

# Sarawak Gazette

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## The Sarawak Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1935

### Saying for the Month

One may not doubt that, somewhere, good  
 Shall come of water and of mud.  
 And, sure, the greatest eye must see  
 A purpose in liquidity.

Rupert Brooke

### National Lottery

It is probably an indirect consequence of the problems which have arisen over the implementation of the recent amendments to the Schedules of the Trades Licensing Ordinance, 1945, that attention has been focused recently on the merits and demerits of running a National Lottery. It is an old subject which in other countries besides Sarawak has given rise to much heated discussion and will doubtless continue to do so. The pros and cons of a National Lottery that be considered not only from the point of view of the public who contribute to it but also from the point of view of Government, the authority who receives and expends the moneys so contributed and pays out the prize-money; their views may not necessarily be the same.

From the point of view of the contributing public a National Lottery is fundamentally a combination of four elements: donation, taxation, investment and gamble. No one can quarrel with the element of dona-

tion; there is very little wrong about the idea of giving. As taxation a lottery has much to recommend it; to the taxpayer it is purely voluntary, and the individual is thus in a position to adjust his taxation to suit his purse. As a form of investment a lottery is indeed open to criticism, but not on moral grounds. It represents a poor investment technically, merely because the chances of a return are so slender. But even at that it has two refreshing features: in the first place there is no deception about it. The investor knows from the start that the chances of his losing his money really are considerable. In the second place, if he does lose his money, he will know that a substantial portion of it will go towards balancing the finances of his country, or, put in more attractive terms, will go towards providing services for himself and his fellow countrymen.

If in the gambling element which is not so healthy. Like so many things there is very little wrong with it in moderation but in excess it is an evil and recognized as such by the legislature of every civilized country. Moreover gambling is founded on an un sound principle—the principle that you can get something for nothing for at any rate for very little and that therefore you are justified in expending time and money on it which would be more properly used elsewhere.

With a National Lottery, as also with a Welfare Lottery, these deprecatory features are however reduced to a minimum. Two dangers remain; first, that a man may invest more money in such a lottery than he and his family can afford, or that he may divert money to it which would be far better employed in his business. Secondly, that the prize moneys may find their way into the hands of persons ill-fitted to administer funds of such magnitude. These are not grave dangers but they are dangers and cannot be lightly brushed dismissed by saying that the victims would probably lose their money by some form of gambling or other foolishness anyway.

A great deal of the legislation of every civilized community is made necessary only because of the acceptance of the principle that fools are entitled to some measure of protection not only from knaves, and other fools, but even from themselves. Namely any scheme that presents such people with temptations must at least be subject to circumspection.

But the case for a National Lottery is a strong one. From the national or governmental point of view there are only two main considerations; the practical one of whether it is worth it; and the moral one of whether it accords with the public conscience. It is possibly the first of these considerations which presents the greater problem.

### His Excellency the Governor's message to Rotary

The following message was sent by His Excellency the Governor of Sarawak, Sir Anthony Abel, to the Kuching Rotary Club on the occasion of the Golden Anniversary of Rotary International:—

"The people of Sarawak will, I know, with its sympathetic Rotary International on its fifth birthday. But they will want to do more than that; there are many people in Kuching, particularly among the less fortunate, who will want to thank the local branch of Rotary for some act of kindness. It may be a much-needed gift or a memorable excursion to the seaside or some small personal act of kindness which has lifted the heart and brightened the future.

The last fifty years have been marked by the rapid growth of Rotary International with its ideal of service to humanity within the 39 geographical regions where its clubs are established. Let us determine that the next years will see the ideals of Rotary and its motto "Service before Self" become a guiding principle in international relationship.

At no time in history has the world stood in greater need of the high standard for which Rotary stands: integrity in business and political relations and recognition of the obligations of citizenship and world fellowship."

### An Account of A Visit by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to the Batang Lupar and Strang

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government accompanied by Mrs. Thomas and the Private Secretary left Kuching in Zohora at 8.15 a.m. on the 27th January for the Batang Lupar. The weather was rough during the previous fortnight and we feared the worst as we left the vessel moored in at Muanu (Jalan) but although we spent an uncomfortable hour and a half the motion was never violent and we were free under the lee of Pulau Burog. Shortly after 1 p.m. we anchored off Kampong Tobiok intending to spend the night there since His Excellency was not due to arrive at Subayan until the following morning. But we had underestimated the strength of the tide at the Lupar estuary. During lunch the flood had set in and we were somewhat alarmed to find ourselves dragging at considerable speed towards a series of fishing stakes. The crew assured us that all would be well when the tide turned, but we found it difficult to share their optimism particularly since Zohora was beginning to roll rather parkily in a short choppy sea. Neither did we relish the prospect of drifting out into the South China Sea during the night with the tide. The Japanese decided it would be more comfortable at the mouth of the Klath so we went on spruce and anchored there for the night.

At 10.15 a.m. on the 28th, Chinese New Year, we sailed for Subayan. An Zohora crew aboard the Government Office a 17 gun salute of quatty charges fired in His Excellency's honour was barely audible against the incessant barrage of Chinese crackers chosen from the five-foot way crowded with Chinese, Malays and many Dayaks from the Ulu Schuppen. On landing His Excellency was met by Abang Haji Yusoff, Native Officer, Subayan, Mr. Wynne, the Quatty Engineer, and Mrs. Wynne and by local dignitaries, and then walked round the station visiting the quatty installations and officers, the decorated bazaar and the new Government offices where the occasion was celebrated with cooling drinks and some excellent curry puff.

After a difficult turn round in the narrow river nearly obscured by Jarakas Burok, Zohora sailed for Lingga which was reached at 1.15 p.m. His Excellency went ashore in the motor dinghy to be welcomed by Mr. Percy Majing, the Native Officer, Lingga, and local mountaineers who escorted him to the bazaar where the party had to run the gauntlet of Chinese crackers being lobbed, in front of, and as they went reaching the safety of the ship of Mr. Lee Kim See, the Captain China. Here the party was refreshed with drinks before again leaving the hazards of the five-foot way to return to the wharf.

At Lingga His Excellency and party transferred to Puanu leaving Zohora at anchor to await a more favourable tide and arrived at Sintangang at 6.45 p.m. His Excellency and Mrs. Thomas were met on the wharf by the Honourable the Resident, Second Division, Mr. W. P. N. L. Thomas, who introduced them to the Government officers before driving to the Residency for the night.

At 8.45 a.m. on the following morning His Excellency accompanied by the Resident, Second Division, Abang Haji Abdulhakim, District Officer, Sintangang, the Private Secretary and the Information Officer film unit left Sintangang in Puanu followed by five outboards which were to take the party on spruce once the limit for launch navigation had been reached. It was a refreshingly cool, sunny morning. Puanu was dressed overall and as the fleet sailed up the lower reaches of the Strang girls waved from the palm fields which line its banks and people rushed out from the longhouses to wave from the open verandahs.

Shortly before midday Puanu anchored at Taborang His Excellency landed under a barrage of cannon fire to be greeted by Penghulu Linggoh and others of the house, Waiatingan the river bank where maps had thoughtfully been provided instead of the customary aliphatic bag. The Penghulu led His Excellency through acreage of duck and greenery up to the house and after a quantity of Dyak cloth which covered the full length of the front to a table outside his door laden with food and drinks. The waiters of the house then proceeded to sing to each of the guests in turn offering plates of duck and following up with Red Huckle Whisky and Tennant's Beer. The party returned to Puanu for lunch.

At 1.30 p.m. the party, now joined by Abang Mamoer, Native Officer, Sintangang, left by outboard for Ng. Embusan which was reached an hour later. His Excellency was met by T.R. Sotayah and Penghulu Narak who had come with some of his people to escort the party on up river. After some prolonged session the His Excellency opened a pig held ready at the foot of the manger, the liver was then cut out, inspected and having been pronounced favourable the party walked in procession round the house before sitting down on the mat for meat and paries.

After tea had been restored by a cool bath a short discussion was held on the road. There had obviously been some speculation as to the reasons for His Excellency's visit since it was the first ever to be made by a Head of the State to the Strang. However, all were reassured when His Excellency said "I come as a friend to wish you good luck and good harvests".

The electric light plant in Ramah Serioch is a source of much justifiable pride, but on this occasion it was behaving badly and we were all pleased when it went out altogether and propane lamps were produced instead. These provided the illumination for some music before the film show, the highlight of the evening's entertainment.

We left early the following morning and went spruce as far as Kerangan Emplanha where we stopped for a bath and breakfast. A call was made at K. Unjong before the launch left at Kerangan Lema. R. Angat was reached in the late afternoon when a big reception had been prepared on the kerangan. His Excellency landed to the accompaniment of tractor fire. The visitors, preceded by the Tuan Rumah carrying a large Union Jack and followed by an orchestra of gongs and drums, were then escorted up to the house where the girls were lined up to greet them. His Excellency and the other guests then made the customary offerings to the spirits. That evening a short musical was held, but again the house was eager to see the films and the dancing soon came to an end. Many of the people in the Strang had never seen a film before and some they found very difficult to understand, others quite incomprehensible. One old lady watching a cartoon came to the conclusion that the rather strange characters on the screen must be "spirits from the sea", a theory generally shared by her contemporaries. Another old lady

announced it reminded her of a most extraordinary dream she once had. But whether they were understood or not, all were enjoyed and particularly those of Sarawak, the Royal Tour of Fiji and Tonga and anti-bandit operations in Malaya.

The cinema has a curious dragging effect on the Sarawak audience possibly due to the unaccustomed eye strain, resulting in remarkably quiet houses after midnight. We therefore managed to get far more sleep than is usual upriver and were normally disturbed only by the occasional dog bight and the inevitable cockroaches. This particular night, however, was the exception. A Dayak sleeping on the mat suddenly threw nearest neighbours who sat on him very firmly and he quivered down. The house had only just recovered from this interruption when somebody rushed up from the pangkalan with news that the river was rising rapidly and once again everybody was raised whilst the men went down to attend to the boats.

Next morning we got away to an early start. The river had risen quite appreciably during the night and the water was badly coloured. Nevertheless, we found conditions still favourable and made such excellent progress that before breakfast we had arrived at the house we had proposed to reach about lunch time. The result was a pair or so of meals on several empty stomachs, but it proved a perfect spiritif and we enjoyed our breakfast all the more when we finally reached a *Avang*.

After a lunch time halt at Karangas Tapan we arrived at Ng. Embau where His Excellency was greeted by ex-Prangha Bakar, the father of the present *prangha*, who invited him to spend a day in the *embau* to the house. Then followed the procession round the mat, *berbas* and *serangs* performed by the *prangha* seated on large mats covered with Dayak cloth. Overhead hung a long canopy of red white and blue cloth taken, as we were informed, from the *Rajang* about 150 years ago. It looked remarkably new, but perhaps it was just well preserved. Then *pancong* and some more *bas* (this time an excellent brew) before the usual routine of *ngajit* and *cinema*.

The morning of the 26th dawned bright and clear after a night of rain which had raised the level of the river appreciably. Wong Niewa, a short but tricky *spid*, was negotiated without difficulty before breakfast. A quick visit was made to R. Kayda. They had suffered a poor harvest and were short of food so there was no *tuak*. By lunch time we had reached R. Ngehambong the top house in the *Srang* where we were given a wonderful reception, but they too were short of food and we were pleased that we had decided not to spend the night there as our large party would have been an imposition on them.

On the way down river we were able to harvest once more at the skill of our outboard drivers who took us through long turbulent stretches of water with little worse than the occasional splash. We were able too to appreciate the difficulties of the Dayaks as no passed steep hillside towering above us on which they had planted padi. By late afternoon we had returned to R. Pangulu Narak for the night, this time received without ceremony. A *ngajar* was held in the evening during which His Excellency delighted the house by performing a *horngipe*.

Next morning we awoke to our first wet morning and so it remained for the whole of the trip to Tebatong, most unpleasant, but it made us appreciate the more our good fortune until then. The height of the river too could not have been more suitable for only once did we have to drag the boats over shallows. At Tebatong we transferred to *Panal* and arrived at Simanggang by 4 p.m.

On Sunday the 28th His Excellency toured the station, bazaar area, inspecting the new telephone under construction and the hospital. That evening a cocktail party was held on board *Zahara* anchored in mid-river attended by about 25 guests. The tide made about 8.30 p.m. It must have been one of the few recorded occasions when a boat has actually entertained a party.

On the 31st January, His Excellency visited the Government offices and the Local Authority office and made a tour of the schools, the *Along Along*, St. Luke's and the *Chung Haa*. At midday a *part party* was held in the Recreation Club attended by a large number, chiefly Government officers. Mr. Polesivian made a short speech to which His Excellency replied.

At 10.30 a.m. on the 1st February His Excellency left Simanggang in *Zahara* after inspecting a Constabulary Guard of Honour. The weather was kind and we had a pleasant sea trip. Before Penang we were met by the Honourable the Chief Secretary Mr. J. H. Ellis and reached the *Antara* late that evening.

M. M. M.

## Notes and Comments

Without a doubt the event of the month has been the formal visit of the Indonesian Consul General Dr. Herman Kertowidjanto and Vice Consul Mr. Soal Djajadiganta, who arrived in Kuching by air from Singapore Friday, February the 11th, accompanied by military and naval attachés. On Sunday night Dr. Kertowidjanto broadcast over Radio Sarawak in the Malay language. He said: "As Consul General of the Republic of Indonesia for the territories of Singapore, Malaya, Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo, I wish to convey this affectionate greeting to all the inhabitants of Sarawak. This greeting is expressed in the name of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the Government of Sarawak and also in the name of the people of Indonesia to the people of Sarawak."

Thanks to God for giving me this opportunity to pay my first visit to Sarawak which, if I am not mistaken, is also the first time that any representative of the Republic of Indonesia ever officially visited Sarawak.

I shall not forget to express my warmest thanks to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government and Mrs. Thomas for their cordial reception during my stay at the *Antara*.

I am pleased to see the activities of all the people, whether the Dayak and Malay communities or the Chinese, in their endeavour to improve their living as well as develop their country in political, economic and social fields. The Republic of Indonesia persistently believes this development with great interest, for as a *sof-batara*, collectively, Indonesia wishes all the countries around her to progress and also wishes to have firm and friendly relations with them.

Beginning long in the past—since the days of *Medongk* to the present day—the relationship between these countries has been friendly, trade has prospered to the benefit of all sides, and there has always taken place cultural exchange. These are the circumstances that convince me and my country that such conditions will continue to prevail. May the Almighty God bestow grace upon these two countries, Sarawak and the Republic of Indonesia, so that they may be able to open themselves to achieve happiness for the country and its people. Amen!"

All who heard them must have been impressed by the gracefulness and friendliness of these words.

On Tuesday morning shortly before leaving for North Borneo the Consul General held a *ngajar* at the Le Goo Clarke War Memorial on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to the memory of the citizens of Sarawak who fell in the Second World War.

General Sir Charles Lowry, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., the Commander-in-Chief Far East Land Forces and Lady Lowry arrived by Sandakan on Sunday the 13th on a 3-day informal visit. During his stay the General visited the Field Force of the Sarawak Constabulary at Bukit Sial.

On the morning of the 27th of January the first sods of the ground on which the New Cathedral of St. Thomas is to be built were cut by the Bishop of Borneo, and various other notabilities representing different communities of the Diocese and donors of parts of the Cathedral. Despite the rain it was a happy occasion for it represented the real start to this great building work which has been the subject of so much thought and planning over the past two years. The final plans which were approved recently permit of the building being completed in about 12 months, which means that the greater part of the building will be completed within the Diocesan Centenary Year. No more fitting memorial than a new Cathedral could have been chosen to commemorate the 100th birthday of the Diocese of Borneo.

There is plenty of activity in Red Cross circles these days. On the 2nd of February Miss Helena Roberts, who had returned from her tour of New Zealand, was guest of honour at a special tea party given by the Society. It was apparent that her tour was a great success and had stimulated considerable interest among New Zealand Red Cross institutions in our activities here. We heartily congratulate "Lena" on her success as an ambassador of Sarawak's Red Cross. New Zealand obviously enjoyed her visit as much as she enjoyed New Zealand!

Another big party gathered at the Red Cross Headquarters on the 17th of February to welcome Miss Jean Thornhill, Field Officer, from the London Headquarters. Replying to an address of welcome by the Deputy President of the Sarawak Branch of the British Red Cross Society, Mr. E. Somphrey, Miss Thornhill reminded her audience of the three great aims of the Red Cross: the promotion of health, service to the sick and suffering, and international friendship and understanding. She explained how Headquarters followed everything that was done in Overseas Branches with the keenest interest. "I think you have made a wonderful start here", she said, "and it is up to us all now to carry on and expand the work which has been so ably begun."

The program made in 1934 by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Sarawak was reviewed by the Secretary of the ATAS Council, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, at the Council's General Meeting held recently. After commenting on the increasing interest the public was taking in what ATAS had had to offer and the rapidly expanding numbers of T.B. sufferers who had been making use of the clinical facilities as well as the food, postal and other relief measures, Mrs. Wilson went on to report that two schemes of major importance had received the active consideration of the Council during the year. The first scheme was the construction of a T.B. Sanatorium at 9½ mile, Bera Kiang Road which would cost an outlay of \$40,000 to build and would consist of small chalet-type houses, each complete with amenities and able to accommodate 4-8 beds. The second was to support the Kuching Municipal Council in successful negotiations with Government for a loan to build cheap and hygienic flats to house 300 families, as a part of the slum clearance project.

The Association (which is in close contact with N.A.P.T.) has at present 76 life members, 25 ordinary members and 23 associate members and has a branch in Miri. There are also Divisional and District Committees in Sibu, Bau and Lunan.

It is gratifying to note that the Chung Hwa School at 17th Mile, Strangetown Road, which had been closed since August last year was reopened on 22nd February, 1935. In compliance with the directions of the Authorities a new Board of Management for the school was elected on the 10th February under the supervision of the Education Department and the Kuching Nippon Association. The school is reported to have been registered after the election of the new Board.

Considering that gardening is one of the most delightful and worthwhile pursuits that anyone can take up in Sarawak, providing as it does, at minimum cost, a combination of exercise, fresh air, art and creative achievement, it is a little surprising that more people do not join the Kuching Horticultural Improvement Society. The Society is affiliated with the Royal Horticultural Society, England, and members have the privilege of receiving fine fabrics on flower cultivation, with access — also without charge — to the Society's own very useful reference library in the British Council Reading Room. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. H. T. Rigden.

A new club which has recently made its appearance is the Kuching Boat Club. This is a most interesting venture. Already a number of outboard motor meetings have been held on the river, and provided sufficient support is forthcoming other activities are planned including a sailing section. An old launch is in the process of conversion into a club house of sufficient capacity for both business and social activities. The Secretary is Mr. G. H. Edgar, of the Borneo Company, Limited.

On the 11th of February, after a brief stay in Kuching, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hicking and their two children left British Borneo for Malaya. Their departure has left a gap in the literary field which will not readily be filled. This journal in particular will feel the loss of a most faithful and entertaining contributor. We wish them the very best of luck and hope that we shall see them and hear from them at frequent intervals in the future.

It is learned that Mr. Lucien B. de Silva, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Coell de Silva of Kuching, is expected to return to Kuching on 2nd March after two years' training in England on a British Council Scholarship awarded for the study of Librarianship. He has successfully passed the Registration Examination of the Library Association of Great Britain and now returns to Sarawak to take up a Government post as Librarian in the Sarawak Library. Mr. de Silva returned from the United Kingdom by sea, breaking the journey at Ceylon in order to spend a few weeks with relatives in Colombo.

From Lyle and Olive Nankas come two items of the greatest interest. First and foremost, on the 8th of February, "Nady" was born in Auckland, and we extend our warmest congratulations. Then there is the news of Lyle's appointment as Registrar of Co-operatives in the Cook Islands. Well done Cook Islands!

News of another happy event comes from Brunei when on the 1st of February a son — Carl Anthony — was born to Elizabeth and Mo Neale. We wish all three of you every happiness!

## Arrivals and Departures

### Arrivals

Mr. and Mrs. M.F.J. Whiting and family (Newly appointed Dept. of Trade and Customs) By air on 26th February, 1935. On transfer from Nyarupeland.

Mr. and Mrs. M.T. Moorhead and family (Newly appointed Dept. of Sarawak Constabulary) By Kuching Steamer on 14th February, 1935. On transfer from Miri.

Mr. F.H.S. Brackes and family (Newly appointed Kuala Lumpur for Brunei) By air Singapore (Brunei) on 10th February, 1935. On first appointment.

Mr. E. Stephenson (N.I.A. Dept. Government Second) By Kuching Steamer on 1st February, 1935. On first appointment.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Lloyd Thomas By air on 2nd February, 1935. Returning from Singapore.

Mrs. D.W. Rumboldham	By air Singapore/Sibu on 2nd February, 1955. To join Mr. Rumboldham.
Mr. and Mrs. A.L.N. Richards and family	By air on 4th February, 1955. Returning from leave.
<b>Departures</b>	
Haji Robert bin Haji Ibrahim (General Department)	By flight from Sibu direct to Singapore on 22.2.55. Proceeding to Kuala Lumpur on training course.
Mr. C.D. Adams	By air on 24th February, 1955. Proceeding on extraordinary leave.
Mr. and Mrs. F.G. Brown	By air on 19th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. and Mrs. W.G. Morrison and family	By air on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Dr. P.M. Philpot	By air on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. Wei Hoon Beng (Medical Department)	By air from Singapore on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding to U.K. on a 3 months' Tuynghuis Scholarship by the N.A.F.T.
Miss H.J. Smith	By flight from Sibu on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mrs. W.N. Waterston and 2 children	By air from Singapore on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. E.W. Howell and family	By air on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave prior to retirement.
Dr. R.G.G. Hogg	By air on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave prior to termination of leave.
Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Harding and 2 children	By air on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on transfer to Malaya.
Mrs. C.N. Neilson	By air on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. A. Smith	By air on 15th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. and Mrs. G.H. Radham and family	By air on 2nd February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. C.B. Smecher	By air on 2nd February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. and Mrs. J.C.B. Fisher and family	By flight from Sibu on 5th February, 1955. Proceeding on leave.

## Obituary

We announce with regret the death of Mr. H. Abang Ali bin H. Daud who was a member of Council Negri and was for many years stationed as Senior Native Officer at Miri and Niah; and L/C No. 980234 Ungoh anak Jagan of Rumah Agut, Nanga Ielab, Laboh Antu who was killed in action in Malaya on 15th February, 1955.

We hope to publish full accounts in next month's issue.

### Right Rev. F. S. HOLLIS

The Right Rev. Francis Septimus Hollis, Assistant Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, died peacefully in hospital at Lakoene on the 4th of February, 1955. An Obituary we cannot do better than reproduce the words of Father Peter Howes in his broadcast over Radio Sarawak on 6th February, 1955.

"News was received yesterday of the death, at the age of 70, of Francis Septimus Hollis, Assistant Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, and one-time Bishop of this Diocese.

Bishop Hollis came out to Sarawak in 1916, and served the Church in this land for 32 years, first as priest attached to the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, then as Priest-in-Charge of the Land Dayak Mission, then as Principal of St. Thomas's School and Archbishop of Sarawak,—and finally, in 1939, he was consecrated the seventh Bishop of the Diocese,—the last, incidentally, to hold the title of Labuan and Sarawak.

He was interned during the Japanese Occupation, and had barely a year in this country after release before he was compelled to resign owing to a severe and incurable disease of the eyes. He then became Vicar of Sneyford near Rugby and Assistant Bishop of Leicester, positions he held until the last.

His own peculiar offering to the Master he served was the offering of Worship and Love. As Priest, Principal and Bishop, he stressed before all else the duty of Man, as God's creature, to worship. This explains his zeal in the building and beautifying of churches in areas in which he served, and his love of colour and grand in public worship. Some few, who knew him but casually, were misled by the "externals": but those, gaining whom he loved, knew full well that the "externals" were no cloak to poverty, but rather an appreciation of the richness of the spiritual life within; a richness which sprang from the prayer and meditation which daily preceded his preaching of the Holy Sacrifice. This was hidden to some, but not to those who knew him, for the hosts of St. Thomas's, for instance, whose separation of it was collected in the tone of the school at that time. Nor could it be hidden from the priests who served under him as Bishop, when, in a launch bound perhaps, from Lingga to Pinta, and wedged uncomfortably between crates of beer and tins of gold spray, one would possibly see the Bishop converse—at his prayer and office, or busy preparing some scheme of Christian instruction.

From this love of God, which expressed itself in worship, there sprang in Bishop Hollis a real love of his neighbour. To all who passed through his hands in school, to the thousands he served as priest and Bishop, to the young priest new to the country, he gave a steady and genuine affection, winning response because it was so obviously real; not assumed as a duty, but enjoyed as a lover of souls. Careful to the cent, over the spending of money which he held in trust for the Diocese, he was generous with what was his own to the point of recklessness when helping those who were in trouble; and with this went a humility which judged neither time nor service with his hands.

His personal contacts by was blessed, too, with an astonishing memory for facts and relationships; and it astonished him to hundreds who were not a little surprised to find that after so many years their Shepherd still knew them by name, and remembered too, half their history.

Physically, Bishop Hollis was slight, but the Spirit gave him an endurance to match the strength of many younger men. He loved warmth, and would stride along the Sarawak—Labuan path in the full sun, counting the walk enjoyable.

On this note of warmth it is best to rest. Other Bishops there may have been who were greater scholars; some there may have been with wider vision; but there can be none who gave themselves more wholly or who warmed the hearts of so many by devotion to God and real love for God's family, the Church."

C. D. ADAMS

D.R.L. writes:—

Those of us who know "C.D." must mourn the loss of another of the "Old Brigade". The Sarawak of to-day is not the Sarawak of his days and I have a feeling that he would not have been too happy if he had to serve to-day. Life when he was out here being

little resemblance to what it is nowadays. He did not believe in so-called paper work and as a credit on transfer to Kapit I remember being told to get on with the job and not waste any time writing lots of memoranda to the Resident. He was a man who knew his own mind, and, rightly or wrongly, was always prepared to make a decision. His word was his word, and he would never let you down nor would he allow his junior officers to be belittled by any one but himself.

He devoted some 28 of the best years of his life to Sarawak and has left a memory which will live for many years. To-day the name of "Tan Adam Tan" is as well-known on the Kepong as when he was Resident at Sibau. When he retired in 1915 it was little thought that Sarawak would see him again and it came as a pleasant surprise to officers released from internment to find him at Labuan, on his way to Sarawak. No finer compliment could have been paid to him than that which brought him back to Sarawak after eight years to use his knowledge and prestige in the task of re-habilitating a Sarawak which had been decimated by four years of Japanese rule. He came to the country's aid in a very difficult time and undoubtedly his work proved invaluable in restoring peace and law and order to Sarawak which had seen little of that during the occupation.

He was a prominent supporter of the Turf Club and one of his parties "Flying Fox", or "Fly Fox" as his Dayak friends would call it, was champion party for, I think, 5 years. He was a man of unlimited energy, and would be the Sibau credit who failed to turn out the prizes in the early hours of the morning, as it was odds on he would be met by C.D. out on his pony! Having been out late the night before was never an excuse!

Just before leaving Sibau on retirement he addressed a farewell party in Poocoh which he presided over to read from a Ramayana volume although he appeared to vary the tones at random and it is doubtful if much of his speech was understood he received a terrific ovation at the conclusion of his address, only to be rivaled by his send off from the wharf when he finally departed.

His type of officer has gone and will never be seen again in Sarawak, but Sarawak was well served and owes much to such officers. "C.D." certainly lived his life, and one can only regret that he did not enjoy his years of retirement for the length of time he deserved. Our sympathies go out to "Paddy" and their one in their loss.

A. C. STREET

H.G.G. writes:—

Yet another link with Sarawak of 40 years ago has left us for good. He is Arthur Cecil Street, affectionately known as Cecil. The writer became Cecil's friend in April, 1912 when he first arrived in Sarawak where Cecil had preceded him four years earlier. Cecil was a peculiar character in that everything he did, bought, owned, said or joined had to be associated with the figure 13. This was because he belonged to the 13th Royal Hussars—a fact of which he was extremely proud—and that he was born on a 13th. He numbered his house 13, and married on a thirteenth.

He joined the cavalry as a drummer boy—on horseback of course—and then became the cavalry's butler. It was well after a few years of his arrival in Sarawak that he took to the piano, an instrument on which he eventually excelled. He had great musical talent and was extremely fastidious in the selection of members of his orchestra. Rarely did an evening pass when he did not take part in a musical social of some kind. Besides the drums, flute, and piano, he could do a little on the piano; but always refused to play an instrument without music notes in front of him. His close musical associates were principally Mrs. H. G. Gray on the piano, Misses John R. Barnes on the

concertina, Lim Chien Swee and Lim Chien Guan on tin and beat vials respectively. It is pleasant to be able to say that all these associates are still alive and well I am sure, be the first to deplore his death.

Cecil arrived in Sarawak in 1912 and retired in 1932 on pension. Prior to coming here he spent many years in military service in the various hill stations on the North-Western frontier of India, always maintaining in particular the hill station of Quanta. He came from quite a good family, being connected with the Athletons of Markham Square, Chelsea, London, S.W., but was really a native of Hertfordshire. He must have held various posts while in Government service here—the writer can only recall his post as Government Surveyor and later that of Municipal Assessor from which post he retired. He was undoubtedly very sorry to have to quit these shores where he made many friends of all nationalities, but he felt he would be better off and freer in a colder climate.

Cecil was of a very kindly disposition and kept an open house. There are still four or five old residents in Kuching who will remember the parties at his residence at the now demolished Sekolah Perumahan in Satek Road—also a former resident of old man "Kimo" of the Government Railway. This spot has now given way to the erection of Government clerks' quarters.

Cecil married a Chinese lady of a very respectable family and had one child, Mary by name. The latter bought a lovely piece of property at 25, Athel Gardens, Pinner Hill Estate, Pinner, Middlesex, where both father and daughter resided. Mrs. Street died in Kuching before the retirement of her husband. The writer visited the Pinner Hill home in September, 1952 when Cecil was still hale and hearty and could carry out his domestic duties with great gusto. It was therefore quite a shock to receive news of his death just a little more than two years later. He died of coronary thrombosis and this bit of sad news was conveyed in a letter dated the 18th December, 1954 from John R. Barnes, aged 66, another Government pensioner at present residing at Southwick, Sussex.

Cecil was a great clubman and often spent hours playing bridge or billiards when not engaged in music. He had a very likable nature, making friends with one and all. He made an easy superior to work under as you as third officers who are still in Government service had had the pleasure of serving under him will testify. To his only daughter, Mary, we offer all our sympathies in her bereavement. R.I.P.

## Australia

(ENJO. Niclo Mohd. Puan) is, with five others, at present attending a seminar in Government Administration held in Australia under the Technical Assistance Programme of the Colombo Plan. The following two accounts by him give his first-hand impressions of Australia and its way of life—Ed.)

On a fine morning, Wednesday, the 12th of January, 1955, we left Singapore by Quatar aircraft at 8.15 a.m. for Australia. We arrived at Djakarta airport at 10.30 a.m. We left Djakarta at 11.30 a.m. and arrived at Port Darwin at 6.30 p.m., the equivalent of 9 p.m. Australian time. Leaving Port Darwin at 11 p.m. (Australian time) we arrived in Sydney on 12th at 7.30 a.m. (Please note that Australian time is 2½ hours ahead of Sarawak time).

Despite the heavy shower, when we stepped out on the tarmac of Sydney Airport, we found waiting to welcome us Mr. M. F. Beaman of the External Affairs Dept., who then had us accommodated at St. Paul's College. After which we were invited to lunch at a club in King's Street.

On 14th to 15th we were given an opportunity to do our shopping and to go round sight seeing in the city. On 17th, at 3 p.m., we were guests of Mr. Greys

who welcomed us on behalf of the Inspector of the Public Administration Board. At 7.30 p.m. we were guests of Dr. Arnot, the Principal of St. Paul's College.

In the early morning of the 18th January, at 8 a.m. we departed for Canberra and arrived there at 1 p.m. Here we were given accommodation at Hotel Astor.

Some of my friends in Sarawak might ask, "What does Canberra look like?" To start with, Canberra is a playground for weary souls. There is no doubt that this place is suitable and has been chosen as a Public Board Training Centre.

Here in Canberra is the sense of spaciousness, the peace, and calm and quiet of it, the soft warmth of the sun and the gracious fragrance of the moon, coming straight to the earth unadorned by the smoke of factories; the clean strong winds that come from the mountains and plains, bringing with them the smell of trees, all the magic smell of the bush; long avenues of lovely trees, a sense of intimacy with the soil and all that springs from it—all these elements are compounded into the uncommunicable beauty of Canberra.

Every street leads to a halting place until he grasps some sense of its proportions. There is no "city" as all in the sense of solid blocks of buildings intersected by regular streets and passages; the new corner whose idea of a "city" is connected by what he has seen in Sydney, looks in vain for that solid core of integrated and compacted activity which means "city" in our scheme of thought. The word "city" in Canberra is, I fancy, used to denote the general picture of a capital. But the construction of Canberra has been undertaken in such a way that her population has been spread widely over the considerable amount of land set apart for the city of Canberra.

The "heart" of Canberra is the area set aside for public buildings; it is where Parliament House stands, public offices, hotels, the National Library and the Albert Hall, but is otherwise given over to the public plantations, rose gardens, trees, lawns and paddocks. The residential areas are mainly to the north and south of this central official area, but are connected by roads which pass through it.

The population centres around two shopping centres in the southern part, Kingston and Manuka, and one shopping centre in the northern part, with a civic centre which is about 10 minutes' walk from Hotel Astor where visitors from Sarawak, North Borneo, Brunei and Singapore are now staying.

After a few days spent in the midst of Canberra we always ask ourselves, "But where is Canberra?" The residential area spreads out widely around the shopping centres, and the great amount of space, given to gardens, plantations, and parks, adds further to the sense of spaciousness because at no given point do there seem to be many houses.

In the same way, just as the layout of the city gives the impression of abandonment as to where Canberra really is, so does the apparent absence of people create the same effect. We also ask: "where are all the people?" There is no sense whatever of people in the mass, except perhaps at a football match or public gathering; in the ordinary way of things only a handful of people are to be seen at any time together. Even at the shopping centres there is never any noise of cash and goods, as in Sydney, where everyone has to use "bumpo steps" in order to avoid being hit or knocked down by traffic. Here again, in Canberra a quiet procession comes and goes but never giving the appearance of even a small country town. The reason, once again, is that Canberra is spread so widely that the 80,000 people (according to 1954 census) disappear into it.

It is difficult for a visitor to get used to Canberra due to the fact that the plan of the city follows its contours, as in the Griffin design (as they call it), every hill or rise in the ground is given a definite integrated part, and not like the pattern in Sydney

city where roads go up and down hills. The effect is that visitors in Canberra can only look despairingly at a map, and when they try to walk it out, they find roads winding everywhere leading into all kinds of odd places and unexpected directions.

Needless to mention that the same difficulty was experienced by the writer. One day he went out alone intending to visit a certain place. He never found it, of course, and returned full of disappointment after walking along the same street several times. Afterwards, one of his friends related to him an amusing story about a certain person who hired a car and went out by himself. He was asked how he liked Canberra. He replied he liked it very much, but one thing puzzled him—why were there so many statues of Robby Burns? It turned out that he had passed one particular spot seven times and had thought in each instance the Robby Burns statue was yet another one.

## Education in Australia

By law every child in Australia, whether born there or elsewhere, must attend school between the ages of six and fourteen in the States of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, between six and fifteen in N.S.W., and between six and sixteen in Tasmania. It is an offence not to send children to school.

Education is the responsibility of each State. The six State Governments provide both primary and secondary schools. All children may receive free primary education in government schools. Most proceed to secondary schools at the age of about twelve years, and a number continue with secondary education until the age of about seventeen years. Subjects taught in secondary schools include English, foreign languages, history, social studies, mathematics and science. At technical schools, students also learn woodwork, metalwork and technical drawing. At domestic science schools, girls also study cooking, house management and needlework.

For the most part, no teaching fees are charged for secondary education in State schools. Where these are charged, children can win competitive scholarships whereby the government pays part of their fees.

In addition to the schools maintained by State Governments, there are many private schools. These charge fees for teaching, and most of them are run by religious bodies.

In all schools attention is paid to health and development of the body through sport and physical education. Most boys' schools have cricket, football, and tennis, and most girls' schools have tennis, swimming and basketball. Nearly all schools have annual school sports days.

As a means of teaching children unable to attend a school, as in the more sparsely-settled areas, the State Governments provide correspondence courses. Lessons are sent from a central institution known as a correspondence school. The children answer the lessons by post, and receive corrections and advice in the same way.

What impresses me are the special lessons for children in history, literature, music and other subjects which are given in broadcasts by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. More than 80% of all schools, both public and private, regularly listen to these broadcasts, and they are heard also by children in isolated areas, in hospitals and elsewhere.

In each State there is a university. In New South Wales there are three—in one, the N.S.W. University of Technology, special attention is paid to the application of various branches of technology and science to industry and commerce. The universities are self-governing institutions, but receive substantial financial assistance from the Commonwealth and State

Governments. Teaching fees are charged (except in the University of Western Australia, where teaching is free of charge), but the Federal and State Governments offer a large number of scholarships based on the results of public examinations.

Most of the universities offer degree courses in arts, law, engineering, science, economics or commerce, dentistry and agriculture. All have facilities for post-graduate studies. The number of students at Australian universities is about 24,000.

In addition to universities, there are many other institutions such as technical colleges and agricultural colleges which provide education after the stage of secondary education.

Education of children under six years of age, while not compulsory, has become an important activity in Australia. It is principally supported by voluntary efforts with some government aid if the prescribed standard is observed.

The Australian Association for Pre-School Child Development, which aims to promote the advancement of early childhood education, administers six centres established and maintained by the Commonwealth for research and demonstrations of the best methods.

The aim of the centres is to educate through play and to assist parents in the care and guidance of their children.

## SPORTS

### BORNED ANNUAL REUNION

A buffet luncheon will be held in the Royal Empire Society Assembly Hall, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2, on Wednesday, June 15th, 1953, for applicants and co-residents of Sarawak, North Borneo, Labuan and Brunai.

Doors will open at 12.15 p.m. and the luncheon will be available from 12.45 p.m. The banquet closes about 2.30 p.m.

Admission will be by ticket which may be obtained from Mr. W. A. C. Smith, O.M.S., c/o The Association of British Malaya, Royal Empire Society Buildings, Northumberland Ave, W.C. 2. If obtained before June 8th they will cost 7/- (including drinks). Tickets issued after June 7th will cost 8/-.

## The Sport of Crocodile Hunting

(Mr. Leung is Moderator of the Talking Dull's Temperance School on the slopes of Mount Dulit in the old Tinjar. He is a noted crocodile hunter.)

Crocodile hunting is a sport practised in various parts of Sarawak, but as there is some risk attached to it, it should only be indulged in by people with steady nerves. There are two methods: the first with hooks, the second with tooth and spear. Both methods are widely used in Sarawak, but little has been put down in writing about either.

As for the method of using hooks: take 18 to 20 yards of good rotan rope, and some stout string for attaching the hooks, but it is better if you can have these on about 2 yards of steel wire attached to the rotan. Any type of fish may be used for bait, and the hooks when baited are hung 8 to 10 inches above the surface of the water. Crocodiles use their noses to snuff their prey and they can smell the flesh of any warm-blooded animal from a great distance.

As soon as the baited hook has been swallowed, the crocodile pulls away the rotan in whatever direction he is going. For this reason it is important that the rotan should not be fixed to any tree or log, but floated by perfectly free. It is the end of the rotan floating on the water that gives away the position of the crocodile and enables him to be traced.

The rotan is now taut taut, and at this point it is desirable to pronounce certain words as a precaution against attack by the crocodile. The rotan is then hauled vigorously; it is important to have ready some 2 yards of stout cord to tie the jaws of the crocodile as soon as it emerges. Its fore-legs are then similarly secured, and afterwards its hind legs. It can then be towed to the bank where it is despatched with an axe. It should be skinned immediately and the body disposed of. The skin should be rubbed over with salt and then put into a box. Soze in a cool and dry place till ready for sale. Bear in mind when skinning that when you come to roll it, the dealer will remove the skin across the body as well as in length.

The second method is that of using tooth and spear. In this case it is essential to use a big boat, indeed it is most unsafe to use a small one, as the creature takes out violently with its tail. Steering in this fashion takes place, needless to say, at night. Let the boat drift slowly down the river until the girth of the crocodile's eye can be seen, then flash the torch at him rather as the manner of lightning, all the while slowly paddling the boat closer, and getting ready to throw the spear. Aim as far as possible for the neck, as otherwise the spear may go through the body and pierce the belly skin. Have a good length of cord attached to the spear, and at the end of the cord a float.

When struck by the spear the crocodile will plunge to the bottom and scurry away, but the float will reveal his whereabouts. When the cord has been captured, it is hauled in. If when the crocodile emerges it proves to be a big one, another spear will be needed to hold it. It will fight furiously, but when it begins to tire, slip a cord through its mouth and tie its jaws up, then its fore-foot and its hind foot. Finally tow it to the bank and despatch it with an axe as mentioned above. With reasonable luck it is possible to get 5 to 6 crocodiles in a night using this method.

Hunting with tooth and spear is a really dangerous hobby, for the crocodile will attack you in good earnest. This sport calls for a steady eye, quick thinking and a cool head. If you can imagine that the crocodile is merely a large fish, all will be well, but I honestly do not recommend anybody to follow this method unless they possess really reliable charms.

Although I am a teacher, I love to hunt crocodiles, either in my spare time or during the school holidays. But it mightn't that this sport is beneficial to everybody. Before I came to Lepus Lepu you used to hear of people being taken by crocodiles, but since I have been here such a thing is unknown, and my boys are now accustomed to swim to and fro across the river without any fear.

Finally let me say a word on the life history of the crocodile. This creature must come out of the water once in every 24 hours; it cannot remain submerged indefinitely. It lays at one time 60 to 100 eggs (the latter is the largest number I have seen). The nest is somewhat like that of a snake and sometimes it is quite far inland from the river bank. One crocodile hunter told me 'he was in June, 1923 to be exact) that he had found a nest about three quarters of a mile from the main river. Usually these nests are found in swampy land, and in the Baran and Tinjar miles of land are submerged when there is a big flood, and the crocodiles will lay their eggs at this time.

When the eggs hatch the baby crocodiles try to get down to the river, but in fact not many of them reach it alive. Out of 100 hatched perhaps 4 or 5 finally reach maturity, the remainder are eaten by birds, fishes and even crocodiles themselves. This people doubt, but I have in fact caught a crocodile in the stomach of which I found a smaller crocodile. I have even sometimes caught crocodiles on hooks baited with crocodile flesh. My conclusion is that this reptile is a cannibal.



## Suburbanalia

What is a signpost for?

At the bottom of Ong Tiang Swee Road, where in fact that thoroughfare debouches on to the mighty artery of Sarawak's traffic, Rock Road, there stands a magnificent sign. Silhouetted by day against the featureless drop-curtain of the lesser sky, etched by fire at night in the glare of the suburban headlights it advises the road user to STOP. Why? Anyone of sense approaching Rock Road from this direction having taken one look at the road surface provided for his use at that point needs no permission to stop. It would be more to the point if the notice invited him to GO BACK. But instead of doing any such thing it announces as a sort of naive afterthought "Major Road Ahead". Exceptive? Well it all depends on what you understand by "Ahead". If you are thinking in terms of space you may well feel that you have been most grossly deceived. But in terms of time we must surely hope that it has some accuracy and presumably that is what is meant.

Up nearer the other end of Ong Tiang Swee road, right in the heart of suburbia, there is another sign of a very different character. It stands in sinister isolation on the very edge of the jungle announcing to the world in general, and to the countless Panjalis Road in particular, the cryptic injunction, "T". What does this "T" stand for? Tcha? Tui? Tumb? Importance of course really be "Road Junction", although it does go on to say so. For one thing "Road Junction" does not begin with a "T"; for another, although there is a road junction in the vicinity it is already over and done with by the time one reaches the signpost. It may be that we shall never know what it stands for, it's quite likely the installer didn't know either. But close observation over a period of months has disclosed great activities by motorists and others in this region which suggest that to some people this sign does mean something.

I well remember one motorist whose reaction on approaching this sign was immediately to execute a great change into reverse while his motor car was still proceeding in a forward direction. The tortured vehicle let forth a stream of apathy at this unorthodox treatment—a stream which was promptly echoed by a host of others from the occupants of the neighbouring bangaloes. Surprisingly enough no serious harm seemed to be done.

On another occasion my attention was attracted by a clang to and all change, and I looked up where the "T" sign quivering like a tuning fork. The cause was another motorist, obviously a sea-faring type, who had gone hard across into the long suffering post and was using it as a sort of bridge anchor to stop his traffic round into a more navigable situation.

Well what is a signpost for anyway? Isn't this where we came in?

### Gardening Notes

After the recent monsoonal deluge the potting shed is the only available place for a well respecting gardener.

Now then is the opportunity to check over equipment. First of all pots, make certain that these are intact and equipped to suit with irrigation holes. Each pot should have 2, 3 or 4 holes according to size. One hole is very much larger than the others, this is known as the tap of the pot. It is an important hole because without it plants tend to become stunted and retarded in their growth. The other holes must be clear of obstructions otherwise they mean to be holes, which rather defeats their object. A quick test for clarity is to insert the mouth of the pot between one's lips so that the latter cover the outside edge of the pot completely and then exhale sharply. The resulting noise can then be plotted on a piece of music manuscript and compared with the manufacturer's recommended frequency which are to be found published in each monthly issue of "The Gardener's Periodical".

Check all clamps for correct adjustment; the heads should be secured by a well soldered iron collar band held in place by a large number of cold nails and ball-nut wedges. Vary the positions and tensions of these so that the head is pointing in the right direction. Then try it out on any standard nut—don't too hard, not too soft. If correctly adjusted the nut should fly off at the first blow—but only just.

Examine the truth of your rules for signs of decay; if you find any there is very little you can do about it but a little grinding sometimes helps.

Inspect all handbars and axon carefully. There is a school of thought which advocates the treatment of handbars presumably as a means of preservation. It is an odd belief which certainly does not extend to axon. Axon require constant grinding to keep them in condition.

Do not neglect your watering can. Test it by filling it with water and raising the rose to eye-level. Look into the rose holes closely and at the same time tilt the whole equipment exactly towards you. If water comes out of the rose holes—and you should have no difficulty in perceiving this—your watering can needs no attention.

Get first watering and I have done; some people advocate periodically testing out their supplies of weed killer for poisons on unwanted plants. Don't; it leads to all sorts of unpleasant complications.

Final concluding sentiments in the spidery declivity of the potting chamber bring to an end the present series of gardening notes in this column.

I thank you for your kind attention and leave you with the gardener's salutation, "Ab Inoluptibus horticulturalium ad grandifloras superbiendum."

—PROFESSOR.

## The Museum

This month notes on books acquired by purchase, exchange or gift for the Reference Library. For an explanation of the title of the Museum Library as compared with the British Council Lending Library see *Sarawak Gazette*, July, 1954. Asterisks mean: should be in private libraries.

*Coccoloba-Musculi* by Karl Schmidt.

Dr. Schmidt is Curator of Zoology in the great Chicago Natural History Museum. This little book tells what its title implies.

*Man A Ship Freeboarder* by A. F. Rorer.

The Professor of Zoology at Harvard provides a well-written and lucidly illustrated text book on all the animals with spines (the vertebrates). This might well be consulted by go-getting heads of departments out to extend their fields of influence and legal borders naturally pleased to see the laws of Sarawak further extended. An "animal" is not a mammal, as the law likes it. Or, if it is, law falls into ridicule unless you add "excluding man" (who is the mammal of them all, except maybe for porpoises and whales). Animals include oaks, scorpions, spiders, mosquito, jelly-fish, zoo-phantom, most microscopic causes of illness, bacteria and bishops. Visually what is meant—if it has been thought about at all—by animal is VERTEBRATE, as in the title of this book.

There are eight classes of vertebrata.

1. AGNATHA (jawless vertebrates), the only living relic of which are the lampreys (sucking fish).
2. PLACODERM (armature-jawed fish). Extinct.
3. CHONDRICHTHYES (shark like fish), include rays, skates, sharks, and dogfish.
4. OSTICHTHYES. (higher bony fishes). The rest of the fish.

5. AMPHIBIA. Newts, frogs, salamanders, etc.  
6. REPTILIA. Lizards, snakes, turtles & tortoises.  
7. AVES. Birds.  
8. MAMMALIA. Including whales and the Editors of the Sarawak Gazette.

*Journey into Wonder* by N. O. Bevil.

A distinguished marine biologist writes a history of the great voyages of world discovery, including the Pacific and Indian oceans, with much matter of general scientific interest inserted (e.g. porpoises, dolphins, turtles, Malay-Pacific migrations).

*Methods & Principles of Systematic Zoology* by Ernst Mayr & Gillies.

A reference work of permanent value.

*How Animals Move* by James Gray.

Admirably illustrated and clearly told story of how animals increasingly developed powers of movement, speed, leaping, swimming and flight. The best account to date linking the movement methods of insects, dinosaurs, fish, birds, bats and Roger Hammer.

*Mendelian & Evolution* by E. F. Ford.

The laws that govern genetics, the inheritance of characteristics, the effects of environment on heredity, selective breeding, domestication of animals and changes in wild populations.

*Mammalian Hybrids* by A. P. Gray.

Summary of existing literature on cross-breeding of domestic and wild mammals—horses, zebras, deer, goats, cattle and all.

*The Fauna of Krakatau* by K. W. Deems.

In 1883 Krakatau blew up with a crack that has left its marks in the soil and on the foliage of Sarawak and many more distant from the Straits between Java and Sumatra. Every trace of life was blown off the island. This is a technical study of how animals returned. Technical but fascinating. There are 40% four sorts of bat and two of rat—but, as on Telinga and Satang, no squirrels and no other mammals. Even since 1883 a number of specialised forms peculiar to Krakatau have developed and are scientifically distinct—mostly beetles, two-winged flies (*Diptera*) and wasps. The freshwater pools have even evolved three new and distinctive forms of sponge. Such is the speed of evolution, which proceeds not only by millions of years but day by day.

*Birds of Western Australia* by D. L. Serventy & H. M. Whistell.

A useful book (badly printed). Gift from the Hon'ble E. G. Akman.

*The Birds of Travancore & Cochin* by Salim Ali.

A valuable (though poorly illustrated) work of reference by leading Indian ornithologist. Many species are the same or similar in Borneo.

*Sea Birds* by James Fisher & R. M. Lockley.

These 2 well-known naturalists have produced a delicious book. It deals mainly with the North Atlantic. But in the nature of things sea going birds roam vast areas. Many discussed here come into the Pacific area. As this is one of the new naturalist series published by Messrs. Collins, a very high standard of illustration and printing is to be expected. And we are not disappointed. Perhaps of particular interest in Borneo is the section on the movements of Phalaropes, which we described in this column. (Sept. 30th). Since "Sea birds" went to the press we in Sarawak had been able to add considerably towards solving the mystery of the vast migrations of these tiny and beautiful birds.

*The Social Insects* by G. W. Richards.

Wasps, bees, ants and termites.

*The Behaviour & Social Life of Bees* by Ronald Kilham.

England's bee man gives us the A to Z of social life. He writes about tiny insects. But the minute into the high life of Balgway will find it all explained

here, too. A standard work—and fascinating in revealing the fundamental behaviour patterns which link, say, a wasp and a curlew.

*Climatology* by A. A. Miller.

Text book which explains the world-wide laws which govern monsoons, rainfalls, cloud formations, hot and cold.

*Plant Ecology* by William Leach.

Plant Ecology is the study of plants living naturally and the complicated network of tensions and relationship which cause some kinds to prosper and others to die in nature. Professor Leach makes what looks dull at first become fascinating in effect. This is a field where very little field-work has been done in Borneo, and where—to a considerable extent—the amateur can add appreciably to our knowledge. This column once lived with Professor Leach, by the way.

*English Pacific Science Congress*

Summary of Proceedings in the Philippines, Nov. 1953.

\*Note by D. H. Geis.

A pretty source book which—even if held also by D.A.G.—should be available in any Reference Library of Sab.

*The Structure of Human Personality* by H. T. Eysenck.

A basic book applying—in its academic way—to men (and women) everywhere.

*Man, Time & Fossil* by Ruth Moore.

A handsome volume tracing the story of animal development from the earliest times through to the ape, like Pinhead Man and genuine Pitkin man. Scholarly but very readable. Especially good on Dr. von Koenigswald's discovery of giant extinct man in Java.

*The Mountain of God* by H. G. Quaritch Wales.

A leading authority on Asian prehistory shows that he is, at long last also, losing his grip. Much of this is repetitive of his better old writing, or else strenuously pretentious in a new mood. Which is not to say that it is not useful. Almost any good brain reviewing early human affairs in this part of the world can throw new light. Useful is that shadow ratio.

\*\**The Stone Age in Malaya* by M. W. Tsunoda.

An admirably clear and well illustrated summary of knowledge to date on early man in the peninsula. A useful section of "comparisons with neighbouring territories". Special Monograph No. 1 of the Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. No one seriously interested in this area should be without this paper volume—available from Raffles Museum, Singapore.

*A Handbook of Malaya Scripts* by M. B. Lewis.

A lecturer in Malaya, School of Oriental studies, London, on his subject. Not very clearly explained but very scholarly.

*Malay Morphology* by G. W. Duxson.

Dutch-Malay reader.

*Literature in Malak on Indonesian* by C. Hoekman.

The Malay literature of Indonesia. Invaluable.

*Report on Indo-China* by Bernard Newman.

Overwritten but interesting.

*Indo-China* by J. W. Watson.

This is rather surprisingly a publication of the Dept. of Mines of the Canadian Govt. It is a geographical survey and it gives us clear a picture as any we have seen of the territories covered, including a valuable section on human geography with some good charts of racial composition, and population movements which have played a large part in recent events in Indo-China.

\**All This and a Medal Too* by Tim Carey.

A soldier's career, including 1942-6 Java, 1946-9 Malaya. Claims to be the only one yet done by a Malayan bondie. Not surprisingly!

*Green Bore: Real Fear* by John Crockett.

An impulsive, impelling and rather ill-disciplined account of the military in Malaya. The photographs are appalling.

*Jungle Prison* by Leigh Williams.

Liable staff on Sum and the Thais who brought human trash of his poetry. But badly written and absurdly pretentious in places.

*Was Jungle* by Alan Moorhead.

The famous Australian author, who visited us last year, writes about Australia with his eye on the wide context of all this part of the world.

*Living Dangerously* by F. Spencer Chapman.

Includes chapters on his travels in S.E. Asia.

*The Measurement of Colonial National Income* by Philip Deane.

Sampling methods for Censuses of Services by Frank Yates.

The head of the department of statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture (U.K.) writes a logythank love letter to Jan Bateman and Platon Miller.

*Colonial Social Accounting* by Philip Deane.

The A. G.'s cup of one tea and one poison. But useful for reference.

*The Monetary System of Hong Kong* by F. H. King.

No. 1 in a new set of publications from Hong Kong. "Far East Economic Series". Dr. King visited us recently and is preparing a study of *Borneo's Cashew-nuts*. Including our *de Cultravele Antropologica van Boleman* by H. Th. Fischer.

What it says.

*The Dutch East Indies* by Arny Vandenbosch.

Solid, stodgy, Dutch, China sea, food, sugar.

*Sarawak & its Government* by Hugh Hacking.

This is the second book of a popular and educational sort about Sarawak written by a Sarawak Govt. Officer. It is very well written. It is even better illustrated, including some very striking yet simple block diagrams and layouts. Very much credit to the author, the Govt. Printer, and the Govt. for sponsoring the first intelligible attempt to explain government to the villages. Whether or not such an attempt can ever hope to be wholly successful is another matter.

*East-to East-Boats* by Carl Dock.

The original (1881) texts of three famous studies, later partly translated into English.

*Malaya, Amoywa, Borneo & the Philippines* by Charles Robinson.

A Paris Professor is translated by my old geography master at school (in England). That does not necessarily cause me to think little of it. But indeed it is a very loose, top-sided affair. The unusual inclusion of Borneo in the title is good for sales no doubt. But the island states only 12 (out of 435) pages in *Sarawak's* 28, and so on. Even this dozen manage to get in a few acres, though less than most. Too complex for a school book and not good enough as a contribution to scholarship. Still, useful for reference, especially on Celebes and Eastern Indonesia.

This list to be continued next month.

T.H.

## Good Old Days

(Extract from *Sarawak Gazette*)

January 1, 1845

### Mount Penrissen

The following account is an attempt to set forth in brief a history of all the ascents made of Mt. Penrissen, a lofty mountain at the source of the Sarawak river, some 60 miles from the sea at the crown there. The

mountain is easily seen from Kuching, showing well above its neighbours. To the immediate North lies Mt. Mennah separated from the Penrissen group by one deep valley. Penrissen itself resolves into three separate peaks, Mt. Sarau and Prang running North and South, and the table-topped Penrissen running South-West to Prang with little more than 100 feet difference between their respective heights.

The mountain is particularly easy to ascend and the distance from Kuching is by no means formidable. By travelling quickly it would be possible to reach the summit in 24 hours from Kuching. To do this the traveller should follow the Penrissen Road to Segu, take boat from there to Pangkalan Ampat, and then walk to Sennah and thence a 7 hours comfortable walk should bring him to the summit.

From a naturalist's point of view it presents many points of interest. Some mammals (chiefly small rodents) seem to be common to Kina Bahu and Penrissen, and several species of insects found on Kina Bahu also occur on Penrissen. A few insects have been found to be peculiar to Penrissen; and another feature is perhaps the rather unexpected absence of many *Mosquitos* and *Sarawak* species. A prolonged stay on the mountain would doubtless produce many interesting *faunistic* observations, in spite of the large collections already made by Messrs. Mulford, Cox, Bennett and Dr. Hillebrand, since even in a four days' trip there has probably been some loss.

Barrow describes that group thus:—"The Penrissen group is an isolated elevation which is not connected with any extensive mountain range, and lies between the territory of Sarawak and that of Sambas and Pontianak. From its northern slopes flow the waters of the eastern arm of the Sarawak river, and those of the Sadong, while from the southern slopes rise the Sambas, Lumbak, and Sekapan rivers, the latter of, as I have said before, an affluent of the Kapuas."

The first mention of Mt. Penrissen appears in Low's "Sarawak" published in 1848. In this he says (p. 295):—"The southern branch of the Sarawak river has its sources in the Gunung Penrissen the highest land in this part of the island. Penrissen or Bessah, as it is sometimes called, is a table-topped mountain, about 4,700 feet in height, situated between sixty and seventy miles from the coast in a direct line. One of the tributary streams of the great Sangow River, flows past its northern base."

And it seems probable that Mr. Low was the first white man to ascend the mountain, (1845-1847).

Dr. Springer St. John in his "Life in the Forest of the Far East" speaks of "Penrissen, one of the highest mountains in Sarawak." It is estimated at about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The first account of an attempted ascent of Penrissen is published in the *Sarawak Gazette* for January 1858.

In that number is published the fourth instalment of "A tour among the Dyaks of Sarawak". The first chapter deals with the start of an expedition in which Mr. Chalmers, a missionary, and the author were the only Europeans; the object being a tour of the villages on the left-hand branch of the Upper Sarawak river. Accordingly a start was made on May 16th, 1858 from Beladah Port, and after passing several nights at the villages on the river, they eventually arrived at Sennah on the 19th; and on the 22nd a start was made for the mountain from Telah. "From one of the houses in the village," this author relates, "there was a fine view of Penrissen, the great mountain which Mr. Low ascended, and which it was my ambition now to reach. There it frowned, with its table-top half enveloped in clouds, some three miles off. The view from Telah was certainly imposing, the village itself being situated on a pretty high peak surrounded by higher ranges. The author dwells on the accounts put forward by the Dyaks, such as "Sennah was near;" "We should have to be in the jungle five nights;" "The rocks were tremendously steep;" "It was very cold on the top;" "Nobody knew the road;" "There was more;" etc.

etc. They finally reached a summit in the afternoon, only to find that it was not Pentrisen which they had ascended at all, but its neighbour, Mt. Minsauk. In discussing the height, he says, "we had no barometer, but I think we could not have been less than 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. Pentrisen is about 5,000 feet high". No further attempt was made to reach the higher mountain by these two travellers.

The next ascent, if Mr. Shelford's statement is accurate, would be that made by Dr. G. Beccari in 1888. In the *Sarawak Gazette* of July 1898, Mr. Shelford in his account of a trip to Pentrisen writes: "On the following day (Saturday, May 19th) Mr. Cox..... reached a magnificent plateau of considerable extent..... without doubt the situation occupied by Signor Beccari who once visited this mountain." In Dr. Beccari's book, "In Borneo Forests," he distinctly records, however, his failure to ascend Pentrisen; but he indicates his intention of visiting the mountain thus: ".....but I remained, awaiting the Senah Dyaks, whom I had sent for to fetch my baggage, and to guide me to Mount Pentrisen, of which I wished to attempt the ascent." He stayed in the village of Tappo Kalias, from which point he wished to make the ascent. The account of his failure to do so is given thus: "It was my intention to start from this place, which has an elevation of about 1,150 feet, for the summit of Gunung Pentrisen, or as I have also heard it pronounced, Mengrisen. This has been considered one of the highest mountains in Sarawak, but it is certainly inferior to Gunung Poo". Seen from a distance, Mt. Pentrisen does not seem to have any striking prominence to tower much above its neighbours.

"The Dyaks of Tappo Kalias, for some special motive of their own, showed me wish to guide me up the mountain. On the contrary, they did their best to dissuade me from attempting the ascent, and declared that instead of difficulties would meet me on my road to the summit. Most certainly from the village in which I was the way to Mt. Pentrisen was neither short nor easy, as I could see for myself. Besides I had brought with me only a small quantity of provisions. So making a matter of necessity I contented myself with the advice of Gunung Wa, an easy undertaking from Tappo Kalias."

He went up on November 18th returning to Pung-lalan Ampat on November 21st, to Senah on the 23rd and to Kuching on the 25th.

This I think must certainly dispose of ascent made by Beccari during that visit to Upper Sarawak, and I am unable to trace any other mention of his journey in that neighbourhood again; I was also unable to find any mention of his name from the Senahs or Tobas Dyaks among those of Europeans who had climbed Pentrisen during their time. And the old Orang Kaya of Senah told me he remembered Tuan Lo's ascent when he was a little boy, i.e. over sixty years ago.

This brings us to the first published account of the ascent: this time made by Mr. Oliver St. John with a certain Mr. C in February 1883. An excellent description of the trip appears in the *Sarawak Gazette* for February 26th, 1883 from which we get the first authentic record of the height of the summit. They started from Senah at February 15th about 8 a.m. and finding the path by no means difficult arrived a little after 2 p.m. at their first camping place, 1,200 feet. Next day they started for the summit, arriving at 11 p.m. on "a narrow rock of land, sloping down steeply on either side, which we were told was the foot of the last peak." A little way below this ridge is a large overhanging rock, under which they camped for the night, and today it is known as Tuan St. John's resting place. As the remaining part of the climb is the only really difficult part I give St. John's description of it and the summit:—"After a short rest we left our camp (4,000 feet) accompanied by one guide to try the peak. By this time it had become very clear to us that the compiler of the map we had consulted had drawn considerably on his imagination in putting down the mountain at 5,000 feet. But from what we could

see, we conclude that the last climb might be some 700 to 800 feet. It was undoubtedly steep enough, and made up for previous deficiencies in that way, and in one or two places it was nervous work, but we persevered and in a very short space of time we gained a level space. Our guide then informed us that we were on the extreme top. We could not credit it, but on examination found that it was true. The top of Pentrisen is a plateau of no less 50 to 60 acres, with comparatively large trees on it, surrounded by a dense growth of scrub, rattans, etc. There was a sort of watercourse trickling through it. The situation was found to be 4,450 feet almost exactly 4,000 feet above Senah village. A finer situation for a sanatorium could not be wished." And as Mr. St. John justly remarks, the ascent from Senah is considerably easy and gradual, with the exception of the last cliff which should be easily overcome by a system of ladders. He gives the temperature at 1 o'clock (4,000 feet) as 61°, falling to 62° in the night. They descended next morning and arrived at Senah fairly tired, about 3 o'clock."

In June 1882, Mr. St. John made a second ascent, accompanied on this occasion by Mr. G. F. Hickens and Mr. Sals. Mr. St. John again gives us an account of the trip in the *Sarawak Gazette* of July, 1882. In this account he writes that his Dyak guides chose a different path to that taken in 1880, apparently rather steeper. Their last climbing place was at an altitude of 2,400 feet; but they left early next morning, passing St. John's old climbing-place, and arriving in a dip of the mountain (3,700 feet). This was evidently between Mt. Senah and Prang, as he goes on to describe "a steep climb of 400 feet immediately above to get out of this dip in the ridge," and then "another dip with the peak immediately in front". The former camping-place under the big over-hanging rock was again utilized and in the afternoon they explored the summit. After staying the night on the mountain, they returned to Senah the next afternoon.

During the next ten years, three more Europeans seem to have made the ascent, of whom a Mr. Henderson, at one time in charge of the Matang Estate, was probably the first. He is still remembered among the Senah Dyaks as Tuan Matang, and they assert that he never reached the peak. The next European was Dr. G. D. Huxford, who lived for some little time at Punglalan Ampat from where he used to make many botanical excursions. About 1890 he went up to the top of Pentrisen but does not seem to have stayed on the mountain any length of time or made any large collections there. The last of these was Mr. A. H. Everett, who went up in July, 1892 and made some interesting collections of mammals there finding many forms common to Mt. Kinabalu. He too, according to the Dyaks, did not reach the summit.

Pentrisen then appears to have been left in peace till 1919, when Mr. R. Shelford and Mr. E. A. Cox made the ascent. An interesting account of this trip appears in the *Sarawak Gazette* for July, 1919 and another more detailed account from a naturalist's point of view appears in the *Journal of the Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society* (January 1920), both accounts from the pen of Mr. Shelford. This was essentially a collecting expedition and during the three weeks spent on the mountain, a remarkably fine collection of birds, beasts, and insects accrued, resulting in many new and interesting species. The botanical collection was small, although found by Mr. H. N. Ridley to contain some interesting forms.

They left Senah on May 11th camping for the night at Batu Timong—"a huge over-hanging boulder of sandstone conglomerate,"—altitude 2,400 feet. Next day they arrived at the accustomed resting place, where all the previous Europeans appear to have stopped for a night, at an altitude of 3,400 feet (3,200 feet according to St. John). Here Mr. Shelford spent a week collecting assiduously, while Mr. Cox had reached the summit, which he made out to be 4,800 feet, returning thence to a lower place by camp. On the 18th Mr. Cox moved on to Mt. Pwang 4,000 feet, Mr. Shelford joining him there two days later. A week later they returned

to their old camping place and "on May 20th we left at 7.30, Mr. Cox arriving at Senauk at 1.30, myself at 4.30. From Senauk we proceeded straight to Pangkajene Ampat, leaving for Kuching on June 4th."

Ten years later (Nov. 20th, 1929) there might have been seen yet another little party assembled at Senauk, wearing the old Orang Kaya about recalcitrant coats, just as Messrs. Shefford and Cox had worried him in '93. Messrs. St. John, Sells, and Hackett, in '93, and perhaps the others two in the years before. This time the party was composed of three Europeans—Mr. H. Crocker, Mr. H. P. Adams and myself—under the guidance of an elderly but none the less active Dyak, Bercha by name, from Pangkajene Ampat, who had made the ascent with Mr. St. John. The would-be early start resulted in getting off at 7.30 a.m., and leaving the river, luckily quite shallow for the time of year, we were soon on the upward climb. Having climbed two steep hills, only to descend again, we found ourselves at the foot of Puntiran proper about 10 a.m.; and following a little used track through some very large bamboo, succeeded by rather thin jungle, rifined here and there by a stately sapling overring above its forest companions, we arrived at the first plateau, (1,100 feet) at 1.15 p.m. In spite of the advice offered in Mr. Shefford's account of a far better place a little further up, we yielded to our Dyak's wishes and stayed the night there. All the other Europeans had spent the night there and the next water-course was a long way up, they said; and accordingly a bridge was quickly built. Next day Mr. Adams and I started out to "explore" the summit, a quarter of an hour bringing us near enough to a far better position for a height, (whether we started camp two days later, the water-supply being better and the chances of getting water, from which a good view could be obtained. Another quarter of an hour brought us to the divide between Mt. Severa and Prang and half an hour later found us under the large over-hanging rock at the foot of the peak itself. I went up with the Dyak that day and made the summit to be 3,800 feet only. However, Messrs. Adams and Crocker made the ascent two days later and found it to be 4,000 feet, a difference which may be partly accounted for by the different tides and atmospheric conditions of the two days, adding on the second. After four pleasant days spent in collecting all kinds of insects, plants, etc., we made in two days descent in just the four hours from camp (3,300 feet) to Senauk and thence back to Kuching arriving early on November 24th, to quote Mr. Cox once more, "having had a very enjoyable trip."

In the foregoing account it will be noticed that the various heights given for the summit of Mt. Puntiran vary from 3,800 feet to 3,900 feet. Not unaturally, therefore one may ask, what is the actual? We may begin by dismissing any thought of 3,800 feet at once and content ourselves with a consideration of the lowest figure here recorded.

Mr. St. John makes Senauk to be 440 feet above sea level which, considering the comparatively short distance from the sea and the scarcity of anything approaching a waterfall of more than 2 feet at a time, seems to be an over estimate and the height of 200 feet recorded by Mr. Crocker's ascent is probably nearer. Taking this latter height as a basis, our record of 3,240 feet for the first camp falls half way between Mr. St. John's 3,080 feet (i.e. having deducted 160 feet to reduce his record to this basis) and Mr. Shefford's record of 3,480 feet. Continuing on this basis Mr. St. John's height of 4,000 feet for the foot of the peak itself becomes 3,840 feet, which is very nearly in accord with Mr. Crocker's estimate of 3,910 feet, though a long way short of Mr. Shefford's record of 4,500 feet. Then in relation to the peak itself we get very wide differences. Mr. St. John estimated it at 760 to 800 feet, but found it to be 450 feet. Mr. Shefford records it as 700 feet while Mr. Crocker and I made it such a little more than 500 feet; and in this, Mr. Adams joins with us in thinking that this estimate is more acceptable than the higher figures. According to this latter figure in favour of the higher estimates we then arrive at a height of 4,040 feet to 4,110 feet.

Against this conclusion it is only fair to add that altitudes taken by ascents only cannot be relied upon to within 50 feet, especially if the peculiarities of the ground in question have not been studied accurately, so that in recording the height of Puntiran as 4,100 feet, I am quite prepared for a correction of 50 feet either way.

The altitudes of one or two other Sarawak mountains may perhaps be of interest for purposes of comparison:—

Mount Poo	3,350 feet	(Borneo)
Mount Puntiran	4,100 "	(Irrawadi)
Mount Masing <sup>1</sup>	3,150 "	(Haviland)
Mount Samalung	2,950 "	(Haviland)

J.C.M.

<sup>1</sup> Borneo is almost certainly a mistake for Borneo, which is not another name for Puntiran but a separate peak to the North.

<sup>2</sup> Borneo makes the height of Mt. Poo to be 3,500 feet.

<sup>3</sup> The last mentioned ascent was presumably made by Edward Lloyd and Company of the Kinta Lumber Trading School, an account of which appeared in *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* of May 18, 1924.

<sup>4</sup> The altitude of Mount Masing (highest peak through) is given as 3,150 to 3,200 feet (vide *Map of Sarawak*, 1925).

## Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers for the Fourth Quarter, 1934

### SECOND DIVISION

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, SEMANGGANG

(About Hajj Abdulsalam)

**Agriculture.**—In spite of incessant rains which hampered burning operations considerably, in the Puntiran, Sebayan and Sirang Lita hill areas the overall picture for hill padi is not by any means disastrous as farmers in the Lita Undup and Sirang Lita are expecting good crops.

Wet padi planting suffered slightly as a result of flooding at Tanjung Rajat, Sebako, Bangkaka, etc., but the yield should be a big one nevertheless. In the Sebayan area and immediate Semanggang district there has been an increase in acreage under swamp padi and the standing-crop in most parts is in good condition.

It is anticipated that although weather conditions have been unfavourable the yield of hill and swamp padi should be about 75% as big as last year's.

**Wet-rice Agriculture.**—Very few Itham came down to Semanggang during the quarter as they were busy farming. The Ithamng houses were therefore almost empty as the occupants were away in the padi fields.

A large number of people proceeded to Tebarong, Sirang to attend the wedding of Mr. Nading anak Panghulu Lenggoh to Miss Anah anak Panghulu Sait on December 11th.

The young Itham resent the advice not to attempt to proceed to Seriu to find work. They are so advised because the State of Borneo only allows immigration of Dupaka if brought in by companies to work in their establishments and provided the companies undertake to repatriate Dupaka when they are no longer employed.

Bongain anak Uga of Undup received \$4,000 from the Protector of Labour being workmen's compensation paid to him as a result of an injury he received while working at the Melalap Estate, North Borneo. \$3,000 was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank while a thousand was taken home. Bongain's health appears to be a little better now than when he first returned to this district.

The newly-born Ithamngayy Wilburan Pramadi music party, performed a concert in aid of the Abang Aeng School, Red Cross and Relief Fund on the nights of December 28th and 29th. It was very successful and the populace enjoyed the show on both nights.

The Malay community celebrated the Prophet Mohammed's Birthday in the Sintanggang mosque on November 1st as a service which was well attended. This coincided with the Remembrance Day service held at St. Luke's Church in the morning.

No applications have been received from Malays to perform the Hajj during the next season.

**Chinese Affairs.**—The Chinese Benevolent Society, Sintanggang, donated 1000 towards the burial of the wife of a Sikh merchant who was found dead in the Baling Lapor on November 18th.

Though the market has not been as promising as at the time when both rubber and pepper fetched good prices the shopkeepers here are well able to carry on. Unlike those in other big places most of the Sintanggang traders employ only members of their own families.

**Economic and Labour.**—\$115 a piall till the end of the quarter (December) has been the highest price fetched by rubber for a couple of years or so.

The people appear to be optimistic as regards the price of rubber and hope that it will reach 1200 a piall.

There will be around fifty thousand workers available in labourers from this district when the Serian/Sintanggang road is started.

**Public Works.**—The construction of the Landing Ramp for local boats was completed during the quarter. Its existence helps the loading and unloading of goods both to and from the interior. The main-illustration on the other hand remarked that this was the only asset the authorities had provided for the benefit of the local population whereby they could enjoy bathing at the mangrove during the time of the tidal bore.

A barracks of four dorms to house the electricity personnel was almost completed during the quarter. A new site was allocated on which to build a grid and etc material was used to erect the new building.

Four new half-inch telephones were built, two of which adjoin the six new completed telephones, while the two others are on a new line. At the time of writing, it is almost 50% complete.

**Education.**—In view of the refusal of the community of the school at Sobuaya to repair the teacher's house, Ch'ng Dnyang Ueh had to be withdrawn to Sintanggang where she will be taken care of by the staff of the Abang Aing School.

The Education Officer, Second Division, has made extensive tours of all the Local Authority schools within the district.

More than twenty untrained local teachers within the Division will attend a course of instruction given by the Divisional Education staff at Sintanggang early in January. "Live" demonstrations of teaching methods will be given by the teachers of the Abang Aing School.

**Food Control.**—Two padi gardens remain fall, with 6,731.28 pialls in both, value \$121,476.88. This has been the position since July, 1954. No shipments have been made as there is no accommodation at head-quarters. No purchasing has been done since then either. Local traders, however, are allowed to forward padi to Kuching. The amount forwarded by the local traders from June to December was 8,216.04 pialls, value \$147,888.32.

Ch' Umar bin Kassim, Sarawak Administrative Officer relieved Native Officer, Mr. Percy Mijang at Lubok Antu. The latter took over Lianga station from Mr. Peter Tinggong in December. Mr. Tinggong was one of the officers selected to proceed to Australia to attend a Seminar in Government Administration which will commence on January 17th.

**Retirement.**—Data Abang Haji Zin, M.B.A., retired at the end of the year after completing 15 years' service with the Government. All the well-wishers entertained the Data at a party at the Sintanggang Recreation Club on the night of December 18th.

#### ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, SARAWAK

(Mr. E. G. White)

**Native Affairs.**—Malays: Some 30 people have enrolled for the pilgrimage to Mecca in 1955.

All the pilgrims remained safely from this year's pilgrimage. Incidentally, the pioneer Tan Kumpang of Pail is probably the only Sarawak Malay to have made the journey overland or partly so. He did this before the war to save expense. He travelled with his wife and young son via Burma and India. None of them spoke any language other than Malay.

In the Pava area particularly, there is a large wage earning population. Apart from the large numbers at Tig. Mera, many work at the local timber mill and the saw factories. Others including younger women move to Japay rubber estates and tap rubber on a bag die basis.

On the 12th November, a sports meeting was held on the small Pava ground in celebration of the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed. On the following night there was a large procession by the Malay schoolchildren.

T. K. Hossainoff Spook who paid a visit to the Malakul Melayu Local Authority in 1953, toured the Malakul Melayu during this quarter, explaining and discussing the proposal to set up a Mixed Local Authority here in the new year. At any rate this has set the Sintanggang people talking about the subject which is the first step.

**Disputes.**—The main topic is the growing padi crop. In the Ulu areas the fall padi harvest was not very successful and it is feared the yield this year will be much poorer than usual. As it is, some of the Ulu people, particularly from Ulu Kambau and Ulu Lapor never grow enough rice for their needs, and this coming year there will definitely be a shortage. The adv crops seem to be growing well but some of the jayong has not done so well.

The fall padi farms have also been plagued by "wema" pests.

The wet padi has fared better and is reported to be growing well, though in the Sintang area there was only one plague of rats which were effectively destroyed by the use of zinc phosphide poison, sold by the Agricultural Assistant.

**Local Jurisdiction.**—While every Tani Ramah knows his house's farming area, the boundaries are not written down anywhere. This means that in Land dispute cases over their areas, the Court has no definite data to work on. In a court case all members of one house will swear their boundaries are in such a place whereas the opposing side will all swear that this is not so. An inspection of the land area, does not always help, and this, in any case, involves one or two days' journey.

It does not matter that these boundaries are not accurate to the yard, but it is of the utmost importance whether, for example, a boundary runs between baitin X to baitin Y or from baitin X to baitin Z, as the difference may involve many acres of land.

In this district anyway, so far, the writing down of boundaries has reduced the length of land cases to hours instead of days.

However, the Land and Survey Department have their own long term scheme for the survey of the land. Many Danaks look upon the survey of their farming land with delight, but this is only from prejudice and ignorance of the real aim.

#### DISTRICT OFFICER, LUNDAK AITU

(Mr. M. J. Foster)

**Native Affairs.**—The quarter was a very wet one. The people have been kept hard at work weeding the rice farms but although the weather has favoured the growth of weeds, the padi has also benefited and there are signs that some areas may produce heavy crops.

There have been fairly persistent demands for work, increasing towards the end of the quarter. Early recruitment of labour is desirable as a number of families will be dependent on cash earnings in 1955. Owing to bad rains in the sea and flooding Sereh river there will be many poor harvests next year.

From all parts of the district urgent pleas have been received for permission to move elsewhere but so far it has only been possible to arrange for 25 doses to move to ulu Limbung in 1955.

A tour was made of Penghulu Sigar's area which lies below Kapit. Conditions in this area are very different from those prevailing elsewhere. The rivers are sluggish and wind their way through swampy lands interspersed with low hills. This area never appears to have been farmed by real swamp rice growers and it is difficult to say whether it is suitable for this form of cultivation. The Chinese in the area are with few exceptions Kluh who are gardeners and not rice growers and the few Dayaks are hill rice growers. The few Dayaks tend to overwork the hill land and to neglect the swamp land. Less than 50% of the houses during the last two harvests secured enough for their own needs. They blame pests, notably rats and mosquitoes. There are few wild products such as fruit, fish and game left in this part of the district and the people are far more dependent on cash crops for food than they are anywhere else. Last year was a bad year for pepper and the few Dayak gardens suffered most. This process was accentuated by the fall in the price of pepper. Apart from the favourable move in the price of rubber the prospects for this area in 1955 appear to be poor. Much of the swamp rice was badly damaged by floods.

**Chinese Affairs.**—Nearly all the Chinese gardeners living below Kapit were visited during this quarter. The Chinese generally show few signs of the prosperity that they have enjoyed during the last few years and there appears to be very little difference in the standards of living of the richest and the poorest. Their life is simple to the point of austerity. Their houses are seldom more than roughly-constructed huts which are nevertheless cool and well ventilated and often more comfortable than properly built houses. Good health was general and some of their earnings had clearly been invested in good food. The well-being of the children was particularly noticeable.

**Trade and Business.**—There have been some complaints of a slackening of business but the shops continue to display a wide variety of good quality wares for sale and many shop houses are undergoing structural improvement. Profits have been less than in previous years and only about RM1.3 worth of pepper were shipped from Kapit in 1954. Towards the end of the quarter the price of rubber had risen sufficiently to bring it on the market again.

An attempt is being made to import large quantities of coffee from West Borneo via Lubok Anta for re-export to Singapore. The object of this operation appears to be to avoid the various Indonesian export and currency controls. The trade has provided the local people with some much-needed casual labour and the Lubok Anta bazaar appears to have profited indirectly. The principals are traders from Kapit.

These new shop houses are under construction at Lubok Anta bringing the number up to 14.

**Constabulary.**—The Constabulary maintained a good standard of laziness and efficiency. Turn-out and general cleanliness were also good. The new uniforms arrived and the appearance of the men is greatly improved but the wearing of hair shirts here as elsewhere is something of a nuisance.

#### ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, KABONG

(M. D. S. Connolly)

**Medical and Health.**—An anti-Veneral Disease and Yaws campaign was carried out in Penghulu Sengar's area, Upper Krian, in November. Messrs. Harry Brodie, Collins and Thwaites organized the campaign and about seven thousand needles were inoculated, either at Ng. Bada, the Bada Development Scheme headquarters at Ulu Bada or in the peoples' own houses. It was over three weeks' hard work for all concerned. I am informed that modestly the Scheme should be a great success, though it will need about six months to prove this. Crab Yaws was previously very prevalent in this area.

Arthur Thwaites at his dispensaries at Bada and Nanga Bada has been doing excellent work. A new building is now going up at Nanga Bada with rest beds for in-patients. This is being built by the Dayaks themselves.

The travelling dispensary based at Kabong has started again during the quarter on outboard engines becoming available.

Unfortunately they were an usual old engine and one has already been returned for repairs. It seems that more money and time is spent on freight and repairs of these old engines than would be spent on buying new ones, apart from the resulting inefficiency of the service. This has applied equally to R. & D.O. outboard motors during the quarter.

The travelling dispensary has been doing good work and is appreciated by the people on the Krian and Seli-lak rivers. Only Kabong complains; they say it travels too much.

The health of the district remains as usual, with tuberculosis the most serious disease. There are at present only 20 beds available in Kapit and the hospital can only receive patients when beds are available. More advice and facilities for T.B. cases is a great need in this district.

The Local Authority has formed a Health and Welfare Committee during the quarter which has so far had one meeting. It was decided at this meeting, among other things, to ask Mrs. Wellington, a qualified nurse and the wife of the S.P.O. Puchy, to start a pre-and-post natal clinic. It is expected that this will shortly be opened.

Mrs. Wellington is an invaluable member of the community. She has been doing good work as President of the Sarawak Red Cross, has opened a branch at Kabong and has visited Kampong and bazars at Sarawak, Kampong and Kriban. The District is indeed lucky to have her here.

The Welfare Committee has also sent a young Dayak to Serempong for a year's course in first aid. He comes from the ulu Ibelak, one of the more inaccessible parts which is never visited by the travelling doctors.

A crocodile 14 feet long was caught in October at Kaba, Krian, and taken down to Kabong. This was the fourth crocodile to be caught by the Kabong professional crocodile-catcher after the taking of an elderly man by a crocodile at Kabong in September. The main eating crocodile has still not been caught.

A most successful land sports was held on 27th December at St. Paul's School, Roban, organized by the Native Officer, Anthony Huan, with a committee of members of all races. Father and Mrs. Wellington and myself were able to get over and spent several hours watching and being shaken by the band. After most of all possible descriptions the last event was the chasing of a grunted pig by the Kapuan Chin and all Dayak Tsai Ramah and Penghulu. An old Tsai Ramah eventually fell on top of him amongst great cheering. A chicken was also provided for the Malay Tsai Ram-

pong to chess. Mrs. Wellington then presented the prizes, including a cup for the football competition the previous day.

**Local Authority**—Some of the more interesting decisions of the Local Authority during the quarter were as follows:

To form a health and welfare committee.  
To repair and build up some of the road from Kabong to the sea (this has already been completed).

To elect the Education Officer as a member of the Education Committee.

To decide that applications for new licenses to become a boat-builder will not be considered unless the Dayaks themselves inform the authority that there is a real need for one.

To dispense with the services of an office boy.  
To send a petition to Government on behalf of the district with reference to trade licensing fees.

To interview Mr. J.K. Wilson on the subject of the Radio Development Scheme. He gave them an interesting 15 minute talk.

To request a road engineer from Central Government to inspect the Roban-Santok Road and advise them.

To request a loan from Central Government to build a small wharf at Santok.

The Kabong Local Authority has completed a part of the road to the sea at Kabong. The work was done at a reasonable contract price by Bugis Malays. The bridges of the Kabong Malay Kampong were also repaired by daily paid workers on the instructions of the Local Authority. The Kabong Malays have on their part agreed to make up the kampong road after the wet season and to improve the rest of the road to the sea.

**Education**—The Local Authority decided to shut down Senang Malay school on the grounds of unsound head reports from the Education Officer and other visiting officers, equally on the part of parents, an effort to improve the school or give the schoolmaster decent quarters or furniture, low attendance over a long period and outstanding school fees. This school was one of the worst but it is by no means an exception. A copy of the letter to Senang School Committee is being sent to every L.A. school in the hope that the committee and parents will realize that they can't just leave it to someone else.

A group examination was held in Santok on 11th October to select suitable candidates for Government Scholarship to Istan Listiang and other schools. Four scholarships were awarded by the Local Authority and eighteen by Government to St. Peter's School, Santok and four boys were selected to enter their Listiang upper primary school.

Many applications for land were received from Kabong sub-district, almost all from Malays. The main reason for these applications is the example set by the Bugis Malays who settled on some coastal land in 1921 and who have produced fine gardens of coconut, sugar cane, bananas and other vegetables.

The Malays have seen the possibilities and have suddenly become land conscious. A further reason for their land consciousness is the garriving of the small mixed race near Kabong, and the granting of titles to Chinese and Bugis Malays.

### THIRD DIVISION

District Officers, Sarawak

(Mr. G.A.T. Shaw)

**Crime**—Apart from gambling and dealing in opium there has been little undetected crime and it is not unreasonable to conclude that there is comparatively little crime in Sibu anyhow. A suspect in the opium trade may have had a serious setback as a result of heavy penalties inflicted by the District Court in Santok after a big seizure at the end of the year. The person concerned left Sibu in January, 1935 for Singapore once the result of the trial was known.

A private maternity clinic was opened in Sibu in December. The site may not be ideal but there is no doubt that it is a popular place among Chinese mothers for confinement. Two reasons are given, firstly that it is in the middle of the town, conveniently playing the important part in Chinese life that it does, and secondly that the service there is better than in the maternity ward of the Government Hospital.

**Obituary**—I regret to report the death of Tunaka Haj Jansah bin Tunaku Osman, Tuan Imam of Sibu Mosque on 26th December, 1934 at the age of 47. Tunaka Haj Jansah was appointed Imam on 1st December, 1921, and is best remembered for his work on the mosque which is now very well attended. He is survived by a widow, 5 sons, 5 daughters and 1 grand-daughter.

I regret also to have to record the death of Mr. Tang Hong Nieng, a Sibu contractor. It was sad that he did not live long enough to witness the opening of the Sibu Recreation Club of which he was the builder. This was built without profit to himself; his public spirit is to be commended.

**Customs**—Monthly meetings of area headmen have been revived and take place in the District Office except on those occasions when they are arranged to coincide with quarterly Sibu Rural District Council meetings. The first was held in December and it was then that a unanimous request was made by headmen to hold such meetings at regular intervals. This practice was introduced by the late Mr. Le Gros Clark in 1928, and was followed until about 1933. A copy of the original rules for Chinese headmen was produced for me by Mr. Ling Su Ing who was a court interpreter in those days.

**Agriculture**—Unusually heavy rain and floods in October and December was thought to have damaged large areas of swamp paddy. This has not proved correct and the prospects for the next harvest are average. Hill paddy harvests will probably be below average due largely to the weather which hampered burning.

Some Dayaks in the Igan are reported to be following the example of Chinese in their planting methods. Chinese buy rice, swamp land from the Dayaks and farm straight-ahead. The Dayaks have in some cases been impressed at the returns the Chinese get from the land and have decided to copy their farming practices.

**Education**—The award by the Sibu Rural District Council at the end of the year of three Scholarships to Dayaks from Council Schools to continue their education at Secondary Schools in Sibu brought up the subject of accommodation. There is nothing new in this, the argument being that Malay and Chinese children can be boarded with friends in Sibu but that only rarely is it possible with Dayaks. The suggestion put forward and agreed to by Sibu Dayaks and the Council was that the balance of the former Dayak Local Authority funds amounting to some \$2,000/- should go towards the cost of a hostel with other districts contributing as they see fit. Proposals are only tentative and there are still difficulties over a suitable site and a supervisor for the hostel. However, these are not insuperable particularly if there is support from other districts.

More Dayak schools will without doubt be required during the next few years. Money will certainly not be plentiful. A start has been made in suggesting that Dayaks must be prepared to send their children greater distances to boarding schools as the luxury of a large number of small schools will be prohibitively expensive.

**Trade**—A regular shipping service, running roughly fortnightly between Singapore and Sibu during the quarter, has been provided by the S.S. Han Hong of the Igho Seng Steamship Company of Singapore. It is said that a second ship will soon be on the run providing a weekly service.



**Prisons**—Another female prisoner had the novel experience of being flown to jail in December. However two females flown do not warrant any thoughts for an alteration of the present system which may well prove cheaper than escorting prisoners by boat as it has not been considered necessary to escort prisoners in aircraft.

The Probation Officer visited Sibu in November. He found several cases to which to turn his attention. His talks to the public have been fruitful and there are five juveniles who are now under his eye.

**Sibu Urban District Council**—There were further complaints about Equalisation Cess in November. Payments had fallen off considerably. There is little doubt about it not being a popular tax but at the same time the protest somewhat significantly came up a week after Mr. Griffin left for Malaya. Chinese leaders were informed that it was up to them to put in a formal motion through Councilmen at a full meeting of the Council. This has not been done and summonses have been issued for the collection of arrears. There was some suggestion that the name of the tax be changed. The organizers of this know the procedure to be followed so there is no other course open but to wait and see what happens. Chinese Councilors themselves have generally dissociated themselves from the protests.

A visit from an expert on water borne storage was most welcome and his main stress on his preliminary report that he considered a system should be installed in Sibu at fairly low cost. The need for such storage-chemical system was mentioned in a Council meeting in November.

Other matters which have come up for tentative discussion are municipal housing in the form of flat or low rentals, market extension and a playing field. It is hoped that detailed plans will be ready for execution during the first quarter of 1955. There is little doubt that some of the Council's accumulated surplus funds could be far more profitably invested in shop market space than lying in the bank bearing interest at 2½ per cent. In any case there is a decided fall in the value of all types and also a need to replace the many derelict and shabby stalls built by the licensees themselves. They have served their purpose and it is time they were replaced. Unfortunately much of this work will have to wait until after the river crossing wall is built since the sites for many of the new-type stalls are on land to be reclaimed as a result of building the wall.

The Council has taken over *de facto* responsibility for vehicle licensing and registered matters. An Chinese has been trained to test drivers and Council staff are busy on the new system of documentation.

The scope of the activities of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic has been extended. As more staff become available the area served can be further enlarged. Funds are available for training potential midwives provided it is satisfactorily certain they will return to their homes to practice. The first three such students are due to go out to work early in 1955 provided they are passed as competent by the Divisional Medical Officer.

The floods in Sibu in October were within two feet of the worst ever recorded. Flood water from upstream combined with spring tides made the roads nearly navigable by boat. High water persisted for ten days. November passed with minor flooding but December brought a repetition of October's inundations. At the time of writing this report Sibu is again well and truly under water.

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, LOWER BRASS

(Mr. J. Pike)

**Crime**—On December 12th eight persons were arrested in a ransom case in the delta and charged with manufacturing prepared opium. A large amount of opium

and of equipment used in its adulteration was seized. The trial did not take place until January, 1955, but resulted in the conviction of all eight accused persons.

The subheadman of the Bulak Road area, Chan Mee Tin, was found dead in his shop on the morning of December 2nd, his death apparently being caused by T.S.P.P. poisoning (T.S.P.P. is a steric poison used as an insecticide on pepper). Despite immediate and prolonged investigation by Special Branch officers from Sibu, it has not yet been possible to decide whether this case is one of murder or of suicide.

**Melanesia**—A total of 30 applications to proceed to Melau in 1955 had been received by the end of the quarter, a clear indication of continued Melanesian prosperity.

Two Melanesians were selected to go to Batu Lintang and two more were given local scholarships to St. Anthony's School, Serriker. All four were from Jarijak and reflect credit on the Malay headmaster of the school there.

Melanesia Co-operative Societies continue to make satisfactory progress.

**Medical and Health**—To fill the gap left by the departure from Serriker of the only private practitioner, an additional dispenser was posted to Serriker during the quarter, bringing the total number of dispensers in the district up to 27.

The provisions to the dispensaries at Serriker and Rejang were put into use during the quarter and the additional stock is most welcome.

The R.C. Mission Maternity Home at Serriker was opened on October 30th in the presence of the Vicar Apostolic and is fulfilling a long-felt need and proving most popular.

Health has remained fair, though the chicken pox epidemic continued unchecked in Malu. Fortunately the attacks have been mild and there have been no fatalities. There was a similar outbreak in Belawan in November and in Serriker in December. Preventive inoculations were given and the epidemic did not spread.

The B. C. G. team moved to Malu and Duro during the quarter, and shortly afterwards its two members resigned. It is hoped that a new team can be engaged by the Native Officer-in-Charge. Malu and Duro has made great efforts to get the Melanesians to agree to have themselves inoculated.

The travelling dispensary continued its regular work but no other is licensed during the farming season when most people are away from their villages.

The Colonial Timber Co. engaged a nurse to work in the dispensary at Rejang and to deal with midwifery matters. This is a welcome development.

**Agriculture**—It was reported in the last quarterly report under this head that the Dyaks thought they would reap this year about half as much paddy as they reaped last season but that allowance should be made for their natural position. The pessimism remains and the Dyaks will maintain this view, but surveys by Agricultural and other officers do not support so pessimistic an assessment and it is thought that a more accurate figure would be 80%. Crops in the swamp areas are mostly very promising and in Malu especially an excellent harvest is expected. Provided the extensive distribution of rat poison is continued the harvest should not be nearly as bad as originally anticipated.

Pepper exports during the quarter slightly exceeded those in the previous quarter and totalled 36,335 pounds. Interest in pepper as a crop continued to decline with the price. No new gardens are being planted and owing to the increased cost of fertilizers a number of gardens have been abandoned while most others are not being adequately manured. The prospect is a bleak one and the planters feel that Government should consider whether there is any action it can take to ameliorate the position.

Interest in rubber revived with the increased prices, many neglected gardens have been cleared again, and exports have risen. Now is undoubtedly the time to push ahead with replanting subsidies, though it is difficult to see how they can meet, with much success when an equal subsidy is to be paid also for new planting. Given the land, the people of this district require no encouragement to undertake new planting, and even with the subsidy it is difficult to see how the planting of high yielding material is to be achieved in view of the present very limited staff.

The party of planners under the Rubber Regulation Officer who spent three weeks in October visiting rubber estates in Malaya returned on October 31st full of enthusiasm to emulate Malayan practice. They have since been giving lectures on what they have learnt and have done much to stimulate local enthusiasm for planting with high yielding material. The Rubber Regulation Officer's demonstration plot at the 3rd mile Kopok Road has also had an increased number of visitors, including the Science classes from the Han Chiew High School, and the Rubber Regulation Officer is beginning to see some return for the considerable amount of work he has put in on it.

**Forestry**—Timber extraction continues at the same high level and the sawmills are cutting off all they can get. The Rejang mill is working 24 hours a day but that at Sarikel is only working two shifts owing to lack of timber to cut. The mill at Duro closed temporarily owing to lack of timber while the Millar's factories were busy on their palm farms.

**Ports and Shipping**—Foreign shipping arrivals at Sarikel and Tanjung Munt during the quarter again exceeded 100,000 tons, there being a total of 47 vessels. The amount of coastal shipping, however, fell by about a third both in numbers and tonnage.

Rejang port development proceeds slowly but surely, though completion may not be expected for several months to come.

**Public Works**—Reference was made in the last report to the success of the trial boreholes for the Sarikel water supply. During the present quarter similar work has been carried out at Binatang and has met with even better results, the yield being similar to that at Sarikel but the water purer. These results justify encouraging and justify the decision to sink permanent wells and to install a stand pipe supply. Should this scheme prove successful water can later be piped to the individual shops and houses. The drilling team in December moved to Rejang to carry out similar tests there, but at the time of writing final results are not yet to hand, though it is known that water has been found at Rejang.

Appalling weather throughout the latter part of the quarter has done considerable damage to the roads in Sarikel and they are now in a worse state than they were in October despite the considerable amount of work done on them. The Senior Road Engineer inspected the by then completed section of the Kopok Road on November 17th when, after a fairly long dry spell, the road was in excellent condition. It is understood that he decided not to use road stone on this section but instead to carry out experiments with a trial seal on the present foundation. To the layman this decision seems unduly optimistic, and the writer wonders if the Senior Road Engineer would uphold his decision if he were to see the road as it is now. Other road development work, notably in the residential and industrial areas and the Kampong, continued as far as equipment and weather conditions permitted. Very little was done in stations other than Sarikel. Public criticism of the roads continues to be strong and the public are no longer satisfied by being told of the generous provision for Lower Rejang roads in the 1954 and 1955 Estimates.

The building programme made better progress in the fourth quarter. The dispensary extensions at Sarikel and Binatang were completed, the renovation of the

slaughter house at Sarikel was completed while that at Binatang was 85% done, and the re-roofing of the Customs godown at Sarikel was completed. The new Chinese launch wharf and the roadhouse jetty at Sarikel were completed but no work was done on the Food Control godown wharf at Binatang. The Kampong bridge at Mata was reconstructed and work was done on the reconstruction of the Jakar bridge which was severely damaged by floods during the quarter. The public lavatory at Sarikel was completed, and Junior Services quarters at Duro were mosquito-proofed after a report of a case of poliomyelitis there. Little progress was made with the construction of the Open Air Market and the open concrete drain at Sarikel. VHF quarters at Rejang and Gelong Ayer were completed and that at Mata was 90% done. The Native Officer's quarters at Rejang were re-erected. A start was made on Police quarters at Sarikel, two J.S. quarters at Sarikel were completed while five quarters at Binatang were almost so. The two separate quarters at Sarikel, one Forest quarters at Rejang and one Type C quarters at Duro also made good progress but were some way off completion at the end of the year.

Maintenance work continued on buildings and the programme of major repairs at Mata and of repainting at Sarikel and Binatang was completed. The walkway of the old Chinese launch wharf at Sarikel was reconstructed, Binatang market gutters were replaced, and improvements were made to the surroundings of the Sarikel market. Better drains were dug at Duro and some improvement in this appalling crab trap realised.

**Education**—The Mata Litang entrance examination results reflected credit on the Jenjeh Malay School, but the same could not be said of Mata whose two candidates failed. One Dayak boy was also accepted for Mata Litang.

The Chinese Schools Common Examination took place in December and it has been subsequently learnt that Sarikel results were good while Binatang results were also quite reasonable.

An extension to the Sing Hin School at S. Subangak was formally opened on November 14th and consists of a handsome school hall. The new Kwang Chien school two-storey concrete building was virtually completed by the end of the year but had not yet been put into use.

**Local Government**—On December 11st the Lower Rejang District Six Dayak Local Authority, the District Advisory Council and the Sarikel Municipal Board closed to exist, and their functions passed to the new Sarikel District Council. Final meetings of all these bodies were held during the quarter.

The constitution of the Sarikel District Council was worked out during the quarter in consultation with the Hon'ble the Resident and with local leaders, and in pursuance of this constitution elections were held to choose representatives. The Chinese Headmen and Sub-headmen elected six Councillors while the Tausi Kampong and Penghulu each elected three. The remaining five members were appointed by the Governor. It was also decided that the District Officer should be a member of the Council and the Chairman thereof for three years or such lesser period as the Governor might direct. This constitution enables the District Officer to guide the Council during the early stages, it ensures that elected chiefs and headmen are adequately represented, and that at the same time the voice of the younger and perhaps more progressive elements amongst Chinese and Malays as well as Dusaks is heard. There has been some criticism amongst the Chinese of this form of indirect election, and at the end of the Councillors' term of three years there would seem to be a case for holding direct elections. On this occasion it was not possible, as time did not permit. It is hoped that the Council will prove to be a balanced and pliable body with its half-Chinese half-Native composition and that the members will prove themselves worthy of the trust placed in them by those who have elected them.

The local troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides paraded on October 24th to meet the Chief Scout, whose visit has done much to stimulate enthusiasm and interest in scouting. The District Commissioner, Mr. Ribey, has enlarged the Scout Troop and in its happy position of turning away applicants who wish to join. Mrs. Riley continues to run the Guides and is assisted by Mrs. Pike.

The Annual Christmas celebrations were held in churches on Christmas Eve, the arrangements being supervised by the District Officer's wife and the Rubber Regulation Officer acting as Father Christmas. Over a thousand presents were distributed to the children under the shadow of a huge illuminated and decorated Christmas tree, and a good and extremely merry time was had by all, particularly as the local band insisted on playing different records from those sung by the Melinaid choir.

#### DISTRICT OFFICER, KANOWIT

(Mr. J. T. Weedon)

**Crime**—A shocking crime occurred on the 14th December 1954, when two small Chinese girls living above Kanowit on the banks of the Rejang were brutally killed and mutilated, the head of one being taken. A year old baby in the room was unharmed. Their parents were absent. As was to be expected the local population was horrified and Chinese and Iban patrolled the waterway for suspicious characters. An Iban was found at Marga Iban in Song valley-district by a mixed party of Iban and Chinese and handed over to the Police within 24 hours of the murder. He has been charged and detained pending a Preliminary Inquiry. This crime is noteworthy in that it appears to be the only genuine case of head hunting in the District since the war, though the head itself was thrown away. Local Iban feeling is that under the "Rule of Head-hunting" a young girl's head is definitely *not for sale*. The whole-hearted assistance and co-operation given by the Ibans in the hunt afterwards, had the effect, if anything, of drawing Ibans and Chinese closer together. The two girls were buried, with charitable assistance from Government, in the Chinese Cemetery.

**Native Affairs**—As a result of the continued low price of rubber and pepper, shortage of food and the poor prospects for the next crop, practically every able-bodied Iban is anxious to seek his fortune outside of Sarawak. News is now widespread, however, that they will not be allowed to go unless properly recruited. 25 men from Meluan were recruited by the North Borneo Timber Company. The Pengulu was informed at 4 p.m. one evening and 30 were ready at 7 a.m. next morning. This recruitment took place at Meluan as there is a feeling that the up-river people are neglected in this respect.

There has been a noteworthy increase in interest in education, and school attendances go steadily up. Respectably the collection of school fees does not go up proportionately.

A prophylaxis conference was held in the District Officer's bungalow on 21.12.54. Lubricated by beer and cigarettes, such varied subjects as Coast work and banded rubber, padi and housebuilding, medicine and rat poison, were discussed at length.

**Agriculture—Paddy crop prospects**—These are very varied but overall picture is poor. Some houses have been lucky and have got in a good harvest whereas close neighbours have waited too long and failed. It is difficult, therefore, to draw an accurate picture but by and large the Rejang areas are poor. The further up the rivers one goes, the better the padi looks. Conditions since planting have been favourable, but in cases where the burn has been poor, they have been equally favourable to a rich crop of weeds with consequent rat and pest damage. Pengulu Iban has again been lucky. Planting carried right on in some areas till December.

It is unfortunate that several prophylaxis are still afraid to let their small fish use so dangerous a substance as rat poison.

As a result of the shortage of rice, rubber tapping has increased during the quarter; it is doubtful whether the slight increase in price has had much to do with this.

A door to door census was carried out in the areas of Pengulu, Sengalang and Hitan. In the two former areas a few doors of each house had insufficient stocks, but other had adequate reserves to help out their neighbours. Few houses were very short. Pengulu Hitan's area, except for two houses, is very well off. His estimate is that fifty doors with reserves that would last till 1956.

The Indian Corn harvest appears good, in the main, and is helping out the basic diet.

Great interest has been shown in banded rubber. Its difficulties and problems were discussed out at a prophylaxis conference. All are anxious to start small multiplication nurseries, and some have started work on this. There is adequate land for new rubber in the Ulu areas, and the feeling is against discarding old rubber until the new is underway. I have not discussed the suitable solution with Bating Rejang prophylaxis to date, and some details are forthcoming. It is certain that banded rubber will be widely popular with the Ibans. They brought crop at the moment that pays well, and although normally conservative, rubber in any form is an old friend to them. If propaganda is adequate at the outset, it should not be difficult to persuade the Iban that banded rubber is a crop demanding adequate soil, care and attention.

**Chinese Affairs**—A census was conducted by Mr. Sywee Jun Chin in early December to assess a rate on Chinese houses in rural areas. He completed half the Bating Rejang area, "doing" such houses thoroughly and making notes about poverty or otherwise, number in family, etc. Results tended to show that there was less poverty among these Chinese than had been suspected. Most had at least 10 acres of land under rubber, pepper and vegetables. Some of the richest were in the poorest houses. He reports that they were hospitable and co-operative and also that it was the first visit by an Administrative Officer that they had received for many years. The young men were for the most part working away from home. His figures will be used to start a kind of "tax system".

**Rubber**—Sales of rubber have fallen off slightly, partly due to the fact that they have not a good reputation, and partly due to the cash shortage. However, there is still a large potential market in the important up-river areas which are so seldom visited. Whereas most Bating Rejang houses have one or two sets there are only three sets among the 37 houses in the Embatal. A widespread complaint, mentioned in the District Advisory Council, is the inability of the women to understand Second Division Iban.

#### ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, KAPI

(M. A. M. Phillips)

**Health**—There was little exceptional to report under this head. Dr. Chong from Sibiu visited Belaga at the beginning of December taking extensive blood tests from children in houses between Belaga and Ikuan Rapids. As a result of his visit the Hospital Assistant at Belaga is now to spend half his time travelling and half in the station. 'Compassion' is being issued to the Belaga area to be distributed as prophylaxis in the worst malarial areas.

**Public Works**—A survey was carried out at Kapit and Song with a view to installing a running water supply to Government quarters and the bazaar. Messrs. Handy and Mellett conducted the preliminary survey.

The Borneo Company having given up their timber concession in the Rajang above Pelagus, two of the streams, i.e. Merit and Pila have been taken over by Chinese firms. The Borneo Company elephants are being used by them under contract and it is conceivable that they will eventually buy some of them if not all.

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, MURAH  
(M. A. McClelland)

**Local Authorities.**—There were two full meetings in the quarter, one on the 27th October and a final meeting on 8th December. The latter was attended by the Acting District Officer, Saribas and a delegation from designate members and staff of the proposed Saribas District Council.

Owing to the Lanles season there has been a great deal of difficulty over the supply of powdered milk. The Divisional Medical Officer has rendered valuable assistance with emergency supplies for the Child Welfare Clinic.

The Dupak Rest House which is now open has proved a very great success.

The main item of interest this quarter was the holding of elections, which proved very successful. The main lessons learnt were:

(i) Voting papers are practicable in the case of Melanau as with the Chinese.

(ii) The convention still obtains that it is had best to thrust oneself forward as a candidate.

(iii) At first there was among the Melanau some confusion between the functions of Tan Kampong and those of Councilor.

(iv) There were only four changes in Councilors, one Dupak, one Chinese and two Melanau.

## Correspondence

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT,

FIFTH DIVISION,

SARIBAS.

18th February, 1955.

The Editors,

The Sarawak Gazette,

Kuching.

DEAR SIR,

I refer to Mr. Harrison's letter in your January issue.

Mr. Harrison was visiting me here three weeks ago and I mentioned that the purpose of my letter was "to start something". I am a little disappointed in his reply. As far as I know no Resident has crossed the border since the war.

As you have pointed out, I have had a fair share of border crossing in the past, and the pursuit has now ceased to interest me greatly. The map to which I refer is Sarawak Sheet No. 18 (preliminary sheet) which clearly marks Lomau as 8200 ft.

Yours sincerely,

H. P. K. JAMES

DISTRICT OFFICER,

LOWER BELANG,

SARIBAS,

SARAWAK

17th February, 1955.

The Editors,

The Sarawak Gazette,

Kuching.

DEAR SIR,

*The Non-Existent Mountain.*

Having lived for a number of years in a house with an inspiring view of what I have always believed to be Gunung Lomau, I spring in gratitude to its defence and deplore the slur cast on its name. It is just as handsome a mountain as Gunung Merud and indeed far more accessible, and though I can assure Mr. Harrison that both he and I have been higher on the latter than it would ever be possible to go on the former, I cannot allow his attack to go unchallenged.

How it comes to be shown on the map as 8,200 feet high I do not know, and can only think that this is a piece of cartographical wishful thinking by our neighbours in North Borneo. The exaggeration is one which I corrected on the Preliminary 2 mile sheet series when I was sent it for comment in 1953. I estimate the true height to be between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Mr. Harrison may relax therefore in the satisfaction of knowing that Gunung Merud's supremacy remains unchallenged.

Let us, however, resolve the dispute once and for all neither by the two fully equipped expeditions you propose nor by "just relaxing" as the Curator suggests, but by the simple expedient of asking that experienced pilot, Mr. Bruce Merton of Lomau, to fly over it and look at his altimeter.

Yours etc.,

J. PATE

## Book List

The following are further additions to the Sarawak Library, Kuching.

Author	No.	Title	Category
	<b>Biography</b>		
Brewster, Lawrence	10352	<i>George Orwell</i>	92
Fabington, Anthony	10353	<i>No Memorial</i>	92
Reema, M. Fiaz	10354	<i>Behind The Bamboo Curtain</i>	92
Coil, David	10355	<i>Lord M</i>	92
Duke, Madeline	10356	<i>Top Secret Mission</i>	92
MacGregor-Morris, J. T.	10357	<i>Dr. Ambrose Flinging The Jewel of the Vale</i>	92
Silbery, A. C. V. C.	10358	<i>Sarkis</i>	92
Beck, F. & Gordin, W.	10392	<i>Russian Purge</i>	92
Bryan, Helen	10393	<i>Inside</i>	92
Kerr, Rose	10394	<i>The Story of The Guides</i>	92
Mars, Alastair	10395	<i>Court Martial</i>	92
Orman, Carol	10396	<i>Nelson</i>	92
Orley, Alexander	10397	<i>The Secret History of South's Colonies</i>	92
Takew, G. A.	10398	<i>Biography of an Island</i>	92
	<b>Crime and Detection</b>		
Bell, Josephine	10381	<i>First At Fairview</i>	C&D
Bush, Christopher	10382	<i>The Case Of The Three Last Letters</i>	C&D
Christie, Agatha	10368	<i>Destination Unknown</i>	C&D
Hulliday, Michael	10364	<i>Death Out of Darkness</i>	C&D
Hoyer, George	10365	<i>They Found Him Dead</i>	C&D
Hoyer, George	10366	<i>No Wind Of Blame</i>	C&D
Hoyer, George	10367	<i>Death In the Streets</i>	C&D
Hoyer, George	10368	<i>Behold Here's Poison</i>	C&D
Hoyer, George	10369	<i>A Blast Instrument</i>	C&D
Houghton, Claude	10370	<i>The Clock Ticks</i>	C&D
John, Richard	10371	<i>Men With A Background Of Flame</i>	C&D
Lowe, E. C. R.	10372	<i>Let Well Alone</i>	C&D
Phillips, Corward	10373	<i>Shadow Play</i>	C&D
Quentin, Patrick	10374	<i>The Wife Of Harold Sheldon</i>	C&D
Rhode, John	10375	<i>Death On The Lawn</i>	C&D
Vickers, Roy	10376	<i>The Department of Dead Ends</i>	C&D
	<b>Fiction</b>		
Bates, H. E.	10316	<i>The Fever Of July</i>	F
Boston, Lucy M.	10317	<i>Yew Hall</i>	F
Bradley, Cyril	10318	<i>Away From Folly</i>	F
Broom, Emily	10319	<i>Whispering Balgates</i>	F
Changass, Dorothy	10320	<i>The Valley</i>	F
Corbett, Jim	10321	<i>The Man Eating Leopard of Padoopooang</i>	F
Corbett, Jim	10322	<i>Man Against Man-Eaters</i>	F
Deeping, Warwick	10323	<i>The Old World Dies</i>	F
Denny, Norman	10324	<i>Easy Is A Half Light</i>	F
Edehman, Maurice	10325	<i>A Dream of Treason</i>	F
Frost, Ronald	10326	<i>Bell From A Distant Temple</i>	F
Fulke, Ray	10327	<i>Fantasy and Fable</i>	F
Hickling, Hugh	10328-29	<i>The English Florida (3 copies)</i>	F
Kemp, Ronald	10330	<i>No Time To Die</i>	F
Kitchin, C. H. B.	10331	<i>Jumping Joan</i>	F
Liklater, Eric	10332	<i>The Faithful Ally</i>	F
Leslie, Doris	10333	<i>A Toast To Lady Mary</i>	F
Leung, Davis	10334	<i>A Proper Marriage</i>	F
Maughan, W. Somerset	10335	<i>The Nerts and Their Authors</i>	F
Meynell, Viola	10336	<i>Louise And Other Stories</i>	F
Moss, Elizabeth	10337	<i>Mrs. Christopher</i>	F

Author	No.	Title	Category
<b>Fiction (Contd.)</b>			
G.U.P.	10338	English Short Stories	F
Padley, John	10339	Pick of Today's Short Stories	F
Raymond, Ernest	10340	The Numberless Places	F
Senon, Anja	10341	Katherine	F
Suginata, E. Inagaki	10342	A Daughter of The Sun and	F
Swinnerton, Frank	10343	Narcissa	F
Taylor, Elizabeth	10344	Henry Lily	F
White, Antonia	10345	Beyond The Glass	F
Williamson, Henry	10346	How Dear Is Life	F
Wong, Jade Snow	10347	Fifth Chinese Daughter	F
Allington, C. A.	10348	Blissed Blunders	F
Greene, Graham	10349	Twenty One Stories	F
Tickell, Gerard	10350	The Hero Of Saint Roger	F
Wharley, Denis	10351	The Forbidden Territory	F
Aaron, Sven	10352	Cole Sells	F
Corbett, Jim	10353	The Young Tiger and More Max Evans A Romance	F
Haugros, Jean	10354	Wife Of The Sun	F
Irwin, Margaret	10355	Royal Flight	F
Leitcher, Eric	10356	The Fugitive City	F
Selbert, Elizabeth	10357	The Doctor Takes A Wife	F
Stanton, George	10358	The Window Over The Way	F
Swig, Stefan	10359	Doctors Of Fly	F
<b>Sports and Pastimes</b>			
Basthok, Daniel	10371	Swim	79
Koon, Walter	10372	Modern Chess Openings	79
Leach, Johnny	10373	Table Tennis For All	79
Noble, Dudley	10374	Teach Yourself Motor Boating	79
Pick, J. B.	10375	100 Games For One Player	79
Hobbs,	10376	Model Racing Yacht	79
<b>Travel</b>			
Mayer, Paul	10378	The Alley of Marabout	91
Hunter, J. A. & Dan Mannis	10380	African Bush Adventures	91
Cris, Jane & Barney	10382	Treatment Diving Holidays	91
Dale, Phillip	10385	4,000 Feet Under The Sea	91
Greenwood, M. G.	10387	Discovering Roads and Bridges	91
Marshall, Howard	10388	Men Against Everest	91
Owen, Roderic	10389	When The Face Are Happy	91
Stark, Freya	10390	Asia	91
Styke, Shewell	10391	Monasteries Of The Midnight Sun	91

### Kuching Market Price List

28th January, to 28th February, 1955.

#### RICE—(per gantang)

Local White Quartz, Milled	1.40
Local White Milled	1.30
Siang A	1.24
Siang B	1.22
— C	1.20
— Broken	1.18
Kampong	78

#### SUGAR—(per kati)

Fine, White	38
— Brown	32
Neck Sugar	27

#### SALT—(per kati)

Coarse	30
Fine	32
Triple	28

#### FLOUR AND BREAD—

Wheat Flour, per kati	35
Bread per small loaf	28
Bread per large loaf	30

#### MILK—(per kat)

60 Months per tin	40
Dragon	35
Red Rabbit	35
White Malt	30
60 Local Fresh Milk per pint	30

#### EGGS—(each)

Fresh	48
Over 1 week	38
— 2 weeks	34
— 3 weeks	31

#### HOUSEHOLD FATS—(per kati)

Butter per lb.	1.00
Coconut Oil	70
Peanut Oil per tin	1.00
Local No. 1 per lb.	1.00
Local No. 2 per lb.	90
Olives per lb.	1.40
Drooping per lb.	80

PORK—(per head)

Loin	No. 1	1.40
Loin with fat	" 2	1.30
Ham	"	1.20
Bacon	"	1.60

SHEEP AND OTHER MEATS—(per head)

Beef, fresh	1.00
Beef, curly meat	1.00
Buffalo No. 1	1.60
" curly meat	1.60
Mutton (Australian)	1.40
Mutton (Local)	1.00

POULTRY—(per head)

Capon	2.20
Chicken Cooks	2.40
Fowl	2.00
Chinese Hen	2.00
Duck Fresh	2.10
Ducks	2.00
Mainavy	2.00
Cross-breed	2.00
Geese	2.00

FISH—(per head)

Fresh fish No. 1	1.40
" " " 2	1.10
" " " 3	1.00
Prawns	1.40
" "	1.00
Crab	1.20
" "	1.00
Salted fish	1.00
" "	1.00

VEGETABLES—(per head)

Bamboo shoots, salted	1.40
Bamboo (Lilikyay)	.70
Bananas (from forest)	.60
Beans	.60
Bird's Eye	.50
Carrots, imported	.80
Champion's plant	.70
Cucumbers (import)	.50
Chilies (red) (per lb)	.30
" (green)	.40
Onion, Spanish	.30
Onion, Peru	.30
" Sweet	.30
" Small	.40
French Beans	.40
Garlic, fresh	.60
Chayote	.50
Kaeng Ponging	.20
Kangkang Ayy	.20
Kangkang Bony	.20
Keladi (Siam)	.15
Keladi (China)	.40
Keladi	.10

Kelapa	1.10
Keledek	1.10
Lada	1.10
Lada Duri	.90
Lada' Papan	.80
Labuan	.80
Labuan (Chinese) (red)	.80
Labuan, white, imported	.80
Labuan, black	.80
Labuan, small	.80
Pandan, imported	.70
Pink (other green)	.70
Sanderson, imported	1.00
Sanderson, Local	.50
Tamarind (Black Assam)	.50
Tamarind, fresh	.50
Teung (Siam)	.50
Soya per bottle No. 1	1.00
Soya per bottle No. 2	.70
Soya per bottle No. 3	.60
Salted Fish Rice	2.00

TEA—(per lb)

Tea, Lipton per lb.	1.80
" Chinese per packet	.80

COFFEE—(per lb)

Brew, Java No. 1	2.00
" Java No. 2	2.10

FRUIT

Pineapple	per head	.10
Orange	"	.10
Papaya	"	.10
Jackfruit	"	.20

MISCELLANEOUS

Bamboo cord per piece	.10
Bamboo white per piece	.10
Bamboo yellow per piece	.10
Bamboo per head	.40
Charcoal per piece	1.00
Coconut, fresh each	.20
Corried Beef per tin	1.20
Dried Shrimp per head	1.00
Kerosene oil per tin	1.00
Kerosene oil per bottle	.70
Maizena Local per tin	.40
Maizena imported per tin	.50
Soya, washing local per tin	.70
Soya, washing imported per tin	.80
Saltwater per tin	1.20
Saltwater per tin	.60
Salt Water, per packing	17.00
Flour per packet of 10	.40
Flour "A" per packet of 10	.50
Flour "B"	.40
Flour "Light"	.50
Soya Toppings per tin	1.00
Capas per packet of 10	.40



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A Caterpillar DW10 Tractor with a No. 10 Scraper provides dependable, high speed hauling. These matched units have an available top speed of 34.5 MPH. The No. 10 Scraper has a capacity of 8.7 cu. yds. struck and 11 cu. yds. heaped. With this tractor-scraper, cycle time is cut to a minimum. The No. 10 Scraper provides positive ejection of the stickiest materials.

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lowers operating costs by using low cost, non-precision fuels, without fueling. The brake on the trailing unit takes hold an instant before the brakes on the tractor, thereby preventing jackknifing and assuring safe operation. Mechanical steering is aided by an hydraulic mechanism, giving the driver complete control and a "feel of the road."

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