender also had a reception on the occasion, at which officers from the "Damans" & "Urtile" were present.

Australia and New Zealand help Sarawak in many constructive ways, perhaps particularly in the higher education of our younger citizens. This month the First Secretaries of the Australian and New Zealand Commissions in Singapore paid us a visit as guests of the Government and had a short tour to see the country for themselves.

The third Annual General Meeting of the Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, was held in Kuching at the end of July. Deposits and the surplus according to the Bank showed a satisfactory increase over last year. The Bank is, at present, small but it is making headway.

It was announced during the month that Government has awarded ten new scholarships for courses in the United Kingdom. Eight were for courses in education and two for courses in printing. Accompanying some of the scholars on the plane to Singapore were three representatives from Sarawak to the Council Meeting of the World Assembly of Youth being held in Berlin on mid-August.

Kuching river is crowded these evenings with long boats manned by physical-looking, yelling crews. Noisy dragon-boats, teams amongst dockings, move up and down, rapid but dignified, to the pulsing beat of the drums. Training for the Annual Regatta is under way.

The Government Medical Department is now making its own tablets of drugs. It is estimated that the machinery required will pay for itself in the first year of full production. Annual capacity will probably be not less than twelve million which works out at nearly twenty per head of population per year.

The Mini Chung Hui Middle School appears to have got over its troubles of last term. It achieved most creditable results in the Common Examination and its amenities are presently being improved with the aid of a capital grant from Government.

Mr. Lee Han Han of Kuching who has been reading law in the United Kingdom returned to Sarawak in August at the completion of his studies. It is understood that he will be appointed to do duty in Sibu.

The publicity campaign concerning the forthcoming Kuching Municipal elections has been going on for some time. On 18th August, the Chairman of the Municipal Council had a meeting with representatives of the press, information service and broadcasting to discuss arrangements. No effort is being spared to give every voter the fullest information. Mr. Fisher is repeatedly stressing that the success of Sarawak's first elections depends entirely upon the public spirit of the people of Kuching in producing candidates and turning out to vote for them. Mr. Fisher's remarks have added weight in the light of the new Constitution. As Mr. Dutton said, in a farewell speech, the future Government of the country depends upon the quality of the persons selected as local Councillors.

After a visit to Sarawak and North Borneo to study fish, frogs, snakes and mammals, Dr. Inger, the Curator of the Chicago Museum of Natural History has returned to the United States.

The Government Information Service which already produces two newspapers, *Pedoman Rakyat* and *Pemilihan*, is now producing a third—*Sarawak by the Week*. It is distributed throughout the country and to various institutions overseas.

The Agricultural Department is turning its attention to the improvement of the pig industry. Various breeds of pig have been imported with a view to ascertaining which is most suitable for raising here. Problems of feeding and housing will be investigated and the results will be suitably publicised.

The stretch of Rock Road between the Post Office and Radio Sarawak is usually referred to as "imperialist". Some motorists and cyclist have on occasion employed other adjectives, but the Municipality, who after all are the authority in the matter, have officially labelled it "imperialist"—as, in the Oxford dictionary informs us, "on the chance of success, or to test a hypothesis". While we would be the last to condemn such a progressive and public-spirited body as the Municipality for experimentation, we would be very interested to know their ambitions for this stretch of road. So far it has qualified as the accident road, the dustiest road, and shows signs of becoming the most congested. There is however no truth in the rumour that residents of the adjacent flats have begged the authorities with demands for anti-sliplock measures.

Recent correspondence in this paper about the Sarawak National Anthem brought to light the surprising fact that this piece of music, surely the best known and most heard in pre-war days, is now practically forgotten. A few old-stagers can still hum the tune and some can remember the words, but nobody knows of a copy of the Anthem extant in Sarawak. Mr. Alan Dant managed to trace a copy in England, however. This original score belongs to Lady Halsey, daughter of H.B. the Tann Malak, who kindly loaned it for the making of photostatic copies. We are grateful to Mr. Dant for sending one set of the photos for reproduction in this issue; he is presenting another set, full-size, to the Sarawak Museum.

As a result of annual leave Arrivals and Departures are as frequent as to be an embarrassment to editors if not to readers. The monthly list shows signs of growing to diurnal length. As from this month therefore we shall publish new arrivals and final departures only, in the case of induced operatives, plus of course notice of any goings and comings from courses, scholarships, conferences and such like.

Arrivals and Departures

28.7.56 to 25.8.56

Arrivals

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (Newly appointed Marine Officer)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 11th July, 1956. On first appointment.
Mrs. M. M. O'Keefe (Newly appointed Confidential Secretary/ stenographer)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 1st August, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. G. G. Raybould-Wilson (Newly appointed Administrative Clerk)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 2nd August, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. G. T. Barnes (Newly appointed Administrative Clerk)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 2nd August, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. H. A. L. Ferguson (Newly appointed Administrative Clerk)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 2nd August, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. A. D. Parsons (Newly appointed Conservator of Forests)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 2nd August, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. M. Rama	By air Singapore/Kuching on 2nd August, 1956. Returning from leave/leave leave.
Mr. G. V. D. Wallis	By air Singapore/Kuching on 6th August, 1956. On special mission by P. & T. Dept. to Kuala Lumpur.
Mr. & Mrs. G. Lowrie (Newly appointed Agricultural Officer)	By air on 16th August, 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. R. E. Thomas (Newly appointed Agricultural Officer)	By air on 16th August, 1956. On first appointment.
Sister Teresa (Mrs W. Wood) (St. Theresa's Convent)	By air on 16th August, 1956. Returning from U.K. on completion of training in Dominican Sisters.
Mr. Gerald Sir Yusuf (Education Dept.)	By air on 16th August, 1956. Returning from U.K. on completion of teacher's training course.
Mr. Chai Hoon Chay (Newly appointed Rubber Development Officer)	By "Kuala" Singapore/Kuching on 20th Aug., 1956. On first appointment.
Mr. G. Rao (Newly appointed Mechanical Dept. P.W.D.)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22nd August, 1956. On first appointment.

Departures

Mr. I. R. Gurney	By "Kuala" Singapore/Kuching on 10th August, 1956. Proceeding on leave prior to retirement.
Mr. A. R. Minkin	By air Singapore/Kuching on 10th August, 1956. Proceeding to Bangkok to attend a two-week seminar on urbanisation sponsored by the UN-UNESCO in the EX-APF. RMG/2000.
Mr. Philip Bates	By air on 10th August, 1956. Proceeding to U.K. on a Teacher's training course.
Atg. Naim bin Atg. Sabai	By air on 10th August, 1956. Proceeding to the U.K. on a Teacher's training course.
Mr. Lim Beng Hwat (Medical Dept.)	By air on 10th August, 1956. Proceeding to U.K. on a training course in Teacher's training course.
Mr. Lim Eng Kiang (St. Thomas's School, Kuching)	By air on 12nd August, 1956. Proceeding to U.K. on a Teacher's Training course.
Mr. Kim Ching Hoon (St. Joseph's School, Kuching)	By air on 12nd August, 1956. Proceeding to U.K. on a Teacher's Training course.
Mr. John Chin Hai Pui (St. Michael's School, Kuching)	By air on 12nd August, 1956. Proceeding to U.K. on a Teacher's Training course.

Visit by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to the Fourth Division, July 26th-31st, 1956

At 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 26th July 1956 His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government accompanied by the Private Secretary and Interpreter Abdul Karim bin Abdul sailed from Penang in M.Y. Zahara. After spending the night at Maura Toban, Zahara left at 5.00 a.m. on July 27th and at 5.15 p.m. dropped anchor off Matlah where she stayed until midnight.

At 7 a.m. on the 28th Zahara reached Kuala Tahan and at 8 a.m. the Jolly Kuching with the Honourable the Resident, Fourth Division and the District Officer Binsulu, Abang Maripah, B.E.M., aboard came alongside and took His Excellency and party across the Tahan bar. At 8.40 a.m. a coasted outboard left the Kuala and reached Tahan itself at 10.10 a.m. As His Excellency stepped onto the pangkalan there was a deafening outburst of cracker-explosions and His Excellency was escorted by Native Officer Abang Isahak past a Guard of Honour of Sarawak Constabulary to be introduced to the Government Servants and prominent citizens of Tahan. The children of the Local Authority Malay and Chinese Schools were uniformly dressed up to greet His Excellency and after speaking to several of the teachers His Excellency proceeded to the Kaba to hear requests.

The Kapitan China and the Tan Kampong asked that the Police force be allowed to remain in Tahan as it was a remote spot and Pengaba Kana suggested that the force might even be increased. His Excellency explained that Sarawak does not have an unlimited supply of Constabulary and that the Government would do its best to make a fair and sensible distribution to the stations. He pointed out the difficulties of training police in small centres but added that if the Government were forced to remove the Tahan force the force would be replaced by village constables or jeons.

When His Excellency had inspected the Local Authority school and bazaar he was given refreshments in the Chinese school and in the Foochow Association premises. He then visited Abang Isahak's house before leaving at 11.30 a.m.

At 1.15 p.m. the party reboarded M.Y. Zahara and at 2.30 p.m. Zahara tied up at the Binsulu wharf.

At Binsulu His Excellency inspected a Guard of Honour of Sarawak Constabulary under Inspector Gaper and was then introduced by the District Officer to Native Officer Abang Adnan and all the members of the Government Staff who were waiting on the wharf to receive him. The route to the Kaba was lined with school children from the Malay School, Chung Hua School and St. Anthony's School. His Excellency inspected the Government Offices and at 3.35 p.m. set out by outboard for the Sibu Foochow Settlement Scheme area, 45 minutes up the Sibu river. His Excellency and party climbed one of the higher hills in the area in order to see the jungle clearing work that has been done. Almost 2000 acres have been cleared by Dayak contract labour and after this land has been burned off, about 150 Foochow families from Sarawak and Binsulu will move there next year, make new homes and start planting rubber. A small bazaar will be constructed.

At 7.30 p.m. a reception was held in His Excellency's honour at the Binsulu Club and at 8 p.m. His Excellency presented the Kapitan China Binsulu, Mr. Tan Kim Sia, with the Certificate of Honour and badge which had been awarded to him in the Birthday Honours List for his long and outstanding services to Binsulu.

At 8.30 p.m. His Excellency and party were invited by the Chung Hua Association to a dinner in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce premises. It was a fabulous meal which lasted about two hours. Speaking at the end, His Excellency thanked the Association for its welcome to him and added that he was most impressed

by the initiative shown by the Chinese community locally in the Siliu area and hoped that the Siliu scheme would bring added prosperity to Bilitia.

At 8.30 a.m. on Sunday, July 29th His Excellency visited the Malay School and made a tour of the classrooms. He walked back through the kampong and inspected the new Chung Hua School and St. Anthony's school. At 10 a.m. a Court of Requests was held in the Kubu.

In reply to a request by the Kapitan China that a Nursing Sister be transferred to Bilitia His Excellency said that the matter was already being looked into and although Sarawak is rather short of nurses it was hoped that a replacement could be found to carry on Mrs. Wood's good work.

The Kapitan China also requested that the Bilitia water supply be improved. His Excellency said that the Resident had put up a scheme to be undertaken this year. The necessary funds were not made available as it was felt that the work could not be carried out this year. But he assured the Kapitan China that money would be made available in 1957 for this purpose.

The third request was for fire-lighting equipment for Bilitia. His Excellency advised the local Council to put up a scheme to Government with details of the cost of such scheme. He added that Government would probably help with the capital cost of such a venture but that the local Council would have to be responsible for the recurrent costs.

His Excellency visited the D.O.'s house for drinks before saying goodbye at the wharf at 11.30 a.m. The bazaar had flourished with a barrage of crackers as Jolly Bachelor turned downstream. The waves on the bar were precipitous and one got the feeling that one only gets otherwise on a 'kormo railway'.

Jolly Bachelor anchored off Kadungan and His Excellency and the Hon. the Resident went ashore to inspect the 'banglows'. Zahana which had left Bilitia at 1 p.m. met the Jolly Bachelor off Kadungan at about 2 p.m. and His Excellency and party disembarked and the two launches sailed for Kuala Sani which was reached at 6.45 p.m.

As Jolly Bachelor went slowly towards the river mouth the line of breakers on the bar became clearer and clearer. "Kampung kecil sudah" and we were finally on the bottom. The launch turned to starboard and the waves pushed her from behind. After bounding from side to side for several minutes somehow we were offest again and we sailed up the river and tied up alongside the 'Lorna Doone'.

The D.O., Miss, Mr. P. Seaden, the N.C.O., Naly Wan Mahdhar and Wahid Yus Kampong, Kuala Sani, Seaden went sailing to meet His Excellency. After the baggage had been transferred from the Jolly Bachelor to Lorna Doone the latter proceeded upriver to Kampong Terenggan for the night.

At 4 a.m. on Monday, 30th July, Lorna Doone set sail and arrived at Ramah Gundi at 7 a.m. His Excellency and party went ashore straight away and were met by Tsai Ramah Gundi himself near the longhouse. His Excellency, the Resident and the District Officer were seated on a very fine verandah and then several girls in coloured sarongs and lots of silver jewellery produced some bottles of beer. His Excellency's party were given a milk-coloured brew which went down remarkably well before breakfast. Tea followed the meal and then the drums sounded and His Excellency was treated to some music. The whole house followed His Excellency down to the pangkalan and as many as could manage crowded onto the launch and accompanied His Excellency up to Ramah Gayang.

The house moved from Ramah Ubiel, English about four months ago. Three girls with gangs tickled down to the pangkalan and led His Excellency up to the temporary house. Tsai Ramah Gayang took His Excellency past every door and then His Excellency was

made to sit down to beer, cherry cordial and eggs on equality. The Tsai Ramah had a lot to say—especially about land and padi loans. His Excellency warned the Tsai Ramah against encouraging friends and relatives from English to join him at Sani. He said that Government was doing its best to find suitable and sufficient land elsewhere for others who were in need. At 8.30 a.m. His Excellency left Ramah Gayang in Lorna Doone and crossed the Sani bar at 11.45 a.m.

Lorna Doone proceeded up the Niah River past Niah itself to the pangkalan at the end of the long raised plank-walk from the Batu caves.

The walk to the caves takes about forty five minutes and requires a fair sense of balance. The approach to the caves is fantastic as the path runs between impenetrable limestone formations which are very reminiscent of the rough wailing and narrow passages around the elliptical temple at Zimbabue in Rhodesia. The Sengai Sabi runs alongside the path for part of the way and flows under the hill in a subterranean cavern runs out of the rock. The first cave is in the side of the hill and is like a gigantic crescent-shaped mouth, with stone pillars of limestone on occasional teeth looking open the jaws. In the very heart of the cavern are the remains of houses where gnomes- and birdman- collectors lived for some months each year many years ago. Evidently there were even shops in the cave at that time. The floor of the cave is greenish and many stalactites protrude from the rough ceiling which sweeps up to the far hem of the cavern. The second cave which is the larger of the two is slightly higher up and is quite breath-taking in size. One enters and looks up at the roof which is crisscrossed by flying saucers. Then one looks out from the gloom of the colossal semi-circular mouth across a narrow valley onto the opposite steep jungle-covered hill. The place has a pronounced smell—rather like that of the cages of the smaller mammals in a zoo. The ceiling is pitted and water drips from some of the stalactites hanging from the roof. The floor of the cave runs uphill and through the entire mass of the mountain to the other side. In the near corner are the Sarawak Museum excavation sites and further across at a lower level are the tall, articulated balian posts which are fixed at the top into the ceiling and which are used by the local people in order to collect the birds' nests.

His Excellency's party spent about twenty minutes in the larger cave and returned to the pangkalan at about 6 p.m. Lorna Doone set off at 7.20 p.m. and reached Puch village at 8.15 p.m.

Niah was a blaze of flaming torches. They started at the welcome arch near the wharf where Native Officer Wan Mahdhar was waiting to receive His Excellency and continued in two lines up the hill to the Piding Kubu. Many local personalities were introduced to His Excellency and then the party set down to watch dancing by Buns and Pemans. Several children from the Chinese School surrounded His Excellency and then followed some singing and dancing by the younger members of the Malay school. After many farewells had been said Lorna Doone sailed for the Kuala at 9.45 p.m.

Lorna Doone left Kuala Niah early on July 31st and reached Bokok at 8.15 a.m. where S.A.O. Abang Zahana was waiting to receive His Excellency. The welcome arches and other decorations were very gay. His Excellency was first taken up to the Kubu to hear requests and then after inspecting the new kampong site His Excellency visited the bazaar and went on to visit the new Chung Hua School, where refreshments were provided. In reply to a speech by the Kapitan China His Excellency thanked the people of Bilitia for their first welcome to him and proceeded to explain to those present the importance of forming a strong united Local Authority in the area.

At about 9.30 a.m. His Excellency and party went by outboard to visit the Agricultural Station at Tiri. They were met at the pangkalan by the Divisional

Agricultural Officer Mr. Raj, Ten Kampong Kahar of Tiris and many other Tiris inhabitants and school-children. Not only at the pangkalan but also the whole way along the route there were bright paper decorations and flowers. His Excellency saw the Government demonstration plow, the rice mill, farm machinery and diesel seedlings and then walked back to the school which he inspected. Several requests were made to him at the school and these refreshments were taken. At 12.15 the outboard left Tiris and went straight down to Kuala Sibak. Lorna Doone, hearing there would be insufficient water on the bar if she waited any longer inside the kraak, had gone out to sea so an outboard engine was attached to a local landing and His Excellency and party went out to her in that. The seas were very high and everyone was completely drenched. Lorna Doone took the party out to Zahara which immediately called for Miss Routh. At about 5.15 Rainbow came out from Miri and the party was shipped.

His Excellency was met at the Miri Immigration wharf by Mrs. Bunk, the Divisional Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. R. Rowland, and Mr. R. Griffiths, and he proceeded straight up to the Residency.

At 7.50 p.m. a reception was held at the Residency to which many Government officers and S.M.L. representatives were invited and the occasion was a very happy and spirited one.

At 8.30 p.m. His Excellency left Miri in Rainbow and after an evening trip out to Zahara called for Brunei.

His Excellency returned to Kuching from Brunei by the Shell Company Palace at 11.45 a.m. on Friday, August 3rd.

Ulu Problems—IV

The Notes of Laviniana Albert Trist

(Fourth in a series of articles)

"Whatever one respected editor of this Gazette (P.M.) thinks, you cannot legislate people into ways of life'. Ulu Problem II in last month's Gazette.... we feel we must point out that Mr. Harrison has.... subscribed to an air hippie political philosophy which we have never held, much less expressed. However, it is refreshing to find ourselves at one with Mr. Harrison on a point of view, albeit terse, and we will refrain from further comment".

Editorial (P.M.) in Gazette, July 1956

"Law is another name for the State".

Article signed P.M. in Gazette, March 1956

"The more Government tries to do its job with the more laws there are".

Broadcast by Peter Mooney on Radio Sarawak, April 1956

"In my last talk I explained how laws grew up and what they try to do. Their main function is to set out exactly what things people have to do....."

Broadcast by Peter Mooney on Radio Sarawak, May 1956

"Judges can do exactly what they think to be right without worry about its results to themselves".

Broadcast by Peter Mooney on Radio Sarawak, May 1956

"It is a source of considerable satisfaction to us to note the increase in the number of law officers of the Crown".

Address by Chief Justice Williams reported in Gazette, March 1956.

Earlier articles in this insistent series have discussed two of the three major sorts of impact which have, in the past ten years, changed, converted, converted the lives of the people who inhabit over half of Sarawak—that part easily called the interior and commonly the "ulu". The two impacts which have been considered are the spiritual (Christian and anti—), and the commercial (so far, mostly timber). Now it is proper to examine the third source, which is broadly covered by the term government. Government has, in theory, the most influence and the last word. Although this theory gets fairly hazy-looking by the time you get up to Long Hilam or the Rajah Kahlan, it must suffice for the moment. But government as a whole is so amorphous in its intial impact that I will, if I may, examine its sub-workings (all I am concerned with under the broad heading of law (the government's code for general observance), welfare services (education, medical, veterinary, agricultural etc.) and finally "development" and the whole conception of the ulu in the total Sarawak picture now and in the future (including communications, forest reserves, native produce, labour policy, movements of population, land titles, popular representation and politics).

So now onto law. No other governmental aspect has grown so vastly, spread so widely, since Sarawak became a Crown Colony in 1948, therefore (I fear) I may well need two articles to do my timid sort of justice to the legal aspect.

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My theme continues then: since Sarawak became a Crown Colony,—and particularly in the last very few years—there has been a vast increase in legislation and in the complexity of the legislation. This legislation has, more and more, replaced previous laws and rules based on a century of Brooke rule, which were in turn based on close knowledge of Sarawak and a Sarawak point of view, ignoring (if the Rajah so desired, as they often did) practice or precedent elsewhere. The tradition of largely verbal law and of identifying all judicial processes with administrative officers known to the people they dealt with was an integral part of Brooke rule, which put the emphasis on the spirit rather than the letter, the individual rather than the outfit. The motor change deeply worries inland people who think a bit.

Clearly when Sarawak became a Crown Colony, subject to the British Sovereign and amenable to the House of Commons at Westminster, the Brooke type of "personal rule" (as it is rightly called) had to be modified. The questions that affect the present and especially the future of Sarawak are these:

How much did and does it have to be modified?

How has been modified too little or too much?

It is clearly absurd—and no one can expect it—to expect the people of the interior to understand the flood of legislation since 1948. Can you understand it all? I can't. This multiplication of lawyers, as well as judges, to argue the points. Very proper? But most of this is quite new to a large part of our population, who hitherto had dealt only with justice and not law; to whom the systems of administration and legislation ran side by side, up through the Native Officer and District Officer, occasionally as far as the Resident, and always the ultimate right of direct appeal to the Rajah in person. More important even than that, the knowledge, the feeling of these direct personal contacts with understanding persons all along the line. Plus the certainty that money could make no difference in court, as no one had counted.

* * *

In brief, in the minds of the citizens of Sarawak law is not divorced from the rest of government but an intelligible part of an intelligible, understood, accepted

system with which the people had grown up and which had grown up out of the people. He or she recognised, in law, exactly the meaning given to it by the Oxford Dictionary as its principal definition (p. 473):

"1. Body of enacted or customary rules recognised by a community as binding."

This community is, in Sarawak, insignificantly European, not able to read English. In the interior, the Ulu, it is not 5-15%, European, Chinese or Malay. For Asians living inside Sarawak written law is unnecessary, and could continue to be so until they are absorbed into other cultures and lose their identity—which it is said to be Colonial Office policy to encourage and advance. There is a great body of their own customary rule recognised by the community as binding, of course. Such rules are laws to the people, and the degree of law-breaking (in this sense) is very much less than in, say, England. But this basic fact appears to have escaped the attention of law-makers in recent years. Mr. Morrey, in his series of broadcasts, talks about laws being "passed". He suggests, for instance, (first talk) that if there was no such law:

"I could steal your head and, if I were stronger than you, there would not be very much you could do about it".

This is a poor conception of human character indeed, a basic misunderstanding of the roots in every sound society, whether dominated by human sacrifices or elderly men in wigs. Our problem is nearer the mark when he goes on:

"The laws I have mentioned so far are laws punishing wrongs or regulating fair dealing among people. There are a great many of these and every year the Council Negri makes more of them and more, if not all of them, cover more offences."

Into this Pattern of ever-increasing offences (the apparent purpose of creating which must presumably be to legislate Sarawak people into new ways of life) let us probe—if we can without causing further offence (how convenient if a new one could be "passed" to stop us!)—a little further; into the principles upon which the whole framework of our community is being re-arranging (as we go) the padded armour of legal innocence and a belief in that common-sense which need not be always selected in numbered paragraphs.

The quotations with which this article opens may be seen, now, as something (I hope) better than a preoccupation of argument with the Public Prosecutor. That would be unwise in us, unwise to him. For in a normal community, with a system of law integrated into its everyday life, he would not have to take up the spear and become again-time propagandist for the practice and principles of higher law. As it is, unfortunately, he is the spokesman—as far as unscratched potential offenders are concerned—of the system now under discussion. Perhaps I should not say spokesman so much as apologist!

Under normal circumstances, no such propaganda would be required (or desirable): indeed it would seem—in, alas, it has hardly done here—undignified! For if a legal system has to justify itself by argument, one feels instantly: "there must be something wrong with it!" It is the way it works that explains and sanctions a legal code; not the words uttered in its praise by persons paid to take part in it. The justification for a code of laws is the justice—and the sense of justice—is given to the people living within its framework. If this is "true," why is it ignored?

The above quoted remarks thus do represent an existing and highly powerful point of view, an approach to Sarawak which has, in the past five years or so, to a large degree taken effective control of the regulations affecting the lives of all its inhabitants—including all those who live far inland, in the Ulu.

Until ten years ago these people—Saban, Penan, Kenyah, Sekapan, Berawan, Murut, etc.—lived with

out benefit of outside law, by and large. They were left to settle things almost entirely among themselves. Only very serious matters came to the attention of outside (colonial) government. I only found out how far this "leave-it-to-the-people" system went when I had lived in the interior more than a year, and the "accidents" started coming out—and they have some strange ideas of what you should not tell an outsider. But perhaps that rather local end of it may be taken for granted, and our concern here be confined only to cases where internal native customary law was not enough.

There are, however, three significant problems to be made before we proceed:.....

In the first place it must be recognised that native customary law is not—and never has been—a rigid thing. Europeans, Chinese, even Malaysians tend to look down their noses on most aboriginal people, as persons too restricted in outlook or strictly conservative. This is unfair. In fact, the further aboriginal people are, the more enterprising and when even experimental they are likely to be. (Those interested in a general discussion, with illustrations, of this thesis may care to consult a study of change among the aboriginal people of all, in the *Sarawak Museum Journal*, number 4.)

Customary law is in a state of constant development in the Ulu. This tends to be by steps of accretion; new added measures based on belief, related to new circumstances or chance incident. These accretions may merely add, or they may incidentally replace, in a constant process of adjustment to the actual circumstances of living. Where the usual and sanctioned mode of social conduct gets out of line with everyday experience and common sense, in such a way to inhibit economic activities or psychological needs, this code is presently subject to pressure towards readjustment—or the people living under it may withdraw from it in revolt.

That is, indeed, what has happened, on a major scale, twice in the past half century in Sarawak. First head-hunting and associated patterns of insecurity had become, in this way, "unbalanced" (if I may simplify a complex affair) over much of the interior, once there was a new order on the coast. If the Ulu people had wished to resist the Borneans, or the North Borneo Chartered Company and the Dutch, they could certainly have done so with much greater effect—as they demonstrated so handsomely in their later treatment of the Japanese occupation (1941-5). No significant resistance was attempted, except in places after initial submission or readjustment. Mainly the new order was welcomed, often with enthusiasm. It was a real relief to Muruts, Bakongs and Tablans to give away the power of final legal—letting sentences and the completion of major rituals through inter-group killing. One of the most fascinating of the stories you may hear in the Ulu is of the actual killing of an elderly slave in 1931, as the only way of making peace (expelling the head-worst) between the northern and southern Kenyah—Muruts in chronic war. Those who were there recall the whole affair, with tears, to this day. Into the middle of this tragedy there intervened R. S. Douglas, Resident Sarawak, the first white man to enter the area.

He lived all concerned—that introduced the new order, new style.

The end of head-hunting really finished quite a large segment of the old order. Once it became an offence to kill human beings, (except on the Rajah's instructions or by the hand of his executioners), the ultimate power of enforcement was removed from chiefs, head-men and injured parties. This change was so drastic, so "artificially" sudden (as measured by previous standards (belated) that the consequent lag in customary law left serious discrepancies in normal life routines. It was one this partially unadjusted, hang-over sort of set-up that there came the second revolution; the

missions exploded, after the end of the Brooke regime, with catalytic quick success—the subject of the first two of these articles.

We are now, on this analysis, gradually approaching a third stage of the same kind. Not, of course, that a new system of "unified" law spreading throughout Sarawak—and over all British Borneo's multiple facets and communities—is the only factor. Clearly not. This new code of law and system of law courts is the final symbol, the most open and emphatic expression, of a new kind of intergroup reorganisation. This reorganisation consists, broadly speaking, in the imposition of an outside, expatriate, European conception onto non-European native peoples trained in other and native conceptions. Such imposed measures, dividing the whole context of life, have been almost universally rejected these days, elsewhere in Asia; and—verbally, in theory—by H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, one thought. But perhaps this is over-simplifying? Let me try to get more strictly to the point. Looked at in perspective, the impact of Protestants, Puritanism, Catholics, Methodists, Evangelists, Seventh Day Adventists and the rest, are only part in a long procession of influences, going back through the introduction of firearms, initiation into iron, the great trade with China of the Ming and Hong dynasties, the Manchus, Islam, Majapahit Hindu, Srivijaya, Buddhist, the bronze age and megalithic culture (still surviving in the uplands) spreading down from Indo-China (Dongson); the "Irawadi homeland"; and so on and on back into the prehistoric stone-age pot-smokers smelting by hearth and deposit the earliest flake-impliment, pre-pottery, megalithic, stone-men of the Niah Caves. 1956 law is the other end of this chain, then.

The second position to be borne lucidly in mind is: irrespective of elasticity, rigidity or otherwise in customary law, there was (and still is) in its life and belief a very strong stream of sound, practical, on the spot wisdom. This, may be, . . . but increasingly overlooked by outsiders. I often get the impression that an intelligent Kanyah or Sepoh is not only very far as intelligent as an intelligent Irtidman, but has in addition more common sense. That is, he is more able to judge any sort of situation which may arise, and how it affects him and his way of life. Of course, it is not possible normally for him to measure it against a wide background (e.g. how Pua's Salsapitria will affect the price of durian; or what Erkinke May might have had to say on bigamy in the Baram). But in everyday matters this capacity for factual judgment of actual issues can count quite a lot. Nor is it surprising that the Bornean is good at it. He has to be. By comparison, the average barbaric or missionary or lawyer has a restricted experience of life as a whole. Whereas everyone in his lives an all-round life, dealing directly with the multiple techniques of day to night without paying anyone else to take over any major responsibility—from conception to the grave by way of animal husbandry, midwifery, child education, butchery, fishing, farming, irrigating, housebuilding, painting, carving, singing, dancing, acting and joking. Therefore—and inevitably—within the pattern of so-called "superstition" "paganism", "old legends", etc., rests a very solid core of practicality, a sensible assessment of reality; and a highly developed social sense and sense of responsibility. Otherwise, no one could live in a long-house, let alone in the sibs, in jungle country, in a hard land like this.

This has direct application to the question before us: viz. law and government in their impact on the interior today. The two Temenggungs, the various Penghulus and numerous Tan Kampongs, are well able to consider, calmly and common-sensibly, what does and does not work in their areas for their people at this time. It has to be said that there has, in the view of a good many of them, been a marked alteration in this

field lately, though they are too polite (just yet) to say much about it—unless they know you well enough to be able to seem rude, without being ashamed of being so.

The third proviso is this: native customary law is designed to cover every condition of native life, while this is already covered by common-sense (or latent fairness). Always, of course, common-sense affects customary law, too. Even in the clearer issues like adultery and bridgprice, there is adjustment to particular cases, although the missions (which desire to impose another code, removing powers of judgment from traditional leadership) have lately succeeded in convincing some administrators (who are also helped by codification) that these things should all be on set scales, written down, registered and enforced—some places have even initiated a flat rate of payment for brides by three grades, each given a cash dollar value: which seems like something else than Christian ethic, surely?

When that final sanction of war and death is removed, native customary law must atrophy to apocryphal function to a greater authority, that this does not mean, in all, that it has thereby to forfeit the whole *endemic* code and adopt an outside one, just because it has to go outside itself for some final sanctions. Actually the interior of Borneo is, in this respect, far ahead of the interior of Europe or America. So-called civilised countries have not succeeded in atrophying their deadly functions, as many who read this will know from direct experience (1939-45) or from glancing at today's issue of the *Sarawak Tribune*. But if the English, Egyptians, French, Arabs, Guatemalans and Koreans could resolve their group antagonisms—as all the six people have in Borneo—and pass the buck to UNO, do you suggest they should all adopt Egyptian law, or Guatemalan, or any other. The imposition of such non-native law into France (or Guatemala) would indeed at once cause them to revolt to arms! Yet that is the principle being adopted, basically, in Sarawak. Let me stress, here, that I mean for the *interior* of Sarawak. It is there the anomaly is most acute.

So long as the people of the interior were more or less left to themselves as regards custom, daily life and thought, no crisis could arise on the line of a general code for Borneo. The Brooke policy of an "indigenous Whipnade", a sort of Human National Party for the whole interior, prevented the outsiders against tribe-punishers and head-grinders. Not that this approach was necessarily based on any very high ideal. It was rather, at first, that the coastal prospects were more than the Brookes could tackle, while the far interior offered rather little as a lot of trouble. The second Rajah developed ideas about gold and diamonds in the Upper Trusan, and periodically coal above Kapit got into someone's cash-consciousness. Nevertheless and gradually, this rather negative policy grew into a positive one: a positive regard and respect for the *ala* way of life, and a definite hostility towards "interference" with it.

Thus, gradually, there grew up two broad codes within the State of Sarawak. One was a written (sometimes pretty badly written) code of law for the coastal plain, the area of intercourse between European and Asian, outside traders and "natives". The other, sometimes written but mainly by universal consent, was the code for people minding their own business and not in direct contact with a cash economy, except by the physical act of movement derivatives—when the movers came into the area of the other sort of protection ("legal"). The crucial stage in this development was during the period 1905-1915, when most of the sibs became effectively controlled in the form which survived until just now: that is, no more intra-group war; yet no outside, senior representatives of government

being inside (not even police), and no outside intervention unless requested.

A letter from the second Rajah to his solicitors on May 21st., 1907, gives us the atmosphere of that time.

My dear Sir,

I am sending a book containing our local laws and rules which you will find, I hope, satisfactory. They have all been drawn up in my time. In other cases we refer to the English code as near as possible, especially in regulating Straits and other companies, mixed with Europeans.

I am always in favour of everything in Sarawak being published as much as possible. My life is now being drawn up by Baring-Gould, which eventually will be the History of Sarawak from 1852.

Trusting you are in better health.

Yours very sincerely,

C. BROOKE

What would that old warrior-quire have made of Mr. Macney's four radio talks, elaborating on the absolutely essential divorce between unfixed law and local administration? According to that way of evaluating the Brooke didn't govern at all.

But I was to Sir Charles again, writing three days later (May 24, 1907.)

Dear Mr. Gribble,

I am sending our book of orders to your address by this mail. Is thinking over whether to be under the Indian or English Code of Laws I prefer the latter, which we have always looked on hereafter as our precedent. Our local usage are what we have adopted to suit the population of this country.

There are a good many deficiencies no doubt, as no government is perfect. You and others I hope will criticise our system—if it deserves any notice at all.

I must emphasise that what a Brooke did 50 years ago is not holy writ now. No, indeed, was it then—*big* Sarawak adopted, for central use, Indian Law. As Mr. Cecil de Silva pointed out lately in a long letter to the *Freelance*, (part of which was sensible) it is tradition to maintain a nostalgia for the Brooke past. That is over with. What cannot be ignored, however, is that those generations of Brooke maintained a state which, when delivered to Her Majesty the Queen, was still the happiest mixed community anywhere in Asia, and with (incidentally) the most goodwill to the European. This was so simply because the leaders knew and made sense. There was no Brooke dogma. They were happy to be judged by morals. They didn't mind our law for the sick (most) and another for the poor (also)—so long as it worked. That, in fact, is exactly what they had.

I am not attempting, nor wishing, to suggest that any of this means that there is no respect from government for native law and custom in the interior today. Of course there is! It is, simply, getting crushed in practice by a great new weight. To some extent this is inevitable, no doubt. But can it not go too far? Do we not wish to preserve the Brooke goodwill? Well, if we do, we had better start thinking again (quickly) on the law front. I suggest. Anyway "respect" is, at best, not a very tangible thing—as compared, say, with scores of new rules, by-laws, Ordinances and Decrees.

Let me try to illustrate the difference between the old and new approach in actual reality, now, by taking some simple cases in which I have been intimately con-

cerned. One is the case of the ceiling of the Supreme Court. Another—but there will have to wait—if you can bear it!—until next month. Perhaps you may wait with greater forbearance bearing in mind the words "they" you put into the mouth of a decaying Ulpian:

"I like profits that an idle king.

By this still hoard, among these barren crops,

Match'd with an aged wife, I mete and dole

Unequal laws unto a sowing race."

Or, perhaps you would prefer the words of lawyer Hugh Hickling, who has himself acted as Attorney-General here, is the only person openly to expound anything thoughtful about Sarawak law. He writes (*Malayan Journal*, 4, p. 171):

"There in Sarawak we do not yet know enough of the minds of our law-communicators. This may not disclose a defect in our law, but it certainly illustrates a defect in our administration of justice, and one which we seek to remedy not by the research which is necessary to arrive at an understanding of justice, but by more and more statute and case law; for we are reluctant to recognise custom and the native mind as an equally proper and valid source of law. Our statutes are applied with all the rigid logic of an ancient written legal system; we continue to be misled by notions of *LEVITISM*; and we have forgotten the duties of a trustee toward the beneficiaries of his trust. Our reforms have begun with the administration *not* of justice, but of law; not at the bottom of the judicial system, with the training of magistrates in inferior courts, but at the top, with the establishment on English lines of a unified judiciary for Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo; not with a comprehensive literature on *adat* law, but with a revised edition of the statute law and the increasing complexities, of an ever-increasing number of Ordinances, rules, regulations, and by-laws."

No one has challenged his. Hickling's explicit criticisms in the two years since he stated them (and moved to Malaya)! Nor has anything been done to remedy the situation which he—from the inside—described. On the contrary. As well as orders, it is all there now fully to be seen.

"..... there is that Levitism, where thou hast made to rule his pasture there in.

There was all upon thee; that thou mayest give them meat in due season."

Frederic, CIV, 25.

TOM HARRISON

Miri Letter

The damnation of Mr. Harrison is much contrived in these parts. Even the latitudinarian clergy, who are according law, shake their heads sadly: the consensus of opinion is for outright perdition. Having known Mr. Harrison for many years, this conclusion comes as no surprise to me.

Whatever Mr. Harrison may say, I contend that the missions in Kuching have done nobody any harm, indeed they have contributed much to the social and intellectual development of the city. One of the delights of the capital is the ecclesiastical tilt-yard in which one hears the crack of the theological mace upon rival episcopal poles. The mind is stimulated appraising the thrust and parry of the champions. The clergy of Kuching, however misguided (for it is evident that they cannot all be right), are men in whom and in whom-pred by humanity. There is a spirit of tolerance abroad, each holding that if the others are bent upon

the course of the Gadarino mine, he will get five in charity with them till they go over the top.

Very different is the position in the ula, for there the missions are represented not by an educated clergy, but by catechists, shopkeepers, doorkeepers, locorm, exorcists, and others, all persons of slender education, whose zeal, often bordering on the fanatic, is unimpaired by none of the humanity and tolerance of their superiors. If then comes about that issue, which in Kuching provokes merely the merry thrush and wailing of theological controversy, in the ula assume a different aspect, causing a bitterness and dissension which cause the much of persecution. If the missionaries in Sarawak were increased tenfold (Which God forbid!), these dangers would be averted, for the intermediary class which abuses its power would be eliminated, but under present conditions many things take place in the ula in the name of the missions, which the missionaries themselves would be the first to deplore. Finally, those who take Mr. Harrison to task should remember that, as all students of the Last Judgement know, there is no authentic case of a sinner being shown in Hell though some will have it there may be one on the South (Transcript of Charters), whereas the clergy and episcopate are everywhere represented as being there in reprobated numbers.

I am always interested in the welfare of neighbouring states, especially when the standard of culture is far above anything to which we can aspire. First governments have so favored their subjects, from the cradle to the grave as does that of Brunei. The Brunei sultan has provided for his potential subjects with ample staffing, he gets not only his education free but his maintenance also, his lot is far different from that of his generation cousin over the border. I am therefore interested in the present discussion on the issue of pocket money to students. It would appear that \$10 a month satisfies nobody. The six-year-olds argue, and with reason, that the cost of hollips is more, out of all compass, and that while \$10 a month would have been adequate in 1939, such has been the inflation of currency that today its purchasing value is less than half. An adjustment must, therefore, be made on these lines if they are to maintain their accustomed status.

The thirteen-year-olds contend that as citizens a man has assumed certain obligations to society, and that the old boys and nannies no longer suffice. The Brunei incident today is more crushing than was her mother. A young man must appear "En Modjoud" if he is to find any acceptance at all, and it is obviously inequitable that those who pursue the higher lights of education should compete unsuccessfully with conscripts. The men suggested is, therefore, insufficient to maintain a man in the estate to which he is entitled.

In Limbang there is great ferment, for it has been rumored that the new salary recommendations include a proposal for a special Brunei Allowance payable to servants of the Brunei Government to offset the high cost of living there. As even the casual visitor to Limbang realises, the cost of living there is considerably above that in Brunei, indeed a large proportion of the Limbang Government servants habitually do their shopping in Brunei for that reason. Presumably those in authority argue that if the Brunei Allowance were extended to Limbang, an explosion would be provoked in Lawas, which would do doubt, detonate Kapit, and so forth. The whole thing seems to me very inequitable. Perhaps the best solution would be to arrange for the issue to Sarawak government servants of income to buy in Brunei. In which case I should insist that teachers and others associated with education carry a placard in the classical manner "*Dare eleuocaymian pro amore Bo*" or the equivalent in Chinese.

At Long Tejo in the Ulu Tinjar the Sebops related a good tale about the Lomengs, who were the previous inhabitants of the area. It would appear that lately they were as a race afflicted with longevity, so that old men continued on far beyond the normal span of life. In the end there came a crisis, so that the young men

conspired together and organised a great feast. When they had got the old men thoroughly intoxicated, they nailed them down in salangs and so disposed of them. Unfortunately they were subsequently visited by a fearful disaster, which slew so many that the men forsake the river and fled to the Ulu Belait. Mr. Ungkhat makes the pertinent comment that the story bears the semblance of truth, for it is the Tinjar sungs to keep the deceased in coffin on the raft for some six months, as may still today be seen at Long Jigan, so that if all the elders were so disposed, the atmosphere of the house would be much corrupted, and an outbreak of pestilence would follow as a matter of course.

At Long Bural, the furthestmost house in the Ulu Tinjar, I arrived just in time for a Bungan people meeting, at which I assisted with much devotion. There were long prayers of an elevating character, three children were baptised, more prayers followed, glances of local were passed round, and conclusion reached with further prayers. I have on a number of occasions assisted at these functions, but I have never been able to follow the text of the liturgy. On this occasion I was accompanied by Johnny Leong, the Headmaster of Long Jigan School, who translated the prayers as we went along. He promises the complete text for the *Malayan Journal*, which should be of great interest. The occasion for this particular prayer meeting was a bad dream, which under the "Adel Lama" would have surrounded the falling, in which the community was engaged, but which was now neutralized by this simple device. Although my preference is for religious with an impressive ceremonial, I have an affection for the Bungan. It is my belief that had they arrived in Sarawak ten years ago, there would today be no Christian missions in the Brunei. It remains to be seen whether even now the missions will hold their own against the Bungan; personally I doubt it.

On my recent Tinjar journey I had the pleasure of Professor Mason's company. He was concerned to examine certain aspects of ula education. I was able to show that the ula teacher is a man of parts; Johnny Leong is no doubt an exception in his skill in crocodile hunting, but the ordinary teacher is a good shot, builds a good parachute, has some skill in fishing, is a competent farmer, has a wife who makes beautiful windmills, and in addition to all this teaches the children. By comparison the urban teacher is a poor stunted character.

Among the Thoughts Which Might Have Been Better-Expressed I rate highly the following ineptitudes of an official in the Brunei Service: "As now with this new-fangled historian the situation has become simply ghastly."

Letter From Johore

"It is hard for those who live near a bank to doubt the security of their money," says T.S. Eliot, adding that it is also hard for those who live near a police station to believe in the triumph of violence.

These lines are perhaps as pertinent a commentary upon Malayan affairs as any you will find in the newspapers; for any contemporary Malayan government is situated almost exactly half-way between the bank and the police station, and from this position it is clear that if security is to be coupled with social justice, a few compromises in work matters as far as loans from United Kingdom, Malayisation of the public service, and the like will be necessary if Merdeka is to be accomplished without trouble.

So much for solemn thought; now for a few random observations.

Johore Bahru

After the welcome bust of Kuala Lumpur, Johore Bahru is a cool and pleasant town, with its own town planning problems. As the gateway to the Federation, it could be made much more attractive, especially

around the Causeway entrance: but even so, it has a share of its own, well appreciated by those Singaporeans who, to the fury of the local residents, cross the front of the Straits, each Christian week-end.

For Johore, being Johore, keeps its weekends on Thursday afternoons and Friday: a distressing situation, considering the proximity of Singapore, for the shops there are, alas, then open. Extravagance is curbed, however, by the painful fact of Customs duty, levied at the Causeway. This, coupled with income tax, makes the place different from Kuching.

Off—Colour

In Johore Bahru there is a doctor, one Mrs. L. Comber, perhaps better known by the name of Han Sa Yin. She is married to a former police officer, and is the author of a recently published book, purporting to be concerned with the emergency in Johore, a beautiful Chinese girl informant and a gallant (but fashionably confused) British Police Officer. I mention the book here, not to recommend it (it is not only badly written, but remarkably tendentious) but merely because it is indicative of an attitude of mind likely to cause discussion in the not-so-distant future. Mr. Harry Lee Kuan Yew, that ponderous jolly bear of Singapore politics, has the happy knack of referring to "the whites" whenever he seeks responses. Mrs. Comber faithfully follows this line, and in her book constantly refers to this curious group styled "the whites". It is significant that the colour of skin should serve as a classification for human beings, I have never heard this phrase used in Sarawak, nor indeed have I ever there heard groups of human beings described as blacks, browns, yellows, whites, etc. But then, Sarawak is such a backward and unrefined place.

Minor

At the other extremity of the State of Johore is Muar, the Minor of Henry Kappel (Why is there no Sarawak Government branch named after this old sailor, who did so much for Sarawak?). Muar is situated at the estuary of a river, with its town front on the river, and its public gardens on the sea. Predominantly Chinese. It is reminiscent of Kuching in that it serves a hinterland which appears to be mainly Malay; but, unlike Kuching, it preserves the character of an estuary. To the casual visitor it has that sunny, not yet spacious atmosphere of goodwill that is, for many people, the most persuasive seduction of a Sarawak coastline.

M.C.S.

"I was glad you were there" said the District Officer, addressing a Chinese friend who had just left a meeting with him. "Without your support, I don't think the meeting could have been presided. As it is...." District Officers seem to speak the same language, wherever they may be. This particular officer was a Malay; an exceptionally brilliant one, I think, who has so far preferred to remain in Johore Government service, rather than enter the Malayan Civil Service: that distinguished group whose members are, I note, careful ever to submerge themselves "M.C.S."—those initials which do not appear to indicate their holders, in general, to the people they serve.

It is probable that this cluster of the separate M.C.S. stems from that most powerful of all forces in Malaya today, Malay nationalism. To the Malay, a civil service can only be Malayan if it is staffed by those who are not expatriates. So deeply is this felt that a Malay acquaintance of mine, himself a member of the M.C.S., becomes quite annoyed when addressed with that particular description. "C" for conscripted, he expostulated to me on one occasion, "please do not remind me of my membership of that service." Such a view may not often be voiced, but I feel that it is nevertheless held.

Nationalism

This spirit of nationalism is, as I say, the most potent force in Malaya today. In Brunei, too, I note that it is stirring; and it will not be suppressed. If, like the average newspaper observer, one were looking for "a significant trend", this would be the one for Sarawak and Brunei to observe most closely, and from which they could learn the most. To me it is the most inspiring and, at the same time, alarming feature of life in Malaya.

It was the Straits Times, I think, which not so long ago, criticised Tunja Abdul Rahman for his so-called impetuous decision to tour the country before deciding on measures to end the emergency. Such a decision appeared to me at the time, as it appears to me now, wholly unstable: any inflammatory talk, still worse, any rash decision, might well mean the deaths of many innocent citizens. That there have been second thoughts by the Tunja should be a matter for congratulation and not criticism. Power without responsibility is not one of the happiest prerogatives of the press: but fortunately Tunja Abdul Rahman is made of stern stuff.

Melayu is, then, something more than a catch-word: it expresses this intense feeling of nationality that is in course of producing a Malayan nation. I have a feeling—I may well be wrong about this, because I really don't know enough about them—that the Dyak people are also learning the meaning of nationalism. One day, I suspect, the District Officers whose reports appear before me, I have no doubt, suitably censored in the Sarawak Gazette, will let us know the truth about all this. The exact spelling of Panua, the nature of fertility rites, migrations of various inland peoples, entertaining Court cases, and the like are all good stuff, I know; but are the various shapes and sizes of Dyak being subjected to any sense of nationality? What is the effect of education (both missionary and non-missionary) and the radio? Is the Dyak regarding himself more and more as a Dyak and a member of a particular nation, or as a Sarawakian or Bornean: or what? As I say, I hope someone will let us enlightened outsiders know exactly what is the present political background of the peoples of Sarawak for those who know either do not say, or else (and this I find difficult to believe) there is no sense of politics alive in Borneo. However much one may admire him, a person outside Sarawak must be grateful to Tan Harrison for his recent articles. Whether such gratitude is shared by others, I must of course leave to the correspondence columns of the Gazette, the Borneo Bulletin, the Church Times, etc.

Socially

Reptiles Aren't Reliable

Extracts from reports on a Padi Savings Society in The Third Division:

11th July: The Society is fortunate to have acquired the fine services of two pythons for looking after the pot.... against rats.... One is about six feet long and fifteen inches in girth, the other slightly shorter and smaller.

22nd September: The pythons are not Co-operative and have withdrawn their honorary services as watchdogs.

In Our Mailbag.

The job of Editor of the 'Sarawak Gazette' carries with it some mixed blessings, but some more mixed than the reception of various magazines, newspapers, news sheets, reports and other literature, designed to inform or beguile, to be manifested and passed on, as tested and rejected. As for the greater part of this vast literary output never finds its way into the pages of the 'Gazette', it may be of some interest to give a brief description of the items regularly received.

The most valued and the most familiar to readers are undoubtedly the Quarterly Reports of Administrative Officers. Indeed we have been told that many subscribers only read the 'Gazette' for these reports and so it was a sad day when we learned that half-yearly reports are now the rule. Sad because no longer will we reap the benefits of an enthusiastically District Officer writing frequently and copiously at his Commissioner's request, but will have to put in some hard work encouraging the badly overworked D.O. who likes to write, and bullying his equally hard-pressed brother who doesn't, to send us news and comment from the District.

Perhaps our most prolific source is the U.S.I.S. in Singapore who send to the 'Gazette' a thick wad of cyclotyped news-sheets everyday. If the Editors had leisure to study them all closely, they would be authorities on such matters as President Eisenhower's state of health, Mr. Dulles' statements on the current crisis or his Stevenson's chances in the coming Presidential elections. A few headlines taken at random from this week's batch will illustrate the subjects covered and their treatment. 'U.S. Reiterates View of Suez Canal as International Waterway'—'U.S. would never desert friends. Rufford tells Vietnamese'—'Lodge Cites Lack of Change in Communist Purpose'—'From Lush U.S. Republican Approach to Suez Problem'—'Dulles Expresses "Hope, Confidence" in Suez Talks'. Incidentally we were pleased and interested to see that the science of forecasting election votes has become so exact as to demand the use of decimals, viz 'A tally by one news service credited Stevenson with 672.5 votes, Averell Harriman with 299.5, and 239 other votes uncommitted. A second news agency, tallying only votes for the leading contenders, credited Stevenson with 585 votes and Harriman with 252.5.'

'Free World' is also a U.S.I.S. publication and contains feature articles and photographs from many different lands. 'Free World' reporters have on occasion visited Borneo, and Sarawak has had her fair share of publicity. And then there are the U.S.I.S. Chinese publications. We recently received about twenty of these—paper backed books written in Chinese and covering such subjects as 'Trade and Prices in the Provinces of China as Controlled by the Red Government', 'Reform of Thought of Chinese Communists', 'Unemployment Problem in the Chinese Mainland and Policy of Red China', etc. A suitable use for these has yet to be discovered. The 'Gazette' does not wish to promote any type of propaganda, whether it be for or against any belatedly mistaken ideology, and so these books have not gone to swell the scanty supplies of good Chinese reading matter in Kuching.

Of periodicals received 'Corona' is well known. 'Malaya' sends us a welcome country copy each month while it is reproducing R.A. Young's 'Travels with a Land Dayak'. This is a magazine published in London but intended primarily for Malayan Civil Servants, present and retired. It contains occasional news from Borneo, and indeed paid us the compliment of a photograph on the cover of the May issue. This was a pleasant picture of the 'Simanggang river-bent showing a bit of bazaar and a couple of Chinese launches tied up at the end of the pier. The title was 'Simanggang, Town and Dock'.

The W.H.O. monthly newsletter is excellent reading. Its contributors are generally experts in their own field and the material is both new and interesting with no feeling of having been 'wugged up' and 'presented' by professional journalists. A recent edition contains articles on drug trafficking and drug addiction, both of some interest in this country, but as an example of the Newsletter writing, here is a short article in lighter vein.

THE LOUSE LOVES AN ADVENTURE

A "Natural wanderlust and love of adventure are characteristics of the louse", according to Dr. Maurice Mathis, of the Tunis Pasteur Institute—the place where Charles Nicolle made the discovery that exanthematic typhus was transmitted by the louse.

"It spite of its form and limited means of locomotion the louse is continually on the move", writes Dr. Mathis.

"G. Nutall endeavoured to establish its powers of locomotion by organizing 'louse races'. The courses ran horizontally, vertically, or at an angle of 45 degrees and the tracks were on black satin, smooth or rough cloth, one or two hairs, etc. In short, he organized Olympic Games for them".

Dr. Mathis then gives some of the championship results, as follows:

Events for body lice

1. Thirty centimeter horizontal race: the record is 49 seconds.
2. The same race on black satin at 45°: the record is 2 min. 50 sec.
3. As No. 1, but on rough cloth: the record is 2 min. 51 sec.

Events for head lice

Vertical race on a hair of 20 cm. The record is held by a female which covered the course in 1 min. 25 sec.; the male champion took 25 seconds longer under the same conditions.

Desert record

The champion is a male which covered the course in 2 min. 46 sec. This record holder ran again, unaccompanied, the next day and took 8 min. 37 sec. After racing, or rather over-racing, he refused to enter again.

Mixed events

In the mixed events of all categories, the body-lice last every time. The champion head-lice took 2 min. 54 sec. to the champion body-lice's 8 min. 12 sec.

Record for the louse

A.D. Pasteur gives the following classifications:

- (a) horizontal race—1 metre 50 cm.
- (b) vertical race—80 centimeters.

"These experiments may appear to be completely idle", adds Dr. Mathis, "but they are, on the contrary, very instructive for they enable us to understand how the louse passes from one individual to another. The distances which can be covered by average types give us the key to possibilities of contamination, particularly in overcrowded sleeping quarters."

"I.L.O. News" also comes monthly and is the newspaper of the International Labour Organisation in Geneva. It has a more journalistic flavour but is well illustrated and of interest to the politically minded.

Finally a newcomer the Information Service's 'Sarawak by the week' only three weeks old and yet to prove itself.

A varied bag!

IN MEMORY OF
Sir Jos. Brooke, K.C.B.
OF RAJAH OF SARAWAK.

SARAWAK ANTHEM.

Composed & Dedicated to

Charles Brooke.

(1ST RAJAH OF SARAWAK)

BY

G H I T A.

1872.

London,
Published for the Author by
CHAPPELL & CO., NEW BOND STREET

The original MS. from which
the photograph was taken,
and which may be the
only copy extant, is now
in the possession of Sir
Rudolf, 1st Baron
Gough, 14, Grosvenor
Place, London W.

*Added
1872.*

SARAWAK ANTHEM.

1

1 Come forth ye good Sarawaks, to follow us in path of justice,

2

2 Where truth is made for thee, to bear the world's curse.

3

3 O... come, and speed us on, O... come in path of duty,

4

4 O... come, and speed us on, O... come in path of duty,

5

5 O... come, and speed us on, O... come in path of duty,

6

6 O... come, and speed us on, O... come in path of duty,

Now I get my own back, I'll tell you what I mean.

And I will approach, No thinking they are free.

Stand back and see, by hand, These will be, told the way.

Still always help to stand and see, we pay for them.

1888.

Then put it down in light, My name is with you, now.

And as a child tonight, My brother is, at night.

Let nothing when returned, by ourselves, sing and work.

They had with you - we remember those who brought them.

1888.

British Red Cross Transit Hostel, Kuching

The Red Cross Hostel situated in Reservoir Road, provides much more than a roof. The building which used to be the old Ice Works has been renovated and beautifully painted in gay colours. There are ten bunks accommodating three people in each. Five bunks have iron bedssteads, and five others. Each visitor may have a Dunlop pillow, blanket and cooking utensils if not carrying his own bedding. There is a large dipper where all races can cook their own food, and adjoining the dipper is a large airy room for eating. Four tiled bathrooms and lavatories have been provided.

There is a resident caretaker and his wife, and a Hostel Officer attends each morning to see that the visitors are taken to hospital for treatment, and to see to their general welfare.

Each visitor must be recommended by a District Officer, Nursing Sister, Dresser out, and as far as possible all such people throughout Sarawak have been advised of the service. No T.B. patients can be accommodated.

Perhaps the story of our first visitor would be of interest. An old Malay, almost blind and deaf, had been brought to Kuching from Ipoh in the 2nd Division, by her son and his family. She spent one night at the General Hospital and was then brought to us as she required out patient treatment at the Eye Clinic. She carried no money and had no food. After much hard questioning it was found that her son was waiting in his prison as the caretaker was sent to look for him. They were taken to the Eye Clinic where it was found that 'Aya' would need an operation and was advised to return to Kuching when Doctor Wallace came back from tour.

It is hoped that many Ulu people such as 'Aya' will be helped in a similar way.

(Continued)



Apologia of a Malarialogist

The majority of visitors to Sarawak arrive at Kuching. Many of them attend a cocktail party; some of them get a chance to take part in a conversation; this often leads to self identification. The conversationist says: "There is no malaria in Kuching" (and the interviewee—Kuching is Sarawak). The conversation usually develops along the lines:—"You must be one of those boys we hear so much about; how did you get the job?" The general feeling seems to be that W.H.O. has relieved the family at home of the responsibility of sending out monthly remittances.

The explanation that the disease is common in the area produces raised eyebrows and the expressed or inferred comment of "That's a likely tale."

Even the malaria-carrying mosquito does not behave as she should. In Africa, where the writer learnt his malarialogy, the gorged anopheline remains in the blood donor's house, sleeping where she does; the malarialogist intruded by night hours of well earned sleep gets up in the morning and collects his specimens. In Sarawak our malaria carrier, *Anopheles leucopharyx*, enters the house, bites, rests on the wall for a few moments and then leaves. The unfortunate malarialogist has to spend his nights with torch and net ready to catch the brute during his brief rest in the wall. In spite of the loss of sleep this method has advantages; it is possible to get to know the habits of the mosquito. It has shown the writer that the mosquito-rest is a very poor protection against malaria; a large proportion of mosquitoes being caught as they feed through the net on an arm or leg negligently applied against the inner surface (the derivation of the word *kolombo* is also of interest). Also the keen and active locally recruited make one only too well aware of the increasing infiltration of age. I have followed a Land Division member of our team, who walked rapidly round a river flushing his torch up and down the wall, catching mosquitoes before the megalop malarialogist was even faced on the wall. In addition our anophelines prefer to settle about three feet above the floor, this demands a greater suppression of the lumbar region than the writer finds convenient.

Luckily our mosquito in spite of its annoying Don Juan-like habit of leaving the house before dawn has other more attractive characteristics. It appears to limit itself to the more pleasant parts of the country. Its coastal cousin, meanwhile, appears, anywhere at the moment, to play little part in the transmission of the disease. Our present somewhat limited knowledge of the distribution of *Anopheles* suggests that it shows the plain and like the hills. (The malarious areas have consistently been pointed brown in the map at the end of the Sarawak Annual Report.) In the only coastal area where the disease has been found, the hills come right down to the sea. The other characteristic of *A. leucopharyx* favourable to the malarialogist is that it stays on the walls of houses long enough to pick up a lethal dose of residual insecticide.

The theory of the control of malaria by this method is not complicated. The transmission of the disease depends on a proportion of the population having malaria parasites in the blood able to infect the mosquito, and the presence of sufficient mosquitoes who will survive long enough for the malaria parasites developing in their body to become infective to the people they bite. To break this chain in transmission it is not necessary to get rid of all the mosquitoes; it is merely necessary to reduce their expectation of life to such an extent that they will not become infective. These indices to a statistical approach can, if they know the numerical values for the factors given above, work out the daily mortality that must be achieved by the insecticide to produce the necessary reduction in the mosquito expectancy of life. The methods are, I believe, not

dissimilar to those employed by life insurance companies. It should be noted that the method of residual insecticide applied to the inside of the houses has important advantages over the methods which aim at killing mosquito larvae. It has been shown that it is not necessary to kill all the adults that enter a house as they will have several more chances of picking up a lethal dose before they become infectious; but the larva that escapes the larvicide and becomes an adult has every chance of becoming an old and dangerous mosquito. The situation of the residual insecticide inside the house protects it from the weather, one application lasting six months to a year; the larvicide must be supplied at frequent intervals.

In Sarawak the residual method has been shown to achieve spectacular results. In the trial areas in the Baram sprayed since 1953 and the First Division sprayed since 1955 there has been a practically complete break in malaria transmission. In only one area, where a smaller and more economical dose of insecticide was tried, has transmission continued on a reduced scale.

One of the main difficulties encountered has been the custom of building farm huts, often at a considerable distance from the longhouses; as new farm huts are often built every year and several months may be spent in them by the whole family, they clearly constitute an important problem. As they are all built at roughly but not exactly the same time of the year the picture is prevented of the malaria unit vainly trying to spray every farm house in Sarawak at the same time or alternatively of the team rushing from one end of the country to another in an attempt to spray each hut as it is completed. A certain "safe period" however is provided by the time taken to develop a state of infectiousness in the mosquitoes in the previously unsprayed jungle; it has been shown that transmission is prevented if the farm huts are sprayed within a month or two of their completion. There is no doubt that the presence of these huts seriously complicates the problem of control and no simple method of overcoming it has yet been discovered.

In spite of these difficulties the success so far achieved gives promise of the practicability of eradicating the disease from the country. To do this it is not necessary to exterminate the mosquitoes that carry the disease. It is merely necessary to stop transmission until the old malaria infections have died out in the population, a period of about three years. When this has occurred there will be no possibility of the mosquito being infected unless a human malaria carrier enters the country. Experience in other countries has shown that a new focus arises less frequently than might be expected but it is, of course, necessary to attempt to prevent the introduction of such infected people. This can be best achieved by carrying out similar schemes in neighbouring countries. This is being done in North Borneo and it is hoped that a similar scheme will also be started in Kalimantan.

The aim of eradication rather than mere control is made even more urgent by the tendency of insects to become resistant to insecticide after being exposed to them for several years.

Although parasitological and entomological indices must be used to measure the progress of the campaign, these indices in themselves are meaningless as a measure of success. The only important measure is the welfare of the population—a benefit to which it is much more difficult to give a numerical value. Vital statistics provide the nearest measure though in the more obscure parts of Sarawak even these may be unavailable. However, there is good evidence that there has been a big increase in the number of children in the Baram since malaria transmission has been stopped. This easily measured increase in the number of children as a result of anti-malaria schemes has drawn the fire of the Non-Malayanists. Their arguments are not unfounded; for if we accept the evidence of other successful schemes in countries where malaria control schemes

have been successful, there will certainly be a big increase in the population of Sarawak in the near future, but we believe that there will also be an improvement in the health and energy of the adults to support the increased population. To ensure that this energy is translated into rice demands the co-operation of the agriculturalist, the administrator and the malariologist—which is more difficult to achieve than the regular application of a smooth layer of insecticide to the walls of longhouses.

Indirectly the eradication campaign, once successful, will leave other benefits—there will be a team of men used in travelling the country and well acquainted with the ideas of preventive medicine. This team should be invaluable for attacking other endemic diseases as well as for maintaining the patrol activity necessary to prevent the reimportation of malaria once it has been eradicated. In addition there will be a rural population who have become aware that there exist organizations that can make life more comfortable for them even in the most remote areas. The evident improvement of one aspect in health will lead to the demand for better systems—it is the lack of this local demand which has so often made rural environmental sanitation such unrewarding work. The return of nuisance insects when widespread spraying is stopped will lead to a demand for the permanent eradication of these pests. When the malariologist leaves Sarawak—the disease (and his livelihood) eradicated—there will be plenty more health for the sword of even a Hawaiian medical Director.

Issues in Education

We return to the subject of education with excellent advice from the Editor of Overseas Education in the editions of January and April issues this year. Readers should bear in mind that the views expressed derive from knowledge and experience.

Of recent years we have heard a great deal about the human right to education, and thinking on the subject has got tangled up with the "fair shares" or equalization idea of democracy. The result is that over large areas of the world, Governments and peoples are acquiescing in education which is inefficient: in crowded classrooms, under-trained teachers, ill-equipped buildings, inappropriate syllabuses. The results are unhappy. It is not surprising that the plain man sometimes looks agast at what he calls the results of education, and if he is in authority he comes to mistrust education and to say that it multiplies problems instead of solving them.

In this he is wrong. He is seeing not the results of education, but the results of inefficient education. Our goal is an education for everybody, suited to his age, ability and aptitude; but since this goal is difficult and expensive, we have allowed ourselves in many countries to lower our standards in order to take more pupils. We are mistaken; we should gain better results if we insisted on maintaining our standards. In saying this we are not advocating the training of a special governing class like Plato's guardians. We maintain our objective of a good education for all; but we should reach it sooner if we began by giving a good education to a few than we shall along our present road of giving a poor education to many.

Many administrators approach the cost of education like a disoriented diner wondering how much to tip the waiter. There are further discussions: would ten per cent. be about right? How much do other countries spend? And there is a tendency to measure a country's virtue by the proportion of its revenue which it spends on education. That is the wrong approach. The test of an educational policy is not how much it costs but what it produces. Contrast Mexico or Tanganyika with

Rhodes Island or Singapore. In this quarter, the rich countries are smaller, and have the simpler problem; if all four spent the same proportion of their revenues on education, there would be great differences in the results.

Education is as inevitable as a river. Once schools begin their work and the idea is introduced that knowledge should be available to all, things will never be the same again. Education changes people, and changes society; it will inevitably destroy the stability of an aristocratic society, and the goal must then be the stability of an educated democracy. It is the same with individuals. An inadequate schooling often merely unsettles a man and gives him nothing; in most countries there are too many people who have been spoilt in this way. Educational and financial authorities should plan their policy together so as to get value for their money and effort.

The trouble about our formal type of Western education is that it begins by breaking the natural education of the family or tribe, which is usually more effective along its own lines; so unless we are able to finish *our* work we had better not begin it. Let us no longer pretend that we are helping a child by taking him out of his father's living-house for three years and sitting him with sixty others in a classroom. Let us insist on our educational standards; revise the name of education to the rubbish that we see so much of nowadays; and plan education and other aspects of development in one programme. Then, well shall have a realistic educational policy; now, all we have is a policy of let's-hope and let's-pretend.

We have discussed the central dilemma of education in under-developed territories: quantity or quality? There is another difficulty which faces the educationalist in countries where there is a tribal system based on subsistence agriculture. Such a system is stable; the tribe and the extended family look after the people for whom the modern state needs an elaborate provision of social services. Schools, the introduction of money and of cash crops, the contact with western commerce, and other educational influences break down the old stability, and a period of disequilibrium ensues. What is the administrator to do? Is he to insist on wide education, knowing that things will become better, or is he to try and slow down the process of change?

Too many administrators give the wrong answer. They say: "Agriculture is the backbone of this country, and the good solid self-disciplined farmer is the type of man we need. The job of the schools is to produce men of this type, people with a love of the land and respect for the old ways. Therefore, every school should have a farm, and teachers should encourage the most intelligent boys to remain on the land, and not go drifting away to the towns in search of clerical employment".

This sort of speech is still made so often by Governors and others in authority that it deserves analysis. Of course it contains some truth, but the truth is much mixed with error. There is a confusion in the statement that agriculture is the backbone of the country. It is true that the type of society associated with subsistence agriculture produces reliable citizens, the sort of man who make good recruits for the police and give the authorities little trouble. But subsistence agriculture is expensive in man-power and produces no revenue; it introduces coffee or cocoa or cotton, and you obtain revenue at the cost of individualism, land-hunger, religious abuse, and other familiar problems. If you want the maximum number of solid citizens rooted to the soil, stick to subsistence agriculture; if you want revenue and economic progress, face the consequences in social and economic evolution. You cannot have both.

It is true that the job of the schools is to produce farmers who combine the old-fashioned virtues with modern knowledge! We agree on the importance of character, and while we dig a trench for the peas or spray the roses for greenery we like to think that we have a love for the land. But the school cannot rival the home in training jam-farmers. The teachers are at best amateur farmers; farming cannot be done on the basis of so many periods a week; the schools want to mess about with measuring, composting, sowing crops, a balanced diet and other new ideas; and anyway the parents do not send their boys to school to learn jam-farming, but to qualify for what they think "better" than jam-farming, namely a salaried job. As for perceiving the most intelligent boys to stay on the land out of patriotism and a regard for the importance of agriculture, that is surely impossible. Better agricultural techniques, cash crops, mechanization, and the consolidation of holdings will enable production to be increased with a smaller labour force. A developing country needs men and women in other professions besides agriculture. The farmer's love of the land will need to be very strong to outweigh his wife's love of electricity, pipe-borne water, secondary schools and hospitals, modern housing, and other amenities which at present are almost entirely concentrated in the towns. And besides, example is worth more than precept. Agriculture and coal mining are two of the most important industries in Britain, and are short of men. We should learn with more respect to speeches on the importance of agriculture from the gentleman who flies the Union Jack on the bonnet of his car if he were able to tell us that for twenty years he and his wife ran without assistance a twenty-acre holding with half-a-dozen dairy cows. He is not to be blamed for preferring a career in administration; but he should realize that he does not speak with authority on the importance of agriculture. And we would not advise him to visit Chamorembure or the West Riding and tell the teachers there that they should encourage the most intelligent of their boys to go down the pits.

We have criticized the wrong answer: what is the right answer? It is that we cannot avoid a period of disequilibrium between primitive stability and stability at a higher level; but our aim must be to shorten it. We can shorten it by speeding up the development of high quality education, so that people may understand what is happening to them, and may learn to guide the forces of change. That is why we think that a society which is in this state of disequilibrium should spend relatively more on its education than a society which is past the worst. It cannot afford not to.

Oil and Water

Oil and water may not mix, but for the citizens of Borneo seawater is fast becoming a hunting ground for new sources of this money-making liquid.

Another step, which may well prove a milestone in the history of Sarawak, was taken last Sunday when two giant floating gantries supporting a second pair of marine platforms were towed to Sibu. The location of the chosen spot is about eight miles from the Sarawak coast and 18 miles from Miri.

If you look at a map and draw a line from Seria through Miri and extend it out to sea for those 18 miles you will be looking at the Sibu marine-drilling site. That line is the key, for if what the Exploration Engineers of Sarawak Oilfields Limited think is true, there should be beneath those marine platforms another source of Sarawak oil.

What are the chances? No one knows. For every oil expert will tell you that no matter what science can do to locate and plot likely oil-bearing sands, the only way to find out if the stuff is there is to drill for it. It is a

50; millions chance and the oil company is prepared to take it. His taken it in fact, because already now there are three four marine platform sections set out to sea waiting for the piling to be completed, the drilling derrick to be erected and the day when the drillers "spud in."

The sight which I saw when I arrived by launch at the moored gantry barges with their huge and unshakable responsibility slung between them was fantastic.

Towering 80 feet above the sea were the platforms which in six hours' time would be lowered to just fifteen feet over the water. Hanging downwards was the complex pattern of "legs" and cross members, 80 odd feet of them, which are now destined to guide the huge piles which will secure the structure deep into the seabed and upon which will be built the floors to support the drilling derrick and rotary table, and the four great engines which will drive the machinery. Vary, vary slowly, a quarter of an inch at a time, the four main cables which hold the platforms to the top of the gantries were paid out. So delicate is the operation and so accurate must be the final position of the structure in the water, that the greatest caution and care was taken over every turn of the winches. For a snapped cable, or a runaway wrench would have meant certain disaster with the probability of considerable loss of life. But these things did not happen, and six hours later the whole structure was resting firmly on the bottom and perfectly still.

Credit must go to all who were concerned with the operation, but particularly to Mr. Francis Hughes who was in charge of the whole operation, and to Captain H.E. Brown who towed the whole perilous monster out there.

Who knows? We in Sarawak may be talking of Sibu, with oil-bored boozes in a few months time, as we now talk of Seria. If oil is found here it will richly repay Sarawak oil, and the royalties accorded therefrom will go to the Sarawak Government for the benefit of the people. Let's hope that oil and water will mix—just this once.

IAN KINGSLEY

CORRESPONDENCE

The Editor,
Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

Sir,

I am indeed grateful for your paragraph regarding the forth-coming Municipal Elections to be held in Kuching next November.

It is noted, however, that you disagree with my statement that this is a "first step to self-government." By making this statement I had not meant in any way to imply that other Local Governments and the forth-coming new constitution of the Council Negri, were not also first steps towards self-government.

My intention is the guide to the elections was to point out that these elections will be the first ever to be held and organized using the method of a secret ballot, ballot boxes and polling stations.

The happy day will no doubt dawn in the future when all local government bodies will be able to adopt the same procedure.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. B. FISHER,

Chairman,

Kuching Municipal Council.

The Museum

Fish and Early

The Museum is partly engaged, at present, in two sorts of activity at Santahong. One, powerfully aided by help from the Beyer's House (three of them veteran archaeologists of last year) is the excavation of a small but very interesting burial ground on Tanjung Topok, the little headland which juts out into the Santahong Beach between East Haina Point and the mangrove swamp at the east end of the long beach. This place was evidently a cemetery for important people nearly a thousand years ago. It looks as if it may have been looted—as commonly happened to graves in this part of the world. But it still contains some fine pieces of pottery, which we hope to reburial and measure into whole pieces. There is a lovely big powder-bon kind of thing with a flaming phoenix on top. A delicate hand vase in green, with a floral design of a crystal-themum delicately in black. A big, carved jar with fish-scale design. Three fine celadon dishes, a Ting ware bowl, and so on.

The other job in hand, down in the delta, is the sound-out of a survey of Malay fishing methods and related matters (for the Colonial office). One early by-product which may amuse (or infuriate) Ganetik readers is the price economy of fish, just now.

We are making simultaneous daily observations on fish prices as paid by the buyers at Santahong in the afternoon or Santahong and in sold to the public in the Fish Market, Kuching, next morning:

Here are some random but reasonably typical figures for the past few days. It should be added that the Kuching "buyer" in each case was an experienced Asian, not European; it goes without saying that the buyer at the Santahong and was a very experienced Asian, too!

FISH		PRICE	
Class	Type	Santahong (to fishermen)	Kuching (to public)
I	Tenggiri, Senangin, Belambo, etc.	0.70	1.80
II	Tarabek, Bekawal, Parang, Ilang, etc.	0.30-0.40	0.80-0.90
III	Ya, Pari, etc.	0.15-0.25	0.30-0.35
I	Cutis (river)	0.55-0.60	1.20
I-II	Puama (local)	0.80	1.40—

The distance from Santahong to Kuching is eleven miles. The cheapest fish is always shark and ray. Which reminds us that the editor asked for a report on shark-fishing methods developed on the Turtle Islands, where sharks eat turtles. This will be given (and illustrated) next month.

Sea-fishing for Fun.

Remarkably little has been done in this direction. In Malaysia sea-fishing as a sport has recently developed rapidly, under the patronage of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and others. The new Malaysian Angling Association is a lively body with a lively periodical. It is in mind to start a Borneo branch before long, if enough members will join. Meanwhile, the following letter from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. G. D. VINELL (of the Drainage and Irrigation Dept., suitably enough) describes attention. Mr. Vinell writes:

Dear Sir,

For the information of readers interested in angling, the Association produces a quarterly Journal, "Angling in Malaysia", which contains photographs and much useful information written by experts on

various angling techniques suitable to Malaysian waters. Articles on Big Game, sea and estuary and freshwater fishing are published together with Malay, English and scientific names of Malaysian fishes.

As many hundreds of our marine fishes are Indo-Pacific species, common to Borneo, I think anglers in Borneo would find much of interest in the Journal which gives information on the latest scientific and angling publications from South Africa, America and Australia relating to fish and fishing in Indo-Pacific area.

The Association already has a number of members in Borneo and would welcome many more. An article by a member from Brunei dealing with the very fine sport to be had fly-fishing with trout gear for the tarpon (*Mora moro*) in the river near Seria has already been published in the Journal.

The annual subscription to the Association is \$5 (plus Bank Commission), which entitles a member to receive, free, the four quarterly Journals published during his year of membership.

Institution Membership, also at the rate of \$5 per annum, is open to any Club, School or Association who may wish to receive the Journal for general circulation to members or display in Club rooms etc.

Applications for individual or Institution Membership will be welcomed and should be sent to me.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) G. D. VINELL,

Hon. Secretary,

Malayan Angling Association.

Would those who are interested and want all that for for \$5—write direct to Mr. Vinell, c/o Drainage and Irrigation Dept., Kuching, Fohang, Malaya.

Willy the Whale!

Much in the news in June was the large Whale which stretched up alive near Maara Teluk in the bigger branch of the Sarawak River. This is now being preserved, in so far as its condition permits, for eventual display. The record is a remarkable one on two grounds.

One, it is a specimen, so far as we can judge and British Museum experts can confirm, of the Bryden's Whale. This whale has never before been recorded in Asia and is known mainly from South Africa.

Second, it is the first whale ever to have been recorded alive in Borneo—and the first alive or dead for forty years.

What makes it colder still is that during the last days of June and early July, a second live whale appeared off Tanjung2 (Turtle) Islands, where it was repeatedly seen by the staff and on several occasions twice close-up by this column. This was an even more impressive leviathan than the beached one. It must have measured at least 40 feet, and was of enormous girth. When it leapt clear of the water, the sight was stupendous, the subsequent splash atomic. For days this second live whale was following a big shoal of fry between the islands, until we got to know it as a friend and call it Willy. At last, alas, it went off to some other sea.

Sarawak's second whale is a month (and fifty years) was the more widespread, warm-water, Humpback Whale.

Museum Gardens: Magic, etc.

We see that the Municipality are to erect new Public Conveniences in the Museum Gardens. It sounds all right. But what will the result look like? The recent record of new building in Kuching has been fairly disastrous. A major abomination, for instance, is the

new concrete bungalow, complete with red corrugated iron roof, which now wrecks the old and charming landscape round the Residency Green. Not all the good efforts of our present Mayor will ever remove the monstrous double eyecore, secular and holy, which now beset the main Town Green. The Museum grounds are a last unspoiled, unmodernised oasis. If the citizens of Kuching can really no longer contain themselves during an evening stroll, let us pray that the accommodation provided is pleasantly faced and modestly placed.

There is a wave of hygiene around at present, in all our towns. We need to be careful this does not get confused with peace, do-good, over-cleanliness. It is only too easy to destroy a thing in the name of order. To be modern is not to be all—in Sarawak excursions may remind the Chinese heritage in Sarawak especially.

A leading and dashing exponent of the new boom is Mr. Gabriel Tan, whose idealistic attack on Sarawak as dirty made its mark lately in the *Sarawak Tribune*. Sarawak is not, of course, a model town. It just happens to be the one rural Malay kampung which is seen by a great many non-Malays. It is, in fact, a great deal cleaner than many others, including some of those inside Kuching, on the north bank of the river. Not, we hasten to add, that we condemn for that. It is very difficult indeed to keep the rubbish off the village path in delta conditions in Borneo. And there are other things more important to the people who have to live in these places.

But where we do really part company with Mr. Tan is in his recently published suggestion that, when the band cannot play in the Museum grounds, loudspeakers should replace it. People want music, he says. Therefore they should have it, wet or fine, live or canned. Surely this isn't the right argument? When the band plays, we go for the pleasant, living, friendly atmosphere where all sorts of people mix and enjoy themselves, standing, sitting and lying on the grass about the bandstand. To hear out mechanical stuff on speakers is something entirely different—and in these pleasant gardens, almost offensive? After all, we cannot go very far to hear as much music (as such) as they want to. In Kuching you do not even need to own a wireless set. From almost anywhere you can hear four at once. Or there are always those catheedral bells, at their seemingly incessant practice—couldn't some public broadcaster give the St. Thomas' bells a mass scholarship to St. Paul's?

May be the Museum gardens must be decorated with public lavatories to "keep up with the times". But surely not loudspeakers? Let's be tough and hold out until we can cover the big lawn with vast T.V. screens, and all be watched (while we're watching) by Big Brother.

By the way, the proposed new lavatories should provide wonderful material for the growing body of teenage youth, such as the Batu Lintang parties who have defaced the top of Santubong Mountain and the Batu National Park by scratching their names on every suitable surface, for posterity. Look to the wall surface, Mr. Mayor, look to your walls.

The New Hotspots.

New hotspots will attract the new hotspots to doubt. During one month the following were examples of nasty behaviour which came to our notice in and about the Museum:

1. The top of the python's cage was tipped open, at night, and the snake injured.
2. The above-mentioned bandstand in the Museum Gardens was much messed up by bootlegs, lights broken, ferns unwatered, and so on.
3. A rare bird, the beautiful Long-billed Spiderhunter (*Archamia robusta*), usually only in old

jungle of the hills, was found in the road. It was hopping about on the ground. All its flight feathers on both wings had been systematically plucked out from the roots.

4. Another fine sea-eagle was offered us, shot at and wing broken by a local "sportsman".

5. A baby Crested Cockatoo (uncommon) was brought in, having been removed from the nest and then abandoned by the robber.

6. On a recent Sunday afternoon inside the Museum, a youth had to be asked not to smoke—which is the necessary safety rule. At this, he became violent and abusive; he challenged the Museum attendant, an elderly Malay gentleman, to come outside and fight him.

7. On this same Sunday, when it came natural time to close, a man refused to go. He made a noisy scene, insisting it was his right to stay all night if he so wished.

New Curators.

Increasing public use of the Museum study collections, both inside Sarawak and from other countries, has necessitated the development of a system of specialist aid to cope with things. People who are able and willing to help the Museum (and thus the public) by looking after special parts of the collections and reply to queries about them, have very kindly agreed to act as Honorary Curators. There are now eleven of these. All have taken an active interest in recent months, often working in the New Building on collections, cataloguing or replying to student or foreign questions and problems.

Following is the list of Honorary Curators as at September 1, 1956:

Natural History:

Plants ..	John Seal
Insects ..	F. G. Brown, B.Sc.
Birds ..	B. E. Smythies, B.A., M.B.O.U.
Reptiles ..	N. Hall, M.A., B.Sc.

Human Life

Brookiana ..	John Chatter
Dryadina ..	Edward Jacob, B.Sc.
Photographs ..	K. F. Wong
Stamps ..	J. C. B. Fisher
Maps ..	G. E. Wilford, B.Sc.
Old Books ..	Joan Rudins, B.A.
Ceramics ..	B. Harrison

Honorary Curators have some privileges and no actual responsibilities. Volunteers for other sections are currently asked for. Notably Chinese and Malay texts, mammals and fish, shells and coins.

Address and Appearance

Talking of curating, this is how a letter was safely delivered the other day. It came, incidentally, from a famous firm of equipment manufacturers:

Curator
Turtle Board,
Kuching,
Museum New Building,
Sarawak,
Africa.

And, at the other end of the scale, here is an item from the rich mine being exploited by Hon. Curator John Chatter from the Museum's Brookiana. It is a letter from the second Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, to the Resident, 2nd Division; dated 28th April 1909. In it, *resplending* means pig-tail; *grawling* are leopard's teeth worn through the upper ear:

The Resident,
Samarang.

Dear Sir,

The bearer of this letter, a Chinaman by name Leping, wishes to become a Dyak.—Please find out the views of the other Chinese about this. If the Chinese approve, "Leping" must cut off his "tow-chang", tie his teeth, wear "gunjong", and be properly made a Dyak. He must be warned that he cannot set up a shop anywhere, although he is entitled to the usual Hanakas' privileges.

Yours faithfully,

SI C. V. BROOKE

(Contributor)

Sibu Bowls

The July Cup was won by, Mr. T. B. Anderson with a score of 315 + 36 = 351.

The following are the averages for the month of July, 1955—

Name:	Average	Handicap
Mrs. M. Walker	134	+64
Mrs. E. Post	147	+57
Mr. D. R. Lawless	145	+53
Mr. T. B. Anderson	156	+36
Mr. G. A. T. Shaw	156	+36
Mrs. D. R. Lawless	158	+33
Mr. R. E. H. Kay	158	+33
Mr. J. Jarvis	160	+30
Mr. D. C. Walker	165	+23
Mr. F. A. H. Post	169	+17
Mr. T. Allan	170	+15
Mr. H. Martin	172	+12

Recent Books

Additions to the Library during the month of August, 1956.

Author

Title

CRIME & DETECTION

Ames, Delano
Ames, Delano
Ames, Delano
Ames, Delano
Bell, Josephine
Bellairs, George
Burton, Miles
Carmichael, Harry
Chandler, Raymond
Cressy, John
Dodge, David
Grove, Andrew
Gill, Josephine
Gifford, Anthony
Gleadow, George
Hammett, Dashiell
Hamilton, Donald
Kaye, M. M.
Marsh, John
Morton, Anthony
Neville, Margot
Radclyffe, John
Sheridan, Jeanie
Simmons, George
Simmons, George
Simmons, George
Simmons, George
Smith, Shelley
Symons, Julian
Upland, Arthur
Warren, Vernon

FICTION

Abbott, P. B.
Abbott, Martha
Adams, Helen
Auch, Shelton
Asquith, Lady Cynthia, editor.
Barber, Douglas
Burchell, Riccardo
Burke, Shirley
Hales, H. E.
Henderson, T. G.
Hick, Florence
Higgins, Harry
Hixon, Ursula
Hosmer, Paul Hyde

Corpus diplomatique (1956)
Death of a yellow traveller (1950)
The body on page one (1951)
Landscape with corpse (1955)
Death in vermilion (1956)
Death inside a life (1956)
Found drowned (1954)
The dead of the night (1958)
The people are of murder (1950)
A Prince for Inspector West (1954)
To catch a thief (1953)
The telephone plot (1956)
The house that died (1955)
Just death came too (1956)
The planned man (1954)
The English Hammer anathema (1953)
Line of fire (1956)
Death walked in Cyprus (1956)
House of Echoes (1956)
The Baron in France (1953)
The fearful voyage (1954)
Who can die (1954)
The Kabana killer (1953)
Margaret right and wrong (1954)
The man on the move (1953)
Strange inheritance (1950)
Scorpions in the house (1951)
Personal relations (1950)
The Lord have mercy (1956)
The paper chase (1956)
The building prophet (1956)
Appointment in hell (1956)

Flower and the Vanquished (1955)
The mask of Alexander (1956)
The half-crown house (1954)
The prophet (1956)
The third ghost book (1955)
The guarded years (1956)
Sin of Stalin (1956)
Tomorrow the new moon (1956)
The sleepless man (1954)
Gracelyne Aunt Wren (1955)
The lonely hour (1955)
Cold war in hell (1955)
The silver ring (1956)
Exhibition (1955)

Boothroyd, Derrick
Bourne, Peter
Briggs, R. M.
Bryley, John
Buck, Pearl S.
Butterworth, Sidney
Caldwell, Ericine
Caldwell, Taylor
Collard, Maxine
Collard, Maxine
Cunha, Joanna
Curt, Henry
Church, Richard
Croft-Cooke, Rupert
Davidson, Basil
Dell, Ethel M.
Denton, Mary
Falconer, J. Meade
Farrel, Jeffery
Faulkner, William
Faulkner, William
Flaming, Ian
Foye, Kathleen
Glegg, John

Author

Goddin, Jon
Goddin, Rumer
Gold, H. L., ed.
Griffen, Edward
Greenwood, Robert
Guthrie, Francis I.
Hall, Oakley
Hamilton, Kay
Hawley, James
Hawley, Phyllis
Henriques, Robert
Hill, Anne
Hingley, Ronald
Husock, Robin
Howard, Elizabeth Jane
Hull, Macdonald
James, Jack
Jast, Bella
Kades, Hans
King, Ivor
King, Robin
King, Robin
Landon, Christopher
Leigh, Michael
Lennell, Roger
Lewis, Hilda
Malloch, Peter
Mann, Thomas
Mann, Ethel
Mason, A. E. W.
Matten, Dexter
McCombsdale, Barbara
McIntosh, J. T.
McClure, Donald
McMinnis, Mary
Mintchick, Edgar
Mitchison, Naomi
Moravia, Alberto
Morris, Iva
Morrison, Margaret
Motters, R. H.
Murdock, Iris
Opitz, Karl Ludwig
Parsons, Neil
Pearce, Richard Elmo
Phillipote, Eden
Paddy, Jean
Powell, Dawn
Pritchett, W. E.

Shady kingdom (1955)
When God slept (1956)
Moby-Dick (1955)
The prince and Princess (1956)
Imperial woman (1956)
Three rivers to glory (1954)
Gems (1956)
Fender victory (1954)
The splendour and the horror (1954)
The city called holy (1954)
People to be found (1955)
Fetters at court (1956)
The dangerous years (1956)
Seven shoulders (1956)
The rapids (1956)
The hundredth chance (1956)
Walled city (1955)
Moonlight (1955)
Justice by midnight (1955)
Faulkner's country (1955)
A table (1955)
Diamonds are forever (1956)
This is tomorrow (1955)
Stone (1954)

Title

The seven islands (1956)
An episode of sparrows (1956)
The galaxy science fiction omnibus (1956)
The second man (1956)
O mistress mine (1955)
The day the century ended (1956)
Mansion House (1955)
This one desire (1955)
Lovers (1956)
The black virgin of the gold mountain (1956)
Red over green (1956)
The white dove (1956)
Dj. Fendler (1954)
The last run south (1956)
The long view (1956)
Snow on the fire (1956)
Choral symphony (1955)
The gullies and the cross (1956)
The great temptation (1956)
Children of the black-haired people (1956)
Breathing points (1955)
The human element (1955)
Forester's note (1956)
Forester's note (1955)
In quest of splendour (1956)
The witch and the priest (1956)
Sweet lady death (1954)
Joseph and his brothers (1956)
The living lotus (1956)
The four teachers (1954)
The accident (1955)
The kiss of Paris (1956)
World out of mind (1955)
No man is an island (1955)
The living lotus (1956)
My home and my fate (1955)
To the chapel perils (1955)
A ghost at noon (1955)
The Bombay meeting (1955)
The unattended (1956)
Scenes that are brightest (1956)
The light from the anchorage (1956)
The general (1955)
And Delilah (1956)
The Daily trial (1955)
Crimis woodland (1956)
Royal road to Feathering (1955)
The velvet pavilion (1955)
Collected stories (1956)

Author	Title
Fraser, Marcel	<i>Pleasures and regrets</i> (1953)
Raymond, Earnest	<i>The Lord of Wensley</i> (1956)
Richards, Marjorie	<i>Games of fate</i> (1956)
Robins, Denise	<i>Blackwater</i> (1955)
Roberts, Dorothy James	<i>Laurel and, my brother</i> (1956)
Ross, Jean	<i>Under a glass dome</i> (1956)
Rusak, Robert	<i>Something of value</i> (1955)
St-Pierre, Michel de	<i>The aristocrats</i> (1956)
Sassoon, William	<i>A context of India</i> (1956)
Seibert, Elizabeth	<i>Marriage for three</i> (1956)
Selmon, Samuel	<i>An island in a world</i> (1955)
Selton, Anna	<i>The misthrene and moon</i> (1956)
Scott, Paul	<i>A male child</i> (1956)
Shute, Nevil	<i>Beyond the black wings</i> (1956)
Slaughter, Frank	<i>Pilgrimage through</i> (1956)
Stanish, Robert	<i>Monstrous anatomy</i> (1956)
Stead, Christina comp.	<i>Great stories of the South Sea Islands</i> (1955)
Stevenson, Noel	<i>Judith</i> (1956)
Stiles, Kenneth	<i>All men the fire</i> (1956)
Thompson, Kate	<i>Great house</i> (1955)
Tobias, Alexey	<i>Before the first</i> (1956)
Townse, Daniel	<i>Looking for love in a great city</i> (1956)
Tripp, Miles	<i>The image of man</i> (1955)
Turnbull, Agnes Sligh	<i>The golden journey</i> (1956)
Wallace, Dorcas	<i>The American</i> (1956)
Wang, Alec	<i>Island in the sun</i> (1956)
Whodwright, Jere	<i>The grey capitals</i> (1955)
Wilson, John	<i>Scene of the meeting</i> (1956)
Wilson, Angus	<i>Anglo-Saxon attitudes</i> (1956)
Wilson, Susan	<i>The man in the grey flannel suit</i> (1956)
Woodhouse, P. G.	<i>French issue</i> (1955)
Wright, Herman	<i>The city boy</i> (1956)
Wythe, John	<i>Ashley Purple</i> (1955)
Wyne, Pamela	<i>Daughter of daylight</i> (1955)
Wyne, Pamela	<i>Search for love</i> (1955)
Youscar, Marquise	<i>Memento of Babylon</i> (1955)
Zola, Emile	<i>Zett for life</i> (1955)
NON-FICTION	
Alston, Frank William	<i>Tomato growing</i> (1954)
Altopp, Bruce	<i>A general history of architecture</i> (1956)
Anderson, Ingar	<i>A history of Sweden</i> (1956)
Anderson, Maurice Edward	<i>Questions and answers on refrigeration</i> (1955)
Anderson, Philip	<i>A basic chess</i> (1955)
Armstrong, John W. S.	<i>Wednesday</i> (1955)
Asad, Muhammad	<i>The road to Africa</i> (1954)
Atkinson, R. I. C.	<i>Field archaeology. Text ed.</i> (1955)
Balil, Noel	<i>Dancers of God</i> (1955)
Barnes, Albert Thomas	<i>The divine grove's treasury</i> (1954)
Barrroughs, Geoffrey	<i>History in a changing world</i> (1955)
Barnard, Howard Clive	<i>A short history of English education from 1700-1940</i> (1955)
Barnard, John Tolson	<i>The realists years</i> (1950)
Barton, Andrew	<i>Elements of accounts</i> (1954)
Barton, Frederick	<i>Successful beyond culture</i> (1954)
Bell, Neil	<i>My wedding life</i> (1956)
Berthman, Ann	<i>October '43</i> (1955)
Bergquist, N. O.	<i>The moon puzzle</i> (1954)
Brahongsa, Prince of Thailand	<i>Blue wings to Bangkok</i> (1954)
Bair, Clay	<i>Beyond courage</i> (1956)
Bair, James S.	<i>The digital driver</i> (1956)
Blaik, Wilfred Theodore	<i>The peasant and the Andes</i> (1952)
Blaik, Wilfred Theodore	<i>Thailand journey</i> (1955)
Blair, Peter Hunter	<i>An introduction to Anglo-Saxon England</i> (1954)
Borghese, Lucio Valerio	<i>Sea shells</i> (1952)
Brenshaw, George Thomas, and others.	<i>Track and field athletics</i> (1956)
Brickhill, Paul	<i>The great escape</i> (1951)
Brickhill, Paul	<i>The dawn hammer</i> (1951)
Brickhill, Paul	<i>Escape to life</i> (1952)
Brumfield, Louis	<i>From my experience</i> (1956)
Brown, Donald Clayton	<i>Journey from the Arctic</i> (1954)
Brown, John	<i>The dairy land</i> (1954)
Brown, J. Hullah	<i>Elementary water-colour painting. Text ed.</i> (1948)
Buckner, John	<i>The land of burnt faces</i> (1955)
Bull, Peter	<i>To see in a sieve</i> (1956)
Bullmore, Francis T. E.	<i>The dark haven</i> (1956)
Burton, Maurice	<i>Margin of the sea</i> (1956)

Author	Title
Barton, Maurice	<i>Antal legends</i> (1955)
Bach, Fritz Otto	<i>The drama of the "Schubertian"</i> (1956)
Camus, Frederick James	<i>A beginner's guide to radio. 2nd ed.</i> (1955)
Campbell, Archibald	<i>Salute to the Red Duster</i> (1952)
Campbell, Arthur	<i>The stage</i> (1956)
Campbell, Donald	<i>Into the water barrier</i> (1955)
Carr, Henry	<i>Portrait painting</i> (1952)
Chapman, Richard Derek	<i>A short history of Russia</i> (1954)
Churchill, Peter	<i>Deal of wit</i> (1953)
Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer	<i>A history of the English-speaking peoples Vol. 2.</i> (1956)
Clay, John L. and others	<i>The young lawyer</i> (1955)
Cluse, Frank	<i>Aster of Alrothine</i> (1952)
Cook, Lennox	<i>The world before us</i> (1955)
Collie, Maurice	<i>East and West in Burma</i> (1956)
Conrill, Leonard	<i>The last Phoenix</i> (1955)
Cottrill, Leonard	<i>One man's journey</i> (1955)
Couper, Mike	<i>Rolling in Monte Carlo</i> (1956)
Coxson, Donald	<i>Teach yourself book-keeping</i> (1954)
Creslock, William L. R.	<i>Towards Tahiti</i> (1955)
Croft-Cooke, Rupert	<i>The blood-red island</i> (1953)
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