

Sarawak Gazette

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The Sarawak Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1955

Saying for the Month

Words are like leaves; and where they most
abound,
Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely
found.

ALEXANDER POPE (1688-1744)

Obituary

We announce with regret the deaths of Mr. George H. Bateman, Senior Technical Assistant of the Public Works Department, who first joined the Government Service in 1913; and of Mr. Ling Tin Ming, head of the Freeflow Community in Sibu and a well-known philanthropist, who had recently returned from a world tour. Full obituary notices will be published in our next issue.

"It's great to be great, but it's greater to be human".

(Extract from the speech of the Right Honourable Malayan Marshall P.C. at the Commencement of the University of Malaya on 15th October, 1953.)

We all know that this University is a place where inter-racial harmony in Malaya can be promoted. By being mixed together, in work and play, in your indispensable years you young Malaysians of different communities grow to regard each other naturally as fellow citizens of the same country. The University is like one of those crucibles in your chemical laboratory into which various students pour a variety of strange elements which then combine to form a new substance. Into the crucible of the University we pour Malay, Chinese, Indian and other undergraduates. The concoction begins to work. There is some smoke; perhaps there are one or two explosions; and then a pleasant fragrance begins to fill the atmosphere. A united Malayan nation is being created.

Nothing could be more important from the point of view of the future well-being of Malaya than the blending of its races. But that is an old, well-worn theme for speeches. Malayan orators have talked about it until every sentence that can be uttered about it has become a platitude. We all agree about it, and so I shall not dwell on the topic any more today.

I shall talk about another type of equality which should characterise Malaya. I hope that Malaya will be a country where there is a sense of fraternity, of friendship, of unity not only between different races but also between different classes. I hope that it will become a true political and social democracy. I trust that you University graduates will keep that ideal always in mind, and that you will play your part in achieving it in the Malaya which is now being shaped. You can set a tone for future society here. You will be among the best educated people in the land; you will attain positions of eminence and influence; and your countrymen will look to you for guidance and leadership. Always remember that men and women of all races, of all creeds and of all classes are fellow human beings, equals in the sight of God.

Many of mankind's troubles in the past have sprung from their failure to appreciate that fundamental equality. The human race has been divided against itself in almost every conceivable way. At different times peoples of one religion have fought against people of another religion, populations of one race have been hostile to populations of other races, the citizens of one nation have waged war against their rivals of another nation, and the members of one class have quarrelled with the members of other classes. The result has been in one way or another almost perpetual strife and destruction.

The reason is often that one section of people consider themselves superior to another section. They try to establish a mastery, and to make the others subordinate to them. Superiority and inferiority complexes

aria. Exclusive prejudices and jealousies and snoberies develop. Sometimes they are racial snoberies, sometimes social snoberies, sometimes intellectual snoberies, and sometimes other kinds of snoberies. They should all be abolished. None of them should be tolerated by sensible, civilized men and women. They interfere with, they destroy the essential equality, the essential interdependence, the essential comradeship which should bind all men together. Until that equality and friendship are firmly established, there will be no real peace in human society.

I know that some people are supposed to be superior to others. We create a fiction that they are. We believe as if they were. There may be some official or other plausible reason for this. Let me take the trifling case of a particular individual as an example. (Just six weeks ago he was a lofty percentage, a most august figure here in Singapore. Now he has left Malaya and gone to India, so I can speak freely, for he will not be able to hear what I say about him. He was the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia. Before we pronounced his name it was customary to insert certain titles which gave an impression that he possessed some superior, refined qualities elevating him above mere ordinary mortals. He was "His Excellency, the Right Honourable, etc. etc.") I never heard greater nonsense. I knew the man well. I had lived with him for 14 years. I can never escape his company. His Excellency was no more excellent than anyone else of my acquaintance. As far as his being Right, you know as well as I do that he was quite often wrong. And as far as being Honourable, he did some things in his life which, on mature reflection afterwards, I told him were dishonourable. In fact he was exactly like me, or you, or anyone else in Singapore. We are all human beings together. We all have our share of human frailties as well as of human virtues.

Let us tear down, let us destroy false conceptions which place unnecessary barriers between man and man. I do not suggest that we should abolish titles like Excellency and Honourable and Eminence and Highness. They are artistic, and they serve certain traditional and ceremonial purposes. But do not let them blind us to the fundamental truth about the relationship between fellow members of the same society. We all have parts to play. Some of us are Commissioners-General and others are street hawkers; some are Chief Ministers and others are taxi-drivers. There are doctors, lawyers, coaches, shopkeepers, factory workers, professors, trinket-men, voters, housewives, school teachers, priests, poets, laundry-men, politicians, market gardeners, journalists, engineers, businessmen, road sweepers and all manner of other workers doing all sorts of other jobs in a modern human society. The work of them all is important; the work of them all is essential; without the effort of each, something would be missing, something would go wrong. No doubt the duties of some require more unusual qualities than are necessary in others, but that makes no difference to the fact that they are all engaged on a collective, co-operative enterprise. They are interdependent. And there is no inevitable rule which makes one more worthy than another. A good doctor is more useful than a bad taxi-driver; but a good taxi-driver is more useful than a bad doctor. A good Governor is much more valuable than a bad mechanic, but a good mechanic is more praiseworthy than a bad Governor. At present Singapore has a fine Governor and innumerable admirable mechanics, so these comparisons are purely theoretical! But our merit does not depend on our social position. It should be judged by our capacity to do the job which we fill. And amongst men who are good at their jobs, whether they be Cabinet Ministers or labourers, Chancellor of Universities or trinket men, there is a fundamental equality springing from the fact that they all make their utmost, constructive contribution to the whole community's welfare.

I do not mean by what I call that fundamental equality, that everyone should be alike, that everyone should try to be uniform, that everyone should enjoy the same conditions of living. Of course we cannot wipe out such differences of race and creed and class, nor the consequential differences in people's circumstances. But let there be a recognition of each race's and each class's dependence on the others; and let there be mutual respect and goodwill and friendliness between them.

You graduates of the University will in some ways, rightly, have advantages over many who have not had the privilege of a higher education. Your intellectual attainments, your professional qualifications, your capacity to do certain skilled work will be finer. But don't get swollen headed because of that. Don't give yourselves airs. Don't think that you are superior beings. Many humble, anonymous, unheralded men and women in Singapore's back streets would be as good, if they had had the same opportunities. You have only to look at their faces to realise it. Next time that you walk down Hokien Street or Nagas Street or Albert Street at night, watch the faces of the street hawkers selling noodles and fried rice. Next time that you pass a lorry full of Chinese women labourers clad in blue tunics and red hats, study their countenances. Amongst them you will see many with the wise eyes, the broad, intellectual forehead and the serene characterful features which I see everywhere in this distinguished academic audience before me. Then you will recognise the great dignity that there is in being a street vendor or a road-mender, the dignity that belongs to all human labour. And you will realise, too, that, but for the chance of poor birth, some of those men and women also might have been sitting here today, receiving their degrees in medicine and science and arts.

So look with compassion on all your fellow men. Greet them as colleagues and companions and friends. And treat your education, your knowledge, your wisdom gained at school and in the University as an advantage granted to you which you must repay by superlative service to the Malayan people. Let that be the spirit in which you regard your privileges.

Some of you will join the Government service, and rise in due course to posts of high responsibility in it. Others no doubt will enter politics, harangue the voters from the meetings and become leaders of the nation. Probably there are some future Prime Ministers or Home Ministers or Foreign Ministers of Malaya among the present student body of the University. They will become great men. When they do so, let them then remember the words of a famous philosophical American humanist, Will Rogers. He said, "It's great to be great, but it's greater to be human". Prime Ministers, Cabinet Ministers and high officials should not be remote rulers, lofty, superior persons aloof from the multitudes whom they govern, who think it beneath their dignity to mix with the common herd. Perhaps that was all right in the old days. But in this modern age, when government performs so many functions which affect the lives of millions of citizens everyday, the government should be very close to the people, its leaders should be accessible to them, they should make the people feel that they are part of them. The nation should be like a huge family whose members are all equally bound by ties of fraternity. Let that be the happy, democratic, friendly Malaya which you distinguished young Malaysians go out from this University to create.

Notes and Comments

Once again Poppy Day resulted in a new record of takings over previous years. Mrs. A. J. N. Richards who was Chairman of the Poppy Day Organisation Committee, despite being handicapped by a shortage of poppies, was able to see that no area in and around Kuching went unvisited. Kuching collected not far short of \$1,000, and together with other collections in the 1st Division, amounted a total well over that figure. Elsewhere in the Colony the response was good, particularly so in 4th Division where Mrs. alone collected over \$1,500.

The Armistice Day Memorial Service was held this year on the 4th of November at the Le Gros Clarke War Memorial Clock Tower at Padungan. After the Commem. Sir Anthony Abell, had taken the salute at 9.15 a.m., the Very Rev. the Provost of Kuching (Protest. L. R. Wilson) conducted the service, together with the Tuan Haji Bahaudin, Imam. After the Two Minutes Silence wreaths were laid at the memorial by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Anthony Abell, Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. J. C. H. Blacoff (on behalf of the Sarawak Government), the Dato Bandar (on behalf of H.H. the Rajah), Mr. J. C. B. Fisher (on behalf of the Kuching Municipality), Dato Abang Openg (on behalf of the Malay Community), Mr. Tan Kai Choon (on behalf of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce), Mr. A. T. Wengwood (on behalf of the Sarawak Chamber of Commerce), and Mr. G. Sima (on behalf of Royal Naval personnel).

Tuesday the 15th November was Graduation Day at Batu Lintang—the seventh Graduation Day to be held. A great deal of trouble had been taken by the staff and students to ensure that Batu Lintang was looking at its best and after the Graduation Ceremony which was early in the afternoon, a very large number of guests visited the Centre where they were entertained to an excellent tea and able to look at the various rooms and exhibits. The weather was far from co-operative, but it takes a great deal more than rain to damp the spirits of Batu Lintang students, so anyone who has followed their recent activities will know only too well.

Twelve students, all Chinese, received Grade IIA Certificates from His Excellency the Governor. These, and the schools to which they will be posted are as follows:

Ursula Young	St. Joseph's School, Kuching.
Mary Chee Shih Chiu	R.C. Mission, Marudi.

Chiu Wan Lin	
Say Yuen Chuan	St. Teresa's School, Kuching.
Helen Chiu	

St. Helena Tan	
St. Theraphane Bong	R.C. Mission, Kuching.

Wang Sie Maw	Methodist School, Sibu.
Ting Huat Hui	R.C. Mission, Malak.
Wong Ching Siew	St. Anthony's School, Sarik.

Ling Sing Ching	
Ng Khick Seng	St. Joseph's School, Kuching.

The Governor's Cup was presented by His Excellency to Anang Ali bin Pengiran Lai, the representative of Hut No. 10, "Rumah Nawan", who gained the most number of points from the various competitions for gardens, sports, games and other activities held during the academic year. "Rumah Nawan" also won the Annual Inter-Hut Sports competition for which they

received a further trophy. The Annual Inter-Hut Sports competition for student teachers was won by "Rumah Akhtar", and Mr. Wilfred Marsal received the Cup on behalf of his Hut.

There has been a considerable flow of visitors into and out of the Colony during the past month, some like the well-known novelist Alec Waugh, only for a few minutes, others much longer.

The Rev. William Wang arrived on the 11th October to deliver a series of sermons in the Kuching Methodist Chapel. He is a well-known evangelist and Co-director of the Bible magazine.

Dr. D. Miller, Australian brain specialist, accompanied by Dr. Vanderfeld, arrived by air on the 14th October for a very short stay, together with Mr. Lim Yu Hock, Singapore's Minister for Labour, accompanied by Mrs. Lim and Mr. C. W. Daniels, who is the Borneo delegate for the Colombo Plan Conference. Mr. and Mrs. Lim stayed as guests of His Excellency the Governor at the Astana for a short time before the party left for other parts of the Colony.

Mr. E. J. Arnot, of the Australian External Affairs Department, who was also in the same aircraft flew on to North Borneo but visited Kuching for a night on his way back on the 15th.

More recent visitors have included Mr. D. J. Wilkinson, Director of Messrs. John Haig and Co., Ltd., who was on a market survey tour in British Borneo; Mr. Ransgill, Editor of the Borneo Bulletin; and Mr. Lawson, the Public Relations Officer for the British Malayan Petroleum Company. M. Hikmet Feridan Es who is a very well-known Turkish journalist and Madame Es arrived in Kuching on the 18th and were the guests of honour at a reception held in Broadcasting House. Their visit and what they had to say about their own home country prompted many people due to return to the U.K. on leave in the near future to consider taking advantage of the stop over scheme and fly from Beirut to Istanbul. It certainly seems an exciting prospect!

After many trials and tribulations Batu Kintang Ferry is now working and carrying traffic across the river, thus completing the final link as it were in the Bua Road. Reports so far have been favourable but the Ferry will have received its real testing at the end of November when it carries the traffic for the Bua Annual Regatta.

Congratulations to the Drake-Brackmans on the birth of James Ralph. This happy event occurred on Friday, the 18th of November.

Tennis Notes

It has been some time since we have been able to report any special tennis activities, but over the weekend of the 12th/13th November, Kuching sent a team of six to play against Sibu. All the matches were men's doubles, each pair playing a match against each pair on the opposing side. The Kuching team, consisting of F. W. Rose/Chong Kia Huan; Tan Siang Loy/R. Farthing; and Chan Khick Huan/E. Frangenberg, defeated Sibu, who were represented by F. F. Seathern/J. Daniel; Lee Kai Choo/Yee Fung Hui; and J. Jackson/G. A. T. Shaw, by six matches to three. The result slightly flattered the Kuching team; with possibly better organization and pairing, Kuching spring into a 4-0 lead on the first day. This however galvanised the Sibu team into some hard hitting tactics and of the remaining five matches it is significant that Sibu won three and Kuching two. It is hoped that a return encounter will take place in Kuching in the near future.

Arrivals and Departures

(Between 1.11.55 and 26.11.55)

Arrivals

Mrs. R. A. Altom	By <i>Agash Broody</i> on 26th November, 1955. To join Mr. Altom.
Dr. R. J. Murray (Newly appointed Medical Officer)	By air on 16th November, 1955. On transfer from Kottar.
Mr. J. H. Ellis	By air on 16th November, 1955. Returning from leave.
Mr. J. W. Williams (Newly appointed Magistrate)	By air on 16th November, 1955. On first appointment.
Miss R. Jeffrey	By air on 17th November, 1955. Returning from leave.
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Cranley	By air on 16th November, 1955. Returning from leave.

Departures

Miss J. H. Burdham	By air <i>Brunei/Singapore</i> on 1st November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Dr. E. C. Vardy	By air <i>Brunei/Singapore</i> on 2nd November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. G. A. C. Field	By air on 1st November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. K. F. Mikulowicz and family	By air <i>Lampung/Singapore</i> on 5th November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Along Zain	By air on 7th November, 1955. Proceeding to Kuala Lumpur for training course.
Mrs. J. G. R. Austin and children	By <i>Agash Broody</i> on 12th November, 1955. Returning to the United Kingdom.
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Edmonds and 2 children	By <i>Agash Broody</i> on 12th November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. Koo Chong Kong	By air on 13th November, 1955. Proceeding to U.K. for a Police Training Course.
Mr. Wu Hui Tak	By air on 16th November, 1955. Proceeding to Hong Kong and U.K.A. on finishing and study leave.
Mr. R. I. Hughes	By air on 21st November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Lawrence and 2 children	By air on 21st November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Messrs. Bakari bin Yus and Shams bin Shams	By air on 22nd November, 1955. Proceeding to U.K. on Customs Training Course.
Mr. J. C. H. Biscoff	By air on 22nd November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Pike and 2 children	By air <i>Sibu/Singapore</i> on 22nd November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Mr. J. G. R. Austin	By air on 23rd November, 1955. Proceeding on leave.
Messrs. John Attenborough, Paul Asling, Edward Chin, Hajing Enrich & Michael JP Lunge	By <i>Agash Broody</i> on 26th November, 1955. Proceeding to Kuala Lumpur on Police Training Course.

An Account of a visit by His Excellency the Governor to Nonok, Sambir, Tambirant and Muara Tunng

At 12.30 p.m. on November 8th, His Excellency the Governor sailed from Pongel on M.V. Pegasus and before reaching the sea lunch was served on deck to the party consisting of the Hon. the Resident, First Division, the District Officer, Kuching, Sarawak Administrative Officer Mr. Tan Yun Yin and the Private Secretary. A warm tradition demands a Sunday midday meal and this was observed in spite of a wind. Large breakers were noticed on the horizon.

At Muara Tebas several members of the party went up the hill. The temple at the top has been completely renovated and it appeared well tended. The Buddhists have an unobstructed view, looking out across a pleasant open coast and through the doorway to a long stretch of river beyond. It was gratifying to see some fragments of the older building preserved.

Pegasus hugged the shore the whole way to her anchorage at Pulau Lakel and her passengers then either went ashore to inspect the tide-gauge or tried fishing or bathing.

After an early night she stirred again at 5.30 a.m. on Monday morning and took as calmly across to Muara Nonok and the Coast Post, Sambir, immediately set out to walk to Nonok itself in order to see the padi farms and coconut gardens on the way. M.V. Pegasus could go no further up the river so the party followed on by outboard. After a muddy journey to Nonok His Excellency inspected the large Chinese school there which seemed well-staffed, well-equipped and well-attended. There was a good basketball field, a volleyball, badminton court and an admirable school flower-garden. His Excellency spoke to the Kapitan China, Nonok, the Board of Management of the school and various members of the staff and later accepted their kind invitation to lunch. His Excellency expressed the wish to return the hospitality in Kuching. Later he inspected the bazaar and Police Barracks.

Nonok seemed a flourishing spot with large Chinese and Malay communities. The ground is very fertile and swamp padi harvest in the area have been successful year after year. Many of the present farmers only moved into the area during the Japanese occupation.

In the late afternoon the Resident, District Officer and Coast Post sailed back to Sempang, which is a Subayan Dayak village east of Nonok. It boasts a school, three shops, a modern bungalow type house and several longhouses and parts of longhouses which are in an extremely poor state of repair.

At 7 p.m. that evening local community leaders and others gathered at the police-station for a *malak aroak* given by His Excellency. Many subjects were discussed, including local representation on the District and Divisional Councils and the provision of local health services.

At 9 a.m. the following morning His Excellency and Mr. Tan Yun Yin proceeded by outboard and launch to Sambir while the rest of the party more or less stayed overboard. We knew that His Excellency had beaten us to Sambir when we were still about a mile away as the sound of exploding crackers was terrific and we met His Excellency near the school walking at the head of a long procession of *semang-rin* Sambir aborigines. The younger generation brought up the rear with music and singing. His Excellency inspected the school and signed the 'Visitors' Book. He advised the School Committee to encourage more girls to come to school which they promised to do. Thereafter His Excellency paid a visit to the small bazaar where more crackers were let off in welcome. At the Tan Kam-pang's house there was a formal reception attended by many onlookers. The Tan Kam-pang himself was a visitor in that. Speeches of welcome were made to which His Excellency replied. He remarked that he was particularly pleased to see how many Sambir men had been on the pilgrimage—there being approximately forty—and he trusted they would see to it that the younger generation was brought up to venerate their religion in the same way. Several requests were made to His Excellency and after elaborate farewells the party left.

From Sambir Pegasus took us up the Samarahan River to Tambirant and dropped anchor there awhile. A government outboard took His Excellency ashore

and a crowd of local people, including many school-children, was waiting to receive him. The welcome was extremely warm and not only were crackers let off a cannon was also fired to mark the occasion. His Excellency visited the two schools and the bazaar and returned to the launch amid loud acclamations and with a ceremonial bouquet.

We had just finished afternoon tea on deck when the kampong houses at Maara Tsang came into view. His Excellency went ashore at once as we anchored and was greeted by Abang Moran, local community leaders, lines of school-children and more crackers. There seemed to be flags everywhere. His Excellency watched a very spirited football match between two local teams on the padang and inspected two boats being built. He was entertained to a curry dinner that evening by Abang Moran after which entertainment was provided on the padang by the Information Service travelling film unit.

On Wednesday morning His Excellency set out early on a tour of inspection of Maara Tsang. First he paid a visit to the Malay school and then walked through the kampong to the Community Hall where a great crowd of people was waiting to receive him. His Excellency spent some time there discussing questions of local interest. Education and health in particular were the subjects of discussion and His Excellency spoke about community development in general too. He then proceeded to the small bazaar where he stopped a while before going by outboard to the Agricultural experimental padi plots at Paya Puteh. We joined the launch after that and went straight back to Kuching, anchoring off the Astina steps at about 1.30 p.m.

Celebration of the Birthday of the Holy Prophet Muhammad

The celebration of the Birthday of the Holy Prophet took place on the morning of Friday 25th October when a very large procession formed up outside the Madrasah Malaya and after taking a circumambulation round the town finished up at Taman Pelajaran di Haji Taha Road. The ceremony was greeted with very fine weather and the procession as it passed through the streets of the town formed a brilliant spectacle.

At the Taman Pelajaran addresses were made to a large community. The following is the text of the address given by Mr. Ahmad Zaki entitled "The Significance of the Prophet Muhammad's Birthday."

"Today you and I and hundreds of millions of others all the world over are rejoicing together in the brotherhood of Islam. We have a good reason to rejoice, for it was on this very day, more than a thousand years ago, a boy was born to the world who was destined to play the most important part in the history of man.

"We are rejoicing together today to celebrate the birthday of Holy Prophet Muhammad. He taught mankind a great religion which revolutionized the whole attitude of man, spiritually, socially and morally. To understand how much our prophet has done we have to go back in the course of history to learn the condition of the world round about the time when he was born.

Muhammad appeared at a time when evil had overtaken the world. The eastern and the western Arabs were continually at war because they were held as necessary by the Persians and Greeks respectively. The former known as the Lakhmids had their base at Kufa and the latter moved around Damascus and were known as the Ghassanids.

The late Khawaja Kamal-ud-din, the founder of the Writing Muslim Mission and Literary Trust in Surrey, England, said this in one of his articles, "Muhammad came at a time when complete darkness—moral, mental and spiritual darkness—had overtaken the whole world,

when thick clouds of ignorance, irreligiosity and impiety were blackening the horizon of the earth; belief universally clouded and actions perverted."

He said further, "The social and mental condition of the world was equally deplorable. The people of the day had not only ceased to practice virtue, but vice was looked upon as virtue and people committed sin of the blackest dye to earn merit in the eyes of the Lord." One may read Chaucer's "Parson's Tale" to find justification of the words. Now, to reform such a world one needed not only the very best of men, but also that he had to be ordained by God. Muhammad was such a man. His deeds spoke for themselves. The Holy Quran says of Muhammad, "We have not sent thee but as a mercy for the world." That was the task which our prophet had to fulfil which he did. How did he do this?

First of all we should try to understand why he should have been a man and not a superhuman or an angel. The former High Commissioner for Pakistan in London, M.A.H. Ispahani gave us an answer to this question. He says, "A prophet should necessarily be a human being if he has to serve as an ideal for mankind." This is quite understandable, for if he was a superhuman or an angel he cannot serve as an ideal for us, for men who have all their failings and shortcomings that are inherent in human nature. Muhammad had raised himself up from the position of insignificance to that of the highest. There was no doubt as to the fact that he was a man with human failings.

What was great in him was that he had succeeded in overcoming these failings and realized himself in the eyes of God and men. Another thing which the unbelievers say, "Why was this Quran not revealed to a great man in the two towns?" When this was written Muhammad himself was not a person of great standing. Therefore his subsequent success must be accounted the greater in that he converted his opponents without the help which prestige and a high social position would have given him.

As to his great sincerity and humility there is no doubt. When he was preaching at Ta'if, a town sixty miles to the east and in close relations with Mecca, he was met with mockery and insult. Young men hooted at him in the streets and pelted him with stones, so that he was forced to flee bleeding from cuts and bruises.

Now let us turn to what critics have said about Muhammad. H.G. Wells, in spite of his strong criticism against him, admitted the fact that he was one of the most important figures in the history of the world. He said, among other things, "... there remains in Islam, this faith he imposed upon the Arabs, much power and inspiration. One characteristic is its uncompromising monotheism; its simple enthusiastic faith in the rule and fatherhood of God and its freedom from theological complications. Another is its complete detachment from the sacrificial priest and the temple. It is an entirely prophetic religion, proof against any possibility of eclipse towards blood sacrifices. In the Quran the limited and ceremonial nature of the pilgrimage to Mecca is stated beyond the possibility of dispute, and every precaution was taken by Muhammad to prevent dedication of himself after his death."

Although Wells spoke unfavourably about Muhammad as a man, he admitted at the end that he (Muhammad) had done all the great deeds as mentioned in his biography. No man could accomplish anything great unless there was something great in him.

Let us hear what another critic has said of him. Alfred Guillaume, the Head of the Department of the Near and Middle East in the School of Oriental and African Studies and Professor of Arabic in the University of London had this to say about him, "Let it be said that Muhammad was one of the great figures in history whose overwhelming conviction was that there was one God alone and that there should be one community of believers. His ability as a statesman faced with problems of extraordinary complexity is truly

amazing. With all the powers of armies, police and civil services, no Arab has ever succeeded in holding his countrymen together as he did." In another instance, he says, "Those who deny his moral and psychic stability do so by ignoring the over-whelming evidence of his shared appraisal of others and of the significance of what was going on in the world of his time, and his persistence in the face of constant opposition until he united his people in the religion of Islam."

Both these critics have agreed in one point, that he was one of the greatest reformers in the history of man.

At this stage I should mention the part he played in the education of the Arabs during his time and the significance of learning in his own life. One night as he was asleep among the mountains when he used to go for meditation, the angel Gabriel came to him with a piece of silk brocade wherein words were written, and said "Recite". He answered, "What shall I recite?" The order was repeated three times, while he felt increasingly increasing physical pressure, until the angel said:

"Recite in the name of thy Lord who created.

Man from blood coagulated.

Recite! Thy Lord is wonderful kind.

Who by the pen has taught mankind.

Things they knew not (being blind)."

Then the first message of God to Muhammad was that of learning. There were two things with respect to education which Muhammad had fulfilled: first he was the first teacher of religion and science—helping one to another. He abolished dogma and made Islam and logic the only test of religious truth; and, secondly, he placed the improvement and cultivation of knowledge even before the worship of God. In his judgment on-pleasing in the realm of nature with a view to bringing the various manifestations of nature to represent humanity was the real glorification of God. He gave such impetus to learning that it brought forth, within a century after him, a tremendous upsurge of various material sciences in Muslim lands.

Travels with A Land Dayak

(continued)

The last hour of our walk back was glorious. It was dark, we were tired and a shower of rain had made the path treacherous and the vegetation damp and sticky to break against. Each little hill seemed a mountain. But soon enough we found ourselves walking through pepper gardens and we saw the light of a small cluster of shops which marked the road ahead and the end of the walk for us. There lay a little hut waiting for customers by the shops and we all piled in and bumped and rattled our way home—or rather to the first coffee shop with a refrigerator and some cold beer! Paths through secondary jungle must be the answer to the brewer's prayer. And then a bath, and the exquisite pleasure of a soft bed and clean shoes. It was breakfast time the next day before I gave travelling another thought. Then, over a long and luxurious pipe I cast my mind back over the past few days and tried to marshal my impressions of Land Dayaks.

Firstly, I had found them a truly hospitable people. Hospitable not in the sense of hosts and entertainments, though what was there was always willingly shared, but in the true sense of the word which means a home shared with a guest. A Land Dayak knew where his guests to do but what they please and if he is disappointed if they do not do this or that his disappointment would not show itself in any way. The young men and girls, of course, are rather more demanding of their guests, expecting them to join in all the activities of the day, but they too have an innate respect for individual preferences and would not press too hard on anyone's liberty of action. In such an atmosphere it is indeed easy to "make yourself at home".

I had been much struck, too, with the kindness of the Dayak people I had seen. I never once saw or

heard a rough gesture or a harsh word except perhaps towards the unfortunate dog which strayed into forbidden places. And even then, as many hands would be raised to protect it as to strike it. The old people are teaching in their indulgence of the very young and the young people tender in their care of the old. There are, of course, quarrels and endless disputes about one thing or another, and there may seem time to western eyes but they instantly resolve themselves in a compromise and the settlement is consummated by a small religious ceremony. Though Land Dayaks are timid people, timidity alone is insufficient to explain this respect for their neighbours. It springs from a genuine belief that the rest of the world has as much right to live as they have, and that it should be allowed to do so after its own fashion.

It is impossible not to be impressed with the quickness and intelligence of the children. The facts of these young lads are almost invariably quick to record the agility of mind which lies behind them. They are ready and anxious to absorb new ideas and knowledge of other activities. And yet the reverse is true of the same people when they reach maturity. In health, poor food, a hard struggle to earn a bare livelihood, all make them dull and it is hard to see how the brightness of childhood so often declines into lack lustre middle age and old age! Especially does one notice this among the womenfolk where life is very tough and hard. It is, however, often the most withered body which wears the keener eyes and the quickest wit.

Another trait which one notices among Land Dayaks is the chronic lack of self confidence—a kind of group inferiority complex. "We Dayaks are ignorant folk," they will say, "how can we expect us to do things like other people." We only know how to plant rice, and we can hardly make a living from that." But that they are capable in many other fields is apparent from the fine bridges built high over quite wide rivers, or the specimens of houses, and, in one village, a theatre with a stage that would not have disgraced an amateur theatre anywhere in the world. And there is a never failing sense of humour to offset the group pessimism. There is nothing that cannot be made into a joke or shrugged off with a very smile.

If I were asked to describe Land Dayaks in one word I think I would choose "useful" as my adjective. A deep fertility is seen in every action and in every word. And with their meekness they have admitted the world for they are, above all, happy.

R.A.V.

Report on a Visit to the Upper Trisau in April and May, 1955.

(concluded)

Education

There are two Local Authority Marak Schools between Lawas and Bah Kakaas, at Long Tama and Long Semado. The Long Tama school is near the house of the late Pengkalas Iai Lalan and is under the direction of Papak Agong who is well reported on. The normal educational curriculum is followed but with as many as 34 pupils it must be difficult for Papak to cope at times. It is a pity there are only 3 girls in the register.

The remoteness of the Long Semado School makes the ability of the teacher especially important. Fortunately, it appears that Labo Per is also a man in whom the District Council can have confidence.

Non-payment of school fees has always been a feature of this school. The Council has reduced them from U\$ a month to -/30, as from the 1st April. Such payments outstanding had largely been collected by our men from Pu Ting, though these were with these people who at that time owed their March fees. The teacher is doing his best to collect these and so avoid having to stop these boys going to school.

There is a more mixed balance of the sexes at Long Semado than at Long Terau. Most of the pupils are from Long Semado itself, but there are a fair number from Long Lepang and North Borneo. The dominions of the borders were in good condition.

The school garden was well kept. Petals were the favourite choice for planting, though there were also some sugar cane, onions, and radishes. The guru, whose plot adjoins the students', has tomatoes and long beans among his selection, and is patently something of a horticulturist. The Agricultural Officer was approached last year, it seems, for some seeds for sweet potatoes and groundnuts. Perhaps a few could be spared from Limbang.

Classroom needs of the school are drawing books, coloured chalks, and coloured pencils, all of which apparently were intended for by the teacher direct to Miri. A supply of slates would also be useful since it would enable the younger pupils to avoid mistakes in their drawings without leaving the slates almost inevitable in drawing books.

I was favourably impressed by Long Semado School. Perhaps the schoolchildren's greeting to us as we entered the village had something to do with it. Assembled in four rows they sang in English the National Anthem and the hymn 'Lo The Wisest Now Is Peace' and then presented the SAG and signed with courtesy of the Larau District Council's colours. It made one feel very humble.

The gaps in the Ulu Teras's Local Authority School dispersion are partially being filled by the Mission Schools, which teach the third R's. Every group of villages along the track now has its English pupil. Presumably these schools will, in Government schemes, soon be acting as lookers for the last Local Authority Schools. But as indicated above the latter are at present very restricted in the locale of the pupils. Some years ago, a Council School at Batu Kahan was suggested. It will have to come but the time is probably not yet quite ripe—both from the point of view of demand and of the availability of a good teacher.

The Border

It was unfortunate we could not meet the Rial, Made Atang. He was away at Tarsakan seeing his Senior Officer—about all things, a truck! I sent a letter expressing regret at our not being able to meet, and inviting him to come to Larau. I doubt if he will be in a position to accept. Both he and his predecessor have been invited by our predecessors to go over to Batu Kahan, but they have never been able to make it. En route to Pa Trap, I spent a night with Pengulu Lasing, Pui of Pa Barung, and he referred with us to Larau. He too is a man of obvious standing and ability, with some 3,500 Maruts under his charge. Lasing has been our good friend in the past, e.g., his help on the Tunt, and therefore it was regrettable his coming to Larau was in no way that had happened to the proceeds of the sale of a buffalo he had entrusted on immediately long time ago to a Larau Marut. It was interesting to hear he was especially interested in what was Local Government—in which there is no equivalent on the other side.

The Indonesian Maruts generally gave us a friendly welcome, using as one would expect these days, 'Selamat pagi' etc. instead of the 'tuhai' we had heard since Larau. They would appear at least occasionally as well off as our Maruts—the Bawing is a fertile valley—though if Larau farmer were closer to them they would be hard hit. In fact they have as much at stake in the track as our own, and hence the logic of the suggestion that Indonesians should help in its making. It seems in fact they would be prepared to do this even at the low rate Sarawak Maruts will get. I understood the track to Kampong Jaya was largely constructed out by the Gajya people to Indonesians, and this contracting out to the East Borneo people is a common practice as regards the new road clearing.

As regards entry, it is undoubtedly good to let the Maruts and Ponds come down to Larau to sell their dammar or padi and buy their cloth and other household goods. However, certain points are necessary to watch. Firstly, only those with passes from the Kist should be allowed to proceed. The Kist himself has expressly asked this. Many have been using the Riamah passes. Secondly, entrants should be interviewed at Batu Kahan to report at Larau directly on arrival—if that is their destination. Thirdly, some period of stay should be endorsed by us on their passes. Two weeks—excluding travelling time—is quite sufficient. I found on my way return that a number of Indonesians had been working at a downriver sawmill for some months. We will only have trouble constantly with the Indonesian authorities if these people enter and stay on. I cannot see any reason why they should be treated differently from anyone else and be exempt from the Immigration Ordinance, if they propose their stay to be a long one.

Finally, it is most desirable that Batu Kahan should look in some degree representative of the Power it serves. The Union Jack, I suspect, has all too often been kept away in a box, though now that point has been made clear to the U. R. A. A meeting to the building is also worth the cost and I am arranging for this to be done.

Larau with the Maruts

Since the last report, William Ngr has finally filled the gap left for some years in the Larau administration by Marut Native Officer. It is inevitable that however competent speaker and hearer are with the Sarawak *Dayak* (even the best results can only be obtained with a knowledge of the language of the people with whom one is working). Finally this is different for a District Officer who sees his most working among one particular minority community a very brief one, and might feel that it would be more worth while in the long run from Government's point of view if he heard than or Chinese rather than, for example, Kramah or Marut. A Larau District Officer should at least know a few simple phrases of the latter but the need for a Marut administrative officer is patent.

Court Cases

This apparently was not the litigation season. Not a single case arose.

Pui to Pa Trap

The Kahanis continued as in their traditional way, but before the party started it was clear that they were puzzled why Government had not by now arrested a certain Marut whom they were sure was the murderer of Marut Tiao, a Kahan who had disappeared near Larau late November. Such a view was held by all, including Pengulu Larau. But since a police investigation, a ministerial inquiry, three administrative visits to the area where Marut was last seen in an attempt to discover information, had all revealed nothing pointing to murder, the man the Kahanis named could not very well have been arrested. At Pa Trap some additional facts, or alleged facts rather, were passed on to us, and on the strength of these the Divisional Police are at the very time of writing holding a C.I.D. investigation at Larau.

A number of people from Pa Mada (Marut Tiao's house) had accompanied Pengulu Larau, and they reported what Lusi Riba, Marut's cousin, had told me in Larau—that they would not be satisfied until the body had been found. Therefore they would organise a search party of Kahanis to come down if nothing further was heard. They promised to give Government due warning of when they were coming, and to report to the District Officer directly on arrival. I would be surprised if they failed to keep their promise.

It was only on the sister's return when he read the Baram District 1954 Annual Report that he realized Larau's health was giving some cause for concern. The Pengulu had mentioned he had recently had two weeks in Miri hospital but the vigour he displayed in dancing

and sporting all the early hours gave an impression of recklessness which though, apparently, innocent is, it is hoped, an indication he has mended somewhat.

The Penghulu himself was of the opinion that all Kolahits visiting Lawas should be sent home if they stayed more than three days. Others, while not going so far as this, asked if Government could keep careful observation of all Kolahits coming down and not directly returning, and see they did not stay too long or run into trouble. They were especially keen that one Tomas Uman and his wife should promptly end their twelve months and more stay in the Lawas area.

It is regretted that a complaint against a policeman now stationed in this District, was recorded at Pa Trap. The son of the T.R. of Pa Umar is supposed to have been asked for \$20 in consideration for not being charged under the Immigration Ordinance. This complaint has been forwarded now to the appropriate authorities. The Kolahit harvests seem generally to have been fair only. Enough however, they say, to feed themselves in the coming year, though the *Awak* jar will probably not be used so often as many perhaps would like.

It would appear the easiest thing in the world to make friends with Kolahits (or at least the great majority of them). Their gaiety, largeness of heart, their simple frankness combined with courtesy which it would be hard to rival, cannot but evoke a response.

The Ruan River Route.

This, it is hoped, will be a substantial section in the next report on the Ulu Teras. It is unfortunate it is not in this. I was unable to give Paden Pasing and Seri Dabong adequate warning of my intention to attempt to find such a route on this line, and so it happened that I met Ating on his way down to the coast and had about to do the same. The women feeling rather like a man deprived of both eyes, the search for this new route had to be reluctantly postponed till next November. Both Paden and Seri were cautiously optimistic about the chances—though with the grain perhaps on the 'cautiously'. A few people thought we would be on a wild goose chase, more said it was worth trying. Certainly the present all-Sarawak route from Beh Kolahit to the Kolahit country, that via Ruan Belahuan, is never used, and it is doubtful whether the route would still be standing. The Kolahits, it might be said, are far from keen on all this unorthodoxy by Government. They have no particular desire to help in the upkeep of an all-Sarawak path, when the Indonesian route, they say, is there for anyone to use.

Miscellaneous

(1) *Arms & Ammunition.* This by rights demands a section to itself, instead of a mere subsection, since Muruts are keenly gun and cartridge conscious—sometimes almost to the point of obsession. The position is much easier now that the majority of Sarawak Murut holders have guns, but life for the licensing authorities must have been very harassing a few years back. The only people who cannot obtain arms, besides those whose 5 year ban for illegal trading has not run out, are Indonesians who have not spent ten years in Sarawak. This group found champions for their plea that the residence period be reduced, from virtually every Tin Ramah along the track. I understand that in the Third Division and probably other parts of the country where they have large alien elements, the ten year qualification is insisted upon. Here the situation is probably somewhat different in that the Muruts are primarily agriculturalists (i.e. food crop producers) and nothing else while the Poonchoo farmers, for example, even though they plant padi, usually depend at least as equally on non-food crops. The abundance of wild pig and other animals that can cause havoc to a man's growing padi, is also likely to be greater in the heavily forested Ulu Teras than in most other parts of the country where aliens are to be found. The Murut saying about pigs and buffaloes referred to in Section "D" of this report,

may be an exaggeration, but from what I saw only a slight one. I would suggest, therefore, that the period in the case of Indonesian Muruts should be reduced from 10 to say 7 years. The one strong argument against reduction is that it would lead to such emigration from East Borneo as to embarrass the Indonesian authorities, and cause friction on the border. The Muruts themselves confessed emigration was quite likely if the possession of guns here was made too easy for their friends and relatives across the frontier. But it is suggested a moderate reduction should not cause as all that much trouble. Our arrangement with Long Hawang is still in force whereby we send back all Indonesian-born Muruts for whose return they specially request.

Sarawak born Muruts who became domiciled in East Borneo and are now back in Sarawak, have a claim to have the residential period lowered still further. Actually we should not officially have any Indonesian born people at all who have moved over in the last five years. But in spite of the arrangement mentioned above, Long Hawang cannot be expected not to slip up occasionally, and perhaps the majority of the people now coming under the 10 year rule are of Indonesian birth.

The issue for exchange of guns will continue. One can first make sleep pondering on this and trying to detect attempts to outbid the Government. It might be said that A has a gun which he wishes to dispose of to B for e.g. a buffalo, but B does not like that type of gun so A has to find C who owns a type B would like, and is willing to use the type A has. A exchanges with C, and everyone is happy. The only drawback to this argument is that A is left gunless, and—if the tin records are kept up to date—permanently in that state. The lot of a Murut without a gun is, like the policeman's, not a happy one. Complaints were raised as they were a year ago against the high price of ammunition. As the price of cartridges has fallen in that period (due to those complaints), it is hard to see the justification for the Price Control Board taking up cartridges once more against the trader. The Muruts up country are short of cash (between the trouble over the payment of the Long Semado loan), and will be until they have an incentive to market their produce and rise above mere self-sufficiency. They must regard Lawas shopkeepers much as we regard stock-brokers in England, men of unlimited wealth. Nevertheless, the margin of profit since the compulsory decrease in price last year seems reasonable enough, considering the risks involved in trade. The possible forming of an arms and ammunition dealer in Teras which would constitute the fourth such retailer in the District, should help the customer by making competition yet fiercer than it is. There is a path leading to Teras from the main Ulu track a short distance from the last crossing of the Damai.

(2) *Beaver Payment.* It is the writer's firm opinion that too much is being expected of the Muruts in beavers. Such is the depopulation and dispersion of the villages that the distances they have to cover are not comparable with those in the case of most river-people. Instead of being absent from their homes a few hours, beavers are away anything from 1 to 4 days. That being the case, it is perhaps not unreasonable to expect that beaver payment should be mid-way between free labour and daily-paid at P.W.D. rates. (The carrying of loads over the kind of country requires much more physical effort than a P.W.D. labourer is ever needed to exert). If the rate of payment that is suggested were accepted, it would mean, for example, that beavers between Lawas and the Temeng Kampungs would receive 36 instead of their present 53, between Temeng and Pa Branyong \$1.50 instead of .50, between Pa Branyong and Long Luping \$4.50 instead of \$2, between Long Luping and Long Semado \$1.50 instead of .50, between Long Semado and Long Belya \$1.15 instead of .50, and between Long Belya and Bah Kolahan \$4.50 instead of \$2. The proposed rates of increase are at first sight startling. Perhaps indeed it might be polite to reach

them in stages, instead of at one sweep. But in my submission they should be the aim on the grounds of fairness. It is an important point that Murut houses cannot be paid in tobacco or beer like many other tribes. The Mission would probably argue that increased payments would help undermine the self-respect of the people. (The giving of medicines free of charge is criticized by them on the same grounds). While it is very true we must avoid turning these people into the 'something for nothing' brigade or otherwise impair their spirit of voluntary service and self-help, some increase at any rate in the bonus payments is, in the opinion of the writer, long overdue and not likely to cause such serious consequences as some may fear. This question was also a common topic raised by the Muruts themselves during this tour.

(3) *General*—This journey was most enjoyable and interesting though the enjoyment it must be said was rather like Wordsworth's emotion recollected in tranquillity. At the time one frequently had harsh thoughts for the terrain over which one stumbled.

From the little I have seen of the Muruts, I would say that they possess many of the attributes one associates with interior—and hill-people in particular: i.e. willingness for sustained labour, lack of self pity, hospitality, cheerfulness, and independence sometimes bordering on obstinacy. Commercialism also would appear a strong trait in many. If given the chance. On return to Lawas I heard a rather miserable story, which is now still under investigation. One of Mr. Harrison's collection fell off a tree and though in obvious need of medical attention more than his Kampong could give, had to raise \$20 in cash before his fellow villagers would help carry him down to Lawas, 3 days away. It took him over 2 weeks to raise the money. On arrival in Lawas, he was sent to Brunei Hospital, where he was an in-patient for 8 months. What are termed 'wax and craft' were never very strong among this people, it seems. Richards commented he saw little basket or hat work among the women, and today the visitor looks in vain for signs of activity outside labour in the fields and jungle and domestic chores. Arts and crafts demand leisure, and this the Muruts have very little of, going to their farms when most urban dwellers are still rising from their beds, and returning from them when we more fortunate persons have long since finished our day's work. Sunday of course is observed as a day of rest, but it is literally that (apart from church-going). There are no days when the owners demand everyone to stay in the house.

Thanks to the Mission, every house or village has its rough and ready football pitch, and the children (including girls) and the young men play in the evenings with great gusto. But an outsider would think the Muruts derived little enjoyment from life, with hard soil unrelieved by occasional singing, dancing and a glass or two of beer when they were at home. Their lives bear no comparison with tropical and justice have gone as well as justice. But from the Murut point of view life is not so bleak as the outsider may feel. There seem no protests at the impositions placed on them by the Borneo Evangelical Mission, in fact they have nothing but gratitude for this institution. And indeed they have every reason to be so grateful (especially those nearer the coast). And District Officer, Lawas, cannot but be thankful to the B.E.M. for the good they have done for this people, even though opinions may differ on the rightness of the unyielding strictness of their teachings. The Mission is popularly accepted as much a part of the scene as the Government—perhaps more. Church attendances are good. As often as not the traveller wakes at about 6 o'clock to the hymn singing of the early morning service from the village chapel.

It would not appear that the deacons have by virtue of their office any special power in a Kampong's secular affairs. In this sense there is no analogy between the Murut villages and Calvin's Swiss cantons. The question of leadership, the Currier once stated, was the

foremost problem of the Muruts and their greatest barrier to progress. Indeed they would appear to have no one of the calibre Pengulu Lawas for example, seems to possess. Itai Laki was a powerful man, and got things done, but they were not always the right things; he lacked what one might call 'moral' energy. St. John a hundred years ago, commented on their later-village heads, and Richards forty years later compared these to Calvinist vicars. An unarticulated but nevertheless irritating form of this still continues, e.g. the bridges. But it is clear from their achievements in 1943, that given proper direction, the Muruts can rise to great heights and sink their parochial differences in a common cause. Quite understandably the unity and singleness of purpose shown in those now distant days have not been very prominent since. But as so often stated in reports on the Ulu Trusan during the last few years, these people deserve so much of Government. Their pitiful state before the war, and their loyalty to the white man during it cannot easily be forgotten.

The writer looks forward to returning to the Ulu Trusan and Nunobon. By that time he hopes he can speak a smattering of Murut and as his understanding of Murut expands can have more valuable comments to make than appear in this present report.

N. T. ANDREWS.

Welfare Organisations in Sarawak

(VI)

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Many people new to Sarawak often remark that the country seems remarkably peaceful and happy in these days of violent social and political change. This is a true observation and one that needs an explanation. Racial harmony and wise government are the themes associated by these commentators who view the scene from without, but this is only a partial explanation. The foundation of racial harmony is tolerance, the basis of a happy relationship of peoples is generosity, and in tracing these virtues in the society of Sarawak, one approaches an explanation of the paradox.

In this article I am examining only one fragment of the society of Sarawak, but its story portrays immense poverty and a great tolerance, not only by men of one race for men of another but by men of one creed and belief for men of another, and by those more fortunate for their less fortunate brethren.

The Benevolent Society began in Sibu soon after the Liberation in September, 1945. Food was short, houses and businesses had been destroyed and there were many people Chinese, Malay and Dayak who were suffering from malnutrition and illnesses which the shortages of the occupation had aggravated. Misery was abundant and it was to alleviate this that a group of people met in the house of Dr. S. C. Chee in Island Road, Sibu on the 9th October, 1945. Here aims were simply put and services freely offered. Later in October a public meeting was held in the Rex Cinema, and the aims of the Society were expounded again. These were to relieve the suffering of those who were ill and destitute, by providing food and clothing and medicines. The intention was to relieve immediately privation and starvation by direct public action. A Supervising Committee with a Chairman and Vice Chairman, an Advisory Board, a Propaganda Committee, a General Committee and an Executive Committee were formed—a total of forty three officers and members. The enthusiasm evident here quickly condensed into a General Committee under Chairman Mr. Tan Seve Thian and Vice Chairman Mr. A. C. Chee, with Mr. Teo Boon Kwee and Dr. Khai Hui Ching as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

The guiding body had been established and all that remained was their recognition by Government. This came in November when military administrator T.A.

Col. J. E. McCarthy of the R.M.A. invited representatives of the Benevolent Society to a meeting with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to discuss the distribution of Government food stocks as relief rationing. The Society was officially recognised as in existence, but it had not been proved in action and the Resident preferred to lean more heavily on the proved Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Although the Society did not administer the distribution of food, it acted as adviser in deciding the priorities of allocation.

The Society responded to the interest taken in its work by the military administration, by inviting Lt. Col. J. E. McCarthy to be its first Patron. This was the beginning of the fruitful alliance between the Government and the Society and led to the two major achievements which are associated with its name: the Nursing Home for the curable sick and destitute; and the Home for the feeble bodied, aged, and poor.

In the early days the Society had to devise and where to acquire the funds required to provide the food and clothing and medicine needed to relieve those who were ill and destitute. Personal contributions from the community members were customary. Shop to shop collections of money and foodstuffs were on every week. Monthly nights were held. The Rex Cinema held shows, the proceeds of which were turned over to the Society. Concerts were organised by the schools and by the various Chinese Associations in Sibu. Sweeps were organised. The Society never stood still, its commitments increased, and the money and gifts required to meet these commitments had to be found. It is a measure of the generosity found in Sibu at this time and the energy of the Society's members and officers that never once did enthusiasm flag or charity stop. The work went on and its scope increased.

In January 1946, Lt. Col. J. E. McCarthy authorized the Sibu Benevolent Society to occupy a house and food situated several miles up river from Sibu at Nohor. This house had been commandeered by the Japanese as a barracks for artisans and after the Japanese was left neglected and empty. This house became the McCarthy Lodge for the old and feeble-bodied poor, and has ever since been the site of this branch of the Society's work. The Lodge was opened on the 1st March 1946 and the first five inmates were received. By the end of the year there were forty people, the majority Chinese, all destitute and unable to work. They were given five rice and clothing and a small monthly allowance to supplement their diet. Thus those who formerly had barely existed in the paper houses of the Chinese community associations and who had no means of support but sporadic gifts and begging, were given a new lease of life by the Society.

We have to turn our attention away now from one partner in the benevolent enterprise to the other: the Rev. Fathers and Sisters of the Catholic Mission in Sibu. Gradually as the Society took shape and planned its tasks, the Catholic Mission played an increasing part. The story of how the Nursing Home, the other major branch of the Society's work, came into being is better left to Sister (now Mother) Jerome. Before I recount the story told by Sister Jerome, I must point out that there were three benevolent institutions managed by Chinese Community Associations in Sibu. The premises consisted of three blocks on adjoining lots in Luning Road. One belonged to the Kwang Hai Sze Association together with Hokka, Keng Leng, Hailan and Lai Chai Associations. This building was formerly a home for the aged people from the Province of Kwangtung and was known as the Cantonese Pauper Home. It was used as a dispensary. The second block belonged to the Fookchow and Hinghwa Communities and was used as a F.R. ward. The third block was registered in the name of Teo Chong Loh the Captain China of Sibu and came under the control of the Hokkien community. This building was mainly used to house old destitute people. Thus the nucleus of the Nursing Home to be was three buildings situated in Luning Road.

Sister Jerome recalls how their work began. "One evening early in January, 1946, a few weeks after the Fathers and Sisters had returned to Sibu to resume the work interrupted by the Japanese, Fr. Buai, the head of the Mission, had an urgent call to a dying man in the Fookchow Pauper Home. Two Sisters were already there when he arrived; after doing all they could to assist the dying man Fr. Buai asked the Sisters to go with him to the Cantonese Pauper home to see if any of the inmates there required help. It was a pathetic sight — one woman and seven men in dire poverty and living in dirt, suffering from horrible skin diseases due to malnutrition. There was no one to look after them. They used to go to the bazaar to beg for food and then return to cook what they had received in alms. They used to make for blankets and pillow cases. There was no sanitation. After talking for a while to some of the inmates, one of the Sisters said to Fr. Buai, "I do wish that I could do something for these poor people." He replied, "Would you really be willing to help them if I can get some one to provide food, money and medicine?" Sister said that she would, but she felt that it would be impossible to get the necessary help. But that was the spirit that set the nursing home going."

Fr. Buai immediately got in contact with the Society and received a promise of help. The building that had so distressed the Sisters was cleaned and white-washed and a trained Roman Catholic Sister was placed in charge and the home opened on March 1st, 1946. By the end of that month there were 50 inmates and by the end of May the Fookchow building and half the Hokkien building were in use as a Nursing Home. Mr. O. R. Nixon and Mr. E. L. Rattacharya, members of the Society, paid the home a visit and were shocked to see the lack of medical supplies and equipment. Through the Society, those who could possibly help were approached and donations of beds, blankets, medicines and dispensary equipment were soon coming in. The reputation of the home and the trained Sister in charge spread and the number of occupants that attended grew quickly. The one sister in charge proved insufficient and the Mother Superior in Kuching sent a Chinese Sister to help out. By the end of the year about 150 occupants a month were being treated as well as up to 50 inpatients, who were given food and clothing and paid a small monthly allowance by the Benevolent Society. So by the end of 1946 the Society had established two kinds of benevolent work, the care of the aged poor and the care of the sick and needy. The third direction in which the Society directed its efforts produced equally satisfactory results but there were difficult days ahead.

The Society from the start had as its avowed aim "The relief of wants and sufferings of the sick, the destitute and the needy orphans ... to take special steps to combat malnutrition by providing milk, vegetables, fruit and groceries for families in receipt of meagre incomes." After the Japanese had left, the military administration were faced with the problem of feeding poor and sick people, many of them suffering from malnutrition. There were many of these in Sibu and the Society's record in helping these unfortunate people is a notable one.

During 1946 the Society gave help to over 15,000 men, women and children, providing sage flour, rice, medicine, cash and clothing. Unemployed were given financial assistance and there were many cases granted monthly subsistence allowances. This was not achieved without effort. Every committee member contributed ideas, energy and determination. When individuals resigned from the management committee, others filled their places and the work of the Society went on.

The composition of successive Management Committees varied in the early days. There were frequent changes of company staff and Government staffs in the days immediately following the end of the war and this was reflected in the committee meetings of the Society. But this fluctuation gradually ceased as more normal conditions returned and there was gradually established

a tradition of membership. Government, private enterprise and the medical profession were equally represented at committee meetings. Official Government interest was signalled by the District Officer becoming a member of the society's management committee in October 1947, and he has remained a member ever since. The Society had been registered early in 1946 and Government began to contribute to the Society's funds at the rate of £400 per month. There has never been direct Government interference in the management of the Society. The District Officer was invited to be a member, not appointed to be one by Government. In September, 1947, Government raised the contribution to the Society from £400 to £600 per month in token of its increasing admiration and confidence in the work of the Society. Other membership traditions became established. The important post of Hon. General Secretary was filled by a senior Father of the Roman Catholic Mission. The Divisional Engineer was invited to be a member; the Divisional Medical Officer, the Supt. of Lands and Surveys all were involved in the work of the Society and were useful as members. The tradition has been founded that these Government officers be invited to be members of the Committee of Management and this is continuing. The Committee in the early days of the Society used to meet weekly but now holds its meetings on an average of one a month, in the premises of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. There never was a shortage of men and women to guide and plan and work for the Society but there were again anxious days in the years 1947, 1948 and 1949.

The year 1946 proved to be an extremely successful one as the nursing home began from scratch and the McCarthy Lodge took its first old people. Monthly expenditure of the society totalled about £1,700 including the maintenance of the nursing home, McCarthy Lodge, and the payment for direct relief in food and clothing. Contributions from Sibu, Kuching and over-land amounted to £20,000 and this together with the Government grant of £400 per month which began in the September of that year, kept the Society's head above water.

The Society was precariously solvent and the prophesies of members that year were only too accurate, for the Society began to feel the strain in 1947. The early successes of the Society encouraged their work which grew in size and scope. There were 4,481 outpatients treated in the nursing home in 1946. In 1947 the number treated doubled to 8,476. Inpatients increased from 194 to 212. Monthly expenditure increased to over £2,000. The Government raised their contribution to £600 per month, but only by dint of strenuous efforts on the part of society members was the financial position saved. Sunday collections began and Mr. Chew Chik Lin and Mr. K. L. Bahaduraya were successful in their efforts to collect money and food in the bazaar. The townships and the people of Sibu responded magnificently. Some gave rice, vegetable dealers gave vegetables for the nursing home and McCarthy Lodge; salt fish dealers gave enough fish to supply the Society's need every three weeks. Soap, pork, ketchup, sugar and medical supplies were freely donated. As the Society's annual report sums for 1947, "in short, all the people of Sibu helped—the rich and the poor." The Society valued all gifts it received in kind and looking at the accounts of those days one's conception of the idealized figure of the Society as a benevolent old gentleman with a long beard changes to that of an equally benevolent gentleman but wearing the dailies and efficient look of a highly successful provision merchant, trading in anything from dried peaches and dehydrated green beans to thermos flasks and Chinese pillows!

In 1948 expenditure was again higher than the previous year. Outpatients at the nursing home had increased to over 11,000. Fortunately there was a windfall to the Society in the form of £10,000 donated by the Sibu Regatta Committee. Expenditure increased in the successive years 1949 and 1950 reaching in that year an amount over £27,000. The major part of this

expenditure went to the running of the nursing home and a much smaller proportion to the upkeep of the McCarthy Lodge where throughout the years from 1946 to the present day there have been between thirty and forty inmates. The nursing home in the first three years of its existence served as an indispensable adjunct to the Government hospital in Sibu and there was a reciprocal arrangement between the medical authorities and the Society, to interchange patients. There has seriously ill were often given beds in the nursing home when the hospital was hard-pressed and the hospital took the serious cases the nursing home could not cope with. Of recent years this function of the nursing home has tended to become less important. The Government hospital could cope more readily with "bed" cases and the nursing home has admitted fewer inpatients although the number of outpatients treated each year since 1950 declined rather more slowly. Nevertheless, there has been a decline in the number of outpatients treated from 8,000 and over in 1950 to about 1,500 in 1954. The advent of new medical services like the Sibu Urban District Council Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and the gradual expansion of Government medical services has meant a reduction in the demand made on the Society's facilities. This is an excellent development because more time and attention can be given to the individual, whereas before numbers were so great, that close individual attention was almost difficult.

Expenditure, however, on the nursing home has risen. Expenditure in 1948 was \$17,000, in 1949 \$19,923, in 1950 \$20,801, in 1951 slightly under that of the previous year and in 1952 it bounded up to \$24,000 although this was largely due to the \$6,450 the Society expended on the cost of a new nursing home, opened in 1951. The increase in the cost of food, clothing, and medicines as well as the need to use modern equipment has resulted in the gradual increase in expenditure. Today the cost of operating the nursing home is in the region of £30,000 per annum.

As expenditure on the nursing home increased each year from 1950, there has been a fluctuation in the expenditure on casual relief and orphanage welfare. The rubber boom was in full stride in 1951 and with full employment and rubber fetching top prices there were few needy persons. Casual payments fell eventually to \$128 in 1952 from some \$3,000 in 1948. After the boom there were more people requiring the Society's help and the annual payment on casual relief rose from \$1,700 in 1953 to \$3,375 in 1954.

Although expenses rose in the boom period, the amount required for casual relief fell and at the same time collections and donations yielded very much more. In 1952 the Society received about \$20,000 in cash and kind and in 1953 and 1954 the amount was about \$16,000. This combination of economic fortune and the advent of new sources of income meant that from about 1950 onwards the Society has been very soundly financed and continues so today.

The Sibu Regatta Committee has always donated generously to the Society. In 1948 the Regatta Committee made available to the Society \$10,000, from the fund it had accumulated from previous Regattas. In 1949 £2,000 and in 1950 \$11,000. Again in 1952 the Regatta raised \$15,000 for the Society and in 1953 a sum of £2,000 was donated. In 1954 the Regatta Committee was formed of Society officers and the Regatta that year was run under the general patronage of the Society. A sum of \$5,000 was raised for the Society. The Regatta Committee resumed its independent existence in 1955 and raised \$4,000 for the Society.

During 1950 a Ladies Sub-Committee was formed to assist the Society in collecting and raising contributions. Sales of work, jumble sales, and collections of gifts of clothing and food and other goods were successfully organized by this Sub-Committee.

The sweeps organized each year from 1946 to 1952 raised a total sum of over \$29,000 for the Society. New contributors in 1952 were the Sibu Urban and

Rural District Councils who contributed \$280 per month and the Sarawak Social Welfare Council who contributed \$5,000. The Urban and Rural District Councils have maintained this contribution and the Sarawak Social Welfare Council contributed a further sum of \$5,000 in 1953. In addition this Council very generously contributed about \$20,000 to the Society's funds in 1954, which included half the cost of the new McCarthy Lodge at Salim which was opened this year in September. Thus the ever increasing expenditure of the Society was maintained by the efforts of voluntary bodies both in Sibu and Kuching and by the increasing activity of the Society's members, helpers, and benefactors.

The recent successes of the Society and the consolidation and pinnacle of achievement of its work for the poor and sick in Sibu lies in the two new buildings erected under its name. The Nursing Home at Bukit Lima and the McCarthy Lodge at Salim. The story of the culmination of the zeal and untiring effort of the members of the Society in 1951 is paralleled by the same zeal and effort which culminated in 1955. The old nursing home had by 1950 become rotting and dilapidated and the Society realised it would have to replace the old building with something new and up to date. After negotiation and consultation with the Government the Society were finally promised \$40,000, the cost of the new building. The Supreme Council approved a special warrant for \$40,000 in 1950 and a contract was placed for the construction of the building. The shortage of labour and the high cost of materials and labour held up the work and it was not until August 1951 that the new building was finished. Meanwhile the cost of the building had risen to \$48,000. The Society however met this increase and in addition furnished the building with the aid of the public. The total cost of furnishing the new Home amounted to \$18,950, of which about half was donated in actual furniture, furnishings and miscellany. The new building was ready for occupation and opened by the Governor on the 21st September, 1951. Thus the Society had achieved its first ambition, a new home for the poor and sick people of the 1st Division standing on its own land. A permanent monument to the pioneers of the Society.

The second phase in the ambitions of the Society commenced in August 1953 when the Divisional Engineer Mr. J. J. Howard made an inspection of the old McCarthy Lodge. He reported to the Society that a new Lodge was necessary immediately as the original building at Salim was in a very dilapidated condition despite the attention of the Society to repairs. Representations were made to the Sarawak Social Welfare Council for funds to help in the building of a new Lodge. Plans for the new Lodge were drawn up by the Divisional Engineer Mr. W. N. Warriman in 1954, and the contract for the new building was placed in December of that year. The Social Welfare Council had agreed in principle that they would help in the construction of the new building and they donated half the cost of the building in March 1955, a sum of \$14,900. Thus the new building was commenced at the beginning of this year on some new land acquired through Government help adjacent to the old Lodge which was indeed in a wretched condition. The new Lodge was opened by the Resident 3rd Division, Mr. D. C. White on the 25th September and some 40 inmates are enjoying the shelter afforded by this fine new building.

The latest chapter has thus been written in the recent history of the Sarawak Society. The ambitions and zeal of the early members of the Society have been rewarded by two fine modern buildings serving the needs of the sick, poor and aged people of the towns of Sibu and the outlying districts in the Third Division. The sick are ministered to by devoted members of the Catholic Mission in sanitary, healthy surroundings. The aged who are still able to do some work are housed in a clean, healthy, building built on a bank of the Rejoing surrounded by their own vegetable and pepper gardens, in which commodities they are almost self sup-

porting. What finer achievement is possible? I believe that no finer benevolent achievement could be realised anywhere in the country. Meanwhile the Society continues the work begun in 1945 and the aims remain the same, despite the different wording: to relieve the needs and sufferings of the poor and sick irrespective of race or religion; to establish and maintain institutions where the needs of the poor and sick can be catered for; and to foster a spirit of friendship, close understanding and cooperation amongst all peoples in the 1st Division.

The aims remain unchanged, the means to realise them are changed. Permanent institutions and a sound financial position are the case today. The early post war days of direct relief and the relief of malnutrition in providing food and medicine to quans of people, have given way to relief through modern long term care and situation.

The present office bearers are:—

Patrons:—

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Alfonsa

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. B. Fisher

The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. H. Barcroft

Lt. Col. J. K. McCarthy

Mrs. J. Bain

The Hon'ble Mr. L. K. Munn

The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. White

Mr. A. C. Waine

President: Mr. Chew Gock Lin, M.B.E.

Vice President: Mr. Ting Lig Hang

Hon. Sec: Ras. Fr. A. Joly

Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Kia Nai Chen

D. W. ROWENHAM

The Penans of Sungai Bakong, Baram

Two and a half centuries ago no tribes save the Penan lived in Sungai Bakong. They lived in two long-houses similar to those of the Dayaks today, which were sited on either side of the river, facing each other, and each about half a mile in length.

Sarawak was, at this time, under the sovereignty of Brunei, but the carefree and independent Penans never paid tribute to the Sultan of Brunei: they left their lives too far away in the jungle to mean to be bothered with such things. The Sultan, however, had different ideas about this and sent an officer as his emissary to the Penans, in order to urge them to pay their head tax. This the Penans steadfastly refused to do, and as the emissary kept up his staid persuasion the Penans grew steadily more and more angry.

Now the Chief of the Penans was one Gaku. Gaku was a very strong man, and of tremendous stature. He was the "Raja Penan", and as much feared as he was revered for his great prowess. After the emissary had gone, he ordered his men to hunt many wild boars, and after cooking off their heads, he had them dried and wrapped up in leaves one by one.

Soon after this the emissary of the Sultan came back again. This time Gaku told him that they were willing to pay their head tax. The emissary was very pleased and ordered a *jawal pupat* (!) to celebrate. The ceremony lasted for days, but before the emissary left Gaku produced the dried boar's heads carefully wrapped up so that the contents were not visible from outside. He then told the emissary that the packages contained their special tribute to the Sultan, and with a smile across his bearded face explained that they must not be opened until actually laid on the *resat* (!) before His Highness. The emissary then left with the packages and on

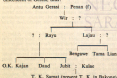
arriving in Brunei duly opened them, as he had been told, before the Sultan. The Sultan was greatly shocked and extremely angry at seeing the unworldly contents, and straightway using his magical powers he ordered the wild boars to attack the Pemas at Bakong.

The fight with the wild boars lasted several days and the Pemas were badly defeated. Many lost their lives. The few survivors escaped to Niah and Sani and only managed to return to their damaged longhouses many years later. Two of those who returned were brother and sister. The boy was called Mongolab and the girl Bungon, and their father's name was Bak.

When the Pemas returned to Bakong about 30 years after the war with the boars they built a new longhouse and on its completion a grand *pasua* was held. The *asat* (custom) of the Pemas at that time required that human blood should be offered as a sacrifice to appease the spirits on such an occasion and the choice fell on a little girl whose parents had been killed in the war and who was living alone with her grand-mother. The grand-mother was very distressed and cried bitterly but the brothers were adamant and her grand-daughter was sacrificed. However, one of the guests, whose name was Larung, and who was one of the Sani band of survivors, took pity on the old woman and explained to her how she might avenge her grand-daughter's death. He told her to catch a live *pasua* (*Orog*), dress it in *chevrat* (lion cloth) and *lahong* (beard cover), and send it, in the assembly. She did as she was told and as the little frog hopped amongst the guests every one began laughing merrily at it. But at that very instant the sky became dark and an exceptionally heavy storm broke over the district. And when the rain at last ceased there was nothing left of the new longhouse except a large boulder, and every soul in the house had been turned into stone.

Fortunately Mongolab and his sister did not live in the defunct longhouse, neither did they attend the *pasua*. When they saw the storm coming they grew frightened and decided that rather than be turned into stones they would change themselves into ants (*Huntik*). But before doing so they threw a special *asat* up a tall sapang tree where it lodged in the topmost branches and can be seen to this day at Sungai Kalabong, Bakong.

Two of those who did not attend the *pasua* beside Mongolab and his sister were Wir and Tama Nuh, sons of the Anta Geras, who was married to a Pemas woman and had many children. The present Tan Rampong (T.K. Samat) of Bakong is alleged to be a direct descendant of Geras, thus:



The descendants of the Anta Geras are now all Mohammedans and do not live in longhouses any longer.

On the 12th of June 1955 the narrator of this story accompanied by Pengulu Anta anak Jampi (Dayak Pengulu in Bakong) and T.K. Samat (Pemas T.K.) visited one of the old burial places of the Pemas on the true right bank of Sungai Bakong—about 1½ hours' walk from Belura Bazaar.⁽⁴⁾ According to the *asat* of those days the Pemas did not bury their dead, and the bodies were laid in stone recesses about 10 feet by 15 feet in size. It was an eerie chamber into which the party scrambled. There was only the dim light from the entrance and a pallid gleam from a hole in one of the walls through which one could just make out

the water of Sungai Serus 120 feet below. In this primitive vault there was nothing to be seen save the skulls and bones of the long departed.

—Related by Andrianah Bhat.

Notes: (1) "Gawai Giga": a particularly big celebration.

(2) "Zenal": a piece of holy cloth usually used by His Highness the Sultan while praying.

(3) "Asat": a piece of ant hard wood about 6' long and about the size of a man's arm which is used by the natives for punishing foes.

(4) "Belura Bazaar": This is a very small bazaar which is about five hours by car from Brunei.

Life

Life is always living—

Life is not waiting.

Life is tense with longing.

Wistful, ever pining.

After grief, ever hoping:

'Tis not death with meaning—

Life (read truth) is yearning.

Love is ready for burning.

Thus (and) reliving.

Through mortal love, God's dining.

S.T.S. Kuching.

The English Christmas

Floodlight "snow-storm" to dazzle London's visitors

Regent Street, one of London's leading thoroughfares—as seen from Oxford Circus to Piccadilly Circus and contains many famous fashion houses—is planning its most ambitious street decoration scheme this Christmas. Across the road from building to building at various levels will be strung three lengths of wire and from them will hang large "snow crystals" made from expanded aluminium. The crystals will be sprayed with tiny pieces of glass.

Along the whole length of the street floodlights are to be installed, and after dark the lights will "play" on the crystals, giving the effect of a snow-storm, which will be even more realistic because the prevailing wind which blows down Regent Street will make the crystals twist and turn and the lights, catching the glass fragments, will make them sparkle and scintillate. In addition to the snow-storm motif, the street will be decorated with Christmas trees on the facades of the shops. The trees will be lit with coloured fairy lights.

Arrangements for the Christmas decorations are being made by the Regent Street Association, founded in 1925 to further the cause of traders with stores and offices in this world famous shopping centre. The floodlights which are being erected for Christmas are to be retained as a permanent feature of Regent Street, Mrs. M. Martin-Gray, Secretary of the Association said. They will be used on special occasions, such as the annual window display competition in the spring. Multi-coloured lanterns which figured in last year's Regent Street Christmas motif now decorated the pier at Southend-on-Sea, a popular English holiday resort.

For overseas students in the United Kingdom

Many students from overseas will be spending Christmas in the United Kingdom and a special programme planned by the British Council will ensure that not one of them should be alone during the holiday period. Some 750 students from Europe, Latin America, the Far East and the Middle East, as well as

from the Commonwealth countries, will be able to participate in 24 short vacation courses to be held either during Christmas or the following week.

At Christmas the Council, along with the Churches and voluntary organisations, receives offers of hospitality in private homes and these will enable many students to spend part or all of the holiday with a British family. Others will take part in the Christmas programme arranged by the Council at its student centres in London and elsewhere.

The vacation courses are intended to familiarise students with a part of the United Kingdom other than their place of study and to enable them to take part in the traditional Christmas or New Year festivities. Courses will be arranged by the Council for the first time at Aberystwyth, Birmingham, Blackpool, Bristington, Bridport, Glasgow, Hastings and Nipruss.

Rural England's own yuletide attraction

One of the traditional features of the Christmas festivities in rural England—and one that should not be missed by any overseas visitor—is the Burning Day Meet of the local pack of foxhounds. Christmas Day is observed for its religious significance, but December 26, known as Burning Day, is a public holiday, the day on which, in towns and cities, the theatres present their annual pantomimes, the cinemas offer special programmes, and crowds flock to football matches.

But in the countryside, the social event is the Meet of the local Hunt. Men, women and children from farms, isolated cottages, hamlets, villages—yes, and even some from nearby towns—turn out in their hundreds to see the hounds and their riders and hounds off, off for a day's hunting. Many of them will follow the hunt on foot, others who possess cars will drive along highways and byways in the hope that they will be somewhere near when the cry of "A Kill" goes up to herald pointer on a fox.

There are many who denounce foxhunting as a cruel sport, but few will deny that as a spectacle it offers something that no other sport can give. To mingle with the hunters in their scarlet coats, the hunters in pink or grey, the hounds and hounds, all impatiently waiting for the Master to give the word to set off in search of the foxes that roam the countryside, is an unforgettable experience, and typically English. Visitors to Britain will find details of forthcoming Meets in any of the local newspapers that circulate in the hunting shires; those who can sit at a horse with me find it difficult to arrange to spend a day in the saddle.

Significance of Smithfield Show

Because it pretends the festive mood, the annual "Smithfield Show" has for a great number of years been regarded by the general public in the United Kingdom as an exciting "carnival season" in the Christmas season. But it has, of course—under its full title of "The Smithfield Show and Agricultural Machinery Exhibition"—a world-wide significance. For it not only displays the finest of Britain's most animals, but all that is new and important in the field of agricultural machinery, and equipment for the new trade.

In 1854, a record was established in the number of overseas experts visiting the show. They came from 76 countries, and was, in addition to some 1,300 head of cattle, sheep and pigs, exhibits of tractors, implements, tools, equipment, fertilisers, seeds and so forth, on some 500 exhibition stands in the trade sections.

The show is to be staged on similar lines this year—at Earls Court London, from December 5 to 9. At the Overseas Visitors' Reception Bureau, free admission facilities will be granted on production of passports, and visitors connected with the agricultural industry will be provided with a badge and will be entitled to the exclusive use of a staffed and comfortably furnished lounge. A corps of interpreters will be at their service.

When Christmas was illegal in Britain

Few, if any, countries in the world can claim to celebrate Christmas more happily than does Britain, where it is essentially a family occasion. Yet, just over 500 years ago, the festival was banned by Parliament, who ordered that "No Observation shall be had of the five and twentieth day of December, commonly called Christmas Day; nor any solemnity used or observed in Churches upon that day in respect thereof." And, to emphasise its seriousness, Parliament sat on December 25, 1532.

This was, of course, the Parliament of Oliver Cromwell, whose followers had for some years been protesting against the evils and debauchery that in the time of King Charles I marked the festival of the Nativity, protests that led to much bloodshed in a rising in the cathedral city of Canterbury, where Christmas was abolished by order of the mayor in 1647.

From 1652 until the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, religious services on Christmas Day were held in private houses, at no small risk to those who took part. The clergy were closely watched, and houses where it was suspected that services were being held were raided by soldiers, who had power to search off to punish any offenders against the law.

(By courtesy of "Highlights and Sublights")

(from Britain)

The Museum

Hermosa and Mad

At this season, now that the wild waves of the Indian are upon us, going to sea—even after big fish—is no longer much fun.

Those of us who haven't the sea tend to find ourselves up the creek, from time to time.

The major initial headache (or hangover) is studying anything in the wide coastal belt in the flat trouble of getting about. On the big rivers you have "tidal bar" trouble until—this half of the year—strong seas hungry to consume you everything. But that is, in a way, easy stuff compared with the by-way, the alley and creek life of the delta sub-streams. Nine-tenths (or more) of the life of the coastal plain is lived by primary producers, mostly Maize but locally also heavily Pinewood, Melon, Soybean, Mung (or Broad Bean) and others. They largely move out of sight of the beach and the broad current. Nine-tenths or more of primary production goes on virtually unobserved by the regular user of the river—highways.

In the creeks and swamps by the delta country's mouth. It is measured in terms with useful roots or ponds or thorns. Nipa palm for flooring, sugar and soap thistle, buri, sugi, mangrove bark for catch in collecting (eg, bird) and mangrove twigs for our basic firewood, picking materials for nets, boats. In these creeks too, be it scuttler or crab supply. Also, scattered deep in the impenetrable holes of mud and mangroves are fish, often beautiful, deposits of semi-industrial humanity, more or less incident, with rice, pepper, coconuts and fish-traps—for instance, the big Sangai Betu rice area near Samarang, the existence of which not one visitor in a hundred suspects.

The creeks have an almost ignored area of Romanesque endowings. Let he who would say "Malaya (or others) are busy" spend even a few days pushing, dabbling, poking and cutting in this useless bare and hostile inner hidden delta country. Why, even to survive in such land is good mental work. Living in half dollars on little sampans—for large ones cannot enter many of the creeks—groups or families collect materials which make Karibing, Nipa or Luma tick, amidst the refuse of eternal tales.

Those who live by the delta code must know completely in the moon. During much of the day or night the salinities are impossible, wet mud. And at low water, movement can be painfully laboured if against the direction of tide flow.

This is one of the reasons why the delta people, mostly Malay, are—in the western terminology—feistish and apparently unharried. To listen on the Sulong or lower Trusan is to be like the young bull in the old story. Against this pattern, the European impulse to get on—never mind where rather than stay STILL—appears faintly negative as well as politely funny, to those who look out much upon mangrove markers and seaweed crabs at close quarters.

Nobody in Borneo (that we know of) works harder than the firewood gatherers of Pinar Panang or the night fishermen of Buntal or Asut Asut. To the passing eye the intermittent periods and timeless passes mislead. But not even St. Francis of Assisi could so easily relax in the Sengel Bush. You live there to live elsewhere.

Christmas Card and Cod Fishing

This year's Christmas Card for the Sarawak Civil Service is dull—though not vulgar "Doggie in the Window". Perhaps it would be less dull if the photograph of the frightened child had given a caption or some word of explanation.

Unless this column's eyes are failing, this is a little Kelabit girl from the village of Bario—the highest permanently inhabited point in Borneo. (Second, Kluang, the big Dusun village under Mount Kinabalu, also over 5000 ft.).

This little girl holds a fish out of the sea-called *slap* (or *slaph*), made from local fibres. With such sea-bombers (only) wear the cold boots of the uplands for minnows, catfish, eels and crabs. Parades of women and girls make picnic-time of this when the stream are low. One sees as they loop a light gourd, line which the catch is popped.

If there is high water for a long time, they let out the chains on the streams—many of which are controlled by irrigation dams and channels—and suddenly dry out a section, catching the fish a last one.

It is not done for men to horning. This column looks without envy, and even with some sympathy, at its more arduous colleagues with spinners and rods trailing by the house in the sea for forewaits (no light and *slap*). We ourselves like a little honest no-lighting with a shrimping net, therefore jump into the prey whenever the girls are out on that job. This reflects every Kelabit to such hysterical excitement—and so people on earth can laugh MORE than Kelabits—these fish are forgotten and sleep away in peace. Thus the end effect is the same as when this column goes trailing and looks up all the other fellows' lines.

(For an account of Kelabit fishing methods in the extreme see SARAWAK MUSEUM Journal No. 2, 1950, available at \$3.00).

Turbulent Curators (xx)

Mr. Robert Nicholl has been as good as his word in the last Gazette, and presented to the Reference library the French version of Dr. Mjöberg's book. He does not seem aware that there are also Swedish and English versions. And that so popular is this work among our secret subversion that the English version has been stolen.

Naturally the present incumbent looks severely under the shadow of a hermitage who regularly eclipsed any present minor outburst of constructive criticism? As regards adopting the proper passive position behind the head of any government department, something seems to have gone wrong with the Curators ever since Curator J. C. Mieslton went over to the money and became Chief Secretary. It has seemed as..... or given us the acidity of some *lulab*?

Moved Over

At present large sections of the Museum are in course of movement to new and more commodious quarters. This is bound to lead to some months of dislocation in service to the public.

Mr. Nicholl can be sure the public shall never be "dosed" access to the interpretations of Dr. Mjöberg. But temporarily he may be hard to put a dingy finger on it.

We ask all our friends to be patient until the move is complete. The final result should justify the wait.

This new building is intended to provide study and research facilities for all those—and the number is rapidly growing—who wish to pursue their interests in Bornean natural history, human history, prehistory, living cultures, crafts, terrain etc. It will also house offices, the Turtle Board, the Government archives, and all the collections not currently on display in the Main Building.

Sarawak Museum Journal

Number 3 in the new Series is now issued. Number 4 is printing. Contributions for Number 7 issue due and will be welcomed.

A review of present issues will be given here next month.

(Continued)

Suburbanalia

Very many years ago my attention was arrested by an exciting item in the Christmas catalogue of a well known West-End House which referred to its product as, "A well dressed doll with a soft body and an almost unbreakable head". I had of course come across quite a number of these in my time but this was the first time I realised that they could be obtained (free delivery within 25 miles radius of Charing Cross) from a departmental store. This year I have made an even more interesting discovery in a continental catalogue which announces in impeccable commercial Spanish a, "Bebé articulada con chaparral en accesorio", and which they translate for the benefit of the unlettered as "A jointed baby with make-up and pillow". In the old days you had to play the part of the nacker yourself and provide all the trappings!

There are of course plenty of other exciting things in the shops this year and several that should strike the fortunate and wealthy suburban as suitable gifts for his suburban friends. For instance, there is the "Scha shoe", a neat little device which looks like an old cast-off slipper but is in reality no other than our old friend the Scha-mine which land-lords types will remember with respect and admiration from the last all-glass struggle. No dog can resist a shoe even when its interests are really concerned otherwise, and the makers guarantee that a few scattered around your messenger will ensure year-less nights by the simple process of canine domination.

Another device that should find a ready sale is the "Nochdrivator". This is simply an adaptation of the hydrogen bomb for pastoral purposes. It is claimed that by applying only one of these to your garden you can grow a mushroom to a height of 25,000 feet in only a few seconds.

A variation of the old Chinese "Water Torture" is the basis of the "Balkowork", a very useful little present for those who believe in the 4 hour day. This apparatus consists of a long horizontal tube graduated in hours and minutes. (For hard cases, more elaborate and expensive models are available graduated in days and even in weeks!) One end of the tube carries a small water tap, "A", while at the other end are two taps, "B" and "C", controlling the inflow from two reservoirs. All you have to do is to set up the apparatus

inside your mosquito curtain close to your pillow and place an absorbent pad under tap "A". Fill reservoir "B" with pure distilled water and reservoir "C" with pure undiluted durian juice. Open tap "B" and run in liquid up to the mark in the tube corresponding to the permitted time of "lie off". Close tap "B" and open tap "C", running in durian juice to capacity. Turn off tap "C" and open tap "A" to the "Slow Drip" position, at the same time tilting the horizontal tube downwards on the outlet side. Now compose yourself to slumber. If you have followed the instructions carefully you will have no difficulty in leaving your bed at the appointed time.

A rather fascinating little toy which is creating a great deal of interest in suburban circles is the "Sham-mister". It is constructed something like a harp with strings of varying thickness and tensile. By means of a simple bracket you can readily fix one of these to each of the doors of your guests' cars—assuming of course your guests have cars with doors. The apparatus will stay on until the door has been opened and shut again when it will fall silently to the ground and can be easily retrieved at your leisure after your guests have gone. The number of strings broken will tell you to within a pound or so exactly the force with which the door was slammed. Armed with these equipments as evidence you can face your indignant neighbours next morning with the bland assurance that comes of precise scientific knowledge.

Then there is the "Dehushk" which is a sort of combined radar, selenium cell, and Hamkoff Coil. It is invaluable at parties, committee meetings and conferences—anywhere in fact where one may anticipate a flow of parityity, hysteresis, porosity, clap-trap and the like. This contrivance is so small it is quite unobtrusive in use. It is actuated by a small rubber bulb which you keep concealed in the palm of your hand while directing the course of the instrument between the forefinger and thumb at the object of your disavowal. The effect is instantaneous and the victim never knows what has hit him. I have one of these equipments with me now and looking into the mirror, even at short range, you would not suspect it could be anything more lethal than a scent spray. Yet I just press the bulb and

—Permeant.

Correspondence

The Editors,

Sarawak Gazette,
Kuching.

I have read with great interest Mr. A. G. Smith's articles on the Batu Lintang boys' journey "Over the Uluu Apau". A splendid effort.

I waited till the end to see if what I thought was so. It seems to be so. So I write now to say that so far as I can see the party did not in fact visit the Uluu Apau, *sensu stricto*.

Uluu Apau is the native term for the area of the interior Sub-Plebeo-Chinese *dehshuk* in the past by Beludangs, Betawans, Sebops, Skapans, Kanyaks etc. I first drew general attention to this area and its implications, then visited it in 1951 and now have personally excavating the old habitation sites then located.

This great post centre of population was well south of the subtribe's terrain so interpretively crossed by the beds. They, of course, went over the edge of the north-east movement and down off it again much further west. But they did not enter the population centre, the Uluu Apau proper, which is lower, better forested and irrigated land which slopes away south and east.

Or so I believe, on present knowledge from the ground and air.

This is not an attempt to be pedantic or belittle a fine achievement. But the only substance to the term Uluu Apau is as a description of the old homeland of the majority of present Tanjong-Baruan-Tutuh-Belaga peoples. To attribute the term to the virtually unobtainable land further north is to make this conception meaningless and will lead to confusion later.

Unless the Batu Lintang boys found new evidence (which they have not published) there should be used as indicated in Sarawak Geological Office Map No. 39 of 1954, reproduced in *Sarawak Museum Journal*, 1954, No. 4, at p. 46. When the 1955 party did not go to cross the *Kasturi Tabik* to the north, then strike back down our 1951 route between this and the western one, north of the Saping, Bukit Seladang, into the Nubung tributary of the Tanjar.

Tom Harrison

The Editors,

Sarawak Gazette,
Sms.

It is surprising and misleading to learn from Batu Lintang that all people (cf. *The Ascent of Gunung Santalang*; October Gazette) that their party on reaching the top of a mountain "based ourselves, disavowing our names on the rocks and leaving as many evidences as possible of our having been there". Miss Cheong and her companions need chiding. The object should be to leave no evidences of having been there. There are many pleasant places to visit in and around Kuching but all too many of them are being spoiled by the thoughtlessness of people who leave as evidence of their visit empty bottles, tin, papers and names carved on every available rock surface. Their addresses are also carved on the rocks and they seem to include most of the well known schools. A talk by schoolmasters would seem to be indicated.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

Attolls

Excerpts from Reports of Administrative Officers for the Third Quarter, 1955

FIRST DIVISION

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER, KUCHING

(Along Mustapha)

Kuair Affairs, Malaya.—Permission to raise fund for the building of a new mosque in Kampong Bako was granted to the Mosque Committee, and a suitable site for the erection of this building was inspected by the President of the Majlis Islam and the Datu Halim.

66 Mecca pilgrims returned to Kuching by the *Rajah Brooke* on 30th August, 1955.

It is learnt from the office of the Majlis Islam, that a new register for divorces and marriages has been designed and will be ready for use early next year.

The revised edition of the *Malay Undang* (Law and Customs) has now been drafted. Copies are to be distributed shortly to all Native Officers and Tua Kampongs for their comments. The revised edition will contain 110 fasid (sections) instead of 66.

Dayaks.—A Dayak National Association at 15th Mile, Simanggang Road, was registered on 22nd September 1955, and this is the first Association of Land Dayaks to be established in the Kuching District.

Seven Tua Kampongs were elected during the quarter, two to replace Tua Kampongs who had died,

three those who had resigned and two were elected for two new kampongs, i.e. Sebada and Maras (originally forming part of Kampong Chapak and Semah).

Miscellaneous.—The clearing and widening to Puteh Canal in the Tuarang River was completed in the month of September. Expenses incurred in connection with this work has been paid out of the Maras Tuarang Development Scheme Fund.

DISTRICT OFFICER, UPPER SAKONG
(Mr. J. F. Drake-Brockman)

Courts and Crime.—There seems to be a regrettable tendency nowadays for Dayaks to bring to Court cases which should really be settled in the village by a Chief or Headman, and in the process to make the most fantastic claims with the result that the case is heard in a Court higher than that in which it need be, thus causing unnecessary expense to both parties. There is no doubt that this is sometimes due to the fact that part of the village, having embraced Christianity, will no longer accept the judgment of a pagan headman, nor will that part of the village which remains pagan accept the decision of a headman who has become Christian.

Such a case occurred recently in Kampong Terna, where one Dayak claimed \$4,850 from 2 others whose pigs had damaged his pepper garden. This case was heard by the High Court in Kuching and Pinnell was awarded \$300 plus \$350 costs from each Defendant. It is most unlikely that this money will ever be paid and it is difficult to see what satisfaction was obtained by Pinnell.

Native Affairs and Local Authority.—The weather during the last three months has been most unusual, rather like during this period last year, only more so, and apart from about 7 days in the middle of August there has been no dry spell during which the hill farms could be burnt off. In many cases planting has not been carried out at all and the situation in regard to villages which have no swamp land is very serious indeed. One is probably not being unduly pessimistic in saying that some form of assistance will be required in some areas next year. At the end of September the ground beneath the customs house and old police barrack was under water. Boats were tied up at the road side and a Chinese launch could be seen in the Chief Clerk's front garden. One wonders if the usual variations of climate on which the farming sector is based have been upset by the recent month's explosion.

In many villages the Dayaks are becoming very conscious of the necessity for a road now. The formation of the Kampong Bara road has been completed and trucks containing concrete culverts were able to reach the first stream. The culverts will be installed when post-planting has been completed. Kampong Tari have started on the 2 mile stretch to connect their village with the end of the Paga Magak road at Pangkalan Bemang. It is hoped that they will later connect with Kampong Bara, thus completing a loop between 27th Mile and 32½ Mile.

Kampong Kakai managed to construct about 600 yards of road to connect their village to the main road, so that the trucks containing the pipes for their water supply were able to reach the village. The installation which was carried out by the people themselves with a little skilled assistance at weekends, consisted of a small dam and about 1400 feet of 2 inch pipe, with 3 standpipes at intervals down the line. The whole cost, amounting to about \$1,700, was paid for by the people themselves. They were so pleased when the work had been completed that they insisted on buying the pipe wrenches as well, though they have not yet asked for a glass case to put them in. When the first tap was turned on mothers grabbed their children and held them in the water. The shrieks of laughter, mingled with the screams of the children, will long be remembered.

Agriculture.—The District Officer visited the Samarahan Estate in September and saw the progress which is being made with the production of good quality rubber. It was noticeable how easy it is to clear land completely for new planting with the aid of one machine, which has also built several miles of road inside the estate. Great interest is being shown in rubber planting now, and more than 200 permits have been issued. Most of this planting will be carried out on land previously used for pepper. The first batch of 40,000 clonal seeds allocated for distribution to the Tuarang station has already been almost fully booked up. There have, however, been very few inquiries about government loans.

Travelling.—The late Monsignor Hopfgartner is reported as having said, after 40 years' experience of this country, that anyone who tried to go travelling in Sarawak or in the Upper Sakong during the latter season was a fool. If he did say this he was certainly right, and this year the Jordan seems to have started at the beginning of August. Travelling conditions have been frightful for most of this quarter and one has usually reached one's destination soaked by rain as well as seeking in sweat. Several day trips were made to kampongs Kakai, Tanga and Bala by the District Officer, Native Officer, and Road Engineer in connection with the new Serian-Tabekang road trace, and the Kakai water supply.

Communications.—The V.H.F. telephone has now been installed at Serian and an immediate and tremendous improvement was evident. One can talk to people in Kuching and Baa, and even in Simanggang, with ease and without delay. One's only complaint now could be that the "line" being so good, is frequently engaged. A bigger switchboard will shortly be installed at Serian and underground cable is being laid in the bazaar to replace the overhead line. So far about 12 shop owners have applied for telephones.

DISTRICT OFFICER, BAA
(Mr. Lloyd Thomas)

Health and Welfare.—The taking-over in September of an old utility vehicle from another District enabled arrangements to be made for this to serve, inter alia, as a sort of ambulance-cum-travelling-dispensary and its value as such was well demonstrated when a case of a complicated childbirth was hurried to Kuching last one night, to be delivered of a child which weighed 9 lbs 4 oz at birth. This vehicle can clearly be a much-needed benefit in regard to medical and welfare services in the District as well as in other spheres. It is to be hoped it stands up to the work.

The Relief Committee continued to exultant, though unobtrusive, work; its funds were found to be getting somewhat low at the end of the quarter and application is to be made for assistance from the Social Welfare Council. In addition to previously existing centres a new distribution centre for powdered milk was opened at Tondong in September, but unless the weather improves sufficiently to enable completion of laying a stone course on the road to this place it is feared that distribution from this centre may at times be irregular. By the end of the quarter about 1,200 lbs of powdered milk were being distributed weekly through the various centres established in this District and this figure is expected to be exceeded very shortly as more and more of the Dayaks, in particular, get into the habit of coming in for this milk. The popularity of this service was amply demonstrated on the "opening day" at Tondong where a bazaar shop had been cleaned and prepared ready for use by the Relief Committee "team".

The plan of the new Dispensary at Baa was finalised during the quarter and tenders were to be called giving separate quotations for the main building and the Local Authority "wing", to facilitate clarification of whether the Authority's surplus was likely to suffice to pay for the latter.

Native Affairs.—The most serious event of the quarter was the inability of the Dayaks to carry out burning-off

of their hill farms, due to the unusually heavy rainfall in August and most of September. Clearing of farms was also somewhat affected by the very wet weather and many of the cleared areas had become overgrown again with weeds and undergrowth by the end of the quarter, as they could not be burnt. Extremely little of the farm land had been burnt-off by the end of this period and, if the heavy rain continues, the outlook for the next peak crop will be critical. Swamp areas in this District are very few, small in extent, and scattered and, as mentioned in previous reports, the only long-term solution to the land problem of the Dayaks here would seem to be a planned migration of some of the worst-off people to suitable areas in other Districts. In this connection, an almost complete failure of the rice-crops here this year might well lead to less reluctance by the local Dayaks to such a move.

This land problem continues to dominate the lives of the Dayaks here; the State people complained that they are now required to pay to the Indonesian Government the equivalent of \$25 a season for each taluk which they prepare on Indonesian territory, where most of their farm-land has long been situated. There would appear to be good reasons for moving people from Kampongs such as Stas to Landu if there is still land for them in that District; above all, these people are of the same racial community as the bulk of the Landu Dayaks.

The Tua Kampong of Gumbang complained of people from Pangkalan Teling and Jagoi who came to collect fruit (especially durian) from the areas between Gumbang and those other places; his real purpose was disclosed by a notice which he was found to have displayed at Pangkalan Jagoi stating that anyone who wished to collect fruit in this area (as much of which Gumbang Dayaks have no rights at all, so far as can be traced) must pay him a license fee. Large quantities of durian were, in fact, collected in various parts of this District and several lorries from Kuching were for a time coming here daily to transport this fruit for sale in that place.

The Bako Malays held a very successful Ragatta on Hari Raya Haji to raise funds for a new School to replace the one blown down a few months ago. Although conditions at Bako are not very well suited for a Ragatta, there was a very good attendance and a satisfactory number of entries, the proceeds of this occasion being much greater than in 1954 when this experiment was first tried. This money is being put into a fund in the expectation that the School will receive a proportionate amount of Government aid for rebuilding next year, in accord with the new proposals for such assistance to schools.

Agriculture—The better prices for rubber caused re-awakened interest in this crop and a number of long-neglected gardens were cleared and brought back into production. Production of pepper from the District appeared to be greater than ever before, but this is not proving very profitable now and those who are in a position to do so seem to be transferring their attention to rubber-planting. The scheme for subsidising the re-planting of rubber, with high-yielding material, was to a certain degree welcomed by local planters, but here again a large number applied merely for the free issue of the planting material and stated they did not want financial assistance as they preferred to re-plant according to their own ideas and free of governmental supervision.

Public Works—The new concrete bridge on the main Kuching road, at 21½ Miles, was completed and opened to traffic in September; a temporary "by-pass" bridge

was erected at the end of Sitarawan hamlet, but work on the replacement concrete bridge had not started in this Quarter and the approaches to the temporary bridge were soon badly broken up by heavy traffic; it is hoped this will be remedied at an early date; and that this temporary bridge will not be allowed to deteriorate to the same extent as did the one at 10 Miles, on the Kuching side (now removed).

The programme for reconstructing the secondary roads in the District went ahead well during the first part of the Quarter; a local man secured a contract from the Public Works Department for the rebuilding of the Dahan, Bas-Jambunan and Paku-Jambunan roads, and clearing and excavation on the two first-mentioned of these roads was completed by the end of the Quarter, some of the workers being moved to the Kuching Road to start similar work there in the latter part of September. Blasting operations on the Dahan road were completed and the equipment was moved to the rock-cutting near Kuching at the end of the Quarter. The formation work on the Tondong and Seringgok roads was completed by the Government with road workers employed locally and the laying of a stone course had been begun on both these roads (parts of the Tondong Road were also surfaced with tilling). Unfortunately, the very heavy rains in August interfered badly with this work and the attempt to use hired 3-ton lorries to carry the stone for surfacing had to be abandoned as these lorries caused extensive damage to the roads. Only one 1-ton lorry was available for hire and this is insufficient for this work; local contractors ordered two new 1-ton lorries, but these were not in operation by the end of the Quarter. It is hoped to be able to hire at least five small lorries as from October, to speed up the surfacing work, and tractors were called for the supply of labour for this. The Public Works Department also had to hire the local 3-ton lorries for similar work, as many of their own lorries were withdrawn for use on other projects. It appeared that the roads being reconstructed by the Public Works Department were also being badly broken up by these heavy lorries, especially after the rains, but it remains to be seen whether this can be remedied when the final repaving is done.

Mining—Bukit Young mine at last disposed of some gold again, in August. The amount concerned was only 14.4 ounces, but it was encouraging to note that at least this mine, so long out of production, was beginning to show some return to the owner for the considerable sums he must have expended on getting it back into operation. Also, at long last, there was some sign of activity at Selarum; this was admittedly confined to repairs to buildings but it gives the hope that this mine, too, is really going to be opened again. Taiton Mine worked no ore in July and only 90 tons in August, which appeared to be very low-yielding material. Even Ramoh mine's output fell off during the quarter (only 23.34 ounces of gold were produced there in August as against 45.15 ounces in June this year). New leases were still awaited for Selarum, Taiton and Bukit Young mines. It is believed that the new leases will be far shorter initial terms than the old ones, but that ones for properly worked mines will be nominal; it is to be hoped that this will serve as an encouragement to the owners to carry on and even to bring some of the neglected mines back to production.

Book List

The following are recent additions to the Sarawak Library:—

- Andrews, P. W. S. and Elizabeth Brauner
Amateur Athletic Association
 Annals, Roger
 Anson, John
 Barker, C.
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 Barnes, Ronald George
 Beard, Rebecca
- Hockburn, Emeline Althaus and others.
 Box, Kathleen
- Burns, Alfred H.
- Carpenter, Spencer Cecil
 Chiang Yoo
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- Clark, Mark W.
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- Colquhoun, Frank
- Corpe, Hilda R.
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 Dana, R. H. Am.
- De La Bedoyere, Michael
 Dickie, Edgar Princeton
- Diele, Philippe
- Donne, John
- Dupeyron, Andre
- Durrell, Lawrence
 Edwards, Malvern
 Edlitz, Walter
- Fox, Hanson, Comp.
 Gills, James, M.
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- Jarvis, Robert & others
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- The Life of Lord Nuffield.*
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A Critical Introduction to the Gospels (1955).
The Origin of the Gospel of Mark (1954).
Chase for the Fan of Is (1954).
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Diving to Adventure: harpoon and camera under the sea; translated from the German by Barrett Murray (1954).
Men and Sharks; translated from the German by Barrett Murray (1954).
High Adventure (1955).
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The Race of the Matter: a study in the conversion between religion, psychology and education (1954).
A Commentary on the Old and New Testament. New edition (1955).
A Short History of Religion (1954).
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Lewis, Greville Priestley
Lockhart, Sir Robert Bruce
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Morland, Nigel
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Morton, H. V.
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McCowan, Dan
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Mayhem, Christopher P.
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Niel, William
Nichols, Beverly
Parris, Philip Henry
Ratkes, David
Rasmussen, Albert H.
Raven, Charles Earle
Richards, Benjamin T.
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Roberts, S. C.
Robinson, Peter

Ross, Floyd Matt

Schweitzer, Albert

Shaw, Fashion John, Bishop
Smith, Frederick Harold

Smyth, William Mackay

Spinks, Matthew

Sara, Gladys Brownay
Sara, Lawrence
Sukhanov, Nikolai N.

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Britton, Arthur Stanley
Von Hildebrand, Dietrich
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 Maud, Harold
 Michener, James A.
 Mitchell, Margaret
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 O'Connor, Edwin
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Parker, Joy
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 Schoonover, Lawrence
 Slater, Henry J.
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Dinner for a Dead Witch.
The Three Musketeers.
The Man Is The Iron Mask.
The East Revolution (1952).
His Fellow Men (1952).
Keep Him My Country (1952).
Madame Bovary: a story of provincial life.
Ran Camille's Dilemma (1954).
The Go-betweens (1953).
The Gentle and the Goddess (1953).
The Masters of Charlie Pierce (1952).
No One Way (1952).
A Sign of the Times (1953).
The Rose and the Flame (1952).
The Web of Days (1952).
Game to the Finish (1948).
Strange Days.
The Unconnected Island (1955).
The Song of the Valley (1957).
The "Golden Bell" (1952).
The Deep-sea Tow (1952).
Frontier Blood.
The Fields at Evening (1952).
Every Man A Stranger.
Arctic Submariner (1952).
Angels in the Sky.
The Bright Phoenix (1955).
The Bridge of Tokyo-Rio (1952).
Game With the Wind.
The Detective (1952).
The Oracle (1952).
Cabbages and Kings, the four million and the intended king. (1954).

Valley of the Vines (1953).
Shadows East (1953).
Ruysen on Broadway (1954).
The Golden Rule (1952).
The Scandal world (1952).
The Golden Rule.
That Never Should Die (1954).
Singapore (1952).
Fort Everglades (1952).
Air Surgeon.
East of Eden (1952).
A Prosperity of the Sea and other stories and prose writings, edited by Daniel Jones (1955).

The Crusier (1955).
The Ripper's March (1953).
Midnight Cavalier (1954).
Double for Death (1954).
Give Me Murder.
Murder Most Foul (1949).
Seven Murders (1949).
The Man Who Stayed Alive (1953).

Asda, Gordon
 Barry, John E.
 Bellairs, George
 Bennett, Margo
 Braddon, George
 Braddon, George
 Braddon, George
 Burke, Richard
 Cargill, Leslie
 Cargill, Leslie
 Cargill, Leslie
 Carmichael, Harry
 Chapman, Robert
 Chapman, Robert
 Cobett, James
 Cobett, James
 Cobett, James
 Cobett, James
 Cobett, James
 Corrigan, Mark
 Courage, John
 Courage, John
 Courage, John
 Cumberland, Martin
 Cumberland, Martin
 Deane, Norman
 Deane, Norman
 Dudley, Ernest
 Duncan, Francis
 Duncan, Francis
 Edmunds, Brent
 Fieldie, Gerald
 Ferguson, W. B. M.
 Fleming, Joan
 Flynn, Brian
 Flynn, Brian
 Francis, Basil
 Gask, Arthur
 Gask, Arthur
 Gask, Arthur
 Glanville, Alan
 Goodchild, George
 Goyne, Richard
 Goyne, Richard
 Goyne, Richard
 Goyne, Richard
 Goyne, Richard
 Graham, Bruce
 Graham, Neil
 Grant, Richard
 Grant, Richard
 Grant, Richard
 Griddle, Leonard
 Griddle, Leonard
 Halliday, Beek
 Halliday, Beek
 Halliday, Beek
 Halliday, Beek
 Halliday, Michael
 Harrison, Richard
 Harvester, Simon
 Harvester, Simon
 Hay, James (Jun.)
 Heaton, H. C.
 Jacobs, T. C. H.
 Jacobs, T. C. H.
 Laing, Kenneth
 Lee, Norma
 Letcham, J. C.
 Lucas, Norman
 Lucas, Norman
 McGovern, William
 Morrison, Angus
 Marsh, Joan
 Marshall, Raymond
 Marshall, Raymond
 Marshall, Raymond
 Martyn, Wyndham
 Martyn, Wyndham
 Martyn, Wyndham

The Kidnapped Child (1935).
The Uranium Murderer (1951).
Death in Room Five (1953).
The Man Who Didn't (1953).
Time off for Death (1952).
Death Doubles Death (1952).
Death Rings No Bell (1951).
The Frightened Figure (1948).
Murderous Mist Murderous (1949).
Murley Menace.
Death Sets the Pace (1950).
None for a Lady (1953).
Winter Wears a Shroud (1952).
Murder for the Million.
The Curious Hotel Mystery.
Death Makes A Date.
Dancing with Death (1950).
Murder Reports Murder (1951).
The Somerville Case.
Love for Sale (1954).
The House With A Past (1953).
Dread Case (1952).
Nightingales Never Sing.
Policeman's Nightmare.
The Man Who Covered Mirrors (1951).
Look At Murder (1952).
The Man I Didn't Kill.
The Fervent Eye.
As in the Death (1952).
Murder for Christmas.
A Gun In My Back (1953).
No Sleep for McCall.
The Black Company.
He Ought to be Shot (1953).
The Ring of Innocence (1952).
The Seventh Sign (1952).
Death in Act IV (1954).
Crime Upon Crime (1952).
The Silent Dead (1950).
The Vaults of Blackstone Castle (1950).
Gunner's Island (1949).
Companion to Sinus (1952).
The Darkened Room (1952).
Harvest of Hate (1952).
The Country Case (1953).
Fraser's Fide.
Mystery on the "Queen Mary" (1949).
Murder Makes A Date (1953).
The Seven Gang (1952).
Sinner of Lohar.
Circle of Death (1952).
She Died Laughing (1953).
The Jealous Crime (1954).
A Taste for Violence (1953).
She Walks to Darkness (1955).
Marked for Murder.
Shout on Singapore Bay.
Who Saw Who Die? (1949).
Suburban Suspense (1953).
Car's Cradle (1953).
Tiger in the North (1953).
That Washington Affair.
The Blind Saw Murder (1953).
Results of an Accident (1953).
The Woman Who Waited (1954).
The Midnight Walkers (1951).
The Broadway Jungle (1954).
The Masked Blackmailer.
Testament of Death (1953).
Corner in Coney (1952).
The Big Heat (1951).
Death on the March.
The Pattern is Murder (1954).
Why Pick on Me? (1951).
Run A Short Time to Live (1953).
Make the Carrot Walk.
The Chameleon Cat (1952).
Murder in Murder (1950).
The Secret of the Silver Car.

Mason, Robert
 Miles, Stella
 Miles, Stella
 Miles, Stella
 Miles, Stella
 Moat, Dexter
 Moat, Dexter
 O'Sullivan, J. B.
 O'Sullivan, J. B.
 Pendower, Jacobus
 Plummer, T. Arthur
 Plummer, T. Arthur
 Plummer, T. Arthur
 Powell, P. H.
 Powell, P. H.
 Propper, Milton
 Pundson, E. R.
 Pundson, E. R.
 Rhoads, John
 Roche, Kay
 Roeburn, John
 Ross, Helen M.
 Rowland, John
 Sanders, Bruce
 Sanders, Bruce
 Somerville, H. B.
 Spiller, Andrew
 Spiller, Andrew
 Stappleton, H. de Vere
 Thayer, Lee
 Turner, James
 Usher, Gray
 Vickers, Roy
 Vickers, Roy
 Wain, John
 Westworth, Patricia
 Westworth, Patricia
 Wilson, Alexander

No Easy Way Out (1932).
Prescription for Murder (1934).
Murder at the Arch Road.
Snatched with Murder (1933).
Murder Knows No Master (1932).
Roommate for Death (1932).
The Speckled Swan (1949).
The Stuffed Man (1933).
Someone Walked Over My Grave (1934).
The Dark Avenue (1935).
Drone of Black House.
The Death Letter (1931).
Murder in the Surgery (1935).
Murder Premeditated (1933).
Now Lying Dead (1933).
You Can't Gape the Dead.
The Spin of the Coin.
The Mystery of Lady Isabel.
Death of a Godmother (1933).
The Guest and the Candle (1937).
The Hollow Man (1933).
The Sun of Death.
The Change Train Mystery.
Kiss for a Killer (1933).
Madame Blackbird (1931).
The Schism of Men.
Murder Without Malice (1934).
It's in the Bag (1933).
The Corpse on the Falls (1930).
Death Within the Vault (1931).
A Death by the Sea (1935).
Death in the House (1935).
Bardlow's Mob.
Murder at a Snack.
Living in the Present (1933).
The Devil's Wind.
The Ancient Jewel (1948).
The Cleverest Doctor.



Kuching Rifle Club

The winner for the monthly Medal was Mrs. Ian MacGregor, who has successfully raised her average from 86 of last month to 93.4. She is the first Lady Member of the Club to win the monthly Silver Medal.

The following are the monthly averages for October, 1955—

J. F. Storey	97
Thomas Baird	94
J. G. Van Kan	94
J. B. Roland	93
Anthony Ng	93
Jimmy Sim	93
Elaine MacGregor	93
J. R. Blane	92
Chng Thian Chuan	90
Lau Kok Thai	89
Dennis Tan	87
J. Skinner	81

The weather reduced the number of days on which shooting could be held by half, but attendance increased compared with the previous month.

J. F. STOREY.

Sarawak Turf Club

WINTER MEETING, 1955

First Day, Saturday, 26th October, 1955.

RACE 1. THE LORNAS STAKES

Fillies Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs

Misses, Ong Guan Tee &

Joang Ah Hong's

			Tickets
1. Kotal Prince	8.0	Mat III	116
2. Bay Valiant	8.0 (7.10)	Suhail	81
3. Begonia	8.5	Maman	329
4. Smoke Screen	8.12	Liban	343

Also Ran:

Cabaret	8.13	Tau Ean	909
Jai Kicket	8.10	Medin	64
Atan Boy	8.4 (8.4)	Wahab	304
Nonya Bilibili	8.3 (7.8)	Ali	219
Maman	8.8 (8.7)	Mat I	43
Phoenix	8.0	Azing	579
Blue Bird II	8.8 (7.9)	Wahab	9
Silver Star	8.0 (8.4)	Suhail	42

3021

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, 1 length

Time: 1 Min. 9 seconds. Total: \$13.90.

RACE 2. THE PERANAK STAKES

Fillies Division IIIA. 4 Furlongs

"The Triple Kong's"

			Tickets
1. Mongkai	8.10	Maman	314
2. Brisbane River	9.7 (7.13)	Wahab	894
3. Distang Sabana	8.2 (8.3)	Medin	3791
4. Printers' Error	9.7 (9.0)	Suhail	404

Also Ran:

Richmond River	9.10	Mat I	91
Borneo Boy	9.6	Liban	312

3116

Scratched: Tanjung Ara 8.0

Won By: Neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length

Time: 1 Min. 9 seconds. Total: \$11.00.

RACE 3. THE WINTER STAKES

Fillies Division II. 4 Furlongs

Mr. Philip Soh Pa's

			Tickets
1. Happy Ending	8.9 (8.5)	Wahab	322
2. Swan River	7.7 (7.0)	Ali	391
3. Bistang Ara	8.9	Medin	1871
4. Selamat Pagi	9.5	Mat III	132

Also Ran:

Darling River	8.0	Mat I	710
Dondang Siquang	8.0	Liban	185
Pura Architect	7.10 (8.4)	Samsudin	333
Karwai	7.9 (8.2)	Maman	323
Tanjung Hijau	7.7	Azing	603

4381

Scratched: Matara Iam 8.0

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length

Time: 1 Min. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Total: \$10.80.

RACE 4. THE LORNAS STAKES

Fillies Division I. 4 Furlongs

Mr. H. Siskwood's

1. Raffles Days	7.10 (7.3)	Ali	686
2. Sea Dragon	7.3	Azing	1289
3. Chinkamah	7.11	Liban	448
4. Bistang Timur	9.2 (8.10)	Mat I	537

Also Ran:

Lucky Bay	10.5 (10.0)	Mat II	693
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3493

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

Time: 1 Min. 7 seconds. Total: \$4.68.

RACE 5. THE WINTER HANDICAP

Horses Division II. 1 Mile

Misses, Lawrence Ho &

D. S. J. Noor's

			Tickets
1. Oregan II	8.13	Tau Ean	1642
2. Impulse	8.17	Samsudin	916
3. Capital	8.0	Ek. Peh	664
4. South Arrow	8.2	Medin	439

Also Ran:

Crescent	9.2	Maman	792
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4033

Scratched: Stars Remember 8.0

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths

Time: 1 Min. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Total: \$1.80.

RACE 6. THE J. B. ANTONIS MEMORIAL HANDICAP

Horses Division I. 1 Mile

Mr. Wye Kheng Chiang's

			Tickets
1. Oregan II	8.3	Azing	1040
2. Marshal Fock	8.3	Maman	1289
3. Rongtaman	8.0	Ek. Peh	399
4. Secret Love	8.3	Mat I	1034

3662

Scratched: Asike 8.0

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, Distance, 2 lengths

Time: 1 Min. 57 seconds. Total: \$2.80.

RACE 7. THE PUTERANG HANDICAP
Penins Division III. 5 Furlongs

Mr. Philip Soh Pa's		Furlongs	
1. Bahang River	8.4 (8.13)	Sabli	474
2. Phoenix	2.7 (2.8)	Acing	200
3. Boy Valiant	1.12 (7.8)	Sabli	578
Also Ran:			
Burno Boy	9.5	Liben	31
Hatang Sabana	9.5	Medin	283
Atom Boy	8.7	Mat I	111
Mengaki	8.2 (8.9)	Manan	40
Jat Rockan	7.7 (7.6)	Ali	26
Dagawal	1.7 (2.11)	It. Pak	966
Manari	2.7 (8.3)	Wahab	27
Silver Star	1.7 (8.3)	Sarak	22
Kadai Prince	2.7 (8.0)	Mat III	155
			1220

Scratched: Nonya Bulleh 8.1, Blue Bird II 7.7

Won By: Head. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time: 1 Min. 50 seconds. Total: \$5.48.

RACE 8. THE SIKAMA HANDICAP
Penins Division II. 5 Furlongs

Mr. Sheila Wai Meng Ng's		Furlongs	
1. Puan Architect	10.5	Samarudin	171
2. Tanjung Hija	7.7	Acing	814
3. Swan River	9.8 (8.8)	Nani	241
4. Darling River	10.6	Mat I	70
Also Ran:			
Karwar	10.2	Manan	87
Tanjung Ara	8.8	Wahab	1162
Richmond River	8.8 (8.4)	Wahab	48
Printers' Error	8.2 (7.8)	Sabli	258
			1761
Scratched: Matara Item 8.1, Dondang Sayang 7.8.			
Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Distance. $\frac{1}{2}$ length			
Time: 1 Min. 47 seconds. Total: \$15.80.			

RACE 9. THE MALLANG STAKES
Penins Division I. 6 Furlongs

Messrs. Jeng Ah Hong & Ong Guan Tee's		Furlongs	
1. Sekamat Pagi	7.9 (8.0)	Mat III	813
2. Bintang Ara	9.1	Medin	585
3. Happy Ending	9.2 (9.2)	Sabli	536
4. Sea Dragon	8.8	Acing	926
Also Ran:			
Lucky Boy	10.7 (10.2)	Mat II	66
Bintang Timur	10.0 (9.7)	Mat I	189
Chindarah	1.7 (2.9)	Liben	128
			2085

† Did not complete the course.

Scratched: Bachelor Days 8.8

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time: 1 Min. 45 seconds. Total: \$1.80.

Second Day, Saturday, 26th November, 1955

RACE 1. THE NUBERANG HANDICAP
Penins Division IIIA. 5 Furlongs

"Ase" Nakh's		Furlongs	
1. Dagawal	8.0 (8.2)	Samarudin	484
2. Phoenix	8.0 (7.9)	Mat II	403
3. Mengaki	8.5	Manan	564
4. Atom Boy	8.4	Liben	215
Also Ran:			
Kadai Prince	8.0	Mat III	516
Manari	8.0 (8.1)	Wahab	88
Nonya Bulleh	8.4 (7.11)	Ali	185
Boy Valiant	8.6 (7.13)	Sabli	258
			2035

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time: 1 Min. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. Total: \$4.90.

RACE 2. THE PUTERANG HANDICAP
Penins Division IIIA. 5 Furlongs

Madam Lily Goh's		Furlongs	
1. Flaming Sabli	7.11 (8.8)	Medin	1385
2. Printers' Error	8.8 (8.1)	Sabli	611
3. Bahang River	8.12	Wahab	1082
4. Burno Boy	1.2 (1.8)	Liben	547

Also Ran:			
Richmond River	8.10	Mat I	282
			3737

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time: 1 Min. 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. Total: \$2.20.

RACE 3. THE WESTER HANDICAP
Penins Division II. 5 Furlongs

Messrs. R. Kirkwood & Ong Koo Chong's		Furlongs	
1. Swan River	8.8	Samarudin	1291
2. Karwar	9.1	Manan	258
3. Darling River	9.5	Mat I	372
4. Tanjung Ara	7.8	Wahab	588
Also Ran:			
Tanjung Hija	7.7 (7.0)	Ali	1232
Sengata	9.12	Medin	500
Chindarah	10.2	Liben	228
			4671

Scratched: Sea Dragon 10.9

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time: 1 Min. 26 seconds. Total: \$2.80.

RACE 4. THE MAURES HANDICAP
Penins Division I. 5 Furlongs

Mr. Loh Yung Chin's		Furlongs	
1. Bintang Ara	8.6	Medin	1181
2. Puan Architect	7.7 (7.0)	Ali	722
3. Sekamat Pagi	7.6 (7.1)	Mat III	720
4. Happy Ending	8.10	Wahab	1180
Also Ran:			
Bachelor Days	7.8	Tao Ek Pak	623
Lucky Boy	8.8 (8.1)	Mat II	709
			4725

Won By: $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. $\frac{1}{2}$ length

Time: 1 Min. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ seconds. Total: \$3.20.

† Did not complete course.

RACE 5. THE WEE KONG CHANG CUP

Horses Open. 3 Furlongs

Mr. Wee Kong Chang's		Tickets
1. Impala	9.4	Sarawak 3174
2. Secret Love	10.2 (9.10)	Putt 1 794
3. Stars Remember	7.7 (8.0)	Media 795
4. Crescent	8.10	Matmor 695
		3258

Won By: 3 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths

Time: 1 Min. 55½ seconds. Total: \$1.20.

RACE 6. THE MALAYAN BREWERY CHALLENGER CUP
Horses Open. 1½ Miles

		Tickets
1. Oregon II	11.5 (10.12)	Putt 1 567
2. Capital	7.01 (8.1)	Matmor 831
3. Craghan	9.6	Tan Tan Eon 1745
4. Marshal Foch	11.10	Matmor 535
Also Ran:		
†Bangunan	9.8	Tan Ek Pah 643
Swift Arrow	7.7 (7.13)	Media 412
		4614

Scratched: Secret Love Hb

Won By: Head, Distance, 1½ lengths

Time: 2 Min. 24½ seconds. Total: \$11.00.

†Did not complete course.

RACE 7. THE LARSEN HANDBAR

Ponies Division III. 1 Mile.

Mr. Ong Eng Hin's		
1. Atom Boy	7.13	Liben 973
2. Monghai	8.8	Matmor 318
3. Phoenix	7.7 (7.2)	Mat II 828
4. Tanjung Hija	9.8	Sarawak 790

Also Ran:

Kudat Prince	7.7 (7.2)	Mat III 227
Begawan	8.5	Jamalia 481
Minari	8.3	Mat I 87
Boy Valiant	9.4 (8.11)	Sahadi 582
		4107

Won by: Nose, 4 lengths, 1 length

Time: 2 Min. 24½ Seconds. Total \$3.20

RACE 8. THE GRANTON-BULLOCK HANDICAP.

Ponies Division II. 1 Mile.

Mrs. She's Wai Mong Ng's		
1. Pura Architect	8.4	Sarawak 760
2. Brisbane River	7.7	Wahad 803
3. Karwai	8.10	Matmor 944
4. Bimbang Ara	10.0 (10.2)	Eddie 363
Also Ran:		
Princes' Error	7.7 (7.0)	Al 242
Bimbang Selatan	7.8 (8.1)	Media 791
Swan River	8.10	Nord 184
Samgala	9.5 (8.12)	Sirat 66
Tanjung Ara	9.9	Tan Tan Eon 418
		4902

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

Time: 2 Min. 25½ Seconds. Total \$4.20

RACE 9. THE HOA MINAHUA HANDICAP.

Ponies Division I. 1½ Miles.

Messrs. Jong Ah Hong & Ong Guan Tao's			
1. Selamat Pagi	8.8	Mat. III	1353
2. Darling River	8.3 (8.4)	Sarawak	259
3. Chindamah	7.7 (7.9)	Liben	157
4. Sea Dragon	8.13	Matmor	379
Happy Ending	8.5 (8.0)	Sahd	324
			2326

Won By: Distance, 4 lengths, Distance.

Time: Heavy Rain—No Time taken. Total \$1.20

NEGERI
SARAWAK

SARAWAK TURF CLUB

Results—Winter Meeting, 1955—29th October and 5th November, 1955.

Race	1st Day, 29.10.55	TOTALIZATOR		2nd Day, 5.11.55	Stratford
		Dividend Rate	Race		
1. KULIAT PRINCE	5 11.00	5	BENGAWAI	5 4.00	
2. MINGALAJ	11.00	5	BENTANG MELATAN	1.50	
3. HAPPY ENDING	10.00	5	SWAN RIVER	1.00	
4. RAYFLEIGH DAYS	4.00	4	BENTANG ARU	1.50	
5. ORIGIN II	1.00	5	MUPALA	1.50	
6. CHAICHAN	1.00	5	ORIGIN II	00.00	
7. BERBANE RIVER	1.00	7	ATOM BOY	1.50	
8. PUCA ARCHITECT	00.00	8	PUCA ARCHITECT	4.50	
9. MELAMAT PAGE	1.00	9	MELAMAT PAGE	1.50	

11.00 COURSE CASH SWEEP

Race	1st Day, 29.10.55	Race	2nd Day, 5.11.55
1. 1st No. 1254 3290.—2nd No. 1403 3241.—3rd No. 1307 372.—Acceptors: 1750, 1560, 1500, 1118, 1402, 1210, 1081, 1115, 1181, 90.—each.		1. 1st No. 1610 5020.—2nd No. 1009 5012.—3rd No. 1028 5150.—Acceptors: 1795, 1887, 1846, 1817, 1628, 550.—each.	
2. 1st No. 1187 3402.—2nd No. 1177 3201.—3rd No. 1285 3390.—Acceptors: 2481, 1861, 1700, 1591, 521.—each.		2. 1st No. 1573 3762.—2nd No. 2080 3381.—3rd No. 1684 4190.—Acceptors: 1212, 1138, 802.—each.	
3. 1st No. 1385 3381.—2nd No. 1145 3230.—3rd No. 1375 3125.—Acceptors: 2654, 1505, 1405, 1646, 2008, 1541, 1158, 871.—each.		3. 1st No. 1152 3794.—2nd No. 1007 3397.—3rd No. 1552 3740.—Acceptors: 2766, 2755, 3443, 1588, 1558, 126.—each.	
4. 1st No. 2481 3382.—2nd No. 1021 3291.—3rd No. 2411 3145.—Acceptors: 2767, 2768, 571.—each.		4. 1st No. 1282 3312.—2nd No. 1392 3406.—3rd No. 1009 3295.—Acceptors: 1187, 1295, 2678, 867.—each.	
5. 1st No. 1261 3232.—2nd No. 1282 3280.—3rd No. 2410 3115.—Acceptors: 1855, 1885, 1094, 544.—each.		5. 1st No. 1128 3811.—2nd No. 1083 3408.—3rd No. 1119 3295.—Acceptors: 1895, 1283.—each.	
6. 1st No. 2511 3442.—2nd No. 1029 3223.—3rd No. 2005 3150.—Acceptors: 2756, 2677, 355.—each.		6. 1st No. 1282 3762.—2nd No. 2034 3381.—3rd No. 1469 3690.—Acceptors: 1150, 1275, 2381, 2177, 647.—each.	
7. 1st No. 1261 3115.—2nd No. 1240 3146.—3rd No. 1117 301.—Acceptors: 1284, 1272, 1273, 1245, 1234, 1002, 1768, 1401, 1450, 1403, 1034, 27.—each.		7. 1st No. 1082 3614.—2nd No. 2091 3381.—3rd No. 1477 3515.—Acceptors: 1594, 1875, 1467, 1458, 1714, 520.—each.	
8. 1st No. 1090 3284.—2nd No. 1000 3172.—3rd No. 1641 306.—Acceptors: 1077, 1081, 1151, 1068, 1261, 1271, 1085, 1847, 38.—each.		8. 1st No. 1099 3473.—2nd No. 1049 3216.—3rd No. 1490 3148.—Acceptors: 1140, 2115, 1650, 1940, 2068, 2763, 118.—each.	
9. 1st No. 1402 3201.—2nd No. 1768 3100.—3rd No. 1091 308.—Acceptors: 1456, 1750, 1440, 1175, 1005, 945.—each.		9. 1st No. 1111 3261.—2nd No. 1167 3150.—3rd No. 1597 345.—Acceptors: 1145, 1094, 575.—each.	

11.00 UNLIMITED SWEEPS

Drawn on Race No. 1, Spring Day, 5th November, 1955.

VALUE OF THE SWEEPS		DOLLARS
Less: M-C Government Tax	51,301.50	
M-C Charitable Organizations	11,281.50	
M-C Sarawak Turf Club	11,281.50	
1% Added Money	5,761.75	
		20,541.25

POOL PAYABLE \$25,282.71

	NOSE	NUMBER	PRICE
FIRST	PUCA ARCHITECT	10509	\$15,600.00
SECOND	BERBANE RIVER	12648	9,811.50
THIRD	KAWARU	12650	7,150.00
ACCEPTORS:	BENTANG ARU	12780	1,214.00
	TANGANG ARU	28024	1,214.00
	MUPALA	21586	1,214.00
	SWAN RIVER	13191	1,214.00
	BENTANG MELATAN	11049	1,214.00
	PRINTER'S ERROR	10021	1,214.00

20 Consolation Prizes 1100.00 each

10616	12657	20620	10588	12687
10701	10710	14704	20830	10120
17002	10694	14716	20471	10402
10692	10640	21148	17479	22026

SCRUTINEERS

UNLIMITED SWEEPS	—Messrs. Tan Koi Chuan, A. T. Wedgwood, Nara Along Openg, Philip Soh Pa, Song Thian Chuan, Along Haj Mohd. Kasim, Chew Hock Guan and T. W. Woodcock.
CASH SWEEPS	—Messrs. Tan Koi Chuan, Song Thian Chuan, Ngai Ah Shin and Cheong Kio Huan.
TOTALIZATOR	—Messrs. Ho Ghim Seng and Along Haj Mohd. Kasim.

ADVISERS

(Combined Supervisor — Sub-Committee)
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CAT 8/55

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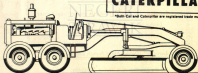
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