

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1958

Births

KELANG — To Nery, wife of Iwan, an September 28th at the General Hospital, Kuching, a son Peter Fernon.

BONGSANG — On September 18th, at the General Hospital, Kuching, to Green and Rose, twin boys.

Birthday

Sir Charles Vyner Brooks celebrated his 84th birthday, in London, on September 26th, 1958.

Messages of congratulation were sent by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Anthony Abel, on behalf of the Rajah's friends in this country and by the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. A. R. Soper, on behalf of all Officers of the Sarawak Government Service.

The Council Negri

The Council Negri met for its fifth meeting of its first session on 11th September, and its first act was to honour the memory of its late President, the Honourable Mr. J. C. H. Barroff, whose sudden and tragic death occurred shortly after its last meeting.

There were quite a number of absences to begin with and a correspondence occurring in the affairs of two local authorities the repercussions of which extended to Divisional Councils and up to the Council Negri,

further depleted, at any rate for the first day of the meeting, the ranks of the Honourable Members. The local authorities were Sibau Rural District Council and Bintulu District Council neither of which had followed the terms of their constitutions which provided for the retirement of members and re-election at intervals. The consequent ineffectuality of their membership affected the elections which they made to the Divisional Councils and this in turn affected the elections to the Council Negri, the net result being that the honourable members representing the Third and Fourth Divisions found themselves asked by the President not to vote in the proceedings of the Council until their position had been clarified. Clarified it duly was by two Validation Bills presented by the Attorney-General and, after suspension of Standing Orders, passed at the first day's sitting. His Excellency's assent was given at once to the Bills and the Government Printer with commendable speed had the two Ordinances published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the same day. The Honourable members affected were thus enabled to take an active part in the proceedings on the second day which was the day on which the momentous business of the Council took place.

A message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies was read to the meeting by the President stating that the Council's resolution regarding the extension of the Commission of His Excellency had been laid before Her Majesty the Queen to whom it had been presented and that the Council's views would be given full consideration.

After the laying on the table of subsidiary legislation and accounts by the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary respectively came Question Time. Questions were asked regarding the recruitment of expatriate officers and the employment of pensioners, the setting-up of a Public Service Commission, the re-entry into Sarawak of certain classes of persons who have left, the possibility of Government channelling all its air bookings through Borneo Airways, and the facilitation of travel arrangements between Sarawak and the other Borneo territories and between Sarawak and Singapore. From the Attorney-General's reply to the last question mentioned it appears that there may be some further relaxation of the present rather inflexible restrictions.

Apart from the two Bills dealing with devolutionary local authorities, there were four Bills introduced. Two of these made minor changes in the Mining and Electricity Ordinances respectively, one of them made changes in the procedure for registering births and deaths, chiefly with the microfilming of the records in view and one was a Miscellaneous Provisions Bill which made various interesting but minor changes in the law; from it, the careful reader might glean the information that the historic office of Data Halim which was filled with such distinction by the late holder now ceases to exist and is replaced by the office of Mufti.

The Council resumed its proceedings on the next day strengthened by the addition, in an active capacity, of the Third and Fourth Division Members. Questions were asked about the possibility of holding an ar

strip at Kapit, the distinguishing for export duty purposes of locally-milled rubber wrap sheets and stacked sheaves, the training of Sarawak youths as seedless piliars, the maintenance of motor tracks around Sibu, the Mori Wheat and the Blenheim Wheat. When these had been dealt with, the four Bills went through their second Reading, Committee Stage and Third Reading and were passed.

This brought the Council to the most interesting matter on its Order Paper—the Attorney-General's motion for the appointment of a Committee of Unofficial Members of the Council to examine and report on the implications of "closer association". This rather nebulous phrase has been used in preference to "federation" because, as is clear from the Attorney-General's answer to a question in the course of the debate, Government does not wish to approach this idea with pre-conceived notions of the form which closer association might take. In any event, there is no point in discussing federation until the more general question of closer association has been fully explored. At present, the vast majority of the people have only the haziest idea of what closer association might mean. One of the objects of the Committee, indeed the principal object of its appointment, is to enable the people to be possessed with more definite information on the implications of closer association on which they can form and express a more educated view than they are in a position to do at present. Government has evidently adopted the sound motto *Primum Lexus* in this matter. His Excellency the Governor said when he originally raised the question that he wished the people to express their own views on the matter. The appointment of this Committee is another step towards enabling them to do so. The whole debate is of considerable interest and it is published verbatim elsewhere in this issue.

Notes and Comments

His Excellency the Governor returned to Kuching early in the month looking very fit and well after a successful sales operation in Singapore.

We wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Director of Broadcasting for the series of articles which we are in course of publishing on The Peoples of Sarawak. By a respectable oversight this acknowledgment has not been published before. The idea for the series originated in Radio Sarawak, the best qualified people available were commissioned to produce scripts and these were then broadcast by Radio Sarawak. We are greatly indebted to the Director for his courtesy in giving us permission to publish the scripts and for his kindness in supplying them to us.

This month marks the opening of the Brunel Mosque. This striking building with its enormous gilded dome and slim minaret, rises grandly from the very edge of Brunel Bay and dominates the town of Brunel. It is seen to best effect from the low hills surrounding the town in the early morning or late evening. Approached from the water it appears massive and imposing. Inside, it is cool, airy, dim and vast, decorated with marbles, mosaic, stained glass and hanging lanterns. At the top of the minaret, Brunel Towers and Kluang Ayer are spread at one's feet. In a materialist age, a great monument has been raised to the glory of God.

The Court of Appeal sat at the beginning of the month in Kuching and dealt with a calendar containing three cases. The first appeal was by one Salleh, Vice-President of the Brunel Party Kluang from his conviction before the High Court in Brunel of perjury.

The proceedings revealed the extraordinary fact that Brunel has no provision in its laws enabling the High Court to administer a binding oath or affirmation to witnesses. The prosecution had brought in additional charges of contempt of Court against Salleh and the Court of Appeal substituted a conviction of contempt for that of perjury. The second appeal was by a police inspector who had been convicted of retained breach of trust. The Court upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence. The third appeal was from the verdict of the High Court at Sarawak convicting a man of the murder of his mother. An application was made by the appellant for leave to call a witness who was not available at the trial. Leave was granted and the fresh evidence will be heard and the appeal will continue at the next sitting of the Court of Appeal in early October.

Troops of the Cheshire Regiment have arrived in Sarawak to take part in training exercises with the Field Force. The main party was brought from Singapore by a New Zealand freighter and will be here for three weeks.

Government's issue of debentures got off to a slow start. They are obviously an excellent investment, offering a maximum return of forty per cent and a minimum of four per cent with an average, if our calculations are correct, of 14 per cent. Investment in Sarawak has traditionally taken the form of buying land, which is one of the reasons why the price of land is so high, and the dishonesty of the public in buying debentures is a measure of the caution of the public in using good money to buy a bit of paper from the Treasury. The debentures are now selling more rapidly, largely owing to the public spirit of Council Negeri members, Local Authority members and other well-known persons who have been queuing up, in the eye of Press photographers, at Treasury offices to buy them.

It is disturbing to read in the local press of cases of vandalism which seem to be on the increase. This month there has been a report of the wanton shooting of birds at Sarimbong with a warning that, apart from being an offence against decency, it may also be an offence punishable by imprisonment and a fine. An appeal was also made asking visitors not to leave litter on the beach and of course, anywhere else.

There are also the "name carvers" who find it necessary to plaster their names on rocks and trees and doors wherever they go. These have been active not only in the country but in the Kuching Municipal Park where they have also done considerable damage. Much could be done by schools to help improve the situation and this would be a better solution than leaving it until the police have to be called in.

The second airstrip in Sarawak was opened for traffic this month, the proving flight to Senatan being on September 12. The usual time for the launch trip from Kuching to Senatan is round about seven hours, very uncomfortable hours at some times of the year, but the Twin Pioneer did the trip in 25 minutes. It is possible that there may be a fortnightly service at first.

Visitors to Sarawak this month included the Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station, Admiral Sir Gerald Chatterton, R.N., flying his flag in H.M.S. *Alert*. Admiral Chatterton was accompanied by Lady Chatterton and their daughter. The usual official (and unofficial) visits, parties, games and other items took place during the three day visit.

Mr. A. J. Briggs, the Minister of Health for Singapore also paid a short holiday visit to Kuching while on his way to attend the conference of the Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Jerusalem.

A faint, but distinct, fluttering was heard in Kuching dovetails when it was announced that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh may visit Sarawak early next year. Preparations are already in hand.

The General Purposes Committee of the Kuching Municipal Council has recommended the installation of a pump for the fountain in the gardens at the Esplanade, Gambier Road (opposite the Adalat).

It is strange that in this land of water there are no fountains which are always so attractive. There was also a suggestion to spotlight the area at a later stage and a lighted fountain would certainly be a very great attraction.

While on the subject of decoration and lighting, would it not be preferable to floodlight the trees, before they are all cut down, instead of the Secretariat, next time there is a big celebration.

Arrivals and Departures

Between 21.8.58 and 27.8.58

Arrivals

Mr. K. Sigmundson	By air Singapore/Kuching on 21.8.58. Returning from short leave.
Mr. K. P. Casey	By Judo arriving Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Mr. S. E. Corby	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Mr. C. B. E. French	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Mr. J. P. Daulton-Brook- Smith	By Malacca arriving Miri on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Mr. R. W. F. Fishenden	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Mr. D. E. R. Bryant (Newly appointed Chief Clerk)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. On transfer from Tanjongpagar.
Mr. E. Rowlands	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Miss G. Bowden (Newly appointed Gift Goods Officer)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. On first appointment.
Mr. M. H. Dabson	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Mr. Justice G. G. Briggs (Newly appointed Police Judge)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. On transfer from Nigeria.
Mr. A. Yap Fui Kong	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from course in Public Administration in the United Kingdom.
Mr. Charles Hoo Yee Teng	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from a Study Course in the United Kingdom.
Mr. Peter Hwang Ting Kang	By air Singapore/Sibu on 22.8.58. Returning from Course in Public Administration in the United Kingdom.
Mr. Zalmuda bin Mat	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from Course in Public Administration in the United Kingdom.
Miss Teresa Tan, Ms Kang	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. Returning from Overseas Word Values Course 1957-58 in the United Kingdom.
Mr. I. C. B. Fisher	By Kowloon arriving Miri on 22.8.58. Returning from leave.
Mr. E. I. Thomas (Newly appointed Executive Engineer)	By British Goods arriving on 22.8.58. On first appointment.
Mr. H. Dearden (Newly appointed Executive Engineer)	By air Singapore/Kuching on 22.8.58. On first appointment.

Departures

Mr. J. Cook	By air Kuching/Singapore on 21.8.58. Proceeding to the United Kingdom to attend Grand Day at St. Officers' College, Sandhurst, on Wed. Oct. 5.11. Sept. 1958.
Mr. I. W. Francey	By air Kuching/Singapore on 21.8.58. Proceeding to the United Kingdom on termination of contract.
Miss D. V. Tribe	By air Sibu/Singapore on 21.8.58. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. H. A. Turner	By air Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on short leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. Justice M. E. F. Roper	By air Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. N. S. Hall	By Judo sailing Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on short leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. Leo Kok Yin	By air Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding to the United Kingdom to undergo a Teachers' Training Course.
Mr. William Tang Tien Kee and Mr. Chin Teng Ming	By air Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding to the United Kingdom to undergo a course of training in Public Administration.
Mr. W. P. Moses	By Royal Goods sailing Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom on termination of agreement.
Mr. Kong Tahan Song and Mr. Chai Ah Joo	By air Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on vacation leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. J. K. Corigan	By air Sibu/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. B. W. Knight	By air Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on short leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. P. B. K. Drake	By Parcel sailing Miri/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding on leave to the United Kingdom.
Mr. P. R. Stoddart	By Royal Goods sailing Kuching/Singapore on 22.8.58. Proceeding home to India on termination of contract.

Closer Association

The Debate in the Council Negeri on
27th September, 1958

Attorney-General: Mr. President, I beg to move the motion standing in my name on the Order Paper which reads:

Whereas in the opinion of this Council the people of Sarawak desire the proposals which have been made for the closer association of the territories of Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo to be further examined:

And Whereas it is essential that the peoples of each of the territories should be more fully informed as to the implications of closer association:

Be It Resolved that this Council requests the President to appoint a Committee of Unofficial Members of the Council—

(a) to examine, either in consultation with any similar committee appointed by the Government of either of the other territories or otherwise, the implications of closer association; and

On to report to the Council on the most detailed information which in the opinion of the Committee should be presented to the peoples of the territories to enable them more fully to understand these implications and to express their opinions thereon.

Sir, on the 7th February, 1958, when His Excellency the Governor announced the proposals for the closer association of the Borneo territories he made it very plain that he was not attempting to present to the people any sort of fait accompli and that the proposals he was making were merely a number of ideas which he and his advisers felt were worthy of consideration. With your leave, Mr. President, I will read from His Excellency's address the relevant passage in which he made this so clear. His Excellency said—

"I want to emphasize the fact that what I have just said does not represent a set of firm and final proposals for closer partnership. My personal opinion is that it can best be achieved on the lines I have indicated, but I must emphasize that what I am doing tonight is putting to you, the people of Sarawak, a number of ideas on this important subject which I want you to consider carefully, and on which I want you, in due course, and when you have fully considered them, to express your own views. I do want this to be clearly understood that the Government is not putting to you a firm plan which it has already decided in detail, it is merely outlining a series of ideas which it considers to be basically sound and good for consideration by you. My own personal view, and that of my officers and advisers, is that some step towards closer partnership such as is now suggested would be of great value to Sarawak, and I would like to give you, again very briefly, the reasons for this opinion."

Since that time, Sir, a good deal of discussion has taken place on this subject and the Legislative Council of North Borneo have passed a resolution recommending a joint examination of the proposal by a body of persons drawn from all three territories with a view to the preparation of more detailed proposals for effecting closer association. In the debate in North Borneo it was emphasized that all that the motion was seeking was approval to explore the feasibility of the idea of closer association. It was recognized there, as it is here, that the people could not be expected to commit themselves in any way until they have been given very much more detailed information on the implications of such an important proposal.

At the last meeting of this Council several members spoke on the subject on the subject of closer association. In replying to these speeches I attempted to make clear what the attitude of the Government was and I gave this Council an assurance that Government would not attempt to rush the country into any form of closer association. I pointed out that Government had deliberately refrained from setting down a motion on the matter as it considered that sufficient time had not been allowed for the people to have given enough thought to the idea.

Since the last meeting of Council a great deal more discussion of the subject has taken place and a very much greater number of people have had an opportunity of thinking about the matter and I believe it is fair to say that although much more information is necessary for people to form a final conclusion as to the desirability of closer association yet there is a strong feeling that the idea is well worthy of closer study and that such study should be undertaken, if possible, in association with representatives of the other territories. A large section of people of this country tend to take the view that if the Government were that closer association is a good thing for Sarawak it must be so. While such faith in the good sense of Government is doubtless very flattering it does of course require that the Government shall act with the wisest fairness and candour in presenting the

pros and cons to the people. The greater the trust reposed in the trustee the greater are his obligations to his beneficiaries.

Mr. President, the motion which I am now moving has been most carefully drafted to avoid any suggestion that its acceptance will commit this Council or this country to anything more than a detailed investigation of the implications of closer association with a view to placing before the peoples of Sarawak further and better particulars of its implications. It is hoped that a Committee composed of unofficial members will, by their close contact with the people, be able to advise upon the sort of information which people are asking for in order that they can consider the question more fully and express their opinions thereon.

History has shown that closer association between countries does not happen overnight. From the birth of the idea to its general realization, many years must often pass; so it was with the Central African Federation and so it was with the West Indian Federation. The first conference to discuss in principle the proposal for a Federation of the West Indies was held in Jamaica in 1947, but it was not until eleven years later that that concept became a reality. Much investigation, much discussion, much agreement took place in those eleven years during which the architects of that Federation laboured to secure agreement between the eleven islands concerned. It, therefore, Mr. President, this Council passes today the motion I am now moving, let it not be thought that any form of closer association will be achieved tomorrow. A great deal of work will have to be done, many problems will have to be solved and great tolerance and goodwill will have to be the order of the day if progress, even slow progress, is to be made towards achieving closer association. But unless work on the investigation of the proposal, on solving some of the problems, and more immediately on making available to the people information which they need to be given in order to discuss and consider the idea, no progress can be made and I therefore urge Honourable Members to give this motion their support and then give the seal of their approval to that study which, I, like His Excellency and so many other people in this country, feel to be in the interests of Sarawak.

Sir, I beg to move.

Honourable Mr. Sar'at: Mr. President, I entirely agree with the Attorney-General on this question of Federation. What he said of not rushing the people, and the importance of Federation as has been shown in West India and Central Africa, is indeed true. But there are conditions which I must attach to my support of these views.

Mr. President, if you remember what I spoke in the last Council Meeting you will have noticed that I was also a supporter. I am all eager for Federation of the three territories for nothing can be better than this if the policy of self-governing is to be carried out. But I laid down certain things as conditions for my support, for I believe that Federation could not be a success if these are ignored. I am speaking of the feeling of the natives who will be playing a great part in the future of the country. Their minds must be expressed now when Federation is just a proposal and not yet a reality. Sir, allow me to repeat my points for the support.

It should be a Federation of the three territories and not just two. Mr. Anthony Chan (North Borneo) in the Legislative Council mentioned that it would be better to go without Brunei if for the sake of Federation Brunei is made ruler. He mentioned that it would be better to unite without Brunei. I must point out that Brunei had played a very important role in the past history of this area, and Brunei must play another important part in the future of the territories. In the case of Federation the Brunei and the British Governments must work as equal partners. The natives can be

assured that today's Brunei cannot be the same as Brunei in the past, just as the British Government cannot be an Imperialist power now, as it definitely was before.

Before Federation of the three territories we must completely stop immigration from Hong Kong and other territories, as immigration would never make these territories prosper in peace. If the Brunei Government is able to stop immigration despite opposition from the Chinese community, the Government of Sarawak and North Borneo could do likewise. The Governor's views during his interview with the Singapore papers, in a welcome suggestion, "Sarawak will not be a dumping place for political refugees." It is true that there is free immigration in the Commonwealth. In this case the immigrants from other territories could be sent to Australia which is a bigger place. The feeling of natives against immigration as a bad thing for their country can best be seen in the feeling of most English in England today in their opinion against the coming of West Indians and Asians, particularly the Pakistanis, there being thousands of these there at the moment. It would be better to stop immigration and start projecting big training for the natives of the three territories.

An education is the very important factor in the progress of the people, and the schools are the breeding place for knowledge. I must once again emphasize on the importance of nationalizing the schools in the territories excepting religious schools, and then adopt just one system of education, and this is Government schools where children can be brought up free from corrupt propaganda and nationalism. It is the understanding of the people in their early age that will bring the people towards unity. A crystal clear example is shown in what we see today around us. It is the Chinese educated Chinese and not the English educated Chinese from the Mission schools that are a problem to the Government and the people. Federation would find a full support once the people are united as one nation, and not an separate race. A responsible Government will be the Government that is able to do this nationalization for the good of the country. If opposition against Chinese could be defeated in 1948, opposition against nationalization could also be easily overcome, and in a diplomatic way. It is hoped that the Government will make an all out effort to get rid of illiteracy, so that all will be blessed with education. I indeed admire the Chinese who are mainly responsible for their education, but this they carry out in their own method. I believe that the Government could nationalize education and build more schools for the natives of Sarawak and the other Bornean States (Borneo born here) at a faster pace. This is the true way of getting rid of illiteracy among all sections of the people in this country. The foundation of the future of the three territories lies more in the natives. The Chinese born here, and owing me allegiance, and this is to the country of their birth, are naturally the natives' friends and accepted as brothers.

Finally, I suggest that a body be formed consisting, if necessary, of people from the three territories to find out from the people what they think of Federation and also to serve as a point where ideas could be exchanged and collected. I suggest too that a declaration of the true meaning of Federation and the aims behind it (spoken in sincerity) as well as the diplomacy of the proposal be made to the public so that they will ponder over it and will be able to give better judgment over the matter. The fact which we are facing is that it is a question of Federation, and not Closer Association. These terms have been mixed up and misunderstood. We are experiencing association already, and if this proposal is closer association, and not Federation, then we would like to know what we are lacking in our present association and what would closer association mean in the future. Make it known this which is really wanted, Closer Association or

Federation. Sir, I beg to support the Attorney-General's motion with the above conditions attached. Thank you.

Mr. Tan Cheng Hoo: Sir, I support the motion of the Honourable the Attorney-General for I think that this is a very wise and timely move along the road towards the desirable goal of closer association between the three Borneo territories. Since the suggestion was first made by His Excellency the Governor, the people of all walks of life have had fairly sufficient time to consider this important question in all its aspects, and I, for one, know that on the whole the consensus of opinion is that this course of Commonwealth solidarity should be pursued for the interests, harmony and prosperity of the people in these territories.

The Honourable Member on my right, in supporting the motion, laid down certain conditions. Those things he referred to surely make closer association more desirable so that the three territories can work together instead of at cross purposes. I cannot help feeling, Sir, that to mention these things at this stage may appear to be, with all due respect to my Honourable friend, putting the cart before the horse. Sir, I, however, support the motion.

Mr. Sarwan Noyce: Sir, the Honourable Member, Mr. Sarwan Noyce, has laid down some conditions in supporting the motion and after his speech I feel the motion that we should pass is for the Committee to look into the implications of it because I have a feeling the Honourable Member did not quite grasp the meaning of this motion. Surely the conditions which he has already laid down will only foster the usefulness or activity of that Committee, all that is required by this motion is that we have a Committee to look into the implications of the closer association of the three territories. Surely there is nothing to lose to find out what the implications would be and perhaps by so doing will be able to clear up a lot of doubts and a lot of misunderstandings which the Honourable Member had mentioned and in so doing I feel a lot of good will come of it even if the findings of the Committee may be such that we do not want closer association. The fear, I think, in the mind of the Honourable Member that the native rights may be affected by this closer association is, in my mind, rather fanciful, because I think what His Excellency the Governor had said was the principle under which this closer association will work is that native rights or customary rights in existence should not be affected at all. But nevertheless, this is something I am sure the Committee which has been set up will look into and will make a report on, and, of course, it is not for us now to say what advice it can give after it has been given the opportunity of meeting the peoples in other territories and also communicating to our own people what they feel about the closer association and Sir, therefore I feel that this Committee must be set up.

Mr. David Rennie: Sir, I support the motion of the learned Attorney-General. Without a concrete proposal it is difficult for the people of Sarawak, many of whom are still illiterate, to understand or to appreciate the merits of federation or closer association. Members of Council with few exceptions, have few opportunities for meeting their opposite numbers in Councils in other territories and the learned Attorney-General's proposal will, I am sure, in some extent remedy this.

Mr. C. B. Mow: Sir, can the Honourable the Attorney-General inform us whether there is means to suppose that the Government of North Borneo and Brunei will agree to appoint a similar Committee to examine this question together with the proposed Committee of this Council, or whether there is means to suppose the contrary?

Attorney-General: Mr. President, if I may deal first with some of the qualifying remarks which the Honourable the member made. The object of this

Committee is not to prepare a blue print for Federation or for any other form of closer association. It would be premature, in my opinion, to expect any Committee at this moment to achieve that. A great deal more work has got to be done on this issue before there can be any hope of the preparation of a blue print. All that this Committee is intended to do is to investigate the proposal, to try and clear the air as to what the real implications of closer association of one territory or another are and to lay before the people their findings and to recommend to the Government what other detailed information ought to be put before the people to give them an opportunity to consider the matter more fully.

There must obviously be safeguards in respect of each of the territories participating in any form of closer association. I am sure that it is not only the people of Sarawak that will want such safeguards; the people of each of the other territories equally will be just as jealous to obtain safeguards for certain interests and that is why I said in moving this motion that a very great deal of thought and a very great deal of goodwill and tolerance is going to be required when we get into more detailed consideration of the machinery of Federation or closer association.

So, I think the Honourable Member can rest assured that at this stage there is no danger of those conditions which he has mentioned and which, indeed, he mentioned on a previous occasion being ignored; but to pay too great attention to their importance at this juncture might, indeed, operate as a restriction on the Committee and I hope that the Committee will find as many facts as possible as to what is necessary to put before the country irrespective of restrictions which they may find will be necessary when it comes to agreement on the final form of association.

The Honourable Member has also asked for a statement as to what is meant by closer association. Well, I think it fair to say that what we hope for is Federation, but if full Federation were to prove impossible it might be better to take some lesser form of association to improve our present association with the other territories and extend its ambit into other fields. The Honourable Member also expressed the opinion that it must be a federation of the three territories and with that I am sure everybody agrees. It certainly is to be hoped that all three territories will find it possible to join in any form of Federation or association which overcomes.

The only other point which I think I need deal with now, Mr. President, is the one raised by the Honourable Mr. Hain, and that asks for a statement by me as to whether I can say that the other territories will be willing to appoint a Committee similar to this one. I would prefer, Mr. President, not to express an opinion on that. The terms of this motion have been most carefully worded so as to give this Committee full power to operate with or without consultation and I would think it unwise at this stage to make any prediction as to what another territory might or might not wish to do in this matter. It was in order to avoid any suggestion of that sort that the resolution was framed as it was.

Sir, I beg to move.

Mr. Lim Seng Ewe: It seems to me that we have been talking a lot about the association of the three territories. May we know what is the reaction of the Borneo States before we go into further details?

Attorney-General: On a point of order, Mr. President, I was under the impression I was giving a winding-up address.

President: Strictly speaking, the debate was closed but I did not really give sufficient time before you answered Honourable Members who had already spoken to find out if anybody else wished to say

anything further. The question raised by the Honourable Member just now does not in fact call for any reply at this stage because we are debating a motion which is not so phrased that anybody here in this house is in a position to give an answer to that question.

President: The question now is that the motion standing in the name of the Honourable the Attorney-General, item No. 3 on the Order Paper for today, do pass. Will the eyes please indicate?

The motion is carried.

The Peoples of Sarawak* V and VI

THE UNKUN PEOPLE — KAYAN AND KENYAH

By C. H. SCOTT-EMMEL

The Kayan and Kenyah people, though quite distinct, are often found in association or living in related areas, and may therefore be considered together. They inhabit the middle and upper reaches of most of the main rivers of both Sarawak and Indonesian Borneo, now known by its original name, Kalimantan. Even though they live in hilly or even mountainous areas the life of both people is essentially linked to river transport.

The Kayans are more widely distributed than the Kenyahs and have given their name to many districts in Borneo. Until recently the Kenyahs lived predominantly in the same more remote, on both the north and south sides of the main spiral range of the island. Although we shall deal principally with the Kayan and Kenyah people of Sarawak, it is impossible to understand their history and culture, or realise their present significance, without considering them in the wider context. The Kayans and Kenyahs of Sarawak will think of the great Beting Kayan valley in Kalimantan as the land from which they came, and in the fountain-head of their culture.

From a study of their traditions, folklore and language it seems clear that the Kayans and Kenyahs are of different origin. Despite the many affinities these people now have in language, customs and social structure, it is yet possible to discern strong ethnic relationships between the Kenyahs and the Murut-Kelabit people, with below, Tring, and similar groups as intermediates. How relates the Kenyahs with the groups he describes as Kalimantanians, but although there are grounds for doubting the validity of this classification, there is much evidence for his view that the Kayan and Kenyah people are unrelated in origin so far as their presence in Borneo is concerned.

Their own traditions, which is confirmed by the writings of earlier observers, states that the Kayans were a migratory and conquering people, were among the latest to arrive in Sarawak, and that they found the Kenyahs already here. Uniform traditions among both Kayans and Kenyahs refer to the vast highlands known as the Uluu Apau, at the headwaters of the Rejang and its tributaries, as the first home of these people in Sarawak. From here they moved to the Berda, the Tejar, and latterly to the main Baram. It is not clear however whether the Uluu Apau area was still occupied by Kenyahs when the Kayans arrived, though at least three Kenyah clans were already long settled in the mid Baram.

Although the late movements of the Kayans are easy to trace, Burns, writing in 1849, states that even at that time they had no tradition of a migration from

*This series of talks, originally broadcast over Radio Sarawak, is now reproduced by courtesy of the Director of Broadcasting. For a general introduction to, and explanation of, the terms by their author, Mr. Tom Harrison, Government Ethnologist and Curator of the Sarawak Museum, see Sarawak Gazette No. 1284.

farther distant than the Batang Kayan. However it seems clear that this was merely a stage of their migration from still farther south. This route may still be traced by means of place names, and by the presence of colonies of Kayans still speaking the same language or closely related dialects. There is a marked uniformity of language among all the Kayans of Sarawak and Kalimantan, and although so widely distributed and split into various clans, the dialect variation is relatively small, and the grammatical structure even more uniform.

The origin of the Kayans is much more obscure. They have been longer resident both in Sarawak and in Kalimantan than the Kenyahs. For instance the Lany Tikau clan of Kenyahs trace their ancestry through many generations without mention of migration farther than from the Batang Kayan. The Kenyahs are split up into many clans, the more divergent of which have customs and languages widely differing, yet possessing a basic affinity. Some of these languages closely resemble Pinesu, others have an admixture of the almost extinct Tengg, others again of Murut. Some of these Kenyah clans have been resident in the Barum for so long that they claim to be the original inhabitants, while others have come only in the last seventy or eighty years, direct from the Batang Kayan, and have left the larger sections of their clan still resident in that area.

The Kayan claim that their original quest was not for agricultural land, or for headhunting, but that their migrations followed in the train of an increasing number of parties which came to work the jungle produce in the virgin territory. Prices at that time were high, and produce commanded a ready sale owing to the proximity of the great trading centres at Brunei and elsewhere along the north-west coast of the island. It is difficult to reconcile this explanation with their record of conquest and headhunting, and the terror which the Kayan name inspired one hundred years ago. Yet all who have intimate knowledge of the Kayan character have described them as cultured, conservative, not wastefully entering into quarrels, warlike yet not aggressive; while here, one of the first Europeans to have intimate contact with the Kayans, has left a remarkable record of the peaceful manner of their life over one hundred years ago—an account which my own experience confirms as entirely credible.

Headhunting was, rather, a necessary part of religious ritual. Each movement of Kayans into new territory needed leads to ensure prosperity and fertility in these new settlements, and this resulted in raid and counter-raid. Even though the headhunting seldom engaged in pitched battles or in an aggressive campaign, reprisals were avenged by reprisals, and the result was disastrous. To the north and east bands of Kayans terrorised the country, crops of the weaker people were neglected, and fertile lands abandoned. There is abundant evidence, still to be found in the Turuk and its tributaries, that prior to the time of St. John a considerable population of Trangs inhabited this area, but by the time responsible Government was established only one village was left, while from neighbouring rivers the Muruts were driven to inaccessible mountain areas. Only the Kenyahs were able by their superior strategy to withstand the Kayan invaders and to co-exist with them. Burns states that the Kayan expeditions had made conquest within two days of Brunei, and St. John, about two years later, says that the Kenyahs and some Muruts had been driven down-river even farther than that. This period represents the climax of the Kayan power.

The records of last century abound in accounts of the steps taken to suppress these forces. In the Bejang, which came under organised government earlier than the Barum, such severe measures were taken that the rate was almost worse than the disease, and the Kayans and Kenyahs never recovered from the expeditions that were allowed to proceed against them. In the Barum the process of assimilation with ordered government

was more gradual and peaceful. For many decades past the Kayans and Kenyahs in Sarawak have been among the most loyal, orderly, and peaceable people in the country.

Although so much has been said of the warlike headhunting of the Kayans and Kenyahs, his main outlook on life is essentially that of the farmer. Religion, customs, (including headhunting), social structure, and much folklore was directly related to the rice-farming cycle. Although a river people, they had never developed irrigated rice valleys, and in a climate with a rainfall so heavy as to ensure the success of the crop depended largely on the right choice of land, a good burn-off, and the timing of planting and harvest. In these matters the chief held the prerogative, but decisions were always made after consulting the older boys and animals, the most important ones being the signs of the headhunting Kito, an eagle. For these purposes of consultation, representatives of the village called "sagle men" were chosen each year, and they were responsible for interpreting the omens for that season. Long periods of taboo and restricted activities were always imposed and strictly enforced; for barely three months of the year was free movement permitted. Many animals were prohibited as food, and no visitor was allowed to approach or leave the village, sometimes for a month at a time, or even longer. A taboo near harvest time often resulted in wild pigs, or deer, or waterbuffs, ravaging the crop. The Kayan ritual placed great emphasis on taboos in relation to farming operations, while the Kenyahs placed more emphasis on the sacrifices of pigs and fowls. In both Kayan and Kenyah houses columns of these sacrifices, as fat-tails, bones, leaves, and skin were tied under the rafters in each open verandah, and also kept in each family apartment. These sacred tokens were always placed in the charge of the senior woman of the family and were regarded with fear and awe.

Both Kayans and Kenyahs have an implicit belief in the supernatural; only rarely did one formerly meet a sceptic. Spirit beings were roughly divided into two classes. One class, the *roh*, were usually unnamed, except the specially malignant ones. They inhabited the jungle or rivers, or hovered at night, and warning of their activities was given by some birds or animals. Hence these omens were strictly observed. Trouble could be averted by heading the warning or by propitiatory sacrifices. The other class were anthropomorphic gods, vaguely regarded as their ancestral heroes, and each had a specific name and was the subject of folklore and legend. They were considered to be the guardians or patrons of the main activities of the people, such as farming, hunting, war. Over all these was belief in a supreme spirit being, known in Kayan as *Luh'* *Tonagan*, and in Kenyah as *Soh'* *Prahloh*. He was considered as omniscient and as a supreme arbitrator. It was a high conception, but he was completely anthropomorphic, with a wife and family.

The *Doyong*, or witch-doctor, could be either man or woman. Among Kayans their chief function was in treating illness or disease, but among Kenyahs they held a wider function, covering all phases of activity. These were several well defined forms of ceremonial: one, a form of battle with the spirits, another, a kind of baptism, another, to exorcise demons, another, to expel a cause of disease, or to reveal the soul which had left the body. The *Doyong* had special functions at the naming of children, or was called upon to appeal to the gods for aid at certain seasons of the year. Their ritual usually involved blood sacrifices and the use of magic. The *Doyong* held office only after passing through an apprenticeship with other *doyongs* and the payment of a considerable fee. Some were charlatans, others were reverent and sincere, and some undoubtedly possessed occult powers. They claimed to possess a familiar spirit which could be summoned at will after certain ritual, but which might also descend unbidden. The *Doyong* also possessed a sacred cabinet or shrine, inside which was a nested set of bamboo boxes and bags, in the heart of which resided a guardian spirit.

an ancient bond for a seat, and token objects of its power. Dreams and their interpretation were also an important part of the *dayang's* responsibility. They were well paid in valuable old beads as fees for their services.

An important distinction between Kayan and Kenyah religious practices was seen in their different use of images. The Kenyah houses and farms were surrounded by roughly carved images representing the spirits which were propitiated, or whose help was sought. They were often associated with oracle affairs and shrines for sacrifices. Sometimes huge poles would be erected surmounted by an image and decorated with tassels, or images of a dragon, formed with stones on the ground. Kayans made little use of such images and emblems beyond the display of tassels of frayed wood or bunches of palm leaves, or the exposure of eggs as offerings to the spirits. Their religion was more associated with the ritual and sacrifices performed by the *dayangs*, and in the observance of taboos.

The whole system of the *dayang's* priestcraft, the sacrifices and taboos was extremely complicated. The above is a very sketchy outline. I have listened for hours to a continuous relation of regulations, restrictions, prohibitions, and ritual relating to every phase of life.—farming, house-building, hunting, homicide, including pregnancy, birth, infancy, naming the child (the most important event in his life) puberty, marriage, illness, death and burial. Misfortune, poor harvest, or dreams brought forth new additions to the already heavy burden of ritual and taboos. Within recent decades this whole religious structure has become an increasing, and to many, an insupportable burden,—more so among the Kayans than among the Kenyahs. The situation was ripe for change.

Christianity first began to be accepted by the Kenyahs and, then the Kayans, in the Batang Kayan area of then Dutch Borneo about twenty-five years ago, and made considerable progress; but it was not until 1941, in the post-war period, that Christianity was first accepted by these people in Sarawak. As a result the complex structure of custom and taboo has been abandoned in those villages now Christian, and in most others has been greatly modified. Very few villages now follow the old complex code, most now have accepted either Christianity or a new cult known as *homon*. This is one of the "Cargo" type of cults which frequently arise as the result of the impact of a new culture upon an old. It arose in the Long Nawang district of the Batang Kayan about nine years ago, and is a modification of the old complex code eliminating most of the income taxes and taboos, but retaining some of the functions of the *Dayangs* and a greatly simplified sacrificial ritual. It has proved popular, but even in this short period it is following the same pattern of accretion.

Apart from profound changes in religion originated by the impact of Christianity, the essential culture of the Kayan and Kenyah people has not been greatly affected as yet. There are however other powerful influences at work. The breaking of the social structure as a result of education, increasing freedom of movement, increasing awareness of the outside world, and greater prosperity are all factors making for change. We shall now consider in more detail the distinctive features of their culture, and ways in which we may seek to preserve the best elements of their pattern of life and assist them to contribute to the national life of the people of Sarawak.

Both Kayans and Kenyahs are of medium height and muscular, with well developed shoulders and arms, due to river work in the uplands. The women are slender and well boned. The skin is light brown,—the Kenyahs being lighter than the Kayans in colour, with better features and often possessing lighter noses and medium brown eyes. In character both peoples are dignified and poised, and possess a well defined etiquette; they are friendly yet possessing reserve, respectable without being unduly familiar, shrewd but neither grasping nor covetous, not willing to join in co-operative assistance when given a hand. Yet there are

marked differences between the Kayan character and the Kenyahs.

The Kayan is conservative and reticent, slow in making initiatives, preferring the security of the known. However he is practical in outlook, and once he is convinced of an advantage to be gained he will compete with energy and concentration to secure it. He will avoid trouble and discord, but once involved in a quarrel will contend with vigour, and can be ruthless and ruthless in attack.

The Kenyah is more spirited in personality, more spontaneous and volatile; as a host he is quick to appreciate, but also quick to take offence and to quarrel. They are proud and independent; they spend freely and entertain well. In modern times they are more ready than the Kayans to use the advantages of trade and to take initiative. Despite these qualities they are apt to dissipate these advantages by self-indulgence. They are very loyal to their leaders.

Both Kayans and Kenyahs are divided into several classes, each with a distinctive name and ruled by a chief. When the clan is large it may consist of several villages, each with its local chief whose position is one of authority. Among both peoples the social structure is a well defined class; the chief is respected and obeyed, and leadership is expected of him. The ruling class was strictly hereditary, but this distinction is now becoming blurred through intermarriage with the middle class, which consisted of craftsmen and free farmers. Before the days of organized government they represented the main armed force under the chief, much as in feudal times; and in times of peace they rendered the chief much voluntary service. There was formerly a lower class of men consisting of war captives and their descendants. Although these class distinctions are becoming less distinct, their influence is still felt in Kayan and Kenyah society. But an increasing emphasis is being placed on ability, education, and force of character as criteria of leadership.

Both Kayans and Kenyahs have a highly developed sense of social conduct, based on a respect for the feelings of others, and the avoidance of discord. The canons of good taste and what is socially correct are not necessarily written, and should be carefully studied by any newcomer. Leading families pay great attention to the training of their children in the correct code of etiquette. They are trained to entertain visitors, and to conduct themselves with poise and dignity, yet without ostentation or meanness. Differences of character are of course observable here as elsewhere, but it is pleasing to observe that the standard of conduct universally recommended is that of a gentleman who will mix with people, freely and pleasantly, and yet with reserve.

Distinguished visitors are usually entertained by the chief, and in the evening the whole village is called together to do them honour. Both Kayans and Kenyahs make a *ree-wee* which is social gatherings of this nature is not often drunk to excess. They have a picturesque form of welcome. The chief, or a special singer, will toast the visitor by taking a glass of this rice wine and chanting a song of welcome, perhaps for several minutes, extolling his virtues, and expressing their pleasure at receiving him. He then presents the glass which is drunk to the accompaniment of a chorus from the company with clapping and cheering. The complement may be returned by the visitor. At one time this ceremonial toasting was universal, but is now recognized as optional, or the visitor may hand the glass to another nearby who acts as substitute. An interesting variation illustrating the Kayan and Kenyah character is that a request, or a statement of policy, a rebuke, or an exhortation, or any public pronouncement may be chanted in song to accompany a toast, and is usually received without offence,—or again it may occasion a battle of wits and a spirited toast in reply.

Among some clans the rice wine is very potent and may even be distilled by a very simple and ingenious method. In former times domestic and public functions were often associated with heavy drinking, this was by



Music from the Tinjar.



Kayan and Kayah girls are expert dancers.

their skill against the wild forces of nature. Little children, from six years onwards, soon learn to plunge into the rapids, to swim with powerful strokes, and take their first lessons in poking a canoe. It is little wonder that these peoples are reputed to be among the finest swimmers in the world for handling long and heavy canoes in the notorious rapids.

The Kayan and Kenyah women take a full share in the life of the community, and even take their part in the handling of the boats in the rapids. But they also have their own arts and crafts. I will not dwell on those common to the women of other peoples in Borneo—the weaving of rattan mats, the palm leaf sun hats, the making of fishing nets, and the making of head-bands of exceedingly heavy woven rattan. Their head-work is, however, outstanding and distinctive. The women make beautiful, roughly circular head-cloths of fine good bands which are woven into patterns. These mats of headwork are frequently worn on the tops of sun hats as decorative canopy pieces. Or they may form the decoration of a wooden cradle for carrying a child on the back, or it may be used to decorate the shoulder of a woman. The design may be of geometric shapes or the old conventional pattern of re-entrant curves. These head bands are also used for making head ropes for necklaces.

The first thing that impresses one on meeting Kayan or Kenyah women is the dignity and poise of their walk and carriage, and this is due not only to training, but is rendered necessary by the heavy weights which they carry as carriages! Baby girls have the lobes of their ears pierced in the first year after birth, and as soon as the wound is healed, one or two rings are inserted, and the number and weight gradually increased till by the end of the first year the lobes have changed three or four inches. More weights are added, and the process of stretching the ear-lobes is continued right through youth, the object being to draw the lobes into slim loops of skin which hang down even to the breast. In many cases however the loops are tender and swollen; one or both may break, and though they may be applied, they are seldom able to carry the heavy rings again.

Another painful personal achievement, which is however lasting forever, is that of tattooing. The Kenyah women only tattoo the backs of the hands and the top surfaces of the feet, but the Kayan women are tattooed with a fine florid pattern from the middle of the leg right to the hips. The working done which they often wear is a split skirt, which when tucked up for paddling, rice, or for work in the river, provides the illusion that the women are wearing tight trousers. The pattern is of fine lines, closely spaced, and embodies both geometrical and conventional designs. The general effect is quite pleasing. At quite an early age Kayan girls have the backs of the hands and the feet tattooed, and later the forearm is completed from the elbow to the wrist. In recent years very few of the younger girls are commencing the long ordeal of the extensive tattooing on legs and thighs, though hands and feet are still being done as before.

Among the men, tattooing was unimportant, nor did they greatly cherish their ear lobes—only sufficient for one copper ring. But the one essential mark of a mature Kayan or Kenyah man, was the hair pinched in the upper part of the shell of the ear. From time immemorial this was the mark of the headhunter, the place where the tiger teeth were worn after the successful taking of a head, and every boy had his ears prepared for that coveted honour. For many years now this has been merely the continuing of a traditional custom, one has the privilege of wearing the tiger tooth, or the carved beak of hornbill ivory, been thus restricted.

Another achievement is that both men and women have their eyebrows and eyelashes completely removed by plucking. They do this with tweezers and a small mirror, or a friend may render this service. Among young people this provides an opportunity for them to

get to know one another—an invitation to pluck eyebrows is the well-recognized euphemism for courtship.

I have left till last the most important of all the elements in the culture of these people—the possession of ancient beads which are highly valued and are passed on as heirlooms. The possession of rare and ancient beads is a mark of social status and wealth. A close study of these beads reveals an astonishing variety. A few are of plain blue or green glass, but most are composite, and are fine examples of the glass-workers art. Value, however, in the Kayan and Kenyah interests, is based on rarity, or some other arbitrary factor, rather than on intrinsic beauty. The significant point is that, more than silver or gold, or any other possessions, these beads are the hall-mark of standing and prestige in the Kayan and Kenyah world. The most valued of these beads, *Luhur Jelata*, was considered the equivalent of a human life. The importance of these beads in the life of the people is not realized at first, but when valuable beads are lost, or stolen, or destroyed by fire, or when a dispute involving inheritance occurs, then their significance is realized. The main school types seem to be of Mediterranean origin, though how and when they reached Borneo is still not certainly known. The coralline beads, which were once so important among Kelabit and Marau, are not found to any large extent among Kayan and Kenyah. The cultural significance of beads is not a feature common to all the Borneo peoples, it may therefore be an important clue indicating relationships, even though values of the same beads among different peoples vary enormously. A close study of bead types held by present day peoples, compared with beads found in old graves, may yield important historical results.

This all too brief summary pictures the life of the Kayan and Kenyah peoples in their own districts, and while it reveals the worthy place that they have among the other people of Sarawak, it would be incorrect to suppose that they have a proportionately great influence, as yet, on the national life of the country as a whole. Several factors make for this. They are conservative and do not trade much on their own initiative. Secure in the consciousness of their own culture, they have no urge to copy that of others. With possibly one or two exceptions, their leaders, while demanding and exercising leadership in their own community, have no political ambitions outside their own area.

The question may be asked—is it possible, and is it desirable, to foster and preserve the essential culture and way of life of the Kayans and Kenyah? Have they a valuable contribution to make to the life of Sarawak in the future? The answer is undoubtedly, yes.

Bornean Hospitality

The following is the Editorial from the August issue of *Philippine Studies* and makes pleasant reading for Sarawakians. Father Bernard recently visited Borneo with Father Stevens to test their theory of a connection between the Kingdom of Northern Sarawak and the Visayas of the Philippines.

Among the many ties between Borneo and the Philippines, surely not the weakest is the striking similarity between Bornean and Philippine hospitality. A case in point was the warm cordiality of the reception accorded to the rectors of Xavier University (Father Francisco Armenta S.J.) and the editor of this Quarterly during our recent visit in Sarawak and Brunei and the island of Labuan.

For the invitation to visit Borneo and for the generous hospitality during our stay there, we are grateful to the Sarawak Museum and the Government of Sarawak, and in particular to that energetic and erudite professor and excellent companion, Mr. Tan

Harrison, Government Ethnologist and Curator of the Museum.

We are also grateful to His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak; to the Chief Secretary (deputy deputy), the British Resident in Brunei, and the Secretary to the Resident; the District Officer at Tuting and the Administrative Officer at Limbang; Mr. Lawrence Tan; the Shell Petroleum officials at Seria for use of private aircraft; Mr. Philip Jones of the Kuching Information Office, and the officials of Radio Sarawak, Radio Brunei and the British Council.

For their friendship and for numberless courtesies during our stay in their country we are grateful to the Chief Information Officer of Brunei, Pengiran Mohamad Yusoff bin Pengiran Haji Abdul Kadir, and to the Assistant Information Officer, Shafi Kadir. That excellent man, Mr. George Jamah, Assistant Curator of the Sarawak Museum, and that splendid companion, Awangha Sharifuddin bin Pengiran Masah, devoted an entire week (most pleasant for us, most laborious for them) to escorting us through Brunei and the Limbang area. We envy any organization that can count on the services of two such men as George Jamah and Sharifuddin.

To the Mill Hill Parkers at Kuching, Seria, Brunei Town, and Labuan, our appreciation for warm and genial hospitality.

While sincerely appreciative of the wide publicity accorded our visit in the *Bornean* and the *Singapore Free Press* (particularly in the *Sarawak Tribune of Kuching* which devoted much front-page space in three issues to the story), it was with some alarm that we found ourselves described in very flattering but unfortunately quite inaccurate terms. We were merely plain people seeking plain answers to a few plain questions, and all within a very modest compass. The only big thing about the affair was the bigness of the *Bornean* welcome—and for that we are grateful.

To the Asia Foundation which made the trip possible by a travel grant; to Mr. John Reed of the Foundation's Malaya office; to Mr. Keith Jones of the British Embassy in Manila; and finally, and by no means least, to His Excellency the British Ambassador in the Philippines, Mr. Clinton, our very sincere gratitude for many things.

MICHEL A. BERNARD

Reports from Administrative Officers for the First Half of 1958

SECOND DIVISION

SAMANGGANG DISTRICT District Officer—Along Zainorie

Court and Crime

Due to communication difficulties and for the sake of convenience to all concerned the High Court cases, Criminal and Civil, from the Saribas District and Lubok Anta have been heard at Samanggang since the beginning of this year. These arrangements have worked quite satisfactorily so far though in some cases witnesses' allowances and travelling expenses, which have to be borne by the Government, are considerable.

One sitting of the High Court took place in early March of this year when eight cases were heard and determined. Only one criminal case, in which a student aged about fourteen years was run over and killed by a lorry, attracted the interest of the general public, particularly the Chinese. The accused, who

pleaded not guilty and was not represented by counsel, was convicted and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and, in addition, disqualified from driving for $\frac{1}{2}$ years from the day of his release from the prison.

Accidental shooting cases are again the centre of attraction among the local Dayaks.

Cases in the Magistrates' Courts are increasing steadily. There has been more litigation in the District Court than in any other Court, and work in the District Court is arduous. However, with the transfer to Samanggang of another First Class Magistrate, the District Officer has been able to devote most of his time to administrative works which are becoming plentiful.

Before the appointment of a First Class Magistrate for Lubok Anta District, one of the First Class Magistrates stationed at Samanggang had to do a bit of travelling every now and then to determine District Court Cases at Lubok Anta and Engkilil.

There is an increase in the number of opium cases. Persons dealt with have been mostly opium addicts having a smoking record of not less than fifteen years behind them. Most of them could afford smoking but could not afford to pay their fines. As a result, in most cases, they have chosen to go to prison. This did them a lot of good as while they were in prison arrangements were made for them to receive medical treatment, either as inpatients or outpatients, in order to get rid of their bad habit, and most of them who came out of the prison door were different men.

Another crime which is worthy of note is the illegal distilling of distillable liquor. In two cases, it was proved to be large scale distilling. Both accused were found guilty and heavily fined, but they were later sent to prison for being unable to pay the fines.

There has been some youthful offenders involved in cases like theft and house breaking. This state of affairs has been a cause for concern and a remedy is being sought for. This district is without the services of a Probation Officer and the only resolution to this question is to release them on bond and commit them to the care of their parents or next of kin.

Medical and Health

Spraying operations of the Anti-Malaria unit in the district were started in March, covering the area under Pongoh's Marsh of Ulu Sekrang. The effect of spraying is a wonder to the Dayaks and no complaints has ever been received from them. The change will again be sprayed sometime in August.

Agriculture

The wet paddy harvest was satisfactory and those farmers who farmed at Bajat had used red paddy and were responsible for filling all Samanggang godowns with paddy. Hill paddy crops were not very good, the Ulu Sekrang crop was as poor as ever.

The Rubber Planting Scheme began to attract public interest since Samanggang, Panti and Uluap planters came under this scheme for the first time and showed much keenness. The visit of the Director of Agriculture to these areas did much to foster encouragement and was much appreciated.

Native Affairs

The harvest of hill paddy was poor this season. This sharpened the interest in migration to Landis in the First Division, and Kaitum, Marau, Niah and Sebani in the Fourth Division.

Grounds given for migration are invariably shortage of farming lands, which, in addition to their misery, are overgrown in many parts with the noxious ruzes and lalang. Another reason put forward is the rapidly growing population. The result of the increase

generally reduces the size of the area available for cultivation. Instead of the period of customary ten year cycles of cultivation, a four or five year rotation has to be adopted.

To solve this problem, the District Council held a meeting of local palm planters to allocate land gazetted in 1933 and 1935 as wet padi land for the coming season. Where the rules have been in force since 1933, a great concentration of people and increase in the production of padi has been made. It is expected that enforcement over the larger area will have similar results. Land owners who cannot or will not use their land or rent it out will have to give it up for allocation by Government. It will then be possible to offer the use of good land to those whose land option is worn out or subject to serious floods.

During this period, many Tani Rumbia from Bukung, Bangas, Chawang of Bukung, Engapian of Samsat and Selan of Laitok Rumbia came down to make enquiry as to when would be their turn to move to the First and Fourth Divisions as applied for a few years ago. Instead, they were persuaded to take the available Government land in the wet padi area for padi cultivation.

The construction of Temudok/Beyai Road—a distance of 1½ miles—was commenced in the early part of the year. People from Ulu Unyap and Lower Basing Lapor rushed in to seek employment in the undertaking, but some requests were turned down as no more work was available for them. These constructions of new roads changed the minds of those who intended to proceed to Sema. As a result, less applications were made for Srisid.

Education

The main event in the education field was the visit of His Excellency the Governor to most schools in Lingga Division, during his tour to the Second Division. While at Panta new school, His Excellency promised to present a bill for use in the splendidly constructed Dayak school there.

The ceremony of opening of a new Dayak school which was attended by the populace of Ulu Unyap was performed by His Excellency the Governor during his tour to this area. In His Excellency's opening address, he gave many wise advices to the pupils as well as to the people in the area who have shown their keenness on providing a place for educating their children. In praising the achievement of the people in this area, His Excellency said that this served as an example to their community in the field of education.

Forest

The sawmills continued to concentrate on resin production but the Lingga and Trion sawmills were ready to consider orders for local use. In spite of their difficulties in the export market, sawmills remain hungry for concessions both in their own name and under cover of giving the natives of Sarawak a chance. They continue to overcut the concessions they have.

Some applications for obtaining firewood and timber for building hushouses from the Commercial Forest Reserve have been received from the natives. Some areas which had been requested by the department are still under consideration.

Public Works Department

Development of Seluyan Quarry to provide an increased quantity of stone to cover works in other divisions was well on the way. A new stone jetty and new crushing, screening and conveying plant were also completed.

A new commercial wharf and a new quarry wharf at Seluyan were completed.

Sinanggang Airfield was completed but the formation of landing ground was found to be not firm enough for heavy aircraft to land. Air services were delayed and application of some surfacing was made.

Work has started in the construction of the new Sinanggang Hospital, an event of importance to the population of the Second Division who have been waiting for years for an improvement of the medical facilities in Sinanggang. The new hospital is being built on the same site as the old one, which was demolished at the end of June.

A temporary hospital has been built by the Contractor, Messrs. Saa Builders, on the adjoining site. Patients were removed to the temporary hospital on 21st June. The work on leveling of the site and building construction began in July.

Saga

Mr. Tan Chiew Lion's application to retire on pension was approved by the Governor in Council after serving thirty-four years in the Second Division. He earned a reputation as a loyal and trustworthy officer and was awarded the Certificate of Honour during His Majesty the Queen's Birthday by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Tean Bion Kiu, Court Writer at Lingga, had tendered his resignation several times. At last his application to do so was approved.

Culture Affairs

The business lines continue to be unsatisfactory. Local products such as pepper and rubber were getting less. As a result, the commercial launches have been unable to ply between Kuching and Sinanggang as regularly as they used to do some years ago.

There has been some talk about the local Trochus applying for land in the Unyap for planting high yielding rubber. However, the matter is still under study by those concerned and nothing materialized.

A well-to-do Pochow from Sibu, together with some local Pochows have bought over the cinema site from its former owners. The filling in is in progress and the drawing of the proposed cinema hall is now in the hands of an architect.

Despite the unbecomable conditions of the local market five up-to-date concrete shop houses are under construction and another block is nearing completion.

General

His Majesty the Queen's Birthday, 12th June, was celebrated in a simple but impressive ceremony, at 4.30 a.m. sharp one cannon was fired from Fort Alice. The Guard of Honour consisting of Sarawak Constabulary, Red Cross, Boy Scouts and Marine was inspected by the Honourable the Resident, Mr. A. J. N. Richards, in front of the Court House. During the parade the insignia of bronze medals were presented to Sarawak Rangers who completed their services in Malaya.

On 2nd March, 1938 the Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. E. Melville, accompanied by the Honourable the Chief Secretary, Mr. J. H. Ellis, visited Seluyan by Zehon. They were met at Seluyan by the Honourable the Resident, Mr. A. J. N. Richards, and the writer from Sinanggang. A blasting salute marked the arrival of the distinguished visitors.

After 1½ hours stay at Seluyan the party left for Kuanah Lihai at Baka in the decorated launch. Gunshots and crackers greeted the visitors to the longhouse where Dayak maidens, all dressed in national costumes and the school children lined up the whole way from the river edge to the house. The National Anthem was also sung. Mr. Melville had the honour to kill a pig before entering the longhouse. Speech of welcome was made by Pongkato Norey and a journey song was then presented to Mr. Melville while Mr. Ellis was presented with Pau Kumbo—a Dayak blanket—as a token of their visit to the longhouse. The visitors were well entertained with the Nyepet, Miley dance, participated by a great number.

The Annual Smuggling Reports for 1958 which was held on 29th and 30th June, 1958, was enjoyed by all communities especially the Dayaks and the Malays. Although the Committee was not formed until late May and the ad-hoc committee meeting was held on 7th June, 1958, there were over seventy entries. Due to the fact that the Reports for this year was a bit in a rush the visit of the S.G.I.S. Film Unit to Smuggling could not be arranged. Yet as a whole the reports had been in some way a success.

Visits

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. R. A. Young, visited longhouses in Lingga area and Bawang Uluay in Simanggang from 28th to 10th February, 1958. In every longhouse visited His Excellency was greatly entertained, and at the same time the Penghulu, Tuan Kumbang and other prominent persons had the opportunity to hear a talk on the closer association of the three Borneo territories by His Excellency.

SARAWAK DISTRICT

District Officer—R. H. Morris

Court

There have been no cases of particular interest. Far more time has been devoted to keeping cases out of Court than to sitting in Court.

Two Tuan Kumbang of the Paku who were fined for not paying their Paku Central School Fees appealed to the High Court. The appeals were dismissed. It is common knowledge throughout the District that they (Tuan Kumbang Bulok and Tuan Kumbang Enggang) paid \$400.00 to the petition writer who prepared their appeal against the fines of \$25.00 imposed on each. It is an interesting commentary on the attitudes of the Paku.

Crime

The District has been, happily, particularly free from crime. A few aged opium smokers were apprehended and there have been a few other cases of no importance.

A matter which is causing some concern is an increase in the number of cases of petty theft. A chicken missing here and a couple of plants of rubber there, few of these cases are ever reported so it is impossible to give statistics or to really say whether the situation is bad. It is however, fairly certain that this type of offence is increasing.

Health

The health of the District as a whole has been comparatively good. In Bawang there was a small epidemic of chicken pox and a little gastro-enteritis and a considerable number of less serious cases.

During June diarrhoea has been prevalent but this is a perennial complaint during the dry months and evokes little comment. Until a piped water supply is provided one can only continuously stress the importance of boiling drinking water particularly during dry spells.

More serious than the occasional small epidemics are the widespread diseases which are largely endemic:— tuberculosis, trachoma, malaria and parasitic infestations.

In the Ulu Spak and Ulu Laya areas there is a high incidence of goitre amongst the womenfolk, most of these cases are believed to be benign although the occasional toxic case occurs. Also in this area malnutrition seems to be the rule rather than the exception but it is scarcely surprising as the land remains largely of degraded hill soils based on for too short a cycle.

Possibly as a result of the malnutrition in this area tuberculosis and trachoma seem to be far more prevalent than in other areas of the District. It is of course rather difficult for a layman to speak authoritatively on a technical matter and it would possibly be wiser merely to say that in my opinion the standard of health in the Ulu Spak and Ulu Laya appears to be disappointingly low.

Native Affairs

Ilan

The Spak and Ulu Laya area has again received a rather high proportion of the Administration's time. These visits have been of considerable value and a very amicable move at Rih. Sedia. Luing on the 19th June recommended that Sali of Rih. Penghulu Ulu be appointed Penghulu. Sali, who is Penghulu Ulu's nephew, has not, as yet, accepted but, unless the circumstances are not propitious, will do so. Though he will certainly pay great attention to the views of Penghulu Ulu and Penghulu Sali he possesses considerable strength of character and I hope that he will make his own decisions.

There are clear signs of weakening in the implacable opposition, of the Spak and Laya Ilan to the proposal that they should join the Saribas District Council. At the moment six and possibly seven houses favour joining in and others in the Laya are wavering. At the meeting held to elect a Penghulu I decided that it would be inappropriate to ask for Councilmen to be elected. More time must be allowed to pass and Sali's cooperation sought before the dovetailing group are brought into the Saribas District Council.

There is a good deal of grumbling in the Laya about the grouping of Penghulu areas and it is possible that I will have to recommend some changes. At the moment, however, I do not know what the solution will be. The (probable) appointment of Sali as Penghulu of the Spak and Ulu Laya will help to clarify the situation but it is as certain as anything can be that no solution can be completely satisfactory. There are in fact four "principal" groups between, say, Bura Lintang and the Paku Menor— Upper and Lower Laya and Upper and Lower Spak.

These "Principal" groups, the Upper Spak excepted, have practically no sense of community or internal cohesion. Put briefly the main forces and motives are centrifugal rather than centripetal and there are some indications that, in the Saribas as a whole, the traditional social structure of the Ilan is breaking down. Ten years ago, in 1948, the Rev. Father Anthony Muller, O.S.A., described the situation on the coast when the Milinau Lake longhouses were breaking up, some forty years earlier. There is a striking similarity between the situation he described and the present conditions in the Saribas.

Gambling, particularly on cockfighting, is becoming increasingly more prevalent. In the Paku and Paku it is causing some alarm to the more responsible leaders and they are anxious for legislation to be introduced to control it. Some of the, what might be described as, professional gamblers of the Paku and Kuan move backwards and forwards following the money. Unfortunately cockfighting is not the only method of gambling in vogue. Cards are becoming increasingly popular and "big" money changes hands on the results of football matches. The Paku is by far the wealthiest area of the Saribas and the Ilan of that area have for years employed Chinese, Malay and agrarian Ilan as rubber tappers with the result that time hangs rather heavily on their hands. The remedy would appear to be the fostering of some activity which would give them, particularly those with some education, something to occupy their time and energy. As yet I am unable to recommend any solution though I feel sure that there must be one or more to the problems of this area.

In the Puka there has been much discussion and not a little bad feeling over the District Council's decision to go ahead with the proposal to construct the Puka Central School, the underlying reason being the imposition of a Cost of \$20.00 per door for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. In March a petition purporting to be signed by nine Tuan2 Rosmah and a "Committee" was presented to me representing the removal of Prajurit Ngelambong. Inquiries which I made disclosed that the petition had its origin in the school controversy. It was also discovered that two and possibly five of the signatures may have been made by the one person. The matter is being investigated by the Police and at the moment is sub-judice. Bangkit and Engkerhai were the centers of opposition but some good work by, inter alia, Mr. Michael Bama, Group Supervisor of Schools, has made it unnecessary to prosecute a majority of the people in the lower Puka for failure to pay the Cost. At the moment it looks as if prosecutions will not in any case exceed thirty or sixty and I hope there will be only a few.

Far too much time has to be devoted to the interminable and tedious land disputes which are such a feature of the Saribas. An attempt is made, with every change of District Officer to re-open these and I think that the time is approaching when serious consideration should be given to the introduction of some means of both punishing illegal occupancy and use of "land" and the prevention of frivolous complaints by a steep increase in fees. Land settlements, when completed, should result in some improvements but in the main disputes are about farming land not held under title or Occupation Ticket.

Malays

The Malays of the Saribas comprise almost forty per cent of the population but economically are of least importance. Many work as rubber tappers in the Iban areas of the Rimbas and Puka whilst others are employed by the sawmills at Pusa, Siliyau, Lingga and in the Belong, Dewantara, fishing and the collection of dimer in the main occupations. Most of the Malays in the District plant padi themselves but there is also a very pronounced tendency to rent out their padi land to Iban from the lower reaches of the Layan, Spek, Puteh and Rimbas rivers. Returns vary from between \$15.00 to \$40.00 per bilikang per season. Everybody seems perfectly happy with this arrangement with the possible exception of myself.

Far too little of the Administration's time has been devoted to the Malays during recent years, they are not demanding and District Officers, myself included, are inclined to devote an undue proportion of their time to the problems of the Spek, Layan and Puka. I hope during August to visit all Malay Kampongs in the District.

Chinese Affairs

Many Chinese in the District are becoming increasingly concerned with the standards of teaching, particularly of English, in Chinese Schools of the District. The "many" may not be significant numerically but they do represent the more thoughtful and influential section of the community. It is difficult to attract the best teachers to the Saribas and the Grant Code, in theory at least, prevents the payment of higher salaries to those with the best records. It is quite obvious that hidden emoluments are being offered and given as an inducement but how serious the situation is I do not know.

The Chinese members of the District Council are showing a very real interest in Local Government though some of them are quite frankly puzzled by the problems of differentiating between the functions of Local and Central Government.

It has been said on many occasions before but it will not do any harm to repeat it, the Chinese Community of the District are a particularly friendly

and co-operative group of people, even the children seem to say "Ang Miek Lai" in a friendly fashion.

Trade

In Pusa trade has been reasonably good. The Sawmill has given employment to many of the men in the area and the women have had little difficulty in disposing of the straps, slings and dimer which they produce. Sales of cloth in the bazaar have shown no significant change over the last year and it has been my experience that this is a fairly reliable index of prosperity in predominantly Malay areas.

The situation at Belong, Spek and Debak on the other hand has been depressing.

Pepper growing by Iban has ceased completely and the number of Chinese owned vines has been considerably reduced. Pepper in fact is no longer of any economic importance in the Saribas.

Shipments of rubber from the Saribas during the first six months of 1958 totalled 12,983 pounds (including some scrap) as against 1,859 long tons. This represents about one sixteenth of the rubber exported from Sarawak during the same period. Figures for the first six months of 1957 are not available but I think it is reasonable to infer that a good deal less has been shipped out this year than last. The decrease whatever it may be must be due almost entirely to bad weather during the last months of 1957 and the first two months of 1958. Certainly there is no indication that the fall in price has resulted in any decline not to say, in fact the reverse seems to be the case. Even from the poor areas of the Spek and Layan have been diligently tapping such little rubber as they possess and in addition have been tapping rubber owned by their diwanter cousins.

The fall in the price of rubber has, however, resulted in a very steep drop in incomes and it is possible that the value of rubber shipped out of the District during the half year may be little more than half of that for the corresponding period in 1957.

The Saribas is almost entirely dependent on rubber and the fall in the value of exports has caused a very great decrease in the total volume of trade. Bazaar traders and shopkeepers are beginning to feel the pinch quite acutely.

One of the most serious aspects from a national point of view is the very serious liquidity situation which has acted as a multiplier. Traders have for years invested their savings in stocks, in the post war inflationary period this has paid a very satisfactory dividend, I think it is somewhat misleading to say that traders have "overinvested" and personally would consider it a case of intelligent investment of savings. Be that as it may, very few shopkeepers in the Saribas bazaar can get hold of ready cash without difficulty and I am informed that there has been a sharp increase in borrowing from Iban at high rates of interest so that shopkeepers can meet cash with their orders. In any event trade in the District is extremely dull although I do not think it could be called a depression. Certainly there has been no slightest indication of a fall in prices, of other goods or services.

One of the regrettable aspects of trade in the District as it is in other is the price fixing agreements covering the purchase of rubber. Unsmoked rubber which comprises the bulk of the trade is purchased for one price only; the price of No. 4 grade. No premium is paid for this sheet with the result that producers cannot be persuaded to produce a better quality product. The thick sheets which had their way to being tacked three or four days in dry before they can be smoked and smoking averages between ten and fourteen days! I have spent a lot of time discussing the matter with local rubber dealers but although I think they are "sympathetic" I have little hope of any change being made.

I would like to suggest that one or more of Singapore's wealthiest rubber merchants be interviewed on the Chinese programme of Radio Sarawak in order that local traders might hear an authoritative opinion on the subject. The interview if it can be arranged should then be reduced to writing and distributed by the Information Department.

Local Government

Probably at least half the Administration's time has been devoted to Local Government during the six months covered by this report. This has proved well worthwhile in so far as it has resulted in some, if not all, Councillors realising that they have certain responsibilities and that Council meetings are not simply an occasion for a social gathering.

From discussions with the Deputy Chairman, Pengarah Montogri, and other of the more progressive members it became clear that the procedure adopted at meetings should be more formal than the old *Javanese* style. Simple "Notes on Procedure" were prepared and distributed to all members. Councillors have since made very sincere endeavours to observe the basic rules for the conduct of meetings and in my opinion there has been more expeditious handling of business as a result. Standing Orders have also been drawn up and will be tabled at the next meeting of the Council though it is not intended to move their formal adoption until the following meeting.

Pengarah Montogri has occupied the Chair at the last two Council Meetings and shown clear signs of making an efficient and able Chairman. He has also spent a great deal of his time in the District Council dealing with day to day affairs.

I have already submitted a recommendation that the Council should appoint its own Chairman and there is little doubt that Pengarah Montogri will be elected.

It has proved rather difficult to convince Councillors that they have financial responsibility. There has been a widely held view that Pengerang prepares the Council Estimates and that the Council should not really concern itself with such matters. This attitude is being corrected, and the Finance and General Purposes Committee will hold a special meeting in late July to actually prepare the Estimates. I do not propose that this should be a permanent way of doing things but I hope that it will help some members to realise that it is useless to advocate expenditure unless at the same time they at least suggest from where the money should come.

In an effort to create more interest in the finances of the Council I have prepared a very brief report on the Council's Finances for 1957. This has been distributed to Councillors and will be "debated" at the next meeting of the Council. Whether there will in fact be any debate remains to be seen.

Although the people of the Ulu Spak and Ulu Layar have not yet elected representatives to sit on the Council there are signs that their opposition is weakening. There is still a hard core of some fifteen houses in the Ulu Spak who vociferously and vigorously oppose any suggestion that they should join the Council but even in this area there are a few who are having second thoughts. The difficulty is to convince them that they have anything to gain. There is no slightest sign of interest in schools or in the other services which the Council provides. Their only interest is to get away from the degraded hill soils to areas where they can have a house, farm, get below and raise and to grow enough padi to supply their own needs.

During the last six months the Spak-Matang Road and the Detak-Kumpang Road have both been completed but there is at the moment strenuous opposition to the Council accepting further commitments for the

maintenance of Minor Roads. One of the major obstacles is the fact that the road most urgently needed would not pass through comparatively thickly settled mixed zones, if the cost of maintenance is to be borne by those who derive immediate benefit then the cost or rate must be high because no Councillor would vote for the raising of rates to pay for the maintenance of roads in areas other than his own. The remedy may be either to give grants, which would decrease each year, towards the cost of maintenance or to turn some of the land adjoining the roads, into Mixed Zones. Councillors are still giving the matter a good deal of thought and Pengarah Montogri proposes to raise the matter again at the next meeting of the Council.

The question of raising an Education rate has been discussed at length with the more influential members of the Council and I have hopes that agreement to introduce an Education rate will be reached before very long. Councillors are becoming increasingly unwilling to recommend the imposition of rates as in a number of cases it's payment causes genuine hardship and always results in some re-election of the local member or members.

The absence of Pengarah Montogri on a British Council Tour of the United Kingdom has slowed down Council affairs quite considerably. It is a weakness of the Sarawak District Council that such strength as it possesses is based on about six individuals and one of these Pengarah Montogri is the backbone. From time to time I feel very tempted to just "get on with the job" and bulldoze the Council into agreeing but I also feel that this would be a retrograde step. I am also convinced that with the Pengarah's return and, I hope, his election as Chairman, there will be a period of real and genuine progress by this Council.

Public Works

I regret the necessity of again having to report the deplorable poor standard of maintenance of Government buildings in the District. The Director of Public Works carried out an inspection of some of the quarters at Beting and Pasa on 24th and 26th April and gave orders for work to be put in hand forthwith and there is now hope that some real progress will be made during the year. The Technical Assistant responsible for Public Works in the Sarawak is now preparing schedules of the work required.

A number of quarters in the District are not furnished in accordance with the Schedule to General Orders and it is possible that this may have some bearing on the reluctance of many officers to transfer to this District and to the Second Division. I am informed by the Technical Assistant, Beting that schedules of requirements were submitted to the Public Works Department last year but so far the shortages have not been made good.

The Land and Survey Bungalow built in 1955 has been vacant since the beginning of 1957 and is deteriorating due to lack of regular airing. No funds are available to pay a caretaker and the Administration Maintenance vote will only cover the cost of occasional dusting of the undergrowth in the courtyard.

The Government wharf at Beting which was very seriously damaged by a tree trunk in January was rebuilt and was ready for use again in June.

Agriculture

As forecast in the last report yields of hill padi were comparatively good. Even in some of the worst areas of the Ulu Spak padi was sufficient for three to four months and in some of the better areas enough was harvested to last the whole year.

Yields of swamp padi have been much lower than usual, this was due to the prolonged drought in October of 1957 killing off many of the young padi plants.

Pepper which was a crop of great economic importance in the Saribas until about three years ago is now of practically no importance whatsoever. All Iban-owned gardens have been abandoned and Chinese gardeners are finding it increasingly difficult to carry on. Many are reducing the number of vines being maintained.

Interest in the Rubber Planting Scheme is strong but as yet there is little real interest in replanting areas under old seedling rubber.

There are about four hundred nondescript cattle in the District, most are thin waxy beasts with little meat on them. Scraggy old heifers are killed from time to time but there is an almost African attitude so far as cattle are concerned and they add little to the local diet. I feel sure that artificial insemination and some extension courses on animal husbandry would do something to improve the situation. The slaughter of all bulls may not be a practical solution at the moment but I have seen none that possess the desirable characteristics for a sire.

Miscellaneous

The news of Mr. Barcroft's tragic death caused a great deal of sadness in the District. He served in the District from 1915 to 1937 and amongst the older people had many genuine friends who felt with affection of his doings when he was here. A wheat flourer who played for "Barcroft's Bangers" Football Team told me that he had burnt two candles to light his soul on his journey and a cowboy who had known him well, quietly wiped his eyes as he listened to Mr. Ong Kee Hai's eulogistic. A Memorial Service held at St. Augustine's Church on 28th June was attended by nearly two hundred local people, Chinese, Iban and European.

LUBOK ANTO DISTRICT
District Officer—D. G. Haydock-Wilson

Crime

An attempt at arson was made in English Hill bazaar on 24th January, 1958. No damage was done and no charge made due to lack of evidence.

Two cases of incest, were dealt with in Lubok Antu under the Ulu Ai Dayak Customary law.

There was a case of affray on the Queen's Birthday.

There was also a shooting incident at Siliu on 12th March, 1958, which has not yet been heard.

Otherwise everybody seems to have behaved himself.

Medical and Health

Neither bazaar could be called clean, but some improvement was apparent in English Hill towards the end of the half. Lubok Antu has yet to see the light.

Health in the district was fair, although there was a chicken pox epidemic in the Ulu Ai in April and one case of typhoid fever in English Hill in June. Both Districts have had a lot of work.

Worms and Gastro-enteritis and various deficiency states appear common, and without doubt impair the District's capacity for work. Lack of health is one obstacle in the way of agricultural development.

Malaria is being taken care of by the W.H.O. who, having sprayed parts of the district early in the half, have just returned to spray the whole district.

Native Affairs

Iban

Hill padi harvests this year were generally good, and much better than last year. Swamp padi was also good, although some damage was caused by flooding, and by pests at Kempong

Applications for *plulah*, or for passports with which to *trajidul* continue. In the case of *plulah*, I feel most applications are prompted by desire to be nearer Senu, and by a certain restlessness at being so long in one place, although these are not the only reasons, and there are some who are finding it increasingly difficult to keep out of debt, and make a living.

If further work is possible within the district, such as the Lubok Antu-English Hill road, some ready cash will be available to them, and there would be some possibility of them turning their attention to cash crops.

Malay

There are few Malays in the district, but those in English Hill, appear most progressive, under their *Pakir Taw Kempong Abim*. They still have no proper *Kempong* site however.

Chinese Affairs

The Chinese at Lubok Antu are hardly Chinese, some of them knowing no other language than Iban. They are now engaged in tidying their bazaar up.

Those in English Hill have elected a new Captain, Tok Sry Huang, to replace Song Nam Song. The latter will continue to be their member on the Council.

Education

An English Hill Chinese High School and the English Hill Dayak School appear to be flourishing. The former have an excellent vegetable garden and basketball pitch. The latter it is hoped will be able to have a new boarding house next year, when the District Council has fully collected local contributions towards the cost.

At Lubok Antu, there is one nondescript school that appears to have drifted steadily since its inception. The School Committee have been asked by the District Council to submit a report on the school with a view to improving it.

Agriculture

Padi harvests were generally good this year.

High-yielding rubber has been planted in English Hill, most notably by the Malays. There is a tendency, however, to replace pepper by rubber.

Apart from that there is a lack of cash crops, in the district, which has to be remedied.

Commerce

Lubok Antu bazaar maintains a fairly steady trade in products from Indonesia, such as pigs, rubber, coffee and dried fish. It also sells fair quantities of tinied goods, metal ware, sugar and salt to the Indonesian porters.

English Hill bazaar is very quiet, and there is not much trade.

The district is producing very little except a small amount of inferior rubber, and the Chinese have as yet made no attempt to encourage the production of crops or livestock by offering or obtaining a steady market.

Posts and Telegraphs

There have been no complaints. A number of subscribers were temporarily disconnected, for late payment of fees. The District Council was one of them.

Sport

The Annual Regatta was held on the Queen's Birthday, and although small, was a success. For the first year, cups were given to prizes, and they were presented to the winners on the junking by Sitar Balloch who happened to be visiting.

The district sent a football team to Seremang to compete in their regional competition. We reached the final, owing to various other teams being disqualified and proceeded to diagnose ourselves by losing 6-1 to Seremang. To avoid disqualification or worse we chose a team scored for their midfield on the field.

KALAKA DISTRICT
District Officer—G. T. Barnes

Courts

Officers against forest lawbreaking by-laws, land disputes and cases for non-payment of debts made up the bulk of the twenty-five Civil Cases and twenty-six Criminal Cases heard in the first half of the year. In early March, Mr. Justice Rogers visited Seremak for what turned out to be an abortive murder trial in which the two accused strangely disagreed with the Judge after hearing conclusive evidence. As a result a new trial was ordered, and in April the Chief Justice and two new assessors found the two accused guilty of murder.

On the 19th June a three-day preliminary inquiry ended at seven o'clock at night in a thunderstorm, with the Court Room lit by pressure lamps, and the accused being charged with the murder of his mother.

Crime

The most serious domestic crime in the first half of the year was the murder of an elderly Chinese lady in her farming hut. Her son was charged with the murder. The Ulu Krian and Kaho areas have obtained a bad name for themselves as far as violence of this kind is concerned, and it is sincerely hoped, not least by the people themselves, that after two convictions for murder have been made, there will be an end to incidents of this kind. But by and large there is not a lot of crime in Kalaka and for the most part minor cases of theft or assault are the commonest criminal cases brought to court, while a certain amount of opium traffic and extortion are probably the commonest cases undetected. News from the Ulu Krian area that the opium-busy is flowering is bitter sweet, for the tale of disputes and crime as far as opium-busy is concerned is in direct proportion to the amount of fruit borne by the tree.

Medical and Health

In general the health of the various communities in Kalaka is as satisfactory as can be expected. An outbreak of typhoid fever in the lower Kaho area was efficiently curbed and six cases were treated successfully. One patient, however, who descended to his home from the rest beds was unfortunate enough to die. F.A.R. inoculations were carried out in the affected areas. Eighteen cases of malarial fever were treated, originating in the lower Kaho, Dubang and Kaki Wong areas. The most common disease, however, seem to be those of the skin subcutaneous diseases.

In the first half of the year the Ulu diseases travelled widely and effectively. They are popular with the public and their work is appreciated.

Agriculture

The harvest this year was quite a good one and in nearly every area it surpassed last year's. These were reports of paddy being attacked by rats, and zinc-phosphide has been used successfully as a rat poison. The clearing of areas for hill padi planting has started for the 1958/59 season.

In spite of Mr. Moore's stimulating report and the rise in the price of white pepper, the condition of the pepper crop and harvest in Kalaka was worse than last year. No white pepper was exported, and there was no new planting. Advice on pepper preparation has been distributed in pamphlet form in three languages to Kalaka pepper growers.

The Kaho gardeners have shown an increased interest in the new planting of coconuts and approximately 1200 acres are now planted with coconuts, bananas, pineapple, maize, yam, mung beans and bottle gourd. There are indications that the Sarawak Malays will attempt to follow the example set by Kaho.

Twelve thousand citrus seedling stamps have been distributed during the first half of the year, six thousand to the Lohok Block in the Sebak area and six thousand among another six blocks in the Anak and Krian areas. Altogether 677 acres of new rubber planting have been opened up in the first half of the year.

Agriculture and agricultural methods will be key-stones in any sound economic foundation of Sarawak, and as far as Kalaka is concerned there are four further items I should like to mention worth consideration.

(i) **CATTLE BREEDING.** As a start the Kampong Mestik (Sarawak) Cattle Breeding Society would be a good place for improving cattle. At present the Society has some thirty acres of well fenced land and thirteen head of cattle. It is worth mentioning also that in the Nyabur area an Indian by the name of Muhammad Veli Khan with nine head of cattle has also started breeding (fifty acres of land for grazing).

(ii) **ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COURSES.** Each year disease depletes livestock in the upriver areas, and I would suggest that courses of training in animal husbandry should be started for farmers who are interested.

(iii) **FRUIT NURSERIES.** A start has been made in Seremak on fruit nurseries for the production of rubberseed budded stamps, budgraftings and budwoods. Coffee, cocoa and citrus are also grown in the Demonstration Plot. The Plot, however, is much too small and it should be extended so that more fruit nurseries can be established. The aim being, of course, the distribution of selected planting materials to farmers.

(iv) **CONTOUR TERRACING.** Applicants for rubber planting have probably come to realize by now the value of contour terracing. This should be extended to other crops and all farmers encouraged to regard it as an essential improvement.

Native Affairs

(i) **DEBANK.** There have been two requests by Roban and Kaho Dayaks to be allowed to *pusak* in the Fourth Division. In neither case was the request supported by either Tani Ramabai or Prempitah, and the people concerned eventually agreed that there would be less trouble for everybody if they stayed in Kalaka. The desire to *pusak* was prompted by poor farming land and livestock disease, and although the harvest this year was a fair one most houses have only enough padi for about half the year.

Several houses in the district are being rebuilt on "skopoon" lines, with ground level concrete floors and large living room type *bedas*. These are usually houses of only three or four doors which by accident or design have been fragmented.

The excessive amount of gambling and cockfighting in certain areas led to requests that finally reached the Divisional Council that Government should regulate the cockfighting and stop gambling by the simple process of prohibiting the import of playing cards by Chinese traders.

The long spells of dry weather in May and June enabled most Dayaks to put in plenty of time re-building and repairing their houses, tapping rubber and preparing to clear their land prior to burning. Many Dayaks fortunate enough to be living in the Seremak-Roban Road area found themselves with well paid work on a project which in some cases was literally on their doorstep.

(ii) MALAYA. There appears to be a welcome increase of interest in fruit and vegetable farming among the Malay community which is evident in Paloh, Kabong, Senang, Nyaboh and Saratok.

The population of Kabong seemed to double at the time of Hari Raya with the return of men who usually work outside the district and the Division.

New Messages are being built at Kabong and Senang.

I am not sure that the system of having two salaried Malay Pongkalis and one paid Tuo Kempong is a good one. It has resulted in the resignation of the Tuo Kempong in Kabong, a lack of incentive on the part of unpaid Tuo Kempong to take their full share of responsibility, and a reluctance on the part of the Pongkalis to travel their areas. The Malay Kempong are few in number but all fairly large, and I believe they would be better represented if it was the Pongkalis who were unpaid and the Tuo Kempong who were paid.

Chinese Affairs

Lower rubber and pepper prices have cast a certain gloom over the shopkeepers and have resulted in pressure through the Courts for repayment of debts.

The Roban Chinese, however, have collectively decided that the time has come to rebuild the old Tuo Pek Keng at an estimated cost of \$17,000. One can only hope that its present charm will be enhanced and not destroyed by such an admirable effort.

Village Council

The Council had, at its first meeting of the year, approved the establishment of the "Upper Krim Village Council" which is to be composed of the Progress Committee of the Trade Development Scheme as *de facto* plus one person from any longhouse not in the Gosongpong and plus an extra member from a longhouse with more than five non-Gosongpong doors.

Legislation

The Hawling (Amendment) By-laws, 1958, were approved on 26th April, 1958. The effect of the latter is that boat handlers trading downstream at certain points shall have to bring their boats down for inspection once in every three months instead of once in each month and that they may spend up to a period of one month at one Pongkalis or native village instead of seven days.

Education

Four more schools came into existence at the beginning of the year bringing the total number of schools under the management of the Council to twenty-seven.

The seven schools under the Group Headmaster, Mr. J. A. Young are progressing well. They are now perhaps the best equipped Council Schools in Kuching. Their enrolment increased by about forty per cent over the 1957 total, and next year five hundred new pupils are expected to enter this group of schools.

Trade Economy and Labour

The export of timber from the Tock Hong Sawmill increased for the half year over the same period last year. Trade, however, is not thriving and it is a pity in view so much agricultural produce imported into an agricultural district. Three thousand piculs of rice, for instance, were imported into Kuching from Kuching; over one hundred piculs of makh (sic) eight piculs of coffee, and 130 sacks of maize. This undesirable state of affairs will continue until people can be persuaded to work for a surplus which can then be sold in the nearest market. There were no labour problems.

Public Works

The site of the proposed airfield has been surveyed and now awaits construction.

The wharf road in Saratok has been reconditioned by the District Council.

Forestry

There are some 185 men, mostly Malays working in the Tock Hong Sawmill and its extraction area. Some 1,500 tons of timber comprising chiefly sawn timber, was extracted from the Sawmill during the half year.

The proposed Commercial Forest Reserve at Kabong will be approximately 1,500 acres in area, and the local people have agreed to demarcate the boundaries at the end of the year.

The charcoal kilns in the Grigat area are producing satisfactorily, and several new kilns have been added to the two factories just above Grigat.

What Price Nationalism?

It may be safe to assume that nationalism takes root in tradition, communalism and patriotism. While patriotism is an extension of one's love of one's family, nationism and loyalty for one's clan or community, nationalism enlarges that scope to include his race and country.

Nationalism is closely woven with national culture, custom and language, though one can appreciate or love any national language or culture without having to be nationalistic at the same time, e.g. anyone could appreciate or love Chinese or Indian culture without having to be either Chinese or Indian. Similarly, one could embrace Western culture without having to be a European.

In China nationalism first made its debut in the form of a revolution that aimed at ousting the then ruling Ching dynasty. In Japan and Turkey it aimed at national rejuvenation; later, in Japan, Italy and Germany it corrupted itself into a manifestation of military prowess, territorial conquest and expansion as embodied by Shintoin, Fascism and Nazism. In India it appeared in the form of non-violence or passive resistance which, in fact, was a political weapon of "passive attack". In India and Indonesia, it also identified itself with anti-colonialism. In short, nationalism has played an important and leading role in history during the past few decades, seems to have justified itself and earned a good name for itself.

The close of World War II found many colonial territories emerged independent, such as India, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Korea, Indo-China, Malaya, etc. They raised the banner of nationalism and with it they have won independence, some easily, some a little more bitterly and some bloodily.

While statesmen and politicians were under the illusion that nationalism and national independence would solve the last of the world's political ills and problems, came communism in full force and attack. Craftily, subtly, or even openly, it has fought or infiltrated under many disguises which include nationalism and democracy.

"All that glitters is not gold." It is high time that all freedom-loving people realize that not all nationalisms are truly nationalistic, or democratic or truly democratic. Perhaps, only very few do not now recognize that ideological colonization and *concealments* have been made to confuse the mind of the naive nationalistic or democratic peoples themselves.

For those who believe that the world must be kept in constant turmoil under the new dispensable world, Revolution, they are dead on ideologically and politically to investigate and agitate, by means fair or foul, for the overthrow of established government. They are not able to visualize that revolutions bring with them bloodshed, chaos and destruction, and that

progress will thus be retarded instead of being hastened. The French who marched against and overran the Manchu and garrisoned their Emperor, or the Russian Bolsheviks who beheaded their Czar, do not seem to have profited to any appreciable degree from their bloody revolutions. And, with due respect to Dr. Sun Yat Sun who engineered the overthrow of the Manchu Emperor, China was carried by insistent civil wars, full vicissitudes of Japanese invasion and eventually to communism while many of those "nationalist revolutionaries" who participated in that revolution, are still very much alive. Today, the communists brand them "reactionaries". The point is, does a nation or country gain anything by a revolution or revolutions?

Nationalism limits one's outlook in life as far as the frog that scans the horizon through the well. It preaches national greatness and, to some extent, racial pride and superiority. It has to take root in such real or imaginary catchwords as "oppression and/or exploitation". As far as four thousand years back, Confucius preached the doctrine of the superior man—the superior individual. He did not preach or hint at the existence or the making of the superior race or nation, though later scholars distorted much of his teachings, and the cult of the superior Han race emerged. Yet such claims of superiority were made more on cultural than racial or anthropological grounds.

As opposed to the Confucian doctrine of the superior man, or the cult of the "Blue Blood", communism preaches the blackened and the dictatorship of the superior class—the Proletariat—which is insisted and maintained to rule over all and sundry through a concoction of impractical and chaotic dogmas and policies. Therefore, is there any wonder that the concepts of the superior race and those of the superior class, as advocated by Nationalism and communism respectively, have turned out to be oppressive at home and abroad, as evidenced by rule in Hitler's Germany and Fascist Italy and that exist in Soviet Russia and the satellites today? In this respect, history shows that Nationalism and communism are bed-fellows. Their aims and objects are almost identical though their methods may vary.

Despite the fact that the myth of the superior race is fast vanishing, that of a superior class has not only grown but developed from strength to strength. The questions should be asked, "Of what consists national greatness? What constitutes racial superiority? What prior nationalism? Why is it that nationalism does, in many instances, degenerate or play into the hands of communism?"

In South-East Asian countries a general definition prevailed that it was not possible to achieve national independence without fostering and cultivating nationalism, which was regarded as a supreme political weapon, with which to defeat and drive out "Colonialism". Thus, as studies and analysis should reveal, is far from being the truth. Colonialism in Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaya, India or elsewhere had been liquidated or was overthrown by the forces of democracy than by any other considerations. If the British, the French or the Dutch had been less democratic, or would not contain and accept the upsurge of these forces, the course of history in this part of the world might have been different.

Today the Free World commits itself to venerate Democracy and to observe certain democratic principles. Yet the question must be posed that, when anyone speaks of nationalism, does he measure up his thoughts, words and actions to the parable of democracy? Also, when anyone thinks and works for the interests and welfare of his race, community or country, to the exclusion of others, does he ever realize that such could also be a boomerang? When one wields a spear, does it occur to him that another would necessarily confront him with a shield?

It is said that nationalism aimed primarily at the liquidation of colonialism. If colonialism had been won over or contained, what more is there to expect of nationalism? Colonialism is vanishing because it has fulfilled its historical mission, viz: that of opening up underdeveloped and underdeveloped territories and educating the inhabitants. Surely, it would be unfair, futile and illogical to condemn colonialism now or posthumously as it is to do so to nationalism.

There is yet no marked emergence of nationalism in Sarawak, thanks, perhaps, to the fact and blessing that Sarawak is not cursed by the bondage of any deep-rooted "national heritage". If Sarawak is to be a melting pot for the different cultures and races, nationalism is the last thing to be desired. Let there be widespread and popular education; let there be democratic government; let there be religious freedom and all that, but let us not deprive us of our fundamental freedom under whatever slogan, pretext or ideology, be it nationalism, socialism or communism. It may sound revisionist and unrealistic when Edward Burke cried, "Give me freedom or give me death", yet the appeal is never so grim as it is today.

For those who might wish to raise the banner of either communism or nationalism in Sarawak, they are exhorted to heed the signs of the times. Nationalism has not been able to hold the Koreans, the Chinese, the Vietnamese, the Germans or the Indonesians together when communism has crept in and imposed another "Divide and rule". Nationalism and communism may be good follow-up-crevellers but, sooner or later, their paths must necessarily diverge, for the myth of the superior nation must clash with that of the superior class and, after much and continuous "liquidations" and purges, as practiced in Soviet Russia only the superior class remains to rule and to be ruled. Therefore, it must be admitted that nationalism, at this age, does pose as a potential threat to democracy in that, in ousting colonialism and overthrowing established government, which has guaranteed peace, order and security, it tends to shatter and destroy all that is good in over-asserting itself, such as a revolution. Ironically, the death of Colonialism very often hastens also the death of Democracy, and even nationalism itself, in that country, and others in triumph for communism.

K. Y. L.

Radiation and the Bomb

"Can anybody with any plausibility maintain that there would be greater risks in a policy proclaiming more universal aims and a greater regard for the future of mankind? And if risks must be run, is it not better to run the risks in pursuit of something meaningful and splendid rather than in the perfecting of weapons of man's destruction?"

Bernard Russell—Foreword to *Fallout* 1953

Vital issues are being raised to-day over the testing, and the use in a world war, of nuclear weapons. I am mainly concerned here with the less obvious hazards of these weapons to man. These hazards of radiation are different from any previously caused by any other explosive weapons. They occur everytime a nuclear weapon is tried. They are not restricted to war, they are happening now, all the time, in peace.

First the more obvious events that would occur should a nuclear bomb be dropped on an urban area. A pretty average hydrogen bomb has an explosive force of one megaton: this is the equivalent of ten million tons of ordinary high explosive. If it burst on the ground irremediable damage to man made structures would occur over an area of eighty square miles, radially from the point of impact. Over an area of 200 square miles people would be killed or suffer from

first degree burns. The main fire zone would extend ten miles in every direction from the centre of the explosion, and scattered fires would break out up to a further ten miles. An expert indicated that a five megaton bomb, one half the explosive force of the one I have mentioned, could kill or injure five million people. These casualties would only be from direct heat and blast effects. Many other people would suffer, not at first obviously, from radiation. I might emphasize here that not all nuclear or atomic arms necessarily have extremely large explosive forces. Quite a small one would reduce Singapore to a charred ruin. There are doubtless many such equivalents to twenty thousand tons of TNT. This however, should be enough to obliterate a city of a quarter of a million people. But whatever their size all have the special danger of radiation.

Radiation, in the sense I use it here, means the emission of fast moving particles by unstable atoms. An atom is the smallest unit of an element which can take part in a chemical reaction. Some one hundred million atoms placed side by side would cover one inch. The atom is a complicated structure made up of still smaller units or particles as they are called. The numbers of some of these particles is constant for the atoms of any given element and they determine its chemical properties. Another particle, the neutron, occurs in different numbers within atoms of the same element. Atoms of an element otherwise identical but which have different numbers of neutrons are called isotopes.

Many elements have isotopes; some are unstable. They are unstable because some of their atomic particles are given off in the form of rays. On doing this they cease to exist as such. Thus tritium, a rare isotope of hydrogen, disintegrates spontaneously emitting beta radiation. Tritium is therefore called a radioactive isotope. In any given number of tritium atoms half will break up, giving off beta rays, in 12½ years. This period is called its half life. The half lives of radioactive isotopes vary considerably and they are important properties. Besides beta rays there are two other kinds of radiation given off by naturally occurring matter. These are called alpha and gamma rays. Atomic weapons, on exploding, give off alpha, beta and gamma rays plus another type of radiation consisting of neutron particles.

Radiation can be divided into three groups depending on its origin. First, natural radiation that has always been with us. This comes from radioactive elements in rocks on earth, from cosmic rays which reach us from beyond the solar system, and from certain elements which make up parts of our bodies. Second, radiation caused by man before the age of nuclear bombs. For example from X-rays used in medicine or from luminous paint used in the watch and instrument dial industry. Third, radiation from nuclear arms. We can do little about natural radiation. But we can exert control over radiation we cause ourselves. It is highly significant that the more we learn about the hazards of radioactive isotopes the lower is the estimate of the maximum dose in which an individual should be exposed over his life time. In Britain, since 1951, the calculated maximum permissible dose has fallen by seventy-eight per cent.

The radiation I am considering can be called ionizing radiation, since it produces electrically charged particles or ions in the living tissues it penetrates. It is because it does this that it is harmful. The constituent atoms of the molecules of chemical compounds are bound together by electrical forces. When these components in the cells which make up our bodies are irradiated these forces are disrupted, the compounds changed or ionized and consequently damaged. The cells may be killed, they may become cancerous, or the hereditary factors in the sex cells may be altered. Radioactive particles can be absorbed through the lungs or skin, or taken in with food or

drink. But they are not usually retained for any great length of time. This is external radiation. Internal radiation comes from substances built into our body tissues and these may be retained for a long time. The half life of the radioactive isotope is important here. Iodine 131 has a relatively short half life of eight days. After twenty-four days there would therefore only be one eighth of the original amount left. Towards the other end of the scale carbon 14 has a half life of nearly 6,000 years. Partly because iodine 131 decays so rapidly and carbon 14 so slowly neither increase the amount of radiation much. But strontium 90 has a half life of twenty-eight years. Thus an appreciable amount of radiation is given off continuously during a single generation.

The actual effect of radiation on man may be direct or indirect. There are two direct effects and it is important that we distinguish between them. One is on our health and the other on the hereditary factors passed on to our children. These latter are the genetic effects. A heavy dose will result in the symptoms of radiation sickness. If heavy enough death will result in a few weeks. A certain level of radioactivity is necessary before the symptoms appear. This is only likely to happen in the vicinity of a nuclear burst. Smaller doses may cause leukaemia (blood cancer), cancer of other parts of the body and sterility. It is still uncertain how much radiation, which may affect our health, can be absorbed without undue harm. In other words is there a threshold dose which has to be reached before harmful effects occur. Most specialist opinion to-day believes that there is none. Therefore any radiation absorbed makes disease more probable. Deaths from leukaemia among American radiologists, who presumably do not absorb more than the considered safe level, are nine times higher than among other American doctors.

While some sort of cure for cancer might be possible the harmful effects on the hereditary factors are permanent. Thus the problem of the genetic effects of radiation is much more complicated. The issues raised are far reaching. Our hereditary factors are called genes and they are born on microscopic structures known as chromosomes which occur in each of our body cells. A child receives, in the sex cells, one-half of his chromosomes from each of his parents. But in the formation of the sex cells the genes get mixed up so that an extremely large number of genetically distinct cells are formed. Simple characters like eye colour are often controlled by single genes, while complex ones like innate intelligence may be controlled by hundreds of interacting genes. Blue and brown eye colour are, for example, determined by a single pair of genes; the child receiving a blue or brown eye gene from each parent. But if one gene of each colour is received the child will still have brown eyes. The brown eye gene is therefore said to be dominant while the blue eye one is recessive. Only if the child gets a blue eye gene from both parents will it have blue eyes.

Genes are stable but very occasionally they will suddenly change. Such a change is known as a mutation and the mutant gene is in its turn stable. Nearly all mutations are recessive and many are harmful. They are harmful because during the evolution of man the hereditary factors have, by natural selection, become balanced into a reasonably efficient genetic unit. Any random change in this unit is likely therefore to upset this balance and, consequently, will be harmful. Most genes may cause early death of the embryo, before pregnancy is noted, or later. Such genes are called lethal. Other mutants may be sub-lethal. These may result in serious effects such as total blindness, haemophilia, leucy and dwarfism; or less serious effects such as colour blindness, albinism and diabetes. Radiation can cause all types of mutation. We know too, from studies on other animals, that the mutation rate is directly proportional to the radiation dose received by the sex

cells. Mutations in other body cells are not transmitted to future generations.

The frequency with which a gene changes is known as the mutation rate. The mutation rates of genes in man are not at all precisely known. Some defects may be caused by genes which mutate rather frequently. Thus C. Auerbach estimates that about three out of every 10,000 human X-chromosomes carry a new mutation to haemophilia. This means that in Britain about thirty-six children are born every year with this mutant gene. The boys will be haemophiles, the girls, outwardly normal, will be carriers. Again, we can only make an estimate of how much the radiation from nuclear weapon tests has increased the natural dose to the gonads and therefore the human mutation rate. J. B. S. Haldane has made such an estimate. He calculates that from tests up to 1955 there have been an absolute minimum of 2,000 lethal mutations. In other words at the very least 2,000 people, boys or unborn and who are unknown, have died as a result of using these weapons during the ten years since the war.

In the past harmful mutations have normally been eliminated by the evolutionary process of natural selection of the fittest. But now, in modern communities with their efficient medical services, natural selection is not operating as before. Deleterious genes are therefore accumulating in our population. Lethal genes are of course being eliminated and so to a certain extent are the more serious sub-lethals. But many less dangerous, though still harmful mutants, are increasing. These are likely to lead to a widespread lowering of general physical and mental health. The special danger of radiation of the sex cells is the long term effect over the whole population.

Radiation will also cause mutations in other organisms besides man. These will give rise to the indirect effects. S. C. Harland has pointed out that a new and virulent strain of a fungus, pathogenic to an important food crop, may arise as the result of weapon testing. N. W. Pirie has suggested that the recent outbreak of the so-called Asian "B" was the result of a mutation from the normal less harmful influenza virus A brought about by test explosions. This is not as improbable as it may sound.

Any explosion of an atomic weapon produces some radiation. This is because its explosive power is derived from the energy exchanges in the fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei. The amount depends on several factors. The size of the atomic; where it is made to explode, for example on the ground or at varying heights above it; and on the particular type of nuclear mechanism used. A typical blast at ground level produces an ascending column of hot gases and debris to a height of about 180,000 feet. The radioactive particles created by the explosion then begin to settle; naturally the heavier ones first. This radioactive rain is referred to as the fallout. The lightest particles are carried into the upper atmosphere and become distributed round the world. They fall slowly to earth at the rate of some ten per cent each year. Thus our bodies, our food, our animals and the plants they eat, become contaminated.

The amount of radiation so far resulting from nuclear weapon tests is still a very small fraction of the general background. But we must remember that damage is proportional to the dose. Any increase results in some harm and over a large population this harm cannot be considered insignificant. There is also another factor. This is that these explosions have produced radioactive isotopes which did not exist on earth before. One of these is strontium 90. The element strontium resembles calcium which is a main constituent of bones. Strontium 90 is incorporated with the calcium in our bones where it emits beta rays. These rays have low penetrating power and cannot damage the sex cells and so cause mutations. But they can result in bone cancer and in damage to the bone

marrow thereby perhaps producing leukaemia. Children are most likely to be affected since their bones are growing rapidly and calcium is being deposited in greater amounts. It has been estimated that the explosion of a megaton bomb may cause 1,000 cases of bone cancer.

Another isotope which did not exist before the first test explosion in 1944 is caesium 137. This has a half life of thirty-three years. It emits beta and gamma rays. The latter have great penetrating power, after passing through six inches of concrete thirty per cent of their intensity is still left. Thus caesium does not have to be lodged in the body near the sex cells to give them some radiation. Caesium is a genetic risk. Genetic effects take a long time to show, not before the third generation for recessive mutants. This adds greatly to the difficulties of assessing their importance. In the early 1960's we can begin to look for mutational effects on the population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If then children not yet conceived, when the two atomic bombs fell, but whose parents received radiation without any apparent ill effects will themselves begin to have children.

This is only a brief outline of the grave problems which result from the use of these weapons. An enormous amount of extremely specialised research, for which we are only just beginning to be equipped, remains to be done on the effects that these fast moving atomic particles have on man in particular and on life in general. Shall we however, be spared to do it? Even as we do learn more, is a better understanding of the facts going to alter the grave moral issues which have already been raised? Those who are responsible for testing these weapons, and whom we must presume consider that the risks are justified, must state clearly what these risks are. When such test is lethal and sub-lethal to persons unknown to say that they are negligible or insignificant is simply to deceive public opinion. Since there is probably not less than a fifty-fifty chance that the world will be reduced to a radioactive charnel house we must seriously begin to question whether such people are sane. Our present irresponsible indifference can lead to nation apathy, and so to cheap cynicism and our destruction.

"Scientific research has opened up the possibility of unprecedented good or unlimited harm for mankind, but the use that is made of it depends in the end on the moral judgment of the whole community of men. It is totally impossible now to reverse the process of discovery; it will certainly go on. To help guide its use might is not a scientific dilemma but the honorable and compulsory duty of a good citizen".

A. P. ILL, President, British Association 1957.

FALL HOLLAND

CORRESPONDENCE

Department of Agriculture,
Kuching.

11th September, 1958.

Dear Sir,

I appear from the August contribution by *Dear ones of Petrus Inland*—"In reply to Choose Your Weapons" that my point has been missed. The fact that I have been deprived of a small amount of private pleasure is of secondary importance. What is important is the act of deprivation itself.

My simple satirical comparisons with nuclear weapons are so plain the Galileian absurdity of the situation. I defy anyone to produce a sound basis reason for the refusal to allow me to import an air pistol into Sarawak. The two major reasons which are presumably behind this refusal are that if such imports

are generally allowed there would be an increase in petty crime and internal security would be endangered. To impose such criteria on the import of the old air pistol appears absurd. Agents provocateurs prowling around with air pistols do not constitute a particularly terrifying picture.

My guess would be that this case is an example of how a necessary ordinance can be carefully administered so that a particular case is permitted because of a too rigid interpretation. In those days of increasing—in some circumstances inevitable—government interference with the individual it is all the more important that regulations are precise. That they have a sound basis in balanced objective necessity.

An exhortation to join the Kuching Rifle Club is a frivolous side stepping of the issue, though probably not intended as such.

Yours faithfully,

PAUL HOLLISWAY

Book Review

Under Chartered Company Rule by K. G. Trepoosing (University of Malaya Press) is a short book—212 pages of text proper—and its attempt within this compass an authoritative account of the sixty-five years (1882 to 1946) of the history from all important aspects of the rule of the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company is to attempt the impossible. His Trepoosing has produced an unbalanced work and a disappointing one, considering he had access to all available material. The bibliography at the back is an impressive one in length, but authorities are quoted in the text sparingly and haphazardly and with this treatment it is permissible to suspect some of the conclusions drawn. The maps are poor and the photographs negligible. Illustration of the Chartered Company's postage stamps, by which the territory was best known throughout the world, surely deserve a place. The book is not, even by modern standards, cheap in price.

The pre-history and earliest history of the Provisional Association and the Chartered Company proper get generous treatment compared to the middle years of consolidation, setback, and further consolidation. But here the author has, obviously, his biases and vitriol, and while I have no quarrel with the latter, Mr. Trepoosing should have given more authority if he is to be acquitted of partisanship. Especially does this refer to his vituperation of the success and moves of Charles Brooke of Sarawak. Land-grabbing is an unethical past-time, as we think today, but with a competitor on his northern shores and the impoverished and declining Beyer dynasty warring in-between, it was only natural for Brooke to engage in similar activities in quite an established manner.

Mr. Trepoosing gives a reasonably objective account of the territory under Sir West Ridgway but scant reference is given to the sentiments on the spot, and I find it extraordinary that the Chartered Company's longest serving senior administrative officer, Fred. W. Frazer, who was Government Secretary for over two decades and very many times Officer Administering the Government, does not get mention at all in those capacities. This was the time when the rubber companies, fostered by the Chartered Company originally, were extremely powerful and their bearing on immigration policy, native land policy and labour questions at the time, has not, in my opinion, been sufficiently stressed. In fact the planters have been let off very lightly and though tribute has been paid to the unbridled attitude of the Chartered Company shareholders, the contrast between them and the dividend hungry rubber companies could have been made much more obvious. The last surviving sovereign Chartered Company certainly

wanted no apology when it started, but in the early years of this century it was beginning to become an anachronism, and, to some, put up a very pallid light against big business on the one hand and woolly National sentiment on the other. It was a time of internal tranquillity and contentment of the native peoples,—the word "native" was more of a compliment than the reverse and the unpopulous word "colonisation" was unheard—of gradual land settlement with meticulous regard being paid to native rights, and of a communication system of trails paths (the up-to-date term is Jeep tracks) on the West Coast and in the interior which were well fitted to the time. The author reminds his readers of all this and his sturdy upholding of the Native Courts system is most welcome. The Medical Department got less than its due share of praise and the Education Department, which was virtually nothing, its correct assessment. Here again, however, the appointment seems out of balance and to read the book one would think that Governor Jardine alone produced any progress in the territory. His predecessor, now Lord Millicent, and his successor, Smith, whose terms of office were in times of acute slump and war—imminent and actual—respectively, kept the ship off the rocks. Jardine had open and calm seas.

Today North Borneo is well known for its tranquillity with which must be associated its strict immigration barriers. Mr. Trepoosing pays tribute to the Chartered Company's paternal policies for this happy state: his chapter on the history of immigration I find the most interesting, showing as he does how difficult it was formerly found to induce a flow of labour to come from China and how lately a trickle threatened to become an embarrassing flood. For myself, I have not heard the import duty on rice blamed so consistently for the difficulties of the older days and think it may be over-simplification to do so; the "immigration pass" system was an excellent one and only when it was realised that a permanent solution was in sight rather than labourers did things start to work on good economic lines. If immigration requires, comprehensive can be applied today after twelve years of colony rule in every form but more surely in the basic conditions of land holding for which G. C. Woodley, who was much more than just a Malay expert, should get the lion's share of credit. The Chartered Company's policies were certainly paternal. Mr. Trepoosing stresses this in other words and shows conclusively how from the very start the administration was mindful of its duties, embodied in the Charter, to the native peoples particularly in land laws and preservation of customs. It is interesting to see now that no one has been willing or able to improve materially on Wolfley's Land Laws and when Labuan once more became part of North Borneo it was found impracticable to continue to use the land laws coming from the Straits Settlements in force there and so Labuan was brought under the Malayan Code with the necessary transitional provisions.

I find some silly and confusing mistakes. It is, of course, the North Borneo Trading Company Limited that was active before Harrisons and Crossfield (Borneo) Limited took over the Dutch interests, while the correct name of the pre-war rubber monopoly company is the British Borneo Rubber Company Limited. To make this more confusing one of the B.B.T.'s post-war competitors in the territory is the B.B.T.C.L. (Borneo Borneo Trading Corporation Limited).

It is inevitably that this book should be compared to Owen Hunter's *British North Borneo*, which though very out of date is to my mind a more readable work than Mr. Trepoosing's. I would have preferred the approach of bringing Koster up-to-date rather than the one used. But, for the ordinary reader to get a picture of North Borneo, Agnes Keith's first book *Land Below the Wind* is much preferable to either.

R. O. P. N. COMBE

Sarawak Turf Club

AUTUMN MEETINGS, 1958

First Day, Saturday—30th August, 1958

RACE 1. THE SARAWAK HANDBICAP

Female Division III. 5 Furlongs

		Times	Trainers
1. M. Ong Kee Hui's			
Nonyu Bahleh	9.0 (8.11) (8.11)	Ali I	271
2. Dondang Sapang	7.10 (7.7) (7.10)	Samsudin	387
3. Phoenix	7.10 (7.7) (7.7)	Mar II	685
4. Pinnars' Error	8.10 (8.7) (8.7)	Ek Pah	429
			2121

Scratched: Nash Sarawak 8.7, Putri Saria 7.7.

Won by: 1 length, 14 lengths, Distance.

Time: 1 min. 24 1/2 sec. Total: \$5.00.

RACE 2. THE SARAWAK TALENT HANDICAP

Female Division IIIA. 5 Furlongs

		Times	Trainers
1. Mr. Ong Kee Hui's			
Bujang Bekong	8.1	Samsudin	1292
2. Bahakar Boy	9.1	Yau Ean	288
3. Hari Raya	8.8	Ali I	463
4. Cahari	7.7 (7.8)	Wahed	278

Also ran:—

Mariani Iman	8.1	Liban	448
Happy Ending	8.10	Mar II	318
Silver Star	8.12 (8.5)	Punaki	101
Borneo Tiger	8.10	Ngot	48
			3776

Scratched: Kadir Prince 8.12, Karwai 7.10.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 20 1/2 sec. Total: \$1.00.

RACE 3. THE ANJANG HANDBICAP

Female Division II. 5 Furlongs

		Times	Trainers
1. Mrs. Janet Ong's			
Bujang Kilong	8.2 (8.0) (8.0)	Masan	1217
2. The Bar	7.15 (7.11) (7.4)	Ngot	388
3. Brisbane River	7.15 (7.11) (7.11)	Wahed	353
4. Taikong	8.3 (8.1) (8.1)	Ek Pah	1762

Also ran:—

Sea Dragon	7.15 (7.10) (7.10)	Mar II	272
Ann Boy	7.9 (7.7) (8.0)	Liban	685
			5012

Scratched: Twin Pioneer 7.7.

Won by: 1/2 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 22 sec. Total: \$2.00.

RACE 4. THE ZARINA HANDICAP

Female Division I. 5 Furlongs

		Times	Trainers
1. Mr. See Han Chew's			
Leslia	9.12 (8.3)	Punaki	269
2. Tanjung Hijau	7.10 (7.11)	Samsudin	868
3. Begunai	7.7	Mar II	617
4. Mengalai	8.6	Masan	748

Also ran:—

Borneo Boy	7.13 (8.3)	Yau Ean	1394
Selamat Pagi	8.4 (8.6)	Eddie	523
			4411

Scratched:—

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 21 2/3 sec. Total: \$13.00.

RACE 5. THE ANJANG HANDBICAP

Horses Division II. 6 Furlongs

		Times	Trainers
1. Mr. A. Chong's			
K'Kawala	9.10	Eddie	1030
2. Birthday Gift II	9.9	Masan	1408
3. Bushan	9.2 (8.8)	Liban	578
4. Selamat Pagi	8.3	Yau Ean	329

Also ran:—

Miss Molly	8.8	Medin	779
Avian	8.0 (8.4)	Karan	143
Lucky Lucifer	8.0 (8.4)	Mar III	159
Happy Birthday	9.9	Uang	119
*Curious	8.4	Masan	1145
			5153

*Left at start.

Scratched:—

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 20 sec. Total: \$4.00.

RACE 6. THE GEMINOR'S CUP

Horses Division I. 6 Furlongs

		Times	Trainers
1. Mr. Chan Khick Long's			
Fresh Boy	8.0	Medin	1074
2. Bujang Bekong	8.3	Masan	1807
3. Elmasia	9.4	Liban	1188
4. Gaudy Netrona	8.13 (8.8)	Puti I	324

Also ran:—

Sarawak Ramin	10.7	Eddie	468
Harrick	9.6	Ek Pah	964
			3826

Scratched:—

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 19 sec. Total: \$4.00.

RACE 7. THE SARAWAK HANDBICAP

Female Division III. 6 Furlongs

		Times	Trainers
1. Ms. Tan Teok Ann's			
Cahari	9.5	Eddie	589
2. Mariani Iman	8.2	Liban	184
3. Hari Raya	9.2 (8.11)	Puti I	651
4. Phoenix	7.7	Mar II	925

Also ran:—

Happy Ending	8.12	Yau Ean	1297
			7714

Scratched: Kadir Prince 9.6, Bujang Bekong 9.1, Pinnars' Error 7.13.

Won by: Head, 3 lengths, 2 length.

Time: 1 min. 43 sec. Total: \$3.00.

RACE 2. THE KUCHING HASTINGS
Ponies Division II. 6 Furlongs

		Tickets Sold
1. Mr. R. Kirkwood's		
Bachelor Days	7.10	Bujang 104
2. Tanjong Hijau	8.9	Sarawak 1283
3. The Bat	8.12	Mama 1605
4. Taikong	8.7 (9.2)	Pati 640
Also ran:—		
Bachelor Boy	8.0 (8.2)	Tan Ben 590
Bribane River	10.1 (9.8)	Nasi 221
Silver Star	7.7 (8.1)	Mat 1 200
		4193

Scratched: Sea Dragon 9.12.

Won by: $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 41 2/5 sec. Total: 511.50.

RACE 3. THE ASSOCIATED HASTINGS
Ponies Division I. 6 Furlongs

		Tickets Sold
1. Madam Yap Cook Eng, Mr. Tan Ping Yiang and Mr. Chew Lee Chien's		
Borneo Boy	7.7	Wahed 675
2. Monglai	8.1	Mama 483
3. Lookin	8.12 (8.13)	Jungai 1000
4. Atom Boy	8.8	Liben 540
Also ran:—		
Begawal	7.11	Mat II 781
Hintang Kilong	9.0 (9.2)	Pati I 888
		4321

Scratched: Twin Pioneer 8.3, Selamat Pagi 2.12.

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 40 1/5 sec. Total: 53.50.

AUTUMN MEETING, 1958

Secondary Day, Saturday—6th September, 1958

RACE 1. THE DIVISION IIIA STURDY
Ponies Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs

		Tickets Sold
1. Mr. Ong Kee Hui's		
Dondang Sayang	8.2	Sarawak 1100
2. Nonyu Bahah	8.4	All I 1070
3. Phoenix	7.11	Mat II 348
4. Putri Selin	7.3 (8.4)	Mat III 194
		2612

Scratched: Nash Sarawak 8.4.

Won by: 1 length, 1 length, Distance.

Time: 1 min. 04 sec. Total: 52.40.

RACE 2. THE STURDY STURDY
Ponies Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs

		Tickets Sold
1. Mrs. Janet Ong's		
Karwai	7.11	Mama 780
2. Bujang Belong	8.12	Sarawak 1307
3. Borneo Beauty	7.12	Mat II 999
4. Malara Tam	8.0	Liben 407

Also ran:—

Cahaya	7.7	All	413
Silver Star	7.8 (8.0)	Meda	283
Kadet Prince	7.10	Wahed	378
			4207

Scratched: Happy Ending 7.11.

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 05 2/5 sec. Total: 54.30.

RACE 3. THE KUCHING STURDY
Ponies Division II. 4 Furlongs

		Tickets Sold
1. Madam Yap Cook Eng's		
Bachelor Boy	7.12 (7.12) (8.1)	Tan Ben 1553
2. Hintang Kilong	8.8 (9.7) (9.7)	Mama 963
3. Hari Raya	8.2 (8.1) (8.1)	Sarawak 677
4. Atom Boy	8.0 (7.12) (7.12)	Liben 422

Also ran:—

Bribane River	7.3 (7.7) (7.7)	Wahed	893
Taikong	9.12 (9.11) (9.8)	Pati I	613
			2166

Scratched: Twin Pioneer 8.3, Begawal 9.12, Boy Vallam 7.7.

Won by: $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 01 4/5 sec. Total: 52.00.

RACE 4. THE ASSOCIATED STURDY
Ponies Division I. 4 Furlongs

		Tickets Sold
1. The Sultan's		
The Bat	7.3 (7.0)	Ngon 1031
2. Monglai	7.8 (7.10)	Mama 1161
3. Borneo Boy	8.8	Tan Ben 838
4. Tanjong Hijau	7.7 (7.10)	Sarawak 804

Also ran:—

Lookin	9.9 (9.2)	Jungai	1094
			4933

Scratched:—

Won by: Neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 01 1/5 sec. Total: 52.00.

RACE 5. THE ASSOCIATED STURDY
Horses Division I. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles

		Tickets Sold
1. Mr. A. Chong's		
K'Kasikin	8.0	Sarawak 763
2. Elitias	8.12	Liben 676
3. Sarawak Ramin	8.12	Tan Ben 1283
4. Flash Boy	8.0	Meda 1581

Also ran:—

Gadis Nibawa	8.4	Mama	300
Hatrik	8.9	Ek. Pati	1276
Birthday Gift II	9.0	Koran	818
			6297

Scratched:—

Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 12 2/5 sec. Total: 56.50.

RACE 6. THE SERAPI HANDICAP
Horses Division I. 1 Mile

			Tickets Sold
1. "Painted Saddle's"			
Caribouan	9.1	Master	1260
2. Bushari	9.6	Libon	1000
3. Hajang Bantal	10.1 (9.10)	Puti I	1000
4. Miss Molly	8.5	Medin	1796

Also ran:—

Avok	10 (8.2)	Mat III	340
Selamat Pelay	8.12	Tan Ben	351
			<u>5154</u>

Scratched: Sweet Violet 8.8

Won by: 4 lengths, Distance, Distance.

Time: 1 min. 49 1/5 sec. Total: 5150.

RACE 7. THE MATANG HANDICAP
Horses Division III. 1 Mile

			Tickets Sold
1. Mr. Yoon Ah Loke's			
Montara Item	7.9 (7.11)	Libon	1234
2. Kawan	7.7 (8.0)	Mazan	1631
3. Bridiana River	8.1	Tan Ben	987
4. Hari Raja	8.1	Samsudin	541

Also ran:—

Cahaya	8.1	Edin	736
Phoenix	7.7	Mat II	447
Kedah Prince	8.4	Ah	178
			<u>2047</u>

Scratched: Happy Ending 7.13.

Won by: 2 lengths, 3 length, Distance.

Time: 2 min. 35 1/5 sec. Total: 2040.

RACE 8. THE LAMARION HANDICAP
Horses Division II. 1 Mile

			Tickets Sold
1. Bee Saddle's			
The Bar	8.8 (8.8)	Ngar	1124
2. Bergawi	8.12 (8.2)	Jansidi	512
3. Tunjong Hijau	9.1 (8.10)	Puti I	645
4. Bachelor Days	7.10	Hajang	1724

Also ran:—

Silver Star	7.7 (7.13)	Medin	519
Boy Valiant	7.9	Wahed	521
			<u>1040</u>

Scratched: Sea Dragon 9.4, Taikong 8.8.

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 length, Head.

Time: 2 min. 15 3/5 sec. Total: 1040.

RACE 9. THE FAWAZI'S PAZAZ
Horses Division I. 1 Mile

			Tickets Sold
1. Mr. See Hin Chew's			
Leslin	8.2 (8.5)	Jansidi	319
2. Bintang Kilang	7.7 (7.10)	Mazan	1227
3. Mengaki	8.5	Samsudin	1044
4. Borneo Boy	10.5 (9.15)	Du'an	130

Also ran:—

Atan Boy	7.7	Libon	699
			<u>2409</u>

Scratched: —

Won by: 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time: 2 min. 33 2/5 sec. Total: 2400.

THE \$100 FORECAST TOTAL

1st Day c/f = \$ 892.00

2nd Day = 1582.00

Total = \$2474.00

1st Leg = 275 Tickets

2nd and 3rd Leg = 21 "

1st, 2nd and 3rd Leg = 3 "

Divided \$906.00

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Recent Books

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

Author	Title	Author	Title
Crime & Detection			
Alexander, David	<i>The Murder of Whitely's Brother</i> (1958)	East, Gordon and Spate, G.H.K. editors	<i>The Changing Map of Asia: a Political Geography, 2nd ed. revised and new</i> (1958)
Barstow, Evelyn	<i>The Morning Darkness</i> (1958)	Ellis, P. E.	<i>An Introduction to Warlike Peoples</i> 2nd ed. (1958)
Blackwood, Charles	<i>The Pigeon, Pigeon Dove</i> (1958)	Evans, Walter	<i>The First Pan Asian: a diplomatic history of Israel</i> (1958)
Book, John	<i>The Right the Pig came down</i> (1958)	Fitch, William Edward	<i>Indians: their customs and ways with a foreword by N. Siro</i> (1958)
Book, Genevieve	<i>The Missing Kind</i> (1958)	Griggs, Geoffrey	<i>England: photographed by Edwin Smith</i> (1958)
Book, M. G.	<i>House of Storm</i> (1958)	Harrison, Robert John	<i>Man, the Fossil Animal</i> (1958)
Howard, Hamley	<i>Song My Ferry One</i> (1958)	Hobson, Harold	<i>Ralph Richardson: an historical study of his English work, with a list of his appearances on stage and screen</i> (1958)
Kane, Henry	<i>Knock on the Knocker</i> (1958)	Jelenc, Pamela	<i>The Forest Reconstructors</i> (1958)
McDonnell, Marjorie C.	<i>Close the Drawings</i> (1957)	Kerr, James	<i>The R. N. F. R. : a record of achievement, with a foreword by Rear-Admiral G. Hamilton-Smith</i> (1957)
McLaren, William	<i>Night Eyes</i> (1958)	Kerr, Ronald, translator	<i>Autobiography of a Sinner: the complete and authorized text of "Mistake Done and", newly translated by Ronald Kerr</i> (1958)
McLaren, William	<i>Operation Tokyo</i> (1958)	Lin Te-sheng and Lin Sheng-shan	<i>Living with the Chinese People</i> (1957)
Miller, Elizabeth	<i>The Carpenter's Case</i> (1958)	Linn, Sir Arnold	<i>The Bowers Observed</i> (1958)
Fiction			
Bell, Mary Kayley	<i>Arrows</i> (1958)	Mason, David Robert	<i>Letters to Marjorie</i> (1958)
Blair, Gladys	<i>Monday Tea in a Flower Pot</i> (1958)	Marshall, Catherine	<i>To Live Again</i> (1958)
Booker, Bruce	<i>Side the Wind Wind</i> (1958)	McK, Lenora A.	<i>Malaya: a political and economic appraisal</i> (1958)
Booker, Eric	<i>Certain Women</i> (1958)	Meadwell, Guy	<i>Portrait of a Wilderness: the story of the Coto Dama expedition</i> (1958)
Booker, Leonard	<i>Come with Me to Maracanda</i> (1958)	Nichols, Beverly	<i>The Desert and Frontier</i> (1958)
Booker, Edna	<i>Joe Palmer</i> (1958)	O'Connor, Philip	<i>Moonrise in a Public Place: with an introduction by Stephen Spender</i> (1958)
Booker, Inge	<i>The Wind in the Trees</i> (1958)	Quirk, Will	<i>The Striding Power of Faith</i> (1957)
Booker, Robert	<i>The Russian Colonialist</i> (1958)	Rood, A. H.	<i>The Story of New Zealand, Vol. 1</i> (1957)
Booker, A. F.	<i>Made for Me</i> (1958)	Rood, A. H.	<i>Shoreland's Story of New Zealand</i> (1958)
Book, William	<i>The Monday People</i> (1958)	Roberts, Glywyn	<i>Gift to Public Health, 5th edition</i> (1957)
Book, Gerald	<i>Flowers and</i> (1958)	Robinson, Dr Dennis H.	<i>Lectures on Economic Principles, Vol. 1</i> (1957)
Book, Lambert, Eric	<i>The Road Backward</i> (1958)	Robt, Lloyd T. Carroll	<i>Thomas Pynchon</i> (1958)
Book, Norah	<i>Jeans of Glass</i> (1958)	Shaw, Fulton John, Bishop	<i>Life in north Lening. 2nd series</i> (1958)
Book, Muriel	<i>Progressive of Synthesis</i> (1958)	Singer, Rene	<i>Living Silver: an impression of the British jacking industry illustrated by Robert Frank</i> (1957)
Book, Pamela	<i>Questions of Reverence</i> (1958)	Smith, Mabel Wiles	<i>Springing in Shanghai</i> (1957)
Book, Roger	<i>Four Women</i> (1958)	Stump, I. Dudley	<i>The Earth's Crust: a new approach to physical geography and geology</i> (1958)
Book, Sylvia	<i>Special Friendship</i> (1958)	Tobias, Odette, ed.	<i>Experiments and Travellers' Fair</i> (1957)
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Book, Thomas, Alan	<i>The Doctor</i> (1958)	Watson, Geoffrey James	<i>The Sea My Hunting Ground</i> (1958)
Book, Valiant, Roger	<i>The Law</i> (1958)	Watkins, Anthony	<i>The Challenge of Brevinle</i> (1958)
Book, Vanzetti, Peter	<i>Galaxy of Gravity</i> (1958)	Williamson, Hugh Ross	<i>A Treasury of Asian Literature</i> (1958)
Book, Wootton, P. G.	<i>Coolest Time</i> (1958)	Wolman, John David, author	
Non-Fiction			
Almondson, E. M.	<i>Life of Mary Chisholm: the story of Mountmorris, 1838-1908</i> (1958)		
Booker, Arthur	<i>Annals of Political Organization, 2nd ed.</i> (1958)		
Book, Arthur J.	<i>New Chemistry Books</i> (1958)		
Book, B. N. C.	<i>The Experiment of Time</i> (1958)		
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Book, Francis X.	<i>They caught the Hangman</i> (1957)		
Book, John A. Valentine	<i>(Miscellaneous Fields)</i>		
Book, John A. Valentine	<i>Science and Human Life: Lenses and Limitations</i> (1957)		
Book, Virginia	<i>The Phoenix Major: the story of David Irving and S.A.S. Recruits</i> (1958)		
Book, Charles	<i>The Darwin Reader, edited by American Society and Philip E. Huxley</i> (1957)		
Book, Charles	<i>A Century of Darwin, edited by E. S. Barnes</i> (1958)		
Book, H. C. editor	<i>The Year Book of Pedagogical Education and Careers in Industry, 1958</i> (1957)		

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