

Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Friday, July 31st, 1939

\$1.00

Contents

	Page
Birth	143
The Monstrous Regiment	147
Notes and Comments	148
The Fifth Borneo Games	148
Visitors' Tribute	149
Doctor in Distress	150
Nile 1939	150
All for Ada's Hair	151
Let there be Light	153
Miguel out Forth at Porembah	154
Lost Post	155
Country Practitioner	156
Mass Notebook	157
Summer and Sun	158
Portrait of a Scholar	160
In Troubled Waters	161
Mixed Housing	162
O Pa Tota	162
Wine from the Deep	162
Some Bornean Rarities	163
Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers	164
Records of Athletic Meetings	172
Recent Books	175
Sarawak Turf Club	176
Kuching Market Price List	178

The Sarawak Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 31st, 1939

Birth

Jeinetha Mai—To Pehai Matt Aun, wife of Kaimah Mat, Sarawak Administrative Officer, Kuching, on 29th July, 1939, a child, a daughter, Kimmah.

The Monstrous Regiment

Equality of the sexes is a subject much agitated in society today and a few considerations may be apposite. Although the male sex has been endowed by nature with the qualities and attributes of supremacy, in certain conditions these are forfeit: anthropologists maintain that in most primitive societies relations are so diffuse that parenthood is ascertainable only through the mother, so that women achieve a dominance and a matriarchy is established; this order however has long since perished, and today survives only in the United States of America. Certain economic conditions can also modify relationships: the husbands of helvices have been oppressed by equality or worse for some centuries past; and in backward farming communities where have tended to appropriate their husbands' breadwin. In the historic past equality of the sexes has been found only at the extremes of the social scale: amongst the depressed classes, where the demands

of labour have bred parity, and amongst royalty where the splendours of office have obscured the defects of nature; if the helvix could belabour her husband, the queen regnant could confound her consort, but between these two extremes were were subject to their husbands and the dominance of the male sex was universally acknowledged. When Queen Elizabeth addressed her levies at Tilbury in 1588: "Though I have but the body of a weak, weak, woman, yet have I the heart and stomach of a king, and a King of England too", the troops, the majority of whom were married, took this as honour of the blood royal, and not a precept to be applied to the home. In general the female sovereigns, who have enjoyed equality with their male counterparts have been little concerned to extend their privileges to their subjects: female emancipation in England encountered no more bitter enemy than Queen Victoria, who held all women, apart from queens regnant, wholly subject to their husbands.

But the progress of invention has wrought strange transformations in society; the wheel as such appears little to have affected the status of women, but the wheel propelled by a combustion engine has revolutionized it. The demands of industry and the exigencies of commerce have given to women first an economic and subsequently a social parity with men; whether they will it or not, today all husbands live under the regime of the helvix. Aside such sweeping changes have not some elements of refinement been sacrificed? The inferior status of women commanded the respect of men: the fair sex, galleys, the frail sex, indulgence; but can these noble emotions be evoked merely by the opposite sex? It would appear that today they are elicited rather than inspired: the helvix still insists that her husband carry her in his arms over the threshold, though she may at any time lock the unfortunate man out and turn the dogs on him, knowing full well that she can command therein the dreadful powers of the law; women enforce the privileges of weakness from positions of strength.

Under the old order, wherein the husband held sway, as a compensation for his inferior status the wife was accorded the indulgence of maintenance: she was not expected to contribute to the upkeep of the family and was fed, clothed and housed at the expense of the husband, in consequence of which most wives passed their time in idleness and lividity. Now, however, that the wife has been accorded a parity of status with her husband, she should assume a parity of obligation, and the cost of maintaining the family should be equally shared between the two partners. Women instead of luxuriating in idleness should be profitably employed in productive labour and so contribute to the family store. Alas! The reality falls far short of these standards. On the other hand it would obviously offend against the vestigial dignity of men if the wife contributed more than one half of the income: the dreadful example of the tarantula is apposite, for with this species the female carries the male upon her back, until she sees fit to devour him.

The question of parity of status naturally opens that of parity of employment: should women command the same wages as men? Where the obligations are the same remuneration should be the same, and the prin-

vide of equal pay for equal work holds good, yet even here women have the advantage; owing to their practice of retiring annually for a fying-in, with the object of producing rest or more infants, they are in fact paid a workwoman's salary for eleven months of employment. Until human reproduction can be rationally organized as suggested by Shaw in *Back to Methuselah*, it is difficult to see how this principle can be straggled. Yet another danger factor in parity of salaries: the female charm resides in the small, the frail, the poetic, but if women be encouraged to compete with men in all walks of life, is there no peril that a race of female coal-heavers and weight-lifters develop, and that the sex wholly lose its attraction? In such a case might not the wife be reduced to surrendering her equality and inculcating her husband to resume his former status. But this time is not yet.

Four hundred and one years ago Monsignor John Knox published his *Blasphemy of the French against the Most Holy Religion of France*. Today even the school have died away.

Notes and Comments

The commendation bestowed in these columns on the Public Works Department for their lighter interpretation of official duties has stimulated diverse contributions. It has been pointed out that many of the more wearisome tasks of routine administration might be relieved by the arts or adorned by letters. Why should not the tedious of departmental communications be relieved by couching them in verse? A contributor suggests that the monotonously annual circular from the Director of Education to Divisional Education Officers demanding statistical returns might be disguised as follows:—

1. Attached to this I hope you'll see
Some "School Returns", Forms A and B.
The white is for the primary-age
The blue of course for secondary.
For every school they number two,
One for me and one for you.
2. Let principals of every school
Within your realm, beneath your rule,
Complete two forms as soon as possible.*
Then, as instructed by their boss,
Return them to you, without fail,
By post or bus, by hand or mail,
On pain of prison, death or fine,
By 31.10.59.
3. I do not mind what means you choose,
I care not what the tools you use.
Do what you will; Command! Return!
Be stern and fierce, or honey-sweet.
Assert your claims or blatherisms
Upon the better measurements.
But if there is a tardy school,
Confound it with your rhetoric,
Use language menacing and bold
(Or better it with a pot of gold).
Pity heed to NO excuse here:
Should some delinquent teacher claim
"To me those forms were never sent,"
Speak clearly of his inexcusable
Insist that lateness is a crime.
They MUST return those forms on time.
And if they say they really can't,
Then threaten to withdraw the Grant.
4. But inevitably, please, you must convey
To me that all those forms arrive
Upon my desk, within the way,
Before November's seventh day.

*The earliest day it can be done
is Tuesday noon, September One.

Such comments should not of course be one-sided, and should command appropriate acknowledgement. The following is suggested as suitable:—

Your kind communication is received
And it is felt your heart should be relieved.
Delays, if they arise, will be deplored.
Returns will be started and averages explored.
All will combine to render you returns
Valid and prompt. In this Division burns
A frenzy for the facts. No hesitation
Shall keep them from the Source of Education.

Readers are invited to exercise their talents in presenting the most suitable official communications in a genre which would commend them to the recipient without depriving them of their purpose.

A wholesome reaction to the present wave of Darwinism is manifested in the tardy return to orthodoxy of the Museum authorities. Mr. Harrison, now confirmed that the most recent reading of remains in Niah gives B.C. 4040. This is only thirty six years out on the actual day of creation, an error of only point six per cent which is readily attributable to some scientific shortcoming. We are safe in assuming that the remains date from B.C. 3940. Cain was as we know born in 4003, Abel in 4002 and Seth in 4001, the man in Niah, *Marioviscipinus* as far as known to the learned world, cannot have been born before B.C. 4000. It is reasonably to suppose that he was in fact born about B.C. 3990. The question then arises "What was a son of Adam said about fifty years in the Niah Caves, so far from his homeland, at the time of his death?" There can be only one answer; he was collecting the birds nests, which had accumulated there over the previous sixty-four years. This proves conclusively what scientists have long suspected, namely that it was Adam himself who first discovered the pleasures and aroused the investigation of birds' nest soup.

The announcement that a Catholic bishop is shortly to be appointed for Miri has occasioned justifiable consternation. Apart from the normal speculation as to personalities, there is the intriguing speculation as to titles, for until Miri is constituted a regular diocese the bishop will derive his title from some outland sea or parched peninsula, as May. Von derives his from Canles in Turkey. Several titles immediately occur as being eminently suitable for Miri: Tharmia (Greece), Aphrodisias (Turkey), Scandillon (Lithuania), Crocodipolis (Egypt), and so forth. Then of course there is the desolate one of Hippo Darbythia (Italy Riviera), but this is fortunately scurried as a promotion in person for delinquent officials: fish as have embroiled the beach or fallen into barrels. On the whole Crocodipolis would seem the most probable.

R.N.

The Fifth Barco Games

What a mammoth blasting! More than a hundred athletes—male and female—from all the hill tribes of the three territories waiting most of the 440 yards athletes held with spectators three to five deep surrounding it; a grandstand gaily decorated and packed to capacity with special aerial stools for about recordings at each end; a modernly equipped van from which live broadcasting went forth; an unexcelled military band of some forty musicians; an efficient and even willing array of foot scouts; a first class Red Cross Service; three separate sheds from which the three territories' athletes shouted themselves hoarse; up-to-date food stalls; up-to-the-minute announcements; drinks galore; kind

helping officials who would put to shame professionals, seemed after record going by the board, and so on, and so. Then the distribution of Trophies and Certificates by the Governor in a hall of grandiose splendour amid red carpets and men subsiding in the capital's "Dorchester"—the Astoria Hotel—for more sun and dancing, etc., etc.

Can any one believe that all this was so in the heart of the wilds of Borneo? Yet, it was so and yet we call it simply "The Borneo Games"? Why should it not be styled for 5th Borneo Olympiad? There's nothing to be ashamed of in regards performance—indeed they were Olympian performances. What's wrong with six feet for a school-boy's high jump, 4 feet 10 inches for a school-girl's high jump, nearly 30 feet for the triple jump and a leap of almost 22½ feet in the long jump, both coming from the hands of a veteran, an-angale waliah and nearly 48 feet in a second string in the triple jump from his team mate, 13.2 seconds for the 80 metres hurdles from a frail, diminutive student girl teacher, 19½ feet in the long jump from a Fura Chin teen-age school-girl and almost the same distance in a second string from another school-girl, a Ibanais 100 yard sprint in 12 seconds to complete part of the last lap of a 3-mile run non-stop from a young Bornean born Sikh, 170 feet for the Javelin and 116 feet for the Discus from a 40 plus year old whose daughter just alongside of him runs away with almost all the women's three throwing events creating new records, etc., etc., etc.

North Borneo has away with the highest number of points in both men's and women's events and so one with any knowledge of athletics would deem that they are a grand team—a team with that Olympic touch. The two girl high jumpers I am sure attracted the most attention. In addition to their jumping prowess they exhibited—perhaps quite unknowingly—a great Olympic atmosphere about their demeanour. In conversation we looked so small, plain and simple with our two bare footed girls in this event. In the mile distance running event—the 3 miles—Dilbag Singh Kler of North Borneo set such a pace that he ran over some Natives Abdul Wahab and Roy Chen completely off their feet so much so that they collapsed and were unable to finish. Indeed they needed helped first aid attention. The time returned in this race was 18 minutes 11.2 seconds—a new record. This same runner—D. S. Kler—created a new record in the mile doing it in 4 mins. 38.9 sec. with two Sarawaks following up second and third respectively.

Great as the North Borneo team are I am sure they will agree they can take lessons from us in some of the track events. We got away with both the 100 and 220 yards for women. In the former event Sarawak took both first and second places and in the latter event Sarawak finished first. In the men's track events Sarawak secured a second place in Joseph Lee—our all-round best athlete of whom we are very proud—who I think was ir/pleased out of his wits witnessing the North Borneo giant-killer, Gubab, springing a surprise by arriving at the tape some 3 yards ahead of him. In the one mile as already mentioned Sarawak gained second and third places. A first place was out of the question with that fearless young Sikh in their midst. In the 720 yards hurdles Supp Arif of Sarawak ran a magnificent race to tie for first place with North Borneo's Ahmad Kruak. In the 880 yards Sarawak could not only led place. John Minton gave us the credit for this. North Borneo won the first two places in this race. In the 440 yards Sarawak got an easy second and the young promisee lad Harry Higgins was the scorer. North Borneo made it first and third for their territory. In the 80 metres hurdles the ex Malayan girl champion running for North Borneo won. She did it in grand style in 11.2 seconds. In spite of this terrific heat Sarawak's Rosalind Anding and Frances Chin secured second and third places respectively not so very far behind. In the 228 yards Sarawak created a grand name for herself with Kadiah

Kiai and Kadi securing first and second place. Borneo's Rosalind Minton was placed third. In the 4 x 440 Relay Sarawak came second and so lost the Governor of North Borneo's trophy which she captured in Mirani last year and which has now gone back to its original home in North Borneo. We however retained His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak's trophy for the second year in succession in the men's 4 x 110 Relay with a time of 45.5 seconds. We had extremely bad luck in being disqualified in the women's 4 x 110 Relay. This should really have been Sarawak's race. In fact it was!

It was most gratifying to know that the visiting athletes from the two territories fully appreciated and enjoyed the arrangements made for them. They had a miniature Olympic village at their disposal in the out of the Police Training School across river, so kindly allowed by the Commissioner of Sarawak Constabulary and so ably put to effect by the Commandant, Bob Smith himself. This idea of the Police Training School for the accommodation of the visiting athletes really came from His Excellency the Governor who in Patron of the Sarawak three A's, and needless to say it turned out to be an excellent idea. The girl athletes were accommodated and fed at the St. Mary's Boarding House where they made many friends. Borneo racing around the town with their interiors decorated with small bunting and large sign-boards on their emblems bearing the names of their passengers namely, "North Borneo and Brunei Athlete", drew the attention of large crowds.

Weather of course is THE most important factor on such occasions and although athletes and spectators alike received a wonderful shaking just at the time of the last two events—the Relays—on the last day, Saturday, the 23rd, 1959, yet the Clerk of the Weather favoured us all with glorious weather the whole of the afternoon.

The venue for the next Borneo Games will be Jesselton in 1963. We are going to do a lot better than! In the meantime interest is being created around what the three territories will be able to achieve at the Invitation Championships in Malaya on August 11th and 22nd. In my opinion the "wild men of Borneo" and "wild women" too are going to capture at least five trophies! And all firsts with a few seconds and thirds. This is no idle boast. Wait and see.

This haphazard account of the 5th Borneo Games would not be complete without the inclusion of that familiar name Thomas P. Rosalind, the American coach who spared no effort in being about on all round improvement in athletics in these parts. The foreign service of the United States Department ought to be thanked for so kindly providing us with the free services of this first international coach.

H. G. GRAY

Visitors' Tribute

The following letter has been received by Mr. G. R. Smith, Commandant of the Police Training School, from Mr. G. S. Kler, Hon. Secretary of the North Borneo Amateur Athletic Association:—

Dear Mr. Smith,

In leaving the pleasant surroundings of your Headquarters which have provided us with a home away from home, I should like to express, both personally and on behalf of the Chinese athletic contingent, our most grateful thanks for your generous hospitality.

With the athletics over on the onward march, your co-operation went a long way towards the success story of the inter-territorial athletics and as it has been my privilege to have been associated with the Games since their inception, I can say that you have provided the nearest approach to a "Games Village" insisted upon by the protocols of the Olympic and Asian Games.

Your officers did not spare themselves and I cannot speak too highly of the courtesy extended to our boys by all ranks in general and the Policemen attached to the athletes' camp in particular. You certainly broke new ground by providing various kinds of foods to help the athletes with religious or sectional specialisation and the five Sikh lads will ever remember the first ever arrangements made to give them Punjabi food with fresh and wholesome Indian wheat flour with which Corporal Purni Singh saw that the lads were fed. The Corporal came very near to the sectional heads of catering department that I had the pleasure of meeting at the Melbourne Games.

I shall be grateful if you will be good enough to convey our respectful thanks to A.S.P. Mizuki and his staff who were interested with the details of our camp organisation.

Your own personal and very genuine interest was an inspiration to us team officials and with thanks again, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

G. S. Kiar,

Honorary Secretary

Doctor in Distress

This is all about the *sia* Tinjar *sia* Belaga *sia*. Dr. Heine and his party left Marali and returned to Miri on the 29th June. Soon after his departure, I hastened my preparation for my trip up the Tinjar. In my last letter, I did mention that I had trouble with my feet. Through there had not recovered rapidly, yet I set out on the 1st June, 1959. It was very much against good advice from different sources.

The party consisted of the dispensary attendant Marali, Sidli the outboard driver, Seda and myself. On our way up the Tinjar, we called at Long Luyang, the home of our *sia* doctor Madang. He helped to pick the porters and he also came with us as guide. After much consultation with the local people (who claimed to know the district well), it was decided that the best route to take was to travel up the river Ayak. It was reported that no Government official had ever made the crossing by this river. The country through which we are about to travel, is covered by virgin jungle and nobody lives in it. The journey was estimated to take us about five days to reach Kampong Sepeng in the Baram Belaga. I was quite optimistic at the beginning, but, it turned out to be adverse; the journey was full of frustration and more hazardous.

Some one who had travelled up the river Tinjar before claimed that it was the most "impractical" river; as was recorded in the *Sarawak Museum Journal* 1957. If that was so, then I am quite safe to presume that the Ayak is about the cruelest. The river was quite full when we went up, but, after two hours paddling it suddenly became very dry. It was impossible to bring our boats up if not by pulling. All the boats were pulled up the *Lawangang* (gravel beds). We all came down and started to walk, zig-zagged our way from one *Lawangang* to another. This went on for the next two days and yet we were no wiser near the pangkulah. Nights were spent in the jungle sleeping in *salaps*. From information gathered, we learned that it would only take us at the very most two days to reach the pangkulah. However, on the 3th June, our guide, Madang, began to suggest that we should leave the boats and start walking so that we could reach the pangkulah. By now the *Lawangang* became from bad to worse. All of us agreed. After two hours walking through the jungle, our guide began to doubt about the track which we had taken. Now darkness had caught up with us, and we called for a stop to build *salaps* for the night. It was too dark to find suitable

leaves for the roof, so, I made use of all the news paper which I brought with me. Fortunately, it was a fine night, though the weather was threatening.

On the morning of the 4th June, I sent porters out to scout around for the right track to the pangkulah. One hour later one party came plunging back with news that they had found the right track, and told me that the pangkulah was not far away. Everybody was very happy, for then our rations were becoming very low, in fact there was only rice left. As if propelled, we all rushed to reach the pangkulah hoping that all our trouble were now over, then realising that they had just begun! We were at the pangkulah at long last! This was the afternoon of the 5th June. The name of the pangkulah is called LONG BADUA'A. From here, we had to go down the River Koyan and then down to Kampong Sepeng in Baram Belaga. A *prahu* was needed. One was supposed to be kept here all the time for the convenience of people who like ourselves were on our way down river to Belaga. That was the information received at Long Luyang. On arrival, we all hunted for it and no *prahu* could be found. It was indeed very frustrating. No *prahu* and means found. During the night, all my porters told me that they had decided to return home. For some time I was jumping mad. I was between the devil and the deep blue sea. In my anger, I told them that I was prepared to go on and on, no matter what were the odds ahead, but not to return. They were worried that if they were to leave me, I would not pay them a real wage, which against their inclinations, they agreed to stick it out with me.

That night I sent men out to hunt and some to go down to the river to fish. Towards the next morning, the hunting party came back with a pig. The fishing party also had a good catch during the night. Young rosin ducks were collected here in the morning. With plenty of food under their belts, all the *salaps* of them went on to build a *prahu* the same day. They worked very hard on it and by evening, the boat began to take shape. Just because they also wanted to get rid of me as soon as possible they worked far into the night trying hard to get the *prahu* ready the following day.

On the morning of the 7th June, the *prahu* was completed. The seven porters who refused to go on further went just off and they returned to the Tinjar with the dispensary attendant and outboard driver. Madang with four porters came down the river Koyan with me, on the way down to Kampong Sepeng. None of us knew about the course of the river, not, anything about the wangs (rapids). Nevertheless, we went down the river with our eyes and ears wide open, looking out for the wangs. This was the morning of the 8th June. Suddenly, around the river bend, and out of the blue, I saw Adman coming up in a *prahu* with four crooks. He also told me that one of the *prahu* had been broken while coming up the rapids. Madang and the four crooks were sent back and I went on down the river with Adman and his men. On the way down we shot down many rapids and, my word, some were really bad. If I were to have come down in the new boat, it would have been disastrous, and probably, loss of life also. We were still one and a half days away from Kampong Sepeng. Our boat disappeared once, while coming down one of the rapids. Some small items were lost during the accident, mostly belonging to the crooks; we managed to salvage ours. Arrived Kampong Sepeng on the 10th June.

Since the villagers in the Baram Belaga had not been visited since last year, I decided to visit all of them, before I went down to Belaga. 310 patients were treated. The commonest diseases found were: influenza, diarrhoea, tuberculosis and trachoma. No death was reported. On the whole the health of the people up here was good. Everybody has enough to eat the year round.

We arrived at Belaga on the 13th June. The Administrative Officer has been very worried about me because of my delayed arrival. In fact he had sent

DO Marcell a telegram asking about three days prior of my arrival. The Travelling Dispensary is very good condition as are the engines. I checked all the medicines in this clinic and imparted to them all the instructions which Miss Bryant had requested me to do. The dispensary still occupies part of the Kuba. I hope there will be criticism for a new dispensary sometime next year.

I will leave Belay on the 16th June in the Travelling Dispensary for Kapit.

HEMO KUA HEM

Niah, 1959

The Sarawak Museum started work this year at Niah with an advance party on May 1st—the Curator having been there a week ahead on a preliminary visit when he had the privilege of showing round His Excellency the High Commissioner for South-East Asia (Mr Robert Scott) and the Deputy Chief Secretary (Mr. R. E. Soelst). Work began on full scale after a very enjoyable visit by His Excellency the Governor, with the Resident (Mr. J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E.), Mr. Dennis Law and party. From then on between thirty and fifty people were daily—and sometimes nightly—engaged in an energetic excavation programme. We finish on August 7th, until later in the year when special studies will be made.

This programme is a long-term one, already worked out in outline until 1962—provided funds continue to be available. The general plan is, by then, to have built up a detailed picture of prehistoric Bornean man as far back as he or she can be traced. The 1959 "season" was planned to make best use of Sarawak's "summer". But the "summer" let us down a bit! It rained much worse than usual. This affected us badly, because a large part of our work this year was to explore and work in caves some from the Great Cave and involved long walks through the darkness of the mountains and through the flooded jungle to reach other outcrops of the Suba mountains where at times we had to swim—competing with snakes, tortoises and other animals of forests around.

The five caves of 1959 activity are below named in their approximate time sequence as far as our knowledge goes at present. At Niah we seek to work in parallel on two main lines:

- (1) "Recent"—that is, housing and early iron age, mainly at the beginning of the Christian era, and ending at Niah with the trades of the Chinese Tang and Song Dynasties (c. 1,000 A.D.);
- (2) The stone age—later (neolithic), middle (mesolithic) and early (palaeolithic)—the speciality of Niah from c. 1,000 B.C. back well beyond our 1958 Carbon-14 date of c. 40,000 B.C.

The organisation required to dig in this way is considerable. It would be impossible without the trained and really devoted staff of Museum field-workers, of Sarawak Malays and of a team of local Niah Malays and Punans now reaching considerable proficiency as assistants. Ordinarily, we try and work only two caves at a time and close together. Even so, at times the minimum daily walk to and from work for ordinary personnel was six miles (jungle and cave); supervising staff often have to do much more in the day.

Such work, of course would not be possible without adequate funds, not only to cover the costs of high quality labour, Communications, supplies and equipment must be on foot and back throughout the area. The unavailability high costs can only be met by outside help supplementing that of the Government. We

are very fortunate here in the continued support of the Shell group of Companies, in a further generous grant from the Gutterbom Foundation of Lisbon and in individual private gifts, including £1,000 from Mr. Hugh Odeh (who played an active part with the 1954 cave reconnaissance). This year's Gutterbom grant was specially made for investigations into the more "recent" period, so that this season there has been rather more emphasis on this aspect than last. Perhaps in some ways unfortunately, ordinary public interest, both inside Sarawak and on some scale in many other countries, is focused more on what we are going to find deep down in Niah—farther and farther back in time. This is far the most expensive side of the work (and the slowest) and if we are to continue research on this aspect more funds and support will be needed to finance future years' fieldwork fairly soon.

Experts from many countries are now awaiting Niah material for time and specialist study and we are depending on their co-operation to interpret much of the material uncovered in the caves. Working presently with Niah material are:

- Prof. H. de Vries of Groningen University, Holland, on C-14 Tests of dating charcoal and other carbon material;
- Dr. Sutton, Kuching, on soil for chemical samples;
- University of Arizona, U.S.A., on soil for pollen samples;
- New York University, U.S.A., on shells for Manganese "radio content";
- Dr. Kenneth Oakley, British Museum of Natural History, on human remains for anatomical study;
- Mr. Yim Khai Soon, Kuching, on human teeth;
- Earl of Cranbrook, Linnean Society, London, for bones from before 40,000 B.C.
- Dr. B. Jager, Chicago Natural History Museum, U.S.A., fish and reptile bones;
- Dr. R. W. Sime, British Museum of Natural History, bird bones;
- Lord Motway, Birmingham University, animal food bones;
- Prof. G. H. R. von Koenigswald, Utrecht University, Holland, special bone material;
- British Museum, (Oriental Art), London, early bronzes;
- Miss G. Cason-Thompson, University of Cambridge, glass (beads) analysis.

So it is a big and a slow job, working out results. But an account of the chief "obvious" and immediate findings near the end of the 1959 season from these five caves may be of present interest. These 1959 caves are in approximate "time sequence"—

1. The Cave of Bones (Lobang Taling);
2. The Painted cave;
3. The Murder Cave;
4. The Burned Cave; and
5. The Great Cave.

1. The Cave of Bones (Lobang Taling)

This is not so much excavation as search of cliffs, chambers, tunnels and rock pockets, partly or wholly dark, to systematically collect the many objects out of the deep rubble of the past. Here hundreds of bodies were placed, sometimes after cremation or in urns. Chinese coins, bones and iron objects, porcelain and pottery, all tell us that these were probably rich people engaged in the trade of high seas. The Lobang Taling finds give a good picture—at least the best we yet have—of arts and values in those pre-neolithic days. Most of this material had already been collected during 1958 fieldwork and a full account of it is being published in the next issue of the *Sarawak Museum Journal*, now in press.

1959 work was concentrated to round off, confirm and extend last year's results and the effort was well rewarded; for this time we found four magnificent "late stone-age" polished stone axes along with large quantities of pottery, beads and other material in the shallow deposit under the middle of the surface that had been studied last year.

2. The Painted Cave.

Last in the 1958 season a new cave was discovered, splendidly decorated with paintings in scarlet on the ceiling and wall. On the cave floor below were strangely carved and shaped small bones, evidently used as collars. This find aroused world-wide interest and one of our first concerns this year was to investigate and thoroughly inspect the meaning of this wonderful cave. The main snag is, that this cave is far away, on its own.

Once work started the place turned out to be a perfect treasure-house of palaeontological values. And many more paintings were found! So it has not proved possible to complete this work this year and we will carry on to finish next.

Meanwhile, with the help of photography and the talents of young Paul Kuch (our artist this season), a very full record has been made of the main series of paintings covering about 600 square feet of the cave wall. An exhibition of these is planned in Kuching later this year.

From the cave floor, which was gridded into five hundred squares of equal size, every object made by or to do with man has been collected—on a rough list about 60,000 items. Taken into the ground these more remains to be recovered therein, terra preta.

It seems clear that this cave, 200 feet up in the cliffs was at one time a burial place where elaborate ceremonies were conducted, probably including human sacrifice, certainly cockfighting and perhaps gladiatorial "battles", something like those of the general Turin Tomb (cf. Le Saut-Hir's article in *Malay Gazette*), connected with a complicated set of beliefs in the journey of the spirit between underworld and overworld in the house, which both lie on the cave floor and are vividly pictured upon the walls.

It is too early to say more than this, yet. The treasure already collected must be studied, and then further fieldwork completed to clarify and confirm.

3. The Murder Cave.

Now we go further back in time, though the immediate surface of this quite small cave is "recent". The human deposit of the deeper levels goes into the middle stone age (mesolithic) and touches the later phases of the early stone age (palaeolithic).

This cave is close to the valley floor, and in places where the sea must have reached the mountains would offer direct access from water to land land above the swampy plain.

The outstanding feature here was an unexpected one: thickly strewn over more than 500 square feet, just under the surface—nothing above on the surface in caves like this—was abundant evidence of some mass incident, apparently a sudden attack and slaughter of people in fairly late times. Cut and broken bodies were littered about, some trunkless headless, one with an iron spear stuck in the chest. These and other offer one of the worst sorts of problems to the archaeologist. He cannot continue without removing them. Yet every detail of posture and each tiny associated object are of interest in reconstruction and of value as data on a group of people in everyday (not ceremonial) life of the past. The photographs, drawing and exact measurement and careful removal we seek to record these facts, leaving simple places undisturbed for future reference. But it is slow, painful work. To give an idea of the scale of work at this cave, here is a provisional list of items collected:

— Imported foodstuffs	25,000
— Pottery sherds	1,546

— Beads and glass	150
— Extensive stone and stone tools	100
— Shell ornaments	83
— Bone ornaments	74
— Iron objects	46
— Bone objects	18

and a great quantity of bone and teeth, both human and animal, yet to be classified.

Below the "murders" were typical laid-out burials characteristic of the late stone age at Niah (and elsewhere). But for the most part this site had been favoured by cancers and tumours and—as we had hoped—graders. Ornaments made of shell (some imported) were here much more numerous than on any other Borneo site so far discovered. There were also pieces of worked hornbill ivory (ko-tya), part of a fine early bronze mirror from mainland Asia, a beautiful bell of a type well known from northern Indochina. It was here, at the end of the dig, that a very fine palaeolithic handaxe was found—and later lost an M10 bar (the reward of \$100 to finder still stands).

4. The Burned Cave.

This cave is perched high, far from water with a formidable cliff on each side, both on the outer side facing the plain and on the inner side cutting off the dark vastness of hollow mountain behind. This cave was chosen as about the most unattractive (by ordinary standards) which would be reasonably called habitable, not go near advantages. If more frequented this place than inland the coast, the intensity of Niah occupation, population and early civilisation must have been quite terrific!

So it was. The Burned Cave proved to be a rich and fruitful site. It was also unusually easy to excavate because there were no burials, no rituals involved. Practically nothing recent was found here, with two extraordinary exceptions, one, a beautiful piece of very early Chinese glass, probably early T'ang (c. 700 A.D.); the other a simple, beautifully made arrow head of iron. (This is the first definite proof that Borneans ever used the bow, of which no trace surviving in living cultures here).

For the rest, this cave gave us a deep deposit rich in stone age remains. Many hundreds of enormous stones had been brought up into the cave to serve as pounders, rollers, scrapers, mortars, blades, axes and axes in a variety of the unimagined elsewhere. Food remains were abundant, and so almost all these were preserved for classification—the shell identified into more than twenty species and counted, the bone into the whole range of animal life (including birds which no longer occur anywhere near Niah, like rhino and orang; others that no longer occur in Borneo at all).

The Burned Cave turned out to be so rich that it was impossible to finish beforehand there during 1959, because we had to return, in time for the peak of the season, to our original and seemingly limitless deep site, the west mouth of the Great Cave itself.

5. The Great Cave

This was the starting place of all the Niah work and has been featured in a series of technical reports by my husband which have been published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, and elsewhere, and available in the Museum Reference Library. This has the remains our annual working ground for basic ideas; each year we and the season by correcting all other work against this baseline. A large part of the rich deposit here is still untouched.

This season we concentrated on two aspects only—going deeper in our "big pit"; and determining the boundaries of human activity in towards the full cave darkness, uphill. As I have already explained, had weather not our programme rather behind and also most of our 1959 funds were gone specially for work

on five ancient periods. All the same, an area around the "big pit" was further excavated with extreme care from 100 down to 120 inches, and in places to 140 inches. At these depths we are getting beyond the limits of the Carbon-14 method of dating (i.e. more than 50,000 years); and charcoal, like bone, shell and other human and food remains is becoming so softened that it disintegrates on touch. Therefore we rely mainly on stone tools alone as evidence of past human presence—except where, by great good fortune, a stalactite has fallen or some chance of nature has made a sort of "roof" retarding the effects of atmospheric in staining decay from above. Where there is such an accident, human and other bones can still stay well preserved much deeper down. In 1958, in this way, with enormous difficulty we extracted intact the skull of a boy of about fifteen. This is now being studied in the British Museum. The boy's immediately outstanding characteristic is his abnormally large teeth. This year we have found some further human bone in the same way. And there are signs that there may be a whole skeleton under another stalactite fall which we have not yet had time to excavate as I write this (before the end of our work for the year).

Anyway, we have also more deep fine stone tools—virtually the only other tangible results for a fortnight's work by the picked team of excavators. But these are worth it, for they show relationships of great significance with continental Asia that long ago.

As regards the uphill site, it is of wide interest that a pair of parallel probe trenches dug in five-foot sections for one hundred yards back into the previous known upper limit of the stone age cemetery there, has proved human remains (on a small scale) all this way back. For example, a beautiful stone age jar, curiously like a Grecian urn in shape, was found carefully buried under the rubbish! here, containing the still dry remains of a tiny baby.

BARBARA HUGHES

Art for Art's Sake

The exhibition of its members' work put on by the Kuching Art Club on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, displayed the steady development of talent which can be expected from such an active organisation. It is most encouraging to see the gradual but steady rise of standards of painting. I was unfortunately only able to see last year's Kuching exhibition and the display at Bako, but judging from what I saw then the progress was obvious; the attitude of realism, or even positively photographic exactness, being the only measurement for artistic quality appears at first to be fading. Experimenting with new media seems to help in this development though it would be interesting to see more of the members having a try at a pen and ink drawing, as Yu Leon Ching so successfully did—(less use of colour would have perhaps been even more successful—I wonder whether he was inspired by Dalí?) Or could a monochrome, line or woodcut be of help to some other members who seem to find difficulty in harmonising colours (especially blues and greens)? A favourite material seems to be oil though I feel the standard of the watercolours in general is much higher, perhaps due to having merely Chinese members whose delicate brushwork is famous throughout the world and for whom the solid oil colour must be quite a problem. However some managed to achieve an individual style as for instance Pua Lin in his "Hawker".

This young artist certainly has a great gift for portraiture as well but it is most distressing to see him squandering his gift and painting those pretty-pretty portraits of the double charming girls in a style that tempted me to buy "Charlie Girl" straight away.

The old man's portrait is far more original; it only the hair and unnecessary background did not draw the

viewer's attention away from the well painted but old man's face.

Lucy Morrison's "Tired Out" well caught the expression of this Kuching original, and "Dragon Dancer" depicts all the joy of Chinese New Year in the crowded streets with bright strong colours.

It is amazing that the same painter who painted the "Design" with its excellent feeling for colour and composition (Tan Hong Chung) painted "The Antares" or the "View of Pandan Road" which, although they were both fine in arrangement seem to have dropped into pots of bright green and blue paint. I should have liked to see more of his brave Design Pictures. By the way he seems to be the only real avowed painter. And his Abdul Rahman shows progress in use of colour in his "Tiger Woodworker".

Chen Hong King's "A House by the Riverside" reveals a fine feeling for distance and atmosphere which I missed from his "Mistress" which seemed to merge into one rather colonial woman.

Amongst the Water Colours Yu Leon Ching's sunset pictures impressed me most.

The bold interesting paintings of Tai Kok Woe perhaps suggest a try in oilcolour.

Wye Keng Chai showed brave handling of colour and composition with his panels while his watercolour paintings showed sensitive feeling, but sometimes perhaps too blue a sky ("Brown Scene").

Poa Sui Chuan's "Back Yard" and "Main Bazaar" revealed his excellent brushwork which I also admired in Chen Koo's and Tan Hong Chung's Chinese paintings. Pua Sui Sze herself tried a highly impressionistic "Sunset" which, on a different background and in a different frame I am sure would have appeared to a great many more people. I was rather disappointed by the way in which some of the most attractive pictures were completely spoiled by blue or bottle green frames; often the dark mount did the rest.

I am very much looking forward to the next exhibition (this time perhaps including some more graphic work or even sculpture) and hope that even more people will come and enjoy the display of works of Sarawak's young artists, who so bravely without any special training light their way through to find their own style and depict the time we live in.

SAM HUGHES

Let There Be Light

The official opening of the new Power Station at Sungai Pritik by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Anthony Abell, K.C.M.G., on Friday, the 11th of July, 1959, has marked another decisive step forward in the development of Sarawak.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Sarawak Electricity Supply Company, Limited, Mr. B. A. St. John Hepburn, in his welcoming address outlined the history of the development of this project (the largest in the Company's history) and stressed that, without the hard work of all concerned during the last three years, this plan would not have become a reality today. Mr. Hepburn stated that the whole scheme had cost \$24 million to complete and had been designed to cater for three main objectives:—

"To meet the growing demand for electricity in the Kuching area.

To eliminate from the town centre the present rather noisy Power Station which we have now outgrown.

To secure more economical plant operation by using larger generating sets and less expensive fuels."

Outstanding incidents will also benefit from this development. The Manager of S.E.S.C.O., Mr. V. L. Ponnit, stated that of the seven generating sets in the

existing Power Station, three will be moved to Sibuan to Miri and the remaining three sets will be installed in this new station.

For those interested in the technical details this new station is equipped with three similar 1,350 kW Diesel Generating sets plus the three 400 kW sets mentioned above, allowance has been made for a further five of the larger sets. The present maximum demand is 1,000 kW (this could be supplied by two of the larger sets). The diesel fuel is pumped direct into storage tanks on the site from tanker ships in the river a few hundred yards away, maintenance workshops and spare stores are, of course, included in the scheme.

Of all man's many inventions electricity has surely opened up the greatest field of development in raising the standard of living of all peoples throughout the world, it has given us artificial light, radio, the telephone, television, industrial power and thousands of gadgets in the home, in cars and ships and planes.

I read in a magazine recently that Electrical power is three hundred times cheaper than man power (these figures were not referring to Sarawak) and in the United Kingdom, the demand for electricity is doubled every ten years, so on this score alone, major capital investments in Power Stations are bound to pay handsome dividends, but, in my opinion, to house this impressive, expensive machinery in what is nothing more than a large tin shed is wasteful. The pundits of the accounts books will immediately say that as long as it keeps out the rain it is good enough and after all it is only a Power Station in the industrial area of town. The building represents a mere 1% of the total investment or half of the cost of the central gear but, and this is the point, the building could have been of a higher standard for the same price or even less by the elimination of waste space and, where possible, the use of local materials.

The Commemorative Booklet of the official opening points out that SESCO was inaugurated in 1954 with one station in Kuching under the Public Works Department with 500 kW generating capacity; now SESCO has eleven stations throughout Sarawak, with installed plant totalling 1,340 kW and issued capital of \$10,000,000 an outstanding achievement, particularly in a country of this size.

Great enterprises was shown by SESCO, the Posts and Telegraph Department, Radio Sarawak, the Shell Company and four local Trading Companies who put on an interesting, colourful exhibition in the new Power Station showing the part they each play in the Electrical industry. The Power Station, complete with exhibition, remained open for three days and attracted a total of 8,000 visitors.

The brightest noise of the present Power Station, which we now associate with meals in the Open Market, will become a nostalgic memory before the end of the year.

H.G.A.

Magna est Veritas et Praevalebit

The opening of the new Information Office in Mosque Road is a landmark of signal importance in the history of Kuching, for the more responsible citizens have for some time past been concerned by the lack of a suitable institution of this sort. Architecturally it is one of the best products of F.W.D.'s neo-romanticism; it is built to resemble a castle in the air, and so powerful is the verminiferous that the visitor is carried away. The upper portion of the building is suitably appointed to accommodate diverse persons administratively occupied; the lower portion is divided between a reading room and a small cinema.

*Latin slogan meaning "Truth Will Out".

The lack of a good public reading room has for long detracted from Kuching's claims as a capital city, for such an amenity is essential to any public community, in Europe even an insignificant townlet establishes its claim to conservatism by creating a public reading room, for this is an institution frequented by the whole community from the cradle to the grave. The ardency freights it for the pleasure of being chased out by the custodian. Youth frequents it for purposes of its own, and when two young persons of opposite sexes are concealed behind the Times, the imagination is not stretched to dining their conversation. Middle-aged persons frequent it for repose, and when a respectable citizen of mature years is found holding an inflammatory political journal he is left undisturbed, for it is known that he is asleep. Elderly persons go there to die, and more pass away in public reading rooms than in any other institutions, save only hospitals.

In the initial stages the new reading room was abused by feigned persons of the labouring classes who roamed thither in the mid-day heat, but this licence was sharply halted, and the place now fulfils its normal functions; delighted youths are chased shrieking away by the irate custodian, young persons take the Times and the Observer into corners, respectable citizens smooch over the New Statesman, and the aged are helped in by expectant relatives. At last one of the major faults of Kuching has been met.

The reading room at present presents a most interesting photographic exhibition. The *poire de resistance* is Cher Huanli bin H. Jay's photograph of a young woman throwing the stones at the Norman Games, which is reproduced in this issue by courtesy of the Information Officer. Although young women who are proficients in throwing things indicate all call upon the respect of the opposite sex, this is a picture in which photography achieves art.

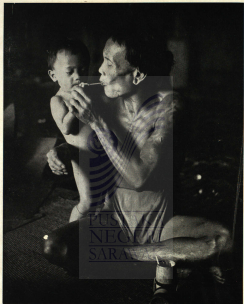
There is an interesting collection of photographs taken from the summit of the pylon on Balik Hama. For long taxpayers have assigned the impenetrable indifference in expenditure on this erection, but henceforth criticism will be silenced, for the photographs which it has produced are scarcely without parallel in Sarawak. The astonishing perspicacity of the camera here revealed will induce persons living in the southern suburbs of Kuching to drive upstairs during the more pious consensus of life. Mr. K. F. Wong presents six studies exemplifying the poise and discrimination which have come to be associated with his camera. Mrs. Hilda Morrison gives twenty-four studies in her accustomed fashion, of which one is, by her permission, here reproduced. Mrs. Morrison's speciality is catching people off their guard, and in view of her extraordinary proficiency in this fell pursuit, it is a wonder that she is received in society, for the incisive veracity of her camera has laid bare the foibles of life in Kuching, so that men are constrained to remain immobile in her presence.

The small cinema theatre has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Davies of the British Council and he has contrived therein a presentation of cinema as an art. Mr. Davies flies the banner of the British Council in Sarawak, which is dedicated to the propagation of the British Way and Purpose, Whither the way and what the purpose is best left to the pundits, but Mr. Davies' addition must command the respect of all persons of discrimination. The visitor is first jarred by a presentation of the most artistic productions of the British press. Here are beautiful folio reproductions of the masterpieces in the National and Tate Galleries, so that the reader thumb with new achievements of the colour-printers craft. In contrast the stage is exceedingly wide, from the latest edition of Shakespeare's *Jewry* to Omar's English Plate 597 — 1939. A story of time is shown by appearing volumes one and two of Montague Cholmondeley's *Early Christian Church* by the complete collection of Edward Gibbon's letters. There is also, of course,



DISCOBOLA

Rozali Abu Jahang Raji Fern



A LIGHT

Walter Merton

the intriguing collection of technical devices. Having thus commanded the visitor's attention Mr. Dainin leads him to the techniques of printing and exhibits various of the more remarkable aspects of the craft, specimens of type, modern techniques, stages of presentation, and so forth. Last the visitor lingers beneath the weight of these technicalities before he leaves he is confronted with a beautifully bound volume over which those of the male sex will tend to linger. In all it is a most successful exhibition.

Upon leaving this beautiful building the visitor is tempted to ponder possibilities. Has not the time come when a film society might be formed, dedicated to the exhibition of the more artistic products of the screen, which would have no commercial value, but might well command the interest of discriminating persons in Kuching? This is but one of the possibilities which have been discovered by the action of His Excellency in cutting the tape and releasing the Castle in the Air.

ROBERT NICHOLL

Last Post

H.E. The Governor's Address

Delivered at the Parade on the Central Parade on Thursday, August 5, at which the flag presented to the Sarawak Rangers was returned to His Excellency.

It was on the Queen's Birthday four years ago that I gave the flag of the Sarawak Rangers into your safe-keeping. I said at that time that it was a mark of our confidence that you would worthily serve the Queen and uphold the best traditions of your country. You now return this flag to Sarawak and with it you bring from Malaya a proud and honourable record. To bear witness to that record this flag will from today remain in our capital city where all may see it.

We hope that the Sarawak Rangers will shortly become a unit in Her Majesty's Army: this is a great honour earned by your conduct and bearing and your prowess in battle. I know you will continue to serve your Queen and your country in the best traditions of the Sarawak Rangers adding new laurels to the name of Sarawak and the Borneo people.

I have received messages of congratulation and good wishes from the Prime Minister of Malaya, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces, and the Director of Operations. These will now be read to you in Borneo.

Messages

*From the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya,
Dato Abdul Razak bin Hassan.*

As Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya I am addressing you on behalf of the Government and the people of the Federation of Malaya and would be grateful if Your Excellency would accept, on behalf of the people of Sarawak, our very warm appreciation for the services rendered to the Federation of Malaya by the Sarawak Rangers who have been serving in Malaya for the last eleven years.

Both the Government and the people of Malaya are well and truly aware of the many successes achieved by the Sarawak Rangers in the battle against Communist terrorism, of the many honours won by them and of the consistent, courageous and untiring services which they have rendered to the cause of freedom and democracy in the Federation of Malaya. During that period many friendships have sprung up between them and the people of Malaya, and these have served to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the people of Sarawak and Malaya.

Today a party of Sarawak Rangers who have been serving in Malaya will unanimously return to Your Excellency the flag of the Sarawak Rangers which has been proudly borne in Malaya and the return of this flag foreshadows the day in the near future when the

Sarawak Rangers will cease to serve in Malaya under the Federation Government. That, however, is not the end of the story and we, in the Federation, look forward to the possibility of their further assistance.

I would be grateful if Your Excellency would thank the Sarawak Rangers and the people of Sarawak on behalf of the Government and people of the Federation of Malaya for their assistance and for the services which they have rendered and offer to them on our behalf our sincere good wishes for the continued glory and well-being of the Sarawak Rangers in the future.

*From the Chief of the Imperial General Staff,
General Sir Francis Festing.*

The return of your flag to Sarawak marks, symbolically, the completion of over ten years' active service in the jungles of Malaya, service under hard and dangerous conditions, service which you gave willingly and devotedly.

When I was Commander-in-Chief Far East I saw you operating and I know very well the high respect in which you were held by the battalions to whom you were attached and whose devoted friends and comrades you became.

I am very glad to think that in 1960 you will form a part of the British Army and in their name I would like to welcome you to our midst.

May all good fortune attend you and I look forward once again to meeting you all again.

*From the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces,
General Sir Richard Mall.*

Today you are parading to welcome back to Sarawak the flag presented to you by His Excellency the Governor in 1955.

It is a fitting occasion on which to remember with pride the achievements of the men of Sarawak who since 1948 have played so great a part in the fight against the Communist terrorists in Malaya.

You have served with many of the finest Regiments in the British Army and I can assure you that they will never forget you. To the British fighting man the most important qualities are courage, determination, skill, and cheerfulness under the most difficult conditions. These are all qualities in which you have excelled.

The Army is a great place for comradeship as you will know and comradeship flourishes strongest in battle and where, as in the jungle, small parties of men are dependent on each other and their own resources. I know that wherever British soldiers who have served in Malaya meet and talk over old times they tell stories of their comrades of the Sarawak Rangers, of their bravery at the forefront of patrols, of their amazing ability to seek out and track down a cunning and determined enemy in swamp and jungle, and of deep friendships formed.

It is my most earnest hope, and one that is shared by all who have served with you, that our association of the past ten years will be continued in the future.

*From Lieutenant-General Dato F. W. Brooker,
Director of Operations, Malaya.*

As Director of Emergency Operations I would like to express the sincere appreciation of the Security Forces for the magnificent support given by the Sarawak Rangers in the Malayan campaign against the Communist terrorists.

Your devotion to duty and tireless efforts in the jungle have gained the admiration of all.

The numerous rewards for bravery won by you are a tribute to your gallantry and I am very proud to have had you under my command.

The part played by you in the Emergency has contributed in no small measure to the success already achieved.

My grateful thanks to you all and best wishes for the future in your new role.

Country Practitioner

I travelled by M.L. Larua Dooer to Kuala Sibuti where the Travelling Dispensary No. 13 picked me up. On the 5th June I travelled by Travelling Dispensary to Sani from Belenu; this involves a one and a half hours journey along the open sea coast, fortunately calm at this time of the year, but often impossible for travel during the *Landau* season. Two days were spent in the Sani River proceeding as far as Ramah Santai, and on the 7th June we returned to the Niah River. The recently completed boat shed at Kuala Niah was inspected and seems very good for the money spent. Nights were spent at Niah and Bani Niah and many patients examined both local Chinese and Ithum from nearby longhouses. On the 10th June we returned to Belenu. On the next day we travelled up the Sibuti River, staying the night at Pongkudu Bara's house, and continuing next day as far as Ramah Umah, the top house in this river.

On the 13th June I returned from Belenu to Miri by Travelling Dispensary No. 13, the journey taking one and a half hours from Kuala Sibuti, and the sea again fortunately calm.

On the whole the health of the people was good, no doubt due to the very good service given by the Hospital Assistant, Philip Wong, despite the geographical difficulties of his area. Here and there were pockets of trachoma, and these should be able to be cleared up.

Several patients were seen with symptoms suggestive of malaria and blood slides were taken. The usual m.T.B. patients who had not continued their treatment were found and arrangements made for them to return to Miri for check-up. Previously I had been rather sceptical of so-called vitamin deficiency diseases, but was very interested to find a group of patients who had appeared to have this. I examined twelve patients from Ramah Niah, ten of them men, all with symptoms and signs of a peripheral neuritis. Not only was there loss of sensation in their limbs to a varying degree, some loss of power, but definite loss of knee and ankle jerks. In one case, besides the legs being involved, the upper extremities were also. One woman had such severe loss of power in her legs she was unable to walk. It is difficult to assess the subjective complaints of these patients, but there were enough objective signs to make a diagnosis of peripheral neuritis. This house lives almost entirely on rice, which is enriched, with virtually no vegetables in their diet. Thus I assume it is probably a Vitamin B deficiency. Treatment with Vitamin B1 was given and it will be interesting to see the result. I could not go to the longhouse concerned, but have asked Philip Wong to do so as soon as possible who can check on the result treatment and also see new cases, and again perhaps check whether the milfed rice is excessively polished.

Again one had the problem of finding accommodation for seriously ill patients at Belenu who needed daily treatment; this time the Chinese lawyers refused to allow the use of their godowns as they feared the patients might die. Eventually one was squeezed into a corner of the Government Godown, now used as the Malay school—and fortunately the patient did not die.

This has proved an interesting trip as the Sulu area is one which provides many problems from the angle of future medical services. I must thank Philip Wong for arranging a comprehensive and efficient programme.

The Sulu district provides problems as it has three systems: The Sibuti, Niah and Sani. I am told population figures (these may have to be corrected) are roughly 7,000, 4,000 and 300 respectively, consisting of Chinese, Ithum and Malays. There are local concentrations of Chinese such as the market gardens near Bani Niah.

Problems of communication is evident during the *Landau* season when the weather is very uncertain, or at other times of the year when the sea is unusually rough. At such times the Dooer walks along the beach from Kuala Sibuti to Kuala Niah this taking half an hour. To reach the Sani region during such weather it is too long to walk along the beach and instead the dooer walks overland along the track connecting Niah and Sani Banzars; this takes about three hours. During the *Landau* season the dooer will keep one boat and 15 h.p. engine in the new boat shed at Kuala Niah so that he will have ready means of transport for the Niah river whatever the weather.

Because of the diffuse geographical layout and uncertainty of sea travel this is a difficult area to give a regular medical service to. Great credit goes to the present dooer that he is maintaining a very efficient and effective programme. From the long-term angle of planning it would seem advisable to place another fully trained hospital assistant in this area, this person to be based in the Niah River and also to look after the Sani River. I am told that the track between Niah and Sani Banzars is to be improved and possibly good enough to use a bicycle which would make communication easier. Thus a dooer based on Belenu would be looking after 1,000 people and the one at Niah looking after 6,000. This compares very favourably with the doctor-regulation incidence elsewhere in the Fourth and Fifth Divisions. An alternative to a trained hospital assistant for the Niah-Sani area would be to provide two *als* dooers; one for the Niah River and one for the Sani area. Although this might be more easily arranged sooner it would be a short-term policy and not the best choice. In the first place their knowledge and treatment would be limited and if they were to remain effective, they would need regular supervision from Hospital Assistant at Belenu who should visit them at least once a month. Thus the Hospital Assistant's travelling would be little reduced. Another point is that presumably the *als* dooers chosen would be local Ithum. Of all the indigenous people I have worked with the Ithum is the most demanding and belligerent in his requests for medical treatment. It needs an usually strong-minded hospital assistant (let alone an *als* dooer) to resist them and treat the patients along orthodox lines. Thus I would doubt if the *als* dooers would have sufficient authority to withstand the unreasonable demands of these people. Hence although it may be less immediate, I would feel it would be preferable to appoint a new hospital assistant for the Niah-Sani area rather than two *als* dooers.

It is extremely urgent that a dispensary be built at Belenu with rest beds; although the station is designed as a travelling dispensary it acts very much as a clinic open also for the Sibuti River. The present system of seriously ill patients lying in Tewling's godown is not satisfactory. Again if the dooer had rest beds he would be able to treat more patients and send him to Miri for treatment. Mention should be made of the difficulty of getting to Miri. The road at present is not satisfactory; if the sea is calm the Travelling Dispensary can bring the patient by carboard but this is very expensive. Launches travel from Belenu to Miri about twice a week. During the *Landau* season the area may be cut off for several days. Because of this uncertainty, rest beds are very necessary. It would be a great help if some definite plan for a dispensary could be made and the possible date of erection given—if it is a year's time.

There are no buildings in the Niah River. The people of Bani Niah Bazaar have offered to build a dispensary at their own expense. It is a pity if this cannot be taken up, for with the necessity of one to be built first at Belenu, it is unlikely Government could provide funds for several years for another building in the district. But agreement would have to be reached as to the type of building, maintenance and control when the dooer is absent. Such problems should not be

incalculable. With this, one must mention the problem of getting a hospital assistant (or even an aide dresser) in the Miah River. There are two contenders: Miah Bazar and Bera Miah Bazar, the latter being an hour's journey by outboard up river from the former. Miah has the Government Office and radio telephone communication with Baram and Miti. Bera Miah has the largest population and also from what I have experienced (and the doctor's) more patients are examined there than at Miah—roughly 40 per cent at Miah, 60 per cent at Bera Miah. Miah has a surrounding population of about 1,000, including a Chinese school with seventy pupils. Bera Miah has an immediate population of about 1,000 Chinese, and less immediate Bera and Malar of another 2,000. The local Chinese school has 150 pupils. Thus on grounds of population Bera Miah would seem to be the centre to station a new dresser.

On the 1st April I flew to Bintulu. The afternoon was spent in examining patients at the Dispensary. Next morning I left by Travelling Dispensary with Mr. Ching, the Travelling Dresser. Calls were made at various longhouses and at one of them treatment given to two burn cases as the result of a longhouse going up in flames. Both were women who had first and second degree burns on the most of their backs. Arrangements were made for them to go to Bintulu for further treatment. That night was spent at Tabaah Bazar. Next day visits were made to two Kayan houses, Rumbah Gong and Rumbah Pongahin Grot Jering. I had visited the former previously and found a high incidence of trachoma; this appears to have much improved. On the 4th April, we continued to Bintulu, calling at six Iban houses on the way. It was a marvellous day and the fact that we survived the demands of so many Iban must be credited to the Travelling Dresser who handles these people admirably.

On the 5th April I travelled by M.L. Boat to Tutut. The travelling dresser, Abdul Rahman, appears fully recovered from his burns. At present there is no travelling dispensary boat as negotiations are still under way to get a new one to replace the burnt-out one. A local Chinese boat was hired and on the 6th April I travelled up river to two Pagan houses, Rumbah Gong and Rumbah Koeang. Respectably no many people were present in the house, but of the patients seen, the health seemed fair. I was impressed with the few children I saw, in good health, and another striking fact was the excellent Malay they spoke. On the return journey, three Iban houses were called at: Rumbah Sed, Chakong and Japing. Owing to darkness it was impossible to call at others.

On the morning of the 7th I saw many patients at Tutut Dispensary and later in the day returned to Bintulu by M.L. Boat. On the 8th April I returned by air to Miti.

On the whole health seemed fair in these areas. I came on no outbreak of diarrhoea although they have occurred recently. Various suspect cases of tuberculosis were referred for X-ray. The new T.B. longhouse at Bintulu is completed and should be very useful in relieving the congestion at Miti. It is interesting to compare it with the Maroh building, as differing from the latter, it has no permanent partition between rooms, and only movable screens. Thus it is more flexible in design and can be altered and extended as need requires.

Credit must go to the Travelling Dresser that the health is fair in the upriver areas. It was pleasing to find more patients coming to the Dispensaries at Bintulu and Tutut to see me there. In this way, less time could be spent by the Medical Officer in travelling to the up (where a good dresser is as effective) and more frequent visits made to these centres.

Mata Notebook

Over the past two and a half years I have been a visitor to Mata and its outlying Jampangs.

Mata sub-division lies between Tempong Nirk and Beting Igan. It is far more attractive than the rest of the Lower Rajang, and Nipah palms are largely rare. About Mata there is something quiet, spacious, and old-fashioned.

Six thousand Melanau, and a few hundred Chinese go about their business in much the same way as they must have done for years past. The Melanau peddle to their sage gardens, tap their rubber, fish, rear cattle and grow paku. The Melanau-speaking Chinese are industrious traders, dealers in fish and gardeners, a cheerful friendly people and hospitable in the best tradition.

The Melanau here have been converted to Islam, and there are only twenty-eight "Liko" Melanau left in the area. There are probably more Rajia per square mile around Mata than anywhere in Sarawak, and to go on the pilgrimage is a widely held ambition for which they will make great sacrifices. The primeval value of becoming a Rajia is considerable. Some people will sell virtually all their property to make the journey to Mloem. In 1934 four-hundred Melanau from Mata went on the pilgrimage, and in 1957 thirty-seven.

In Kampong Shuan a loud-buzzer has been installed in the Mosque and can be heard for a mile around calling the faithful to prayer. The Mosque is lit by electricity from its own little engine. Clocks are set half an hour slow—*jam pendulum* (and the Mata Chinese follow suit to get Singapore radio rubber prices at the correct time). At Kampong Bawang further afield there are actually two Mosques—but this must be unique!

The Akman Canal connects Mata with the outside world—Dara and the Rajang River. In these days it is only possible to pass through the canal in a rainy spell, for the rivers are being kept clear by the Council and the canal water is drained away faster than it is used to be. This is an excellent thing for farmers but for travellers it often means the difficult passage over the bar at Kuala Mata.

The first Jampang at the Mata end of the canal is Tian, built entirely over the water. The long, tall houses, towering upwards on numerous stilts, shelter many families under their old roofs. The villagers stand and stroll along the raised plank-walks, and ducks, fat on sage refuse, look and dart about below.

The traditional Melanau social system still counts for something in Tian. There is intelligent leadership and the people are hardworking; many of them are well off, owning large sage gardens, indigenous rubber gardens, and cattle which waste about in the flooded meadows behind the Jampang, or stand stolidly indefinitely on a dry knoll of dry land.

During the dry months the engines pass frequently to and fro; but only recently have wheelchairs become fashionable. The herbwork community is still regularly practiced to heal the sick.

Although there is a saw mill at Mata, many Tian families still run their own log by hand. They trample the pulp under foot in great dripping baskets. However they are rice-eating people and they plant their padi every year far away on Pulau Bunt, on the banks of the Luan, and near Kuala Mata.

At Mata itself, in Kampong Shuan a craft which is still very much alive is the making of the sewing or Terinikh Mata, a colourfully designed bamboo hat.

To make these hats, very young bamboo is collected. The surface of the bamboo is scraped smooth and the outer husk peeled. The young bamboo is put out in the dew for a night or two to bleach white and then

hang up in the house to dry. In the meantime the bark of a sugo branch has been cut into thin pieces and made up into the conical shape and size of the proposed hat. This shape is the base onto which the bamboo strips are woven.

The bleached dried bamboo is cut into thin narrow strips, dyed to the colour required, and woven onto the base in the traditional, geometrical designs. The bamboo strips are dyed before they are woven. The deep chocolate dye comes from the bark of *Suria* (*Suria*, generally obtained from Kapit, Kamoh or Kuching, and other dyes, mostly green and red, are brought from the bazaar.

The weaving is done with a ten-inch apokan bamboo shuttle about the thickness of a match. Gold and silver thread, silver wire, and beads are incorporated into the design. Nowadays, besides the traditional geometrical designs, flowers, flags, horses, humans, birds, are all common. Last year I saw a hat boldly inscribed in silver "U.S. NAVY"; such is the reflexive infiltration of the transatlantic illusion.

After the weaving is completed the hat is lined with a gay fabric and a lined band headband is put inside. An intricate silver coloured tunked, the *drumpan*, is then fixed on, and finally a velvet rim. The hat is then ready to wear.

These hats are generally worn locally for special occasions only, but some Hags wear them every day and they are sold in films and other boutiques to the general public. There are some very special ones, obtainable only in Kampong Maran, and quite expensive. To make even an ordinary hat takes about five women-hours, or a week's work, but I recently met a hawker from Mata in the East House of Sibu selling his hats at only seven dollars each. "That's ridiculous!" I said. "well, perhaps it is", he replied. "You can have it for six".

Downriver from Mata is a little fishing village on the sea, Kuala Mata. The 1958 fishing season was this quiet little bamboo-shaded *tempong* develop into a boom town with a billiard table, extra coffee shops, and paid employment for all. Chinese experts came from Malaya to erect huge fish-traps known as *Kilang Pa*, or *Kilang Benda*. These traps are as much as eighty fathoms in diameter, and lure them had three wire-netting fences. The whole cost of constructing a large *Kilang* can be as much as ten thousand dollars.

I was assured that the experts can stay under water for up to five minutes at a time. No local man is yet prepared to stay under for more than three minutes, or else deeper than five fathoms. *Kilangs* were built in eight fathoms of water last year.

To collect the fish in the *Kilang* the local fishing boats go inside the trap, and scoop them out with a net, *Palas* style, dragging the net around the perimeter of the trap and then drawing it in. This is generally done at the lowest of the tide. At night the fishermen go in with lights like giant *prisms* which hold a gallon of kerosene. If the catch in a *Kilang* is a good one the boat hauls a red flag, and if it is worth more than one thousand dollars the boat gets an extra twenty dollars from the *Kilang* owners. They use this money for a *power ceremony* at sea.

Kuala Mata used also to be famous for its oranges, and the "Mata orange" is still grown on a large scale in the Lower Rajang, particularly in Binsangan. However oranges have not been grown seriously in the area since the Japanese occupation and there remain only about three acres of native *joor* oranges at the Kuala, and only one really good tree.

The *Limas* Mata came originally from Trechow, China, after the first world war. Quite a few acres were well at Kuala Mata but for various reasons they died or were allowed to deteriorate just before the occupation.

Opposite Mata burns there is a wooden Chinese temple. There has been a temple at Mata as long as

people can remember. Just before the occupation a spirit-medium practised there for about two years. In 1956 another spirit-medium moved to Mata and since then a *boating of local aseng* is often heard far into the night. At intervals the group stop for a moment, then start again, calling the spirits down to speak through the medium. After an hour or more then the spirits will often come to him and prescribe an antidote to the sickness of the person for whom the aseng is being held. Sometimes the prescription is a portion of water in which bamboo leaves have been boiled, or certain herbs; the prescription may be written down by the medium while in a trance, and sometimes he will answer question put to him.

The present medium has a wide reputation for healing the sick. He is not infallible, but then neither is the government doctor; sometimes their patients get worse and sometimes they get better.

The *Meliana Berbayah* gymnasiums are well practised, especially in Kampong Tian and Pingo, but on the whole the Mata area is a healthy one. Clerks and Native Officers posted to Mata invariably grow fat and jolly. In September last year Medical Department laboratory technicians spent a week making an appraisal of the health of the area and they found it to compare favourably with the rest of Third Division. There is no malaria and no specific pattern of disease, even though the people's belief in their own methods of healing is so strong that they do not often resort to western medicine.

The people of Mata are on the whole comparatively prosperous. Most work hard for their living, and at some times of the year many have to work outside the area because of the high floods which stop rubber tapping and other occupations. Mata may not have progressed as fast as many other districts but the people are happy and contented go-ahead. The young District Council has begun to give something of the kind that is needed, and a few of the Councilors, chosen by the people themselves, are proving to be men of enterprise. It is not a well-off Council but it is making a name for itself locally by its successful river-clearing, which has made the annual floods less serious than before. Councilors' ambitious ideas on drainage may lead to the opening up of tracts of good land as present too waterlogged for cultivation; and this would bring further prosperity to some excellent citizens of Sarawak.

SEAMON COTTELL

Science and Man

(Floodwater)

Mr. Neville Halls' behaviourism on reading my Rotary talk "Science and Man" suggests a similarity to an action described by Stephen Leacock—

"Lord Ronald said nothing; he flung himself from the room, flung himself on his horse and rode madly off in all directions". As a result I find it difficult to reply in a wholly logical sense. Firstly, he appears to have read my talk as if it were a formal scientific paper; this is an error in interpretation. I chose this subject on the grounds of perhaps being slightly different from the usual run. The talk had to be short; it had to be in the broadest terms to be of general interest; it had to be given neatly and avoid qualifying twaddling.

Secondly, when one begins to argue seriously about some of the subjects I touched on it is necessary to define as precisely as possible the more difficult labels, such as instinct and intuition. More than I intended appears to have been read into my use of the word "know". Thirdly, I am at an utter loss to explain or understand his remarks on the expanding universe. On the face of it these are erroneous.

Mr. Halls has been mesmerised by the fact that I put my talk into print. There is nothing unreasonable about print as I pointed out. It would be preferable

to stick to specific points. I cannot accept his loose general remark that my talk was full of dogmatic statements. I am not aware that I said anything which specialists in the particular field would badly deem another loose remark. An unfortunate word—*body*—, and incompatible with scientific humanism. Why the apparent distinction between scientists and real scientists?

Mr. Haile writes as if I am oblivious to the conventional use of qualifying phrases in formal scientific writing. Its debatability omitting such phrases in my message account of early man I have nevertheless said nothing misleading. Surely there is no quarrel with "a man-like creature a million years ago"? This is a reasonably sound figure in view of the recent discoveries in Africa. There is a very strong probability that human sacrifices began in this way; as Mr. Haile knows science deals in probabilities. Perhaps he will give us alternative origins? I did not say that arithmetic began from astrology. I said it began with the privileged class; this is quite a different thing. Despite the remark about the Greeks by all means. But they were a good deal more scientific than classical scholars would have us believe.

My source for inventions was a general one and may well have been correct. The critical question here is: were inventions made independently of each other in different geographical areas? At least both windmills and printing merit this query. However this does not alter the general proposition. Namely that particular conditions in the Dark Ages raised the craftsman to a proper status and helped to free scientific enquiry from stifling dogmas.

On knowing things Mr. Haile presumably has in mind learned philosophical implications in the process. I had neither any such intentions here nor am I at all qualified to discuss them adequately. To say one can know by observation, that is scientifically and objectively, is surely a perfectly proper remark. The word observation can imply all the necessary precepts. Knowing by authority, that is without scientific observation, stripped of metaphysical attributes is equally clear. There are examples all around us. Haile was so certain he knew that the "Nazi" race was superior that he proceeded to massacre several million Semites. Lysenko was so convinced that acquired characters are inherited that he convinced Stalin that it was so and thereby brought the whole of Russian genetics into temporary disrepute.

Again Mr. Haile states that I make a specific denial that intuition or hunches have any part in science. I did no such thing. Apart from general references to superstition and instinct, I said: "I suspect that actions derived instinctively are not suitable for this present world". I was talking about instinct and in part about superstition; they are difficult to separate. The latter especially, if widely and deeply held, become cruel and dangerous dogmas. Such as the not so old belief that the cure for madness was to beat the devils out of the patient unmercifully. Also, the on the whole harmless superstitions mothers have on pre-natal influences. Mr. Haile himself introduces the word "instinct"; I never used it in my talk. A hunch may or may not be thought a proper synonym for intuition. Although this is not strictly relevant here I implied no such synonymous connection; indeed the implication is fairly clear from my text that I was connecting hunch, rightly or wrongly, more closely with instinct.

As a biologist I try to use the two words "instinct" and "instinct" to mean very different things. It appears that Mr. Haile confuses them here. Instinct is common to man and other animals and intuition confined to man of course. Obviously instinct is "... performed without conscious adaptation of means to end ..." and intuition; "... immediate apprehension of an object by the intellect alone ..." (Thomas OED). Intuition implies conceptual thought whereas instinct does not. These are naturally

many examples of instinctive behaviour in man. When we feel discomfort our instinctive actions with our hands and arms, even unconsciously, are much more suitably adapted to falling amongst the branches of a tree than to falling on solid ground. Instinctive behaviour patterns are probably closely associated with age-old customary beliefs and superstitions. Here one feels like the complex origin of our instinct to pray in moments of great danger when prayer, whether we believe in its efficacy or not, cannot possibly bring about the desired effect.

I am, if I may say so, aware that intuition plays a vital part in scientific thought. I am inclined to believe that the brain processes involved in the discovery of great scientific truths are virtually the same as those which have resulted in the great moral truths of the religious mystics. In case it should be necessary let me add that I am not inclined to ascribe any of the mind processes, that is human brain processes, to a supernatural influence.

My definition of deduction is somewhat bald I quite agree; this is a pity. However it is perfectly clear from my text how I was using it. In the simple everyday sense: know a priori reasoning from the general to the particular. This is an all too common habit. Biologists bent to be suspicious of deductive reasoning that I am perhaps prejudiced in this manner. In biology the premises are not as clear cut as they are in the so-called exact sciences. As W. L. B. Beveridge notes, Darwin learnt to distrust deductive reasoning—

"I must begin with a good body of facts, and not from principle, in which I always suspect some fallacy".

The flat rejection of the definition of materialism seems unreasonable. It is a perfectly good definition, if pure; it is by no means original. Perhaps Mr. Haile will propose to give us the correct one? What about the single sent to me in a letter recently—

"What is matter . . . never mind,

What is mind . . . it does not matter!"

Before commenting on the universe I must interpolate. I am intrigued to know why the Editor makes the extraordinary statement that there were superhuman millions? This is objectively untrue. If too many millions were bothering him why not use persons? But this means defining a person. Mr. Haile in his opening remarks on the universe takes a neat but very unscientific header into the biological bog of loose deductive thought. Admittedly he first hesitates since he considers that the error in the definition of a light year may have been a printers one. But crossing across a second error his implication is clear and the printer exonerated; his deductive thought has gone something like this. He has read our talk with increasing amusement (his word) and built up a theoretical picture in his mind that I am rather a careless dogmatic fellow. By the time he gets towards the end he is quite prepared to attribute all errors, even simple arithmetical ones, to me. Fortunately for him he does not comment on the third mistake. I have elaborated this, not as a caillie or through any foolishness, but in all seriousness since it is an example of loose reasoning to which we are all naturally prone. Science often appears antagonistic to the common man since it opposes such loose thought which he finds so natural as, instinctively, it appears to be.

I do not agree that the hypothesis of the expanding universe is badly disputed. This interpretation of the generally accepted red shift seems to be adopted by most astronomers including, as far as I am aware, A. C. B. Lovell. The interpretation being that the galaxies move away from us are receding from each other at speeds which increase linearly with increasing distance. The orthodox observable universe expands; accurately the complex explanation as to why the sky is dark at night is only possible if the assumption that the universe expands is correct. Surely what is indeed disputed, as Lovell recently discussed in the last section

of Reith lectures, is the nature of the origin of the universe. There are essentially two hypotheses: the evolutionary theory and the steady state theory. It is even this dispute that there is the one inspiring prospect that it may be resolved observationally by the radio telescopes.

I suggest that Mr. Hulse may be too ready to condemn as dogmatic statements which have a reasonable scientific probability; and too ready to believe that scientists easily become dogmatic. The clue may be that he has difficulty, like many scientists, in mentally marrying his scientific principles with any others he may have been taught or brought up to hold. Scientists often appear to be dogmatic for the simple reason that their principles, if taken to a logical conclusion, conflict with widely held, universally taught and much older ideas.

PAUL HOLLAND

Portrait of a Scholar

F. L. Woodward came to live near my home on the West Tamar in Tasmania in 1953. He had had a distinguished career, but settled here to discontinue what most would call his active life. However, a very important part of his life's work was only just beginning though he was then 53.

He was the son of an English country parson, rector of a parish in Norfolk. He grew up in the East Anglian counties and loved very dearly the countryside, the historic buildings, the quaint customs and habits of the people. In later life he often contributed to the East Anglian Quarterly Review. His articles "shine with the delicate sparkle of pure and spontaneous humour."

He was at Christ's Hospital, the famous Episcopal School, in the 1930's. He always enjoyed talking about it, and kept himself well informed of what was happening there. He gained the distinction of being made a Senior Oxonian, thus joining the ranks of the scholastic elite. He also played Rugby for the school.

In the early 1930's he went up to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, as an Exhibitioner, and fulfilled all early promise by distinguishing himself as a Prisoner of the College, and by winning his cap for rowing. He graduated M.A. with First Class Honours in Classics.

For a time then he was on the staff of a leading Public School in England, Rugby I think it was, before accepting the Headmastership of Mahinda College, Galle, Ceylon. It seems that during student days he had become interested in Oriental studies, and in particular the great religions of the East. This interest must have been an important factor in his decision to accept the appointment to Mahinda College, a Buddhist school.

His term of 19 years as Headmaster was an outstanding one. He gave all his time and energy to the School as well as practically all the money he possessed. Beautiful new buildings were erected, the headmaster himself helping in the construction of these.

The extent of his influence by the time he retired in 1952 is difficult to estimate. It is certain, however, that his contribution to the development of secondary education in Ceylon ranks second only to that made by an American, Colonel Olcott, whose life and work are remembered each year on a national holiday, Olcott Day.

He never returned to England after leaving it to take up his position at Mahinda College. He used to live to tell the story of how when his family at home in England became aware that he was Buddhist, his elder sister is said to have moaned—

"What a lot of rebirth this talk of Frank becoming a Buddhist: there ought to be a law to make everyone be Church of England!"

While in Ceylon, he became an active member of the Theosophical Society, and began translation work for the Pali Text Society. When he retired, he came to the West Tamar, apparently with the intention of finding a secluded haven where he could continue his literary work uninterrupted and in reflective solitude.

In the thirty years at Rosella he only left the district on a few occasions, not even going the thirty miles to Launceston during the last twelve years.

His work was his whole life. Everything else revolved around it. He had other interests such as music, but although they were indulged at stated times, nothing was permitted to interrupt the great work of translation which he set himself.

I say great work advisedly, for no less than fifteen of the last years of his life were devoted largely to the compilation of a vast Concordance of the Pali Canon. This Pali is the Sanskrit language in which all the teachings of the Buddha are recorded. He translated a great deal of these Buddhist scriptures into English, and compiled and edited a small volume, *Some Aspects of the Buddha*, which was published in the World's Classics Series in 1939, with an introduction by the late Sir Younghusband, the famous explorer of Tibet.

Two other interests were the Bacon-Stoicageary controversy, in which he was extremely interested and about which he knew a very great deal—he was a contributor to *Baconiana*, the Journal of the Bacon Society—and also the study of astrology particularly in connection with the casting of horoscopes. His interest in horoscopes was very keen, and he used to insist his own each year or oftener, with the progressions which had been noted since the last occasion.

After his death his old sister in South Africa wrote, and one of the things she told us was that about four years before, he had written informing her that he would die in 1952. He took great delight also, in casting the horoscopes of children born in the district in which he lived.

He was a very able organist, having been choirmaster at Sidney Sussex College for three years. He loved to recall his University days, especially memories of his rowing days and of the organ and choir. He delighted in telling how he used to play very cleverly as his volunteers in Chapel, comic opera tunes by Sir Arthur Sullivan, so that they sounded like sacred music to all but the guest discerning.

For twenty years or more, almost every Saturday evening, he came over to an uncle's home, Watlington Hall, and played the beautiful Masses and Hummels which were in the chapel for about an hour and a half before tea.

He had a carefully planned daily routine, which included a four-mile walk to obtain his milk, mail and supplies; and some strenuous exercise such as cutting wood, or raking in "the lawn" as he always called the twenty acres of bush around his house. This "lawn" was just like a large English park, all carefully raked and tidy, with the grass growing beautifully as a result.

One other notable characteristic of this remarkable man must not be forgotten, and that is his great cheerfulness and unbounded humour. One never saw him unhappy, but always cheery and boisterous. At the local store his daily visits were always anticipated by children who usually received a chocolate or handful of sweets and a graft but very kindly greeting. He was thought to be a bit queer by some people in the district, not he was a real identity and when he died, was greatly missed.

He once told my father that he had been offered a Doctorate of Letters by his own university, but made a joke of it by saying that if he accepted and became known as Doctor Woodward, all the young mothers round the district would come rushing to him to deliver them.

In the light of what I have described of this unusual man's life, it is interesting to contemplate a "philosophy of life" which is held by many people of the East. Briefly it is that the first twenty years of our life is the period in which we must prepare ourselves for what is to follow; we must educate ourselves adequately so as to be fit to fulfil our vocation in life. During most of the next twenty years, our chief concern should be the education (or upbringing) of a family. From approximately the age of forty to the age of sixty, our main duty is community service. Finally, having satisfactorily fulfilled these responsibilities the rest of our life should be devoted to the wonderfully satisfying occupation of refining out of our make-up all extraneous elements which prevent us from leading a positively contemplative life—and this does not mean just meditation, but rather the development of wisdom and understanding.

He possibly attained this last stage of development in his early 80's, and though hardly anyone in Tasmania seemed to be aware of it, this great scholar was living here unrecognised by us, yet greatly venerated in Ceylon, England, America and elsewhere, where the value of his work was appreciated. In fact he was held in such high esteem in these countries, as a world authority in his subject, that anyone who had not the privilege of knowing him would find it difficult to believe that such a distinguished man could hide himself away for thirty years in Tasmania without recognition.

I had the privilege of being commissioned by him some time before he died, to catalogue and sort his Library. It was a fascinating task which occupied a full week. A Library such as his could never be a lonely place, despite the isolated position of his home.

It is interesting to record that Mr. Woodward thought enough of our Tasmanian University to leave it the quite valuable Classics section of his library. In all there were over 300 volumes, some of them amongst the earliest printed editions being printed in the early 17's and 18's of the fifteenth century.

So although his intellectual stature was not generally recognised in Tasmania, he has left a memorial to himself in the form of this fine bequest to our University.

MURIEL HAYWARD

In Troubled Waters

Like Miss Bertha Kim I enjoy the simple things of life, such as money. At other times I prefer to go fishing. I do not mean to suggest that I very often catch fish, but I like going after them.

As a boy I served a difficult apprenticeship. My fishing haunts were ponds surrounded by willow trees. A peculiarity of willow trees is that the wind always sweeps their branches to the exact level of a hook in flight. How often I had to cut my line and start again I do not know. I must have been a kind of mislaid kid, for though systematic in my fishing I could never get the willow branches out of my system.

When my father realised that I was lacking in one of the essentials of a good English education, he lent me his rod and told me to cast onto a small piece of paper placed in the middle of the lawn, and to go on practising this until I could land my hook anywhere I desired.

I spent a long time practising, and presently could hook the hat of a visitor, could play a passing cat, and might even have added an oystercr to my bag had there been any really big game present, but I could never get anywhere near that piece of paper.

Came the war. My skill had not increased with my experience, but my ambition had grown with my status. When I was posted to India, K. de B. Codrington spoke to me of the great rivers of that country and the wonderful fishing to be had. I saw

myself battling with the giant mahseer, triumphing over the fresh-water shark. I went to the Army and Navy Stores and brought a lot of extra-strong line, hooks, spoons and swimmers. "At last," I thought, "At last!"

Like many people in the army all I really saw of India was Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. I spent an unhappy summer in Delhi translating Japanese documents with the thermometer at 110°. Finally I was able to get myself detailed for one of the coveted "cash parties" to Burma, and although I was glad to see the last of Delhi in August I knew when I left that the noble mahseer was occupying my hook forever.

Now Sarawak is a different story. Here, when people go for fish, they get them. It may be, perhaps, that the fish is not fully conscious at the time when he is caught, he may have taken too breath of the salt water. Or it may be that from the shallow pool in which he is trapped, the net allows little chance of escape. In Sarawak the fishermen is a hunter. Who are we to criticise? In England the hunter's aim is to eject the fox from his earth. Admittedly he does not always do it with dramatic, but it is only a matter of degree. Sarawak is the land of the fish-hunt.

There was a time when I was rather narrow-minded about sport, because I was brought up on Confucian principles. It is recorded that when angling the Master did not use a net, and when fishing he did not shoot at sitting birds. Confucius was nothing if not a gentleman.

I don't know quite how or when my attitude changed, but perhaps it was after my first experience of fish-swimming. At the top of the Rajang near Long Linau there are very wonderful fish which talk to you as you go along in your boat, moving like cats. But although these fish move like cats they are as strong as tigers. Our Kayan stood up in his canoe, which in itself is something I have never been able to do, and threw his net to form a beautiful circle. It must have fallen directly over the top of one of these beasts prowling near the boat. Immediately the surface of the water showed signs of tremendous agitation. Fearing for the safety of his net the Kayan then drew a deep breath and dived in. A tremendous struggle developed below the surface between the giant fish in the net, and the swimmer. I presume, outside it.

When at last my lungs were bursting, for I had been holding my breath in sympathy as if I myself had been the protagonist below the water, the swimmer's head broke the surface, followed shortly by the head of the fish. The chief difference between the two, as it struck me at the time, was that the Kayan had his fingers sunk deep inside the fish's gills, and in this way was holding the fish's head up out of the water.

With very worth-while deliberation the second Kayan in the canoe drew a six-inch nail through the head of the fish, and hauled up the creature still furiously beating, into the boat. It drummed a falling tattoo all the way back to the longhouse and on landing was found to weigh 25 catties.

Perhaps it is my destiny never to be more than a spectator in the sport, but if so, it is not for lack of trying. Returning from leave I bought some line and hooks in Aden, determined to have one more fling.

I have no time any more for dry hooks, flies, maggots, or any penny tackle. When I buy a hook I like to have something you can see, something the size of a young man's hook. I took up a good position on the boat deck of the *Dreadnought* because I like to have an Olympian view of the water and because no there in the gods one doesn't get worried by people asking you if you've had any luck. Ports are excellent places for fish, because the water always has a thick canopy of rubbish, rotting, rotting, rotting, stags, shells, mudlugs and rotting, which provides excellent cover for those fish which, like myself, prefer seduction.

The chief steward had given me some heavy hooks of meat, and I put these on hooks in a big way, and

succeeded in lowering my line. Lower is the decisive word, for I had failed to take into account what a long time it takes for one's hook to travel from the boat deck to the water-line. There must have been some two or three hundred feet of line hanging over the side.

On the way down it passed from the Boat Deck to the Promenade Deck, and from the Promenade Deck to the Saloon Deck, and from there past several lines of portulacas. A great many minds were occupied with but a single thought, and at intervals a hand would come out and give my line a playful tweak. From my Olympic platform I could see the hands of lesser men coming out far below me to raise my false hopes. This at first gave me a certain pleasure, for the game is very ancient and I love antiquity. But each cheerful gambler thought that by alone had had the same inspired idea. Every staman, every steward, not to mention every passenger, had sooner or later given my line the humanist jerk. The fish, I realised, though hungry and anxious to bite, could never close on the bait, and were becoming frustrated. I visualised them having my insolent goblets of meat watched from their lips just as they were preparing to crunch the hook.

Determined to succeed I fished on with the utmost concentration. And then, at last, it happened. A real and genuine pull on the line. There were no arms sticking through portholes now. This was it.

The line was running through my fingers. The drag on it was terrific. At last I took the strain and a tremendous battle began in the murky water below. I could see great ripples coming up from the deep and presently the water became discoloured. There was no doubt about it. Some great fish was charging up the mud in frantic efforts far under the net. No Karam with his net could have lived long under these conditions. The very ship began to shake, and then, quite suddenly, my line parted. Discommodely I floated in all that was left of it.

"She's away now" said the Chief Steward.

"Yes," I replied, "I'm afraid it got away. Why do you say she?"

"We've shored off. Next stop Penang."

"Good Lord," I said, "do you mean to say we're moving. I must have caught a tug! No wonder there was so much going on underneath the ship. Next time I'll have a bigger hook!"

"Never mind," said the Chief Steward, "you wouldn't have caught anything else, not in Aden. That must I give you was pork and the fishes here are all Mohammedan!"

KENNETH ROBINSON

Mixed Blessing

For some years we have been guided by a fervent hope that literacy might become part of an otherwise gifted literate people. Occasionally we catch glimpses of strange men of this power. I was somewhat surprised to read the following message on one of the doors in Fengshu Nang's new house.

"Tah! maza
Kia sira
Bawa wapa
Kia ngayap
Mark ka Dinding
Selamat pinta
Sua diai \$5."

This might be translated "Good day to the lot of you! Anyone of you coming in here to count the women will be fined \$5—if he damages the door." One imagines the door locked on the inside and is reminded of Barnacle Bill the Sailor. I can add that the young men could read the notice quite well.

R.B.S. MCCORMACK

O Fin Testa

Oh! Paddy dear and did you hear
the news that's going round,
That saints are now a commonplace
on Limburg's holy ground.
How has this and thing come about,
where all was sweet and clean?
Sure 'twas not by desire 'tis so,
but by some hand unseen.
These glowing waters known by some
as simple silver holes?
The spiritual fire that held the hand
of Cos as Cade Cade?
There by some wangle of the law
some damned would deprive
The civil man, the common man,
and other souls who stain.
The rustic man, the rustic man,
must exercise his power
That in such narrow places as
and turn our stomachs sour.
Our holy orders to that state O Fests are quite free,
But fewer still will they become
with double tax in view.
Lia' ge! Metropolitan who smokes up with purple lips,
Would ye be quite so bibulous if that your mid-day nip
Were eighteen dollars out to put your mind in shiver
Then think of far-off Limburg
and pray for the spirits passed over.

R.B.S. MCCORMACK

*Water of Life, is English Whiskey.

**Cos of the Standard Bearer, a brilliant Irishman.

Voice from the Deep

In the course of his duties the Curator of the Sarawak Museum receives annual letters from all parts. Amongst the latest additions to his collection is the following:—

LONDON

24.7.59.

Dear Mr. Harrison,

I am sorry to be so long in replying to your kind letter of the 5th July, but I think that you will be interested in the reason for the delay.

There was a very serious mail-van hold-up on the corner of Palace Gardens Terrace and Bayswater Road early on the 10th July and an hour or two later (still early in the morning) the G.P.O. van concerned was spotted in an out-of-the-way street in Battersea. The thieves were disturbed, but they had already had their fingers on a number of mail bags, some of which were subsequently recovered from the River Thames. Your letter was one of those so recovered, and I thought you would like to have the envelope and the letter from the G.P.O. explaining the position, because this is a case in a "hydrological" treasure that might appeal to you. After all, it may not be very significant from an archaeological point of view, but it is a considerable technical achievement that your letter, after all, reached us and has been attended to.

We have had a wonderful summer and I am sorry to hear that you have been under water.

With kindest regards and all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

X X X.

(ENCLOSURE).

LONDON

14.7.59.

Dear Sir/Madams,

Consequent upon a mail-van robbery on the 19th July, 1959, the aforesaid letter, which formed part of the contents of that mail van, has been recovered from the River Thames.

I must apologise for the present condition of the letter and for any inconvenience which has been occasioned.

Yours faithfully,

V V V

Acting District Postmaster

Some Bornean Rarities

A few interesting additions to the Bornean checklist (Smythies 1953, *Sarawak Museum Journal* 7 (91)) are given below. We are indebted to Mr. R. W. Sims of the British Museum, Dr. H. G. Delgman of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Don Amadon of the American Natural History Museum at New York, and Dr. G. C. A. Jung of the Leiden Museum for assistance. Serial numbers are those of the checklist.

(1) *Egretta garzetta* Little Egret. Christy in his 'Hand list of Malaysian Birds' (1935) excluded the subspecies *signata* from Borneo, and was coded by Delgman 'Birds of Malacca' (1947) and by Smythies. We have now re-examined the status of *signata* and cite the following authentic examples taken in Borneo:—

- (a) One in the Leiden Museum taken by Chackachit somewhere in southern Borneo. Dr. Jung informs us (in lit.) that the specimen is in breeding plumage with the feet entirely black, and that it is undoubtedly *signata*.
- (b) Grabowsky's specimen from the Kapang River in southern Borneo, determined by Blasius as *flavida signata*.
- (c) A specimen from Labuan described by Mayr & Dillwyn in 'Natural History of Labuan' (1855: 35, as "varius black; feet greenish black".
- (d) A specimen in the British Museum collection taken at Kudat in June 1935 by Bell.
- (e) A specimen in the British Museum collection taken at Baram on 14 November 1932 by the Oxford University Expedition.
- (f) A specimen taken in the Kelabit uplands by Harrison and determined as *signata* by Amadon. (Another specimen from Ra Lawit in the Kelabit uplands collected by Harrison is a young bird which could be either *garzetta* or *signata signata* according to Sims.)

Although no breeding colonies have yet been found, it seems likely the *E. g. signata* will be found breeding in a few scattered localities in Borneo. The status of *E. g. garzetta* as an occasional winter visitor to Borneo remains unaffected by the above notes.

The following records are of interest:—

- (121. *Larus leuco Black-tailed Gull*. A least third seen on Kuala Belait football field by Smythies on 19th December 1953 is the third record for Borneo.
- (123. *Elanus leucurus griseus* Doweitcher. One collected at Bantat on 7th October 1954 is the first record for Borneo since 1900.

(144. *Limicola leucurus* Broad-billed Sandpiper. One collected at Bantat on 7th October 1957 is the second record for Borneo (identity confirmed by Sims).

[It is perhaps worth remarking that virtually nothing is known about the migrations of the Japanese Sedge Caprelli *Amdoichia*, between its breeding grounds in Japan and its winter quarters in Australia. It has once been recorded in New Guinea (Mayr, 'Check List of New Guinea Birds') and once in Formosa (A. C. Meinertzhagen, 'Ibis' 1928: 497). There is no record from the Philippines, Borneo, or Celebes.]

(150. *Sterna dougalli* Roseate Tern. This was first reported in Bornean waters on 26th June 1958, when Smythies found 20-25 pairs breeding on the Pelang Rocks, two miles north of Brunei Bluff, along with 10-12 pairs of *Sterna sumatrana* and five pairs of *Sterna anaethetus*. In August 1958 Harrison saw a few off Cap Datu and suspected breeding "round the coast" on the coast of Indonesian Borneo.

(161/162. *Sterna cloacimaculata* Chinese Lesser Crested Tern. On page 69 of the old Sarawak Museum catalogue the first two entries refer to specimens catalogued at Bantat in 1890 and in February 1913, and against them is the following note by E. Blasius: "These two are *S. leucor* in a different state of plumage and a black tip to beak". The 1890 specimen, which had evidently once been mounted in a show case and later discarded, was recently re-discovered under a pile of *S. bergii* and proved to be *S. cloacimaculata* (confirmed by Sims); the 1913 specimen has disappeared, but in view of Blasius's note it must also have been an example of *cloacimaculata*. There is no previous record of this species north of peninsular Thailand and the Philippines (note), say Hall 'Bull. Brit. Orn. Cl.' 1956: 87. Bantat is on the coast about twelve miles north of Kuching.

(228. *Rufous-crowned Warbler* Dufur Frogmouth. Only three specimens of this rare Frogmouth have been known hitherto. We sent five fresh specimens to Sims for comparison with the type in the British Museum. He reported that two collected by Oxford University Expedition 1952-56 to the Uluu Apus Plateau at 3,400 feet, and two collected by Harrison (one on the Uluu Apus Plateau and another in the Kelabit uplands) were certainly *harveri*; a fifth specimen from the Kelabit uplands resembles *harveri* in colour but differs in size (wing 265 mm.) and presents a problem that requires further investigation.

(406/407. *Trochoceros periphrastus* Black-browed Jungle Babbler. Delgman, 'Zoologica' 1946: 3, considered this to be the same as *T. sauranus*. Delgman, who is revising the Timaliidae for Peters's Checklist, informs us (in lit.) that *T. periphrastus* is a good monotypic species, and that Jung (who has re-examined the type, the only known specimen, at Leiden Museum) concurs, thus confirming Burdick's diagnosis in 'Notes Leyden Museum' 1895: 23. The type was collected somewhere in southern Borneo by Schwaner.

THOM HARRISON,
(Curator, Sarawak Museum).

R. E. SMYTHIES,
(Hon. Curator of Birds, Sarawak Museum).

Kuching,
5 September, 1958.

Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers for the Second Half-year of 1958

LUNDA DISTRICT

District Officer—H. Williams

Native Affairs

Anticipating litigation, including in it, appealing against decisions made, fighting when once more disallowed, attempting to re-open cases long since closed, with expediting the subject of dispute, has largely occupied Suluks' time in the closing months of 1958. It is, perhaps, to be expected with a crop worth half a million in the trees.

Illegal immigrants from Indonesia claiming rights on this side of the border were visited by Court order. An attachment order issued in the 1930's affecting trees in the Lunan Pado area, was introduced again and the right to gather fruit awarded to grateful Itham from Suluks. Malays from Sarawak and several dozen Dayaks from Sarawak and as far away as Nulu came in to join the harvest. A shortage of capital has left buying in the hands of comparatively few Chinese but there seems to have been no attempt to rig the market and prices offered as advances have been highly competitive.

Two interesting disputes arose among the Angai of Selampit. An isolated convert to Catholicism, who insisted on continuing to live in the pagan village was fined for non-observance of a punning and lost his appeal in the District Native Court.

Public opinion broke the recent marriage of Gung Kayn Gungyang who had taken a second wife. Village elders maintained that polygamy was only possible when the first wife acknowledged but a written code of customary law was at variance with this and the marriage was confirmed as proper. Gungyang withdrew the later criticism but a threat of excommunication was too heavy for his young wife and she applied successfully for quick divorce.

Misfortune fell on the Suluks' Itham when Kandu-wang, son-in-law of Tsat Ramak Kanan, himself a popular and influential leader, was killed in a deer collision involving an Agricultural Assistant. The widow surprisingly accepted Government's just system offer of \$120 but has asked for consideration of a further modest claim of \$115 to cover the cost of outboard engine repairs.

Chinese Affairs

It is always difficult to assess the truth of Chinese traders' complaints of economic slump, but Lunan bazaar seems sadly flat in recent years by energetic patrols on the Indonesian border bringing a heavy decrease of smuggled goods arriving here and a consequent fall in quick profits.

Coffee-shop populations often provide a rough barometer of trade and these in this bazaar are seldom full. Indeed, one proprietor closed down bar in the year complaining that his gross daily takings seldom exceeded ten dollars. This contrasts sharply with Sarawak where businessmen must congratulate each other on their fortitude in establishing themselves before Sarawak Bazaar brought them wealth.

They must be even pleased who sold a charcoal-like site (without title), just before the Company moved in, and left the buyer to push an unsuccessful compensation claim. The charcoal merchants, generally, are finding three hard with customers turning increasingly to electricity and oil.

The industrious pepper-gardening community remains little known and draws seldom on Government's time. It would be interesting to see the results of a close study of their obscure and no doubt complicated systems.

Two young country couples have submitted petitions for divorce. One part and sturdy side, within a month of marriage, played in an appreciative gallery of Government clerks when the unstably complained of having married perverts in the midst to be broken every night and, as yet, her charmer husband had been unable to atone.

District Council

Probably most of Council's problems and shortcomings result from a difficult staffing situation. P.S.A.D. Abang Kadir has been used to replace the Clerk/Inspector imprisoned for antisocialism; the Secretary is a sick, old man anxious to retire while the remaining clerk plods on for a few more months in his seventy-third year. It has been impossible to give Council affairs the attention they deserve but some of the more obvious faults have been tackled.

Possibly a staff shortage and the difficulty of supervision resulted in so many by-laws being unenforced. The Prevention of Fire By-laws have had to be re-drafted so they apparently misinterpreted Council's true intention; no action had hitherto been taken against failing to fence dogs; no Ratings Appeal Committee had been appointed and rates were being varied in Council Meetings; an increase in the Education Cots had been enforced without having been gazetted; notices stipulating the movement of poultry in the town area had been repeatedly ignored and it caused some risk treatment when several dozens were impounded and later sectioned off. It should be possible to recruit a man capable of handling work like this especially with the offer of a 1950 salary.

Propaganda in the side areas is perhaps most needed to combat ignorance and indifference to Local Government affairs and it might even be considered wise to establish a "Parish Council" in Sarawak to serve an area which is, at present, in curious isolation.

The services expected of a District Council are similar in all areas but as grants from Central Government are based on population, a Council with as small a population as that of Lunan faces the problem of providing these from local rates. The burden on taxpayers then becomes excessive or Council deteriorates into a mere revenue-collecting body and sees its small funds being absorbed in administrative costs. Perhaps Government will consider this in the next financial year and award increased grants to low-populated authorities.

One great advantage of being unambiguously at the bottom is the difficulty of retrogression, but the academic road for teachers schooled in Sarawak will be an awful steep one. Wide-eyed natives (indeed, who wouldn't be?), unable yet to subtract three from six and quite dumbfound in the elements of English conversation were discovered to be following a grammar lesson (e.g. "A proposition is a so and so, etc") by a religious quiet in which God was described as "The Great Spirit who is a living Person, mighty, loving and holy"; and it was quite disappointing to learn that no one had attempted the teacher's blackboard question:—"What does the Holy Trinity mean?" This kind of thing would be richly comic if it were not so tragically widespread and is, of course, indicative of nothing other than a pathetic lack of supervision. Even though he is untrained, there seems no reason why a moderately intelligent teacher should not be able to handle lower primary classes providing there is regular, close scrutiny of this work and possibly periodic vacation courses in teaching method. Why and how he came to be appointed is lost in murky minutes but the present "Inspector of Schools" for the Lunan District Council is its Deputy Chairman who, all praise to him, attempts to fill the office with some dignity. In an attempt to solve the problem, representatives on Divisional Council used the posting of Group Headmaster to the District and Government's reply was no less optimistic than had been expected.

It is surprising what can pass in a place like Lundu without arousing undue public comment. A building intended to house the Upper Primary pupils of the Bani Puteri School was completed to a design which would surely hurt the aesthetic sensibilities of even the most accommodating and, as a fitting order to the project, an estimate for furniture was never made. It is hoped, sometime early in the coming year, to hold an opening ceremony.

Oddly enough, from this same school came a number of successful candidates in the Common Entrance Examination and among them one who gained the highest marks throughout the Colony. Some credit for this splendid achievement must go to Che Halimah binti Aliang, wife of Inspector Majid, who has unfortunately had to follow her husband on transfer to Kuching.

No provision had been made in Council's 1958 Estimates for the supply of textbooks on loan to needy students but Education Department awarded a special grant towards the year end which has helped in some way to solve the problem of inadequate equipment.

It is a practice in this District for village schools to operate privately for a year before Council will accept responsibility (this safeguard would become unnecessary with the payment of a reasonably heavy cost) and a vigorous committee in Kampong Gelan ran a very worthwhile little school throughout 1958. Perhaps influenced by this success, Malays in Sarawak are anxious to follow their example in 1959.

Economy and Labour

It has been interesting to watch the working labour troubles of an industrial concern in dealing with a primitive rural community and to see how quickly unsophisticated labour learns to demand its rights and how slowly its corresponding duties are accepted. Infriction in Sarawak Rubber has been surprisingly light. One source of discontent for a small number of employees has been the inevitable fall in status and pay during the relatively slack period of January, but it would be unfair to sympathise if more loyalty had been shown the Company when the lay-off of employees grew great. It has been agreed for the coming year to hold a monthly labour-management meeting with the District Officer in the chair.

The Rubber Company has established itself with remarkable speed and it is difficult to believe that its site was jungle sixteen months ago. One hundred thousand tons of raw were shipped in 1958 and the Directors seem confident that this can be increased to a quarter of a million during 1959.

The Company has shown interest, too, in the Gunung Jelong area but, although there are apparently exploitable quantities of ore, initial investment would be heavy and there is reluctance to embark on new financial ventures before the mine at Mungga Belian is established firmly.

The Company's relations with Government could not have been better and every effort has been made to place as few obstacles as possible in their way. The management has shown great concern over the high price demanded for the services of a Customs Officer during loading. As policy is to create minimum friction, it is to be hoped that the Turko Biscoff's Executive Officer is basing his objection to exposed lights on some sort of scientific fact and is not just indulging in a playful banter.

Public Works Department

The District Office, Police Station and almost all the quarters received a coat of paint. Apart from failure to keep within the contract time the work was carried out efficiently under the careful supervision of Technical Assistant Abena Samat. The use of an imaginative colour scheme has made the Government compound look quite gay.

Towards the end of November, work was finished on laying the main pipelines for the Lundu Water Supply and it is to be hoped that possible public criticism will be avoided by arranging individual connections without delay.

Although a preliminary survey was completed, no tenders had been called by the end of the year for the construction of concrete drains in the Lundu Baniar area and the \$15,000 allocated for this work in 1958 will have to be devoted.

Well-constructed Junior Service Quarters, designed to accommodate Rubber Development Staff, were completed in December.

Communications

A good deal of Lundu's charm springs from its isolation but a majority of locals accept this view as cold comfort. There is constant if somewhat hopeless pressure brought to bear for opening a Kuching (Lundu) road and with the hazards of air travel during the winter season it is difficult to show why this lobbying is unreasonable. A pre-war track took the Marang Road as far as Sematan Raya and less than twenty miles' extension would bring it up to Lundu. The Land Department has been asked to make a preliminary survey and it might be possible to encourage the District Engineer roughly to estimate the cost involved. It is not easy to think of anywhere in the First Division more deserving of a motor road.

The first chartered plane from Borneo Airways landed at Sematan airfield in December. A number of Baniar Chinese and the management of Sarawak Rubber Company accepted financial responsibility for two flights a month throughout the summer season. Although it is doubtful that scheduled flights would be initially run with profit they could probably be justified in an area of increasing population and rapid industrial expansion.

Minor Roads

Good roads may in the past have been built by District Officers supervising village labour on a semi-will-help basis but even if a useful track is eventually constructed it is seldom in the long run economical and the wastage in administrative time, the unfortunate accidents which have often to be brought against those whose enthusiasm wanes and the unworkable loss of labour during farming seasons when, climatically, most progress could probably be made, make it an uneconomic and unworkable method at this stage of development.

The Lundu (Sarayan) Road was handled in this way and the \$40,000 spent has resulted in what is little more than a difficult dry-weather bicycle track approximately nine miles long. A preliminary survey apparently was never made and no road reserve marked out. Concentration was placed on providing bridges and culverts and, although these have been very well constructed, the lack of original planning now means that inconvenient gradients will have to be followed as new expensive bridges cannot be built.

A further generous amount of £24,000 has been allocated for 1959 and it is expected that early in the year a survey team will outline a road reserve and that an engineer of the Public Works Department will make a detailed estimate of costs together with a recommendation for a minimum amount of mechanical equipment. It is essential for equipment to be made available and, if Council is unable to hire it from the Public Works Department, it will be obliged to make application for withdrawal from reserve funds or request Government to consider a loan.

Improvements have been made to the bicycle track running through Kampong Miling and, after completion of a sixty-foot-span bridge over Sungai Lundu, Malays from Kampong Nungun began building up the road which will provide an alternative to river transport between their village and the bazaar.

Agriculture

There should be an enthusiastic response to the Coconut Planting Scheme among the coastal Malays in this District and attempts were made in December to propagate the scheme and arouse interest before formal applications are called for in March. A nursery of five thousand seeds was planted in August at Kuching Headquaters. The Divisional Agricultural Officer has so far been unable to diagnose the disease apparently afflicting palms between Tanjung Bera and Sematan.

Problems facing interior padi farmers here appear less pressing than in many other parts of the Division. Some concern was shown over the shortage of hill farming land between Lundu and Sematan but an experiment in wet padi growing at Tai Akar and Sengul Merah has proved successful and as more and more are attracted by the scheme, pressure on the hills will gradually grow less. The Rice Agronomist considers crops this year as satisfactory.

Free issues of zinc phosphide and Agroside were continually distributed and few complaints of disease or pest invasion have been heard.

The Transworth Cross Bore given to Orang Kaya Kalang was found to be underfed and in poor condition. If quick improvement is not shown the pig is to be sold unless an enthusiastic farmer can be found to care for it properly.

The Rubber Planting Scheme progressed satisfactorily with 224 applications for new plantings, covering 519 acres, and eleven replanting applications of approximately three acres each.

There has been some criticism of the methods used in awarding nursery contracts and suggestions heard that they should be subject to auction. A contract for planting 140,000 ebony seeds was awarded to Mr. Goh Hong Ping of which some 160,000 had been planted by the end of the year.

Forests

The first portable milling unit to be introduced in the First Division was created by Mr. Woe Chong Hoon in Sengul Senggo near Sematan. This sawmill was also leased with a licence to work timber in the Sengul Forest Reserve and concentrated on extracting floating logs for shipment to the Rajah and onward export to Australia. The Lundu Sawmill has also begun working Sengul.

A notice proclaiming extensions in the Gunung Poi Forest Reserve was posted in November.

Health

One of Lundu's Divisional Council members responded to a request from the District Council and asked for regular (possibly monthly) visits by a doctor. This was not well received by the Medical Department who argued against the holding of periodic clinics in the bazaar and considered that anyone well enough to reach Lundu could make the extra effort of going to Kuching for treatment. But it was not necessarily with regard to cases that Council was concerned. There were anxieties for Government to provide a service more convenient to the public than the present one. There must be many who can ill afford (or who think they cannot, which is equally important) a journey to Kuching but who need a doctor's care and would willingly wait here in Lundu. It would help those, particularly, over whose diagnosis the Hospital Assistant was in doubt.

The Divisional Medical Officer disagreed with this but he came at the end of the year for a strenuous tour of most interior longpangs. He was somewhat disappointed with the local response and it is not difficult to sympathise when so many seemed to place equal confidence in their Ulu Dussars. But this is to be expected and provides, perhaps, one good reason why monthly clinics in the bazaar would be preferable!

There was an unhappy little incident when the Assistant Midwife was given notice of dismissal in December. She had been trained for eighteen months at Council's expense but had failed to pass examinations. It would make it unfair for these girls if unsuitable trainees were asked to go much earlier in the course.

A third young Chinese trainee was reported to be doing well in Kuching and Miss Helen Goh delivered twenty babies in the last six months. With two midwives in Lundu it is really too expensive a service for the District Council to be operating.

Posts and Telegraphs

V.H.F. communication between Sematan and Kuching is clear but there is often interference between Kuching and Lundu and receiving messages in Lundu from Sematan is sometimes very difficult. The Department has been asked to carry out tests and possibly improve it.

A request has been made for telephones to be installed in six major Government quarters.

Travelling

The District Officer visited all coastal villages between Ranbungan and Sematan, toured the Ulu Puar and made frequent trips to the Sematan area. One or other of the Native Officers was almost constantly away.

Short Extracts

District Officer—H. A. L. Ferguson

Courts

There were as many illegal immigrants dealt with through the Court as there were during the first half year, namely some eighty-eight persons. A large group of twenty were caught at Panglima Tibus on one occasion during a surprise raid. They were mostly young Chinese who had brought white pepper, saving cloth, sugar and coffee powder across the frontier in exchange for miscellaneous tinned food and other wares.

Cases

There was little crime, although an increase in the number of cases is evident, due in part to the binding over of some Land Dayaks who threatened a breach of the peace, where a land dispute could not be settled amicably.

Land Disputes

During the past six months a very clear picture of Land Disputes affairs has emerged with a great deal of travelling. Some thirty-six villages were visited; some for a second, third and fourth time.

Generally, efforts were directed towards improving the village. Village Committees were enlarged and made stronger administratively, some new headmen were appointed; but much remains to be done since there is an alarming lack of leadership and control throughout the District. In the absence of village cohesion and unity there is less respect for law and order particularly among the younger people in the village.

Encouragement to improve the village economy by planting high-yielding rubber on the hills in blocks along "areas of encroachment"—that is, between villages, and along the Mixed Zone—was partly successful. Several hundred applications were received in this way after intensive exhortations by the visiting District Office team, which always included Rubber or Agricultural staff.

A special point was made of scrutinising every village school, and closer relations were established with teachers. School Committees were made aware of their duties and the powers extended to them by the District Council.

There seems to be a widespread misunderstanding as to the purpose of primary education among village people, notably outside the more progressive Christian settlements. Much discussion and many radio talks are required here.

Primary education which may be said to have just come to the Bas Land Dyaks, has already a wider of social problems that need attention. Having entered school there is often disinclination to help with house-work and farming, and parents are reluctant to punish their children; there is the opportunity for truancy and the abandonment of whatever home discipline did exist before in the fields, while the desire to find remunerative work outside the village rather than to improve land is common.

There is a very great need for getting the village together (and soon), besides improving them in the face of outside attractions.

Some villages however are improving, and having built a day-school (if not a night-school) are now starting to make better paths as foot-roads to roads, to facilitate the wheeling of future produce to market.

Other villages are digging fish-ponds, rearing and tending cross-bred pigs, improving water supplies and are showing a greater interest in ideas from outside. This was further encouraged by getting people to travel and see things for themselves.

With the exception of Orang Kaya Pemasah Salau Pa Nyuan, whose energy and understanding is an inspiration to all, the Land Dyak Chiefs are not up to mark and should be replaced if more promising material can be found.

Land disputes quietened during the planting season.

Christians and non-Christians have been told to work together for the common good and no disputes of note have occurred.

The meeting of headmen at the Rajah's Birthday seems to have done some good. Teachers have been christianized with the minutes of the meeting for further discussion in the villages which has resulted in an extraordinary far-lead from village committees.

What amounts to the beginning of social and economic transformation among the Bas Land Dyaks is watchfully being ahead. The only really apprehensive note is the effects primary education is to have on these people.

Malays

The Malays of Kampong Bas have had 30 lots surveyed in the Jasin Mining area adjacent to the road and present village, allowing for the urgently needed expansion of village land for housing purposes. At present they are still housed between Chinese dwellings.

The majority of Malays are very short of land for farming purposes and whilst having been refused land by nearby Dyak headmen, they have not so far taken on T.O.Ls for mining lands upon which they expected earlier in the year.

They are chiefly dependent upon the mining companies and Government for their livelihood.

Chinese Affairs

The condition of Bas Chinese during the present slump period was relieved only by sporadic evidence of toughness (associated with the Hokka people) in the continuing work of rubber gardens. Those whose gardens lie adjacent to roads have been particularly responsive to the Government Rubber Scheme, but many thousands of acres of old rubber still await the axe. Yields have declined greatly of late particularly in the Sinesen area and the Basar there now has several closed shops.

Bas Basar is the only centre of any steady prosperity and even here money is very tight. Trade really has not the breadth enjoyed by other Districts due to

the smallness of the area served. On the other hand the smallness of the area and presence of stores for retail-making are distinct advantages for the present economic developments taking place up-country in the Dyak areas that will be of eventual benefit to the Basar. More monetary development is required, but a lack of leadership among the Bas Hokka Chinese is noticeable. There is no Chinese Association in Bas.

Gold mining continues to serve only a few families and the revenues derived is not distributed amongst the population by way of improved benefits or a higher standard of living for the workers, in fact wages are low, labour being largely unskilled, and the mines merely small-scale undertakings.

The Indonesian/Sarawak border trade similarly continues to give benefit to only the few who do continually take risks in trading with people who seldom have valid passes.

Some Chinese hope for better yields from the new rubber, but the majority complain of the low prices and say they are not poor to replace.

A cement industry has been often discussed and it is considered would be a useful employer of labour.

Attempts to persuade the residents at the South end of the Basar to rebuild and move out of beat dwellings succeeded eventually, and over a dozen new well-built houses and shops have arisen. There remain the Maghams and a number of other beat-houses at the North end and one of these is the home of the Kapitan.

Many improvements were made to the four larger Basars through the District Council's Work and Public Health sections in the form of paved access ways, roads, drainage, sign-posting, re-building, re-decorating, tree-planting, etc.

Little political activity was apparent among the Chinese during the half-year, although there was some indication of increased fire, taxation and food-raising activities. Shopkeepers have been hard pressed of late.

Health and Welfare

Public health again benefited through anti-malaria spraying in the Sengkil, Sinesen and Sarawak Kid areas, whilst both Bas Clinic and Dispensary have been both busy and popular. Nearly 5,000 patients attended the latter, and 1,076 of these in November. Miss Rose Philip replaced Miss Margaret Gopel asak Manager as resident midwife and she settled down very well in her first post, dealing expertly with 11 cases during November—a sign perhaps of increasing confidence from the public.

Whilst short with little protein and vitamins continue to provide the up-country public with widespread anaemia and greater susceptibility to pulmonary infections, efforts were made to record all persons spitting blood. Some ninety-seven cases were confirmed, there are over twenty others awaiting confirmation. Every effort is made to get people to Kuching once they do arrive at the Dispensary, but those receiving medicines fail to report regularly for a check-up after an initial improvement in their condition. Laid for the building of a T.B. long-house has been found about half mile from the Dispensary, along the Tondong Road which is central enough.

Discharged lepers, mostly from Sengkil, came for D.D.S. monthly. Contacts of typhoid and dysentery were inoculated. Illegal immigrants from Indonesia were vaccinated against smallpox. This should be extended among the Bas population in view of the disease prevalent in villages across the frontier. Incidence of malaria dropped from twelve to one compared with 1958.

Asian flu re-occurred during October and November without complications, except for a few native headmen who were around crushed in towns, and the District Officer who lost his voice.

UNICEF donated milk-powder was distributed again to all schools in two monthly despatches.

Two "Ulu Demers" were posted up-country Dauli and Asin in the Gumbang/Tringgas and Nyigo and Mena to Opar to serve the Strangging and far Group areas.

At the end of the year food and coffee shop owners were sent to A.T.A.S. Clinic for chest checks before licenses were renewed.

Agriculture

Cereals.—Some extremely useful work was done in the field. If there is initial reluctance from the Agricultural Staff in getting down to intelligible office records and filing of field information, it is due perhaps to the newness of the idea and the difficulty of staff being untrained in office procedure. Information of value was collected, but at the time of writing still needs arranging. There is of course the great desire of outdoor work which cries constantly for attention. They have been told now to divide the week.

Rice

Census returns of last year's yield were taken from the majority of fifty Dusun and Malay villages and planting notes on the 1958-59 year were made.

Over the period 51,625 pangangs of rice were planted, on the hill farms, over an area of 5,515 acres; in the swampy areas 1,227½ pangangs were planted over 1,203¼ acres.

It is noted that on average the Tringgas villagers plant ten pangangs per acre less than other farmers.

Fishponds

Approximately eighty-two ponds were completed and twenty-one of these were supplied with small fish from the Agricultural Department. 520 fish through the District Office and 838 direct from sources. Farmers and gardeners are taking every opportunity of digging ponds since the Government Scheme has been given publicity and many new ponds are in process of construction.

Buffaloes

There are now eight buffaloes at Kampong Sedoh, Senggis, reared by Mr. Ganja. They are quite healthy, but the owner does not know how to treat them in the swamp. It needs someone to teach him how to use them. Two or three plough shares have been sent to him. Instruction is needed.

Coffee

The Department of Agriculture supplied 187 seedlings. They were planted under supervision in Kampong Kandi Lama, Kandi Baher and Skid. The planters had bought rich-earth manure themselves and applied 2 lbs to each hole.

Pigs

Whilst travelling, orders for ninety cross-bred pigs were received from various villages. Ten such pigs have been bought by Senggis Dusun. The majority are doing well, but the few that died after the difficult journey were a great financial loss to the new owners.

Citrus

A total of 150 grafted Citrus trees were bought by Dusun farmers at a price of \$1.50 each. Gardeners near the road planted several hundred new trees, mostly in Ban/Tai Tong areas.

Coconuts

A nursery was prepared below the District Officer's Bungalow and 2,000 nuts were planted out, most of these germinated and are now ready for transplanting. I would like to commend the work of the Department during the past half-year and particularly Peros Ningsah and the other Junior Agricultural Assistants on the Station who, despite shortcomings in educational qualifications, have nevertheless backed up their officers exceedingly well.

Rubber Development

The scheme continues to do reasonably well but the amount of actual planting (both new and replanting) falls behind the approved acreage, which is the reason for my continued apprehension.

	1957	1958	Planted at
	Applicant	Approved	31.12.58
Duyaks	358	761 acres	195 acres
Chinese	76	422 acres	360 acres

Rao requires a superior guiding hand that can supervise the planning and even cut time lags, six-cycle hand-overs and co-ordinate arrangements for getting the staff into the ground. Once this is done routine inspection can continue unobtrusively.

The standard of maintenance so far was found satisfactory; planting strips continue to be wooded, being poisoned by chemicals (if this can be afforded). Growth of rubber in some cases is most vigorous, particularly on good soils; the majority of holdings are average.

618 persons have applied to plant in 1959.

Education

The Schools—Chinese, Mission and those under the District Council, of which altogether there are now 29, all primary—continued to do quite well.

It was felt that with the present acute shortage of trained teachers however and not nearly enough of them coming out of Batu Lintang Training Centre each year a teachers holiday course would do a lot of good.

The English lessons in the Chinese Schools are still something of a mystery since the teachers themselves do not understand English. The proof is that the children are unable (for the most part) to speak any language other than Hakka and Koo Yu which makes for difficult and embarrassing social relationships among the young people in their teens. Few Chinese and few Dusun youths will speak to each other in Malay.

It may be that with better English-speaking teachers in the Chinese Schools or with the introduction of a Youth Club and Night-School for younger people the situation will improve a little, but the root of the matter lies with the selection of school principals and teachers.

The R.C. Mission seems to do slightly better than most Council Schools as far as trained teachers are concerned but it is hoped the position will improve when some Kanowit and 24th Mile students return to teach and are capable of being accepted by Batu Lintang Training Centre.

Three new schools were projected, near to the frontiers. They are at Sarabak, Gumbang and Pangkulan Tehang. Work at the latter place seems to be late due to the Tringgas decision to build a pangas or temple at Rawa and intentions are now divided.

The need for more Bas Land Dusun trained teachers who can speak with and understand small children is an equally pressing consideration and the position shows no sign of improving. Two of the three chosen for 1959 entrance to Batu Lintang Training Centre were not entirely suitable, being Land Dusuns from outside the District's district groups, whose chief wishes were to return to their own home areas.

There seems to be a great superiority of Chinese seeking to become teachers but they cannot speak Land Dusun, and when they learn where the Schools are they withdraw their applications.

The situation of St. Thomas's, St. Joseph's, 24th Mile and Kanowit Bas Land Dusun pupils needs to be drawn to this most important fact.

The District Officer insisted on St. Thomas's Land Dusun secondary pupils in October as at St. Joseph's earlier in the year.

Local Government

The District Council as an elected assembly held in check by higher authoritative advice and newspaper publicity must be the most worthwhile organisation in the District's history. In acts as a useful political clearing-house also, when the "other side" of a story is heard, debated fervently and then reconsidered later. It came as something of a fate therefore when news was received that a new Council would be elected (in connexion with other District Councils in Sarawak) during the second half year 1959.

The work of the Council grew in all respects, particularly in the field of education, correspondence, capital grants, school fees, intervises, travelling, new schools, village centres of children's age groups, improvements of school and games equipment, supply of books, registration, syllabus consolidation and so forth.

A new Office is required in 1959.

Public Works and Communications

Road maintenance was greatly improved, and quickly too, with the continual use of the Green Griffin Diesel roller.

The Boring Bridge was completed with the painting of iron streets and only prolonged negotiations over compensation for valuable crops now-a-days held up the road extension towards Pejira and the Jagoi.

The Sempang Kuala/Seremau, Tondong/Sempang, Kuala/Malang, Kronging/Panasan Pina, Kronging/Mardin, Sempang/Seremau/Musi/Busa, and Tondong/Island roads and paths were widened and improved with a view to eventual vehicular advantage.

The drinking-water supply of Kampong Seremau was improved 100 per cent by the building of a cement dam and bamboo pipe-line.

Concrete decking and the resurfacing of bauxite roads with tappings from worked gold-mining areas was undertaken at Busa and Tondong through both the Public Works Department and Bua District Council.

Some bridges were strengthened, one was rebuilt, on the Bua/Tondong and Bua/Kronging roads. The Duhau/Jambuan bridges still need repair.

Mining

Bukit Young was the only mine that gave and still gives a steady output of gold, and remained in the lead. It is recorded as having produced 367 ounces of gold during the year as at 31st December, 1958.

Some excitement was caused with the discovery of extractable high pennyweight gold ores behind Krian during the visit of Mr. Harris from the Malayan Government Mines Department and continued investigations by Mr. Kirk, Geologist, in what is accredited as Doctor Wong's area.

General

Reports.—This went off well and a second grade of more than \$1,500 was made, most of which was earmarked for the Upper Sarawak District Relief Committee's Account.

Other sports

Sports got off to a late start, through travelling chiefly. Badminton however was popular with the schoolboys. The inter-primary school football knockout resulted in Sempang beating Bua Usaka in the final, after eight schools had competed for the cup. The Inter-School Basketball competition went on into the rainy season—which was a pity—this year it was won by Masi Chung Hua School. The larger football which was fought out between the Constabulary, Kampong Bua, the District Office, Kampong Saba Bana, Duhau, Datus and Kampong Pemasukan lasted until December, being won by the Constabulary who themselves were only just able to maintain law and order.

Youth Activities

Attempts were made to start a Junior Link Bua Branch of the Red Cross, and this resulted in a weekly sewing circle for young women and their work was of great value when three village fires occurred in quick succession.

The Sempang Kuala School Scout Troop established a den on the edge of a jungle and surprised everybody with a Concert.

At the end of the year there was talk of a Bua Youth Club and Night School. Mr. Spencer Ong addressed a meeting of teachers and a Committee of seven was appointed to investigate the formation of such a Club.

Old Guides were seen at Tai Park Hut and Scouts from Kuching also came to Bua. There was Guides and Fireworks talk on a local level, with the appearance of two lady tractors from Bua Lintang.

UPPER SARAWAK DISTRICT

District Officer—Mohd. Anas

Cases

Court work was much heavier compared with proceeding six months. The work was mostly concerned with offences under the Road Traffic Ordinance. The increase in the number of cases was perhaps attributed to the vigilance of the Police. Although there had been no serious crime committed, the number of cases had occupied the full time of one first class Magistrate.

Crime

Investigation was continued into the murder of an unidentified person whose decomposed body was found at a stream between Kampong Krangan and Kampong Tanah Mawang on 19th June, 1958. It was believed that deceased was Hong Ng, a Chinese, who had on some occasions visited the area to trade before he was found missing. The motive for killing appeared to be robbery. It was suspected that the crime was committed by some person or persons of the nearby kampongs. However, no evidence is as yet available to link it up with anyone.

Medical and Health

The new Anti-malarial Clinic at Tanas was completed at the cost of 160,000.00 from the Central Government. It was officially opened by the Hon'ble Orang Kaya Pemasukan Kulan and the opening ceremony was graced by the presence of the Hon'ble the Resident, First Division, Director of Medical Services and many other prominent persons.

Native Affairs

The Malay community in Serian has been accorded permission to collect subscriptions for the construction of the new school.

The Malay and Badakul communities of Tebatang are planning the establishment of a single school for all instead of separate schools for separate communities. This has gone some way in the right direction and should be encouraged, the project was sponsored by the Upper Sarawak District Council. If success is achieved it will show the co-operative spirit of the races.

Reports received from natives promise to give a good crop of *engkolong* early in 1959.

Chinese Affairs

The traders of Sungai Mawang Bazaar requested that the bazaar be removed to Tanah Merah on the ground that the bazaar was low lying. But this was not entertained partly because Sungai Mawang was the place of their own choice and partly because the site at Tanah Merah originally surveyed for the purpose of a bazaar

was not agreed to by they themselves, and has therefore been converted into a playing field for the Temah Murah Native School.

The building of the Serian (Simanggang Road) is progressing, increasing interest has been shown by the Chinese in the land along the road.

Squatters occupying Native Area land along the road from 34th mile to 34½ mile are now given an opportunity to own land on which they are squatting. They have to settle up customary rights with the natives concerned before they can be issued with titles.

The Samaritan Resettlement Scheme is also in hand but will not take shape for at least some time to come due to the considerable amount of work involved. There are seventy-one squatters who have been evicted and they are very much concerned over the development of the Scheme.

Land

The terms of the building condition attached to leases for shoplots at Tereba Bazar has been extended for another year.

The Governor in Council approved the reclassification of the Interior land at Sungai Saka Tereba as Mixed Zone land.

Negotiations for reclassification of about five acres of land at 34½ mile Simanggang Road at Temah have been completed.

The Kampong China residential area has been re-surveyed in order to have more lots to provide squatters.

Agriculture

Although some flooding occurred in some areas during the last quarter there was no damage to paddy.

The weather on the whole was favourable and bumper crops were successful.

Prospects of a good harvest are bright in spite of reports of damage by pests in the early stage of planting. About 3,000 acres of hill paddy had been sprayed against pests and insecticide dusting and pests were well under control.

Forty-five applications amounting to an area of 730 acres of land for new planting and eleven acres for re-planting under the Rubber Planting Scheme have been received.

Education

Five new local authority schools will be opened in 1959 to provide educational facilities to the natives in the Kampong in addition to the twenty-two primary schools under the charge of the Upper Sadong District Council. The S.P.O. Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission are each contemplating the establishment of a new school next year. It is hoped that with this network of schools spreading all over the natives will gradually catch up with the other races in the field of education.

Group Supervision, Mr. Gurb Nala, from the Education Department visited all the schools during the period under review.

The construction of the Temah Higher Primary School is stepped up and is nearing completion. The completion of this school will indeed be a big step forward towards the provision of education for all races, particularly the natives.

Two Primary Schools Common Examinations were held at Serian at the end of the year. Pupils from English schools sat for the examination at the St. Theresa's School and those from Chinese Schools sat at the Chung Hua School. Although the Common Examination for Chinese Primary Schools was the first of its kind to be introduced, it was conducted in a satisfactory manner notwithstanding.

Local Government

Among matters discussed in the Council was one of finance. The problem facing the Council was the efficient maintenance of the Tereba Road which was opened to traffic in October.

First the Council must find ways and devise means to collect funds for its own contribution before the Council could ever hope for a grant from the Controller of Land Transport for the efficient maintenance of this road.

Tereba Road

The Land and Survey Department surveyed this road from the foot of Patus Bening to the saddle and supplied plans showing the degree of elevation. The saddle was still too high and required cutting and recutting four times by two D-8 tractors. The work took three months to complete with an extra cost of \$12,000.00.

The total distance of formation work done was 44½ miles from Tereba, of which 34½ miles had been surfaced, 29½ miles of road were ready at the end of December for surfacing and 19½ miles required recutting.

Serian-Simanggang Road

Good road formation was completed up to Bala Ring, a distance of 18½ miles from Serian. Rough formation was done up to Kampong Simanggang about 3½ miles from Bala Ring.

Temporary office garage quarters and barracks were built at Bala Ring for the accommodation of staff and labour who moved up from Serian.

Trade and Customs

3,400 piculs of sheet rubber from Indonesian Borneo passed through the Customs at Serian and Tereba. Business in the border area has improved considerably, so much so that imports during the second half year had almost doubled that of the first half year.

Mr. James Mada was granted leave from 1st August to 9th September, 1959.

General

The Serian-Tereba Road was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor in October. While this road is a blessing to the people in general it is a blessing to the people of Tereba in particular and it is hoped, by the present easy means of communication it will help to improve the economic lot of the people living along the road and those in the Ulu.

LOWER SARAWAK

(Simangaj)

District Officer—Abang Haji Mustapa

Medical and Health

Although there was no complaint made by people in the interior or coastal areas, in view of their problems already being solved by the presence of aid doctors, the local healers made a joint application for a clinic hospital assistant to be stationed at Simangaj. Their reasons were that their workers often sustain injuries or accidents and during such troubles, at times, had the present hospital assistant away on travelling and thus suffer great inconvenience. The request was submitted to the Director of Medical Services through the Divisional Medical Officer. The request was in a negative owing to accommodation problem.

The total number of cases treated by T.D.S were 7,831 compared with 10,508 cases for the first half year. Apart from the recent flu epidemic, due to change of weather, no serious outbreaks were reported.

Thirty-six men of the Sarawak Anti-Malaria Project spent half a month in September doing residual spraying and drug distribution throughout the district, including government quarters, telephone and Malay Jangsons in Seremban.

Inoculations against diphtheria and measles were given to children between the ages of three and twelve years from July to September.

Native Affairs

A concert party from Santabong known as the Santabong School Fund Raising Committee, comprising fifty persons, including performers, visited Seremban in August led by Y.K. Shukri. They staged a three-night concert and returned with an overwhelming success at the good support given by the local residents.

The Birthday of Prophet Mohammed was celebrated in a grand way by the Malays on King George the VI Memorial Ground followed by a procession throughout the bazaar and the Jangsons. At the end of the procession the District Officer was the host at his bungalow to a light refreshment party for a few hundred guests.

The Ibans can now look forward to ill-effects to overcome their hardships experienced through poor harvests in the early part of the year.

People of Sangany Kanau, Seremban are busy "scoring" their "Inter-Kampung Boundary" headed by Penghulu Iwan of the area for the forthcoming air photography. Unfortunately the work is in slow progress caused by certain land disputes which need a settlement. However, the Penghulu estimated that it would be completed before the target date, i.e. March, 1959.

Kwai anak Biring of Sebangen was conferred a Penghulu on 1st July.

Chinese Affairs

The new Sebangen Wharf, which cost \$17,000 to build with funds provided by Government, was on July 19th declared open by Mr. Wei Chai Kim, Kapitan China of Sebangen, in the presence of local community leaders and the public in general. The ceremony was followed by a tea party and firing of crackers.

The recent rise in the price of copra helps coastal traders to maintain their business to the usual level whereas those in the Seremban Bazaar are at a standstill.

Planters at Gunung Ngli were not relaxing in their supply of fresh vegetable and poultry to meet demand in the market which remained high.

Fifty per cent of the \$70,000 value of the Sarawak Government Debenture Bonds allotted to this district were purchased by the sawmills and bazaar rowleys.

Racial relation in this plural society is good if not exemplary. A community of Malaysians integrated into a native society will over forty years ago in the old Bazaar Kanau are still indifferent towards the possession of lands but remain unconsciously contented with their old friends.

Local Government

After long deliberation, the District Council reached a decision in October to put up an Upper Primary School Building for the Lower Sabina at the cost of \$71,044. Capital Grant of \$57,000 from Central Government has already been approved for the purpose and work started recently. The site of this school is in the vicinity of Kampong Kritha.

An advance of \$15,000 was paid to the contractor of the building in October by the Council. The Chairman of the Council is supervising the job for the time being.

Altogether there are twenty-nine schools directly under the management of this Council. Thirteen serving teachers from these schools were selected by the

Education Department for Grade IIIA Teachers' Course in the Batu Lintang College that begins next year.

The Council's trained midwife, Ahm Kien Ahang Anah, returned to Seremban on September 3rd after completing her one year's training in Kuching. The Council has also proposed to send another two pupil midwives (one Chinese and one Dayak) for training next year.

\$5,000 worth of Debenture Bonds were bought by the Council in October.

Agriculture

The Divisional Agricultural Officer, Mr. M. Orr, accompanied by Dr. C. D. Sutton and Mr. J. R. Duncanson visited the district from 25th August to 29th.

About 1,200 acres of coconut plantations at old Pandan that suffered damages at the rate of a tree per acre yearly are now safeguarded. The remedy was made by working on the Pandan River, which is the main waterway, that is clearing and excavating it in such a way to allow smooth flow of water in the water-tight areas. The work was carried from approximately 3,000 fathoms up of the river at a cost in the neighbourhood of \$2,500. This was met by the coconut growers themselves including the Batu Benda.

The rubber planting scheme is well responded to by those in the upper region. Those around the low-lying areas concentrated to their padi farming and coconut planting.

Seed nurseries for the coconut planting scheme have been established near Gunung Ngli in view of the facility of the soil. 5,000 coconut seeds were planted there in November.

Never before did the farmers rush for rag poison as it was done this season. The burning of hill padi was successful and the crop are growing well.

It would be appreciated if the department could spare a number of cattle of good breed for the Gedong people who have both the cash and land ready for the purpose.

The weekly broadcast on agricultural subjects by Mr. Owen Foster Wright is appreciated by farmers and the planters as well.

Fireworks and Labour

No major accidents were reported by the sawmills for the half year save the case of the accidental death of Ahmad bin Bandong, (no), Malay, (17) of Pusa, on the 8th day of August. Deceased was employed as a labourer by the Hsu Lim Sawmill under contract. He was hit by a round tree felled by a fellow worker and died instantly. The accident occurred at Sungai Bala. A sum of \$1,200 was paid to the father of the deceased as compensation including other expenses, on 12th August.

The recent increase in quota on ranch support helps the sawmills to maintain the normal number of working days for the workers.

Dayaks from the West Borneo continued to come across to this side of the border in search of work. They were driven back every time the police patrol found them.

Public Works

The Gedong Kaba-Kampong path, which was constructed by the free labour of the Jangsong Malays and completed in early October, was declared open by the Hon'ble the Resident, First Division, Mr. A. F. R. Griffin, on October 14th. \$2,500 being Government Grant was paid subsequently.

The Seremba Government Office-com-Quarters and the Forest Quarters at Gedong need repairs and decorations whereas the old office at the latter place needs rebuilding.

A staff dispensary is badly required. Whether funds would be available to build one is still not known.

Demolition works on Simanjan Government buildings are in progress. The completion of superior quarters at Simanjan in November adds a pace forward towards the development of the district.

The Simanjan Water Supply and its maintenance were taken over by the Lower Sadong District Council as from the beginning of the year. Consequently, the three pipe-fitters, including the one looking after the reservoir at Gasing Ngili, became paid by the Council since then.

People in the nearby Jampangs, who have long been craving for supply of water to their areas, will soon achieve their cherished wishes as the laying of new pipe lines to the places has started.

Constabulary

Sergeant No. 5, Abang Pauli, got burnt on his feet and hands on July 2nd as a result of preparing polishing wax in the kitchen. Otherwise the health of the Force, as a whole, would have been satisfactory.

Education

The pupils of the District Council's Upper Primary Class are still occupying the Government's old quarters pending the erection of the Council's hostel at the new school site.

Group Supervisors, Abang Zainul and Ibrahim Ahmad Zaik, visited the district once. Mr. A. O.

Smith, the Divisional Education Officer, attended almost every meeting of the District Council Education Subcommittee.

Two boys, Kandi and Dohi and Spawi bin Dullah, recently received messages of their leaving passed the Sarawak Local Junior and Puan III respectively at the Batu Lintang Training College.

Shipping and Transport

The M.V. *Eastern* of 49 tons, owned by Eastern Seacraft Limited, Gedong, ran aground in the Sadong River, near Lubok Menggari, on the night of July 7th. The vessel and her cargo sustained damage. A couple of weeks after, the M.V. *Khang Pua* of 13 tons, owned by another Gub Buo Yang of Gedong also ran aground while towing the *Eastern* up to Gedong. Damage was slight.

On 1.8.59, M.V. *Peng Pin* of 9 tons, owned by Mr. Yap Leong Chuan of Bukit Punda, sank at Batang Sadong, opposite Simanjan. Both the vessel and her cargo of billion timber disappeared totally.

As was reported in the press, the outboard *Marian* M, carrying the Hon'ble Resident, First Division, Mr. A. F. R. Griffin, and party of seven including the District Officer, Lower Sadong, on way from Gedong to Simanjan, was sunk at Lubok Peta while encountering the tidal bore on October 14.

RECORDS OF ATHLETIC MEETINGS

1959

MEN'S EVENTS

S. A. A. A.

BORNED GAMES

120 Yards Hurdles (76")

RECORD HOLDER: S. W. ULLOK—16.7 secs.

AHMAD KREAH (NR)—16.3 secs.

1st. Sup Arif 17 secs.

1st. Ahmad Kreah (NR) 16.7 secs.

2nd. Sahari bin Anai

1st. Sup Arif (S)

3rd. Michael Joruman

2nd. Widi Amor (NR)

Pole Vault

RECORD HOLDER: VINCENT YONG—10' 9"

JOSEPH CHUA (S)—11' 4"

1st. Joseph Chua 10' 11 1/2"

1st. Joseph Chua (S) 10' 10"

2nd. Simon Dablin

2nd. George Chong (S)

3rd. Juh Anyi

3rd. Robert Chong (NR)

100 Yards

RECORD HOLDER: TERRENCE LANTING
WILLIAM LEE—19 secs.

TERRENCE LANTING (S)—19.1 secs.

1st. Joseph Lee 19.4 secs.

1st. Drun Major Gabuh (NR)—19.5 secs.

2nd. Kadim Kiri

2nd. Joseph Lee (S)

3rd. Terence Lanting

3rd. Zuzakli Blandan (S)

Long Jump

RECORD HOLDER: JOSEPH LEE—25'

DRUM MAJOR GABUH (NR)—25' 10"

1st. Joseph Lee 25' 9 1/2"

1st. Drun Major Gabuh (NR) 25' 4 1/2"

2nd. Chan Pak Wong

2nd. Joseph Lee (S)

3rd. Peter Simon Yoo

3rd. P. C. Peter Puan (NR)

880 Yards

RECORD HOLDER: THAM SEW KAI—
2 mins. 7 secs.

ANUP SINGH MANN (NR)—2 mins. 7 secs.

1st. Jules Mason 2 mins. 11.2 secs.

1st. Ajah Singh Mann (NR)—42 mins. 4.8 secs.

2nd. Latip bin Glen

2nd. Thomas Bantling (NR)

3rd. Morni

3rd. Jules Mason (S)

Throwing the Javelin

RECORD HOLDER: PARAN—165' 4"

A. SHIDOL (S)—165' 9"

1st. Paron 156' 2"

1st. A. Shidol (S) 166' 1"

2nd. Florian

2nd. Corporal Gabuh (NR)

3rd. Aliman bin Ismail

3rd. A. S. J. Dye (S)

S. A. A. A.

BORNED GAMES

440 Yards

RECORD HOLDER: THAM SEW KAI—51.4 sec. CHIN KIM LOH (NB)—54 sec.

1st. Henry Higgins 53.5 sec.
2nd. Rueli
3rd. Lany bin Olan

1st. Lim Pui Ho (NB) 54.9 sec.
2nd. Henry Higgins (S)
3rd. Peter Schabak (NB)

Hop Step and Jump

RECORD HOLDER: CHAN PAK WENG—45' 9" MUDUM MAJOR GARUH (NB)—49' 13"

1st. Chan Pak Weng 45' 9"
2nd. A. John A. Bakar
3rd. Alek Nauric

1st. Mudum Major Garuh (NB) 49' 13"
2nd. Niam bin Olan (NB)
3rd. Chan Pak Weng (S)

220 Yards

RECORD HOLDER: WILLIAM LEE—25.1 sec. TERENCE JANTING (S)—25.3 sec.
TERRENCE JANTING

1st. Kadam Kiri 25.6 sec.
2nd. Kuala
3rd. Terrence Janting

1st. Kadam Kiri (S) 25.5 sec.
2nd. Kuala (S)
3rd. Zamah Hamdan (S)

Putting the Shot

RECORD HOLDER: TAN TENG CHOW—35' 9" A. SHIDOL (B)—40' 10"

1st. Tan Teng Chow 35' 9"
2nd. Kuala
3rd. Lee Chai Liang

1st. A. Shidol (B) 40' 10"
2nd. Ujung Lajingan (NB)
3rd. Mohd. Shah (NB)

One Mile

RECORD HOLDER: SALLEH A. WAHAB—4 mins. 41 sec. DIBAGH S. KLER (NB)—4 mins. 46 sec.

1st. Salleh A. Wahab 4 mins. 50.6 sec.
2nd. Song Suan Kim
3rd. Granbeh

1st. Dibagh S. Kler (NB) 4 mins. 50.9 sec.
2nd. Salleh A. Wahab (S)
3rd. Granbeh (S)

Throwing the Discus

RECORD HOLDER: KUDA—106' 5" A. SHIDOL (B)—112' 4"

1st. Kuda 106' 5"
2nd. Tan Teng Chow
3rd. Yee Ang Shyeun

1st. A. Shidol (B) 112' 4"
2nd. Soh Thiam Chai (NB)
3rd. Kuala (S)

220 Yards Hurdles (24")

RECORD HOLDER: JONI MUSTAPHA—27.5 sec.

1st. William Minggo 27.8 sec.
2nd. Nany Aoi
3rd. Sahari bin Anai

Three Miles

RECORD HOLDER: SALLEH A. WAHAB—16 mins. 52.2 sec. SALLEH A. WAHAB (S)—16 mins. 53.2 sec.

1st. Salleh A. Wahab 16 mins. 51.4 sec.
2nd. Ray Chan
3rd. Basil Lopez

1st. Dibagh S. Kler (NB) 16 mins. 51.2 sec.
2nd. Jullar Aving Beyer
3rd. Sarje Singh Sah (NB)

High Jump

RECORD HOLDER: JOSEPH LEE—5' 8" LIM THAU KEN (NB)—5' 10"

1st. Leong Chin Hin 5' 10"
2nd. Ahmad Amin
3rd. Florian

1st. Leong Chin Hin (S) 5' 8"
2nd. P. C. Peter Pan (NB)
3rd. Umbel (B)

4 x 110 Yards Relay

RECORD HOLDER: St. Joseph's School—46.2 sec. SARAWAK—44.4 sec.

1st. S'wak Constabulary 46.4 sec.
2nd. Batu Lintang
3rd. St. Joseph's School

1st. Sarawak 45.5 sec.
2nd. North Borneo
3rd. Brunei

440 Yards Hurdles (2")

RECORD HOLDER: WILLIAM MINGGO—55.1 sec. NEW EVENT

1st. William Minggo 55 sec.
2nd. A. Salleh Hajang
3rd. Drabman Sapo

1st. Kama S. Miao (NB)—55.1 sec.
2nd. P. Harry (B)
3rd. S. M. Yusal (B)

S. A. A. A.

BORNED GAMES

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Yards

RECORD HOLDER: MARY CHONG—12.1 sec. PATRICIA STAHLHANN (NB)—12.1 sec.

1st. Lau Suan Lin	*12.2 sec.	1st. Lau Suan Lin (S)	12.5 sec.
2nd. Chan Li Na		2nd. Chan Li Na (S)	
3rd. Rosalind Anding		3rd. Rose Chong (S)	

120 Yards

RECORD HOLDER: MARY CHONG—28.8 sec. MARY CHONG (S)—28.9 sec.

1st. Lau Suan Lin	29.4 sec.	1st. Lau Suan Lin (S)	29.2 sec.
2nd. Rosalind Anding		2nd. Elizabeth Yong (NB)	
3rd. Liang Hui Ching		3rd. Dymona Pritchard (NB)	

High Jump

RECORD HOLDER: KIT LUI SU—4' 4" ADINA ARAD (NB)—4' 8"

1st. Chan Li Na	4' 3"	1st. Elizabeth Lin (NB)	5' 10"
2nd. Frances Chia		2nd. Fung Soon San (NB)	
3rd. June Er		3rd. June Er	

Long Jump

RECORD HOLDER: CHEN LI NA—16' 3½" ROSE CHONG (S)—16' 8½"

1st. Chan Li Na	16' 3½"	1st. Chan Li Na (S)	16' 7"
2nd. June Er		2nd. Fung Soon San (NB)	
3rd. Rosalind Anding		3rd. Dymona Pritchard (NB)	

50 Metres Hurdles (2½")

RECORD HOLDER: ROSALIND ANDING—15.1 sec. EMILY MATTHEWS (NB)—14.2 sec.

1st. Rosalind Anding	*14.5 sec.	1st. Emily Matthews (NB)	113.2 sec.
2nd. Frances Chia		2nd. Rosalind Anding (S)	
3rd. Vivian Soh		3rd. Frances Chia (S)	

Throwing the Discus

RECORD HOLDER: SEAH KIN HUA—71' 2" IRENE SIBIDOL (S)—67' 6"

1st. Song Saw Huang	*77' 2"	1st. Irene Sibidol (S)	181' 7"
2nd. Annie Unnaga		2nd. Chin Fui Yau (NB)	
3rd. Chan Ai Theng		3rd. Song Saw Huang (S)	

Throwing the Javelin

RECORD HOLDER: SEAH KIN HUA—58' 9" IRENE SIBIDOL (S)—66' 4"

1st. Agnes Lee	*15.4"	1st. Chew Kwan Mei (S)	80' 50"
2nd. Lo Siew Lin		2nd. Fung Soon San (NB)	
3rd. June Er		3rd. Irene Sibidol (S)	

Putting the Shot

RECORD HOLDER: SEAH KIN HUA—27' 1½" IRENE SIBIDOL (S)—27' 3"

1st. Chan Ai Theng	27' 59"	1st. Fung Soon San (NB)	128' 69"
2nd. Song Saw Huang		2nd. Irene Sibidol (S)	
3rd. Annie Unnaga		3rd. Chin Fui Yau (NB)	

4 x 100 Yards Relay

RECORD HOLDER: St. Mary's School—55.7 sec. NORTH BORNEO—55.8 sec.

1st. St. Mary's School	58 sec.	1st. North Borneo	No Time Given.
2nd. St. Teresa's School			Sarawak got time but disqualified.
3rd. Batu Lintang			Borneo did not take part in this event.

* Sarawak New Record

; British Borneo New Record

AUTHOR	TITLE	AUTHOR	TITLE
Lowry, James	War at the Top: Based on the experience of General Sir David Haig. 1939.	Maugh, Lawrence, com- pile	Alphabets as introductory exercise to weights and pounds tables (one for the use of students. 1934. (225.24)
Lutens, May	To be Young some chapters of autobiography. 1939. (21.127)	Nash, John Somerville	A Dictionary of Civil Engineering. 1939. (625.4)
Macdonough, Donald and Robinson, Lomas, compilers	The United Book of Arab Verse. 17th century to 19th century. Edited by Donald Macdonough and Lomas Robinson. 1939. (32.100)	Shankin, G. L. S.	Acoustics for Pleasure. 1939. (158)
McLean, Ross	Modern Book Design From William Morris to the present day. 1939. (615.4)	Shaw, Fulton John, Bishop	Life of Christ. 1939. (222.8)
Marwell, Edwin Arthur	Peptides in Mathematics. 1939. (158)	Shaw, Christopher and Jones, E. A.	Maths. 1939. (214.28)
May, Helen	The Jews: the story of Anna Perles. 1939. (21.127)	Smith, Dr John	The Only Enemy: an autobiography. 1939. (18.1557)
Mason, Peter Morris, Helen	The Pelican Sea. 1939. (214.28)	Stokes, Edward	The Beauty of Money Green. 1939. (621.1282)
Maugh, George Friedrich and Winman, Alfred	Water Treatment. 1939. (628.14)	Tarvis, William Tardiff, Martin	Beyond the Reach. 1939. (214.28)
Merley, Eric	A Most Wild in the Hindu Kush. 1939. (214.28)	Ward, Herbert	The Art of French Fiction: Prose, Serialized, John, Mangrove and, John, Mangrove, France. 1939. (214)
Michals, L. A.	Our Greatest Quaker: a diary of the great year. 1939. (18.1557)	Ward, Herbert	Out of Man's Ark: the story of man's discovery of the animal kingdom: translated from the German by Michael Baller. 1939. (214)
Mitchell, Robin	Cultural Planning: a comparative study. 1939. (158.4)	Whitely, Donald	Deeper than Fiction with an introduction by Sir Michael Baller. 1939. (214.28)
Pope, Richard	Legend in folklore: the something following story to one of the greatest our legends ever written. 1939. (192.127)	Wild, Raymond Leonard	Wild Days. 1939. (21.127)
Quinn, Henry	In the Queen's Palace, and other Letters from the Editor's Notebook. 1939. (214.28)	Williams, Henry Campbell	The Adventures of Reynolds: a history of the island from its discovery until the discovery of the bones of John Campbell. 1939. (214.28)
R. John-Nolan, Norman	Water Transport, a study of his life and thought with a selection from his political writings. 1939. (158)	Williams, Neville	Compendium: a study of the art of writing. 1939. (158.4)
Stevy, Theodore Herman	Physical Experiments in Science for Boys and Girls. 1939. (158.72)	Wynne, Frank Yates, William Butler	Conrad Pencil. 1939. (214.28)

SARAWAK TURF CLUB

Summer Meeting, 1939

FIRST DAY

RACE 1. THE JOHN HANCOCK

Purse: £1000. 11. 2 Furlongs

1. Mrs. John Wilson and Mrs. Janet Ong's
Sea Dragon 5.7 (5.0) All II
 2. Training Ace 5.7 All II
 3. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
 4. Printer's Deer 7.11 (6.0) Lifer
- Also ran—
Hail Rays 5.7 All I
Kismet 7.7 (7.0) 1st Feb
Kismet 7.7 (7.0) 1st Feb
Kismet 7.7 (7.0) 1st Feb

Win by: 2 lengths, 1 Head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

RACE 2. THE PERCIVAL HANCOCK

Purse: £1000. 11A. 3 Furlongs

1. The Estate of the late Mr. Philip, Sea P's
Happy Ending 5.0 Sea III
2. Sea Dragon 5.7 Sea II
3. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
4. Silver Star 5.7 Sea II

Also ran—

1. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
2. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II

Win by: Distance, Distance, 4 Head.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

RACE 3. THE PERCIVAL SEA P's

Purse: £1000. 11. 3 Furlongs

1. Mr. John Wilson and Mrs. Janet Ong's
Sea Dragon 5.7 Sea II
2. Training Ace 5.7 Sea II
3. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
4. Printer's Deer 7.11 (6.0) Lifer

Also ran—

1. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
2. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II

Time: 1 min. 28 1/2 sec.

RACE 4. THE TON SEA P's

Purse: £1000. 11. 3 Furlongs

1. Mrs. John Wilson and Mrs. Janet Ong's
Sea Dragon 5.7 Sea II
2. Training Ace 5.7 Sea II
3. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
4. Printer's Deer 7.11 (6.0) Lifer

Also ran—

1. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
2. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II

Time: 1 min. 28 1/2 sec.

RACE 5. THE JOHN HANCOCK

Purse: £1000. 11. 2 Furlongs

1. Mrs. John Wilson and Mrs. Janet Ong's
Sea Dragon 5.7 Sea II
2. Training Ace 5.7 Sea II
3. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
4. Printer's Deer 7.11 (6.0) Lifer

Also ran—

1. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
2. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II

Time: 1 min. 28 1/2 sec.

RACE 6. THE SEASIDE SEASIDE

Purse: £1000. 11. 3 Furlongs

1. Mrs. John Wilson and Mrs. Janet Ong's
Sea Dragon 5.7 Sea II
2. Training Ace 5.7 Sea II
3. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
4. Printer's Deer 7.11 (6.0) Lifer

Also ran—

1. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
2. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II

Time: 1 min. 28 1/2 sec.

Scratched: Arthur 5.0

Win by: 2 lengths, Distance, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 28 1/2 sec.

RACE 7. THE SEASIDE SEASIDE

Purse: £1000. 11. 3 Furlongs

1. Mrs. John Wilson and Mrs. Janet Ong's
Sea Dragon 5.7 Sea II
2. Training Ace 5.7 Sea II
3. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
4. Printer's Deer 7.11 (6.0) Lifer

Also ran—

1. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II
2. Matron from 7.11 (7.0) Sea II

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Time: 1 min. 28 sec.

Race 6, The Open Out Course

Mussau, Mussau, 4 Furlongs

1. **Power** (D. H. Sandbrook and
Ong Koo Hoo's)

2. **Trailing Bling** 8.0
3. **Levin** 9.12 (9.7)
4. **The Bat** 9.1
5. **Shining Arm** 9.4

Also run—
6. **Swift** 7.7 (7.1) **Scamell**
7. **Rev. William** 7.12 **Wahid**
8. **Colbert** 8.11 **De'An**
9. **Shrimp** 8.54 **Malin**

Went by: 1 length, 2 length, 4 length.
Time: 1 min. 45 sec.

Race 7, The MacDonald Mussau, Mussau

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Tomahawk** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Scamell** 8.0 **Scamell**
3. **Shrimp** 8.12 (8.0) **Wahid**
4. **Three Swans** 8.12 (8.0) **Malin**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 4 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

SECOND DAY**Race 1, The "B" Series**

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 2, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 3, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 4, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 5, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Also run—

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
9. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
10. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
11. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
12. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 6, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 7, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 8, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 9, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 10, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 11, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Scratched: Series, Type 1/2

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Also run—
1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 12, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 13, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 14, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 15, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 16, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Went by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 min. 40 sec.

Race 17, The "B" Series

Mussau, Mussau, 1/4 Furlongs

1. **Shrimp** 8.0 **AS I**
2. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
3. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
4. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

Also run—
5. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
6. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
7. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**
8. **Shrimp** 8.0 **Wahid**

SARAWAK TURF CLUB

Results Third Day, Special July Meeting, 11th July, 195911.00 CASH RACES

Heat 1. 1st No. 1146 \$240.00, 2nd No. 1730 \$174.00, 3rd No. 1798 \$62.00. Starters: 1711, 1879, 1717 \$20.00 each.	Heat 6. 1st No. 1876 \$177.00, 2nd No. 1799 \$179.00, 3rd No. 1877 \$119.00. Starters: 1811, 1884, 1890 \$46.00 each.
Heat 2. 1st No. 1871 \$167.00, 2nd No. 1403 \$281.00, 3rd No. 1893 \$91.00. Starters: 1439, 1894 \$43.00 each.	Heat 7. 1st No. 1884 \$170.00, 2nd No. 1887 \$213.00, 3rd No. 1886 \$117.00. Starters: 1460, 1884, 1840 \$39.00 each.
Heat 3. 1st No. 1402 \$488.00, 2nd No. 1551 \$344.00, 3rd No. 1790 \$112.00. Starters: 1850, 1797, 1761 \$40.00 each.	Heat 8. 1st No. 1796 \$194.00, 2nd No. 1728 \$171.00, 3rd No. 1718 \$96.00. Starters: 1714, 1788, 1754 \$31.00 each.
Heat 4. 1st No. 1843 \$290.00, 2nd No. 1989 \$255.00, 3rd No. 1496 \$147.00. Starters: 1899, 1749, 1563, 1864, 1811, 1714 \$24.00.	Heat 9. 1st No. 1875 \$164.00, 2nd No. 1754 \$138.00, 3rd No. 1706 \$79.00. Starters: 1877, 1900, 1711 \$26.00 each.
Heat 5. 1st No. 1838 \$276.00, 2nd No. 1137 \$238.00, 3rd No. 1872 \$144.00. Starters: 1880, 1468 \$71.00 each.	

THE SPECIAL JULY CASH STAKEResults on Race 4 Third Day, 11th July, 1959

TOTAL POOL		\$1,760.00
LESS:		
\$5, Sarawak Turf Club	\$4,000.00	
2% Added Money	475.00	4,725.00
	POOL DIVISIBLE	\$8,775.00

	Name	Trotter No.	Price
FIRST	BACHELOR BOY	14123	\$4,875.00
SECOND	BULIANG BULOANG	17117	3,795.00
THIRD	BINTANG BILONG	14828	1,694.00
STARTERS:	NABER DATA	14070	102.00
	THREE SEVENS	20345	102.00
	THE BAT	14751	102.00
	LEEDIN	22389	102.00
	BINTANG ABU	18384	102.00
	TAKING HEAD	20324	102.00

SCRATCHERS

Mr. Ho Chin Yuen	Mr. B. Nelson
Mr. B. Harter	Mr. K. C. Gillett
Mr. F. M. Jones	Miss S. H. Valle
Mr. B. Mitchell	Mrs. Ong Koo Pheng
Mr. L. de Silva	Mr. J. Swan
Mr. Chan Khin Long	Mr. M. Carless
Mr. F. B. Cooke	

HENRY ONG,

Secretary,

Sarawak Turf Club

Racing, 11th July, 1959.

The numbers of the winning tickets are those stated in the appropriate records of the Club. The above are published for information only and while every effort has been made to ensure their accuracy and number of dividend incorrectly published herein shall not give rise to any claim against the Club.

The United Kingdom Offices and Agents of
THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED
 200, Malacca Street, Singapore
 "A" Incorporated in Borneo Co., Ltd. Agents

The **BORNEO** *Company Limited*
 (INCORPORATED IN SINGAPORE)
 MALACCA, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE
 NORTH BORNEO

[13-14]

[13-14]



SARAWAK STEAMSHIP Co., LTD.
KUCHING

FOR
INTERNATIONAL
AIRLINE BOOKINGS



APPROVED TRAVEL AGENT

Telephone No. 2366.

IF YOU WANT TO TRAVEL OR SEND FREIGHT BY SEA OR AIR

All you have to do is
to **PHONE** us and tell us
WHERE and **WHEN**

and we will make all the necessary
arrangements for you.

We keep up-to-date on Schedule
changes all over the world and we will
be glad to advise you on alternative
routes, passport requirements, health
documents, etc.

KUCHING/SINGAPORE/KUCHING

Weekly Service *RAJAH BROOKE* and *BENTONG*

SINGAPORE/PENDING/MIRI/LABUAN/ JESSELTON/KUDAT/SANDAKAN/LAHAD DATU/ SEMPORNA/TAWAU

Fortnightly Service *MARUDU* and *KIMANIS*

SINGAPORE/REJANG RIVER PORTS/BRUNEI

Weekly Service *BIDOR, AUBY* and *BRUAS*

KUCHING/REJANG RIVER PORTS

Weekly Service *REJANG*

AGENTS:

STRAITS STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.
CHINA NAVIGATION Co. Ltd.

PASSENGER AGENTS:

SHAW SAVILL and ALBION Co. Ltd.
LLOYD TRIESTINO

INSURANCE:

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and
GLOBE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

For Cargo Bookings:	Telephone	2708
For Passage Bookings:	"	2362
Site Office:	"	282
Shipping Office:	"	4
Seafar Office:	"	4

[12-1]



APPROVED
TRAVEL AGENT



**SARAWAK STEAMSHIP
CO. LTD.**

KUCHING
Telephone No. 2366
FOR

**INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE
BOOKINGS**



Sarawak Gazette

PRICE

KUCHING, Friday, July 31st, 1959

12.00

Subscription Rates (Published monthly)

Single copy \$1.00
 Subscriptions for one year \$11.00 or 36/-

All subscriptions are payable in advance and will not be renewed unless notice of renewal is given.

Subscribers should notify the Government Printing Office, in writing, of any change of address.

Letters and articles are welcome, and should be addressed to the Editor, Sarawak Gazette, Kuching. If accepted, they should be accompanied by the writer's name and personally to the Editor. All communications intended for insertion in the Sarawak Gazette should reach the office at least ten days before the publication of each issue.

Residents of the Colonations will under an obligation by forwarding to the Office early intimation of all matters of general interest in their respective neighbourhoods.

The views expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Government but are a trust for the authenticity of facts herein related.

Advertisement Rates

Per line in advance

Columns width 14", length 10"	1 2 3 4 5				
	month	month	month	month	month
1 Column	15.00	14.00	13.00	12.00	11.00
2 Columns	28.00	26.00	24.00	22.00	20.00
3 Columns — 1 page	42.00	39.00	36.00	33.00	30.00
Full page	72.00	67.00	62.00	57.00	52.00

Note.—Subscriptions and advertisement matter should be addressed to the Government Printer, c/o Government Printing Office, Kuching, Sarawak.

Where special display is required, increasing rates work, the above charges may be increased up to 25 per cent.

Change of copy which necessitates reprinting the advertisement will be charged for at the rate of a first insertion.

Small advertisement 20 cents per line with minimum charge of 10/- For every December Christmas 5/-

Announcements of engagements, weddings and births for Government Officers will be inserted free of charge.

M.S. and M.C. to cover Bank Commission should be added to all cheques drawn on banks outside Sarawak.

AUGUST 1959

Eclipses		Calendar		Moonrise		MOON PHASES				Heat Waves	
Days of Week	Month	Moon	Days	Months	Days	1st New Moon	2nd Full Moon	3rd New Moon	4th Full Moon	A.M.	P.M.
S	1	6	27	Midkaran	26	At Jember Borneo predicted total at Borneo, 1962				3 19	2 28
S	2	.....	28		27	1st New Moon at Borneo, 1962				4 06	3 17
M	3	.....	29		28	2nd New Moon at Borneo, 1962				4 47	4 06
Tu	4	7	1		29	3rd New Moon at Borneo, 1962				5 23	4 43
W	5	.....	2		30	4th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				6 00	5 20
Th	6	.....	3	Satur	1	The Transfiguration of Our Lord				6 31	6 11
F	7	.....	4		2	5th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				7 06	6 53
S	8	.....	5		3	6th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				7 41	7 40
S	9	.....	6		4	7th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				8 19	8 29
M	10	.....	7		5	8th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				8 58	9 24
Tu	11	.....	8	Satur	6	9th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				9 41	10 28
W	12	.....	9		7	10th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				10 30	11 39
Th	13	.....	10		8	11th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				11 25	—
F	14	.....	11		9	12th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				1 02	12 30
S	15	.....	12		10	13th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				2 23	1 40
S	16	.....	13	Satur	11	14th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				3 30	2 59
M	17	.....	14		12	15th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				4 24	3 50
Tu	18	.....	15		13	16th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				5 10	4 43
W	19	.....	16		14	17th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				5 59	5 32
Th	20	.....	17		15	18th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				6 28	6 19
F	21	.....	18	Satur	16	19th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				7 04	7 03
S	22	.....	19		17	20th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				7 59	7 47
S	23	.....	20		18	21st New Moon at Borneo, 1962				8 14	8 33
M	24	.....	21		19	22nd New Moon at Borneo, 1962				8 48	9 18
Tu	25	.....	22		20	23rd New Moon at Borneo, 1962				9 22	10 09
W	26	.....	23	Satur	21	24th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				10 00	11 08
Th	27	.....	24		22	25th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				10 42	—
F	28	.....	25		23	26th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				11 31	—
S	29	.....	26		24	27th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				1 15	12 41
S	30	.....	27		25	28th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				2 41	1 32
M	31	.....	28		26	29th New Moon at Borneo, 1962				3 11	2 51